

Resumen de resultados y logros de los proyectos implementados en Colombia

Este documento presenta un resumen ejecutivo del avance en 2021 de los logros de los proyectos implementados por Pact en Colombia, Somos Tesoro, Pilares, Vamos Tejiendo (estos tres financiados por el Departamento de Trabajo de Estados Unidos-USDOL), SCIOA y Conectando Caminos por los Derechos (Financiado por la Agencia para el Desarrollo de Estados Unidos-USAID). Sin duda la implementación de todos los proyectos se vio afectada, por segundo año consecutivo, por la pandemia generada por el Covid-19, una situación ante la que los equipos de la organización de forma creativa, buscaron oportunidades para sortear, comunicándose virtualmente con los participantes, e implementando todos los protocolos de bioseguridad requeridos cuando se pudieron comenzar a hacer viajes y reuniones presenciales, limitándolas a su menor expresión. Para todos los proyectos se presenta un resumen de uno o dos párrafos y posteriormente se anexan los informes en inglés a septiembre o diciembre de 2021 de acuerdo con los períodos de reporte de los donantes.

La organización recibió \$ 17.756.889.000 pesos en el año 2021, en gran medida sus ingresos aumentaron por el proyecto adjudicado por USAID denominado Conectando Caminos por los Derechos, dedicado a la atención de mediano y largo plazo a venezolanos migrantes y colombianos retornados, y la afectación a las comunidades receptoras.

- **Somos Tesoro – Proyecto para la Prevención y Disminución del trabajo infantil en minería de oro y carbón en 10 municipios 5 de Antioquia y 5 Boyacá.**

En el año 2021 el proyecto Somos Tesoro llegó a su final, los recursos invertidos en el primer mes del año fueron mínimos, pero las actividades de cierre demostraron el legado del proyecto en relaciones institucionales y de diferentes actores, incluido el sector privado, unidos por la prevención de trabajo infantil a nivel regional y municipal.

Somos Tesoro culminó formalmente en enero del año 2021 con el cierre del proyecto y por lo tanto con eventos de cierre que resumieron los logros, y diferentes reconocimientos a los participantes, al equipo y a los aliados.

Se incluye como anexo 1 el informe en inglés del proyecto entregado en junio del año 2021, siendo este el informe el último enviado a la organización donante.

- **Pilares - Proyecto para la Prevención y Disminución del trabajo infantil en minería de oro en 4 municipios, 2 de Antioquia y 2 de Bolívar.**

Durante el año 2021 el fortalecimiento a las Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil (OSC) y redes de solidaridad de las del proyecto Pilares, patrocinado por el departamento de trabajo

de los Estados Unidos, se consolidó a pesar de los impactos del COVID-19. Las OSC continuaron monitoreando casos de sospecha de trabajo infantil y participando en los CIETIS (Comités Interinstitucionales de Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil) presentando propuestas para la prevención y atención de dicha situación. El proceso de fortalecimiento también radicó en la implementación de nuevas

subvenciones, con las que las redes y las OSC han tenido la posibilidad de apalancar recursos adicionales de las alcaldías, universidades y otros actores en el territorio

bajo tres objetivos principales: 1- implementar actividades para identificar los riesgos de trabajo infantil y otras condiciones inaceptables de trabajo, y los riesgos de salud y seguridad en el trabajo en sus comunidades; 2- a concientizar a las comunidades locales acerca del trabajo infantil y otras condiciones inaceptables de trabajo usando diferentes formas de comunicación como cine-foros, murales, material impreso; y 3 - hacer gestión con las diferentes instituciones locales y regionales para la erradicación del trabajo infantil en los territorios adonde las redes de solidaridad pertenecen.

Desde mediados del 2021, el proyecto Pilares y el Departamento de Trabajo de Estados Unidos, donante del proyecto, planearon la evaluación final mismo, dada su fecha estimada de terminación en marzo del 2022. La evaluación se realizó en los últimos meses del año 2021 e incluyó conversaciones presenciales y virtuales con participantes y diferentes actores relacionados con el proyecto. En diciembre de 2021 en el marco de un ejercicio y ceremonia de cierre con las redes de solidaridad, el equipo evaluador presentó los resultados preliminares con grandes reconocimientos al proyecto. La evaluación considera que el fortalecimiento a las OSC es realmente observable y que siendo que pilares deja una capacidad instalada en estas OSC se percibe la real posibilidad de la sostenibilidad de los logros del proyecto. Este resultado, junto con la percepción del donante ha abierto la puerta a una posible extensión adicional del proyecto. Extensión en tiempo y en recursos que será definida en el 2022.

Se incluye como anexo 2 el informe de actividades a septiembre de 2021, en inglés.

- **SCIOA – Por su sigla en inglés, proyecto de Fortalecimiento de Capacidades de Organizaciones Indígenas de la Amazonía**

Objetivo y enfoque del programa

El proyecto de Fortalecimiento de la Capacidad de las Organizaciones Indígenas en la Amazonía (SCIOA en inglés) es un proyecto de 3,5 años de duración que tiene como objetivo fortalecer la capacidad de al menos diez Organizaciones de Pueblos Indígenas (OPI) en la región de la Amazonía (al menos dos en Brasil, Colombia, Guyana, Perú, Surinam y Ecuador), para que puedan acceder directamente a la financiación internacional y así poder abogar más eficazmente por la gobernanza de la Amazonía por parte de los pueblos indígenas, en particular en relación con importantes infraestructuras y actividades extractivas; garantizar

el respeto de los derechos de los pueblos indígenas al consentimiento libre, previo e informado (FPIC en inglés); y mitigar los impactos ambientales, sociales y económicos negativos de estos proyectos de desarrollo. Para ello, Pact ha diseñado un conjunto de actividades en cuatro áreas de Resultados Clave:

Resultado Clave 1: Diseño de actividades adaptado mediante la incorporación de los resultados del Análisis de Economía Política Aplicada (APEA en inglés), la estrategia de inclusión social y las aportaciones de las organizaciones indígenas.

Resultado Clave 2: Se abordan las deficiencias de las capacidades de las OPI y se cultivan sus puntos fuertes.

Resultado Clave 3: Las OPI demuestran un mejor rendimiento financiero y organizativo.

Resultado Clave 4: se ha identificado y desarrollado al menos una herramienta o recurso clave para compartirlo con otras OPI que se enfrentan al desarrollo de infraestructuras y actividades extractivas en sus tierras.

El proyecto no incluía al Ecuador en el territorio de alcance original, sin embargo, por los resultados demostrados a lo largo de su implementación, recibió como reconocimiento recursos adicionales para expandir sus actividades en algunos de los territorios en donde la implementación fue más exitosa, además de incluir como nuevo territorio, dicho país. Por esta razón a finales del 2021 el proyecto estructuró los términos de referencia que permitieran identificar a una organización local socia para la implementación de las herramientas y en general de la programación del proyecto.

A lo largo del 2021 el proyecto implementó además actividades relacionadas con subvenciones a organizaciones de pueblos indígenas de la Amazonía definidas en el marco de sus reflexiones frente a fortalezas y debilidades pero sobre todo de los planes de acción producto de estas.

Se incluye como anexo 3 el informe de actividades a diciembre de 2021, en inglés.

- **EQUAL/ Vamos Tejiendo - Proyecto para el empoderamiento económico y el acceso a trabajo de calidad para las mujeres y las adolescentes en los sectores de las flores (en 2 municipios de Cundinamarca) y de la panela (en 2 municipios de Antioquia)**

A pesar de la afectación por la pandemia, que limitó la posibilidad de realizar actividades presenciales, entre otras el análisis pre-situacional, la caracterización y sobre todo la generación de confianza con las posibles participantes del proyecto, a finales del 2021 el

proyecto contaba con mayor claridad de las actividades y una definición más precisa de las posibles participantes.

A comienzos del 2021 el proyecto culminó el análisis pre-situacional recalcando la situación de pobreza de tiempo que viven muchas de las mujeres en el marco de las cadenas de valor de las flores y la panela. En respuesta a esta situación, el proyecto ha trabajado con el sector privado y otros actores para identificar oportunidades de reconocimiento y redistribución de las cargas. Por otro lado reconociendo también que la pandemia generó un aumento en el número de casos de violencias basadas en género, el proyecto, gracias a la flexibilidad del donante, pudo apoyar a mujeres que estaban viviendo alguna situación de violencia específica, tanto apoyando la activación de la ruta de atención, como aportando recursos para movilizarse en caso de ser necesario.

El proyecto consolidó relaciones con diferentes actores para la implementación de sus actividades, por ejemplo con la gobernación de Cundinamarca, las alcaldías de Facatativá, Yolombó y San Roque (Con Funza se está consolidando en el 2022), con el DNP, con empresas como Sunshine Bouquet

Se incluye como anexo 4 el informe en inglés del proyecto a septiembre del año 2021, siendo este el informe más reciente enviado a la organización donante.

- **Conectando Caminos por los Derechos (CCD), proyecto que busca mejorar la seguridad ciudadana y la cohesión comunitaria en las comunidades receptoras de migrantes en Colombia mediante la prevención de violaciones de derechos humanos**

Objetivo 1: prevenir violaciones a los Derechos Humanos

Objetivo 2: fortalecer las protecciones de los derechos humanos

Objetivo 3: responder a las violaciones de los derechos humanos (mitigar los efectos de los abusos contra los derechos humanos)

Objetivo 4 responder rápidamente a las circunstancias y necesidades cambiantes en el contexto de flujos migratorios mixtos y circunstancias urgentes e imprevistas.

CCD es implementado por el consorcio PROGRESS, que incluye a Pact, American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative (ABA ROLI), Freedom House e Internews. La Actividad prioriza las violaciones de derechos humanos a las que las poblaciones de las comunidades receptoras son actualmente más vulnerables, identificadas como explotación laboral, explotación sexual, reclutamiento forzoso, trata de personas, desaparición forzada y violencia basada en género.

El período de inicio de seis meses de CCD se implementó en un contexto operativo muy incierto y finalizó en octubre de 2020, estableciendo la transición de la puesta en marcha

de la actividad a la implementación. Guiado por el Plan Anual de Aplicación (AIP), así como por las lecciones documentadas en el Informe del Período Final de Inicio, ambos aprobados durante el trimestre, el equipo técnico del CCD diseñó planes de trabajo operativos y procesos de aprobación interna para asegurar la implementación de actividades sin problemas hacia el logro de los objetivos y metas de la CCD, al tiempo que continúa fortaleciendo las relaciones con una amplia gama de partes interesadas nacionales y locales. Además, durante el ejercicio, CCD presentó el Plan de Comunicaciones y Alcance (C&OP) y el Plan de Seguimiento, Evaluación y Aprendizaje de la Actividad (AMELP), cumpliendo así con el conjunto inicial de requisitos de entrega en tiempo y forma.

Entre octubre y diciembre de 2020, las actividades del Fondo de Respuesta Rápida (RRF) beneficiaron a 240 migrantes. De ellos, cincuenta migrantes fueron incluidos en el sistema de salud colombiano, cuatro obtuvieron Permisos Especiales de Residencia (PEP por sus siglas en español) y cinco renovaron su PEP. A través de los fondos RRF, CCD también alinea las actividades con las prioridades locales y contribuyó a abordar las violaciones de derechos humanos que afectan a los municipios priorizados y maximizar el impacto a través de sinergias con otros programas de USAID. Tras la aprobación de USAID, CCD emitió nueve subvenciones a organizaciones locales de la sociedad civil (OSC) durante el trimestre para trabajar en una variedad de cuestiones de derechos humanos, incluida la prevención de la violencia de género VBG, la orientación jurídica y psicosocial y la capacitación de los empleados gubernamentales sobre la atención a las poblaciones migrantes.

Una vez aprobado el Plan de Implementación Anual, CCD utilizó los resultados obtenidos a través de marcos analíticos y priorizó las cuestiones de derechos humanos y los actores clave en cada municipio objetivo, teniendo en cuenta su relevancia y oportunidades de participación. Como resultado, el equipo técnico pudo reducir las actividades en los municipios de la primera fase (Bogotá, Cúcuta, Riohacha y Maicao) al tiempo que obtuvo claridad sobre cómo implementar las actividades básicas, así como los pasos lógicos para lograr los resultados esperados y al mismo tiempo abordar las necesidades más apremiantes en cada contexto.

El anexo 5 incluye el informe del proyecto CCD de Diciembre de 2020 en inglés.



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SOMOS TESORO

PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND NARRATIVE

The closure of the project revealed its social impact on the guarantees and restoration of the rights of children and adolescents, on the prevention and eradication of child labor, on the relevance of the methods developed, on the importance of integrating the different components, and of the coordination between the components and the institutions. The Somos Tesoro project had a significant and positive impact on the communities, families, and institutions. This impact was recognized by the people and institutions that participated in the different components of the project and in the participants' remarks during the Somos Tesoro closeout activities.

During the past two years of implementation, the Somos Tesoro project received an extension to the period of performance and its budget to implement additional activities focused primarily on achieving the following three lines of action:

The first was the sustainability of the productive initiatives created through the livelihoods component and the youth initiatives created through the Educational Opportunities component, which continued in the eight municipalities of phase one of the project. This involved the identification of the public and private services offered in the regions and the work to connect these services to the productive and youth initiatives. It also included the continuation of the Public Policy component activities to strengthen the CIETI in the municipalities. This first objective also covered the contracting of an expert consultant to advise the mayors' offices on the incorporation of child labor issues into their development plans; training to improve the performance of the members of the CIETI; and two specialized online courses within the Public Policy component on prevention and eradication of child labor and protection of the adolescent worker, together with the Ministry of Labor and Colombian Institute of Family Well-Being (ICBF), through the virtual platform of the Public Administration University (ESAP, acronym in Spanish).

The second line of action was the dissemination of Somos Tesoro's achievements and approach to increase awareness and knowledge of the project, particularly among less involved stakeholders who might consider joining efforts to further support the sustainability of the project.

The third line of action involved conducting two pilots of the four components of the project in the municipalities of Paipa, in Boyacá, and San Roque, in Antioquia. This objective arose from the challenge of finding ways to work more directly and in coordination with large private companies that could be interested in participating. To a large extent, the dissemination activities served to build these new relationships with the private sector. Implementing pilots in these two municipalities required a prior dissemination phase and

the presentation of the project to the municipal administrations, as well as identifying private businesses and engaging them as partners for the implementation of the pilots. The project signed MOUs with gold mining company Gramalote Colombia Limited, (a consortium between AngloGold Ashanti and B2Gold), and with Coal-fired and electric power generation company Gestión Energética Gensa S.A. for collaboration in the implementation of Somos Tesoro.

The project activities carried out under these lines of actions are described below, as part of the project's objectives:

A. Mining Formalization (Intermediate Objective 1)

The miners that accepted to participate in the second phase of the project as a part of the *sustainability line of action* received support on environmental issues and Occupational Health and Safety Practices to bring Artisanal Small-Scale Mines (ASM) closer to formalization. Miners also had the opportunity to participate in two meetings to exchange experiences in each zone of intervention, as follows:

Boyacá

During the first quarter of 2019, ARM mapped the institutional services offered in relation to the mining sector in the municipalities of Mongua, Gámeza, Tópaga, and Sogamoso. The project subsequently organized two business roundtables, in March 2019, where the different institutions such as The Ministry of Mines and Energy, the Sochagota Energy Company, the National Mining Agency (ANM, Spanish acronym), the National Learning Service (SENA, Spanish acronym), Family Compensation Fund of Boyacá (COMFABOY, Spanish Acronym), the Sogamoso Chamber of Commerce, the mayor's office of Sogamoso, and the University of Boyacá presented their services, giving the miners the opportunity to apply for a service that responded to the needs of their organization. See below the institutions that participated in the business roundtable with the services offered to the mining units participating in the sustainability line of action.

- **Ministry of Mining:** Through coordination between the ministry and the SENA, between October and December 2019, 186 participants received additional training on compliance with environmental requirements and certified courses on mine ventilation and implementation of comprehensive waste management.
- **National Mining Agency (ANM):** In agreement with the National University of Colombia- Medellín Campus, in November 2019, the ANM conducted a specialized course on technical, administrative, and financial issues and another course on underground mining management systems. Four mining titleholders took the course and received certificates.
- **Family Compensation Funds of Boyacá (Comfaboy):** From April to June 2019, this organization assisted miners from the mining units with registering in the employability pathway and covered the cost of the occupational health exams for 14 miners so that

they could take a course on working at heights. In December 2019, Comfaboy supported the "Alisos" mining unit in the hiring process of an apprentice for underground mining work. The apprentice successfully carried out his internship during the first half of 2020.

- **University of Boyacá.** ARM and the University of Boyacá entered into an agreement to conduct several participatory workshops to help the mining units complete the environmental mining guide. The University carried out three workshops between July and August 2019 with the participation of 37 miners. Among the topics covered in the workshops are the mining cycle and its relationship with the environmental assessments and mining-environmental tools, and environmental management measures. The University suspended activities in March 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic.
- **Economic Development and Tourism Secretariat of Sogamoso:** In July 2019, the Secretariat visited five mining units in the municipality of Sogamoso to prioritize and strengthen the units' process towards formalization and planned follow-up sessions and invitations to further training on topics related to the mining sector.
- **National Learning Service (SENA):** In July 2018, SENA applied knowledge tests to 18 miners interested in receiving their job skills certification in the inspection of security conditions in underground activities. In October 2019, the SENA conducted a skills certification session with 40 miners. And in November 2019, 30 miners participated in an advanced course on "Work at Height Safety."

It is important to note that, as part of its support to the activities in the pilot phase, Gensa invited 31 miners from the sustainability phase to participate in a workshop on evacuation and rescue techniques conducted in collaboration with the SENA.

In addition, on February 2020 the ANM shared a list of some mining units that were in danger of closing due to non-compliance with the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) decrees for the open-pit or underground mining. The list included 14 mining titles (37 mining units) of the 19 mining titles involving 51 mining units accompanied by the project during 2013-2018. Consequently, ARM conducted diagnoses to measure the level of compliance with the Occupational Health and Security Management System of 11 mining titles, and subsequently prepared and accompanied 11 improvement plans to mitigate the risks found in these mining titles. Three of the 14 titles declined to carry on with the mitigation process.



Miners from el Salitre using new signage system - 2020

The start of the improvement plans' implementation coincided with the arrival of Covid-19. However, ARM could still carry out the planned activities by virtually delivering and presenting the training program and OHS forms to the 11 mining titles and the diagnosis on signage. However, the lack of awareness of their obligations under the environmental tools presented and approved by the environmental authority, the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Boyacá

(CorpoBoyacá), constituted a risk when reporting the implementation of these instruments. Thus, in September 2020, ARM conducted a training in resource conservation and water treatment with 10 participants from seven of the 11 mining titles intervened in September 2020 to comply with the environmental requirements proposed by CorpoBoyacá. Between October and November 2020, ARM also visited the 11 mining titles to identify environmental-related problems and made some recommendations such as renovate work areas, replace the winch's roof, restore the concrete slabs to use the winches correctly, implement a signage system in each work area, adequate use of natural resources, carry out regular cleaning and waste collection sessions, and undertake environmental compensation activities.

ARM also held two meetings for the mining units to exchange experiences: the first meeting took place in July 2019 and focused on advances in organizational and OHS issues in the workplace with the mines La Carbonera and El Triunfo; 23 miners from 16 mining units participated. The second meeting, in December 2019, was a regional workshop called "Multi-stakeholder Pathway for Achieving Responsible, Formal, Transparent, Sustainable and Competitive ASM supply chains." A total of 72 miners from different municipalities participated in this event, including 22 from the Somos Tesoro project (two from Bajo Cauca, three from Nordeste, three from Tópaga, one from Gámeza, and one from Sogamoso). Eight miners from San Roque and four from Paipa also participated in this event.

Antioquia

The 13 mining units ARM accompanied in Segovia and Remedios were operating under contract with Gran Colombia Gold. However, for the new phase of the project (2018-2021), ARM identified only six active mining units under a current contract, and only three expressed interest in participating in the new phase of Somos Tesoro. ARM planned to conduct a diagnosis of these three mining units for the implementation of the OHS Management System. By March 2020, ARM had obtained almost all the information from two of the mining units. However, only one mining unit sent the complete information

needed to update their gap analysis, update their improvement plan based on the diagnosis, and present the plan. ARM presented the improvement plan and defined the next step to continue with the implementation, Unfortunately, the team did not have more feedback and the mining unit did not meet their commitments. It is important to note that the team conducted some of these actions in-person, but with the breakout of the Covid-19 pandemic, the project switched to virtual meetings. This switch, as well as the changes in priorities due to the pandemic could have caused the miners to lose interest. The other mining units declined to continue the improvement process, as they did not respond to the information request or to ARM's follow-up request.

ARM applied a telephone survey to 47 participants of the project (24 in El Bagre and 23 in Zaragoza). The survey's purpose was to determine whether the individuals contacted were still working in mine-related activities and, if they were, to evaluate their needs and connect them with the institutions in the region that could provide support. It is important to mention that although ARM tried to communicate with 359 miners, many of the phone numbers were no longer in service or belonged to other people. With the information collected in the surveys, ARM then held a meeting with PlanetGold's project coordinator to manage activities based on the work being done in Zaragoza and El Bagre and present the needs identified by Somos Tesoro in these regions. ARM thus committed to follow-up with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and other organizations and/or projects to explore the possibility of supporting priority issues, such as mercury-free gold mining. ARM also carried out activities complementary to mining and provided support in reaching agreements to facilitate legal access to the mineral.

As part of the strategy to implement the *Dissemination and Pilot lines of action*, ARM, FMS and Pact presented the Somos Tesoro project to different stakeholders from the public and private sector in the municipalities of Paipa and San Roque, with the purpose of finding allies to replicate the project's integrated approach. Among the stakeholders were the majors' offices, the Family Commissaries, the Secretariat of Agriculture and Mines, the Secretariat of Education, and the Secretariat of Mines of the department of Boyacá, Sochagota Electric company (Electroschagota), Gensa and Gramalote.

As a result, between April and June 2019, Gensa and Gramalote decided to join efforts with the project to implement its integrated approach, particularly in two veredas, El Salitre in Paipa and La Maria in San Roque. To promote the advance in the formalization process of two Artisanal Small Scale Mining Organizations (ASMOs), Multiactive Agro mining Cooperative of Paipa (Coagromin) and La Maria S.A.S, to ensure the mineral is obtained in formal conditions and child labor free. About the commercial relationship between Somos Tesoro private sector allies, Gensa is a buyer of Coagromin's coal production, and Gramalote ceded land and signed a subcontract of operation with La María S.A.S.

From September 2019 and along the lifetime of the project, ARM carried out different analysis, such as a stakeholder mapping exercise that included topics like mining, child labor, and risk identification in the regions through the regional Code of Risk-mitigation for

ASM Engaging in Formal Trade (CRAFT) consultation, an analysis of supply chains, and an assessment of the initial conditions of the productive mining units or gap analysis as the inputs for the development and implementation of the improvement plans for each mining unit.

ARM, in collaboration with Pact, conducted *the stakeholder mapping* exercise based on 24 semi-structured interviews, 13 in Paipa and 11 in San Roque. The interviews provided a better understanding of the relationships between individuals, institutions, and groups related to small-scale and artisanal mining and child labor. Among the stakeholders interviewed for both municipalities, the majors' office, the Ombudsmen's office, the Educational Establishments, Family Commissaries, Police inspections, Secretariat of Culture, Secretariat of Economic Development, Gensa, El Espino mining unit, Gramalote. One of the most relevant findings was that, in both municipalities, the institution that worked most closely in coordination with the organizations (77% in Paipa and 100% in San Roque) was the municipal ombudsman's office. The private sector is also recognized as an important stakeholder in both municipalities. According to the respondents, the governor's office in Antioquia is notably more important to the stakeholders in San Roque than the governor's office of Boyacá is to the stakeholders in Paipa. Regarding child labor, three of the institutions or organizations interviewed in Paipa had not received training in child labor prevention. In San Roque, 40% of the interviewees did not believe the institutions worked in a coordinated manner to prevent child labor.

The territorial CRAFT consultation or risk identification for the two municipalities was conducted at different times given the dynamics of the municipalities in Paipa; it was carried out in the first half of 2019 with nine stakeholders, in San Roque, it started in December 2019 with Gramalote for an initial identification of risks, then in the first quarter of 2020 the project suspended all in-person activities due to the Covid-19. Therefore the team carried out the CRAFT consultation with eight stakeholders in October 2020 when the project resumed in-person activities in the field. For the CRAFT consultation in the municipality of Paipa, ARM complemented the interviews with a document review and an examination of primary sources based on conversations with miners and final consumers. As a result, ARM found that the miners learned about the fluctuations in coal prices through word of mouth, which generated distrust and constituted a disadvantage when deciding to buy. After further analysis, ARM also found cost overruns and delays in the coal extraction. Additionally, the information collected revealed other issues related to the stability of the miners' contracts, the need to improve the payment conditions, the re-evaluation of demands for higher-quality coal, among others. The respondents had suggested these as possible "incentives" to comply with the CRAFT code; small-scale miners' compliance with the code could motivate buyers to purchase from them.

The supply chain analysis carried out between October and November 2020 whose objective is to know the relationships between miners, gold and coal buyers, materials processing mills managers, transporters, and other actors involved in the commercialization in the two municipalities, to have input to identify the potential to create CRAFT supply

chains and the needs to achieve it. In the case of Paipa, this analysis was based on a documentary review, application of semi-structured surveys to small scale miners, and conversations with final consumers; the highlights of this analysis were the fluctuations in coal prices are known through word of mouth by miners, generates distrust and disadvantage in decision making in the relationship with the buyer; "bloating" generates cost overruns and delays in coal extraction; and, the stability of contracts, improved payment terms, re-evaluation of demands for higher quality coal and the introduction of motivational recognitions, could be attractive incentives for compliance with the CRAFT code by small miners if coal buyers welcome these.

In San Roque, the ASMO Mineros La María S.A.S currently sells its gold directly to the mining company Antioquia Gold, which is why the project considered it important to obtain information about this company for its supply chain analysis. However, the project did not receive a response to the request for information. As an alternative strategy, the team collected information from some miners to have an idea of the relationships along the current supply chain (production units, Mineros La María S.A.S., and Antioquia Gold) and one that included the Fairmined certification (mining units, Mineros La María S.A.S., and Fairmined buyer). The results showed that in the second chain, the mining units can obtain between 5 and 10 percentage points above the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA)¹ global benchmark price, compared to what they are currently receiving.

Participatory Improvement plans

In August 2019, through the alliance with Gensa and Gramalote, ARM started working with 13 mining units of the ASMO Coagromin in Paipa, and six mining units of ASMO Mineros La María S.A.S. in San Roque. ARM conducted a gap analysis of the mining units regarding OHS Standards, marketing, and environmental, organizational, and labor management, in accordance with the code's requirements for CRAFT.

As a result, ARM, together with the artisanal small-scale miners and institutions involved in the activities such as the ICBF's Integral Protection Mobile Team (EMPI), National University of Colombia - Medellín Campus, and Gramalote, identified the weaknesses in the mining units and proceeded to develop a participatory improvement plan with specific activities for each ASMO and mining unit.

Organizational and traceability issues: During the second half of 2020, ARM accompanied the ASMOs and each mining unit in the design, approval, and implementation of different tools, such as policies, protocols, guidelines, formats, and maps, including an institutional gender policy², the policy on anti-corruption and prevention of terrorist activity and

¹ LBMA, The London Bullion Market Association, is the international trade association representing the global Over The Counter (OTC) market, and defines itself as "the independent authority on precious metals". established in 1987, It has a membership of approximately 146 firms globally, including traders, refiners, producers, miners, fabricators, as well as those providing storage and secure carrier service. <https://www.lbma.org.uk/membership/about-membership>

² ARM shared with USAID the two gender policies for the ASMOs Coagromin and Mineros La María S.A.S. USAID showed interest in learning about them, as these policies incorporate protocols for the prevention of

organized crime, the ethics manual, traceability templates, among others. Supported the construction of the CRAFT report for each ASMO.



Miners from El Salitre trained in protection against child labor – 2020

For Coagromin, ARM contracted two consultancies to strengthen the accounting, productivity, financial, and tax capacities of the mining units and obtain recommendations to continue advancing in their improvement plans. In addition, in February 2020, ARM and ICBF's EMPI and the Pact team conducted a training session with all mining units on protection against child labor. A total of 46 miners from the different units participated in the training. For La Maria S.A.S, ARM supported with socio-economic characterization of all ASMO workers.

Security, health, and labor issues: ARM reviewed and made recommendations to the biosecurity protocols in accordance with national and international legislation. It also supported the design and implementation of OHS protocols, guidelines, procedures, and internal regulations, such as the procedure for working safely at heights and in confined spaces, signage protocols and internal work regulations, among others. ARM supported the establishment of the emergency brigades, provided first aid kits and signage for the unit, evaluated hygiene conditions and signage, and delivered a report with recommendations for the mining units when necessary—and trained in OHS as related to mining requirements.

For Coagromín, ARM trained and supported the establishment of the labor coexistence committees. For La Maria S.A.S, ARM supported the establishment of the OHS Joint Committee (COPASST), the development of a risk identification matrix and of risk assessment and evaluation. ARM also delivered personal protection equipment and provided advice on the investigation of accidents, statistics, identification of root causes, and application of corrective measures.

Environmental issues: For Coagromin, during the second half of 2020, the ARM team supported the review of the requirements and recommendations of the environmental authority, as well as the requirements of the instrument for the formulation of an environmental recovery program focused on the intervention area in the Sochagota

gender violence, which is usually done separately. Having them both in one policy ensures that is not an isolated process and the incorporation by the organizations.

Lake Integrated Management District³ (Coagromin's district). ARM also supported the delivery of the form for the entry and exit of substances and advised on the technical specifications of the storage area. With Gensa's assistance, ARM provided training in waste management and environmental conservation and advised on water treatment. In September 2020, ARM also conducted a reforestation campaign that included the planting of 2,500 square meters with 300 species of native trees, bushes, and plants and restoration of organic material in soils degraded by sterile material. This action fulfilled one of the requirements of the regional integrated management district's (DRMI) plan for the Sochagota lake and basin. Finally, ARM arranged for the collection of waste from the mining units with the support of the Water, Sewage, and Sanitation public services provider of Paipa (RedVital). To this end, ARM also supported the mining units in the construction of waste collection booths that were set up in a lot donated for this purpose by one of the operators.

In September 2020, for La Maria S.A.S, ARM examined the water in the Small Scale Mining Units (ASM) discharges and reviewed the Environmental License Resolution requirements to ensure that they did not exceed maximum contaminant levels in La María creek. ARM also completed the Water Savings and Efficient Use Plan form and the adjustments to the environmental impact assessment (EIA); adapted the waste management program; registered the waste generated in the ASMO; and provided training to mining units on solid waste management and disposal. Additionally, and in coordination with the National University of Colombia-Medellin Campus, Gramalote, and La María S.A.S. ARM started a reforestation process with 650 native trees and planted 4,000 forage species in unstable areas degraded by the construction of access roads and platforms to open new mines.



Reforestation process with miners from La Maria SAS and Gramalote - 2020

Commercial issues: In February 2020, for Coagromin, ARM trained 58 mines on due diligence and CRAFT. The training topics included: the origin of the CRAFT code (relevant international standards that contributed to the development of the code), structure and characteristics, and pilots that have been implemented in Colombia. ARM also directed a meeting to guide operators through the obstacles of opening a bank account with the Colombian bank, Bancolombia. In coordination with La Maria S.A.S, between August and

³ Integrated Management District. (DMI for its acronym in Spanish), Art 2. Decree 1974 of 1989 An Integrated Natural Resources Management District (INRMD) is understood as a biosphere area that, for environmental or socioeconomic biosphere space that, due to environmental or socioeconomic factors, is delimited so that, within the criteria of sustainable development, the use and within the criteria of sustainable development, to organize, plan and regulate the use and development of the biosphere.
https://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/BosquesBiodiversidadyServiciosEcosistemicos/pdf/Normativa/Decretos/dec_1974_310889.pdf

September 2020, ARM completed the form required by the Ministry of Mines and Energy to support the process of opening accounts in the Banco Agrario. ARM sent information to the Ministry to expedite the procedure and followed up on progress. Additionally, ARM conducted the supply chain analysis for both AMSOs.

B. Reducing Economic Vulnerability (Intermediate Objective 2)

After the conclusion of phase one of Somos Tesoro in 2018, the project's livelihoods component team provided support to the sustainability of the productive initiatives that continued in the eight original municipalities through the following activities during the second phase:

Visits to verify the condition of the productive initiatives.

In the first quarter of 2019, the field team visited the six productive initiatives to monitor their progress. In 2018, the project had helped them develop their business plans. The team found that only three projects were still active, with two of these in Segovia (the arepa factory and handicrafts project of La Chinita indigenous community) and the bakery in the municipality of Mongua. The three fish-farming projects (two in El Bagre and one in Zaragoza) which had been recognized by different regional institutions, such as the SENA, Corantioquia and the local governments, and visited by United States Department of Labor (USDOL) representatives, were inactive due to the armed conflict in this subregion of Bajo Cauca, Antioquia. As previously mentioned, in 2020 this subregion had one of the highest rates of homicides and assassinations of social leaders in the country.



The Almipapa bakery project in a commercial fair -2019

During phase two, the project also monitored the community gardens developed through the livelihoods component in the eight municipalities, with positive results, as 23 productive initiatives had continued (15 in Boyacá, seven in Nordeste, and three in Bajo Cauca).

During the field visits, the project team identified the organizational, administrative, productive, and marketing needs of the productive initiatives and prepared a work plan that was implemented throughout the two years of the second phase.

Identification of services offered in the regions. In the first semester of 2020, the project team visited all municipal administrations, coordinating with the Agriculture Secretariats to obtain technical assistance for the projects and, in some cases, agricultural inputs and participation in farmer markets and fairs. The field team also identified the services offered by institutions, such as the SENA, and family compensation funds, such as Comfama, Comfenalco, and COMFABOY.

In Nordeste, the field team worked with Fundación Golondrinas, which manages international cooperation and national humanitarian aid funds, and obtained technical assistance and agricultural inputs to strengthen seven projects (five in Segovia and two in Remedios). In Segovia, the field monitor obtained marketing assistance as well as tools and furniture for the La Chinita indigenous community productive project. The project team also obtained support for the projects from local mining companies, commercial establishments, and local institutions more generally.

Despite the difficulties caused by the armed conflict, in Bajo Cauca, Antioquia, the project obtained technical assistance, training, and agricultural inputs, such as seeds and fertilizer, from the Agricultural Secretariats, and helped coordinate with local institutions. This work benefited the three projects that continued from the first phase of the project: two in El Bagre (the productive garden of the Las Sardinias women's association and the pineapple project in the vereda of El Tigre), and one in Zaragoza (the community garden in the vereda of San Antonio). In 2019, together with the SENA's Center for Formation of Agribusiness in Caucasia, the livelihoods team obtained technical assistance and complementary courses on raising chickens with corn and forage crops as alternative food sources, fish-farming, and technical assistance for the construction of tanks. In 2019, the field team and representatives of the Banco Agrario visited the projects to give information on the services offered by the bank, the requirements to apply for loans, and the special agricultural promotion and development programs offered by the bank. That same year, Pact connected the Las Sardinias productive project in El Bagre with the association between Mineros S.A. and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) program Mujeres de Oro, to support the organizational strengthening process. These activities did not continue in 2020 due to the escalation of the armed conflict and the crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic.

Although fewer services had been identified by the project in Boyacá, the livelihoods team worked to ensure the sustainability of the 16 projects that continued from the first phase: a bakery in Mongua and 15 productive garden projects (three in Sogamoso, five in Mongua, three in Tópaga, and four in Gámeza). The project team carried out technical assistance visits together with the Agriculture Secretariats, and the governor's office of Boyacá provided organizational strengthening assistance to the Almipapa bakery project. In the municipality of Duitama, the field team worked with a company that produces dehydrated legumes, vegetables, tubers, and aromatic herbs so that all the projects could begin to plant herbs in their gardens and become suppliers. As a result, three of the 15 gardens continue to supply produce to the company.

The impact of the pandemic on the productive initiatives with business plans. Of the three productive initiatives not affected by conflict with business plans that continued from phase one of the Somos Tesoro project, only the La Chinita indigenous community handicrafts project continued during the lockdown resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic. It is important to mention that the livelihoods team was able to register the project on the platform of the governor's office of Antioquia and Expo-Artesanías. The purpose of this platform is to inform handicraft producing organizations about the services available in the

different municipalities of Antioquia.



La Chinita project receiving support from Fundación Golondrinas – January 2020

The Presidential Youth Council contacted the project through this platform and invited them to participate in the *Colombia Comparte Talento* fair in August and September 2019. The women learned about online sales and were able to sell their products. Finally, the project received support from the Secretariat for Women in Segovia and the Secretariat for Women of the governor's office of Antioquia, as well as from the economic strengthening program of the governor's office of Antioquia.

As a result of these efforts, in October 2020 the Secretariat for Women of the governor's office of Antioquia began to provide administrative and accounting support to this youth initiative. In November 2020, the Secretariat provided basic tools and inputs to the La Chinita project for making handicrafts.

Regarding the other two projects, the bakery in Mongua was inactive during the lockdown but the participants are currently reactivating the project. The locale was moved to the home of one of the owners to lower costs until they can recover from the crisis, and the economy in the municipality has stabilized. In addition, the Social Development Secretariat of Mongua has promised to support the reactivation of the project.

In April, the "La Gustosita" arepa project in Segovia was closed due to the lockdown and public safety problems caused by the armed groups that restricted the movement of people and suppliers to the area to maintain control of the territory. These two factors continue to obstruct the project's reactivation.

Training activities planned by the project. The project also carried out training as part of its support to strengthen productive initiatives. In 2019, the project staff conducted in-person training sessions, in some cases jointly with the Secretariats of Agriculture and Development in the different municipalities. Because of the pandemic, activities in 2020 were adapted by the project team to be conducted virtually using mobile phones and WhatsApp, primarily.

The livelihoods team conducted training workshops with the entrepreneurs on the following topics: use of mobile phones; marketing products using virtual strategies on social networks; basic accounting; managing savings accounts; human resource administration (customer service, conflict resolution and leadership); innovation and entrepreneurship; and connecting entrepreneurs and public and private institutions.

Participation in farmer markets and fairs. During the second phase of the project, and as a result of the links between the productive initiatives and municipal administrations established by the project team, the project participated in 11 farmer fairs: nine in Nordeste, (five in Segovia and four in Remedios); one in Bajo Cauca, with the participation of three projects; and one in Duitama, Boyacá, with the participation of the Almipapa project, invited by the Development Secretariat of the governor's office of Boyacá. All the fairs were organized by the municipal mayors through their Secretariats of Community Development and Agriculture. These fairs provide producers the opportunity to show and sell their products directly to consumers and create contacts for marketing their products.

La María pilot in San Roque and El Salitre pilot in Paipa

At the start of Somos Tesoro's second phase, the project began to make itself known to public officials of the local governments and private businesses in Paipa and San Roque. These municipalities had been selected to replicate the Somos Tesoro experience, integrating the four components of the project. As a result of this process, the project chose the veredas of El Salibre (Paipa) and La María (San Roque) for the implementation of the pilots, in coordination with Gramalote in Antioquia and Electrosochagota in Paipa. The latter decided to drop out of the process, so the project team created a partnership with Gensa to implement the El Salitre pilot. The following activities were carried out under the two pilots:

Events to disseminate the project in the municipalities. The livelihoods team carried out events in the two municipalities to disseminate the Somos Tesoro project to public officials from the Secretariats of Development, Agriculture, and Education, the municipal ombudspersons, the government secretariats, the family commissaries, the directors of educational centers, as well as representatives of mining companies, mining units, mining associations, community action boards, and communities more generally that were part of the pilot veredas of La María and El Salitre.

The project team also held meetings to present the project to officials from the Gensa mining company in Boyacá and Gramalote in Antioquia, establish agreements, and define



Dissemination event in Paipa – 2019

the timelines for the pilots' implementation. It is worth mentioning that a few months prior, representatives of AngloGold Ashanti, who were at that time leading the Gramalote project, had contacted USDOL and Pact to express their interest in having the pilot implemented in the same area as the project. However, it was still necessary

to present the project to other members of the Gramalote team so that they could learn more about the pilot.

The project was also presented to other institutions identified by the livelihoods team in the regions, to inform about the services they could offer to the projects. The team identified institutions, such as the SENA, the University of Boyacá, and the University of Antioquia, the family compensation funds Comfama and Comfenalco in Antioquia and Comfaboy in Boyacá, and the Secretariats of Agriculture and Community Development in the municipalities. During the meetings to present the project, the team also raised awareness about child labor and the Comprehensive Route for Territorial Management to Prevent and Reduce Child Labor in Mining.

Characterization of veredas and targeting of households. In the second semester of 2019, the field team conducted the characterization and selection of families to carry out the livelihoods component activities. During this process, the team identified 94 households that met the selection criteria to carry out the component's educational activities, 54 households with a tradition of coal mining in the vereda of El Salitre in the municipality of Paipa, Boyacá, and 40 households with a tradition of gold mining in the vereda of La María in the municipality of San Roque, Antioquia. The households selected by the livelihoods team had to meet the following criteria: live in the veredas, have children and/or adolescent children between the ages of five and 17, work in mining for a living, and have willingness to participate in the project activities.

Livelihoods Training Activities

The activities in this component were carried out in person by the field team until the March 2020 national government order lockdown resulting from Covid-19. Subsequent activities were adapted by the project team so that they could be conducted virtually, using mobile phones, primarily via WhatsApp. This way of working compelled the livelihoods team to conduct small personal workshops on the use of mobile phones to create conditions conducive to working with the families. The following activities were carried out under the two pilots:

Workshops on family economics and savings strategies. These workshops were conducted by the livelihoods component staff in the veredas of La María in San Roque and El Salitre in Paipa. The team conducted a total of 20 workshops under the two pilots during the second phase of the project, and all selected households participated. These workshops were crucial for working with the households, most of which were vulnerable and facing a daily struggle to generate income. Through these workshops, the project promoted family savings through strategies based on savings in utilities, reflection on getting into debt with third parties, growing fruits and vegetables in home gardens for home consumption, and guidance on purchasing food and supplies for the household (for example, encouraging the consumption of fruits and vegetables cultivated in the region, and discouraging the purchase of unhealthy food or unnecessary objects).

Workshops on employability. During the project's second phase, the livelihoods team conducted 24 workshops under the two pilots; 114 households in the pilot veredas of Paipa

and San Roque participated. Of the total number of households, 79 were participating in the project. The team conducted these workshops using experiential methods, with the purpose of providing the communities with tools to prepare for employment using available technologies. During the workshops, the participants learned how to write resumes and improve their work profiles. In addition, the project team provided information on the training services and jobs that were being offered by institutions, such as the SENA, and the family compensation funds, types of contracts, and the characteristics of and services offered by the family compensation funds. The project staff also shared information on virtual means and internet access, not only for their search for job opportunities but also to strengthen their life projects.

Workshops on the services offered in the municipalities. Throughout the duration of the two pilots, the livelihoods team conducted four workshops on the services offered in the municipalities; 87 households participated, 37 of which were participating in the project. The households that attended the workshop learned about the structure of their municipality, the different government offices, and the programs and services offered. During the workshops, the participants were encouraged to learn about and access the programs and services offered by the local governments to protect households and the most vulnerable population groups, such as children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.

Activities with the family compensation funds. COMFABOY in Boyacá conducted five courses, including four 20-hour courses on food handling and preparation that involved 65 households, 25 of which were participating in the project. The participants learned about the importance of food and how it can affect peoples' health, as well as how to prepare food for better nutrition and optimize the food resources available in the regions. They also reflected on unhealthy eating habits.

The courses also provided households with the opportunity to generate an additional source of income, other than mining, by encouraging the creation of business ventures. The ICBF and health institutions deem courses on food handling and preparation mandatory for people who work in the cafeterias in educational institutions and in community homes. Thus, the cafeteria workers in the vereda of El Salitre were able to update their certification and continue to work in the educational institutions.

The fifth 20-hour course, on entrepreneurship, was held in September 2020 in coordination with Comfaboy. A total of 30 households participating in the project in El Salitre, in Paipa, attended the in-person/online course. The workshop facilitator directed the participants to carry out practical exercises on business ideas following the guides and templates handed out during previous house visits. Comfaboy then provided assistance to the households and held virtual workshops to complement the course topics. This course was vital for families that grow home gardens, providing guidance on how to turn them into new sources of income. In addition, the course motivated the households to set up a chicken pen and a store in the vereda.

Comfenalco, in Antioquia, conducted a 40-hour course on soft skills or life skills; 37

households from the vereda of La María in San Roque participated, 20 of which were participating in the project. This course provided the opportunity for participants to reflect on new ideas, attitudes, and actions and motivated them to develop new talents, boost and promote their personal growth, and prevent psycho-social risks. It was also crucial for encouraging families to help with the upkeep of the school garden in the La María educational center and the implementation of the family gardens.



School gardens in Boyacá -2019

School gardens. The gardens planted in the educational institutions in El Salitre in Paipa and La María in San Roque were one of the most representative activities implemented by the project under the two pilots. The parents, organized in committees, the teachers of the two educational institutions, and the Agriculture Secretariats of the two municipalities participated in the planting of the gardens. The Secretariats included the gardens in their work plans in order to provide support and technical assistance, and the Somos Tesoro project delivered tool kits and inputs. The two gardens served as models for the implementation and/or improvement of the family gardens. The gardens produced mainly vegetables, which were used to complement the meals prepared for the students in the school cafeterias. Any excess produce was distributed among the families that participated in

the upkeep of the gardens.

Family gardens. Some of the parents who participated in the educational activities carried out by the livelihoods team and in the planting and upkeep of the school gardens were inspired to start their own family gardens. As a result, 28 family gardens were created, eight in the La María pilot in San Roque and 20 in the El Salitre pilot in Paipa. They received support from the two municipal administrations, through the Agriculture Secretariats, who provided training and technical assistance to the households. The Somos Tesoro project delivered a tool kit and inputs to 36 households for the gardens.

Under the Covid-19 pandemic crisis, these gardens have become a source of food and food security for these families. They have also become small business ventures that allow these families to exchange produce for other products and/or sell any small surpluses, providing them with small amounts of additional income to satisfy some of their needs.

Workshops on child labor and protective environments. Before the pandemic, the livelihoods team conducted nine workshops, under the two pilots, on protective environments to raise awareness within the households on the impacts of child labor. A total of 155 families from El Salitre and La María attended the workshop. Most of these families were being monitored by the project. The field team followed a methodology for the workshops that gave the families time to reflect on their own life experiences, on

introducing new ways of understanding development, on parenting, and on a future for their children away from child labor.

In July 2020, during the lockdown, project staff conducted a workshop that was replicated in 77 households through telephone calls, video chats, and WhatsApp messaging. During the workshop, the team addressed the parenting patterns that had emerged in the perception study on child labor and used the “Cojan Oficio” campaign. The workshop encouraged parents to reflect on the cultural values in the region that, in some cases, constitute obstacles to reducing child labor, to ensuring age-appropriate activities, and to securing adults’ responsibility to guarantee the rights of children and adolescents with regard to child labor.



Workshops on protective environments with the community action boards.

Workshops of protective environments San Roque - 2020

In February 2020, the livelihoods team conducted a workshop on protective environments with five community action boards in the vereda of El Salitre, in Paipa; 124 households attended, 16 of which were participating in the project. Most of the board members are mine workers, making the workshops particularly relevant as the participants learned about job-related risks, the impact and consequences on the physical, emotional, and social development of the minors, and, most importantly, the legal obligations to prevent and eliminate child labor in mining.

In June, July, and August, during the lockdown, the field team conducted three workshops on protective environments with members of the community action boards of the veredas of La María in San Roque and El Salitre in Paipa. These workshops were held via telephone calls, video chats, WhatsApp messaging, and Zoom. In addition to households from La María and El Salitre, the workshop participants included the president of the association of community action boards in Paipa, the president of the community action board of the San José sector of El Salitre, and the president and secretary of the community action board of La María. These workshops served to raise awareness on the impact of child labor, inspiring the boards’ members to become part of the protective environment for children and adolescents in their communities.

Workshops on prevention of child labor with the mining units. In November 2020, the livelihoods team conducted a workshop, in partnership with ARM and COMFABOY, on prevention of child labor and promotion of protective environments. The workshop was held with the mining units involved in ARM and the households of El Salitre; 37 people participated, 31 from the mining units and six beneficiaries from the project households.

c. Strengthening Legislation and Public Policies, Building Capacity of National institutions (Intermediate Objectives 3 and 4)

Child Labor Policy (Intermediate Objective 3)

Online course in the public policy line on Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor and Protection of the Adolescent Worker. During the second phase, together with ESAP, the project conducted two iterations of the specialized online course in the Public Policy line on Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor and Protection of the Adolescent Worker. The purpose of the course was to increase the knowledge of public officials as well as their capacity to strengthen the CIETI. The two courses were carried out jointly with the Somos Tesoro project, ICBF, and with the participation of the Building the Capacity of Civil Society (Pilares) project. The 120-hour courses were held on ESAP's online platform over a period of three months.

The first course was held between April and June 2019, with the participation of approximately 700 people, most of whom were public officials and members of the CIETI in municipalities from around the country. The second was held between August and October 2020, and 1,194 people participated, most of whom were public officials from municipalities from around the country. Private sector companies, including Gramalote, Gensa, INTERASEO S.A.S. E.S.P, Orange Tech S.A.S BIC, Pacto Global Red Colombia, Fundación Universitaria del Área Andina, CI SUNSHINE BOUQUET SAS, ASOPEP, and Compensar also participated in the course.

These specialized courses aim to provide training and increase the technical capacity of the delegates of the regional institutions and members of the CIETI, to increase their understanding of the public policy on child labor and their capacity to identify, detect, prevent, and eliminate child labor and protect adolescent workers and ensure the implementation of the policy in the country.

Support to target municipalities to address child labor through municipal development plans. In February 2020, Somos Tesoro hired the consultancy firm Puntos Cardinales, that specializes in the 2017-2027 public policy for the prevention and eradication of child labor



Municipal government officials trained in inclusion of child labor prevention into development plans – San Roque 2019

and the worst forms of child labor and protection of the adolescent worker. Through this consultancy, the project began the process of advising municipal government officials taking office on January 1, 2020 on the incorporation of the topic child labor into the municipal development plans. The project also began to provide training on the reactivation of the CIETI in both Somos Tesoro and Pilares municipalities.

The consultancy was carried out in two phases. In the first phase, Puntos Cardinales advised the officials

responsible for preparing the development plans on incorporating content on child labor

prevention. This activity consisted of 20 workshops, with the participation of approximately 150 public officials from the 12 municipalities (10 from Somos Tesoro and four from the Pílares project, two of those that are also part of the Somos Tesoro project); the remaining municipalities were in Antioquia and Boyacá and were also part of Somos Tesoro. The result of this first phase was the inclusion of child labor in the 12 development plans.

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the second phase of the consultancy was suspended and resumed in August. During this phase, the consultancy provided training and guidance on public policy issues and on the committees' structure and operation. Guidance on how to update the decrees that created the committees was also provided, to increase the capacity and performance of the members of the CIETI.

The consultancy also designed an 11-unit interactive model to increase CIETI members' knowledge on basic project formulation concepts. The model followed a logic framework approach and used the model project provided by Fondo Acción in the first phase of Somos Tesoro as a guide for the formulation of projects to prevent and eradicate child labor. The Comprehensive Route for Territorial Management to Prevent and Reduce Child Labor in Mining was also used as an input for the formulation of the projects. These projects would subsequently become eligible for financing by private and public institutions and international cooperation agencies. Adequately formulated projects are the key to working successfully in the CIETI.

The interactive module was available for about one month. During that time, it was used by 124 people from the 12 municipalities, 76 of whom completed between 55% and 86% of the units. We expect that the public officials who are members of the CIETI and participated in the virtual model will collaborate in the formulation of projects for the prevention and eradication of child labor in their municipalities.

Training for the reactivation and strengthening of the CIETI. The Somos Tesoro project staff provided training to public officials in the municipal CIETI in Segovia, Remedios, San Roque, Sogamoso, Paipa, Mongua, El Bagre, and Zaragoza. In the last two municipalities, located in Bajo Cauca in Antioquia, the training activities were conducted in coordination with the Pílares project. The workshop topics included prevention of child labor, CIETI regulations, structure and configuration, the functions and responsibilities of the members, and prevention and eradication of child labor and the risks associated with the mining environments. They also aimed to empower the members of the CIETI and increase their performance and actions in the regions.

In the pilot municipalities of Paipa and San Roque, the project team carried out several training sessions with members of the CIETI. The project staff maintained regular contact with members of the committees, creating spaces for reflection on the role of the committees in promoting the prevention and eradication of child labor, and providing information and case studies on child labor and tools for the formulation of projects on prevention of child labor that involve the public and private sectors (Gensa in Boyacá and Gramalote in Antioquia).

Maintaining this relationship with the CIETI was essential, as the suspected cases of child labor identified in the pilots were addressed in a timely and efficient manner in the two committees. During the implementation of the pilots, the project supported and maintained a constant communication with the psycho-social teams of the educational institutions and family commissaries, making it possible to obtain precise and timely information on the real situation of the children and adolescents that were being monitored (11 boys: seven in Paipa and four in San Roque; no girls were reported).

The psycho-social teams in the two commissaries visited the homes of the families and, in some instances, provided support to cases that required priority attention. In Boyacá, the psycho-social team participated actively in the analysis and reporting of the cases, and informed that all cases identified by the educational institution of El Salitre had been monitored and attended by the family commissary during home visits. This allowed the teams to reach agreements with the families to ensure the wellbeing and comprehensive development of the children and adolescents engaging in suspected cases of child labor.



Meeting with the CIETI of Remedios - 2019

Promotion on the use of the Comprehensive Route for Territorial Management to Prevent and Reduce Child Labor in Mining.

The project held nine meetings to present the Route and its use in the municipalities of El Bagre, Zaragoza, Remedios, Segovia, San Roque, Paipa, Sogamoso, Mongua, and Tópaga. Family commissaries, the government secretariats, the Secretariats of Health and Education, the coordinators of the childhood and adolescence committees, and the community police all participated in the meetings. In some municipalities, such as

Paipa, San Roque, and Mongua, the directors of the educational institutions, municipal ombudspersons, and community action board liaisons also took part in the meetings, as did the rural development secretariats in the pilots. During these meetings, the project provided information on the General Royalty System and encouraged the participants to formulate projects on prevention of child labor that were aligned with the development plans and used the General Adjusted Method in order to gain access to institutional resources. The Route was handed out to all family commissaries for consultation by the members of the CIETI.

In the second phase of the project, the team did not work directly on the Route in Gámeza, but they did deliver the Route to the family commissary in that municipality.

Participation in the national CIETI. In December 2019, the Ministry of Labor invited the project to participate with other projects funded by USDOL and civil society representatives in the national CIETI. The project invited three young members of the youth initiative “La

voz de la laguna”, from the municipality of Mongua, to present their experience and explain the type of activities promoted by the youth through this initiative to the members of the CIETI, as well as their messages to encourage children and adolescents not to work. The CIETI also discussed the issues affecting young people in their communities, such as teen pregnancies and life opportunities. Somos Tesoro also presented the results of the Comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (CMEP) analysis.

Continue to facilitate the coordination committee. During the second phase of the project, the coordination committee met four times, with the participation of all USDOL funded projects in Colombia. In the committee meetings, the project directors or their representatives presented the progress made in each project and exchanged opinions and experiences. This enabled greater coordination and cooperation between the projects and the state institutions. As organizer of the committee, Pact played an important role in these meetings, which proved to be of interest and brought together a diverse group of participants.

The following USDOL-funded projects participated in the committee meetings: the capacity building projects Colombia Avanza (coffee) and Pilares (mining), Palma Futuro of Partners of the Americas, the International Labor Organization (ILO), as well as Somos Tesoro, Equal Access to Quality Jobs for Women and Girls in Agriculture (EQUAL), and the COFFEE project implemented by Verité.

The following institutions also regularly participate in the committee: Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Mining, ICBF, National System on Family Well-being (SNBF), Department of Social Prosperity (DPS), National Planning Department (DNP), International Labor Organization (ILO), Partners of the Americas, Nacional Union School (ENS), Pact, the US Embassy labor attaché, and USDOL.

Links with new municipal and regional governments and candidates elected in October 2019 for the 2020-2023 administration: In the second semester of 2019, the project held meetings with the mayoral candidates in the municipalities of Sogamoso, Mongua, Gámeza, Remedios, Segovia, Paipa, and San Roque. During these meetings, Somos Tesoro presented the project to the candidates and suggested that they include child labor in their proposed government programs. In addition, Somos Tesoro suggested that the public officials participate in the training sessions that would be conducted by the project to increase their capacity to strengthen the CIETI in their municipalities.

These preliminary commitments were important, given that most of the candidates that participated in these meetings were subsequently elected mayor. This facilitated the activities carried out by the Somos Tesoro team through the public policy consultancy on the incorporation of child labor issues into the development plans. It also increased public officials’ willingness to participate in the training sessions to strengthen the CIETI and facilitated the work with the Agricultural Secretariats to obtain support to ensure the sustainability of the productive initiatives created during the first phase of the project.

Formalization Policy (Intermediate Objective 4)

During phase two of the project, ARM worked to improve the regional CRAFT consultation tool, conducted different trainings, and facilitated experience-sharing events. Among the different stakeholders that participated in the different activities in eight municipalities are the municipal ombudsman, the health center, the municipal council, and the mayor's office, the Pedagogical and Technological University of Colombia (UPTC), the Women's Secretariat, the Development Secretariat, the Secretariat of Agriculture, and the family commissaries. The team carried out almost all the activities under this objective during 2019. ARM conducted mainly in-person training and events for the public sector officials during 2019; except for a virtual course conducted on CRAFT code, a virtual presentation on the progress of the Coagromín and La Maria improvement plans, and child labor and OHS issues virtual event for Zaragoza and El Bagre municipalities

Regional CRAFT Consultation. In December 2019, ARM hired a consulting firm to complete the identification of risks in the regional CRAFT consultation. The consulting firm presented the risks in each CRAFT module, the situations that could possibly generate warnings or risks, the guiding questions to inquire about these risks, the risk assessments according to the CRAFT code, and the proposed actions to mitigate or reduce risks at each level.

In January 2019, ARM conducted a workshop with members of the Somos Tesoro and Pilares teams to map out the different tools used by the two projects to address child labor in mining. ARM also presented the consultancy results to identify the regional CRAFT risks, primarily those related to human rights, forced work, and risks to public and private safety.

These exercises helped to redefine and restructure the questions, to make the process more flexible, and to examine more closely the warning signs detected. They also enabled the design of a more objective evaluation framework, taking into consideration the different situations that could generate warnings or identify risks (for Colombia and Peru). The team designed actions and made recommendations to mitigate the risks in accordance with their assessed level, and updated the methodological guide for the application of the CRAFT risk assessment tools at the regional level. These inputs will guide the new version of the CRAFT code.

In addition, thanks to the improvement plans applied in the mines, the mining units and ARM implemented mechanisms that have set the groundwork for due diligence in the mining organizations. Examples include the establishment of institutional policies on anti-corruption and prevention of terrorist activities and organized crime, the development of the Internal Labor Rules, and the development of institutional gender policies. These mechanisms will be included in the second version of the CRAFT code as examples of policies and regulations that enable compliance with the code requirements.

Another example is the mine's contribution to the design of the CRAFT report, a management and communications tool that is critical to the implementation of the code. Not only have these reports been designed in collaboration with the mining organizations, but they have also been prepared by Mineros La María S.A.S. and Coagromin. They also determine the due diligence mechanisms applied to address the risks contained in the CRAFT code.

Experience-Sharing Events. The project participated in the mining and construction fair organized by the International Mining and Sustainable Development Congress, the SENA's Mining Center, the Chamber of Commerce of Sogamoso, and the Secretariat of Mining and Energy of Boyacá in October 2019. The project set up a stand to present the three components of the Somos Tesoro project (mining, livelihoods, and education) and the different materials produced during the first phase of the project.

On December 5 and 6, 2019, ARM organized the "Colombia Regional Workshop: "Multi-stakeholder Pathway for Achieving Responsible, Formal, Transparent, Sustainable and Competitive ASM Supply Chains", in Medellín. A total of 105 people participated in the workshop, including 72 miners from the departments of Antioquia, Bolívar, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Chocó, Huila, and Nariño; 10 public officials from the mayors' offices of El Tambo and Suárez, governors' offices of Cauca and Nariño, the National Ombudsman's Office in the village of La Llanada, the National Mining Agency, the World Wildlife Foundation (WWF), Regional Autonomous Environmental authority of Cauca, the Ministry of Mining and Energy; and 23 representatives of projects and non-governmental organizations, including ARM, Uniboyacá, the Magdalena Medio Development, and Peace Program, the UNDP, and the Colombian Mining Dialogue Group (GDIAM). The workshop participants developed an action plan to design specific strategies and actions to overcome the challenges and obstacles prioritized by the participants in the areas of access to mining resources, mining formalization, eradication of mercury, marketing of gold, and the role of public institutions and civil society in promoting the creation of responsible, formal, and transparent supply chains in ASM.

On November 26, 2020, the project carried out a virtual event called ""Café de Gobernanza para el cambio", with support from the Pilares and Somos Tesoro teams. The 35 local stakeholders from El Bagre and Zaragoza that participated in the event worked on child labor and OHS issues. During the event, ARM discussed the end of Somos Tesoro and the continuity of Pilares. ARM also presented the consultancy results supported by Pilares and Somos Tesoro to include the issue of child labor in the development plans of each municipality. The ARM team presented the results of the regional workshop in 2019 to encourage participants to work together on joint activities in the regions. Some of the participants presented the initiatives that they were implementing as a result of this regional workshop: ICBF at the national level is providing technical assistance to the establishment of CIETI in both municipalities; ICBF also presented the "Súmate por mí" (Join

for me) initiative⁴; the mayor's office of Zaragoza presented its programs; and ARM made a commitment to continue to publish the mining bulletin that identifies the mining-related services offered by the institutions in the region.

Trainings. In April 2019, ARM conducted training sessions on "Good practices and lessons learned in mining formalization," with 41 public officials from Tópaga, Sogamoso, and Paipa and four participants from private organizations. The training topics included formalization, challenges and opportunities in responsible mining, and good practices implemented in the first phase of the project. Participants expressed interest in continuing to participate in the trainings planned in the framework of this project, given that this will allow them to address the needs of their community more effectively. They also recognized the importance of responsible mining without the use of child labor.

In May 2019, ARM organized an awareness-raising and training session on the prevention of child labor in mining in the municipalities of Tópaga, Mongua, and Sogamoso; 29 public officials participated. During these sessions, the project discussed public policies and prevention, risks and impacts of child labor, and provided participants the opportunity to express their points of view during the productive discussions.

In October 2019, ARM organized a work session to discuss child labor with 28 members of an ICBF operator, Fundación TUCRECER, in Tunja. During the same month, ARM also presented the CRAFT code to 10 students of the UPTC.

In February 2020, ARM trained 16 public officials from the mayor's office of Paipa on due diligence and CRAFT, including the origin of the CRAFT code, its structure, characteristics, experiences in CRAFT pilots in Colombia, with particular emphasis on the concept of due diligence.

Between May and July 2020, the project conducted a virtual course on CRAFT to inform participants about the effective risk management of serious human rights violations, the financing of conflicts, and other financial crimes in the region and support the mining population improve their mining practices. Eleven of the 43 people who enrolled satisfactorily completed the course.

In the second half of 2020, the ARM team made a virtual presentation of the advances in the formalization component and introduced the concept of due diligence and CRAFT to Gensa and Gramalote. The two main objectives of this presentation were: first, to showcase the advances in the implementation of the project to Coagromín and La María S.A.S.; and second, to explore the possibility of continuing the project in the municipality,

⁴ "Súmate por mí" (Join for me). It is a National Government's strategy led by the Presidential Council for Human Rights that seeks to prevent the recruitment of children and adolescents in 200 municipalities identified as being at the highest risk for child recruitment. Launched in 2020. <https://www.icbf.gov.co/noticias/icbf-se-suma-estrategia-nacional-para-evitar-reclutamiento-de-ninos-ninas-y-adolescentes>

in the case of Gramalote, and of replicating the CRAFT pilot by sharing the lessons learned in different scenarios with representatives of the coal association in the country, in the case of Gensa.

D. Provision of Educational Opportunities to Children

Sustainability of youth initiatives

During the second phase of the project, the team supporting the educational opportunities component provided support to ensure the sustainability of the youth initiatives that had carried on from the first phase. The support was provided through the following activities:

Evaluation of the youth initiatives. In the first quarter of 2019, the project undertook two evaluations to understand the sustainability of the youth leadership activities carried out in the first phase of the project and analyze, together with the stakeholders, their experiences, challenges, and lessons learned. The first evaluation was of the champions of the youth initiatives, and the second one was of the champions of the PAZalobien teachers. During these evaluations, the educational opportunities component carried out six qualitative meetings: two in Bajo Cauca, two in Nordeste, and two in Boyacá. During these meetings, the team explored the perceptions and/or experiences of the participants of the Somos Tesoro project to identify the most significant change experience during the training process, the life skills acquired (at the educational and community levels), and the lessons learned that could be applied to improve certain aspects of the process.

The evaluations were well received by the teachers and youth leaders, who expressed their interest in continuing the efforts to achieve the sustainability of the youth initiatives, despite the current challenges, including lack of time and long distances to attend the meetings.

- **Ensuring the sustainability of the productive initiatives created in the first phase of the project:** The project established partnerships with local stakeholders in the regions where the youth initiatives were located, to achieve the sustainability of the six “champion” youth initiatives that had begun in 2018. However, only the following three youth initiatives with the greatest stability and support had continued with some type of activity at the time of the evaluation.
- ***Dramical (El Bagre, Antioquia):*** This project worked with the municipality’s youth coordinator to register this theater-based initiative in the Municipal Youth Platform, giving them access to benefits, such as training in information and communication technologies. The project also supported the initiative by creating a leadership capacity-building program for children between the ages of 14 and 17, in coordination with the municipality’s youth office.
- ***School radio station “La Voz de la Laguna” (Mongua, Boyacá):*** This project consolidated a partnership with the municipal radio station in the municipality of

Tibasosa, Boyacá, to support the production of the youth initiative's radio programs, providing training on the use of equipment and preparing the primary school students to assume leadership positions within the initiative and thus keep it active. The performance and sustainability of this initiative were outstanding, as were the talent, discipline, and abilities of its members. The Somos Tesoro project supported this initiative during the two years of the second phase, through actions that connected the initiative with the mayor's office and the youth office of Mongua, as well as with training on podcasts, sound (recording, interviews, music), and radio and photography workshops. The project also delivered electronic equipment to strengthen the radio station (professional camera with stand and microphones, journalist recorder with microphones, and a desktop microphone kit with stands).

- ***Simbiosis Juvenil (Segovia, Antioquia)***: This wall mural and multimedia initiative partnered with Sinergia, a theater initiative in the municipality, offering activities for youth, including the plays organized by the company. Sinergia provided Initiative Simbiosis the opportunity to remain active in the municipality.

Other youth initiatives created in the first phase that the project tried to reactivate in 2019, including "Corazones de paz" and "Multimedia juvenil" in El Bagre and "La Otra Cara de La Moneda" in Sogamoso, were not able to continue due to the school and work obligations of some of their members as well as the lockdown ordered due to the Covid-19 pandemic. In the end, these initiatives disbanded.

Workshops to exchange experiences. In 2019, at the beginning of the second phase, the project sought to foster the exchange of experiences, providing additional training to teachers in each region on the use of the methodology. The project reminded teachers of the use of games and art in the prevention of child labor and of sharing their most used tools for the implementation of preventive strategies in the classroom. In addition, the educational component delivered 30 kits to the teachers, ensuring that they had sufficient material to continue to replicate the methodology with children and adolescents.

In 2019, the project organized an experience-sharing event for the young people involved in the champion initiatives in Antioquia and Boyacá. During the event, the project carried out activities to reinforce and update their life skills on topics such as: assertive communication, conflict and problem management, and empathy and interpersonal relationships. According to the youth, these topics were very useful for increasing their teamwork skills and links with the educational institutions. The Somos Tesoro project also conducted a workshop with each initiative on specific topics chosen by the youth, providing them with more tools for coordinating their work. In addition, the educational opportunities team delivered a kit with specific materials tailored to the particular focus of each initiative, in an effort to ensure their sustainability.

In 2020, the educational opportunities team carried out two virtual sessions to share experiences on Facebook Live with the 2019 and 2020 youth champions from the youth initiative La Liga de la Juventud of Paipa, as part of the El Salitre pilot, and La Voz de la Laguna, La Otra Cara de la Moneda, Dramical, Multimedia Juvenil, and Simbiosis Juvenil (2019 champions). The members of the Liga de la Juventud of Paipa were inspired by the best practices of the previous initiatives and expressed their appreciation for the support from Somos Tesoro. These exchanges provided the opportunity for young people to share their stories, lessons learned, challenges and good moments. The educational institutions also played an important role in this process, becoming crucial stakeholders in the initiatives and participating actively in the different spaces to support the youth. The teachers encouraged the youth initiatives to take advantage of the municipal and departmental opportunities for learning, inviting them to participate in the integration and training activities, Youth Week, among others.



Educational Opportunities in the Pilots

Educational opportunities in the pilots in El Salitre, in Paipa, and La María, in San Roque.

At the beginning of the second phase of the project, the educational opportunities team began a training process for youth in the municipalities selected to replicate the Somos Tesoro experience. In Paipa, this process began in August 2019, with 60 tenth and eleventh



Workshops in Providencia San Roque - 2019

grade students from the Technical Agriculture Institute (ITA), who received the PAZalobien leadership training for change, with emphasis on the prevention of child labor. That same month, the field team began a training process with 23 teachers from the educational institution to transfer the PAZalobien Exploradores method. The teachers received educational materials to replicate and implement the PAZalobien method in their classrooms, reaching approximately 120 children and adolescents in the institution.

In the municipality of San Roque, the educational component was implemented by Pact, who designed the Create method. In August 2019, the project developed an action plan with the teachers of the Providencia and San Juan educational institutions in the vereda of La María and conducted a two-day knowledge transfer session to facilitate the integration of the teachers to allow them to reconnect with their role as educators. The project provided educational and artistic tools to use in the learning processes. During this activity, the project reached agreements on the frequency of the meeting and the commitments to use the Create method with their students.

In September, the educational opportunities team began the group intervention phase of the formal education strategy, with 14 teachers from the Providencia educational institution and two teachers from the San Juan educational institution in the vereda of La María. The teachers agreed to implement the method with their students. This activity benefitted 278 students between the ages of five and 16, pre-school to ninthth grade, in the Providencia educational institution, and 33 students at the San Juan educational institution in La María, pre-school to fifthth grade students between the ages of five and 12. A total of 16 teachers and 346 students participated in the training process using the Create method.

The strategies of the two methods implemented by the educational opportunities' component, Create in San Roque and PAZalobien in Paipa, use recreational and artistic activities as a forum for discussions about concepts related to the prevention of child labor, strengthening the skills and leadership potential of the students. During these processes, the methodology promoted the leadership of the students in their communities as replicators of the messages on the prevention of child labor, recognizing their role as agents for social change and strengthening their life skills as a tool for the transformation of society.

The process of promoting youth as explorers and leaders of change has three phases: Travel, Create, and Share, identifying their ability to serve as peacebuilders through initiatives created by the youth themselves. The participation of the young people in the PAZalobien method in the Agricultural Technical Educational Institution (ITA, acronym in Spanish), in the context of the pilot in El Salitre (Paipa), resulted in the creation of two youth initiatives: the *Corazón, Arte y Unión* school radio station and *Liga de la Juventud*.



Young leaders in San Roque - 2019

The Create method works in two lines of action: i) formal education, in which the project team works with teachers; and ii) work with students to foster their leadership skills, which focuses on creating initiatives for change and the positive transformation of their environments. The application of this method with students from the Providencia educational institution, in the context of the pilot in La María, resulted in the creation of three youth initiatives: *La Huerta Escolar*, *Emisora escolar*, and the *Fanzine* wall mural.

The educational opportunities team provided training to the five youth initiatives established in the two projects and those that continued from the first phase into 2020, to strengthen the groups and ensure their sustainability. The training process included activities such as: encounters to tell their stories and exchange experiences, production of podcasts (sound, recording, interviews, music), and photography and radio workshops, in addition to workshops on prevention of child labor.

The Somos Tesoro project delivered equipment to the youth initiatives to strengthen the learning processes in which the students became involved. Corazón Arte y Unión, Liga de la Juventud, and Emisora Escolar received technical equipment for the amplification of the radio station and production of audiovisual content. The Huerta Escolar received an agricultural kit with tools and inputs for implementing and maintaining the garden in the educational institution, and Fanzine received technical equipment for strengthening the work of the initiative.

The project also conducted workshops with the teachers of the educational institutions involved in monitoring and supporting the youth initiatives in the two pilots on the production of podcasts, radio and photography.

Other activities carried out in 2020 to ensure the sustainability of the youth initiatives included connecting the initiatives with the municipal administrations, such as the Education, Culture and Sports Secretariats, the youth offices, and the family commissaries. The project strengthened the partnerships with these institutions to ensure that the young people could have a significant role in the different spaces for participation that exist in the municipalities, such as the participation roundtables on childhood and adolescence, cultural and artistic activities, learning spaces, among others. This was done to recognize the needs and feelings of the young people and ensure that they remained involved and continue learning thus to strengthen the youth initiatives.

Thanks to this coordination with the municipal administrations, the youth were able to participate in cultural and artistic spaces at the municipal and departmental level, allowing them to make their initiatives more widely known. This was the case of the Liga de la Juventud of Paipa and La Voz de la Laguna of Mongua, who received incentives and stimulus from the municipal administrations. In San Roque, the Secretariat of Agriculture recognized the potential of the Huerta Escolar and worked with the youth to support the sustainability of the initiative.



It can thus be concluded that the youth in the departments of Antioquia and Boyacá have been strengthened and have created linkages with the different offices of the municipal administrations and other stakeholders in the region, giving them the autonomy to achieve their proposed objectives.

Activities carried out by the youth initiatives in the educational institutions to prevent child labor. During the implementation of the Create and PAZalobien methods in the pilots, the project supported the production of murals in the educational institutions with messages on the prevention of child labor.

These murals also served to decorate the institutions, creating a greater sense of belonging by the students, parents, and teachers, and fostered reflection on the impacts of child labor and the commitment of the students to stay in school.

School garden in Boyacá - 2019

In Paipa, Fundación Mi Sangre (FMS) supported and promoted three civil society activities in the municipality as part of a broader initiative to beautify the city before the Tour Colombia, which took place in February 2020. The three activities were carried out in coordination with La Liga de la Juventud and included clearing and decorating a street, collecting solid waste, and beautifying and repairing the acoustic shell with murals that had been donated by civil society stakeholders.

Another activity carried out by FMS that involved the youth initiatives in the pilot in Paipa was a recreational gathering in the La Esperanza educational center, during which the project team promoted the prevention of child labor and the importance of children and adolescents remaining in school as a way to reduce the risk of child labor. The activity was facilitated by 11 members of La Liga de la Juventud, and 10 boys and girls from La Esperanza. The children identified by the project team as engaging in child labor were also invited to participate in the Somos Tesoro activities.

The FMS team also carried out another activity that involved the planting of 40 trees by the La Liga de la Juventud initiative in Paipa, to create a natural wall around the El Salitre school. This activity included a recreational day with children's games, during which the project team highlighted the importance of studying, as well as face painting, outdoor drawing, and a talk about gender equality and child labor. These actions were carried out by the project team, in coordination with the teachers and the community.

In San Roque, the team focused on consolidating the initiatives' processes for change, assisting in connecting them with the family commissaries and the Education Secretariat, which became involved in the students' educational processes and the youth initiatives.

Vocational guidance workshops. During this phase of the project, Somos Tesoro conducted seven vocational guidance and life project workshops with fifth and tenth grade students in the two educational institutions in the vereda of El Salitre in Paipa. A total of 190 students between the ages of 11 and 19 participated in the workshops. The participants included students from the two institutions who had reportedly been engaging in suspected cases of child labor in hazardous work.

The workshops took a preventive approach to promote student reflection on the impacts of child labor and the risks they run when they interrupt their schooling and drop out of the education system at their age. During the workshops, the teams also encouraged the students to stay in school to receive an education and prepare for the future.

In San Roque, the project team carried out an educational activity, together with the parents, teachers, and students, on topics such as vocational guidance and child labor. This activity raised awareness among the participants of the need to increase opportunities for children and adolescents so that they can make better use of their free time and choose not to work before they turn 18. It also made the participants value the importance of the youth initiatives as spaces that keep students away from child labor and thus have a positive impact on their life projects.



E. Communications

Campaign for World Day Against Child Labor. On June 12, 2019, Somos Tesoro organized the dissemination of the Cojan Oficio campaign, in commemoration of the World Day against Child Labor. The campaign was disseminated by the communications team on corporate and community media, including commercial, community, university, and public radio, as well as national television.

As a result of these efforts, the project was also able to join the campaign led by state institutions that work on child labor issues, such as the Ministry of Labor, the ICBF, and the National Police, among other initiatives, such as the Global Compact and the Colombian Network

against Child Labor. This broadened the dissemination scope of the Cojan Oficio campaign to other audiences around the country.

The campaign's media plan included radio jingles on community radio stations in the project's target municipalities and the transmission of

Official poster of the campaign against child labor - 2019

the official campaign video on national television. This was possible through the contacts made with RTVC (public television) and the Consortium of Private Challenges (RCN and Caracol), which broadcasted the campaign between July and December 2019. The communications teams also interviewed project spokespersons on university and local radio stations and disseminated the field activities on child labor prevention.

CMEP analysis. In the second semester of 2019, the communications team published a summary of the final report as an infographic and reported on the previous commercial policies. Over the reporting period, the project's communications and M&E teams jointly developed an interactive tool on the results of the 2018 CMEP data analysis. This interface allows users to navigate independently through the project indicators formulated for the comprehensive strategy. The tool contains infographics, interactive data, supporting documents, and a video, providing a complete overview of the relationship between the data and the activities carried out in the regions. This product is currently available in English and was designed for all audiences, including the strategic partners interested in replicating Somos Tesoro's comprehensive strategy. A link to the CMEP is included in a footnote below under the "Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Issues" section.



Preview of CMEP - 2019

Storytelling workshops. In the run-up to the November 2019 Media Festival organized by the project in Paipa, the field team conducted four storytelling workshops between November 18 and 22 with the youth initiatives that participated in the educational opportunities' component. The purpose of the workshops was to give the young people the opportunity to produce communication pieces about their initiatives and disseminate them in the schools and communities. The radio program directed by students of the Tomás Vásquez school, led by Gensa, also participated in the workshop.



Media festival in Paipa - 2019

In the second semester of 2019, the Somos Tesoro project organized the Media Festival "*Una sola voz contra el trabajo infantil*" in Paipa. More than 60 youth participated in the itinerant workshops on radio, podcasts, photography, digital tools, and video conducted by the project team at the festival. During the event, children and adolescents designed communication pieces on the prevention of child labor and were able to share them with their

peers. The "Radio de paz" community radio station broadcast live during the event.

In March 2020, the communications team designed and conducted a pilot workshop with 17 mothers of students of the La Maria school in San Roque, based on the parent's guide on child labor. Both the guide and the workshop were based on the recommendations from the Perceptions study "*Volantones, Ociosos y Guerreros.*" The workshop was conducted with inputs from the Universidad Javeriana and was divided into three parts: a) the participants identified activities that are appropriate for adolescents, differentiating between adolescence, childhood, and adulthood; b) approaches to preparing adolescent children to get ahead without becoming involved in child labor; and c) approaches to teaching adolescents to assume household responsibilities without recurring to child labor. Each participating mother reflected on teaching their children about responsibility and proposed new ways of doing so that were relevant to their context.

The director of Pact Colombia and the Somos Tesoro project wrote an article for the Global pact, called "Child labor in pandemic times". The article was published in a special June edition of the bulletin on the Global Compact website, increasing the visibility of the project and positioning it as an intellectual leader.

Between May and September 2020, the project field teams made three presentations on Facebook Live and 149 people from the project participated. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the project team conducted a virtual workshop, providing the opportunity for both the project and the participants to learn new forms of communication on specific topics, using technological tools.

In December 2020, the field teams, together with the communications team, carried out two events to close the Somos Tesoro project, one in Boyacá and the other in Antioquia. These were mixed in-person and online events, during which the project presented five videos: one with testimonies and the other four with a presentation of the results of each project component. Approximately 220 people participated in the two events,

including members of the Somos Tesoro team, local and national institutions, partners, the donor, and project beneficiaries.

In January 2021 the communications team delivered the final version of the case studies (Annexes H1 and H2), which sought to identify the "effects of the synergy between international cooperation, the private sector, and the public sector on the reduction of child labor," in the municipalities of Paipa, in Boyacá, and San Roque, in Antioquia. The 20-page document consisted of interviews with some key stakeholders that had participated actively in the project in the targeted municipalities. The study consisted of a detailed analysis of the changes generated by the arrival of the Somos Tesoro project in the region.

In January 2021, the project team scheduled a virtual international event called "*Mining Together, Building Impact, and Stopping Child Labor in Colombia*," to present the lessons learned from the USDOL-funded Somos Tesoro project in Colombia. The event was rescheduled for March 4 due to technical challenges. Representatives of local and national institutions, the donor, and international NGOs participated in the two-hour event.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) ISSUES

The following are the main activities carried out by the Somos Tesoro M&E team toward completing required M&E deliverables over the life of the project.

CMEP analysis. In 2019, the M&E team, in conjunction with the communications team, designed an interactive infographic which presented the analysis of the 2014-2018 indicators in a user-friendly way. For the 2018-2020 cost extension, the M&E team updated this infographic, performed the analysis of the four new indicators for the sustainability and dissemination lines, and updated the results of the indicators for the pilot line integrating the progress achieved during that stage. The team used Java script for the interaction design, Chart.js and CSS programming language to create some of the graphics, adapt buttons and templates, and used Adobe illustrator for the overall graphic design⁵.

CMEP update. Over the reporting period, the M&E team held a workshop to update indicators and activities to include the results and deliverables of this new phase. All the partners participated in this workshop, where they socialized the activities planned for the cost extension 2018-2021 and constructed the indicators for the sustainability and dissemination lines. Following this activity, the monitoring team updated the CMEP document to incorporate the changes of this cost extension and the Create educational methodology. The CMEP update was approved on August 18, 2019.

Developing information systems for sustainability and pilot. The M&E team designed a system to monitor the indicators of the Sustainability and Pilot lines. This system is based

⁵ CMEP Analysis, 2021, Pact <http://www.cmep.pactcolombia.org/>

on Google technology and enables recording minutes and follow-up the commitments made with different stakeholders while facilitating real-time access to information and processing the data recorded in the system.

Initial and Final Rapid Assessment – Pilot Line. In October 2019 Pact signed a contract with Sistemas Especializados de Información (SEI) to conduct the initial and final rapid assessment analysis of the participant households of the project's pilot line in San Roque and Paipa. For this purpose, the field team for both municipalities carried out the information collection using the Somos Tesoro's baseline data collection tool for the initial assessment in November 2019, and in October 2020 for the final assessment. The monitoring and evaluation team organized the data and performed quality checks before handling the data set to SEI. To accomplish this, the M&E team designed a data validation application based on the data validation web application of bulk upload system implemented in Somos Tesoro 2014-2018 for livelihoods services processing. This application allowed for real-time validation of the majority of the project households participants' data collected and uploaded by the field team. This application was very useful for the field team because it validates the consistency of the information about the household initially registered in the Excel file before submitting to the system. Upon finding one or more mistakes in the information, the system sent a report signaling the mistakes and indicating the tab, row, and question for each one of them. Thus the field team can do its own data quality check before submission reducing the % of errors for our data quality records.

Virtual Services Strategy. Due to Covid-19 pandemic restrictions, the project decided to provide virtual livelihoods and educational services to participants. Therefore, the M&E team, in conjunction with the livelihoods field team, developed a strategy to track virtual services to carry out the Somos Tesoro data quality process. This strategy consisted of designing templates and forms to perform each activity, in accordance to each line of action needs, and a process description to gather and name means of verification and storage pathways. To achieve this, the team conducted the following actions:

Protocol Design: The team created two protocols, the first of which was designed to convene workshops and virtual services containing instructions on the activities to be carried out. It included information on the objectives of the activity and on the process to gather and keep means of verification, including informed consent and screenshots of the mobile phone during participants calls. The second protocol was created to make follow-up calls to maintain contact with the families and youth participating in the project, public officials, or other stakeholders. This protocol serves to register and track all the field team's calls in a shared Excel sheet to have a better understanding of the participants' situation during this pandemic.

Implementation and monitoring of tools: The project conducted several training sessions for the field team to present the new verification methods and the protocols for convening and providing services.

The M&E team carried out the weekly follow-up and the data quality verification process by reviewing the reports and the documents from the calls and virtual meetings from livelihoods, educational, and mining services and comparing them with the records and means of verifications provided by the field team. The team also conducted this detailed follow-up process with the purpose of providing and receiving feedback on the usability and effectiveness of the tools. The objective was also to solve the field team's questions and troubleshoot possible technological issues to ensure better quality data for the monthly reports in the service upload system.

Satisfaction survey: As a part of the strategy to monitor virtual services, the team applied monthly surveys to 10% of the project participants that received services, using random sampling. The survey solicited the participants' opinions on the quality and relevance of the virtual services they received and possible areas for improvement. The surveyed participants positively rated the virtual services and emphasized the excellent support provided by the field team. The surveyed participants also highlighted the relevance of the topics discussed during the virtual/telephone services and made recommendations on appropriate communication times.

The M&E team shared information collected from the monthly surveys with the field team to provide feedback on the implementation of the activities.

Interactive Annex A – October 2020 Genially. The M&E team used the online tool Genially to design an interactive presentation of the progress with the project indicators, which can be seen in Annex A. The purpose of this tool was to present the project's results through graphs and figures in a concise and user-friendly way⁶.

Follow -up on suspected child labor cases. After analyzing the data collected for the final rapid assessment (Annex H3), the team found that 12 children reported conducting activities related to child labor: seven in San Roque and five in Paipa. Of these 12 children, some might be engaging in hazardous activities. Four of them are between the ages of 13 and 14 years, and eight are over 15 years old. Pact will report these children to the ICBF and to the CIETI in each municipality to activate the official protection route.

LESSONS LEARNED AND EMERGING PRACTICES

A. LESSONS LEARNED

Integration of the project components in the second phase of the project. After learning from the challenges encountered during phase one, Somos Tesoro successfully consolidated its various components during its second phase. The importance of the integration of specific activities between the public policy component and the livelihoods component should be recognized. This integration was achieved through the intervention of the family commissaries with the families participating in the project, and the integration

⁶ <http://www.cmep.pactcolombia.org/>

and support provided by the livelihoods component to the coordination of training processes to strengthen the municipal CIETI. These integration activities increased the project's efficiency and enabled it to better support both the institutions and the families. They also helped ensure greater sustainability and consolidate higher impact activities.

This integrality also became evident when the educational opportunities component team got involved with the work with the families supported through the livelihoods' component, joining the project team, the educational institutions, and the family commissaries in monitoring the cases of suspected child labor. Equally important was the collaboration between the family commissaries and the educational institutions, as well as the integration between the livelihoods and mining formalization components through the trainings for miners.

The value of understanding the institutional services offered in the target municipalities.

Identifying and understanding the specific services offered by the institutions and private sector and organizing them in a database enabled the project to find linkages to ensure sustainability. This was one of the recommendations of the final evaluation, and the project used this information to obtain a more comprehensive overview of the region.

Trust before sustainability. Somos Tesoro has always prided itself on building and maintaining the trust of the communities. However, for sustainability efforts to take hold and continue beyond the life of the project, it is also necessary to build trust with private and public institutions that we hope will more actively support the efforts of the project. The companies involved with the associations and the commitments by the private sector and public institutions have taken longer than expected, and more time will be needed to build trust and thus create the bonds needed to ensure sustainability.

Establishing relationships with the private sector. Although the project included this lesson learned in the previous TPR, establishing relationships with the private turned out to be more difficult than initially anticipated. During the second phase, the project participated in several meetings with the private sector to find common ground. This was complicated by the fact that in this operational environment the private sector assumes that the NGOs are going to oppose them or are only interested in obtaining private resources, and the NGOs are worried that they will be used by the private sector to improve their image. Somos Tesoro learned to work patiently within this context and slowly build trust with the private partners.

Associations and partnerships do not necessarily imply commitment of funds. While associations and partnerships with the private sector generally raise expectations around private sector financial contributions, Somos Tesoro's experience in creating partnerships with AngloGold Ashanti (first) and B2Gold (later) and Gensa showed that non-monetary agreements can be more successful, even when coordinating, co-creating, and attempting to avoid possible conflicts of interest.

The importance of understanding the family contexts and adapting to their realities. The project faced challenges in reaching out to the families in the two pilot municipalities to offer the services provided by the livelihoods component. These challenges were caused by their particular conditions, such as the dispersion of the families, limited financial resources, and limited access to means of communication. Home visits and direct contact with the project beneficiaries were also difficult due to the families' lack of time to receive the members of the team. However, the project team remained committed and engaged with the families, adapting their schedules to those of the participants. This allowed the project to carry out activities and establish closer relationships and build trust with the families.

Digital literacy as a requirement for carrying out new activities and projects. In the current context, providing digital literacy training to project participants, focusing on adult members of households and in accordance with the means available to the population, was crucial for ensuring the success of the remote activities. Digital literacy is a key skill and an asset in building relationships and can be an opportunity to increase skills. Although the project had to suspend some activities in the first months of the Covid-19 pandemic, in order to adapt to the new virtual environment, the suspension also gave the participants time to adapt to the new technologies, which are necessary not only for their participation in the project activities but also in their daily lives and interactions.

Community gardens: Although some factors may hinder the implementation of the community gardens, the organizational process is easier to manage than with productive projects, and results and objectives can be achieved more rapidly. The community gardens satisfy the needs of the communities more quickly, given that during the pandemic they became an efficient strategy to resolve the nutritional problems of the communities affected by the lockdown and the suspension of their economic activities. The community gardens thus became a source of food and provided small surpluses that could be sold.

The CRAFT Code became a useful roadmap for coexistence between small- and large-scale mining. The implementation of participatory improvement plans with a CRAFT approach, with support from companies such as Gensa and Gramalote, and based on the efforts made to understand the needs of the miners, was beneficial. In addition, the CRAFT code ensured a progressive improvement process tailored to small-scale mining, as it strengthened the coexistence between small and large-scale mining, thus facilitating subsequent access by ASM to markets with added value.

Formulation of practical methodologies ensure greater participation of miners in the activities. Due to the need to work remotely with the miners as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, ARM field staff could not assist them in the mining units' activities. Therefore, ARM discovered that creating simple but practical methodologies and procedures allowed the miners (like drawing their activities and reminding them of their childhood) to be actively involved in the project activities without depending on professional field personnel.

A. EMERGING PRACTICES

Relationships despite social distancing. During the reporting period and beyond, the project continued to face a variety of challenges caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. These included adjusting to working remotely with the project participants, as most of the communication was done through media such as WhatsApp. Despite these challenges, the project team found that distance is not an obstacle to maintaining relationships and can even be an opportunity to strengthen them. The project team was always open to new options to address the social distancing challenges through virtual platforms, cell phone calls, and WhatsApp messages and videos.

The benefits of WhatsApp. The field team's use of WhatsApp to create groups with the families was a strategic way to establish closer relationships with the families participating in the project. This technological tool was used by the field team to share information about the activities in which the beneficiaries could participate, to agree on times, and to provide more detailed information on important topics, such as protective environments and parents' school.

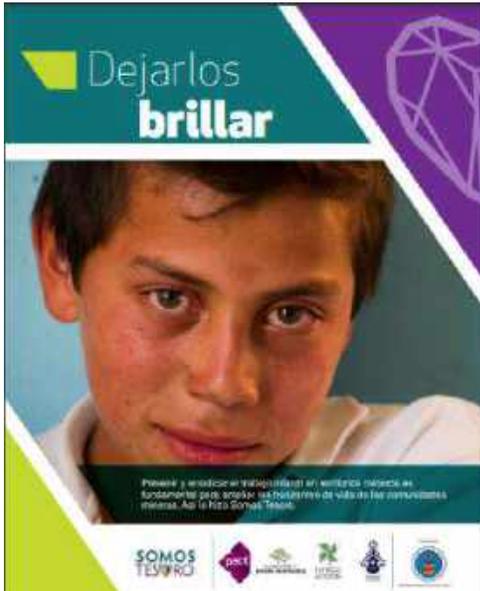
Involving the families in activity planning. Adjusting in accordance with the preferences of the communities by planning home visits during the day and at the times agreed with the families, as well as jointly deciding on the times for the educational activities, was essential for enabling the families to access the educational services offered by the project with greater flexibility and commitment.

The value of virtual interaction with the project participants. The emotional support and guidance provided by the project team by telephone to the participants during the Covid-19 crisis increased the trust in the project and provided the opportunity for the participants to talk during the lockdowns and express their concerns in a safe space. This personal commitment of project staff increased empathy and trust and facilitated the organization of the subsequent workshops.

Ensuring the connectivity of the project participants. During the reporting period, the project took steps to ensure the connectivity of the participants for the virtual activities, including purchasing data plans and voice call minutes for cell phones. These efforts proved useful and necessary to allow the participants to remain involved in the livelihoods activities. It also allowed the field team to maintain contact with the families and with the activities carried out by the youth initiatives, as well as access to vitally important information (on restrictions, campaigns, among others).

PROJECT HIGHLIGHT AND/OR PARTICIPANT STORY

In January 2021, the communications team completed the final document on the closing of the Somos Tesoro project. The document, a magazine, contains interviews and testimonies of project staff, partners, institutions, and beneficiaries. The document covers all of the project's components, provides data on the results achieved during the life of the project, and shares lessons learned and best practices in an easy-to-read and visually attractive format.



While the project has prepared different legacy products and documents collecting stories as part of its institutional memory, this magazine provides evidence of how Somos Tesoro collaborated with several stakeholders and shows the project's staff's capacity to learn and adapt. The magazine, named *Let them shine* ("Dejalos brillar") is written in an attractive and fluid language and shows different links built by the project's consortium members to leverage services and guarantee they were provided to miners and their families, particularly to children and adolescents. The team members worked closely with local public officers to monitor cases of suspected child labor.

In its policy chapter, the magazine describes the work with the CIETI to prevent and assist cases of child labor. The formalization chapter covers the campaign designed with the miners to "wear the helmet to prevent child labor"; miners embraced and promoted the campaign among other members of the community. The livelihoods chapter addresses the important effect home gardens had in the food security of households, as well as different workshops the project offered. The education chapter describes the response and the commitment education stakeholders, students, teachers, and directors had with the Pazalobien and Create methodologies. The communications chapter shows how the project approached all its actions and built powerful messages after hearing the voices of the communities. Finally, in its best practices' chapter, the magazine highlights the importance of partnerships for maximizing the impact of the project⁷.

⁷ "Let them Shine" Pact 2021, available at: <https://w.pactcolombia.org/?p=1602>

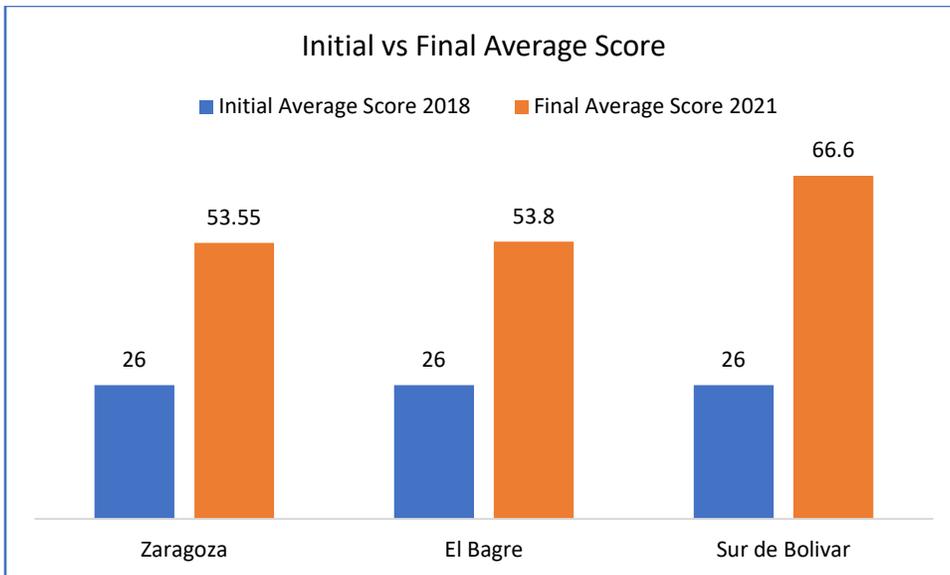
PILARES

PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND NARRATIVE

Outcome 1: Improved capacity of civil society to identify and document accurate, independent, and objective information on the nature and scope of child labor and on violations of acceptable conditions of work with a focus on the ASGM sector.

During the reporting period, 18 CSOs were active and working towards reaching this outcome – 6 in El Bagre, 7 in Zaragoza, and 5 in Sur de Bolívar (same as in the previous report). The indicators OTC 1. *Percentage of Civil Society Actors (CSAs) (working groups 1 members) with improved capacity to identify and document information of CL and OUWC* and OTC 1.1. *Percentage of Civil Society Actors-CSAs (committee’s 1 members) with increased knowledge in CL and OUWC identification, documentation and other organizational areas* were measured.

The project carried out a capacity endline evaluation for Outcome 1 (indicator OTC 1) in 100% (18) of the working group 1 members (active CSOs), using the Civil Society Actors Performance Index (CSAPI) 8 which is used to measure the capacity to identify and document CL and OUWC. The results are showcased below:

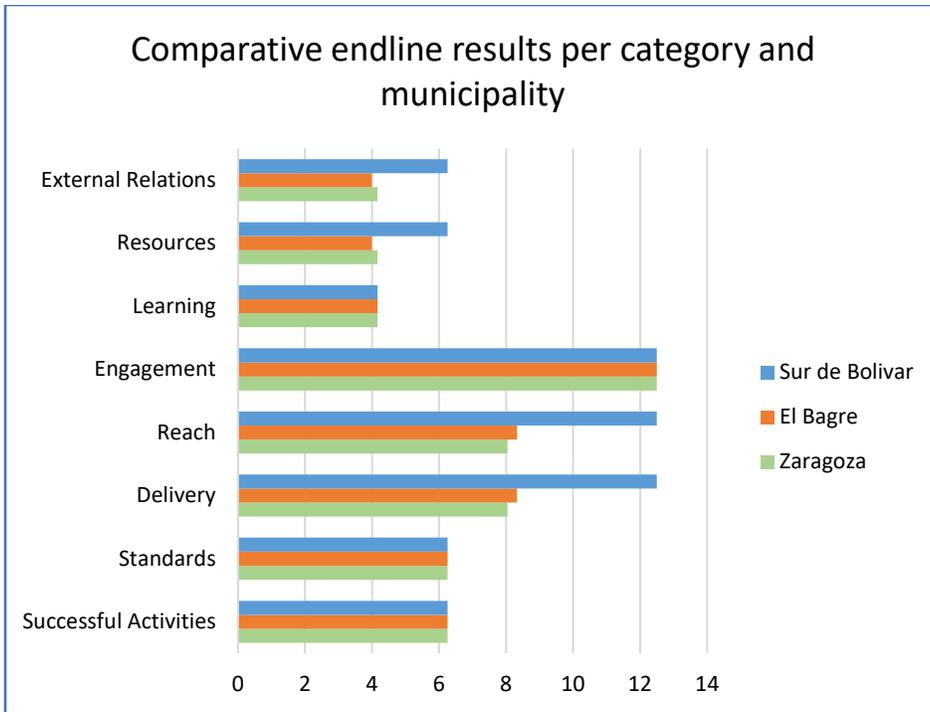


n=18 CSOs (100%)

100% of the CSOs increased their capacity to identify and document CL and OUWC.

The network that presented the largest growth was Sur de Bolivar with an average score of 66.6 (out of 100).

⁸ The CSAPI has four domains or categories: Effective, Efficient, Relevant and Sustainable; each domain has two sub-domains. Each CSA (member of each committee or working group) will auto-evaluate its organization using a four-level score (level 1 to 4). Each CSA will add the supporting documents requested for each sub-domain and the M&E team will verify the documents and validate the CSAPI score. The minimum score is 25 points if a CSA is on level 1 of all eight-sub-domains. The highest score is 100 points if a CSA is on level 4 of all eight-sub-domains.



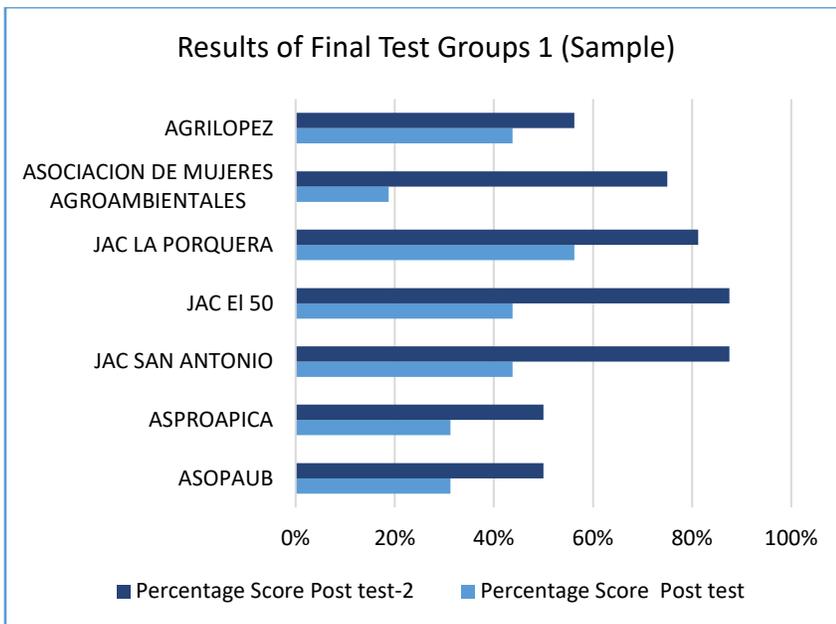
Each subdomain has a maximum of 12.5 points (level 4)

Sur de Bolívar is the strongest network in the External Relations, Resources, Reach, and Delivery categories

Zaragoza and El Bagre networks scored similarly in all subdomains.

All networks must work to improve their scores in various subdomains.

The final knowledge test was applied to measure the indicator OTC 1.1. The results were as follow⁹:



n=7 CSOs (39%)

100% increased their knowledge

Average Score = 70%

Aside from the tests, members of the CSOs also shared their opinions when asked open-ended questions. Excerpts from their answers are included below:

⁹ During November and December 2020, a knowledge test (labeled post-test) was applied to measure the indicator OTC 1.1 to have a midterm result. During this semester, a second knowledge test (labeled post-test 2) was conducted. Therefore, the results are based on the difference between these two tests.

- ✓ Organizational interest in CL/OUWC issues: “The Community Action Board (JAC) is the highest authority in the region and has to look after the rights of children. There is a high risk of CL and children should be at school”. – *Member of JAC San Antonio*
- ✓ Why the organization should address CL/OUWC: “The vision should be sustainable over time, to create business is the dream and to be able to give work to families that are within the organization, so we can avoid and eradicate CL”- *Member of the Women Association Agroambiental*.

Intermediate Outcome 1.1. Civil society knowledge in relevant areas of CL and OUWC identification, data collection, documentation, and other organizational areas is increased.

During the reporting period, Pilares carried out 10 capacity building interventions through various activities including 5 trainings and 5 mentoring activities on monitoring skills. Some of the sessions included in the capacity building interventions focused on creating reports for public institutions, basic concepts of statistics, use of cartography, use of studies associated to CL, types of questions and their use and purpose in data collection tools, how to generate conclusions and recommendations, and basic concepts on writing reports.

Although most of the interventions were in-person, the project continues to use alternative virtual tools as Google Meet or Teams. Sometimes interventions combine virtual and in-person portions, where the participants congregate in a central point and connect virtually with the instructor or facilitator. The activities towards this intermediate outcome continued to focus on strengthening CSOs’ organizational management, specifically monitoring and evaluation (70%) and occupational safety and health (30%).

Participants’ perceptions

- “I learned how to write a report, ensuring to include the most relevant information of a diagnostic tool. I also learned to use percentages to illustrate the results of an intervention”. *Member of JAC El 50. Working group 1.*
- “We learned about qualitative and quantitative concepts. Very interesting”. *Member of ASOCOMUNAL. Working group 1.*

Recommendations and lessons learned

- Internet connectivity continues to be a challenge with virtual capacity building sessions. Although it is improving, in-person activities remain very important for the project.
- The working group 1 of El Bagre recommended continuing with virtual and in-person activities.
- People remain shy when it comes to speaking in public; good facilitation continues to be necessary to get everyone engaged in the activities. Nonetheless, once a person feels confident about participating, shyness fades.
- Most leaders are committed even if they are not knowledgeable on a particular topic. They continue to try to achieve the planned activities, despite challenges like distance and poor road infrastructure.

Intermediate Outcome 1.2. CL and OUWC identification and documentation reporting mechanism implemented by civil society.



Illustration 1. Agenda of Symposium Organized by Pacto Global.

The ABC manual on emergencies and CL was completed¹⁰ (Annex H3) and distributed to 51 civil organizations and public entities at a local, regional and national level.

It was also shared at the event “Colombia continues to fight against CL: Experiences and final stretch in ensuring compliance of the 2030 agenda”, organized by the Network against CL and supported by Pacto Global and the Area Andina Foundation (Illustration 1). At this meeting, the tool to identify risks of CL, used by the SNs, was presented and praised. At the meeting, it was suggested that communities could use it in other urban and rural regions of Colombia.

During the past semester, the CSOs continued to strengthen in the use of virtual platforms based on Google Suites, utilized to register the information collected from the tools on identification of risks of CL and occupational health and safety (OHS). Working groups 1 received 5 capacity building sessions on how to

explore content presented in the web, access to the information obtained from the emergency survey, processing, analyzing and documenting data, uploading documents on the web, and on web permits.

During the reporting period, Pilares made 13 deliveries of CL and OHS reports to institutions and organizations at the national, departmental and local level, including: Family Commissaries of El Bagre and Zaragoza, Police Stations, local Education Secretary, Ombudsman of El Bagre, Ministry of Labor, Regional Institute of Family Well-Being (ICBF) in Cauca, local Mines Secretaries of Barranco de Loba and San Martin de Loba, and the National Mining Agency. In Zaragoza, the report was also given to the Infancy and Adolescence Table and this institution highlighted the importance of the Pilares SNs work

¹⁰ https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-DZk_F4jD6xKiI9fMJFTLrrYp7ahsnie/view?usp=sharing

and recommended replicating it in all the municipality as CL is a serious problem and requires collaborative actions from all institutions.

The CSOs wrote 10 new reports about CL and OUWC¹¹. The following are some of the recommendations on OHS made to the government in those reports:

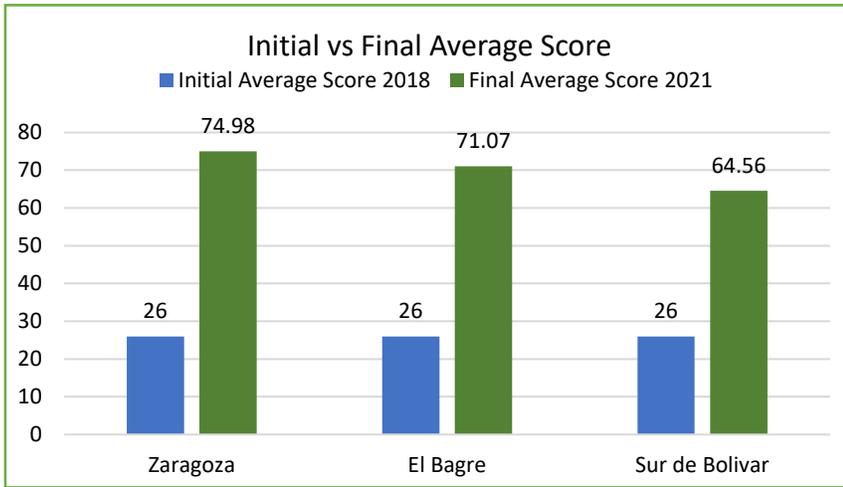
- Ensure people know the importance and need of personal protection equipment in all economic activities in the municipality, specifically in mining.
- There is a need to create alliances with the local government's Secretary of Mines so that they can deliver relevant capacity building activities on safety and mentor miners towards responsible mining.
- Raise awareness and build the capacity of citizens on the municipalities' emergency plan, evacuation routes, emergency equipment, and on roles and responsibilities during emergencies.
- Create programs to enable citizens to work in sectors other than mining when they wish to do so.
- Continue to build the capacity of workers (miners) on the legal OHS requirements established in the decree 1072 of 2015, decree 1886 of 2015, and resolution 0312 of 2019 among others.
- Identify and count the families that depend mainly on mining as their source of income.
- Build the first aid capacity of artisanal and small miners.
- Advocate with the mining authorities, the National Learning Service (SENA), Alliance for Responsible Mining (ARM), and other public entities to deliver complementary courses on best mining practices to those families that depend mainly on mining as their income.
- Run campaigns on the no-use of mercury in identified mining sites, taking into consideration its effects on people's health and the environment per law 1658 of 2013.

Outcome 2: Improved capacity of civil society to raise awareness for the protection of workers from child labor and from violations of acceptable conditions of work with a focus on the ASGM.

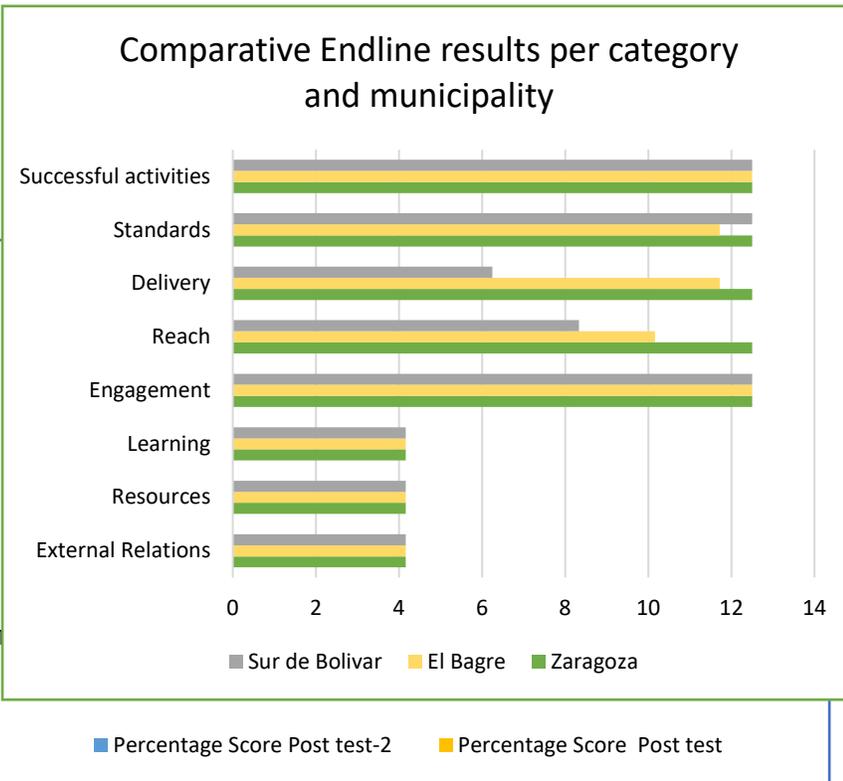
During the past six months, 16 CSOs were active towards reaching this outcome – 8 from El Bagre, 6 from Zaragoza and 2 from Sur de Bolívar. During the semester, the indicators OTC 2. *Percentage of CSAs (committee's 2 members) with improved capacity to raise awareness about CL and OUWC* and OTC 2.1. *Percentage of CSAs (committee's 2 members) increased knowledge in relevant areas of communication, advocacy, awareness raising, and other organizational areas* were measured.

The project carried out a capacity endline evaluation for Outcome 2 (indicator OTC 2) in 100% (16) of the working group 2 members (active CSOs), using the Civil Society Actors Performance Index (CSAPI) (see outcome 1), which is used to measure the capacity to identify and document CL and OUWC. The results are showcased below:

¹¹ https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1cWHpZxi73OCTa1xSk8arLc3Y_UCZyrBc?usp=sharing



knowledge test was applied to measure the indicator OTC 2.1. The results were as follow¹²:



*n=16 CSOs (100%)
100% increased their*

Each subdomain has a maximum of 12.5 points (level 4)

Zaragoza is the strongest network in the Delivery and Reach categories

All networks reached the maximum score in the Successful Activities and Engagement categories, and all must work to improve in the Learning, Resources and External Relations categories

86% increased their knowledge

Average Score = 77%

The final

tests. Some of their answers are included below:

- ✓ Organizational interest in CL/OUWC issues: “Because we need to take care of our children as they are the future, the child that has to work becomes stagnant. The idea is that they do move forward, studying opens many doors. The one that cannot study has limits as compared to the

¹² During November and December 2020, a knowledge test (labeled post-test) was applied to measure the indicator OTC 1.1 to have a midterm result. During this semester, a second knowledge test (labeled post-test 2) was conducted. Therefore, the results are based on the difference between these two tests.

one that can study. We also need to take care of people, there are a lot of accidents. Workers must learn the use of proper tools and they should learn the safe way to perform their activities”.
– *Member of Titulo 16902, Mina La Chiva*

- ✓ Why the organization should address CL/OUWC: “As an organization we strive to have every child go to school and not to work. It is known that in the region there are many children that cannot go to an education center where he or she can be educated, be cared for, and learn values and principles” - *Member of ASODEPLAS*

Intermediate Outcome 2.1: Civil society knowledge in relevant areas of communication, advocacy, awareness raising, and other organizational areas is increased.

During the reporting period, Pilares carried out 8 capacity building interventions (4 for Sur de Bolívar and 4 for Bajo Cauca) through different types of activities, including 3 trainings, 4 mentoring activities, and 1 coaching session. The themes of these activities included: methodologies transference and mentoring to run focal groups discussions on CL perceptions, creating reports based on findings, creation and broadcasting of social media content, further training on photography for effective communication, use of Facebook Live for events and virtual capacity building, and creating a methodology to train educators on CL.

Due to the delayed approval of phase 2 of the subawards, the transfer of knowledge by CSO-trained facilitators to other members of CSOs and the community didn't start when expected. However, the implementing team (anchor group) created their work and M&E plans in advance and were ready to begin the subaward activities by the end of the reporting period.

Recommendations and lessons learned

- Facebook and WhatsApp are tools available to all members of working groups 2. These tools are useful for broadcasting and sharing highlights of their activities, especially in the small urban centers, where there is good connectivity and a strong youth presence.
- The project recommends that group 2 continue to use Facebook and WhatsApp regularly so they can improve their communication with citizens interested in their work.
- The capacity building exercises that CSOs' members received are a effective foundations for them to continue transferring knowledge and experiences with other members of the CSOs and other groups interested in understanding and combatting CL in the regions. Using tools like the manual on facilitation (Annex 4) will help transfer that knowledge.

Intermediate Outcome 2.2: Civil society mobilized to conduct communication and advocacy campaign to raise awareness on CL and OUWC.

During the reporting period and in line with the communication strategies' scope, 7 communication and advocacy activities were led by working groups 2: 5 in El Bagre, 1 in Sur de Bolívar, and 1 in Zaragoza. Sur de Bolívar carried out a Cine Foro (cinema forum) with at least 44 participants (21 men/boys and 23 women/girls). The groups 2 also continue to use Facebook to raise awareness about CL and OUWC

through different posts (messages, videos, infographics). As big achievement this semester what the El Bagre’s Facebook posts reaching 7.099 people.

Below are some examples of this semester’s communication initiatives and activities:



Illustration 2. Example of a communication post on Facebook. [Facebook post from El Bagre SN](#)

Outcome 3: Improved capacity of civil society to implement initiatives to address child labor and violations of acceptable conditions of work, including facilitated access to grievance mechanisms for victims of labor exploitation.

During the past six months, 15 CSOs were active and working towards reaching this outcome – 6 from El Bagre, 5 from Zaragoza, and 4 from Sur de Bolívar. During this period, the indicators OTC 3. *Percentage of CSAs (committee’s 3 members) with improved capacity to implement initiatives to address CL and OUWC* and OTC 3.1. *Percentage of civil society actors increased knowledge in relevant areas of institutional frameworks, grievance mechanisms and other organizational areas* were measured.

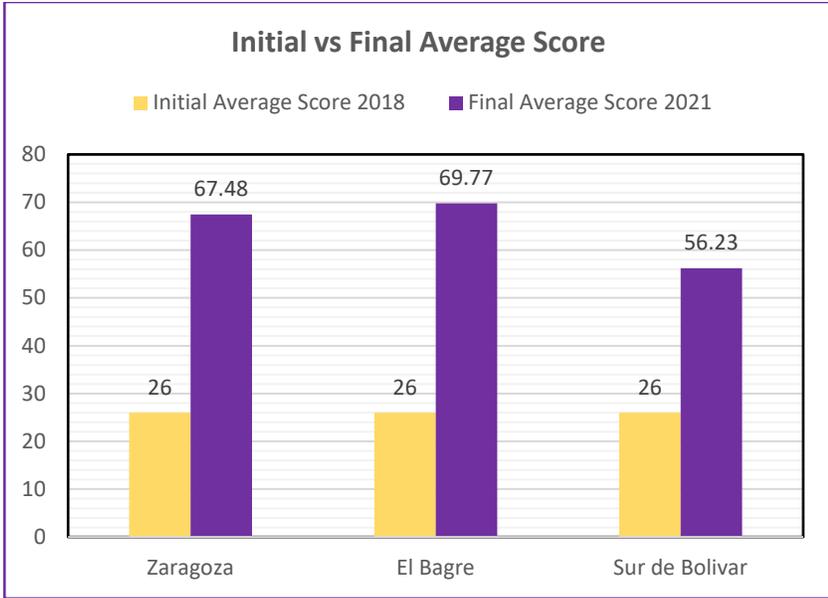
The project conducted a capacity endline evaluation for Outcome 3 (indicator OTC 3) in 100% (15) of the group 3 members (active CSOs), using the Civil Society Actors Performance Index (CSAPI) which is used to measure the implementation of initiatives to address CL and OUWC. The results are showcased below:



Illustration 3. Example of a poster or wall newspaper.



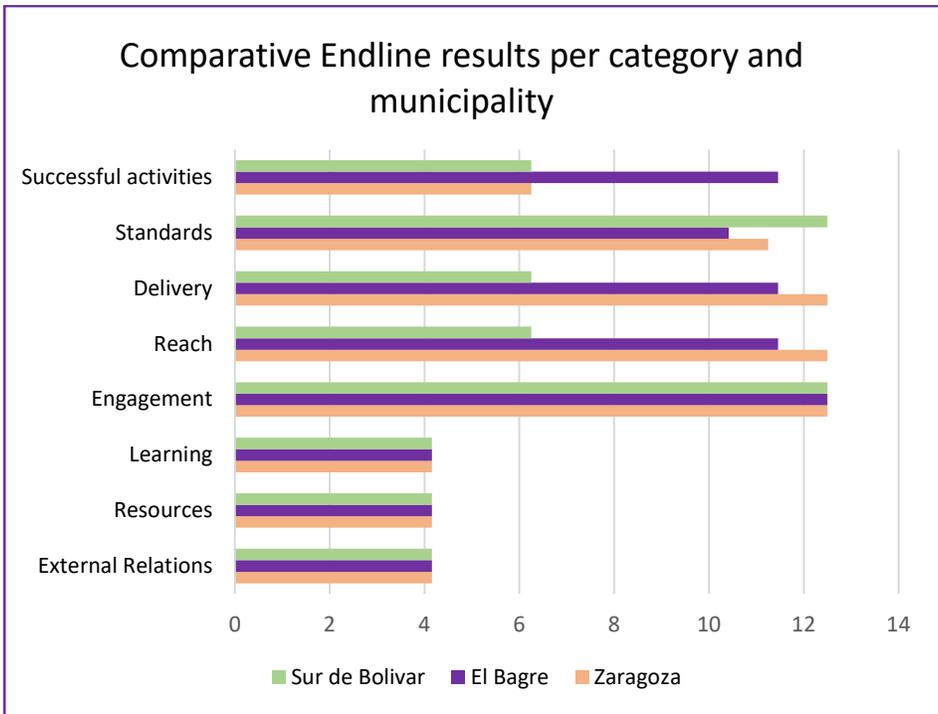
Illustration 4. Example of a live stream event by SNS. [Facebook Live](#)



n=15 CSOs (100%)

100% increased their capacity to implement initiatives to address CL and OUWC

The network that had the largest growth was El Bagre with an average score of 69.77 (out of 100)



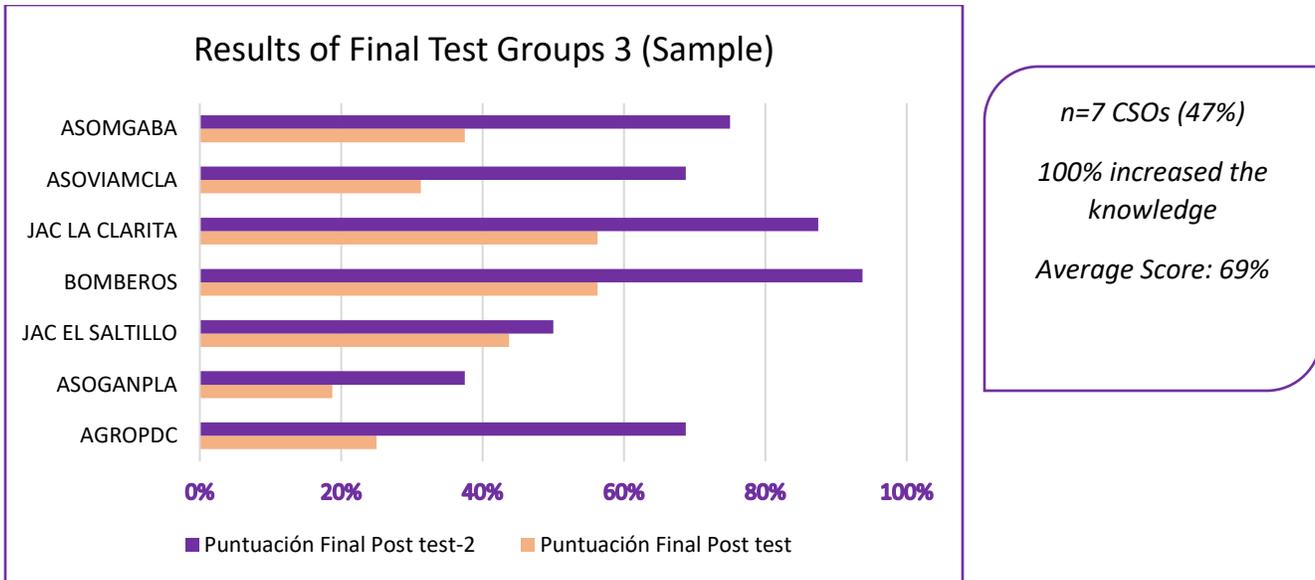
Each subdomain has a maximum of 12.5 points (level 4)

El Bagre is the strongest network in the Successful Activities and Zaragoza in Reach and Delivery categories

All networks reached the maximum score in the Engagement category, and all must work to improve on Learning, Resources, and External Relations.

The final knowledge test was applied to measure the indicator OTC 3.1. The results are as follow¹³:

¹³ During November and December 2020, a knowledge test (labeled post-test) was applied to measure the indicator OTC 1.1 to have a midterm result. During this semester, a final test (labeled post-test 2) was conducted. Therefore, the results are based on the difference between these two tests.



Members of the CSOs also shared their opinions when asked open-ended questions during the tests. Some of their answers are included here below:

- ✓ Organizational interest in CL/OUWC issues: “Because it [CL] is a problem in the area, it affects the education, the capacity of the children, and therefore it results in other problems. In youth, it affects their work performance because there were no local conditions that promoted their physical and mental development” – *Member of JAC El Saltillo.*
- ✓ Why the organization should address CL/OUWC: “CL is related with education and good use of free time, so we started to develop a vision and mission to work with the community and the vulnerable population. Children must go to the classrooms. For a future with educated children, the education should be of good quality. The change should begin at childhood in all aspects related to building better people and better quality of life.” – *Member of ASOVIAMCLA.*

Intermediate Outcome 3.1: Civil society knowledge in relevant areas of institutional frameworks, grievance mechanisms and other organizational areas is increased.

During the reporting period, Pilares did not carry out any additional capacity building interventions for members of working groups 3 because they were unnecessary. These groups focused on completing their phase 1 subawards and engaged in the planning and implementing of the phase 2. During the next period, the anchor groups will provide training to CSOs according to their strengthening plan and through the “Knowledge Transfer” subaward.

Intermediate Outcome 3.2 Increased initiatives to address CL and OUWC implemented by SNs and/or CSAs.

As part of the project’s strategy to increase initiatives to address CL and OUWC, the project programmed two phases of subawards or micro-grants.

Phase 1 Subawards

During the reporting period, all phase 1 subawards were completed and the working groups submitted final narrative and financial reports. All equipment used in the subawards process remains in possession of the Solidarity Networks, who will employ it in future operational processes and projects. All working groups received certificates of completion. Pilares produced a summary of lessons learned and materials shared (Annex H6). As mentioned in the previous TPR, these subawards were delayed due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Each subaward was awarded COP 6,000,000 or approximately US \$1,650 and were implemented over a 6-month period. Some highlights of this first phase are listed below:

- “The inclusion of communication technology during the execution of the subaward has been one of the great success stories achieved throughout the process. The “Fan Page” of El Bagre’s Pilares Network on Facebook was strategic to sensitize and inform the community about all the activities carried out by the team. Working Groups 2 produced 63 posts, through which 70,676 people were reached. 7,091 people shared the posts, and the site currently has 644 followers, demonstrating the effectiveness of the use of technologies when it comes to educating and informing the community” - *(Success stories, Subaward Final Report Group 2 SN Pilares El Bagre)*.
- “We learned that working hand in hand with the local institutions and governments makes us more confident and gives us a better place to stand when working with the communities. We realized that each member of the group had strengths which we could use to work together” - *(Lessons learned, Subaward Final Report Group 3 SN Pilares Sur de Bolívar)*.
- “As a result of the pandemic we were forced to change how the project was going to be implemented. We as organizations learned to work with technology tools. An example was having group meetings using Google meet, Zoom, and Microsoft Teams, as well as to utilize storage systems like Google Drive and information matrixes” - *(Lessons learned, Subaward Final Report Group 1 SN Pilares Zaragoza)*.

Illustration 5 shows an example of the Google site created by working group 1 of the SN Pilares Zaragoza to store templates and information derived from the use of the tools to identify risks of CL. For more information, please access the link to the site” <https://sites.google.com/view/red-pilares-bajo-cauca/zaragoza?authuser=0>



Illustration 5. Example of the Google Site created by the Zaragoza SN.

Phase 2 subawards

Twelve subawards were approved for implementation for Pilares’ second phase of subawards. Each of these subawards has a funding ceiling of US \$3,280. According to the work plans, all phase 2 subawards should be completed by January 2022. Section VI describes the scope of each of these subawards.

Advocacy related activities

Sur de Bolívar – Municipality of Barranco de Loba

- In July, the Council of Social Policy (CONPOS) met with the purpose of following the Infancy, Adolescence and Family Strengthening Table’s action plan and to ensure the implementation of the Inter-Institutional Committee for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor (CIETI). Pilares, through the SN, socialized with the Mayor’s Office the subawards projects that are being implemented to address CL.

Bajo Cauca – Both municipalities

- In June, the SNs of El Bagre and Zaragoza participated in the municipal CIETIs. In these events they socialized the experiences and results gained using the tool to evaluate risks of CL and safety and security at work. Sharing this information helps the SNs engage with the municipalities and allows them to be seen as agents to address CL and improve conditions of work.

Bajo Cauca - Zaragoza

- In May and June, the SN and the Pilares staff provided technical counsel to the Family Commissary and their team on activating the municipal CIETI. The group worked on the public policy to eradicate CL and other themes like the National Strategy to Prevent and Eradicate the Worst Forms of Child Labor and Protect Young Workers (Estrategia Nacional para la erradicación del trabajo infantil - ENETI), the Integrated Information System for the Registry and Eradication of Child Labor and its Worst Forms (SIRITI) unit, and the municipal budget. The purpose of this consultation was to have an active CIETI, to establish a closer relationship between Pilares and the municipal government’s departments, and to work jointly in the rural areas of the municipality. Adding to this, the SN also helped the Infancy Table to create a robust plan of action that included items like CL, early pregnancy, drug and alcohol abuse, malnutrition, migration, child and adolescent recruitment to armed groups, and participatory tables. During the April Infancy Table meeting, the SN of Zaragoza presented the report with the findings of the tool to identify risks of CL. However, while there is a lot of respect for the work that the SN is doing, getting the various municipal government departments to participate continues to be a struggle, making it difficult to achieve commitment and define joint actions.

Bajo Cauca - El Bagre

- The first meeting of the Infancy Table took place in August. During this meeting, the Pilares SN presented the phase 2 subawards’ themes and other activities they will be conducting towards addressing CL and OUWC. It was clear that there is an interest in the work that the SN is doing and that they should continue to participate in these meetings.

Joint activities

During the reporting period, and due to the recognition the Pilares’ SNs are getting in their regions, 12 joint activities were conducted with external actors and reached approximately 400 people. Some highlights are listed in the table below:

| Municipality | External actors | Objective |
|--------------|--|--|
| El Bagre | El Bagre’s Mayor’s Office | Create murals with CL prevention messaging, with the objective of raising awareness in the community about this problem and how to prevent it. This was done on the day against CL (June 12, 2021) |
| | Education institutions of Bijao and 20 de Julio, El Bagre’s Mayor’s Office, ICBF, Council for Citizens Coexistence, Government of Antioquia, Health Secretary. | Implement joint activity: a fair where each institution had a booth to present what do they do. |
| | Colonia Foundation of El Bagre, Recyclers’ Association, JAC Los Angeles. | Create wall art with CL prevention messages to raise awareness in the community about the problem. |

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| | Education Institutions La Esmeralda, El Bagre, 20 de Julio, Bijao y MANESKA | Build the capacity of schoolteachers on CL prevention. |
| | USAID Human Rights Program. Educational institutions: Villa Chica, CER Ocurú, CER El Real, Puerto Claver, BIJAO, Las Delicias, El Bagre, Puerto López, 20 de Julio | Human Rights and Child Labor Olympics. |
| Zaragoza | USAID Human Rights Program, Educational Institutions of Zaragoza and school students. | Human Rights and Child Labor Olympics: 1) Knowledge transfer to teachers, 2) participation in the Olympics. |
| Sur de Bolívar | ICBF, Claro que Si Foundation, National Police, Yo Quiero Helado Restaurant. | Through a cineforo (cinema forum) conscientize adults and children of the Chimi Hamlet (municipality of San Martin de Loba) on CL risks. |
| | ICBF, Mayor's Office of Barranco de Loba, Government of Bolívar. | Following the CIETI action plan and through a workshop, conscientize adults and children about CL and any form of violence that may put their physical or psychological health at risk. |
| | Mayor's Office of San Martín de Loba, ICBF, SENA, Community Youth. | Educational forum during Youth Week for CL consciousness raising. |
| | Mayor's Office of San Martín de Loba, UMATA, Municipal Planning Secretary, Youth Office, Mines and Environment Secretaries. | Raise awareness among children and youth of San Martin de Loba about CL and safety and security at work during the celebration of Youth Week. Presentation of the results of the tool on safety and health used in the municipality by the SN. |
| | National Mining Agency (ANM), miners and families. | Create conscience to the community (mainly miner's families) of Barranco de Loba on the consequences of CL and safety and security at work. |

Table 1. Joint activities implemented during the past six month of the project.

Alliances

As a result of the SNs' work and mentoring, the following alliances were built during the reporting period:

| Type of Agreement | Parties involved | Objective |
|---|--|---|
| Alliances established to increase knowledge | SN Sur de Bolívar and El Centro Minero Agroempresarial y Minero-SENA Regional Bolívar (Annex H7) | The SENA will provide capacity building on themes prioritized by the SN of Sur de Bolívar and will give out certificates. Likewise, they will work with the SN on the subaward related to honey production by the |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| about CL and OUWC | | most vulnerable homesteads of the municipalities (with children at risk of CL). |
| | SN Zaragoza and USAID Human Rights Program | The USAID Human Rights Program will build the capacity of one member of the SNs of Zaragoza and El Bagre on impactful and effective communication skills to deliver messages about CL and OUWC. |
| | SN Sur de Bolívar and Cartagena University | The Cartagena University, which leads the “Tejiendo Conocimiento” (Weaving Knowledge) project will build the capacity of members of the SN on newer technologies and innovation. They will also be able to participate in a series of call for proposals that the Project will release. |
| Alliances to address CL and/or OUWC | SN El Bagre and Colombia Estéreo Radio Station | The radio station will broadcast the radio soap El Dilema for free, created by the Pilares network. |
| | SN El Bagre and Asociación Líder X | Linked to the DISEÑART subaward of El Bagre’s youth office, the Lider X Organization will pay a social expert, part-time for three months, to build the capacity of youth in the items identified in the subaward. |
| | SN Sur de Bolívar and the local Government of Barranco de Loba | ASOPAUB, a CSO running a Pilares phase 2 subaward, representing the SN Sur de Bolívar established a funding agreement with the local government of Barranco de Loba for approximately US \$6,000 of complementary funding to expand the scope of the SN’s 4 subawards activities. |

Table 2. Alliances made during the past six months of the project.

Collective Impact (CI) methodology implementation

Outcome 4: SNs performance improved to address CL and OUWC.

Currently, 44 organizations are active in the SNs established through Pilares, including 16 in El Bagre, 17 in Zaragoza, and 11 in Sur de Bolívar. Three organizations left the SNs due to a lack of interest and/or internal CSO problems (Association Mina La Fe, Mina La Gloria, and Title 18725).

During the reporting period, the M&E team measured indicator *OTC 4. Number of Solidarity Networks with improved performance to address CL and OUWC*. The three SNs improved their performance because they accomplished their internal indicators¹⁴.

The following table shows the number of CSOs’ representatives who attended capacity and other skill building activities during the reporting period:

¹⁴ [Number of Solidarity Networks with improved performance to address CL and OUWC](#)

| Working group | Women | Men | Total |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | 35 | 24 | 59 |
| 2 | 11 | 12 | 23 |
| 3 | 10 | 14 | 24 |
| Total | 56 | 50 | 106 |
| | 53% | 47% | |

Table 3. Number of members of CSOs attending capacity building activities.

During the reporting period, and as mentioned in the April 2021 TPR under planned activities, there was a stronger focus on building the capacity of the anchor groups to manage the SNs. They each revised their sustainability plans, received capacity building sessions on facilitation using the pedagogical materials, and are now managing 3 subawards (one per SN) on knowledge transfer. This will enable them to ensure that knowledge on addressing CL and OUWC is transferred to more members of the CSOs and the community. They were also active participants in the creation of the alliances illustrated under Outcome 3 above. New members were included in the SNs’ consulting committees, including an ICBF representative, the Secretary of Mines of Barranco de Loba, and a youth leader in El Bagre.

Output 4.1 SNs structure and operations established

During the reporting period, Pilares mentored the CSOs participating in the SNs to create work, communications, and M&E plans to manage the subawards. They also received further trainings on creating financial reports. The CSOs that received subawards are now ready to implement them, as indicated by their signed grants. Regarding M&E, they will use the Google Sites platforms available to each SN to store the data collected, attendance lists, photos, and activity reports, among other documents.

Using the pedagogical materials the project created, the anchor groups received hands-on capacity building sessions to transfer knowledge on the following themes: basic concepts on workshops and meetings facilitation, mentoring and management of workshops and meetings, basic concepts on project management, conflict resolution, learning about child labor, creating M&E plans for CSOs, creating alliances, journalism styles, creating broadcasting content, and ABC of emergencies and CL.

In June 2021, the working groups 3 called for a meeting with the working groups 1 and 2, to present the findings from the tools to identify risks of CL and OHS. Meetings like this one showcase once more how the work of one group impacts the work of others. It was also an opportunity for working groups 2 and 3 to communicate issues around CL and OHS, and to advocate for collaboration and action with other stakeholders.

Sur de Bolívar

The Sur de Bolivar Network has been operating efficiently. It is increasingly working towards sustainability and began the legal process towards becoming the *Pilares corporation*. The Mayor of Barranco de Loba's advisor suggested that a project like Pilares should be implemented in the Hatillo de Loba and Puerto Rico municipalities. SN representatives will visit the Mayor of Hatillo de Loba later in the year to talk about Pilares.

As mentioned earlier in this document, the SN continues to produce reports about the risks of CL and safety and security at work and shares these reports with the local government. These reports encouraged the reactivation of the SIRITI so that the municipalities could report cases of CL to the Ministry of Labor. The Ministry of Labor invited the relevant stakeholders to attend an information session on SIRITI re-registration (Annex H8) Together with the local government, the SN members applied the SIRITI tool to children between the ages 5-17 in various hamlets.

The establishment of local agreements, such as the agreement signed between the SN and the Mayor's Office of Barranco de Loba, facilitated the establishment of new alliances with other entities. This generated an atmosphere of trust amongst the other entities who, after seeing the establishment of an agreement between the local government and the CSO, began to work jointly with the SN. This was the case for the regional SENA of Bolívar, the University of Cartagena, and the Secretary of Mines of the Government of Bolívar.

With the implementation of the economic development subaward on the production of honey by vulnerable families with higher risk of CL – identified through the use of the SIRITI tool and the tools to identify risks of CL and OUWC developed by Pilares – the SN came up with the idea to commercialize the honey and its byproducts with a slogan in the label of the products that says "Whoever buys this product contributes to the reduction of CL and the education of children and adolescents in the municipalities of Barranco and San Martin de Loba". Households participating in this subaward will sign a co-responsibility agreement, by which they agree to remove any child from any economic activity identified as CL, and to ensure their children attend school. The children must also be out of the SIRITI system.

El Bagre

The El Bagre SN continues working well. The organized youth group, who is implementing the subaward DISEÑART, has been well received by other members of the solidarity network, especially because of their approach to use the newest technological tools to work against CL and OUWC. They combine this with an alliance with Lider X, an organization working in El Bagre that builds the capacity of youth to communicate effectively through various techniques. Their approach "El Semillero" plan to build the capacity of 10 youth, who in turn will work at the hamlets to build the communication capacity of other youths.

This SN is using Facebook to effectively communicate with the members of the network, especially because some sectors of the municipality are hard to reach. This has been the case particularly during

the past few months, when rains have destroyed roads making it impossible to travel to the urban center and safety is a concern¹⁵.

Zaragoza

The Pilares SN of Zaragoza continues to function well. Each working group is working confidently and in synchrony with the other two groups, which adds to the strength of the network. During the past semester, more representatives of CSOs belonging to the SN participated in empowerment and leadership activities, ensuring their representation, visibility and engagement.

The OCENSA foundation and Operadora Minera are two local private actors that have shown interest in creating alliances with the SN. The Pilares’ Communications Specialist and Alliances Specialist, in conjunction with the anchor group of the SNs, are following-up on this expression of interest and expect to create alliances that will help with the sustainability of the network.

The need to establish a much closer relationship with the local government entities that work on reduction and eradication of CL and on promoting children’s rights continue to be a priority. The SN was able to ensure that the municipal government fulfilled vital duties such as the functioning of the CIETI and registering and updating the information in the SIRITI.

Output 4.2 Capacity development interventions implemented for the SNs.

The SN members met 4 times during the past six months. For example, the SNs of El Bagre y Sur de Bolívar met to socialize the reports on the use of the tools for identifying risks of CL and safety and security at work. There were two virtual events with the presence of the three SNs. The gatherings were focused on the general aspects of artisanal and small-scale mining and on the socialization of the characteristics of the Code of Risk Mitigation for Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Engaging in Formal Trade (CRAFT) and the Fairmined certification. Fairmined is an assurance label that certifies gold from empowered responsible artisanal and small-scale mining organizations who meet world leading standards for responsible practices¹⁶. The purpose of these events was to show viable alternatives to mining activities that also prioritize the care for the environment and for the miners. Due to connectivity issues, there were delays in the transmission of these events; it was thus suggested that participants conduct a pre-event survey on the themes to address and provide feedback on.

Output 4.3 SNs’ activities to address CL and OUWC communicated by the project at the national, regional and local level.

During the reporting period, 33 communication products were created and shared, including Facebook and WhatsApp posts and web articles. Pilares social media postes reached approximately 15,376 people (via Facebook, Twitter and the Pact Colombia website) and generated 969 interactions (shares, retweets, and comments). Below are some examples of these

¹⁵ <https://caracol.com>

¹⁶ <https://fairmined.o>



Research

The Pilares M&E team, with support from the Pact Washington DC office produced the *Pilares Learning Review Report*. The report consolidates project learnings with a focus on the operability and efficiency of the SNs, the impact of Covid-19 on the project, and key collective impact methodology lessons. The Pilares M&E team, with the assistance of civil society specialists, employed a qualitative design with 9 in-depth interviews (IDIs) and 9 focus group discussions (FGDs) with members of the SNs steering groups and members of CSOs. The results were analyzed and consolidated in the report (Annex H9.)

Pact, through FGDs and interviews, conducted a study titled “Rapid Assessment of Covid-19 vaccine readiness in mining communities in Colombia”. For the study, they relied on information provided by members of the Pilares SNs in El Bagre, Zaragoza and Sur de Bolívar (Annex H10).

During the reporting period, the project director completed his MBA in Leadership and Sustainability based on a leadership theoretical framework described in the previous TPR. The research was reviewed by the University of Cumbria in the United Kingdom and accepted by the University Board. This research helped identify areas of improvement and determine how to deliver capacity building to CSOs leaders.

The Pilares team produced an article for Delta 8.7, a “*global knowledge platform exploring what works to eradicate forced labor, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labor, an aim set out in Target 8.7 of the UN Sustainable Development Goals*”¹⁷. The article, titled, “Local Civil Society Organizations as Key Actors to Reduce Child Labor in Rural Colombia” was published on September 8 under the policy innovation theme. The piece explains how CSOs participating in Pilares are active and key actors addressing CL and illustrates how the SNs are built and some of the results achieved to date (Annex H11).

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Issues

Progress towards completing M&E deliverables (required as applicable)

During the past semester, the M&E team conducted some evaluations to assess the degree to which the CSOs improved their capacity and knowledge on the following indicators:

- **OTC1.** Percentage of CSA (committee’s 1 members¹⁸) which improved their capacity to identify and document information of CL and OUWC.
- **OTC2.** Percentage of CSA (committee’s 2 members) with improved capacity to raise awareness about CL and OUWC.
- **OTC 3.** Percentage of CSAs (committee’s 3 members) with improved capacity to implement initiatives to address CL and OUWC

¹⁷ <https://delta87.org/>

¹⁸ The team used the Project Document’s original language here. Per the project’s common phrasing of these terms, it should read “Percentage of CSO (working group 1 members...)”.

The M&E team interviewed more than 70% (>30) of active CSOs in the project through a self-evaluation approach, so that they could be the ones to rate their level of improvement. The team later looked at the results to assign scores. The table below summarizes the findings:

| Groups | Indicator | Analysed Population | Percentage of organizations that have improved | Average of Initial Score | Average of Final Score | Variation |
|--------|-----------|---------------------|--|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | OTC 1 | 18 of 18 | 100% | 26 | 57,28 | ↑ Increased |
| 2 | OTC 2 | 16 of 16 | 100% | 26 | 71,72 | ↑ Increased |
| 3 | OTC 3 | 15 of 15 | 100% | 26 | 65,40 | ↑ Increased |

Table 4. Results of Applied Capacity Index

The results exceeded the project’s goal of having 60% of the participating CSOs increase their capacities. As table 5 shows, 100% of the CSOs reached the goal. The working groups with the largest increase are groups 2, with a 175% increase. The working groups 3 capacities’ increased by 151% and working groups 1 by 120%. All the working groups need to improve their external relations and their ability to find resources that will ensure the sustainability of the SNs.

The M&E team also conducted some evaluations to assess the degree to which the CSOs improved their capacity and knowledge on the following indicators:

- **OTC 1.1.** Percentage of CSAs (committee’s 1 members)¹⁹ with increased knowledge in CL and OUWC identification, documentation, and other organizational areas;
- **OTC 2.1.** Percentage of CSAs (committee’s 2 members) increased knowledge in relevant areas of communication, advocacy, awareness raising and other organizational areas and
- **OTC 3.1.** Percentage of civil society actors increased knowledge in relevant areas of institutional frameworks, grievance mechanisms and other organizational areas.

The M&E team applied the final knowledge test for working groups 1, 2 and 3. As these indicators were measured during the past period through a census (46 CSOs), for the final evaluation the team chose a sample size of 19 CSOs (43% of active CSOs). With this sample, the M&E team conducted focus group discussions with at least 3 members of each CSO. The results are summarized in the following table:

| Groups | Indicator | Size of Sample and percentage | Percentage of organizations (sample) that have improved | Average of % Pre-Test | Average of % Post-Test | Average of % Post-Test (final) | Variation |
|--------|-----------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | OTC 1.1 | 7 of 18 39% | 100% | 28% | 49% | 70% | ↑ Increased |

¹⁹ The team used the Project Document’s original language here. Per the project’s common phrasing of these terms, it should read “Percentage of CSO (working group 1 members...)”.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------------|-------------|------|-----|-----|------------|--|
| 2 | OTC 2.1 | 7 of 16 44% | 86% | 46% | 56% | 77% |  Increased |
| 3 | OTC 3.1 | 7 of 15 47% | 100% | 19% | 51% | 69% |  Increased |

Table 5. Results of the knowledge test

- The project achieved its proposed goal for the knowledge indicators. According to the sample taken, it surpassed 60%.
- The total number of CSOs sampled increased their knowledge on the themes worked throughout the implementation of the project. It was evident however, that members representing an organization in the SNs have more knowledge than other members of their organizations. Therefore, the project still faces the challenge of ensuring that the knowledge obtained by the members that represent an organization in the SN is spread homogeneously throughout their organization.
- The people that participated in this evaluation did so voluntarily and were grateful for participating in this activity.
- Due to the late start of the phase 2 subawards, Pilares will have the information on the CSOs members' capacity to transfer knowledge in relevant areas using the project's pedagogical materials towards the end of the next reporting period.

Mentoring working group 1

The project delivered 6 virtual and in-person mentoring sessions in each one of the municipalities. Members of working groups 1 participated in these sessions. The themes discussed were associated with the data collection and management using Google Forms. The sessions also addressed how to analyse information and how to generate useful documents with brief and "to the point" conclusions and recommendations.

The main challenge of these sessions is to capture and maintain the attention of the participants, so they remember and apply the knowledge using the internet. The team used simple methodologies with materials accessible to the participants for later consultation.

The M&E team also mentored SN members to become M&E trainers using the pedagogical material "4 steps to create a M&E plan", created by Pilares' M&E officer. Participants received a certification (Annex H12)

Support to subawards

During the reporting period, the M&E team provided capacity building and mentoring sessions to the CSOs that won subawards and to the anchor groups. The activities were divided in two sessions, the first session covered adjustments to the M&E plans using the pedagogical guide "4 steps to create a M&E plan". The guide allowed CSOs to identify activities that will help them properly implement the subaward and establish achievable goals and indicators. The second session focused on building the capacity of the CSOs' members to co-design a series of documents that will help them showcase the

evidence and progress in the execution of the subawards. Additionally, it was agreed that the evidence generated during the subaward will be stored in the SNS' Google Sites. Lastly, they agreed to participate in the Pilares "M&E Olympics", where recognition will be given to those CSOs that adhere and successfully complete their M&E plans and build the habit of reporting and adequately managing the data produced during the subaward.

The challenge lays in the CSOs' capacity to achieve a higher level of autonomy and appropriation to manage and store information. The results of the "M&E Olympics" will showcase how CSOs can manage various aspects of M&E.

As with each TPR since October 2020, the M&E team created a brief performance analysis of the project for this TPR²⁰.

EXPERIENCES, innovations AND SUGGESTIONS (as applicable)

M&E experiences exchange with other projects/programs:

- Presentation at the OCFT Grantee Orientation on "Low cost and Efficient M&E System and Tools" given by the Pilares Project Director and M&E Advisor on April 14, 2021. Presentation available here: <https://view.genial.ly/606f50fc68aa9a0d22052d29>
- "Introduction to Genially and how to create virtual courses on the platform"; presentation given by the Pact DC M&E Officer to the Pilares M&E Advisor in May 2021.

²⁰ <https://view.genial.ly/6177097c48d1740ddde1ccd3>

Lessons learned and EMERGING practices

LESSONS LEARNED

Sustainability needs to be considered from the onset of the project

It is important to start contemplating sustainability approaches early in the project. The SNs are aware that the project will end in March 2022, and it will be their responsibility to acquire further funding, continue to build their technical and managerial capacity, build alliances, and remain committed to work towards common goals. Having sustainability plans that address these aspects has been crucial to the SNs and the CSOs. The earlier these plans are designed, the more refined they will when they are needed.

Importance of alliances with key actors to secure further funding

Alliances with local government, although not easy to build, have been pivotal for the SN of Sur de Bolívar as they acquire further funding for their projects from this government.

Using the subawards to leverage further funding has been a key element for the sustainability of the SNs. By showing local governments (Barranco de Loba) and the private sector (Mineros SA) that the SNs have something to “bring to the table”, motivated these stakeholders to confidently engage and collaborate with the SNs.

Mentorship as a crucial component of SN sustainability

In any project aimed at building the capacity of CSOs, it is crucial to move from building their capacity through training alone, to a mentoring phase while they manage their own projects. Today, the SNs and CSOs are capable of building the capacity of other members of their organizations and of the community to better understand and address child labor and OUWC, to manage projects successfully, to monitor and evaluate their projects, to bring conflicts to a resolution, to communicate effectively, and to facilitate meeting and training sessions.

EMERGING PRACTICES

The use of simple illustrative and impactful pedagogical materials

With the use pedagogical materials created by the project, Pilares trained several members of the SN to present these capacity building topics to other members of their CSOs and the community in general, as well as to use these materials in the various CSOs management practices of the SN (Illustration 7). While similar to a “trainer of trainers” approach, the members of the SNs trained are locals and have permanent presence in their community. This enables them to follow up with their communities, adding to the sustainability and knowledge transfer. They were also encouraged to continue reading and expanding their knowledge on the topics.



Illustration 7. Members of the steering committee of the SN of El Bagre use pedagogical materials produced by Pilares to help with their management of the SN.

Radio and radio-soaps, a powerful tool to convey messages about addressing child labor

An unexpected and emerging practice of Pilares was the use of a radio-soap (radionovela) created by members of the SNs. “El Dilema” (The Dilemma) narrates the love story of a young couple that had to choose between studying and working at an early age. The soap was entirely produced by members of the SNs with the help of the Pilares Communication Specialist. Each week and for 2 months a chapter was released. It was broadcasted free of charge by three local and regional radio stations (Colombia Estéreo, Universidad de Antioquia, and Puerto López), through the Facebook pages of the SN, and through WhatsApp. At least 4,000 people heard the soap through Facebook. An unknown but likely high number of people heard it through the radio stations. Many people approached the members of the SNs to congratulate them for the soap. Pacto Global, a network of stakeholders whose objective is to address child labor (Red Colombia Contra el Trabajo Infantil) also shared “The Dilemma” with their stakeholders through their website and mentioned it in the symposium “The fight against child labor continues: Experiences and final sprint in achieving the 2030 agenda”, which took place on June 29 with the participation of Pilares²¹. Given its success, the soap will be broadcasted again by the SNs using radio and their Facebook pages^{22,23,24} (Illustration 8).

²¹ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mH6csz1U4XE>

²² <https://m.facebook.com/PilaresElBagre/>

²³ <https://www.facebook.com/Pilares-Zaragoza-106479801187193>

²⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/redpilaressurbolivar>



Illustration 8. Announcement of the return of "El Dilema"

PROJECT HIGHLIGHT AND/OR PARTICIPANT STORY

Building the capacity of CSO facilitators to train their organizations and their community

¿What do subawards mean in a project like Pilares?

The use of subawards is crucial in any community development project because the capacity that is built through it can be applied locally during the project’s lifetime. Under Pilares, the SNs and CSOs write project proposals, create work and M&E workplans, implement activities following specific chronograms, and write narrative and financial reports, all of which helps them be recognized as local project implementers. Furthermore, they have used these subawards as leverage to acquire further funding, as is the case of Barranco de Loba; or to secure in-kind contributions and collaborative work, as in the case of El Bagre, where they are negotiating with a private mining company to provide training on safety and security in mining. These achievements are examples of the SNs’ sustainability. With the subawards, the SNs learned that when searching for resources, it is not just a matter of knocking doors for money, as most CSOs do, but it is a matter of demonstrating what they can bring to the table to achieve results so that the potential partner can evaluate how this complements what their own work. Finally, the SNs also learned about alliances and what it means to be successful at building them.

A. Participants story

Youth as leaders of the battle against CL



Illustration 9. Maximiliano (right), leading a trainer about how to create radio spots using mobile devices at the indigenous community Los Almendros, in the rural area of El Bagre municipality.

Maximiliano, lead member of the *DiseñarT* subaward, says that “before Covid-19, we already had an idea that we wanted to help transform some practices of our municipality through communication, especially as a result of what we have been learning with the Pilares Project, but it was not until the pandemic began that we realized the importance of technology as a key to communicate our message.”

DiseñarT is one of the four subawards supported by Pilares in the municipality of El Bagre (Antioquia) - and the only one led and implemented by youth – men and women – between 17 and 24 years old.

According to Maximiliano, “after the virus, the world changed, and we, young people, knew how to take advantage of that change immediately. We began to prepare trainings through radionovelas (radio soaps) and Facebook Live, and we also understood that we could educate through messages built with graphics for WhatsApp and social networks – which is essentially what we do through *DiseñarT*”.

Maximiliano knows that his main goal with the subaward is to contribute to the prevention of child labor, which is a very complex and visible problem in El Bagre. Many families believe that it is okay to send children to work at the gold mines, and *DiseñarT* seeks to show them that it is not, that education and recreation come first.

No stopping with our work, no matter what



Illustration 10. Mildreth during one of the Pilares Solidarity Network meetings talking about leadership and prevention of child labor. Photo: Pilares Project.

Mildreth is leading the communications plan for a subaward supported by Pilares. It seeks to install 16 billboards in several urban and rural areas of Zaragoza. The purpose of the subaward is to teach about the proper use of safety elements at work, both in mining and in agriculture, and to expand the knowledge transfer acquired in the SNs of Zaragoza to the 17 civil society organizations that are currently active within the Network.

At the beginning of 2021, after the restrictions associated with Covid-19 were imposed by the government of Colombia and the local municipality, Mildreth and one of her sons had a traffic accident that left her incapacitated for several months. This accident prevented her from

continuing with her activities as a leader of her community. "I was afraid of not being able to continue with the activities to prevent child labor, but thanks to teamwork and understanding from my colleagues and the Pact team, I was able to return," she said.

"For me, the most important characteristic of the SN team is that they are human beings capable of understanding that we can only transform our citizens if we design projects in line with the needs of the territory," she concluded.

Mildreth believes that after all that she has learned at Pilares, she feels stronger, more courageous, and capable of working for the sustainability of the Solidarity Network of Zaragoza.

The following diagram synthesizes the implementation of these M&E strategies.²⁵



²⁵ <https://view.genial.ly/5f85cf448655820d5401bcc1>

Diagram 1. Synthesis of the strategies used by the M&E team to reach larger audiences through virtual training.

SCIOA

PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND NARRATIVE

Key Result 1: Activity design adapted by incorporating Applied Political Economy Analysis (APEA) results, social inclusion strategy, and indigenous organizations' input.

- **Rapid Analysis for Ecuador:** During this reporting period, the SCIOA team carried out the rapid analysis of secondary information for Ecuador. As noted above, the analysis revealed viable IPOs that SCIOA may work with in the country, as well as capacity areas that may be prioritized for support by the Activity, including:
 - Alternative livelihood initiatives to achieve biodiversity conservation by substituting a livelihood strategy that is causing harm to a biodiversity target and at the same time increase economic opportunities
 - Empowerment of indigenous women and youth
 - Support for free, prior, and informed consent as a means to improve dialogue between IPOs, government, and private sector

The final analysis will be shared with USAID next quarter.

Additionally, during the reporting period, the SCIOA team prepared a Request for Applications (RFA) to seek one organization to serve as the CDO in Ecuador and lead capacity development activities with selected IPOs. The RFA will be launched next quarter.

- **Social inclusion (SI) strategy:** Activities developed by APA and VIDS for this report had a total of 48 people trained or supported, including 25 women (from four IPOs) representing 52% of total participants. Unlike other communities, such as campesinos, indigenous women's participation in events, meetings, and workshops promoted by SCIOA is more significant since it is less common in Amazonian communities and empowers women to be more visible and gives them access to improve their knowledge.

The activities with women's participation included the following:

| IPO | Activities in FY22 Q1 |
|--|---|
| GUYANA | |
| <p>1. Upper Mazaruni District Council's (UMDC)</p> | <p><u>Basic computer and internet training:</u> Two people (1 man and 1 woman) were trained as operators of the internet system, including on topics such as typing, printing, scanning to PDF, and email use.</p> |
| <p>2. Amerindian Peoples Association (APA)</p> | <p><u>Organizational policies meeting:</u> APA reviewed and updated its organizational policies with its Core Executive body. The process included six participants, including three women.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">   </div> <p>APA's Core Executive Committee in organizational policies meeting, Georgetown, Guyana. APA & SCIOA, 2021.</p> |
| SURINAME | |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>3. Christiaankondre and Langamankondre Indigenous villages (Galibi)</p> | <p><u>Financial and administrative management, reporting and documentation trainings:</u> A total of three out of five participants were women.</p> <p>The trainings are complemented with post-training asupport for three months, including exercises related to reports, financial management tasks, inventory, and budgets.</p> |
| <p>4. Organisation of Kaliña and Lokono in Marowijne (KLIM)</p> | <p><u>Digital communication, finance, project management, leadership and computer skills trainings:</u> KLIM completed five trainings, including a post-training guidance. Participants inlcuded 32 individuals from eight villages, including 18 women who represent 56% of trained people.</p> |

Key Result 2: IPOs' capacity gaps addressed and strengths cultivated

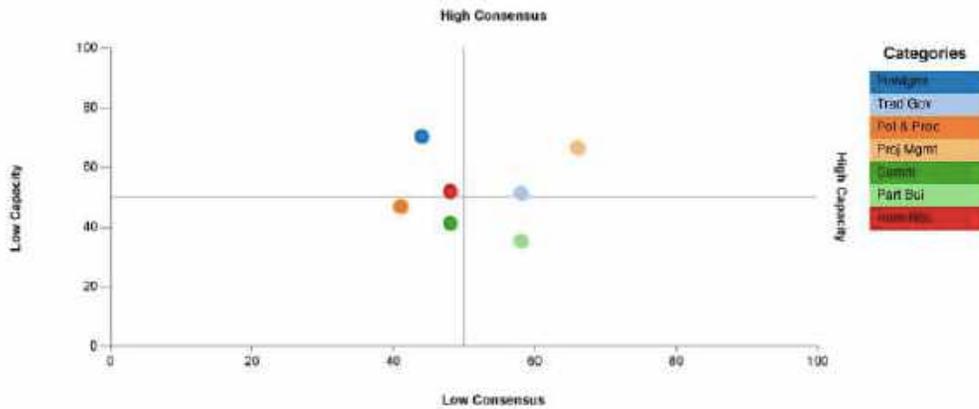
IPOs' understanding of strengths and weaknesses increased

- **Suriname: The Association of Indigenous Village Leaders (VIDS)**

As part of SCIOA's cost extension, VIDS participates in the capacity development (CD) process as a national IPO, given the organization's needs to strengthen its own capacities. During this period, VIDS held a workshop to review and update the results from Integrated Technical Organizational Capacity Assessment (ITOCA) and Organizational Performance Index (OPI) (see Image N. 1), both conducted at the beginning of SCIOA, when they carried this out as a CDO. Pact's team supported remotely with the preparation of the workshop and with the analysis of the assessment.

The strongest capacity area noted by workshop participants was around project management and fundraising, while the weakest was in policies and procedures.

Image 1. VIDS' overall ITOCA scores



Source: Capacity Solutions Platform (CSP), 2021

During the same workshop, participants prioritized capacity areas to improve on with support from SCIOA, which included:

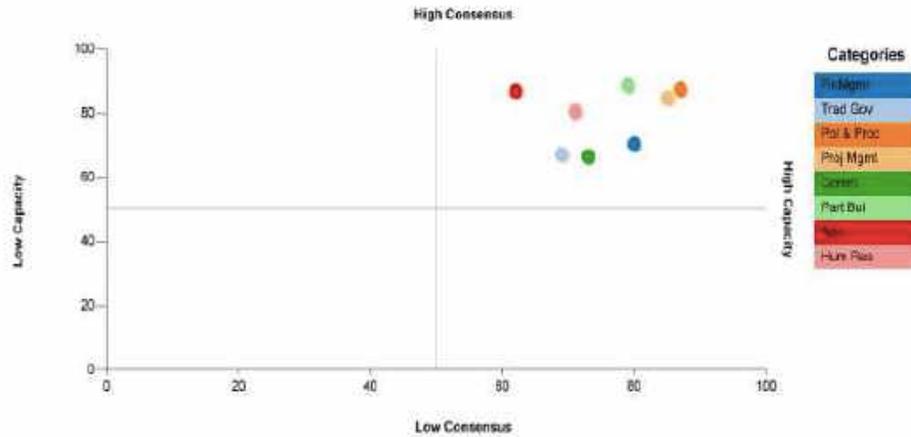
1. Communications
2. Financial management
3. Management and human resources policies and procedures.

- **Guyana: Amerindian Peoples Association (APA)**

Similar to VIDS, APA also participates in the CD process as a national IPO, given the organization’s needs to strengthen its own capacities. During this period, APA and its board members held meetings to review and update the ITOCA and OPI, both conducted at the beginning of SCIOA, when they carried this out as a CDO. Pact’s team supported remotely with the preparation of the sessions and with the analysis of the assessment.

The strongest capacity areas noted by participants were around policies and procedures and project management and fundraising, while the weakest were around advocacy and traditional governance, as well as leadership (see Image N. 2)

Image 2. APA’s overall ITOCA scores



Source: CSP, 2021

During the workshop, participants prioritized capacity areas to improve on with support from SCIOA, which included

1. Traditional governance
2. Advocacy
3. Human and technical resources

For both VIDS and APA, changes in capacities will be analyzed and presented in next reporting period.

Development of institutional strengthening plans (ISP)

- **Suriname: Association of Indigenous Village Leaders (VIDS)**

In addition to reviewing and updating the ITOCA and OPI, during this quarter, VIDS also customized its statements of excellence to appropriately respond to the organization’s needs and context. Below are some examples of statements of excellence for VIDS:

- *“Our personnel policies and procedures are well documented and understood by all staff.”*
- *“Our organization uses adequate media and mechanisms for effective communication with other organizations.”*
- *“Our staff is able to manage conflict resolution and negotiations and receives periodic training on effective conflict resolution and negotiating techniques.”*

The organization identified 66 statements of excellence that helped guide the elaboration of the ISP and, in turn, the design of its small grant (see Key Result 3).

- **Guyana: Amerindian Peoples Association (APA)**

In addition to reviewing and updating the ITOCA and OPI, during this quarter, APA also customized its statements of excellence to appropriately respond to the organization's needs and context. Below are some examples of statements of excellence for APA:

- *“Our organization holds regular periodic meetings or assemblies with our members/communities/villages to provide reports on the progress of our activities and finances.”*
- *“Our village chiefs are actively involved in the revision of the mission and strategies of our organization.”*
- *“Our organization regularly reviews and revises its standard operating procedures.”*

The organization identified 66 statements of excellence that helped guide the elaboration of the ISP and, in turn, the design of its small grant (see Key Result 3).

Addressing capacity gaps and cultivating strengths

- **Suriname: Strengthening of Programmatic and Administrative Functions**

With technical support from SCIOA's CDO in Suriname, VIDS, the three IPOs in the country – the Organization of Collaborating Indigenous Villages Para District (OSIP), the Galibi Indigenous Community, Wia Wia Preserve (Galibi), and the Organization of Kaliña and Lokono in Marowijne (KLIM) – improved their capacity to evaluate and report on key tasks; use workplan and budget templates and update them as necessary; mobilize and convene to virtual meetings; review, compare and negotiate quotations of suppliers. The combination of tools and training provided is aimed to help the IPOs to implement and monitor future projects.

Key Result 3: IPOs demonstrate improved financial and organizational performance

This section outlines major developments from the IPOs' implementation of small grants. A summary of the small grants' activities of each IPO can be found in Appendix V.

Design, development and monitoring of small grants

- **Suriname:** In December 2021, with technical support from VIDS, the CDO in Suriname, the three IPOs – Galibi, OSIP and KLIM – finalized the implementation of their small grants.

Galibi: During a public assembly, the IPO approved and presented to the community the document for the waste management system, which outlines the community’s strategy to dispose, reduce, reuse, and prevent waste by recycling, composting, incineration, and waste minimization. The implementation of the small grant increased the IPO’s experience in developing systematic solutions and mechanisms in response to the needs of its community.

OSIP: The IPO approved its first traditional management policy and corresponding procedures, which include an organizational structure, relevant indigenous protocols (e.g., reference to village rules) and a board succession plan. The policy represents an opportunity to generate awareness among indigenous communities about their cultural identity. It will also provide the village authority with documented and written guidelines to guide the development of their community and inform political dialogue with the national government.

KLIM: The IPO approved its communication and information system which will facilitate the coordination and decisions process with the eight villages of the Marowijne Region covered by the IPO. One representative of each village received a laptop and training on computer and digital skills.

Image 3. KLIM’s team in a training on digital skills (Suriname)



KLIM, Suriname. Dec 2021 (Photo: VIDS)

VIDS: As part of SCIOA's cost extension, VIDS also participated in the CD process as a national IPO, given the organization's needs to strengthen its own capacities. For this reason, with technical support from SCIOA team, during this reporting period, VIDS designed and implemented its own small grant.

Considering its ISP (see Key Result 2), VIDS' small grant included an update of the organization's financial management systems with improved processes and the design of a set of control mechanisms for financial procedures. These were conducted with the support of an external consultant hired by SCIOA and the support of the organization's board members. In the area of policies and procedures, VIDS, with the support of the external consultant, updated its operational manual and provided training to board members and office staff regarding the new manual. The organization also updated its organizational chart to reflect the inter-relations between the board and office staff, outline lines of communication, delegation, and reporting flows. Finally, VIDS drafted and issued a code of conduct with the support of SCIOA.

In the last prioritized area, communication, the small grant included the expansion of the organization's wi-fi network to improve internet connectivity and the development of a communication plan for the staff. The small grant activities for VIDS ended in December 2021.

- **Guyana:** During this quarter, with technical support from SCIOA team, APA designed and implemented its small grant. The purpose of the small grant was to examine various organizational policy manuals and update them where necessary or design new ones. APA received support from an external consultant hired with SCIOA funds, as well as received examples of similar policies from Pact to help guide their process.

In a meeting of the Committee of APA, the policies were discussed and adopted. These policies include those related to personnel, staff security, code of conduct, finance, anti-corruption, treatment of women and children, gender, and the prevention of sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse.

APA's small grant activities ended in November 2021.

Key Result 4: At least one key tool or resource identified and developed to be shared with other IPOs facing infrastructure and extractives development on their lands

During this reporting period, the SCIOA team supervised the translation into Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch of five videos that clearly explain the ITOCA tool to IPOs and other civil society organizations in target countries. The team also developed a document to explain the purpose of the videos (See Appendix VI). This audiovisual content is now available on YouTube²⁶ Next quarter, the SCIOA team will begin to define a strategy to launch and share the videos with IPOs, national and regional bodies, and other stakeholders.

Project tools

Outcome harvesting

During this quarter, SCIOA consolidated the results of the outcome harvesting exercise into a single report to be finalized and shared with IPOs, CDOs, USAID, AREP partners, and other SCIOA stakeholders during the next quarter, so that valuable findings and recommendations can be accessible to a diverse group of interested parties

Activity Context and Trends

Although COVID-19 has become the new normal, it continued to pose a threat to vulnerable populations, including indigenous peoples in the Amazon. For IPOs working with SCIOA, social distancing measures continued to present a challenge in coordination and engagement with their communities. COVID-19 challenges were compounded by additional country-specific developments.

In November 2021, the World Health Organization (WHO) designated a new strain of COVID-19, named Omicron, as a variant of concern. The WHO recommends that Member States, which include all of SCIOA's countries, continue their efforts to increase vaccination

²⁶ <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL62EPjFE0Lw8azjbeotml71X47moZyreA>

coverage for COVID-19 and improve adherence to public health measures for reducing SARS-CoV-2 virus transmission. During the reporting period, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru reported rising numbers of contagions, while Brazil saw a decrease in cases.²⁷ As of December 2021, there were no official reports of cases of this variant in Guyana and Suriname.

The SCIOA team will continue to monitor the conditions in each of the six priority countries and will continue conversations with each of the CDOs to adapt their activities to meet the needs of participating IPOs and adapt to the constraints they are facing.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

| Challenge | Reason/Cause for Challenge | Mitigation |
|--|---|---|
| Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and its variants, limited in-person activities, which are most conducive to the application of CD tools and effectiveness of CD activities. | National COVID-19 measures, even though relaxed in some instances during second semester of 2021, continued to affect all in-person activities and required the CDOs' consideration of alternative approaches to ensuring the Activity's objectives are met, while maintaining a high-standard for the health and safety of IPOs and staff. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adherence of in-person activities to social and physical distancing practices, limited attendants, and the use of a face masks. - Use of mobile and virtual options for communication to replace in-person engagements. - More frequent virtual communication with IPO leaders in the absence of in-person engagements. |

Management and Finance

Staffing

Recruitment of Knowledge Specialist and Monitoring and Evaluation Analyst: During this quarter, SCIOA's Knowledge Specialist transitioned to another opportunity, so a competitive selection process was opened to fill this vacancy next quarter. In addition,

²⁷ <https://www.paho.org/en/news/29-12-2021-covid-19-cases-increase-50-americas-last-week>

based on an evaluation of monitoring and evaluation needs of the Activity, the SCIOA team proposed an adjustment to the organizational structure to include a Monitoring and Evaluation Analyst instead of a Capacity Development Consultant. As part of the experience during 2021 with the Knowledge Management Specialist, who oversaw communications and monitoring, the need for a Monitoring and Evaluation Analyst was identified considering the number of CDOs in charge of reporting to SCIOA, the number of IPOs joining the Activity, and the different systems used to report the Activity's indicators. The Analyst will support CDOs in strengthening the monitoring capacities among IPOs. The Activity expects to fill this position during next quarter.

Furthermore, having benefited from the support of the Capacity Development Consultant for Guyana and Suriname through FY21, the SCIOA team considers that, with support from CDOs and the Pact's CD technical staff in Washington, the Activity will be able to maintain CD efforts with these CDOs without the additional support of an external consultant.

Financial status of budget expenditures and analysis

As of December 2021, the project has expended \$2,184,004 or 66% of the total budget. Primary costs during the reporting period included salaries for key personnel and technical and operational support staff from Pact Colombia, as well as subaward payment disbursements to CDOs in Guyana and Suriname. This percentage is calculated in relation to the budget approved with the cost extension. SCIOA's cost extension proposal included the carryover of funds remaining from COVID-19-related savings in the original budget towards travel and activities in Year 5 (FY22).

Project Events and Communications

Efforts for this reporting period were focused on closing out the small grants of the IPOs and preparing for the call for applications for CDOs in Ecuador. For this reason, SCIOA team did not include a success story in this report. With the transition of the Knowledge Specialist to another opportunity, efforts were directed to close-out activities in Colombia, Peru, Brazil, Guyana, and Suriname and develop the Appendix VI of this report. Therefore, there are no communications activities and events to report.

Major Activities for Next Period (January 1, 2022 – March 31, 2022)

Anexo 3. Informe Actividades SCIOA. Diciembre 2021

| | Activity description | Related Objective | Priority level | Responsible staff | M&E needed |
|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| | <i>Brief description of planned activity. Example: Organize advocacy meeting with local government official</i> | <i>Identify which objective the activity speaks to. Example: HRSM Objective 2</i> | <i>Based on project work plan</i> | <i>Identify the team member responsible for organizing & implementing the activity. Example: Program Officer</i> | <i>Identify what type of M&E will need to be done to track the progress of this activity. Example: Tool for meeting monitoring</i> |
| 1 | Finalize the secondary information analysis for Ecuador | Activity 1.1.1 | High | Regional CD Activity Manager | No M&E inputs required |
| 2 | Disseminate and apply findings from Outcome Harvesting | Activity 1.1.2 | High | Regional CD Activity Manager, Knowledge Specialist | No M&E inputs required |
| 3 | Adaptation of ITOCA tool and training of CDOs on ITOCA, when needed | Activity 2.1.1 | High | Regional CD Activity Manager, Knowledge Specialist, CDOs, and IPOs | No M&E inputs required |
| 4 | CDO selection | Activity 3.1.1 | High | Regional CD Activity Manager | No M&E inputs required |
| 5 | Shortlisting and inviting IPOs to participate in Activity | Activity 3.1.2 | High | CDOs, Regional CD Activity Manager | No M&E inputs required |
| 6 | Disseminate the ITOCA audiovisual packet to IPOs and other stakeholders | Activity 4.2 | High | Regional CD Activity Manager, Knowledge Management Specialist | No M&E inputs required |

Project Achievements by Indicators

Below is the updated indicator table of the SCIOA project for Q1 FY22.

| Indicator | Y1 FY2018 | | Y2 FY2019 | | Y3 FY2020 | | Y4 FY2021 | | Y5 FY2022 | | Progress to date |
|---------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|------------------|
| | Actual | Target | |
| Custom | | | | | | | | | | | |

Anexo 3. Informe Actividades SCIOA. Diciembre 2021

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|---|----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|----|
| C.1 Number of selected IPOs that include at least two statements of excellence in their ITOCAs that assess the organization's policies or practices related to the inclusion of women, youth, and/or other relevant population groups. | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 2 | 10 | 15 |
| C.2 Number of selected IPOs that are implementing 2 or more actions in their ISP. | 0 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 14 | 2 | 7 | 15 |
| C.3 Number of selected IPOs that include at least one action in their ISPs to improve the involvement of women, youth, and/or other relevant population groups. | 0 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 2 | 10 | 15 |
| C.4 Number of selected IPOs that show an improvement in Sub-Awardee Risk and Responsibility Assessment over baseline. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 0* | 6 | 12 |
| Standard | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DR 4.2-1 Number of human rights organizations trained and supported. | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 7 | 33 | 40 | 11 | 22 | 56 |
| DR 4.2-1c Number of indigenous people's | | | | | | | | | | | |

Anexo 3. Informe Actividades SCIOA. Diciembre 2021

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| groups trained and supported | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DR.6.1-2 Number of human rights defenders trained and supported | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 121 | 4 | 330 | 300 | 48 | 161 | 499 | |
| [New] CBLD-9 Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 92% | 86% | 0%* | 50% | 92% | |
| HRSM | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HRSM O1-R2-04 Number of internal controls and standard operating procedures improved or developed by project partners (HRSM Objective 1, Result 1.2, Indicator 4) | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 53 | 40 | 18 | 35 | 79 | |
| HRSM O1-R2-01 Number of targeted organizations demonstrating improved organizational performance (HRSM Objective 1, Result 1.2, Indicator 1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 0* | 5 | 12 | |
| Cross-cutting | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SCI10C Percent of activities defined in capacity development activities plan conducted by CDOs to support IPOs CD process. | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0* | 10 | 0 | |

*Indicator C.4: Results from the SRRA reassessment for APA and VIDS will be reported in next period since the activities closed during November and December 2021. Indicators CBLD-9 and HRSM O1-R2-01: Results from the OPI reassessment for APA and VIDS will be reported in next period since the activities closed during November and December 2021.

Anexo 3. Informe Actividades SCIOA. Diciembre 2021

Indicator SCI10C: This is a new indicator and will be measured when new activities or trainings conducted by the CDOs begin.

Vamos Tejiendo

PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND NARRATIVE

A. Outcome 1 Improved economic participation in quality jobs within the agricultural sector by women and adolescent girls identified as vulnerable to child labor, forced labor, and/or other violations of labor rights.

Under outcome 1, the project focused on adjusting the design of the training courses and materials according to the findings of the PSA to better understand the needs and realities of the women in the flower and panela sectors, including the specific needs developed under the COVID-19 reality. The project also started conducting a series of sensitivity sessions and some trainings for civil servants, mainly on how to address situations of gender-based violence (GBV). Other activities related to the pathways and approach to GBV and labor rights violations are also included in this outcome.

Sub-Outcome 1.1 Vulnerable women and girls have an improved understanding of their rights.

Output 1.1.1 Participants trained as “promoters in labor citizenship” in target municipalities.

This output comprises six activities, in this document we are reporting progress on three of them.

1.1.1.1 Conduct awareness raising activities on women’s and girl’s rights, labor violations, gender discrimination in the workplace, GBV, harassment, access to protection services, violation reporting systems and child labor through a variety of media customized based on the audience (i.e., communication campaigns; focus groups; workshops, social media, bulletins).

During the reporting period, the project carried out five virtual campaigns to commemorate dates of interest to the Vamos Tejiendo project: 1) May 1st, International Workers Day; 2) June 12th, World Day Against Child Labor; 3) September 15th, International Day of Democracy; 4) September 18th, International Equal Pay Day; and 5) September 23rd, International Day Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of Women and Children.



The project posted the campaigns on social media (Instagram, Facebook and Twitter) and collaborated with the Mayors’ Offices of San Roque and Yolombó on the campaigns against child labor and commercial sexual exploitation of children. Vamos Tejiendo also produced two special articles for International Workers Day²⁸ and the International Day of Democracy,²⁹ distributed primarily in English, highlighting the importance of partnerships in advancing gender equality and guaranteeing full citizenship rights for women.

Figure 1: Post from ILAB's Twitter account of The Democracy Day article.

1.1.1.2 Design the contents and didactic material for training program in “Promoters in Labor citizenship” aimed at participant women and girls (ENS). Training will focus on knowledge of labor rights standards, child labor, prevention and reporting forced labor, with gender perspective adapted to targeted supply chains.

During the reporting period, the training team began to design the educational and communications materials, including brochures, that will be distributed during the in-person meetings, as well as videos and digital games for the virtual activities, which will include synchronous (activities developed directly with the assistance of participants that can be implemented both in-person or virtually, as long as they are conducted with others) and asynchronous (activities that participants perform in a more individual manner under a more flexible schedule) activities.

1.1.1.3 Deliver training program in “Promoters in labor citizenship” in three levels (basic, intermediate, and advanced).

During the reporting period, the training team designed a training proposal that includes an awareness-raising activity to introduce the topic of Labor Citizenship; a basic course on recognition of the right to work; an intermediate course that explores international experiences and norms; and an advanced course on political advocacy. The proposal also

²⁸ <https://www.pactworld.org/features/gender-equality-companies-boosts-rights-women-workers>

²⁹ <https://www.pactworld.org/blog/partnerships-between-public-private-and-civil-society-sectors-are-key-promoting-womens>

includes a strategy for multiplying knowledge as a way to increase the capacities of Labor Citizenship promoters.

The following are the modules or topics included in each level of the Labor Citizenship training program:

Basic level topics: 1) the world of labor, highlighting the gender equality approach; 2) the right to work and identity as an important right for improving the quality of life of men and women; 3) labor citizenship and the care economy, to address the obstacles and limitations faced by women in the labor market and how men can contribute to reducing the impact; and 4) labor citizenship and civic participation, to identify participation mechanisms that facilitate the defense of labor rights. In order to strengthen the training in labor citizenship, the team began to design an alternative model for learning about decent work in rural areas, in accordance with the International Labor Organization's (ILO) strategy to promote rural development and decent work.

Intermediate level topics: 1) the world of labor in the international context; 2) gender equality and equity, to guarantee the development of society; 3) decent work and gender policies, to explore the relevant laws that can contribute to the formulation of public policies; and 4) labor citizenship and advocacy in the formulation of public policies.

At the advanced level, the training will explore social dialogue and tools for promoting labor citizenship.

In August and September, the Escuela Nacional Sindical (ENS) met with stakeholders, including the ONOF in Facatativá, and community businesses ECODULA (Empresa Comunitaria mi Dulce Labor) and Apay in San Roque and Yolombó, to identify the expectations surrounding the training program and to reach agreements to begin the training process.

During the reporting period, the Vamos Tejiendo training team developed a strategy to coordinate the different training sessions. The training will be a comprehensive and interdependent process that will maintain the autonomy of the different topics and skills' sessions – soft skills, technical and communication skills, the gender-based approach, and labor citizenship – but ensure linkages between them. The team also consolidated a strategy for coordinating with the VT partnerships team, to engage the private sector in the “decent work” agenda.

Sub-Outcome 1.2 Vulnerable women and girls have access to protections against child labor, forced labor, and other violations of labor rights.

Output 1.2.1 stakeholders trained on access protections against labor violations and GBV.

This output comprises three activities, in this document we are reporting progress on the three of them.

- 1.2.1.1 Develop the capacities of stakeholders through training (including civil society organizations – CSOs) who conduct awareness-raising activities (multipliers) under Output 1.1.1 to identify vulnerable cases among participants attending the activities, understand and share principles of safe and ethical data collection, and learn protection referral pathways or linkages to community-based organizations (CSOs) that can support access to services.

In June, the team held a training session with public authorities of the municipality of Yolombó on the incorporation of the gender-based approach in public management, particularly when dealing with gender-based violence cases. Participants in the session included members of the National Police, the Family Commissary, the municipal ombudsman, and the Secretary of State. In this space, the team emphasized the role of the authorities in the proper functioning of the protection referral pathways and identified specific challenges to implementation in the municipality.

The project participated in five sessions of the Roundtables for the Eradication of Violence in the municipalities of San Roque and Yolombó. As part of its interventions, Vamos Tejiendo reminded participants about the existing norms and legislation, the importance of coordination, and the implementation of the principle of complementarity in guaranteeing women's rights.

- 1.2.1.2 Develop and disseminate information on referral pathways for support, and the access to referrals for promoters (change agents and project participants as relevant) and CSOs, emphasizing a commitment to confidentiality and Do No Harm.



Figure 2: Focus Group with women from San Roque in which some of the referral pathways for reporting GVB cases were addressed.

In the context of the Perception Study's information collection activities, the project team provided guidance to the women participating in the interviews and focus groups on how to express their concerns about their own cases or those of women close to them, and on the existing referral pathways and procedures for reporting cases of GBV and labor rights violations. In addition, the team distributed communication pieces on the International Day Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of Women and Children on social

media, indicating which institutions offered referral pathways for reporting cases of exploitation of women or children.

- 1.2.1.3 Following any awareness-raising activity and only with the participants' consent, Pact and ENS will accompany CSOs to collect contact information of vulnerable cases and will coordinate with relevant institutions according to the particular situation (e.g., Family Commissaries, Attorney General, Ombudsman, police) to follow up with these cases, ensure their uptake of services, and troubleshoot challenges in access, such as illiteracy, discrimination, and lack of trust.

In the cases identified during the information collection process for the Perception Study, Vamos Tejiendo referred all women willing to report or receive legal advice to the relevant authorities and ensured that obstacles for receiving assistance were overcome. In the context of this activity and in order to ensure proper implementation, the project developed a reactive attention strategy, based on a rapid risk assessment, to prioritize specific actions to guarantee service uptake. Providing transportation services for the victim to leave the municipality given a high-risk situation is an example of an action taken. During the reporting period, the project provided assistance to three women in Antioquia through this mechanism and continues to support a social leader that was threatened.

Output 1.2.2 Participants have access to protections against labor violations and GBV.

This output comprises three activities, in this document we are reporting progress on the three of them.

- 1.2.1.1 Refer girls and women workers under severe situations requiring action for the protection and or restoration of rights at work, under agreed protocols of care and referral to institutional services available in each sector (panela and cut flowers) and region, through the CAL (worker's rights center)

Between April and June, the team held two meetings to present the Vamos Tejiendo project to the director of the Sabana Workers Rights Center (CAL, Spanish acronym), to showcase how the project functions, its information services (Legis Office), the cases that are currently being brought to its attention by flower value chain workers, and the upcoming changes within the team. In August, the Vamos Tejiendo team and the academic director of the ENS, together with the Labor Attaché of the United States Embassy, visited the Facativá CAL. The purpose of the visit was to define the coordination of this CAL, in accordance with the information needs of both the CAL and Vamos Tejiendo, and the latter's activities.

The project's legal and gender teams are organizing brigades, in coordination with local and national public institutions, to guarantee more adequate support or referrals for each human rights violations case. Thus far, the project has provided assistance to three women

from the cut flower sector, monitors their situation on a weekly basis, and advises those who express concern about social security issues.

- 1.2.2.2 Follow up on the status of legal actions carried out through the CAL, both administrative and judicial.

During the reporting period, Vamos Tejiendo's legal expert, in coordination with the gender expert, began to define the attention to project workers (men and women) and the process of referral to the CAL and other national and local institutions that offer relevant services. Thus far, the project has assisted in three cases in Cundinamarca, which the team is monitoring on a regular basis.

- 1.2.2.3 Coordinate through facilitation of working committees with international organizations, such as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and ILO and Colombian CSOs to offer trainings on protection services case management.

The Vamos Tejiendo project promoted the involvement of Pact Colombia as a strategic ally in the Colombian Network Against Child Labor. After signing a letter of agreement and a formal nomination process in July, Pact's participation was formally announced to all members of the Network in September during a meeting with Global Compact, the MOL, UNICEF, and others. The MOL presented on the progress of the National Pact for the Eradication and Prevention of Child Labor in April 2021. The project team identified the possibility of coordinating with the MOL to include the municipal and departmental public officials the project is collaborating with on the specialized course on "Public Policy for the Eradication and Prevention of Child Labor" that will begin in October. Additionally, the project team identified collaboration opportunities with UNICEF. The organization expressed their intent to work more closely with unions and the agricultural sector. Vamos Tejiendo will arrange a meeting to explore possible ideas.

Sub Outcome 1.3 Vulnerable women and girls have enhanced skills.

Output 1.3.1 Participants trained in soft skills in target municipalities.

This output comprises three activities, in this document we are reporting progress on two of them.

- 1.3.1.1 Co-develop or integrate demand-driven soft skills and information on labor rights with different actors and into SENA's existing agricultural training curricula.

To learn more about the structure, operation, and implementation of the short courses offered by the National Learning Service (SENA), the project team met with the academic

coordinator of the Agro-industrial Mining Complex based in Cisneros, Antioquia in September. This complex provides services in San Roque and Yolombó and is currently offering in-person services.

The short courses available are between 20 to 80 hours long, and the curriculum includes specific topics to strengthen different areas of knowledge related to the productive and labor sectors, such as agricultural production processes, processes for developing business plans, and others. The project has identified an opportunity for collaboration on some customized courses on knowledge areas that could include topics related to soft skills and labor citizenship.

The team will maintain the dialogue with the municipal branches of the SENA to explore opportunities to integrate soft skills and labor rights topics into the courses, given that the curricula must be analyzed and approved in accordance to the SENA's internal regulations.

1.3.1.2 Link participants to unions, cooperatives, and NGOs to receive soft skills training.

The team developed the strategy for soft skills training, based on the recognition and application of these skills at the personal, family, professional, and community level. During these in-person sessions, the team prioritizes the following eight topics that are interwoven into each of the previously mentioned levels: 1) empathy; 2) developing the collective spirit; 3) creativity; 4) conflict resolution; 5) communication; 6) organizational capacity; 7) strengthening autonomy; and 8) teamwork.



Figure 3: Introductory workshop with ONOF members.

Strategy for reaching possible project participants. In Madrid, Facatativá, and Funza, and with the support of women leaders of the ONOF Board of Directors, the team conducted two “Introductory and Participatory Workshops” to disseminate the training services offered by the project, considering the needs of the female

members of the ONOF. The first session was conducted in the municipality of Madrid, where 16 people (12 women and four men) participated. As a result of this first workshop, the project team was able to apply the intake form to the families that belong to the ONOF regional office in Madrid. The second workshop, held in Funza, had 15 participants (14 women and one man). As with the first workshop, the team was able to complete the application of the intake form with the



Figure 4: Socialization of the project with the people from the La Felicia and Los Aceites veredas.

group of participants from the municipalities of Facatativá and Funza.

In Yolombó and San Roque, the project carried out nine introductory meetings to disseminate the soft skills training being offered. In the municipality of Yolombó, Vamos Tejiendo held a meeting with 13 female leaders of Yolombó, from the Barro Blanco sector, and 10 women of the El Rubí corregimiento to present the project's training courses. With the information provided by the participants at this meeting, the project developed an outreach procedure for participants in the veredas, taking into account the eligibility criteria and sectors of the municipalities with female leaders, sugar cane cultivation, and the presence of sugar cane mills. Between July and September, and with the support of women leaders from the veredas, the project held six meetings with 121 people (88 women and 33 men) from six veredas of Yolombó: La Felicia, La Melonada, Las Frías, Las Margaritas, Bengala and Barbascal.

As a result of these meetings, the team began to plan sessions to apply the intake form to the participating women and their families in the veredas of La Melonada, Barbascal, and Bengala, in order to form groups to begin the soft skills training sessions.



Figure 5: Meeting with ECODULA in September.

The dissemination process in the municipality of San Roque was delayed because between July and August the Mayor suspended all in-person meetings after the increase of COVID-19 cases. However, as soon as the restrictions were lifted, the team resumed in-person activities and held two meetings in September, with the participation of

women leaders from the veredas of El Vesubio, San Isidoro, San Matías, El Diamante, Las Encarnaciones, and La Candelaria. In the second meeting, the community business ECODULA (Paneleros Association Company) and the Community Action Boards also participated. Through these presentations, the team was able to build trust and the women committed to sharing the information with other women in their veredas, which will allow the project to begin the application of the intake form in the next reporting period. ECODULA – comprised of 37 families who own 2.5 hectares of the total farmland each – has expressed its interest in working not only on improving soft skills within the community, but also in the social-business sphere to improve the relationships among its associates.

The team worked with American flower manufacturer and wholesaler Sunshine Bouquet Company to develop a strategy to identify possible participants from their various farms. In July, the company shared a database with information on potential participants in four of their farms in the municipalities of Facatativá, Funza, and in the vicinity of Mosquera. The team then held meetings with Sunshine Bouquet in August to present Vamos Tejiendo's life skills strategy in the context of the private-sector strategy "Soy Empresa Aliada" (I'm an Ally

Company). The project's life skills strategy aims to improve the relationships amongst a company's different production areas. These advances will allow the project to plan introductory workshops to disseminate the training courses offered and coordinate visits to apply the intake form.

CREARTE methodology. The project will implement the CREARTE methodology (previously designed and developed by the USDOL-funded project Somos Tesoro) to strengthen soft skills and provide vocational training to adolescent girls. To this end, the team began adapting the CREARTE methodology to the needs of Vamos Tejiendo, mainstreaming the gender-based approach and emphasizing the prevention of teen pregnancies. The team aims to transfer this method to the youth groups identified in the municipalities targeted by the project for intervention, to promote trainers training and strengthen young women's life skills.

Output 1.3.2 Participants trained in technical skills based on market demands in target value chains.

This output comprises three activities, in this document we are reporting progress on two of them.

1.3.2.2 Provide technical skills based on market demands and skills gaps in target value chains through SENA and other organizations offering training.

Through its introductory workshops, the project identified the need within the ONOF to increase the knowledge and capacity of female workers and leaders of the flower growing sector in digital communication platforms, as well as digital tools such as Word, Excel, and PowerPoint. The purpose of improving digital and technological skills is to help the women in the union contribute to its organizational strengthening. Women could assist in many ways, from providing general administrative support to strengthening the capacity of the union to access public institutions when their members need support. The communications team will begin the training process once the intake form is applied to this group of participants.

The SENA branch in Facatativá is not currently offering any in-person trainings. All training sessions are virtual, making it difficult for women in the sector to access them given their lack of digital tools to connect to the courses. Vamos Tejiendo will teach these women how to use digital tools and access these free learning platforms. Afterwards, it will introduce them to the Sofia Plus platform, SENA's educational portal, so they can access and explore the free trainings they offer.

Additionally, through the meetings in the veredas of San Roque and Yolombó, the team identified the technical training needs of women involved in the processing of sugar cane, honey, and panela. The project then contacted the SENA's Agro-industrial Mining Complex

in Cisneros to learn about the training courses offered on these topics. The SENA confirmed that it would be able to provide 20-hour training courses on the following topics:

- Panela-based production and candy making
- Processing and marketing of panela caramels'
- Transformation and marketing of eco-friendly panela and good manufacturing prices

These trainings will be programmed once the project applies the intake form to the participants.

The project will also develop a training curriculum on agroecology techniques, focusing on sugar cane crops and community gardens. This technical training process will be carried out alongside the Asociación de Mujeres Organizadas de Yolombó (Association of Organized Women of Yolombó - AMOY).

- 1.3.2.3 Connect soft skills trained participants to technical training institutions, other EQUAL training options, platforms to access work-based learning opportunities, financial services to grow their businesses, or job linkage services.

Before carrying out this activity, the team will conduct soft skills workshops to identify the needs of the female participants and connect them to other trainings offered in their territories that might be of interest. Also, in order to strengthen the computer and digital skills of the participating women, the project will help interested participants register on the free trainings platform offered through the SENA's Sofia Plus system.

Output 1.3.3 Women and girls have strengthened capacity in self-employment and/or entrepreneurship.

This output comprises four activities, in this document we are reporting progress on one of them.

- 1.3.3.1 Develop the capacity of participants in business organization and planning, marketing strategy, communication and negotiation, management of micro- and small enterprises (MSE), and financial management (for participants interested in establishing their own businesses in entrepreneurship).

After disseminating the project proposal, AMOY agreed to work with Vamos Tejiendo to strengthen its organizational capacity and increase the agroecology capabilities of the women in the territory. To this end, AMOY agreed to participate in an initiative to increase its community project management capacities, in order to develop an agroecology curriculum to work with women in the region. In August, and as a result of this first phase, the team applied the intake form to 10 AMOY members who will participate in the project management training workshops and develop a proposal for an agroecology curriculum.

In September, after completing the application of AMOY participants' intake forms, Vamos Tejiendo held the first workshop on basic project management with six AMOY members. The training covered the following topics:

- Basic elements of a project: What is a project? What is project management? The key components of a project are scope, duration, budget, management, communications, monitoring and evaluation.
- Stages of a project: Design or conception, initiating, planning.

During the session, which included the use of tools developed by the Pilares project, the team observed that the female participants had basic knowledge of the workshop topics. They understood the importance of formulating clear and measurable objectives. AMOY also displayed and interest in developing an agroecology initiative, as it could strengthen their organization. They also view collaboration with Vamos Tejiendo as an opportunity to leverage their advocacy and visibility in the region and strengthen the personal and economic autonomy of the women who will participate in the implementation of the agroecology curriculum.



Figure 6: Meeting with AMOY participants.

Sub Outcome 1.4 Vulnerable women and girls have increased opportunities for economic advancement.

Output 1.4.1 Participants have on the job technical assistance and access to material support.

This output comprises three activities, in this document we are reporting progress on two of them

1.4.1.1 Engage with SENA and universities to provide on the job TA to participants already engaged in the target value chains on good agricultural practices, financing, marketing, association/cooperative formation.

In September, the project met with the SENA's Agro-industrial Mining Complex in Cisneros, which provides training in the municipalities of San Roque and Yolombó. After the meeting, the team had a clear idea of the populations eligible to receive technical assistance on topics related to panela transformation and good agricultural practices. One of the meeting's outcomes was SENA's confirmed willingness to offer the following technical assistance courses, in line with the participants' interests in the municipalities of Antioquia:

- Processing and marketing of panela confections, applying Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP)
- Implementation of the technical regulations on sanitary measures required for the production and marketing of panela

The following steps will be taken to carry out these technical assistance processes:

- Coordinate with the groups of women in the prioritized veredas who are interested in registering for this training.
- Create groups of 25 to 30 people interested in completing the 40-hour sessions, which will be led by SENA staff.
- Coordinate technical assistance sessions with the academic coordinator of the SENA in Cisneros.

1.4.1.3 Grant subawards to support on the job technical assistance providers or local organizations to provide on the job TA to participants engaged in small-scale livelihoods deliver training to participants.

During this reporting period, the project defined and drafted the Request for Applications (RFA), which consists of the terms of reference and the criteria established by the project to guide the social and community organizations completing applications for the subawards process, in accordance with Pact's subaward manual. The team developed the RFA and subawards strategy to share with organizations in the regions, such as AMOY and ONOF. In light of new guidance received from USDOL on small grants and subawards, Vamos Tejiendo is considering issuing both subgrants and subcontracts – depending on the project's specific goals and on the needs of the organizations Pact will be partnering with – to comply with this activity. The subgrants manual and the RFA are included in Annex H1 of this report.

Vamos Tejiendo is working with AMOY to carry out an agroecology training, with an emphasis on sugar cane cultivation. The organization proposes the development of a curriculum on agroecology practices to teach women of San Roque and Yolombó, in a plot designated for practice, how to apply agroecology techniques in the cultivation of sugar cane and agroecological gardens. With this subaward, the project aims to strengthen AMOY's capacity to transfer agroecology knowledge to other women in the region, so they can in turn apply what they learned in their gardens and sugar cane crops.

Output 1.4.2 Associations, cooperatives, small enterprises, and unions in the panela and cut flowers value chains trained in technical or soft skills related to targeted value chains.

This output comprises four activities that the project has not yet started.

Output 1.4.3 Trained participants receive job placement in the target value chain.

This output comprises one activity that the project has not yet started.

B. Outcome 2: Improved practices by government and private sector actors to reduce vulnerability of women and girls of legal working age to child labor, forced labor, and other violations of labor rights within the agricultural sector.

For this reporting period, outcome 2 activities focused on the design and implementation of outreach strategies with public and private sector actors. Their main purpose is to find allies that will support sustainable women empowerment in the targeted sectors and regions.

Sub outcome 2.1: Improved practices by government actors to reduce women's and girls' vulnerability to labor violations and improve economic participation in the agricultural sector.

In August and September, Vamos Tejiendo began to disseminate the results of the Pre-Situational Analysis (PSA). Through this exercise, the project has strengthened its partnerships with the previously mentioned stakeholders and identified opportunities for joint work, such as improving the institutional spaces for women and adolescents and trainings for public sector officials and women's organizations in the region.



Figure 7: Meeting with the Vice-Minister of Labor Relations and Oversight, and the Labor Attaché U.S Embassy

At the national level, Vamos Tejiendo presented the PSA to the MOL – specifically to the Vice-minister of Labor Relations and Oversight and the Ministry's Head of International Cooperation and stressed the importance of strengthening the tools for inspection, oversight, and control.

Regarding the cut flower sector, in August, the project presented the results of the PSA to the Governor's Office of Cundinamarca and the Mayors' Offices of Facatativá and Funza. Vamos Tejiendo highlighted that this study provided data to understand the different socioeconomic, cultural, and institutional factors responsible for the wide gender gap that exists between men and women that work in this sector.

As for the panela sector in Antioquia, the project presented the PSA findings in September to the Women's Secretariat and the Office for Children and Adolescents of the departmental government. In San Roque the team presented the PSA findings to the Municipal Ombudsman, the Family Commissary, and the Office for Community and Social Development of the Mayor's Office. In Yolombó, the findings were shared in one of the meetings of the CIETI, with the participation of stakeholders such as the Secretariat of

Education, the Yolombó hospital, the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF), and the Family Commissary, among others.

After the dissemination of the PSA findings, the mayors' and governors' offices expressed interest in bringing the institutional services related to social protection and justice closer to the female workers of the cut flower and panela sectors and their families. They also shared their willingness to work more closely with unions and women's organizations to increase female participation in public policy advocacy and thus reduce gender gaps and guarantee the realization of rights.

The mayors' and governors' offices also agreed on the need to improve the quality of services offered to citizens and increase their access to institutional services, as well as on the need to ensure clarity in the information and attention provided. During the PSA dissemination sessions, local authorities agreed to work with Vamos Tejiendo to provide guidance to and strengthen the Community Action Boards (JAC), the zonal leaders (men and women) who support their communities, and the mechanisms for sharing, preventing and resolving the cases reported.



Figure 8: Cover of the SEA- Institutional Allies for Gender Equality strategy.

During the reporting period, the project also designed the “*Soy Entidad Aliada por Igualdad de Género*” (Institutional Allies for Gender Equality, SEA, Spanish acronym) strategy to work together with regional public institutions to create an environment of support, capacity-building, and empowerment for women, their aspirations and interests, and to incorporate them into the public agenda. The strategy consists of three components: mentoring for women

and training for public officials; technical assistance to public institutions; and information access and management.

Output 2.1.1 Women and girls participate in local development planning.

This output comprises five activities, in this document we are reporting progress on five of them.

- 2.1.1.1 Identify necessities of municipal/ departmental actors around assurance of participation of women and girls in design and implementation of inclusive development plans.

In August and September, the project complemented the analyses in the PSA with an assessment of the needs for the economic empowerment of women through work with public sector allies. The main findings in the cut flower sector are the lack of recognition of labor issues and women in the workforce's minimal presence in regional public policies, in the regional public agenda, and in fora such as the Roundtable on the Eradication of Violence Against Women, local planning committees and women's consultative councils where women have representation and influence. There is limited participation of women in these councils, especially women in the cut flower sector despite the large number of female workers in the municipalities of the Sabana. This is because these women are not aware that their needs and issues in this regard are problems and, consequently, no programs are targeted or designed for them and their families.

Women and gender affairs in these spaces are reduced to providing information about mechanisms to prevent violence and overlook other components that would strengthen their empowerment more comprehensively, such as capacity-building, training, political participation, and access to economic opportunities.

The main findings in the panela sector refer to the importance of increasing the knowledge of public officials on the gender-based approach; improving strategic planning in inter-institutional spaces, and the role of the institutions that participate in these spaces; and bringing the public sector closer to the communities, and women in particular, through prevention and protection services.

The analysis of the information collected for the assessment will help Vamos Tejiendo develop a proposal for working with the strategic inter-institutional spaces eligible to receive project support: CIETI, Consultative Women's Councils (Facatativá Funza, and Cundinamarca), and the Roundtables on the Eradication of Violence Against Women (San Roque, Yolombó, Antioquia).

In Cundinamarca, Vamos Tejiendo interviewed the technical secretariats of the CIETIs of Facatativá and Funza, and the Women's Secretary of the governor's office of Cundinamarca, who accompanies the departmental and municipal Consultative Women's Councils.

In Antioquia, the project has thus far interviewed the municipal's Health Secretariat and the municipal ombudsman of San Roque, as well as members of the Roundtable on the Eradication of Violence Against Women. In addition, the team interviewed the Family Commissary, the Gender Authority in the municipality, and the technical secretariat and other members of the Roundtable on the Eradication of Violence Against Women.

- 2.1.1.2 Implement trainings on inclusive governance for local officials. Provide TA through structured assessments and planning for the departmental and municipal government actors to ensure information, public meetings, and

budgetary planning processes are accessible to participants and that systems for reviewing and continuously improving engagement processes exists.

During the reporting period, the project worked with the MOL and with Mayor's Office of the four prioritized municipalities to identify the areas that should be strengthened to improve the role of public officials who provide attention to citizens. Thus far, the topics to be included in the training for public officials are the gender-based approach, gender-sensitive budgeting, norms, inspection, oversight and control, public innovation, and public policies and projects with a gender-based approach.

In July, Vamos Tejiendo participated in the Roundtable on the Eradication of Violence Against Women in the municipality of San Roque, where the project conducted a (pilot) workshop for public sector institutions and officials on public management with a gender-based approach, the implementation of prevention mechanisms, and attention to communities. Participants included the Health Secretary of San Roque the municipal ombudsman, the San Roque hospital, the Police Inspectors, among others.

2.1.1.3 Mentor members of civil society, youth councils, cooperatives in target value chains, and legal and women's groups on local development planning at the municipal/departmental levels, gender-sensitive budgeting principles, communication strategies, advocacy for participants' needs, and demanding accountability on investment plans and public expenditures.

The project contacted and met with different stakeholders to identify collaboration opportunities for mentorships and workshops on participation in local development planning at the municipal and departmental level. In Cundinamarca, the team has been working to identify these groups, with the ONOF and the Red Popular de Mujeres de la Sabana, a community-based organization with experience in conducting training processes for women in the cut flower sector. In the department of Antioquia, the project team will arrange meetings with the Women's Secretariat of the Governor's Office to learn about the participation training carried out with women in the municipalities, and with Corporación Vamos Mujer.

2.1.1.4 Monitor application of new skills of officials and citizenry in inclusive development planning through tools like Hagamos Control Ciudadano, a social oversight audit model.

The project began planning a strategy to monitor public officials and citizens' application of new skills. The strategy includes the design of information collection tools that capture the perception of individuals: semi-structured interviews or close ended question surveys. Monitoring of the application of new skills will begin once the training processes with public sector officials (2.1.1.3) and the mentorships with women (2.1.1.2) have been completed.

- 2.1.1.5 Pursue institutional commitments to ensure the participation of women in monitoring roundtables and key spaces on labor rights and targeted value chains.

The project's work with the roundtables for The Eradication of Violence Against Women in Antioquia and with the Government of Cundinamarca has made it possible to position the principle of co-responsibility as the main guideline for the actions of the public sector in the management of women's labor and human rights. In these spaces, the project has emphasized the importance of involving women in discussions and decision-making. In September, Vamos Tejiendo met with the MOL and the Women's Secretariat of the Government of Antioquia, with whom it agreed to strengthen initiatives on the inclusion of a gender perspective in inspection, oversight and control activities. In this meeting, the MOL invited the project to participate in the roundtable of gender equity created to implement ILO Convention 190.

Output 2.1.2 Government officials integrate gender mainstreaming approaches into relevant value chain (including implementing local program or enforcement of labor laws in the agricultural sector)

This output comprises five activities, in this document we are reporting progress on four of them.

- 2.1.2.1 Provide technical assistance to departmental and municipal government actors (e.g., municipal councils) to translate priorities determined as part of local planning processes into strategic actions that empower and protect participants, equity, and effectiveness of social programs for women and girls in the target value chains (i.e Training in planning with gender budgeting approach).

For this activity, the project began developing a proposal to conduct public innovation laboratories on gender equality in each municipality. The laboratories will focus on working with national and departmental institutions to strengthen municipal capacities to design and implement programs, initiatives, or concrete actions on the gender perspective, empowerment, prevention of violence, and women's and adolescents' participation and advocacy in public actions in the regions, as well as to promote good labor practices.

This exercise will provide tools to municipal administrations to address social challenges. It will also create an environment conducive to the participation and involvement of social collectives and groups of the value chains prioritized by the project as agents of change within their environments, as well as establish partnerships and connections with social actors on topics associated with equality and gender.

- 2.1.2.2 Engage with the MOL, ILO, civil society, and other national institutions to advocate for the inclusion of a gender focus in national labor policy (e.g., inspection procedures for discriminatory hiring practices, GBV and harassment in the workplace, exploitative/ discriminatory working conditions).

In September, the project carried out a brainstorming session with the MOL to promote the involvement of Vamos Tejiendo in the Ministry's activities to strengthen the mainstreaming of the gender-based approach in the labor sector. The MOL and the project agreed to continue to discuss the possibility of allowing Vamos Tejiendo to participate in the national roundtable promoted by the Ministry for the incorporation of the gender-based approach in the labor sector and ILO Convention 190, as well as in the development of a tool to help the private sector incorporate the gender-based approach into its corporate plans.

- 2.1.2.3 Facilitate coordination between the MOL and ESAP to co-create a training module on gender equity in labor for government employees, including labor inspectors.

In September, Vamos Tejiendo held a first meeting with the Escuela Superior de Administración Pública (Superior School of Public Administration, ESAP, acronym in Spanish) to present the project and discuss its intention of developing a virtual course for public officials. As a result, the ESAP and the project agreed to participate in working groups to define the course curricula, topics, the actors that will be invited to participate, the methodology, and how the course will be conducted. The ESAP pedagogy team will guide the working groups and will begin with a proposal for course topics that Vamos Tejiendo will produce.

- 2.1.2.4 Conduct awareness campaign for inspectors on developments, updates to child labor and gender equity policies, laws rules and regulations in target departments and municipalities.

In May, and as part of the first steps in the coordination with the MOL's Territorial Division, Vamos Tejiendo attended four virtual sessions conducted by this MOL Division in the department of Antioquia, to learn about labor inspections in relation to the gender-based approach, labor formalization, labor norms, and child labor, and to establish the initial awareness-raising needs. These sessions served to strengthen the relationship between the project and the labor inspectors, understand their perception of child labor and commercial sexual exploitation of children in the region, as well as the inspection needs. After these sessions, Vamos Tejiendo began sharing project communication materials on child labor and gender equity to contribute to awareness raising efforts on these topics.

Output 2.1.3 Recommendations with emphasis on good practices for different stakeholders on labor conditions and decent work based on research on supply chains.

This output comprises three activities, in this document we are reporting progress on two of them

The project had initially proposed to update the research projects during the final year of the project (2023), i.e., produce an initial and a final research report. However, ongoing delays in the trust-building process, and the interest in involving more stakeholders in the research, led to an agreement with USDOL to conduct the two studies (activity 2.1.3.1 and activity 2.1.3.2) at the same time. According to the workplan, this joint study was scheduled to be delivered in August 2021. Nonetheless, due to the conditions created by the COVID-19 pandemic and the delays in establishing trust with the private sector companies, Vamos Tejiendo suggested postponing the study to 2022. The project proposed that the unused funds allocated to the final research project be utilized to strengthen the legal support being provided by the project (through ENS) to cases of harassment and human and labor rights violations found in the targeted municipalities.

2.1.3.1 Conduct research working conditions and social protection of women and girls, with gender and generational approaches, and on situations where child labor, forced labor, or other situations of violation of labor rights exist. Including both value chains.

As part of the review and validation of the objective and the scope of the research, the team reached out to several stakeholders, including Rainforest Alliance, the ILO, and the MOL, to receive feedback on the relevance of the study and identify possible areas of collaboration. In this regard, ILO expressed that involving MOL was crucial, as was creating room for open dialogue and discussion so that the private sector guild was not the only one involved. The MOL expressed interest in learning more about the terms of reference and providing comments. The Rainforest Alliance expressed interest in the study and working together. Nonetheless, they shared that they currently lack the time to review or provide feedback on the research terms of reference.

The research team is currently adjusting the research tools and terms of reference to reflect the reality of the municipalities, especially in Yolombó and San Roque, where rural areas require a different perspective of decent work and labor issues – since they lack formality – and the research was originally considered for a more formal environment.

2.1.3.2 Research to map the behaviors, mechanisms of resolution of labor conflicts (friendly and judicial) that involve the rights of the parties, particularly of the workers of the panela and the cut flowers. And a map of the most recurrent labor transgressions to determine how to make visible the situations, ways of

connection to mechanisms of access to labor justice, results, and advances in the conditions of women and girl workers toward overcoming labor violations.

During the reporting period, the ENS research team visited the municipalities and held meetings with stakeholders, such as ONOF (Facatativá), ECODULA, and APAY in San Roque and Yolombó, as well as representatives of public institutions (municipal Ombudsman, Health Secretariat National Ombudsman's Office), to verify and determine the conditions for the research project, in accordance with the terms of reference and project needs.

As this activity will build on the results of the working conditions research (referenced above under activity 2.1.3.1), as well as on the identification of cases through the activities conducted by ENS through its CALs project, the ENS research team, in coordination with the CAL of Facatativá, reviewed the CAL's information systems, their usefulness, and how they could contribute to the research project.

ENS is currently adapting the research terms of reference and tools based on the findings in the regions and the conditions of the stakeholders.

Output 2.1.4 Resource map of protections services available per department and municipality.

This output comprises four activities, in this document we are reporting progress on two of them.

- 2.1.4.1 Support (Facilitate, conduct joint activities, and build partnerships with government agencies and relevant organizations) in reviewing and updating pathways for referring participants to protection services and labor authorities (including legal and GBV referral pathways and reciprocal referral mechanisms between labor authorities and social services).

In April, August, and September, Vamos Tejiendo's participated in Roundtables for the Eradication of Violence Against Women meetings in the municipalities of San Roque and Yolombó. The project also held separate meetings with members of the roundtable, including the Health Secretariat and the Family Commissaries. Vamos Tejiendo has worked with these institutions to identify challenges in the GBV referral pathways and how to overcome them, including motivating women to report cases, promoting public officials' recognition of their role when attending cases of GBV, and adjusting the messages and campaigns to prevent violence against women.



Figure 9: Meeting with the Eradication of Violence Against Women Roundtable of the Municipality of Yolombó in August.

In Cundinamarca, the project met with the technical secretariats of the CIETI of Facatativá and Funza in September, to identify challenges. In Facatativá, these challenges were the lack of institutional coordination to update the list of institutional services offered for improving the assistance process and strengthening the prevention campaigns in the communities. In Funza, the main challenge identified was improving the establishment of strategic partnerships, especially with civil society organizations or private sector companies.

- 2.1.4.4 Identify and collect trends/ feedback/ recommendation on processes for access to justice and protection services and communicate back to institutional authorities through round tables and other events.



Figure 10: Opening of the Free and Equal Congress.

In August, the project participated in the “Libres e iguales” (Free and Equal) Congress in the municipality of Mosquera (Cundinamarca), organized by the Norwegian Refugee Council, with the participation of social organizations and public institutions from the municipalities of the western Sabana region. The Congress’ objective was to promote the protection for women and girls in different contexts, the fight against all forms of violence, and to contribute to the discussion of the gender-based approach and diversity in the region.

The congress was opportunity to share studies and research on the protection services provided in the region, as well as the protection tools for victims of GBV – the guide “How to support survivors of gender-based violence when there are no actors against GBV in the area,” is an example – and discuss their replication in different spaces. It was also an opportunity to identify key stakeholders in the region to develop initiatives for dissemination and knowledge sharing of prevention mechanisms and pathways, as well as initiatives on the strengthening of the protection service providers in the regions.

During the information collection process for the Perception Study, the project furthered examined the PSA findings and more clearly identified the challenges women are facing in terms of access to justice and protection services.

Output 2.1.5 Governmental coordination to reduce labor exploitation in value supply chains strengthened.

This output comprises three activities, in this document we are reporting progress on two of them.

2.1.5.2 Strengthen or activate the CIETIs and other existent mechanisms on social protection at the departmental and municipal levels.

In May, June, and July, Vamos Tejiendo's participated in meetings with the municipal CIETI of San Roque and Yolombó, and with the departmental CIETI of Antioquia. During the virtual meeting with the latter, Vamos Tejiendo presented the project to the more than 150 participants, including the ICBF, the MOL, the Family Commissaries, and the municipal ombudsmen, among many others. In San Roque, the project supported the technical secretariat of the CIETI with the meeting's planning and logistics. In Yolombó, the Vamos Tejiendo partnerships team presented the project to the municipal CIETI and agreed on supporting the CIETI in its efforts to prevent and eradicate child labor.

In Cundinamarca, the project met with the technical secretariats of the municipal CIETIs in August and September, to learn how the spaces are operating and organized, and to identify opportunities for collaboration and technical assistance. During these conversations, the project learned that the CIETIs in Funza and Facatativá are active and primarily comprised of public administration officers, with limited participation of either civil society or the business sector. Vamos Tejiendo will participate in the child labor prevention awareness-raising campaigns and involve the private sector, as well as share information with women working in the sector, and their families, on access to the institutional services available. This with the objective of increasing civil society and private sector membership in the CIETIs.

In August, the project held a meeting with the USDOL- funded Pilares project to learn about its experience with the CIETIs, as well as any lessons learned, and the methodologies developed to address Child Labor. Vamos Tejiendo will assess all good practices in the interaction between the Pilares project and the CIETIs. Some examples include technical assistance activities, the needs assessment processes, and the mapping of the regulations that govern these spaces, in order to define lines of action to strengthen the CIETIs.

2.1.5.3 Facilitate issue-specific roundtables that bring together the CIETIs and other coordinating bodies at the departmental and municipal levels to strengthen vertical and horizontal communication, share experiences, and strategize around recommendations for policy reform and enforcement to the national and sub-national governments.



Figure 11: Meeting with the manager for Children and Adolescents of the Governor's Office of Antioquia

During the reporting period, the project met with the manager for Children and Adolescents of the Governor's Office of Antioquia. One of the main topics discussed was the importance of involving the formal and informal private

sector in activities and initiatives to prevent and eradicate child labor. As a result of this conversation, Vamos Tejiendo agreed to begin working on a proposal for an event to disseminate good practices for the prevention and eradication of child labor, discuss existing challenges that need to be resolved, and define the steps that the participating stakeholders need to take to make progress in this area.

Sub-Outcome 2.2 Improved practices by private sector actors to reduce vulnerability of women and girls of legal working age to labor violations within the agricultural sector.

Vamos Tejiendo designed the “*Soy Empresa Aliada por igualdad de género*” (Allied Companies for Gender Equality, SEA, Spanish acronym) strategy for private institutions as a way to promote good labor practices and incorporate the gender-based approach into business operations. The strategy consists of five components for working with cut flower sector businesses and panales sector productive units: economic autonomy, prevention of gender-based violence, improved job opportunities, good labor practices, and companies involved in strategic partnerships.

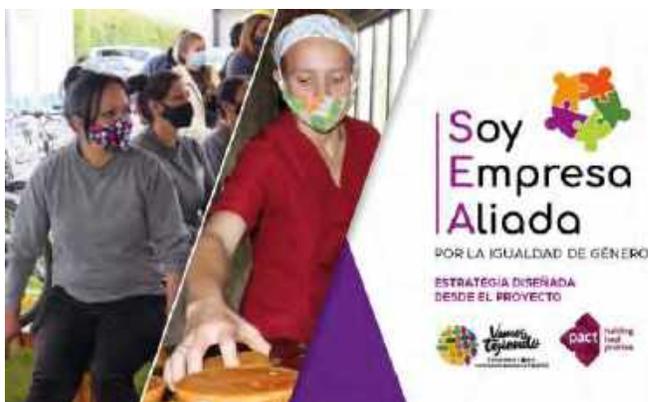


Figure 12: Cover of the SEA-Companies strategy

Vamos Tejiendo presented the SEA strategy to private sector stakeholders. In the cut flower sector, the strategy was presented to Sunshine Bouquet and in the panales sector to the community business ECODULA and to leaders of the Community Action Boards³⁰ of San Roque and Yolombó. These stakeholders expressed their intention of working with Vamos Tejiendo and developing a workplan

based on the needs and interests of each organization. In partnership with Sunshine Bouquet and ECODULA, and as a first step towards developing the workplan, the project conducted a diagnosis to identify needs and opportunities in terms of good and inclusive labor practices within the companies.

During the presentations and diagnosis process, the partnerships team also presented the findings of the PSA to Sunshine Bouquet and ECODULA. Sunshine Bouquet recognized that the PSA findings, such as GBV and gender stereotypes, occurred in their company, and that they were working to eliminate them; however, they candidly shared that there was still room for improvement. In the case of ECODULA, the company understood the importance of recognizing that young people did not view rural work as a life option due to the difficult

³⁰ Community Action Boards - JAC

work and living conditions. They expressed that this was one area in which they would like to collaborate with the project.

Furthermore, the project, in coordination with Sunshine Bouquet, worked on identifying lines of action, prioritized farms, and possible women participants among their employees. It also visited the company farms in July and August, together with the Labor Attaché of the US Embassy. Sunshine Bouquet expressed its willingness to improve and implement new organizational processes to improve the working conditions for women.

“A las flores en bici” Initiative. Over the six-month reporting period, Vamos Tejiendo, together with its partners (Jardines de los Andes, Flores La Conchita, Asocolfores, and ONOF), formed three committees to monitor the impact and proper use of the bicycles. The committees monitored and observed how the beneficiaries used the bicycles and witnessed the following: transportation challenges and obstacles were overcome, reduction of travel times, improvement of living conditions, and the risk mitigation of COVID-19 contagion amongst women, adolescents, and their communities. Additionally, between July and August the project recorded, edited, and published the life stories of some of the women participating in this initiative. The purpose of these life stories was to show the impact of the bicycles on the lives of the women participating in the initiative, emphasizing how the bicycle contributed to their economic autonomy, health, and quality of life.

Finally, in August, the project team delivered a final report with results, life stories, and other documentation supporting the activities carried out during the initiative, thus closing the agreement with World Bicycle Relief (WBR). The report highlighted the positive impact of the initiative, which ensured that the women have a safe method of transportation that can contribute to their communities’ economic reactivation, and also promote the physical and mental health of female workers and their families through sport and recreational activities for their spare time.

Through the “A las flores en bici” initiative, the project involved public administrations, businesses, and worker organizations in a joint activity that benefited the women working in the cut flower sector, strengthened relationships with key actors, and positioned the project in the region. As part of the implementation of the initiative, the project team continues to strengthen the coordination with Asocolfores, Jardines de los Andes, and Flores La Conchita.

Vamos Tejiendo will seek to develop new initiatives for women in the panela and cut flower productive subsectors, with the participation of new companies and public sector institutions.

Output 2.2.1 Private sector actors’ understanding and application of protections against labor violations among women and girls working in the agricultural sector is improved.

This output comprises four activities, in this document we are reporting progress on one of them.

2.2.1.1 Design and roll out a training for private sector³¹ on labor rights; the prevalence and forms of labor rights violations and discrimination against women specific to each value chain; protections against labor exploitation within the agricultural sector and violation reporting mechanisms; grievance mechanisms and certifications in the target value chains; potential for business growth as a result of improved practices; and procedures for conducting due diligence activities.

During the reporting period, the project team has identified various training topics for companies and productive units, in accordance with the context of the cut flower and panela sectors. The topics identified thus far are an introduction to gender equality; women in the workforce; reconciling personal, family, and work life; prevention and mitigation of gender-based violence; prevention of workplace harassment and sexual harassment; collective bargaining; occupational health; labor outsourcing and intermediation; care economy; among others.

Vamos Tejiendo will conduct a training with a select group of workers in the companies and productive units. After the training, the project will provide a toolbox that includes the content, activities, materials, and a facilitator's guide that can be used to replicate the training with other groups and areas of the companies, including suppliers and contractors.

Vamos Tejiendo published a request for professional services providers to support the project team in the design of the training program and toolbox.

Output 2.2.2 Private sector actors in targeted value chains enable access to labor rights protection processes (prevention, mitigation, and remediation)

This output comprises four activities, in this document we are reporting progress on two of them.

2.2.2.1 Raise the private sector's awareness of their role/ social responsibility in their communities and participation, involvement in referral pathways and violations reporting systems. (Prevention and mitigation)

This private sector awareness raising activity is part of the SEA strategy, which was presented by the project team to attract and motivate the companies to work in partnership with Vamos Tejiendo. The first steps (diagnoses) were taken with the first partner

³¹ As the panela private sector may be smaller and less formal than the flower private sector, the project will conduct this activity to the extent that is feasible and according to the panela sector's needs.

organizations and the project will continue to develop the workplans together with each company.

2.2.2.2 Promote the inclusion and participation of the private sector in CIETIs. (Mitigation)

Vamos Tejiendo contacted the technical secretariats of the CIETI in Cundinamarca for the first time during this reporting period. In Antioquia, the CIETI did not have a strategic workplan that would facilitate greater involvement by the private sector. The project reached an agreement with the Family Commissary, who serves as technical secretary of the CIETI in San Roque, to carry out actions and campaigns to involve the productive units, especially the sugar mills, in the prevention and eradication of child labor.

C. Integrated Communications Strategy

- Design a communications strategy that contains audiences, messages, channels and media to position Vamos Tejiendo as a project that contributes to the economic empowerment of women and reduces economic vulnerability, child labor, forced labor and the violation of labor rights.

This activity was reported in the October 2020 TPR.

- Develop 2 digital bulletins every six months to make the activities developed by the project visible to women and their partners (public and private sectors and allied NGOs)



Figure 13: Cover of the second Vamos Tejiendo bulletin.

Vamos Tejiendo published its second bulletin³² on the Pact Colombia website. The bulletin contains the activities conducted with stakeholders and other project activities. The bulletin was also distributed on social media and via email to public officials in the four municipalities, businesses, trade associations, civil society organizations, and women leaders involved in the project.

The bulletin included: 1) an article on the International Day of Democracy; 2) a presentation of the PSA results; 3) an infographic on the Vamos Tejiendo governance model; 4) information on the new partnership with the Sunshine Bouquet company; 5) the life stories of Angélica, Liz Brigitte, and Emilse related to the bicycle giveaway initiative; 6)

³² <https://pactcolombia.org/boletin-no-2-vamos-tejiendo/>

an article on gender equality in companies; 7) information on the International Day against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of Women and Children; and 8) the campaign on International Equal Pay Day.

The project produced only one bulletin for this reporting period, given the limited news generated during the project's initial phase. Going forward, the project expects to resume publication of quarterly bulletins.

- Publish information related to the project on the website, social networks and other digital media related to the interest to the project.

Between April and September, the project published a total of 36 posts on the social media accounts of Vamos Tejiendo and Pact Colombia (Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram). The topics included the campaigns conducted to celebrate the International Workers Day (May 1st),³³ the World Day Against Child Labor (June 12th),³⁴ Labor Day (September 6th),³⁵ International Day of Democracy (September 15th),³⁶ International Equal Pay Day (September 18th),³⁷ and International Day Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of Women and Children (September 23rd).³⁸

- Design a six-monthly campaign that aims to raise awareness of issues associated with child labor, prevention of gender-based violence, forced labor and other labor rights violations as well as the empowerment of rural women.

The campaign conducted by the project to celebrate the International Day of Democracy (September 15th) is especially noteworthy, as it was coordinated with the USDOL's Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) to disseminate the results of the PSA and raise awareness on how the gaps identified in each sector affected the democratic participation of women in the private and public spheres. The campaign included an article that showcased the project's proposed governance model and theory of change as an opportunity to transform and mitigate the gaps identified. USDOL, ILAB, Pact (HQ and Colombia), and Vamos Tejiendo distributed this article from their social media accounts.

- Develop workshops to transfer communication skills (radio, podcast, writing, storytelling, social networking, wall newspaper) to women, interest groups or civil society NGOs.

³³ <https://www.facebook.com/PactColombia/photos/pcb.932215447321512/932212063988517/>

³⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/Vamos-Tejiendo-107159114474161/photos/298367018686702>

³⁵ <https://twitter.com/PactWorld/status/1434864182642499587>

³⁶ https://twitter.com/ILAB_DOL/status/1438208478896590852

³⁷ <https://www.facebook.com/Vamos-Tejiendo-107159114474161/photos/pcb.363225858867484/36322588867511/>

³⁸ <https://www.facebook.com/Vamos-Tejiendo-107159114474161/photos/pcb.366335525223184/366324485224288/>

Based on the inputs collected from the PSA, the focus groups and interviews for the Perception Study, and from all the meetings held with groups of women, the project designed workshops to transfer communication skills and tools to young people and adults. The objective of the workshops is for the communities to appropriate basic online tools and alternative means of communication media to build messaging and campaigns, and to amplify their agency and mobilization around the prevention of gender-based violence, the economic autonomy of women, the care economy, prevention of forced labor, child labor, and other forms of labor rights violations.

In addition, the project designed specific workshops for the ONOF on online tools (Zoom, Meet, Teams and streaming platforms, such as StreamYard), as well as on the use and management of mobile devices and free design and editing tools.

- Designing posters, factsheets, network banners, videos, audios and support material to make the project activities visible



Figure 14: Cover of the PSA findings infographic.

Vamos Tejiendo designed and produced multiple communication pieces on the progress of the project’s strategy. These materials include two infographics (in Spanish and English) on the primary findings, opportunities, and recommendations of the PSA for each value chain. The infographics were produced for the purpose of motivating public and private sector partners to participate in the initiatives presented by the project to improve the working and economic conditions of women. Similarly, Vamos Tejiendo produced a 16-page executive summary (in Spanish and English) with details on the PSA findings that, unlike the infographics, were directed towards a specialized audience interested in learning more about the different situations women faced to achieve economic autonomy. While the infographic was widely distributed to multiple stakeholders, the executive

summary will be shared with academic institutions, researchers, businesses, and public institutions interested in receiving firsthand information on the phenomenon of the existing gender gaps in these value chains in the four municipalities.

The project also designed two brochures on the SEA strategy, in both printed and digital form, which showcase the activities that will be carried out with the public and private sector in an attractive, educational, and versatile manner.

In addition, the project produced three life stories in video format containing the testimonies of women working in the cut flower sector who participated in the “*A las flores*

en bici” initiative. The videos showcased the impact of the bicycle donation on their lives. The project distributed these videos to our strategic partners, WBR and Asocolflores, who also shared these initiatives on their social media accounts.

The project also produced four communication pieces to explain the different elements of Vamos Tejiendo’s strategy to different public stakeholders. These consisted of two factsheets (in Spanish and English) describing the Vamos Tejiendo governance model and two videos on the project’s approach. One video was directed towards workers of the ONOF and the other to a university audience, specifically to master’s degree students of the Medellín-based EAFIT University, alongside whom the project will conduct the Perception Study.



Finally, the project concluded the design of the Vamos Tejiendo website, integrated into the Pact Colombia website. All of the materials produced through the different project activities will be uploaded and available on this microsite.³⁹

Figure 15: Vamos Tejiendo microsite.

- Design material such as infographics, visual and interactive reports in alliance with monitoring to present the information to strategic partners.

As mentioned above, and as part of the strategy to disseminate the PSA’s findings, the project’s Communications and M&E teams drafted and designed an executive summary and infographic to share the main results of the PSA through the Partnerships component. The results were also published in the Pact Colombia website (in Spanish) and Pact World website (in English). The communication pieces were delivered and/or presented to the different project partners and allies. Given the relevance of the information contained in these pieces, ILAB is planning to organize an internal webinar for USDOL to present the main results of the PSA and of the Perception Study once the latter is concluded.

- Collaborate in the design of forums, performances, fairs, meetings, symposiums and spaces where women can share their experiences.

There are no updates to report for this activity because the project has not yet conducted activities involving spaces where women can share their experiences.

RESEARCH

³⁹ <https://pactcolombia.org/vamos-tejiendo/>

Research on labor conditions and social protection for women and girls, with a gender-based and generational approach, and on the situation of child labor, forced work or other situations of labor rights violations in both value chains:

As mentioned above under activity 2.1.3.1 and 2.1.3.2 the project had initially proposed conducting two research studies: an entry and an exit analysis. Subsequently, in the Project Document, Vamos Tejiendo proposed scaling it to one study and delivering the findings in July and August 2021. However, in light of the COVID -19 pandemic and the delays encountered with relationship building with the private sector's flower sector – an obstacle that was surmounted with the partnership established with Sunshine Bouquet – Vamos Tejiendo proposed postponing the study's submission date to 2022. The project proposes that the unused funds allocated to the final research project be utilized to strengthen the legal support provided by the project (through ENS) to harassment and human and labor rights violations cases in the targeted municipalities.

The ENS research team has prepared the terms of reference for the research project and the tools for the surveys, focus groups, and interviews with experts. During visits to the municipalities targeted by the Vamos Tejiendo project, the research team have begun considering the possibility of applying the tools in coordination with the project stakeholders, namely ONOF in Facatativá and APAY and ECODULA in San Roque and Yolombó.

The visits to the regions and the project's analyses revealed differences in the labor relations between the different targeted regions. Therefore, the research team determined that the research tools and approach need to be adjusted even further.

Research to map behaviors and mechanisms for resolving labor conflicts (amicable and judicial) involving the rights of the parties, in particular panela and cut flower workers. The activities will also include mapping of the most common labor violations to determine how to increase the visibility of these incidents, the ways of engaging with mechanisms for access to justice in labor disputes, the results and advances of the conditions of working women and girls to resolve labor violations and guarantee their rights.

The research team formulated the research proposal between April and July, including a conflicts map linked to the research on labor conditions. The proposal was shared with the rest of the team, which provided feedback. In addition, the ENS team held several meetings to discuss the information collection tools, the relevance of the moment the research will be conducted, and the implications that it could have on the project more generally.

Given the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the increase in the number of cases, and the public order situation during the national strike and protests, the research team was not able to travel to the regions until August. At that time, the team held several meetings with

ONOF and other stakeholders in Cundinamarca and with AMOY and APAY in Antioquia. It was during these visits that the research team realized that it was necessary to modify the perspective and approach of the research. This evidently had an impact on the timeline and even on the information collection tools that will be used for each sector.

Perception Study



Figure 16: ONOF women's focus group - Facatativá

On May 13, USDOL approved the Scope of Work and the data collection instruments for the Perception Study. Between June and August, the team collected information for the study from the four municipalities targeted by the project. This task was completed via 12 in-person focus groups and six semi-structured interviews. Close to 75 people participated in the focus groups, including adult and young men and women. Six adult women that work in the panela and cut flower sectors participated in the semi-structured interviews. The focus groups in the department of Cundinamarca (Funza and Facatativá) were both conducted in the municipality of Facatativá.

A standardized methodology was applied in each one of the interviews. Vamos Tejiendo asked all participants about their dreams, expectations, imaginaries, practices, and reflections on the social gender norms that place women in both value chains in situations of inequality, and on the problems derived from labeling and establishing family care activities as inherent to women. The project also asked how these conditions limit the full realization of their rights.

So far, the team has found that while rigid gender norms are entrenched among some of the participants, some of the interviewees displayed willingness to question these norms and a genuine interest in finding more equitable ways for men and women to interact. The conversations also enabled the team to substantiate the findings of the PSA, especially those related to the urgent need to address young women and adolescents' sexual and reproductive rights issues – and to the importance of involving men in the conversations – based on a review of hegemonic masculinity and alternative approaches. The challenges related to the limited recognition of the care economy are at the core of the preliminary findings of the study.

The project has also identified an academic partner to review and publish the Perception Study. In July, and after being unable to move forward with Universidad de Antioquia (due to the impact of COVID-19 restrictions on their school term and several student strikes), the

team reached EAFIT University and was able to present the project to their Behavioral Studies Master Program's coordinator. The plan to collaborate solidified in late August, which included the possibility of working closely with a graduate student and his or her teacher to review the Perception Study. This experience is also meant to enrich the student's thesis. On September 24, the team presented the project to the Master Program's students. Currently, Vamos Tejiendo is reviewing and analyzing the information obtained while waiting for the selected student to finish examining the first draft of the Perception Study.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) ISSUES

A. PROGRESS TOWARDS COMPLETING M&E DELIVERABLES (REQUIRED AS APPLICABLE)

Project Definitions

The project submitted the second draft document with project definitions on April 1 and received final comments from the USDOL on April 29. The project team made the adjustments to the document and is waiting for the results of the PSA to add information about the specific activities or tasks that children and adolescents carry out related to child labor or hazardous child labor within the different productive sectors prior to sending the updated version of the project's definitions for USDOL approval.

Pre-Situational Analysis

During this reporting period, the project submitted the third draft of the ToR of the Pre-Situational analysis (PSA) and the first set of data collection instruments on May 28, receiving comments from USDOL on July 15. The team updated the final ToR and prepared the full set of all data collection tools for submission to USDOL during the first week of October 2020.

During this reporting period, the team carried out the following activities according to the PSA work plan:

Methodology transfer:

Systems mapping. On June 25, 26 and 30, the project team conducted a three-session training to support project team members on building and updating the systems map according to the information found in the desk review exercise. This map will reflect the identification and understanding of the underlying patterns in the sector and in the communities to help the project develop actions that promote or unlock change, thus adjusting the existing dynamics within the system. It will be updated with the information collected in the first virtual interviews with key project stakeholders. For this activity, the project team has been supported by Pact's Innovation team from the Washington D.C. office.

Stakeholder analysis. On June 24, Pact and ENS carried out the first training on this methodology, which focuses on the visualization of the relationships between the stakeholders and their relationship with the sector to which they belong, assessing existing levels of collaboration between stakeholder groups, and setting the foundation for dialogue about their involvement in the project.

Desk Review: As a preliminary activity to the stakeholder analysis and system mapping, on June 23, the team presented the initial and relevant findings of the desk review exercise, which focused on acquiring a broader understanding of the situation of women's rights in the sectors to compare against the information collected from the fieldwork. On August 28, the project held a workshop to analyze the departmental development plans. Additionally, findings and insights on the operations of a flower company and production panels were presented to USDOL stakeholders on August 12 and 27, respectively.

Design of data collection tools: During the reporting period, the technical and field teams designed eight data collection instruments, including three semi-structured interview guides for the private sector, municipal actors, and national and departmental actors; two guides for focus group discussions; of which one is a guide for engaging civil society organizations and the other is a guide for women workers; one guide for an actor analysis and systems mapping workshop; and two checklists, of which one is for engaging territorial entities and the other is for coordination spaces.

Training on data collection instruments. Beginning September 21, the Vamos Tejiendo team conducted a three-day training for project staff on semi-structured interviews.

Engagement of stakeholders: Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and in agreement with USDOL's Grant Officer's Representative (GOR) and M&E point of contact, during the reporting period, the project postponed fieldwork start dates twice to ensure the safety of the project's team and the communities. Thus, the PSA report submission delivery date has also been delayed twice. At the time of this report, the pre-situation analysis report's planned delivery date is December 30, 2020. Beginning September 21, the field team and the technical specialists began outreach to key stakeholders for participation in the PSA interviews.

CMEP Development Process

During the reporting period, CMEP workshops were held remotely on June 2, 4, and 23, with participation from all the members of the Vamos Tejiendo team (Pact and ENS) as well as USDOL. During these workshops, USDOL shared their methodologies to monitoring their

process and the steps moving forward with the CMEP development. After the workshops, the team started developing and refining the activity mapping, the results framework, and the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP).

Following these discussions, the project submitted the second and third drafts of the Activity Mapping and Results Framework. On August 28, the USDOL approved these documents, which are pre-requisites to continue with the CMEP development. The project is working on additional sections of the CMEP, the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP), and participants' eligibility criteria.

Additional M&E efforts

In July and August, the Vamos Tejiendo M&E team worked closely with the WBR, in alliance with Asocoflores, to establish reporting requirements, indicators, and eligibility criteria for the initiative "Las Flores en Bici."

B. M&E CHALLENGES (AS APPLICABLE)

Continued challenges of COVID-19. Given the restrictions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, planning and designing tools and strategies to develop the M&E deliverables that require community engagement, such as the PSA's field work component and preparation of the CMEP deliverables (e.g., activity mapping, PMP, and eligibility criteria), continue to be a challenge. However, the team carried out some community engagement activities virtually and has started to plan for in-person engagement in October and November 2020.

Working with limited data. In its social-labor research focused on populational, sector, and geographic characterization, ENS conducted a diagnosis of the deficit of information in the panela sector, disaggregated by gender and age in some economic and labor variables, as well as on topics around the living and working conditions of the workers. In order to address the information asymmetry between the two sectors of interest to the project, ENS has decided to complement information on panela with information available through government agencies in Colombia and primary data collected in the field, to the extent possible.

C. EXPERIENCES, INNOVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

During the reporting period, the project carried out three initial exchanges of experiences with other USDOL-funded projects working on similar issues in other countries or in other sectors. These exchanges were conducted with the Equal project in Mexico, the Coffee project in Colombia, and the Riches project in El Salvador and the Philippines. The project leads shared the objectives and activities of their respective projects, discussed the definitions and common understanding of value chain and supply chains and socialized different tools that may be applicable in one another's contexts.

Additionally, the Somos Tesoro M&E team supported the Vamos Tejiendo team with the design of procedures and applications for the follow-up on activities and management of meeting minutes to organizations.

LESSONS LEARNED AND EMERGING PRACTICES

A. LESSONS LEARNED

Use of Virtual Tools. The reality of virtual work has generated opportunities in the use of new technologies to engage key stakeholders in the absence of face-to-face interaction. However, the team recognizes that not all team members or project participants know or can use these technologies. For this reason, it is important to provide training to the team and participants of workshops, as possible dedicated sessions on digital literacy and new technologies as part of the participant training strategy, to ensure the success of the project.

Building trust with and among flower sector stakeholders. Over the past few years, the level of trust between cut flower businesses and trade unions has decreased due to their diverging perspectives about the development of labor rights. At times, this has led to a total breakdown in dialogue that has prevented these two key groups from reaching important agreements. In this context, the project team has realized the importance of building trust between business and unions by promoting activities in which they all participate and creating spaces where they can listen to each other despite their differences. Trust building is a lengthy process, and the project team must understand the political environment in the country, the laws introduced by the government, and the proposals made by both business and unions, so as to ensure a do-no-harm approach to engaging these stakeholders.

B. EMERGING PRACTICES

Virtual engagement, project work and team building. Despite the social distancing restrictions, the project team has been able to contact and interact with key stakeholders by virtual means. Over the reporting period, the Vamos Tejiendo team continued to identify effective methods to make virtual contact with new stakeholders and maintain communication with the stakeholders with whom the project has been building partnerships. The Vamos Tejiendo team has learned how to communicate, create team dynamics, and use tools and action plans in a virtual working environment with different actors.

The team has shown resourcefulness in identifying digital tools for facilitating workshops, such as Miro, which will likely continue to be valuable assets in the Vamos Tejiendo toolkit throughout the life of the project.

Screenshot from naming and branding exercise using Miro collaboration tool

On April 2020, all analytical planning and preparation activities have also been carried out remotely. The technologies used by the team, such as Kumu, Microsoft Teams and Zoom, have proven effective for developing agendas for monitoring activities, the presentation and modification of project proposals, planning, and intervention models

PROJECT HIGHLIGHT AND/OR PARTICIPANT STORY

The period's highlight is the partnership agreement signed with World Bicycle Relief (WBR), an international non-profit organization that specializes in bicycle distribution programs to alleviate poverty around the world. Building on a prior relationship with Pact, WBR reached out for opportunities of cooperation and identifying communities in Colombia (particularly rural women and children) that could benefit for accessing bicycles to improve their quality of life, productivity and safety. At the beginning of this period and in a conversation with women working in the flower sector and members of the National Organizations of Workers (ONOF), the project uncovered risks faced by employees at flower farms, who use public transportation to travel to and from work during the COVID-19 pandemic. In conversations with WBR and Asocolflores, the availability of bicycles from WBR presented an opportunity to decrease the risk of infection by avoiding crowded public transportation, facilitate low cost transportation to work (bicycles are commonly used in the region and sector), and preventing or decreasing cases of sexual harassment in public or private collective transportation, as a result. WBR offered 100 bicycles to begin the initiative and will train a select group of women on the maintenance of bicycles to ensure that their maintenance is sustainability within the community. Asocolflores and Vamos Tejiendo have defined the criteria to identify and select the women to receive them. Additionally, Vamos Tejiendo will support the monitoring of the effect and usefulness of this initiative. After signing the partnership agreement with WBR, Pact presented the project to select flower companies which are part of Asocolflores and, in the following months, will agree on the criteria and clarify the role of ONOF in the process.

Pre-Situational Analysis

The PSA was approved on June 3, 2021, and the project designed a strategy to disseminate the results to reach different audiences and present the findings, conclusions, and recommendations to those who participated and collaborated in the study. The strategy includes an infographic and executive summary; the team shared both with different stakeholders in August. Due to the high level of interest in this information, the Vamos Tejiendo Communications team, Pact D.C. and USDOL designed a strategy to disseminate the information through the social media accounts of the two organizations during the celebration of the International Day of Democracy.

CMEP Process

On June 21, USDOL approved the CMEP document, including Annex A. During the reporting period, Vamos Tejiendo began internal training sessions with project team members on the monitoring process, as well as the process to define targets for each indicator. These targets are included in Annex A of this report.

Perception Study

The M&E team supported the communications and gender and inclusion teams of the project with conducting the Perception Study in the municipalities of San Roque and Yolombó (Antioquia) in June, and in the municipalities of Facatativá and Funza (Cundinamarca) in July and August. The team in charge of the Perception Study conducted eight focus groups: two with adult women, two with young women, two with adult men, and two with young men. The M&E team conducted the four focus groups with men on the perception of masculinity and how this affects their relationships with women in conditions of equality. The M&E team also supported the entire information collection process through audiovisual materials during the five interviews with adult women.

“A las flores en Bici” Initiative

In August, the M&E team reviewed the information collected during the “A las flores en bici” initiative to monitor the participants. The objective was to verify that the participants from ONOF, Flores La Conchita, and Jardines de los Andes were using the bicycles and learn how useful they found them. The team consolidated and analyzed the information collected and produced a report to close out the initiative. The M&E team also supported the interviews and collected the life stories of two women who participated in the strategy to identify the changes perceived after using the bicycle as their means of transportation.

M&E CHALLENGES

Intake form application. In August, the team began the application of the intake form in the municipality of Yolombó with 19 women leaders of AMOY and the JAC of Barbascal vereda and their families. At the end of September, the team began applying the intake form in the municipalities of Madrid, Mosquera, Funza and Facatativá (Cundinamarca), with 13 women of ONOF and their families. The application of the intake form is one of the project’s main challenges. One of the first obstacles Vamos Tejiendo faced when it started applying the intake form was building the relationship with the private sector and accepting that it must work based on their availability to implement the project strategy. Now, even though the project staff is prepared to apply the form, they must take into consideration the amount of time it takes to fill out, as well as the availability of the participants’ household members to do so, usually after working hours.

Establishing trust with potential project participants, mainly through initial meetings and training sessions to brief them on Vamos Tejiendo, has been key to ensuring their interest and a successful enrollment process. The trust generated at these sessions helped women feel comfortable inviting project staff into their homes to complete intake forms and enroll. Nonetheless, this process can still be challenging, as it takes time to build sufficient trust to be welcomed into the participants' homes.

COVID-19 and the monitoring processes. In Antioquia, the long lockdowns due to the COVID-19 pandemic had prevented the project from visiting the communities. In Cundinamarca, the challenges that arose with private sector interaction made it difficult to find a cut flower sector company that would allow the project to conduct activities with their employees. Additionally, the situation caused by the pandemic and the public order disturbances during the nationwide protests delayed the initial contact with the communities and consequently the definition of activities that will be offered by the project. This situation directly affected the collection of inputs needed to advance towards the project objectives.

Risk Matrix. The project developed the risk matrix attached in Annex H2 of this report.

EXPERIENCES, INNOVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS (AS APPLICABLE)

Vamos Tejiendo Web-based Information System in ImPact-DHIS2

The team began the design and production of an application to record, store, manage, and process the information provided by the participants of the Vamos Tejiendo project related to the intake form, educational services, livelihood services, monitoring of the work status (*ficha reloj*), and the Percentage of Child Labor -POC and Percentage of Households in Child Labor -POH measurement. The design, setup and implementation are carried out on ImPact, a system used by Pact to manage information from their projects at the global level. ImPact is developed on the DHIS2 platform.⁴⁰ The M&E team also began the formulation of PMP indicators in the registry system (ImPact), based on the structure of the data and calculations that must be conducted by the ImPact system.

The project also developed a meeting minutes tracking system to manage the information collected during gatherings with different stakeholders during the activities carried out under Outcome 2.

⁴⁰ DHIS2, District Health Information Software 2, is a web-based platform originally created as a health management information system that facilitates the formulation of digital forms and indicators, data storage, generation of reports, and presentation of graphs and aggregate statistical data. DHIS2 can operate as an online central server that establishments can connect over the Internet or be installed on standalone computers to allow its use on different applications. <https://docs.dhis2.org/en/use/what-is-dhis2.html>

Design of the physical intake form

The team designed a physical intake form to collect information from the project households, with the purpose of gathering data in a way that is easy and user-friendly for both the respondents and the survey takers. To facilitate the systematization of the information on the different variables, the form was designed with the structure of the imPact system in mind.

Monitoring training for the team

In May, the M&E team conducted four training sessions with the other members of the Vamos Tejiendo team, with the purpose of increasing understanding about the M&E process through the explanation of the different information collecting strategies.

In the first training workshop, the team addressed general M&E topics (what M&E consists of and why it is important), the CHEVERE campaign, indicators and how they are used, types of indicators used by the project, and an overview of the project definitions, such as child labor, gender, children and adolescents, among others. The team used visual supports and educational materials for this session (games, flash cards, Kahoot, etc.) to facilitate interaction and feedback from the team.

In addition, the team conducted two trainings called “Dissemination of the intake form to Vamos Tejiendo participants.” The objective of this training was to ensure that the members of the Training and Employment component participated in the design of the physical intake form and had detailed knowledge of each section of the form. This session included the practical application of the tool, which allowed the coordinators to become familiar with the form and resolve any question they may have. Trainings were also conducted for the regional coordinator for Antioquia and the regional coordinator for Cundinamarca, both members of the Training and Employment team. The team prepared and shared a guide with detailed instructions and visual aids on the application of the intake form to the participants and on how to correctly complete the tool.

LESSONS LEARNED AND EMERGING PRACTICES

LESSONS LEARNED

- *Assigning resources to support cases of GBV:* While Vamos Tejiendo was designed to support women in an integral manner, the project team has learned the importance of having a specific strategy in place to assign resources to support victims of GBV, preferably from the onset of the project. As the team learned, women cannot seek to achieve economic empowerment if their safety and lives are threatened. Therefore, Vamos Tejiendo now offers more direct financial support and assistance to women suffering from GBV, after USDOL allowed the project to direct resources

to victims of severe cases, an approach that Vamos Tejiendo encourages be applied to future projects focused on gender issues.

- *Importance of having a flexible approach when engaging with stakeholders:* Initially, the project had a single strategy for engaging with all stakeholders. However, during this reporting period, and after gaining a better understanding of the various actors' interest levels and resources in the targeted sectors and regions, the project integrated modules and stages to that strategy to grant potential project allies flexibility in terms of the how and to what extent they want to engage with Vamos Tejiendo.

EMERGING PRACTICES

- During the presentations of the PSA results, the team recognized – and emphasized to the stakeholders – that the information the team collected and analyzed provided Vamos Tejiendo with contextual knowledge about each region, their social, political, cultural, and economic dynamics, as well as the different barriers and gaps that women face in the work environment in both value chains. A better understanding of the context was key to refining many project activities. The fact that the PSA was designed and developed by the team led to their deeper understanding of the women and their context, which in turn has paved the way for a more effective implementation of the project.
- The dissemination meetings and introductory workshops were an initiative to get closer to the communities by presenting services that are in line with the needs revealed in the different studies and interviews with allies. This practice has provided information on the disposition of the participating women, their schedules, and their interest in participating in the different training opportunities offered by the project.
- Building trusting relationships with the women leaders in San Roque and Yolombó has been crucial for the project team. These leaders in the veredas have helped to disseminate the opportunities offered by Vamos Tejiendo to the women and their families. With their support, the project has been able to successfully approach and build trust with the community.
- Regarding the women leaders in Cundinamarca, the project team strengthened the relationship with the ONOF Board of Directors, which helped the project better

understand the needs of the organization. Because of this relationship, Vamos Tejiendo will have the much-needed support of ONOF's women leaders in the process of defining and coordinating the training services that will be offered, in line with their needs.

PROJECT HIGHLIGHT AND/OR PARTICIPANT STORY

The life stories of the participants of "A las Flores en Bici"



Figure 17: Emilse Ortiz's life story

After receiving bicycles, the lives of Angélica Henao, Emilse Ortiz, and Liz Brigitte changed significantly, improving their daily routine in four main ways: 1) a more efficient use of time; 2) improved health conditions; 3) reduced transportation costs; and 4) the possibility of saving. The three women agree that the bicycle has been a crucial tool during the COVID-19 pandemic, as they no longer have to use public transportation, or ride the

buses provided by their employer to get to and from work. Taking a bicycle to work has reduced their exposure to COVID-19 and has also saved them time and money. "Public transportation costs COP 2,000. For a round trip that's COP 4,000, while on bike it takes me 10 minutes," says Angélica Henao.

Riding their bicycles has also increased their awareness on the importance of exercising and taking care of their health. "The bicycle is very comfortable and has been very beneficial, it is exercise that I do on a daily basis, and even more so when a woman my age has to take care of herself," says Emilse Ortiz. Using the bicycle has been a strategic option for these women, because they can use it to go buy groceries, run household errands, and carry large packages or other things on the bike rack. Other members of their families are also using this form of transportation. For example, on her day off, Angélica takes her daughter to school. Emilse's granddaughter is learning to ride the bike, which provides a good opportunity for them to spend quality time together.

From a financial standpoint, Liz Brigitte says that some women participating in the "A las flores en bici" initiative have been saving the transportation subsidy, paid by the employer to their workers as part of their salary, in a collective fund. The women are able to save 3.5% of their wages, which they can now use to cover other expenses.

These women's testimonies reveal the true impact of the bicycles. Liz Brigitte says that this is the first bicycle she has owned; Emilse refers to hers as her "daily warrior"; and Angélica is certain that the bicycle has also been an asset for her education, since she is now using it every day to go to the university.

Conectando Caminos por los Derechos CCD

Year One marked a significant milestone for Conectando Caminos por los Derechos (CCD) and its positioning as a trusted partner for prevention, protection and response to human rights violations in priority regions. Despite an incredibly challenging year that meant startup right through the COVID-19 pandemic and significant social unrest, CCD worked with national and regional partners to provide services to 4,858 Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and vulnerable populations in host communities around the country.

The unprecedented conditions of 2020-2021 also meant accentuated vulnerabilities of migrant populations, who faced incredible uncertainty, yet scant knowledge of available services and support networks in CCD's eleven priority metropolitan areas. Reports of a constant increase in unaccompanied minors, women trapped in trafficking in persons (TIP) networks and gender-based violence against migrant populations only increased throughout FY21

In March of 2020, the government of Colombia (GOC) announced the launching of a new Temporary Protection Status (TPS) which would overturn CCD implementation and bring hope to the hundreds of thousands of irregular migrants in Colombia. Since then, CCD used its adaptive management approach to understand and propose implementation opportunities that would both address priority human rights violations and populations, and bridge implementation gaps in local ecosystems to promote access to justice and the protection of human rights for migrant and host communities.

To do so, CCD carried out several analytical frameworks to better understand the operating context and to map local systems aimed at establishing solid partnerships with civil society organizations (CSOs) and GOC institutions, that more adequately respond to local context dynamics, provide better understanding of critical human rights violations, are better able to identify challenges and harness opportunities to scale up interventions that guarantee access to services, and enhance regulatory frameworks that ensure comprehensive care and protection to individuals most in need. In doing so, CCD rooted its interventions on a sound understanding of the local realities, as well as the organizational and institutional capacities of its local counterparts, so as to prioritize activities that leveraged CCD's added value and that would allow these actors to continue implementing initiatives beyond the life of the project.

Following a phased geographical approach designed in the FY21 Annual Implementation Plan, CCD catalyzed services provision and access to rights for target populations through Rapid Response programming and support for 26 CSOs in priority municipalities, who had the capacity to operate in challenging circumstances, and reach individuals in need, with legal assistance, psychosocial support, attention to GBV survivors and LGBTI populations, among others. This phased approach was also possible through the onboarding of four regional coordinators who facilitated day-to-day operations and close dialogue with local institutions and CSOs, and who provided local insights that further refined proposed activities, while accompanying implementing partners in activity implementation as well as facilitating permanent feedback to boost implementation.

Moreover, in FY21, CCD began support for thirteen institutions including six national counterparts to adapt or design national public policy instruments, internal protocols, or information delivery campaigns to address human rights violations against the Venezuelan migrant population. Furthermore, CCD agreed to provide support to the Mayor's Office of Cartagena and Bucaramanga, Governor's Office of Santander, Norte de Santander and Valle del Cauca, Personería de Cali and Bogotá's Security Secretary's Access to Justice, focused on increasing their capacity to cope with the challenges of migration flows through strengthening of local committees on migration and human rights, updating attention routes and expanding the provision of services to the Venezuelan migrant population. This support will go beyond FY21 as mixed migration flows continue to challenge GOC response at all levels.

A significant part of CCD Year One implementation was also focused on capacity development strategies tailored to meet the needs of partner institutions and CSOs to improve their operational and technical capacities. Collaborative processes were facilitated throughout the year focused on designing tailored action plans for both institutions and organizations, which will enable them to play a more relevant role in local prevention and protection systems. CSO capacity strengthening included improvement for proposal writing resource mobilization, monitoring, strategic planning and budgeting. This included an innovative strategy to provide funding to eight grass-roots organizations to carry out small initiatives, encouraging local ownership, community empowerment and service delivery to vulnerable populations.

Finally in Year One, CCD strived to promote collaboration with other USAID implementing partners, as well as between civil society and institutions, seeking to strengthen protection networks and environments across the country. Based on these results, CCD collected and built on lessons learned to leverage the comparative advantages of local actors focused on improving the living conditions of at-risk migrant populations and host communities, while increasing coordination among and enhancing the sustainability and impact of their actions, avoiding duplication of efforts, and promoting collaboration for the protection of the rights of the most vulnerable migrant and receptor community populations.

Overall, in FY21, CCD strived to achieve sustained results of its activities by fostering the agency of CSO partners and institutions to understand the nuances, risks and vulnerabilities of specific populations, navigating the existing legal and policy framework, and finally, to ensure ownership in the protection, prevention and response to violations against Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and host communities. These efforts were grounded in co-creation spaces with active participation and buy-in from strategic GOC and civil society actors, who validated local assessments. This respect and mutual understanding led to the establishment of partnerships and working agreements in which CCD leveraged the comparative advantages of the different actors to overcome access barriers that limit the effective delivery of services, while also fostering interactions and networks that contribute to improve the functioning of local systems through more complementary actions, contributing to enhance the local systems' resilience and coordinated action.

Operational Context

As discussed in detail throughout different quarterly reports, the COVID-19 pandemic and social unrest in Colombia made FY21 a challenging year for institutions, organizations, communities, and most of all, for Venezuelan migrants and Colombian returnees. However, impressive opportunities, such as the adoption of the Temporary Protection Status for Venezuelan migrants (TPS) and approval of Comprehensive Migration Law in Congress, proved that the government of Colombia (GOC) and society are willing to look for solutions that respond to the migration flows from Venezuela and that will steer Colombia towards safe, organized and regular migration.

Due to the humanitarian and economic crisis in Venezuela, Venezuelan migrants and Colombian returnees continued to mobilize through Colombia and to settle with their families, seeking better conditions and in some cases, ensuring their survival. In January 2021 Migración Colombia reported 1,742,927 Venezuelan migrants in Colombia 56% of whom are in an irregular situation and are settled in metropolitan areas, such as Bogotá (340,711), Barranquilla (97,494), Cúcuta (94,847), Medellín (90,100) and Cali (59,571), representing close to 40% of the total migrant population.⁴¹ According to the National Statistics Department (DANE), Venezuelan migrants are mainly young people of working age, ranging from 15 to 35 years old, while Colombian returnees tend to be older, ranging mainly from 30 to 60 years old and including a greater number of adult women (over 40 years old). In addition, the dependency index of children under 15 years of age is higher for Venezuelan migrants 37.6%, compared to 31.4% for host communities and 8.4% for returnees, suggesting that Venezuelan families migrate together, which may be an indication of their intent to stay.⁴²

Recently published reports that CCD supported continue to highlight risks and vulnerabilities faced by Venezuelan migrants and Colombian returnees, especially for those who lack protection networks and have an irregular status which limits their access to basic services and the formal labor market, rendering them easy prey to human rights violations. In a report published on June 2021 analyzing figures between 2015 and 2020, CCD partner CODHES found that 2,319 cases of sexual abuses against migrants were reported, followed by 1,933 homicides and 836 instances of missing persons.⁴³ The Colombian Women's Observatory of the Presidential Counselor for Women Equity (CPEM) found, in a publication released in October 2021, that Venezuelan women are particularly vulnerable to sexual violence, with a 268% increase between 2017 and 2020.⁴⁴ Households are considered high-risk environments for them, with CPEM recording 1,225 cases of domestic violence in 2020,

⁴¹ Migración Colombia (2021). Available at: <https://www.migracioncolombia.gov.co/infografias/distribucion-de-venezolanos-en-colombia-corte-31-de-enero-de-2021>

⁴² DANE (2021). Available at: <https://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/poblacion/informes-estadisticas-sociodemograficas/2021-10-01-caracterizacion-migrantes-y-retornados-desde-venezuela-CNPV.2018.pdf> (página 15)

⁴³ CODHES (2021). Available at: https://issuu.com/codhes/docs/20210622_-bci_96_fnl-1

⁴⁴ CPEM(2021) https://observatoriomujeres.gov.co/archivos/publicaciones/Publicacion_187.pdf

compared to 218 in 2017 (462% increase).⁴⁵ Despite underreporting, children and adolescents, especially unaccompanied minors or those forced to cross through irregular passages, are at-risk of forced recruitment, labor, and sexual exploitation. From 2017 to 2020, CODHES identified 33 cases of forced recruitment, and 13 additional cases reported by the Ombudman's Office's Early Warning System.⁴⁶

In March, the GOC announced the TPS roll-out calling for significant support from donors, international cooperation organizations and civil society organizations (CSOs). By the end of September, almost five months after TPS implementation began, 1,391,196 Venezuelan migrants had already enrolled in the Single Registry of Venezuelan Migrants (RUMV for its acronym in Spanish), 97% from whom had finished the characterization survey.⁴⁷ By early October, even when 362,181 persons had completed their biometric registry and 1,133,554 had secured an appointment, there is concern about the GOC's capacity to fully carry out this phase, notably because of the limited number of appointments in certain municipalities.

Coupled with this scenario and the ripple effects of the national strike that between April and June increased violence, upending livelihoods of Venezuelan migrants and host communities, critical security conditions were periodically reported in certain areas of the country including the Catatumbo region, which forced CCD staff to reconsider some activities and adapt support to organizations and institutions. In activities including eleven focus groups (three in Cúcuta, as well as two each in Villa del Rosario and in Tibú in Norte de Santander) with 148 participants, 75% of which were migrants, CCD partner Progresar identified 111 cases of human rights violations, 50% related to forced displacement, 40% to homicide and 1% to forced disappearance. Several experts agree that the volatile nature of the region's conflict is entangled with the violence and insecurity reported in border regions and even in Cúcuta, where a helicopter carrying the President was targeted in July, after a bomb had exploded in June in the city's military base. Several state institutions have been calling for increased attention to the crossroads between security and migration and the need to consider migrant victims within GOC victims' reparations programs.

Major achievements from FY21

In FY21, CCD focused on the transformation of local systems through strengthening individual actors (institutions, civil society and academia) and processes (policy frameworks, capacity development, protection networks), so that they are better able to serve the migrant population and host communities, thus improving citizen security and community cohesion.

The analytical frameworks allowed the Activity to identify weaknesses in local systems, which oriented interventions during FY21. These included the lack of certain human rights routes and protocols applicable to Venezuelan migrants and Colombian returnees. CCD

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ CODHES (2021). Available at: https://issuu.com/codhes/docs/20210622_-bci_96_fnl-1

⁴⁷ Migración Colombia (2021). Available at: <https://www.migracioncolombia.gov.co/visibles>

successfully achieved to strengthen five protocols and routes, four at the national and one at the local levels to prevent, protect and respond to human rights violations to Venezuelan migrants and Colombian returnees as described in the section on Objective 1. This effort was accompanied by technical assistance to public officials to ensure that the instruments translate in effective responses to vulnerable populations, and in turn, in higher levels of trust between them and institutions. CCD will follow-up in the implementation process during FY22.

At the same time, the Activity worked towards enhancing data collection systems through: 1) the design of a database to monitor active TIP cases and victims, in coordination with the MOI; 2) the integration of indicators on migrant women within in the CPEM's Colombian Women's Observatory; and 3) data management systems on citizen security and community integration with the Gerencia de Frontera and capital cities, with the support of Asocapitales. This information will enable institutions to raise awareness of abuses against the migrant population, foster discussions between the local and national levels, and facilitate informed decision-making with more accurate diagnosis based on qualitative and quantitative data, simultaneously challenging existing misconceptions (e.g., on the correlation between migration and insecurity in certain municipalities).

CCD also supported initiatives that promote ownership, empowerment, and advancement of the Activity's strategic objectives. One of CCD's main priorities has been to finance initiatives that fulfill the Activity's overarching objectives while increasing the capacities of local systems to be self-reliant. In FY21, the Activity supported proposals that promote replicable and scalable models in priority municipalities, including Dunna's psychosocial attention models and Race and Equality's strategic litigation approaches conceived to be transferred to other organizations. At the same time, CCD provided capacity development support for organizational self-management to 11 organizations, including 9 grassroots organizations, focusing on resource mobilization, strategic planning, and other priorities, as well as fostering communication initiatives with their target communities.

Finally, CCD strived to create synergies among its institutional and organizational partners, supporting them to coordinate actions, avoid the duplication of efforts and increase the impact of their interventions, as evidenced in the feedback sessions on the MOI's campaign "Cero Complicidad contra la Trata" and protection spaces created. As further outlined in the section on Objective 2, grantee Comparte por una Vida convened CSOs, international NGOs, and local institutions, including Villa del Rosario Mayor's Office, Comisaría de Familia de Villa del Rosario, the International Rescue Committee and Fundación Juntos se Puede, around the protection of children and adolescents particularly vulnerable to human rights violations in border areas.

The following sections account for progress achieved in FY21 in each of the Activity Objectives and Components.

Objective 1: Prevent human rights violations

During FY21, CCD contributed to mainstreaming migration and human rights approaches into national and local public policy frameworks, in addition to fostering institutional capacity building for prevention, protection and response to human rights abuses. To do so, the Activity supported the design and implementation of five protocols, guidelines, strategies and one communications campaign described below and aimed at addressing trafficking in persons (TIP), preventing forced recruitment, and supporting the roll-out of the national public policy on migration, including Decree 216 of March 1, 2021 (TPS for Venezuelan Migrants) and the Comprehensive Migration Policy (Law 2136 of August 4, 2021).

Table 6 – Summary of protocols CCD supported in FY21

| Instruments created or strengthened on migration and human rights | Institution supported |
|---|--|
| 1. Recommendations for regional action plans of C-TIP committees (Annex 3) | MOI – TIP Working group |
| 2. Protocol for identification of victims and restoration of rights (see Annex 4) | MOI – TIP Working group |
| 3. Incorporation of the Migration Component in the “General Guidelines for the National Human Rights Action Plan 2021-2023” | Presidential Council for Human Rights |
| 4. Guidelines for the implementation of prevention and protection routes | Presidential Council for Human Rights |
| 5. Recommendations for Norte de Santander’s C-TIP Departmental Committee’s Action Plan - cooperation, border, and migration lines | Government of Norte de Santander Secretary of Government |

Of the five protocols and guidelines described in Table 1, in FY21 CCD’s technical staff and consultants strengthened the Ministry of Interior’s (MOI’s) national TIP prevention policy and local coordination mechanisms by incorporating a human rights and migration approach through the first two mechanisms. Furthermore, CCD enhanced the MOI’s monitoring capacity of the inter-institutional response to TIP cases and victims’ access to available services. CCD-supported guidelines and tracking mechanisms now call for Counter-Trafficking in Persons (C-TIP) committees to report TIP cases on a periodic basis, including information on referrals and services received by TIP victims, integrating Venezuelan migrants, since existing reporting mechanisms were underutilized, and the MOI lacked the capacity to follow-up on victim’s attention. Therefore, this improved reporting mechanism will fill information gaps critical to enhance accountability and coordination between national and local levels.

To strengthen institutional capacities to effectively communicate TIP prevention messages to migrants and returnees following a differential approach, CCD gathered feedback from partner and local CSOs on the MOI’s “Cero Complicidad con la Trata” national campaign, to

introduce timely adjustments, notably geared towards ensuring a population-specific focus, such as for Wayuu indigenous communities.

In FY21, CCD also worked closely with the MOI to fully implement the national policy at the local level, by aligning and strengthening municipal C-TIP strategies in CCD priority regions. To do so, in FY21 CCD provided technical assistance to the Governor's Offices of Norte de Santander and Santander, as well as to members of Cartagena's municipal C-TIP committee. Through this support, CCD trained 119 public officials, 58% of them in Norte de Santander (69 persons) and 42% (50 persons) in Cartagena. CCD also engaged these institutions and supported civil society initiatives to raise awareness on the TIP migrant experience in Colombia through artistic expressions, such as mural painting in Norte de Santander to commemorate the International Day Against TIP on July 30. Finally, expert consultants provided specific recommendations to Norte de Santander's Secretaría de Fronteras and Secretaría de Gobierno to strengthen the departmental C-TIP Regional Action Plan based on the guidelines developed with the MOI and described in the preceding paragraphs. (see Annex 5 for recommendations). The successful results of this close accompaniment will guide CCD support to regional efforts to improve C-TIP response through strengthening their action plans and local committees.



Image 1. Training workshop on forced recruitment prevention routes in the context of migration - August 2021

In FY21, CCD supported the Presidential Counselor for Human Rights (CPDH for its acronym in Spanish) to update the framework for the prevention of forced recruitment, sexual exploitation and protection of migrant children and adolescents in Colombia. To support its implementation, CCD held four training workshops during FY21 Q4 in La Guajira and Norte de Santander with 53 public officials, members of the departmental Inter-sectorial Commissions for the Prevention of Recruitment of Children and Adolescents (CIPRUNNA). These workshops contributed to improve CIPRUNNA members' capacity to identify forced recruitment routes in each department, enabling timely actions to prevent, protect and respond to forced recruitment.

The Activity also supported the establishment of Departmental Prevention and Protection Committees in Norte de Santander and La Guajira. These prevention committees ought to be in place per the current regulatory framework, but in many departments, due to limited local capacities, they have not been established. One immediate result was that it bridged the gap between Norte de Santander's Secretary of Government with the Interagency Group on Mixed Migration Flows (GIFMM), by promoting discussions of training content and motivating a joint exploration of opportunities to activate the local prevention route.

A significant achievement resulting from CCD's technical assistance to the CPDH is that, for the first time, Colombia's National Human Rights Action Plan has a migration focus aimed at guiding the GOC's human rights actions and policies extending to migrant populations on issues like gender equality and civil and political rights.

Throughout FY21, CCD worked with the Secretaría de Fronteras, Secretaria de Gobierno and Secretaría de la Mujer in Norte de Santander to improve local authorities' capacity to enforce attention routes and coordinate programs for migrants through design of the Protocol for Inter-Institutional Coordination, Prevention and Protection of the Rights of Migrants which will be shared and discussed with the Governor's Office in FY22 Q1 (Annex 6).

Along these same lines, the Activity also documented vulnerabilities, threats, and risk factors in Norte de Santander relating to the presence of illegal armed groups along the border with Venezuela, which are often responsible for human rights violations such as forced recruitment, forced disappearance, and gender-based violence (GBV). CCD's technical consultant collaborated with the Departmental Council for Comprehensive Care for the Migrant Population to document the security and human rights situation on the border which will guide the Council's work during FY22 and CCD's continuous support. Furthermore, CCD supported the TPS roll-out in the department through four training workshops for 15 officials in the Governor's Office and Mayor's Offices of Cúcuta, Villa del Rosario, Puerto Santander, Tibú and El Zulia, based on a migration policy guide designed by CCD that includes the current regulatory framework on migrant's rights, routes and the TPS. The workshops allowed to increase local authorities' capacity to respond to migrants' needs within their respective municipalities.

During FY21, a part of CCD's prevention efforts was focused on engaging with Migración Colombia, Gerencia de Fronteras, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) to contribute technical recommendations to the GOC's regularization efforts. This support was carried out through a three-pronged strategy. First, CCD mobilized civil society, academia and public officials to identify gaps and collect recommendations for the Comprehensive Migration Policy (see Annex 7). Second, based on this input, technical staff established an advocacy and technical assistance working group to ensure that the protection needs of the migrant population were adequately considered in the Comprehensive Migration Policy in accordance with international law and other international experiences (see Annex 7). Finally, CCD hosted a virtual international seminar⁴⁸ on comparative migration policy and migrant rights with over 490 views from all over Colombia, as well as the United States and Venezuela. Following these initial efforts, the Activity has faced challenges with continuing these efforts, as TPS implementation has captured all the attention from the original group formed by the MFA, Gerencia de Fronteras and Migración Colombia. However, CCD staff continue to seek opportunities to reinstate these conversations, as the implementation of the Comprehensive Migration Policy advances.

⁴⁸ See: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pLul-BK2tfg&ab_channel=ABAROLI%26CHRJ.

In FY21, CCD's prevention objective also relied heavily on partnerships with the Public Ministry⁴⁹ to strengthen their capacity to provide oversight of GOC migration policies. During the second semester of FY21, CCD partnered with the Ombudsman's Office, to support an awareness-raising initiative for migrants, titled, "*Tus Derechos Viajan Contigo*." The Activity supported four working sessions in the municipalities of Pasto (Nariño), Puerto Santander (Norte de Santander) and Soledad (Atlántico) with close to 90 participants. Topics covered included empowerment, GBV prevention, and challenges faced by migrant women and LGBTI persons. During FY21 Q4, the Activity also partnered with the Ombudsman's Office to develop a strategy in the same regions called "*Childhood Without Borders*." The strategy aims to strengthen the Ombudsman's support routes for migrant children through the methodology of *círculos de la palabra*⁵⁰ which helps identify the main needs and risks of this population in the context of migration, as well as take measures to prevent violations of their human rights.



Image 2. First session "*Tus Derechos Viajan Contigo*" in Soledad, Atlántico - July 2021



Image 3. Training workshop in Cartagena for Personeros from Bolívar, April - March 2021.

During the reporting period, serious human rights threats unfolded in Cartagena against migrant populations, leading CCD to act as a catalyst for coordinated action between the regional Inspector General's Office (IGO), the Ombudsperson, and the Personería de Cartagena to prevent further human rights violations in the district. To do so, CCD facilitated a working group with designated staff from each office. As of the writing of this report, participants are working on an agenda for FY22 which will include specific preventive actions against public institutions who have been found to be negligent when responding to life threatening situations.

⁴⁹ The Public Ministry is made up of three State entities: the Procuraduría General de la Nación, Defensoría del Pueblo and Personería.

⁵⁰ The Ombudsman's Office methodology of *círculos de la palabra* that will be adapted to the migration context, consists of fostering dialogue spaces for participants to be able to exchange on their feelings, experiences, risks and desires. With CCD support it will be applied to migrant children and adolescents, enabling the entity to diagnose minor's situation, identify human rights violations cases and adapt the institutional offer to address them.



Image 4. Legal assistance provided by the Personería de Medellín and mobile legal services - April 2021

Additionally, throughout FY21, CCD made strides to increase access to justice and social services through linkages in five key areas: 1) providing legal assistance to migrants in legal clinics and Personerías; 2) promoting inter-institutional coordination to improve access to services for migrants; 3) strengthening strategic litigation capacities; 4) developing a Gender Legal Training module for migrant women in close coordination with the Universidad del Norte; and 5) mobile legal assistance to ensure outreach in target regions.

As discussed in previous reports, CCD worked with the Personerías of Medellín, Bucaramanga, Cali and Cartagena through grantee FENALPER to strengthen their capacities to prevent violations and protect the rights of Venezuelan migrants, as well as to provide legal assistance and access to

justice for migrants and members of receptor communities. To date, 1,507 persons have received services and 497 public officials have been trained through these grants. In addition, grantee Universidad del Norte (Barranquilla), provided legal assistance to 354 migrants including 118 through mobile services. Universidad del Norte also held six training sessions as part of its Gender Legal Training strategy with 20 Venezuelan migrant women who will become peer-to-peer supporters to promote migrant women's rights, prevent GBV and promote case reporting to the University's legal clinics.⁵¹

During FY21, the Activity sought opportunities to promote migrants' access to Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, particularly community and intercultural mediation, both of which are included in the USAID-supported Ministry of Justice's ADR Toolkit. In FY21 Q4, as part of CCD's support to the Bogota Mayor's Office's Access to Justice Directorate, CCD trained Casas de Justicia justice sector actors and Venezuelan leaders on ADR concepts and the use of these mechanisms when dealing with conflict between migrant and receptor populations or among Venezuelan migrants themselves. This is particularly relevant in the Los Mártires locality, where the Mayor's Office has identified conflictive relationships. In FY22, CCD will continue to support the use of these mechanisms.

Furthermore, as part of this support, in FY21 Q4, CCD began providing technical support to characterize conflicts between migrant and receptor communities, as well as to identify leadership opportunities for mediation activities, provide training on empowerment and conflict resolution, and strengthen existing *conciliadores en equidad* who are leaders that

⁵¹ See: <https://www.uninorte.edu.co/web/grupo-prensa/noticia?articleId=16960031&groupId=732923>.

serve as community specialists to promote ADR mechanisms. To date, CCD consultants have facilitated 13 dialogues and interviews with CSOs, Casa de Justicia coordinators, and migrant leaders, to identify the main conflicts that are arising in the localities and opportunities to use ADR tools.

During FY21, CCD finalized Information Ecosystem Assessments (IEAs) in seven municipalities (Bogotá, Cucuta, Maicao/Riohacha, Barranquilla/Soledad and Pasto), which contributed to identify information needs and barriers, and to establish community information feedback loops between the communities, CCD activities, and local service providers (i.e., institutions and CSOs). The IEAs also provided insights into the drivers of stigmas and discrimination, as well as potential drivers for social cohesion among migrant and host communities.

Throughout the year, CCD carried out feedback loops on IEA findings through presentations with local partners and stakeholders. Additionally, to facilitate broader learning, the Activity held two webinars to share IEA findings with 46 local CSOs, Rapid Response Fund (RRF) recipient organizations, and university staff. The Activity also held tailored presentations for: 1) Gerencia de Fronteras staff, highlighting key IEA findings related to the TPS implementation; 2) the GIFFM Caribbean Coast plenary session focused on the Barranquilla/Soledad IEA presentation; and 3) with the MOI's C-TIP Group. IEA findings and recommendations such as the one featured in Figure 1, were well received by local, humanitarian, and government stakeholders, and several CSOs reported that the IEAs contain useful information for the design of tailored communication strategies to better serve migrant communities in CCD priority regions.



Figure 1. Dissemination of Barranquilla and Soledad IEA findings in social

Through online surveys, CCD tracked the number of initiatives led by partners and/or stakeholders that use IEA results and rumor verification products aimed at addressing xenophobia and discrimination. RRF recipient organizations' communications liaisons were also surveyed on how those organizations had used IEA findings, and what additional issues could be included in future IEAs. Out of a total of 24 respondents, 62.5% indicated that IEA findings were "very useful" and 31.3% reported that they were "useful" to design their communications and information strategies for migrants. They also suggested that future IEAs explore socio-cultural references, specific influencers, and times of day during which migrants use social media. All participants agreed to participate in an interview or focus group in FY22 aimed at better understanding the IEA impact within their organizations.

The MOI was particularly receptive to CCD's recommendations of adapting their TIP prevention communications strategy to ethnic and regional differences. Based on this interest, the MOI and CCD jointly hosted virtual workshops with CSOs to collect feedback for MOI's *Cero Complicidad contra la Trata* campaign to capture those nuances. In one of these feedback workshops with the Wayuu indigenous community, participants highlighted

the importance of using indigenous languages and traditions to build effective messages. As a result, the MOI decided that, rather than creating campaign messages in Wayuunaiki with an agency in Bogota, they would invite local indigenous communicators to build messages that represent the community. This activity will take place in FY22Q3.

During FY21 Q4, IEA reports were also translated into an online visualization tool⁵² that will allow information from CCD's analytical frameworks to be more accessible to target audiences. As of the writing of this report, this online tool developed by partner Datasketch was in the testing stage and will be launched in FY22 Q1. Throughout FY22, the tool will incorporate results from additional IEAs and analytical framework iterations. Additionally, IEA reports were published⁵³ and widely distributed throughout the year online and on social media. IEAs in Pasto were finalized in FY21 Q4, but results will be published during FY22 Q1.



Image 5. ColombiaCheck's rumor verification graphic bulletin

During FY21, CCD partner ColombiaCheck conducted rumor tracking activities on social media on a national level and emphasizing CCD priority municipalities to counter disinformation. ColombiaCheck produced a rumor tracking database, wherein 48 rumor trends were identified, and 14 of the most relevant rumors were analyzed in depth and informed activities to dispel disinformation on TPS registry requirements, access to health benefits, migrants' involvement in social protests, multiple fraud and scam modalities, among others, some of which were included in rumor verification processes and included

in graphic bulletins, such as the one depicted in Image 5. ColombiaCheck carried out eight workshops on disinformation with seven⁵⁴ organizations, during which they highlighted the importance of having both audio and visual factchecks to counter rumors, helping local actors become fact-checking messengers within their own communities.

⁵² See: <https://conectando-caminos.netlify.app/>

⁵³ See: <https://internews.org/region/colombia/>

⁵⁴ Save the Children, Fundación Marquemos la Diferencia, Fundación AsoVenHuila, Fundación Renaciendo Esperanzas, Fundación Rostros Venezolanos, Comité de Madres Migrantes del barrio Aguacatal, Minuto de Dios Cali.

One specific IEA finding was around increases in receptivity when migrants identify with soundscapes, voices, and their own expressions, and when they participate directly in the elaboration of these messages, which ColombiaCheck adopted in its WhatsApp Audios and digital bulletins with fact-checked information to debunk the identified rumors. These were distributed in 60 carefully curated social media groups that are widely used by migrants to access information across the country. The audios and digital bulletins provide analysis and guidance with respect to 14 of the most prominent rumors, such as those previously described. In addition, during the workshops to counter disinformation, ColombiaCheck journalists helped communities transform the virtual bulletins into handmade paper billboards that were placed in highly transited areas within the communities. Feedback from the communities was incorporated into the structure, design, and dissemination strategies of the bulletin.



Image 6. Colombia Check’s handmade paper billboards to

Objective 2: Strengthen human rights protections

Throughout FY21, CCD focused on its objective of strengthening local protection systems by bolstering civil society networks and developing or strengthening protection spaces where those networks can thrive together to provide more comprehensive services and attention to migrants. As part of this objective, CCD also forged stronger links between members of informal protection systems, such as local community members and CSOs, and members of formal and institutionalized systems, such as Mayor’s Offices and the Family Welfare Institute (ICBF for its acronym in Spanish). Within this context, during FY21, CCD targeted five interconnected components of protection systems relevant to the migrant context: i) CSO networks; ii) protection spaces; iii) services; iv) local coordination spaces; and v) policy advocacy strategies, emphasizing the first three as priority systems.

In Year One, CCD identified civil society networks that offer protections and services to migrants, gaps in those services, and opportunities to strengthen collaboration among CSOs to provide more comprehensive protection services. At the beginning of FY21, implementing partner Fundación Ideas para la Paz (FIP) worked to build on these findings and adapt and apply a Social Network Analysis (SNA) in

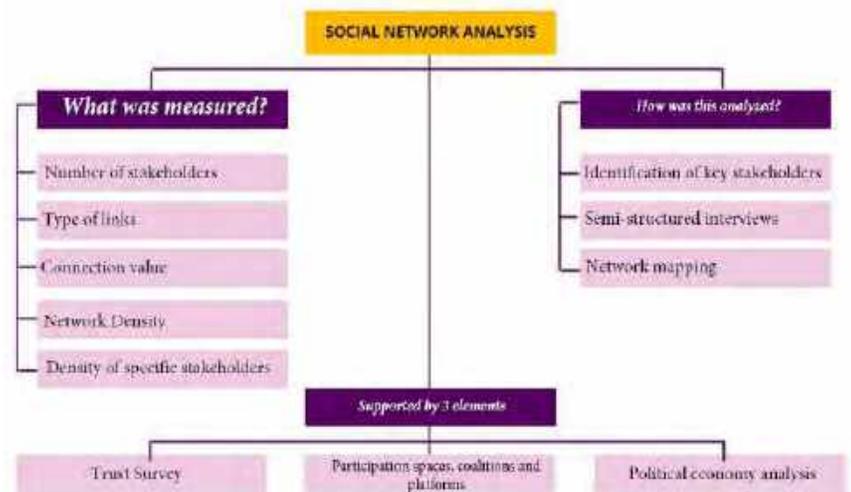


Figure 2 SNA elements and working scheme

seven target municipalities⁵⁵ across different elements (see Figure 2).

Preliminary results of this analysis offered insights into the nature of engagements among civil society actors in each target municipality. For example, across municipalities, the SNA found most interactions and relationships between organizations to be informal and to occur on an ad hoc basis. Many organizations also lack the capacity and know-how to conduct effective advocacy to shape public policy or to fundraise for their work. The SNA also revealed context-specific findings. For example, organizations in Medellín tend to have relatively higher fund management capacity, collaborate more effectively with peers, and are able to offer services to a larger number of beneficiaries, compared to organizations in Bucaramanga, for example, which tend to be smaller and more grassroots in nature (see Annex 8 for detailed SNA findings). In FY22, CCD will draw from SNA findings to design tailored implementation plans for each municipality to build upon context-specific needs and challenges.

Protection networks and spaces

In line with the Activity's protection strategy, in FY21, CCD supported two organizations to develop and/or strengthen five community-level networks and one protection space to reinforce protections for migrants and returnees in Riohacha, Maicao, Cartagena and Cúcuta. These protection networks, formed by community leaders dedicated to protecting migrant rights, seek to raise awareness of human rights risks in their respective municipality by fostering public discussion, while equipping local communities and civil society with the necessary tools and resources to address and mitigate those risks of human rights violations (Image 7).



Image 7. Network created in Villa Fátima, Riohacha

One of CCD's leading protection partner organizations, Fundación Renacer (hereafter Renacer), created and strengthened protection networks in FY21, focusing on addressing trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in Cartagena, Riohacha, and Maicao. In its first six months of implementation, the initiative successfully contributed to create and strengthen five local community networks (three in Riohacha, one in Maicao and one in Cartagena) through awareness-raising workshops and training on the prevention of TIP and commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, as well as motivating the creation and coordination of protection networks. Renacer held a total of 77 workshops with 93 participants in Q3 and Q4, as described in Table 2. These were tailored for each municipality based on information collected through diagnostic discussions with the population named *social laboratories* (five in Riohacha, two in Maicao and nine in Cartagena), designed to understand the social constructs and concepts that men and women in receptor communities have regarding these human rights violations.

⁵⁵ Cartagena, Barranquilla, Bucaramanga, Medellín, Cali, Pasto and Ipiales.

Table 7 – Number of TIP and commercial sexual exploitation awareness-raising workshops

| Priority municipality | No. of workshops per neighborhood | Total no. of workshops |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------|
| Riohacha | Villa Fátima (11) | 32 |
| | Tocoromana (11) | |
| | Comuna 4 (10) | |
| Maicao | Cristo Vive, Harry Fuminalla, Luisa Pérez, Belén de Judea, Bendición de Dios 2 (8 held in the same place) | 8 |
| Cartagena | Boquilla Marlinda (9) | 37 |
| | Boquilla Villa Gloria (11) | |
| | Fredonia (10) | |
| | Líbano (7) | |

Some of the most common themes discussed in these workshops included: 1) causal and predisposing factors for TIP and commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents (i.e., contextual elements that increase the risk of these violations); 2) promotion of attention routes and existing regulations to inform how to proceed when a case is identified; 3) typology of these violations in the local contexts to prevent women, men and children from being co-opted by criminal networks and perpetrators; and 4) action plans and advocacy skills.

Based on results from workshops in Riohacha, Renacer facilitated the creation of three protection networks in at-risk neighborhoods, including *Red de Mujeres Protectoras Wanee Kaii Jeke’et* formed by 15 Wayúu women, which they describe as “a new beginning.” Participants expressed that, although theirs is a matriarchal society, sexist customs persist and negatively affect women. For example, young women are subject to early marriage and teenage pregnancy. The protection network allowed women to discuss often stigmatized topics, such as birth control and children taking on the role of parents. As a result of these conversations, participants expressed feeling more at ease, having more knowledge to identify abuse and access to CSOs, as well as resources to address and prevent these violations. While these workshops primarily focused on trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation networks, they also offered the opportunity to discuss particular issues that were relevant to the community.

We, as a community, didn’t think we could change our customs. However, we realized through this project with Fundación Renacer that change is possible. Sexual abuse and violence against women, whether or not part of indigenous culture, should be rejected.”

Women from Red de Mujeres

Instead of strengthening networks in identified neighborhoods as was done in Riohacha, networks in Cartagena and Maicao had a broader geographical scope. In Cartagena, 33 community leaders formed the network *Organización de Mujeres Unidas* focused on the rights of children and adolescents. Network participants designed social maps to identify

risks, barriers and strategies to protect children and adolescents from trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. Based on this information, this network organized and implemented five street demonstrations to raise awareness of the risks of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation and services and to address those risks within their communities. To complement the campaign, the network implemented community activities through creative channels to further raise awareness in Cartagena, including one theater play, one mural-painting event, and one training workshop for 30 children and adolescents on preventing trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation and promoting needed public conversations.

With CCD's support, the strengthened network established partnerships with local institutions. Sixteen public officials from the ICBF and municipal Casas de Justicia were invited to participate in seven training sessions to improve their capacity to recognize trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation and to equip them with tools to design protection mechanisms for rapid response to violations from responsible authorities. The network's strengthening process offered a space for local civil society to inform, engage and interact with public officials and promote collaboration and co-creation of responses to violations against children and adolescents and forge communication channels that expand and sustain those partnerships within protection networks and between those networks and local institutions in the future.

In Maicao, Renacer strengthened a network called the *Red Protectora de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes Contra la Violencia Sexual: Sanando Heridas y Construyendo Sueños*, which includes with 19 women and one man. The group discussed trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. As a result of the network's discussions, participants expressed a change in their understanding of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. When cases that put children and adolescents at risk are better understood, network members are able and willing to identify and respond to abuses. With Renacer's guidance and accompaniment, the network also implemented three events, including one community forum and two art events, to disseminate lessons learned from workshops with community members to further raise awareness of risks of commercial sexual exploitation and sources to seek assistance.

A strengthened protection network has the potential to strengthen physical or virtual human rights protection spaces by convening and activating sustained relations between protection networks, composed of civil society and community leaders, and other actors, including public officials, who collaborate to develop concrete steps toward protecting the rights of migrants and receptor communities from human rights violations.

"The network has become a channel through which I can express myself freely, discuss everyday challenges, and build mutual trust within my community, helping to foster collaboration to prevent and address human rights violations".

Riohacha network member

Considering that institutions are strategic partners of community-led protection networks, Renacer also facilitated five workshops to train municipal public officials from Riohacha and Cartagena, so that they are able to recognize

signs of TIP, sexual exploitation, and human rights violations against children and adolescents. In FY22, Renacer will expand these activities and conduct workshops for public officials in Barranquilla and Cúcuta to strengthen institutional response and establish mechanisms to protect migrants’ rights.

Additionally, CCD advanced in the creation of a protection network in Villa del Rosario through partner Comparte por una Vida (CPUV) and their comprehensive strategy implemented through the *La Frontera* school. The school is a premiere protection space in this municipality, with the capacity to convene local stakeholders to work together to protect migrant children and adolescents from recruitment and exploitation by criminal organizations. In FY21, Comparte por una Vida carried out a baseline to identify the risks faced by children and the self-protection opportunities available to them. Baseline results show that 14% of 110 minors have specific risk factors when entering Colombia through informal entry points, or *trochas*. They reported witnessing situations, such as presence of illegal groups, theft, gunshots, intimidation at the time of transit, bribery to authorize border crossing, among others.

Bearing in mind these security risks, in FY21 Q4 CPUV designed a protection space that brings together multiple actors from the local protection network working with children (families, neighborhoods, schools and teachers) as well as CSOs and institutional authorities. Based on insights from local actor maps, CPUV convened these actors and strengthened working relationships with CSOs, such as Fundación Juntos se Puede, Fundación Hablemos, Organización Capellanía de Villa del Rosario-Centro Esperanza, the International Rescue Committee, AID for Aids (CCD partner) and public institutions, such as the Villa del Rosario Mayor’s Office and Family Commission, as well as the National Police’s Childhood and Adolescence Department. During FY22 Q1, adolescents, teachers, parents, and CSOs will participate in dialogue spaces to identify risks and motivate action to create sustainable protection spaces for children and adolescents. CCD will also seek support from the newly launched USAID/Colombia Juntos Aprendemos Activity to participate in this effort.

Table 8 – Overview of protection networks supported to address TIP and commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in Cartagena, Riohacha, and Maicao

| Networks created and strengthened | Municipality | Members | Main characteristics |
|---|--------------|---|--|
| Red de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes Contra la Violencia Sexual “Sanando Heridas y Construyendo Sueños” | Maicao | - 18 women, 1 man - 9 migrants and 10 host community members | Renacer focused on strengthening communication, conflict resolution, as well as collective leadership abilities to facilitate advocacy on TIP and commercial sexual exploitation issues. |

Anexo 5. Informe Actividades Conectando Caminos por los Derechos. Diciembre 2021

| | | | |
|--|-----------|--|--|
| Red de Mujeres Protectoras Wanee Kaii Jeke'et “Un nuevo comienzo para una nueva vida” | Riohacha | 15 Wayúu women | The distinctly indigenous composition entailed a differentiated approach in the workshops. Renacer complemented TIP trainings with sessions on sexual and reproductive rights. |
| Red de Mujeres Gestoras de Convivencia “Luchando por la niñez” | Riohacha | - 11 women - 9 migrants and 2 host community members | Unlike other networks, these two groups did not have previous experience working on topics related with TIP and commercial sexual exploitation. As a result, their training was more focused on developing conceptual bases on the violations addressed than others. |
| Red Protectora un Nuevo Renacer “Unidos por la esperanza de los niños, niñas y adolescentes” | Riohacha | - 13 women, 2 men - 14 migrants and 1 host community member | |
| Red protectora La Organización de Mujeres Unidas O.M.U “por los derechos de niños, niñas y adolescentes” | Cartagena | - 32 women, 1 man - - 23 Venezuelan migrants and 10 host community members | The training included workshops tailored for increasing advocacy skills and their impact on communities surrounding their neighborhoods. |

Strategies to alleviate psychosocial trauma and support services

The analytical frameworks carried out in FY21 shed light on the harsh conditions faced by Venezuelan migrants in light of uncertainty about their migration status, the consequences of migratory mourning that affect mental health, and the scarcity of job opportunities, all of which vary within CCD priority municipalities.

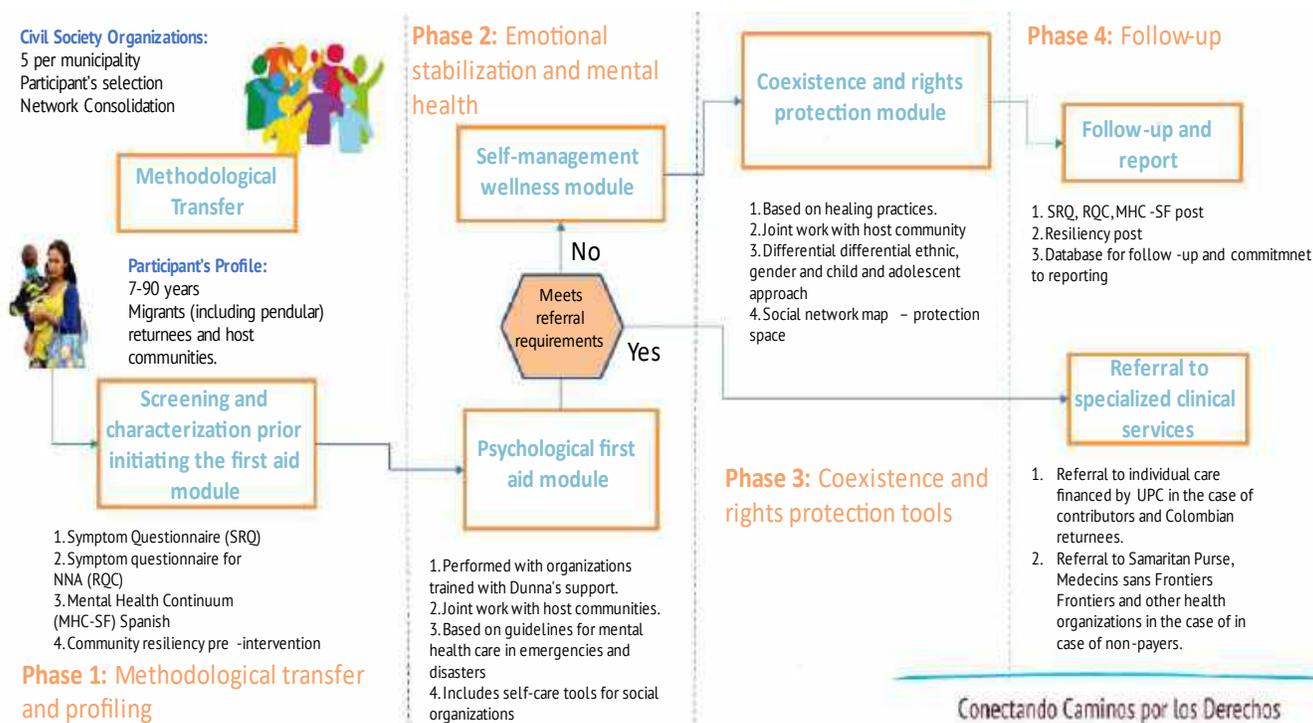


Figure 3. CCD's psychosocial and mental health care strategy

CCD's psychosocial and mental health strategy shown in Figure 3 comprises four phases: 1) methodological design, transfer, and profiling; 2) emotional stabilization and mental health; 3) design and transfer of coexistence and rights protection tools; 4) follow-up.

In FY21, CCD partnered with Corporación Dunna to improve access to psychosocial health services for migrant communities through the development a comprehensive strategy based on community-based and mind-body approaches that enable participants to self-manage their mental health and emotional capacities. To operationalize the strategy, in FY21 Q4 Dunna initiated the methodology transfer to local CSOs for replicability in CCD priority municipalities. Through this strategy, CCD will promote local ownership, enhancing sustainability. Dunna's methodology will be transferred to 18 medium-sized CSOs identified through CCD's actor mapping exercise, which work with migrant populations (four in Cúcuta, five in Riohacha, five in Medellín and four in Bogotá) and will participate in the psychological first-aid module included in phase 2. The strategy will also offer a guide on mental health first aid which contains information on risks faced by the migrant population in each of the migration stages (departure, arrival, integration). Beginning in Year FY22, Dunna will conduct an analysis in target migrant communities in Riohacha, Cúcuta, Bogotá, and Medellín to adapt its strategy through contextually relevant intervention plans.

Jornadas de atención

As part of the strategy to strengthen protection spaces and increase access to services, rights, and reliable information, throughout FY21 CCD also carried out 57 *jornadas de*

atención or service fairs in Medellín, Bucaramanga, Cali, Cartagena, and Barranquilla with over 1,350 migrants and receptor community beneficiaries (87% migrants and 78% women) who received orientation for access to the TPS, psychosocial support, services for GVB survivors, legal assistance, and sexual and reproductive health services.

These fairs convened local GOC institutions, CSOs and university service providers to participate in one or two-day events that provide *in situ* services to populations in need of psychosocial support, healthcare, legal assistance, and employment support, among others including 19 GOC institutions, 13 CSOs, and four international organizations participated in these jornadas. These spaces also promoted coordination among the different actors participating in service provision.

Policy discussions around security and migration

In FY21, CCD partner Asocapitales leveraged evidence to challenge misconceptions held by some local authorities and citizens that migrants are directly responsible for an increase in crime in capital cities. Additionally, Asocapitales designed the Capital Cities Capacity Index to assess capacities of six departmental capital cities⁵⁶ to address migration and human rights violations against migrant populations. Assessment results sought to support municipalities to better prioritize their needs and identify common structural issues in migration-centered approaches. For example, the Index found that municipal Comprehensive Prevention and Protection Plans (PISSC for their acronym in Spanish) in CCD priority municipalities failed to address co-existence mechanisms between migrants and receptor communities. Moreover, Asocapitales found that Venezuelan migrants are six times less likely to commit crimes compared to the Colombian population. Based on initial analysis, in September 2021, it began working with the Medellín and Cali local administrations to improve their policies and strategies to prevent TIP and protect migrant populations, which was an issue identified in the first phase that raised concerns and that lacked adequate response mechanisms.

Furthermore, to better understand the existing protection challenges in the department of Norte de Santander and its Catatumbo region, CCD partnered with Fundación Progresar to document the dynamics of violence in the department's border municipalities that affect migrant populations. This grant also aimed to foster collaboration among institutions, CSOs, and multilateral organizations to prevent and address violence.

In FY21, Progresar carried out eleven focus groups with 256 participants and identified 111 cases of human rights violations. The most common violations identified included forced displacement (50%), homicide (40%), and forced disappearance (1%). Progresar also held sixteen bilateral meetings with public officials in Cúcuta, Villa del Rosario, and Tibú, including Norte de Santander's Secretaría de Gobernación and Secretaría de Fronteras, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR), and the International

⁵⁶ Bogotá, Cartagena, Bucaramanga, Cali, Medellín and Barranquilla

Organization for Migration (IOM), to share findings and recommendations on improving response to human rights violations against migrants and to facilitate their access to comprehensive protection services. As a result of the meetings, public officials expressed their interest in using this information to advocate before the national government for the design of public policies encompassing support for the migrant population and conducting policy discussions to raise awareness of the specific risks migrants face in Norte de Santander, compared to other regions. Additionally, Progresar held two interinstitutional dialogue spaces, referred to as *Alianza Ancla*, with relevant regional and local partners to discuss findings and facilitate protection mechanisms for migrants. In FY22, Progresar will continue to lead this alliance to mobilize actions from involved state entities, potentially including the Secretaría de Gobernación and Migración Colombia.

During FY21, CCD also made progress on the issue of risks against human rights defenders and social leaders that advocate for the rights of migrant populations. Asocapitales, which analyzed these risks based on data provided by the Ombudsman's Office's Early Warning System and focus groups with CSO representatives from six of CCD's target cities,⁵⁷ found that Venezuelan human rights defenders and social leaders advocating for the rights of migrant populations faced higher risks because they tend to live in areas of high insecurity, rather than because of their nationality or migratory status. Asocapitales also found that risks faced by defenders and social leaders prompt them to maintain a low profile to avoid being targeted. In FY22, pending USAID approval, CCD will further analyze main causes of violence against leaders and develop risk profiles of human rights defenders in the context of migration through a grant to Fundación Paz y Reconciliación.

CCD also advanced in efforts to mitigate digital and physical security risks to journalists, migrants, and Human Rights Defenders and Social Leaders (HRDSL). Through grantee Fundación para la Libertad de Prensa (FLIP), CCD provided online materials and trainings on digital and physical security to local journalists and representatives of CSOs working with migrants. To date, 97 journalists and CSO representatives participated in seven workshops in Bucaramanga, Riohacha, Cúcuta, Arauca, Barranquilla, Medellín and Bogotá, designed to identify and address risk factors for journalists near the Colombia-Venezuela border. In post-training surveys, participants reported having implemented several measures covered in the workshops, such as implementing field monitoring and assessments as part of their coverage, taking precautions for safe password creation and management, and adopting secure cloud storage. When covering stories with Venezuelan migrants, participating journalists are now considering confidentiality to safeguard protagonists. They also highlighted the importance of these trainings to identify new narratives and issues that affect migrants but are not being covered by media.

"I now always conduct the type of context analysis that we learned in the FLIP workshop. Since participating, I've done this type of analysis on two work trips. On one of these trips, I had to use the psychosocial first aid and active listening techniques with a woman who was emotionally overwhelmed when telling me her story."

Independent journalist, Cucuta

⁵⁷ Bogotá, Medellín, Cali, Cartagena, Bucaramanga, and Barranquilla

FLIP also created three videos⁵⁸ (Image 8) available on social media channels to further disseminate key information on digital security and physical protection contained in its four core manuals on defense against judicial harassment, self-protection, and access to public information.⁵⁹ These have been downloaded 2,281 times as a result of the grant's dissemination campaign and social media posts.



Image 8. FLIP videos on physical and digital protection tools aimed at journalists in the border.

Additionally, CCD supported FLIP's investigative unit, *La Liga del Silencio*, to publish four in-depth investigative journalism pieces which were downloaded 2,935 times. The pieces delved into issues, such as forced disappearances at the border,⁶⁰ unaccompanied migrant children,⁶¹ migrant women, and the intersectionality of vulnerabilities⁶² and discrimination towards migrants during the pandemic.⁶³

FLIP also provided legal and migration-related advice to four Venezuelan journalists in exile and one Colombian journalist covering migration issues, two of whom have requested refugee status after fleeing persecution in Venezuela. The Colombian journalist who is conducting an investigative journalism piece regarding the murder of a migrant trans woman in Medellín requested and was denied information from the Prosecutor's Office regarding the investigation process. FLIP is providing support to appeal this decision.

Objective 3: Respond to human rights violations

During FY21, the Activity supported the GOC and local CSOs' capacity to increase access to quality justice services for migrant survivors of human rights violations. This included improving institutional capacities and coordination among local justice sector actors in response to human rights violations; improving documentation of patterns of human rights violations against migrants, with a special focus on women, children, youth, and LGBTI persons; promoting strategic litigation, legal actions and remedies at the national and international levels; and providing recognition for the efforts made by leaders and advocates to uphold migrants' rights.

In FY21 CCD trained 726 public officials, including 184 from the justice sector,⁶⁴ to better understand and respond to GBV and prioritized human rights violations in the context of

⁵⁸ See: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wPwhZf-tZCs>

⁵⁹ See: <https://flip.org.co/index.php/es/publicaciones/manuales/>

⁶⁰ See: <https://ligacontraelsilencio.com/2021/09/30/impunidad-y-silencio-rodean-las-desapariciones-en-la-frontera/>

⁶¹ See: <https://ligacontraelsilencio.com/2021/08/26/menores-no-acompanados-las-victimas-invisibles-del-exodo-venezolano/>

⁶² See: <https://ligacontraelsilencio.com/2021/07/08/mujeres-y-migrantes-femicidios-venezolanas-colombia/>

⁶³ See: <https://ligacontraelsilencio.com/2020/11/12/migracion-colombia-margino-a-los-extranjeros-durante-la-cuarentena/>

⁶⁴ Namely Personeros, Family Commissioners, local Prosecutors, Public Defenders, and staff of the Institute of Legal Medicine, trained through local partners Fundación Dignitas (17 officers), and FENALPER (163 officers).

migration, which includes managing biases, discrimination, xenophobia, barriers, and bottlenecks. As part of these efforts, CCD provided technical assistance to the Government of Norte de Santander and the Cartagena C-TIP Committee, training 119 public officials in charge of responding to TIP cases in both regions. Furthermore, as part of the technical assistance provided to the Intersectoral Commission for the Prevention of Recruitment of Children and Adolescents (CIPRUNNA), CCD consultants led four workshops for 100 justice sector officials responding to cases of forced recruitment of migrant children and youth in La Guajira and Norte de Santander.⁶⁵

As discussed in detail in Objective 1, during FY21, the Activity improved coordination for response to TIP cases involving migrant victims, including investigation and prosecution actions with the Attorney General's Office (AGO) and strengthening the MOI's C-TIP Group. In FY21 CCD began to strengthen the AGO's capacity to investigate and prosecute organized criminal networks involved in transnational TIP cases of Venezuelan migrants. At the end of FY21 Q4, following a series of technical meetings with the Organized Crime Delegate and the Human Rights Unit, CCD began working with public officials assigned to these units to improve the focus of investigations and cases related to transnational TIP in scenarios of mixed migratory flows, including coordination with local C-TIP Committees. These activities will go through FY22 Q2.



Image 9. Launching event to support Bogota's Casas de Justicia on August 17

In Bogotá, the Activity provided technical assistance to the Secretary of Security's Access to Justice Directorate to strengthen the District's Casas de Justicia's capacity to provide justice services for migrant victims in target localities, such as Ciudad Bolívar, Mártires and Usaquén, as shown in Image 9. Considering the importance of the Casas de Justicia in the city's local justice system, the Activity supported the design of an access to justice protocol for migrants (see

Annex 9), which provides guidelines for institutions that provide services there.⁶⁶ To improve response to GBV and sexual exploitation cases, with a special focus on migrant women and young girls, CCD also supported the Access to Justice Directorate to conduct a baseline to identify violence associated with paid sexual activities in Bogotá. In turn, the results will be used to improve services and response within the Casas de Justicia (Annex 10).

In the FY21 AIP, CCD recognized the lack of documentation of human rights violations against migrants as a significant cause for concern and one of the main obstacles in asserting the gravity of the situation for migrants. Based on this insight, throughout the year, CCD

⁶⁵ Norte de Santander virtual workshop (August 10-11 with 84 officials) in person workshop (August 24-25 with 39 officials); La Guajira virtual workshop (August 17-18 with 58 officials), in person workshop (August 30-31 with 36 officials).

⁶⁶ Including the ICBF, Family Commissions, Personerías, local Prosecutors, Peace Judges, National Registrar's Office, the Institute of Legal and Forensic Medicine, Public Defender's Office, Police Inspections, and Labor Inspectors.

supported one institutional and two civil society observatories to assess and monitor risks, vulnerabilities and degrees of victimization in priority departments and municipalities, with a special focus on vulnerable survivors, such as women, children, youth, and LGBTI persons. First, CCD provided technical assistance to CPEM's Colombian Women's Observatory to incorporate indicators of violence against women migrants and assess their levels of vulnerability and victimization. Based on information collected, the Activity supported the publication of the observatory's report titled "Violence against migrant women in Colombia: a border to overcome,"⁶⁷ which identifies and characterizes violence against migrant women and young girls, including xenophobia and sexism, as well as practices that contribute to inequality.

Through grantee CODHES, two special reports were published, documenting the risks faced by migrants and existing patterns of serious human rights violations against the Venezuelan migrant population in Colombia between 2015 and 2021⁶⁸ (see Annex 11). Based on data collected in the latest report, including official figures from the National Police and the AGO, the analysis found that the situation of risk and violations suffered by the Venezuelan refugee and migrant population in Colombia falls within the category of serious human rights violations perpetrated throughout the country. This information was widely disseminated in three intersectoral dialogue spaces held in Bogotá (June 23), Medellín (June 29), and the Caribbean Region (July 13), as well as one national virtual forum (August 25). To complement these findings, CODHES also launched an online course on self-protection for Venezuelan populations in Colombia that offers practical tools to identify migrants' risks in their transit route or during their stay in the country.⁶⁹ This is especially important, as several human rights organizations have identified how Venezuelans' lack of knowledge regarding the violence and deteriorating security in some regions in Colombia, such as the Catatumbo region, can make them vulnerable to criminal networks or face unnecessary risks.

By the end of FY21, Universidad de Los Andes' Center for Migration Studies finalized its systematization of over 52 judicial decisions and precedents on human rights violations in the context of migration at the local, national, and international levels. This one-of-a-kind collection of judicial decisions and precedents, including 22 Inter-American System of Human Rights decisions, 25 Constitutional Court decisions, and seven local courts and tribunals decisions, will provide a wealth of case law information for CSOs and attorneys involved in strategic litigation and legal representation of migrant victims.

According to the preliminary results of the analysis of the decisions, the important set of rulings of the Colombian Constitutional Court on the right to health of Venezuelan migrants and refugees and their reiteration through tutela stands out. Additionally, the analysis highlights that almost all the decisions on violations of the right to due process that are

⁶⁷ Colombian Women's Observatory (September 2021) "Violence against migrant women in Colombia: a border to overcome". Available at: https://observatoriomujeres.gov.co/archivos/publicaciones/Publicacion_187.pdf.

⁶⁸ CODHES (June 2021) "The Human rights situation of the Venezuelan refugee and migrant population in Colombia". Available at: https://codhes.files.wordpress.com/2021/06/20210622_-bci_96_fnl-1.pdf.

⁶⁹ The online course is free and can be accessed through this link: <https://autoproteccion-poblacion-venezolana.teachable.com/>.

reviewed recognize the violation of this right and ratify its guarantees in favor of migrants and refugees. The judicial review will be published in a Migration Judicial Log, and all information will be disseminated through a public event that will take place in November 2021.

Throughout FY21, CCD worked to increase access to quality justice services for victims of human rights violations, with a special focus on the LGBTI migrant population. Coupled with legal orientation activities described under Objective 1, the Activity supported a Strategic Litigation Mentoring Program with partner Race and Equality to provide two local CSOs, Fundación Grupo de Acción y Apoyo a Personas Trans (GAAT) and Caribe Afirmativo, the legal understanding and tools to identify, document, monitor, and report human rights violations using national and international protection mechanisms.⁷⁰ With a significant contribution to improve the understanding of patterns of violence against the migrant LGBTI population and the regional impacts, Caribe Afirmativo documented 140 cases of human rights violations perpetrated against LGBTI migrants in Cartagena, Barranquilla and Medellín (36 cases against trans women, 17 against lesbian and bisexual women, 12 against gay and bisexual men, 14 against sex workers, 17 against persons with chronic diseases, and 27 against Colombians from host communities).

Additionally, during this process, Race and Equity's legal team carried out an assessment on unsatisfied legal needs and a diagnosis of institutional confidence levels⁷¹ to gather data on the lack of differential approaches to care for the LGBTI migrant population (see Annex 12). With these insights, the organization's legal team held a co-creation workshop with CSOs and FENALPER to promote legal strategies and partnerships to address LGBTI migrants' vulnerabilities and respond to cases with a gender approach, including exploring a potential joint action to request a thematic hearing before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) to address these issues.⁷² In addition, Race and Equality developed a pedagogical booklet for CSOs, titled "International strategic litigation for the defense of the human rights of the migrant and refugee population of Venezuela", and one for institutions and public officials titled, "Defense of the human rights of the LGBTI migrant population and refugee from Venezuela".

⁷⁰ The mentoring program carried out 13 sessions with 14 participants of which 64.3% were women and 35.7% were men. Also, 71.4% identified themselves as LGBTI, 7% as Afro descendant and 7% reported a disability.

⁷¹ Throughout the mentoring program, sixteen petition rights and eight tutela claims were filed to local courts to document the response and attention strategies of eight public entities (Migración Colombia, Foreign Ministry, National Police, AGO, Office of the Ombudsman, *Personerías* and Mayors of targeted regions) regarding attention routes for LGBTI migrants from Venezuela in Bogotá, Barranquilla, and Maicao/Riohacha.

⁷² Fourteen persons from Bogotá, Barranquilla, Bello, Bucaramanga, Cartagena, Cali, Tunja attended the event facilitated by Race and Equality.

To complement the legal orientation provided by FENALPER through the four local Personerías described in Objective 1, during FY21 Q4, CCD also contributed to strengthen their capacity to represent victims of human rights violations using strategic litigation mechanisms, including legal actions and claims before the Constitutional Court. To this end, the Activity supported two case-based workshops/legal clinics with 22 officials from Personerías in Medellín, Cartagena, Cali, Bucaramanga, Valledupar, Quibdó and Santa Marta to provide them tools for strategic litigation and protection of migrants' rights. With a deeper understanding of the gaps in legal representation and orientation resulting from the Legal and Policy Analysis.

During FY21 Q4, CCD also took the first steps towards the creation of a strategic litigation network with local CSOs and legal clinics to improve their case management capacity to respond to complex cases involving human rights violations against migrants. To assess the network's feasibility, exploratory meetings were held with the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) which shared its intention to follow a similar path, and six universities in all three CCD corridors, namely Universidad ICESI (Cali), Universidad Autónoma de Bucaramanga – UNAB (Bucaramanga), Universidad de Nariño (Pasto), Universidad del Norte (Barranquilla), and Universidad de Los Andes (Bogotá). The assessment results will be available in FY22 Q1.



Image 10. "Caminando hacia la Justicia" award ceremony on September 9, 2021.

Finally, to commemorate the national Human Rights Day, the Activity hosted the first "*Caminando hacia la Justicia*" awards aimed at providing public recognition for the relentless work of community leaders, human rights defenders, CSOs, journalists, and justice sector officers to guarantee access to justice for migrant populations in Colombia (Image 10). In partnership with Race and Equality, the Universidad de los Andes' Center for Migration Studies, and the Liga Contra el Silencio, CCD recognized eight initiatives⁷³ in categories, such as best community leaders, institutional initiatives, judicial decision, journalism piece, and academic publication. As discussed in the Communications Section, the winners will continue to be portrayed in consortium partners' social media and their initiatives referenced for support by donors and local stakeholders.

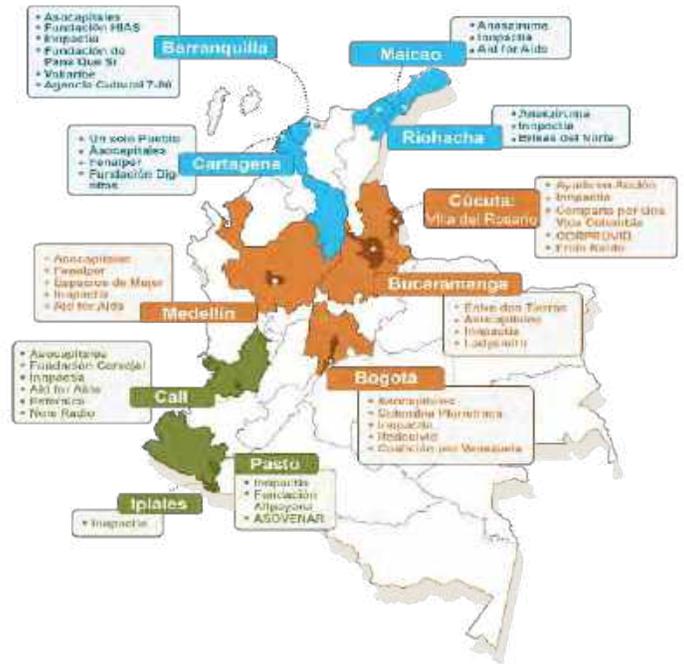
Objective 4: Respond rapidly to changing circumstances and needs in the context of mixed migration flows and unexpected shocks, such as COVID-19

In FY21, the RRF supported 27 CSOs through 28 initiatives aimed at strengthening local prevention, protection, and response strategies to address human rights violations against migrants. The total amount committed during the fiscal year was USD \$730,192

⁷³ For information on award winners, visit: <https://pactcolombia.org/ocho-lideres-e-iniciativas-fueron-galardonadas-en-los-premios-caminando-hacia-la-justicia/>

In FY21, RRF-activities served more than 5,398 migrants and host communities in all 11 priority municipalities (Figure 4). Of these beneficiaries, 85% were women, 25%, 12% were children and adolescents, 6% identify themselves as LGBTI persons, 7% as member communities and 2% reported having a disability.

What began as a tool to rapidly deploy resources in priority regions amidst massive shutdowns due to the COVID-19 pandemic, throughout FY21, the RRF evolved and adapted to context shifts, harnessing opportunities in all priority municipalities, creating synergies, and enhancing local systems. The following are the five most significant RRF achievements during FY21:



1. Fostering access to rights most Figure 4. RRF partners in priority municipalities.



Figure 5. Number of participants in RRF selected activities

affected by the pandemic: The RRF began operating in August 2020, amidst restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. During this period, care routes and services available to the migrant population were curtailed, disproportionately affecting

women, children and adolescents who had an irregular status. Through local partners, CCD facilitated these population groups' access to comprehensive services, and protecting their rights. Figure 5 shows the main services provided, such as legal orientation, human rights training and GBV prevention.

2. Understanding local migration dynamics to tailor interventions: The analytical frameworks provided valuable insights into the migrants' situation in priority municipalities by identifying the main human rights violations, relevant actors, and existing strategies to help ground the Activity's FY21 priorities. As grants advanced, RRF partners provided additional inputs regarding local realities, shedding light on trends, vulnerabilities and consequences of human rights violations that targeted migrant communities, such as TIP and survival sex. For example, organizations such as Asocapitales provided information on institutional response capacities in six priority municipalities; Corporación Espacios de Mujer increased TIP visibility, and Fundación

AID for Aids' profiling mechanism provided a deeper understanding of the risks involved in survival sex activities carried out by migrants in Maicao, Cali and Medellin.

3. Promoting TPS implementation through RRF initiatives: Upon the TPS roll-out, CCD worked hand in hand with RRF partners and local institutions to support Migración Colombia's effort to inform about the process and facilitate access to the RUMV online platform. To date, RRF partners such as FENALPER, Fundación Anasziruma, Fundación de Pana que Si, Fundación AID for Aids and Minuto de Dios have supported 477 migrants' pre-registration process, while in the latter part of FY21, organizations such as Vokaribe and Colombia Check carried out fact-checking exercises, debunking false information and providing carefully curated accurate information on TPS procedures through community radio stations and community leaders.
4. Facilitating coordination among local partners and stakeholders: The RRF also became a platform to encourage local stakeholders to partner with GOC institutions, international organizations and other CSOs working on the social inclusion of migrants. As a result, the RRF leveraged the scope of its interventions through multiple-actor coordination strategies, thus promoting the creation of networks that promote sustainability of supported initiatives beyond CCD's life span. The following are some examples:
 - **Improved working relationships with institutions, GIFMM and other CSOs.** The *jornadas de atención* provided opportunities for a myriad of local stakeholders to present a wide portfolio of services to migrants and host communities, serving more than 1,350 persons with access to health, legal orientation, GBV prevention and TPS access.
 - **Training and exchange of best practices** to prevent and/or respond to human rights violations. For example, Corporación Espacios de Mujer (CEM) led a TIP-prevention training for RRF partners, and Fundación Dignitas developed a training module on GBV prevention, which is accessible to institutional and civil society audiences in Cartagena.
 - **Coordination with other USAID Activities.** Through the RRF initiatives, CCD coordinated with the USAID/ Regional Governance Activity (RGA), Comunidades Saludables and the Community Stabilization Activity (CSA) to foster information exchanges, collaboration on capacity development processes and joint actions, such as guaranteeing access to health for migrant communities. This enabled CCD to provide more comprehensive interventions, leveraging the strengths of each USAID Activity and avoiding duplication of efforts.
5. Strengthening of CSOs and grassroots organizations. As discussed in detail in the Capacity Development section, most grassroots organizations that work for the social inclusion of migrants lack the technical and financial expertise to access

Figure 6. Results of small RRF initiatives

stable and predictable financing sources. To overcome these barriers, CCD carried out a capacity development process to help these organizations improve their resource mobilization and project implementation capacities. In FY21, the RRF financed eight initiatives with up to USD \$6,000 each, through which they supported children, women, and social leaders, among others (see Figure 6).



Following FY21 achievements, RRF actions throughout FY22 will continue promoting networks among local partners to strengthen prevention, protection, and response systems, as well as fostering coordination with other USAID/Colombia VRIO programs.

Gender and Social Inclusion

Throughout FY21, CCD successfully integrated its cross-cutting gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) strategy across the Activity’s main objectives, which incorporated a Do No Harm as well as a differential and migratory approach into prevention, attention, and response routes that address violations of vulnerable populations including minors, LGBTI persons, at-risk women and survivors of GBV. The strategy includes research, direct services, institutional strengthening, civil society capacity development and community integration. During FY21, the Activity reached 3,725 women through initiatives that include documentation of GBV against migrant women, direct services for LGBTI persons, psychosocial support, care for pregnant and breastfeeding women, and capacity building workshops for CSOs, trainings for public officials, and GBV prevention campaigns.

One major result in terms of documentation of violence against migrant women stemmed from CCD’s partnership with the Colombian Women's Observatory, which published the first of a series of four bulletins that present this previously unavailable information that will inform the GOC, GIFMM partners, and CSOs in their program design to improve living conditions of migrant women in Colombia (see Figure 7 and Annex 13).

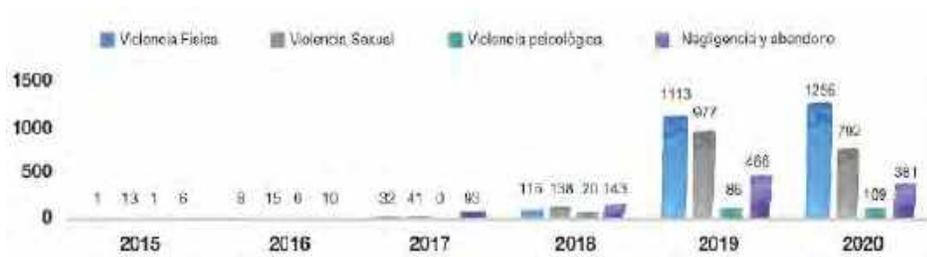


Figure 7. Types of violence against migrant women included in the Colombian Women’s Observatory bulletin

Through grantee Ladysmith, CCD also supported the digital WhatsApp platform “Cosas de Mujeres” to report abuse, receive guidance on care routes and offer other resources for

women in Bucaramanga and its metropolitan area. As of FY21 Q4, the platform had received over 1,305 messages, through which the team identified 72 cases of violence, including physical (9%), sexual (1%), psychological (14%), economic (18%) and generalized (58%) violence, as well as cases of forced disappearance and xenophobia.⁷⁴ Ladysmith produced a Gender Data Brief for dissemination in FY22 Q1 to motivate action by local authorities and CSOs (see Annex 14). To complement both efforts, CCD's GESI Advisor provided technical assistance to CPEM's initiative of creating a Network of Gender Observatories throughout the country to improve documentation. This activity will continue into FY22 to ensure availability of periodic quality information to monitor GBV.

In FY21, the Activity also provided direct services to promote the rights of LGBTI migrants and offered counseling and psychological care to pregnant and breastfeeding migrant women. Services included accompaniment for regularization, basic health service provision, and support for cases of violence against LGBTI migrants.



Image 71. Workshop with trans women on basic rights identification in Cartagena

Through these initiatives, CCD was also able to guide women, LGBTI migrants living with HIV and migrant sex workers, on accessing medical care, case management, and advocacy tools. Based on these results, the Activity and its partners have identified patterns of violence in migratory transit and obstacles for social integration of Venezuelan LGBTI migrants. These findings will be discussed in FY22 with CCD's local government partners and CSOs to improve their Throughout the reporting period, the Activity also worked closely with CPEM and grantee Dignitas Foundation to provide legal and psychological guidance to 162 migrant GBV survivors through CPEM's Casas de la Mujer Empoderada in Riohacha, Santa Marta, Cúcuta, Bucaramanga, Bogotá and Pasto. Similarly, Dignitas Foundation reached 135 women from the El Pozón neighborhood in Cartagena, allowing them to recognize the different types of violence, as well as self-protection mechanisms. Through grantee Fundación De Pana Que Sí, CCD provided comprehensive services to 161 pregnant women that included support for TPS registry, access to health and prenatal checkups, as well as know-your-rights-based workshops.

During FY21, the Activity also provided technical support to women-led CSOs, with the support of grantee Fundación Ayuda en Acción, which trained 205 women in the La Fortaleza neighborhood in Cúcuta through capacity development workshops on GBV prevention protocols. Participating women's organizations developed an advocacy agenda and action plan that were presented to the local administration, aimed at improving access to basic services for migrant women.

⁷⁴ Women's access to economic income and sexual and reproductive health care are important issues that need to be addressed. (31%) of all people who interacted with the platform requested socio-economic support (access to housing, food, job opportunities and cash transfers), while (39%) of people requested sexual and reproductive health care, including family planning, gynecological care, screening for sexually transmitted diseases and pre- natal care.

The Activity also collaborated with various institutions and organizations, including the CPEM, Fundación Dignitas, Line 155, and the ICBF to strengthen the capacity of institutions to identify and respond to human rights violations against the migrant population.



In terms of institutional response, CCD also worked with CPEM's 155 hotline to train public officials on migrants' rights and access routes, institutional responsibilities, and TIP

prevention, which enabled first respondents to provide comprehensive and timely referrals, address the needs of migrant women and activate the different attention options. Participants included 177 GBV first responders, including 98 public officials from municipal women's secretariats and number officers from family police stations who play a strategic role in the prevention of municipal domestic violence. The Activity also trained 35 public officials through grantee Fundación Dignitas's Orientation Center for Migrant Women Victims of GBV to improve their response capacity in the city of Cartagena. **Image 82. GBV Prevention workshop Cartagena - Dignitas**

To best respond to human rights violations against children and adolescents, the Activity advanced with the ICBF in the implementation of a strategy for the stabilization and integration of migrant minors, including girls, adolescents, and their families. In FY21 Q4, CCD hired expert consultants who will identify attention routes for unaccompanied and separated minors, design campaigns to prevent sexual exploitation and provide technical assistance to public servants who serve as first responders to cases of human rights violations. The Activity plans to continue and expand on its support to the ICBF in FY22.

As part of CCD's GESI strategy, the Activity incorporated opportunities to promote advocacy and community integration throughout its portfolio. Grantee Minuto de Dios supported the pre-registration process for the regularization of 203 migrants. Additionally, a train-the-trainers strategy known as *Dinamizadores de Derechos*,⁷⁵ was carried out to prepare them to carry messages and replicate rights-based training within their communities. Noteworthy were the results in Maicao, where the Venezuelan Wayuu population lacks access to information, and 41 families were supported to access their regularization process. The GESI Advisor also provided technical assistance in the design of a GBV campaign for dialogue called *YoSoyElla*,⁷⁶ which reached 825 individuals. Through the campaign, CCD promoted dialogue and advocacy between the migrant populations and local institutions, while consolidating protection spaces for psycho-emotional recovery that reinforce migrant women's knowledge of their rights and of GBV care routes.

⁷⁵ Participants are trained in a social inclusion strategy and then replicate the process with new migrants as they arrive in host territories.

⁷⁶ See: <https://concejocucuta.gov.co/miembros-del-concejo-cucuta-2020-2023/>

Capacity Development

Throughout FY21, CCD designed and implemented a capacity development (CD) strategy to catalyze medium and long-term sustainable processes and results by assessing, evaluating, and formulating tailored action plans for strengthening CSOs and institutions. Furthermore, by enhancing the organizational and technical capacities of CSOs and grassroots organizations, as well as fostering agency through advocacy processes, in FY21 CCD contributed to improve their capacity to more effectively respond to local migration phenomena. Furthermore, the Capacity Development Specialist supported technical leads to assess institutional capacities of local GOC entities to effectively provide service delivery and guarantee the rights of Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees, and host communities. Throughout the year, the CD strategy remained a living document, allowing for adaptation to local contexts and emerging needs from the mixed migration flows.

Civil society organizations

Some of CCD's most significant results in FY21 were achieved through its flagship initiative *Funds + capabilities* implemented through partner Innpectia. As described in detail in the FY21 Q3 report, 21 organizations received technical assistance in project design, resource management and innovation. From this initial list, nine organizations were selected for continued capacity development sessions as well as support on tax compliance, human resources, monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL), GESI and communications strategies. They also benefited from 21 hours of individual mentoring available per organization upon request for addressing uncertainties on the implementation processes and receiving further guidance tailored to each organization's needs.

Despite the small budget available for each organization, eight through the RRF and one with FH direct support, as of the writing of this report, *Funds + capabilities* had supported 482 migrants and members of receptor communities. Furthermore, through innovative yet accessible activities, recipients of these grants increased awareness among their communities on the prevention of human rights violations, such as TIP, GBV and forced recruitment. Four organizations in Cali, Villa del Rosario, Soacha and Barranquilla worked with 169 children and adolescents, and two organizations in Pasto and Riohacha promoted community leadership. Other initiatives used art (e.g., puppets, dance, singing) and educational methodologies with children, adolescents and adults for the prevention of human rights violations, management of migration grief, promoting social integration and addressing xenophobia.

| Score | No. of organizations |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Low</i> | 1 |
| <i>Acceptable</i> | 6 |



Image 13. ITOCA workshop with the Venezuelan volunteer corporation in Medellín

Furthermore, throughout the year, CCD assessed eleven organizations across four dimensions through the Organizational Performance Index (OPI) and the Integrated Technical and Organizational Capacity Assessment (ITOCA) to design tailored strengthening action plans grounded on the needs of each organization. Preliminary results from OPI workshops carried out with USAID’s MEL Activity are depicted in Table 4, all of which will be verified during FY22 Q1.

Outs Table 9 – OPI Preliminary Results

Based on these results, the Activity designed the first three action plans with the organizations that advanced more in the process, which include areas of improvement, such as the development of MEL plans, resource mobilization strategies, and improved database use, among others. In conjunction with the organizations, CCD selected from and adapted a pre-set portfolio of actions to improve dimensions that required strengthening, allowing them to set the implementation priority in accordance with their needs. For example, based on preliminary OPI results for Fundación Comparte por una Vida (CPUV), which places it in the *outstanding* range, CCD envisions that the strengthening plan will focus on supporting the development of the organization’s strategic plan and resource mobilization strategy.

In contrast to CPUV, Fundación de Pana que Sí ranked at the basic level, with one of the main areas requiring strengthening being in the domain of *relevance*, which comprises the involvement of a CSO’s target population in organizational processes. To help the CSO strengthen in this area, CCD supported the development of an action plan which included community participation in the formulation of activities to be carried out by the organization, helping develop two collaborative planning workshops in August with 20 women and 20 adolescents to better understand the needs of migrant populations by age group and sex and refine services provided by Fundación de Pana que Sí. The workshops also showed that women are generally unaware of their rights, that there is a rise in GBV and that protective environments for their children are lacking, which place these populations at risk. As for adolescents, they reported an increase in xenophobia by institutions and in their communities, as well as high degrees of violence against adolescent migrants, especially those with an irregular status. This information was crucial to design Fundación de Pana que Sí’s action plan which will adjust activities to address these issues.



Image 94. Planning workshop with Fundación de Pana que Sí participants in Barranquilla

One of the pillars of CCD’s CD strategy is improving stakeholders’ technical knowledge on prevention, protection and response to human rights violations through knowledge exchanges. To this end, CCD hosted a panel discussion with 73 participants (45% from CSOs, 3% from academia, 19% from international cooperation agencies and 4% from the GOC) on C-TIP, with a focus on children and adolescents in the migration context. Experts from

organizations, such as Corporación Espacios de Mujer and Fundación Renacer, as well as the IGO, the MOI and the AGO led different portions of the discussion. Additionally, in coordination with the Escuela Superior de Administración Pública (ESAP) and USAID’s Human Rights Activity (HRA), CCD launched a virtual diploma course on human rights and migration, with 1,479 persons enrolled (76% from CSOs and 23% from GOC). The diploma course will run through FY22 Q1 and will train public officials and CSO representatives on policies and tools for effective and timely response to human rights violations against Venezuelan migrants, as well as to help minimize risks, ensure minimum living conditions and design and implement comprehensive public policies on migration aimed at improving local and regional governance.

Institutions

During FY21, CCD also facilitated three co-creation workshops with the Governor’s Offices of Norte de Santander, Santander and Valle del Cauca, drawing on a CCD-designed methodology that includes four dimensions depicted in Figure 8. Through these co-creation spaces, CCD identified institutional needs and capacities and jointly designed work plans aimed at improving institutional capacity to prevent, protect and respond to human rights violations against migrants. The action plans developed with the Governor’s Offices of Norte de Santander and Santander have been described in depth in



Image 15. Co-creation workshop with the Governor’s Office of Valle del Cauca

previous reports. Additionally, in FY21 Q4, CCD staff met with 19 members of the Governor’s Office of Valle del Cauca (Image 15) and designed an action plan to strengthen the Departmental Migration Working Group, which is the main coordination mechanisms for response. This co-creation workshop falls in line with CCDs agreement to technically assist the Migration Council and Governor’s Office of Valle del Cauca and strengthen capabilities for the attention of migrant population and Colombian returnees, as well as for the prevention of human trafficking, forced recruitment of minors, and GBV.

These efforts will be evaluated periodically to assess advances, and as described in the FY22 AIP, efforts will be coordinated with other USAID/Colombia implementing partners to ensure increased technical capacity.

Communications and Outreach

Throughout FY21, CCD made advances in all three of the Communications and Outreach Plan (C&OP) dimensions, thus positioning the Activity in priority regions as a reference for prevention, protection, and response to human rights violations against Venezuelan migrants and Colombian returnees. During the reporting period, CCD successfully



Figure 8. Institutional Assessment Dimensions

influenced the public agenda to incorporate a migration and human rights focus into relevant public policies, as well as created innovative content for diverse audiences and disseminated them through the most effective channels identified in the IEA and other analytical frameworks. CCD also contributed to strengthening vulnerable communities' capacities to independently create and disseminate content that gives visibility to locally owned initiatives and their most pressing needs.

Dimension 1 - Identity and Outreach

In FY21, the Activity consolidated its technical portfolio⁷⁷ and set clear standards for implementing partners and allies to accurately follow the Branding Strategy and Marking Plan (BS&MP). CCD was successful in achieving coherence in messaging and ownership of the Activity's focus areas among different stakeholders, while increasing outreach capacity despite the rapidly changing migration context. As a result, the Activity gained recognition among international cooperation stakeholders, GOC institutions and CSOs.

In FY21, initiatives developed by CCD and its implementing partners gained national-level exposure through dissemination of information about the Activity's initiatives through local and mass media, as well as in social media networks, mainly through USAID's accounts. Activities that received the most exposure included:

- 1) The *jornada de atención* in Cali on September 25 with participation from 262 migrants. CCD promoted nine publications in local TV, radio, printed and virtual media, reaching 1,196,000 persons and 9,500 views in social media networks.
- 2) The announcement of the Activity's partnership with Bogotá's Secretary of Security and Access to Justice Directorate, which had 4,384 views in social media networks, and coverage by Suba's locality community radio station.

Other initiatives also had significant traction in social media, such as partner ColombiaCheck's series of over 20 messages per month since the beginning of Q4, providing migrants with guidance on topics, such as the RUMV registration procedures, each of which had an average 4,000 views. Commemorations of special dates also yielded significant media exposure. For example, during World Refugee Day (June 20), CCD facilitated coverage in six media outlets in Colombia's Caribbean region and promoted posts on social media with more than 3,500 views, showcasing six murals welcoming migrants in Spanish and Wayuunaiki that were produced jointly by CCD and grantee Anasziruma in La Guajira. Similarly, for International Day Against Trafficking in Persons (July 30), CCD supported 14 publications in the regional press, highlighting the risks faced by migrant women and children, reaching more than 1 million views in the press and 1,500 views in social media.

⁷⁷ See <https://linktr.ee/Conectando.Caminos>

Furthermore, throughout the year, the Activity created and disseminated content to mobilize the public agenda, including disseminating messages on migrants' rights, the risks and vulnerabilities and the barriers that they face to access justice, as well as highlighting strategies and efforts to address those issues. The *Caminando Hacia la Justicia awards*,⁷⁸ in partnership with Universidad de Los Andes, Race and Equality Institute and Liga Contra el Silencio, was one such initiative through which CCD highlighted efforts to promote access to justice for migrant populations. Stories, teasers and event coverage were published in more than 30 media outlets (TV, radio, press and digital media, with more than 7,000 views in social media). During FY21 Q4, CCD also launched its multimedia product "Mujeres caminando hacia la justicia,"⁷⁹ in partnership with Radio Nacional de Colombia, Proyecto Migración Venezuela, Estoy en la Frontera and the Norte de Santander community radio network (RADAR), which contains inspiring examples that demonstrate how access to justice is relevant and possible for migrants.



Image 16. Publication on the Caminando Hacia la Justicia



Image 17. What it mean to be a migrant woman. Multimedia strategy

CCD also focused on increasing awareness of the human rights violations being committed against migrants through the publication and dissemination of key resources developed by the Activity, including one bulletin on violence against migrant women with CPEM,⁸⁰ a multimedia strategy titled "What does it mean to be a migrant woman?" (see Image 17) produced jointly with grantees HIAS, Ayuda en Acción, LadySmith and Dignitas,⁸¹ and the bulletin on the human rights situation of migrant populations produced by

grantee CODHES⁸² and covered in 41 media outlets, which provides previously unavailable and comparative data on the types and intensity of these violations across the country.

CCD also supported efforts to share information on the TPS registry, including a webinar held on July 13 that convened key actors in Cali to discuss advances and challenges in TPS implementation. The webinar, co-led by CCD, Proyecto Migración Venezuela and the Pastoral Migrante, sought to highlight the TPS mechanism at a time when it was overshadowed by violent protests. This event also helped consolidate CCD's collaboration with USAID/Colombia-supported portals, "Estoy en la Frontera," and "Proyecto Migración

⁷⁸ See <https://pactcolombia.org/ocho-lideres-e-iniciativas-fueron-galardonadas-en-los-premios-caminando-hacia-la-justicia/>

⁷⁹ See: <https://www.conectandocaminosporlosderechos.com/>

⁸⁰ See: https://observatoriomujeres.gov.co/archivos/publicaciones/Publicacion_187.pdf

⁸¹ See: <https://www.conectandocaminosporlosderechos.com/about-3>

⁸² See: https://codhes.files.wordpress.com/2021/06/20210622_-bci_96_fnl-1.pdf

Venezuela,” through which CCD published five articles during the year, highlighting migrants’ barriers to access justice, as well as the right to health and regularization processes.⁸³

In response to the challenge identified in the C&OP of generating relevant content for migrants, CCD designed and disseminated seven educational campaigns with grantees on violence prevention, social integration and access to services for migrant populations. These included: 1) GBV prevention campaign developed with HIAS; 2) concepts and attention routes for TIP prevention designed with grantee Espacios de Mujer; 3) campaign #YoSoyElla, with grantee Ayuda en Acción,⁸⁴ which reached over 270 women; 4) the regularization manual titled "El Vuelo del Turpial" with grantee Caribe Afirmativo for TPS access of LGBTI persons; and 5) the campaign titled "Una Huella para Siempre" that provided positive parenting guidelines for migrants with grantee Fundación Carvajal through radio and social networks,⁸⁵ which reached more than 30 thousand views.

Dimension 2 - Communication from and between actors

CCD grantees Vokaribe Radio and RadioNois made significant advances during FY21 through radio-based projects aimed at fostering social inclusion of migrants and promoting community cohesion. Drawing on community-based channels to inform migrants, Vokaribe implemented its initiative “AllAca – Communications without borders” to promote social dialogue, build trust, and promote new narratives aimed at fostering cultural integration of Venezuelan migrants in the localities of Las Malvinas and Villa Caracas in southern Barranquilla. The organization also developed media and information literacy capacities with members of the migrant community that in turn, and in line with IEA recommendations, will produce relevant content for their communities. Through three radio production and three information literacy workshops, Vokaribe trained 34 migrants, and broadcasted a live radio show focusing on the TPS.⁸⁶

To support self-organization processes led by local community radios and online radio stations and strengthen alternative radio outlets to verify information and raise awareness on xenophobia against migrants, in FY21 Q4, Nois Radio began implementing activities in Cali’s metropolitan area. During the last quarter, Nois Radio carried out two live radio sessions in CCD-supported *jornadas de atención* in Cali, reaching a live audience of over 500 migrants and host community members seeking legal and health services.

As part of the CD strategy, CCD also contributed to strengthen CSOs and grassroots organizations in communications and advocacy capacities. These included four training sessions with six organizations on the design of communications plans, creation of portfolios and dissemination of content through the most effective channels. Furthermore,

⁸³ See: <https://migravenezuela.com/web/articulo/el-habitante-de-calle-que-le-gano-una-tutela-al-departamento-de-antioquia/2675>

⁸⁴ See: <https://www.conectandocaminosporlosderechos.com/about-3-2>

⁸⁵ See: <https://pactcolombia.org/pautas-de-crianza-para-padres-y-madres-migrantes-y-receptores/>

⁸⁶ See: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ynmcqhIM1Pbhpeb-gi_NON2Si871_jXY/view

CCD's Communications Officer provided technical assistance to 20 local partners to develop communications initiatives and provided training for spokespersons of three local partners to engage with media outlets. With these communication tools, local organizations will be able to increase their outreach and communications management, generating positive impacts for the social inclusion of migrants.

To address xenophobia CCD developed two campaigns specifically aimed at positively influencing the perceptions and behaviors of host communities related to migrants' rights. The first campaign, "Por la construcción de un sueño," was carried out between January and May 2021 with grantee Anasziruma in La Guajira, which trained 122 young people from Riohacha and Maicao on coexistence skills and created new social integration narratives through art and culture. This campaign impacted six neighborhoods in these two municipalities, fostering welcoming behaviors in host communities.

The second campaign began in FY21Q4 with partner El Derecho a No Obedecer in the municipalities of Riohacha, Bogotá, Cali, and Cúcuta. It included five community group discussions with social leaders and citizens about the community challenges regarding migration, and two artistic gatherings in Cúcuta and Cali. Both initiatives helped communities see social integration from different perspectives by emphasizing common ties and human struggles, while creating spaces for social integration.



Image 17. El Derecho a No Obedecer community group discussions.

Finally, CCD was involved in national campaigns that promote social and community integration between migrant and host communities in coordination with other USAID Activities, Gerencia de Fronteras, and other international cooperation agencies through the GIFMM. Noteworthy is the MOI's "Cero Complicidad Contra la Trata" campaign which is discussed in Objective 1 and for which CCD contributed messages geared towards migrants that were informed by workshops and focus groups, as well as IEA recommendations. The Activity also promoted Gerencia de Fronteras' communications initiative with social media publications, promoting awareness and acceptance of the LGBTI migrant population, as well as disseminating three video clips during Pride Day and contributing to a WhatsApp campaign during the same period, in partnership with grantee Fuvadis.

Dimension 3 - Knowledge Management

As described in previous reports, throughout FY21, CCD developed an informal knowledge management network with RRF implementing partners to facilitate an exchange of lessons learned and communications strategies. This "Synergy Communications" group brought together fourteen communications points of contact from civil society actors who participated in eight sessions throughout the year. Through this group, CCD also encouraged participants to share ideas on effectively transmitting information to migrant populations, creating awareness on social integration, and improving advocacy efforts with local authorities on migration issues. In turn, participating organizations improved their

messaging, focused their communication plans on using more effective strategies and found new partners to improve their outreach.

Finally, CCD's Communications Officer ensured that all information produced by the Activity is accessible for all consortium members, thus contributing to the One Team Approach. To do so, during FY21, CCD developed an intranet platform to store and share information generated by local partners and stakeholders in priority municipalities. The intranet has become a virtual interactive space where CCD members continuously share common resources, such as a calendar of events, reports and resources resulting from co-creation workshops, pause and reflect sessions and other activities.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

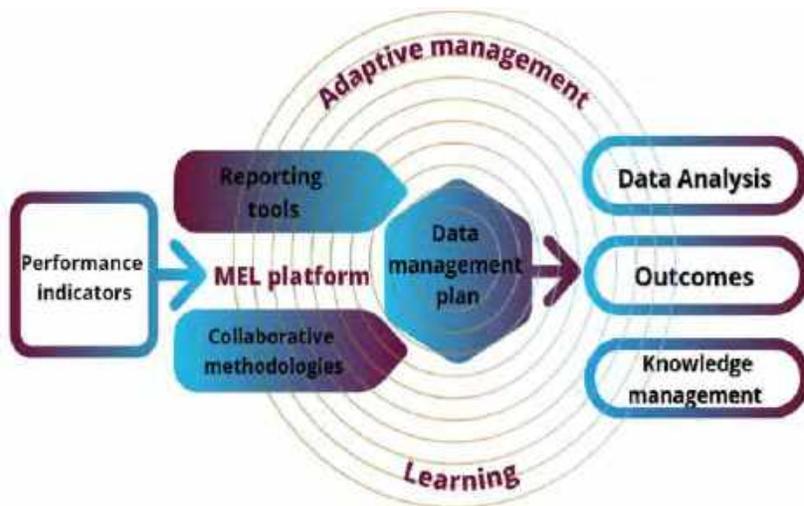
In response to CCD's approved Activity Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan (AMELP), during FY21 the Activity made strides to: 1) operationalize an integrated monitoring and reporting model; 2) consolidate data collection and analysis processes through innovative tools; 3) develop a collaborative learning agenda under an adaptive management approach; and 4) facilitate co-creation of strategic planning processes to define and prioritize actions, according to context needs, implementation capacities, and lessons learned (see Figure 9).



Figure 9. MEL objectives and specific results FY21

Monitoring and reporting model

The first achievement refers to the development of an integrated process to ensure reporting on performance indicators according to the Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) activities and objectives. To this end, the MEL team designed a data management plan that



integrates AMELP indicators with reporting and monitoring tools and methodologies under the scope of learning and adaptive management approaches, as depicted in Figure 10. This process was instrumental to improve data analysis, identification of strategic outcomes, and the development of knowledge products.

A notable insight gathered through the reporting model was from the Activity’s focus in FY21 on maximizing reach to communities to address their evolving needs in the context of COVID-19 and the country’s social unrest, which resulted in CCD significantly surpassing many of the targets set for FY21 (e.g., CCD- CC-003, CCD- Pr-1.2.1, CCD- Pr-4.1.1., among others). CCD began exploring options to revisit these targets in light of the Activity’s continued emphasis on direct service provision through local partners (see Annex 2).

During the year, CCD also finalized an internal platform designed to serve as the Activity’s primary data warehouse, facilitating data quality assessment procedures. By the end of FY21, CCD also had internal monitoring and reporting guidelines to promote a culture of learning and engage the CCD team in MEL processes.

Furthermore, the MEL team increased the monitoring and knowledge management capacities of CCD grantees by accompanying nearly 43 organizations to develop their respective MEL plans, while also developing and applying pre and post surveys to gauge workshop learning. The MEL team also assisted monitoring and reporting processes within government institutions, working with consultants who provided technical assistance to strengthen and improve legal frameworks and protocols.

Innovative data collection and analysis tools

Throughout the year, CCD focused heavily on two major products that are the backbone of the Activity’s reporting and measurement efforts: the Citizen Security and Social Integration Index (CSSII) and the baseline assessment, both of which entailed innovative mechanisms to enhance data collection and analysis and ensure planning and strategic decision-making.

The CSSII is fed through CCD-led documentation processes, internally produced data and analysis, and external primary and secondary sources, allowing for information triangulation beyond CCD’s intervention. The first CSSII measure will be carried out in FY22 Q1 using the baseline data against which increases or changes in citizen security in priority municipalities will be compared. A beta test was carried out, rating each CSSII dimensions as follows: community cohesion (75%), governance (80%) and social inclusion (51%) (Figure 11).



Figure 31. Dimensions of community cohesion and preliminary results

While finalizing the design of the CSSII, CCD shared the tool with several stakeholders, including USAID/Colombia’s Comunidades Resilientes Activity and the Department of State’s Population, Refugees and Migration Acogida project. The Activity also expects to present the CSSII to a joint effort between the World Bank, the National Planning Department and UNDP on social integration in FY22 Q1, with expectations that the Index may be replicated in full or in part and adapted to meet data needs of other initiatives and institutions working on issues related to citizen security.

In addition, in FY21 Q4, the CCD team carried out the baseline assessment pilot to refine the data collection process that will be finalized in FY22 Q1. Preliminary results of the pilot conducted in Bogotá, Medellín, Maicao, Riohacha, Cúcuta, and Ipiales, yielded key

information at an exploratory level on vulnerabilities and gaps to access services and rights, levels of social integration, and community-led participation, governance, and community cohesion. Regarding the TPS, pilot data revealed that 41% of migrants consider the registration process as cumbersome, 65% of have not had support from any institution, and 50% have never asked for assistance or support from government institutions. Additionally, 50% respondents reported considering that distrust levels undermine social integration, compounded by difficulties to participate in community-led activities (56%). Upon finalizing the baseline, CCD will share and promote key findings in discussions with stakeholders through learning spaces and reference group meetings.

Collaborative learning agenda



Figure 42. Co-creation workshop board. Following the learning plan proposed within the AMELP, during FY21, CCD facilitated three co-creation workshops, four pause and reflect spaces, and two community feedback loops (see Figure 12). These spaces were aimed at reflecting on and identifying elements that could contribute to discussions around the migratory context from a human rights perspective, such as GBV information gaps at the municipal level and human rights violations affecting children and youth in Barranquilla, Cartagena and Medellín, where begging, sexual and labour exploitation of minors are often rendered invisible.

As part of the learning agenda, CCD also participated in and facilitated internal spaces for knowledge sharing, such as the Mid-Year Review of the RRF, which reflected on lessons learned through this mechanism and the impact achieved to date, as well as USAID/Colombia’s Community of Practice (CoP) and consortium partner-led CoPs.

Strategic annual planning processes

Finally, CCD facilitated co-creation activities and a strategic planning workshop in FY21 Q4, the first in-person all-staff event for the Activity, which marked a significant milestone. The three-day event focused on defining objective-level and regional-level action plans, as well as GESI, communications and capacity development components. It also facilitated the definition of reporting criteria for each activity included in the proposed FY22 AIP.

Grants and Contracts

Throughout FY21, CCD strived to rapidly allocate necessary funding to local organizations, while maximizing impact and minimizing sub-grantee risks. To do so, the Activity’s Grants and Contracts (G&C) team conducted exhaustive reviews and budget negotiations prior to signing each agreement. Through the Rapid Response Fund (RRF), Local Partners Fund (LPF), and grants directly issued by FH, the Activity awarded a number of grants to advance CCD’s objectives as illustrated in Figure 13.

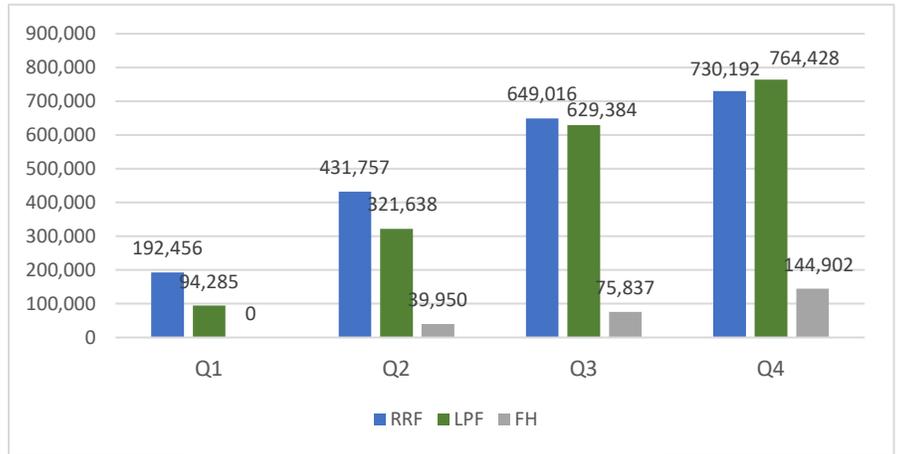


Figure 13. Cumulative Grant Funds

During FY21, 28 initiatives with a total value of USD \$730,192 were approved through the RRF, reflecting the Activity’s effective response to rapidly changing circumstances, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and social unrest. Of these funds, 59% (USD \$431,757) were awarded through the Annual Program Statement between August 2020 and January 2021. Furthermore, with the aim of fostering replicability and sustainability of successful local initiatives, CCD’s Rapid Response Lead (RRL) and technical staff proactively identified six proposals through the RRF’s Track Two mechanism totaling USD \$130,971.

Aside from the RRF, CCD financed 12 initiatives through the LPF, totaling USD \$764,428, to cover issues such as access to justice, institutional strengthening, strengthening protective environments, TIP and sexual exploitation prevention and social inclusion, among others. Initiatives were identified through RRF proposals that were deemed strategic and required implementation periods exceeding six months.

Finally, the G&C team provided accompaniment to grassroots organizations and local partners on topics related to project management, budget design and implementation, to improve their capacity to mobilize resources, improve their implementation capacity and tap into other potential funding sources.

Other Sub-Awards

Under the Leader with Associates (LWA) award, CCD’s consortium partners also issued eight individual awards/contracts during FY21, thus leveraging each organization’s comparative advantage and ensuring their direct oversight of agreements related to their respective scopes within the Activity.

Freedom House awarded three grants: 1) to create protective environments for the prevention and eradication of TIP and commercial sexual exploitation of women, children and adolescents; 2) to support the social network analysis (SNA); and 3) to provide psychosocial assistance to migrant populations and develop a replicable model for CSOs.

Internews awarded three contracts for data visualization and analysis of information flows to migrant populations, as well as rumor checking, which built upon the IEA recommendations.

ABA ROLI awarded one contract to develop a Migration Judicial Log, which is an online repository of judicial precedents on migration issues for use by local institutions, organizations and attorneys involved in litigation of human rights violations of migrants that can be used during their case development.

Pact, in addition to overseeing the RRF and LPS, awarded a contract for the design and implementation of the Activity's baseline.

The following table provides the detailed list of all subawards, including those that are ongoing and closed.

Table 10 – List of contracts and grants awarded by CCD

| Fund | Organizations (Subawards) | | Status |
|-------------------|--|---|---------------|
| RRF (Pact) | 1. Federación Nacional de Personerías de Colombia (FENALPER) x2 2. Lady Smith 3. Fundación De Pana Que Si 4. Vokaribe 5. Fundación Comparte una vida por Colombia 6. AID for AidsAgencia Cultural 7-80 7. Fundación Allpayana 8. Asociación de Venezolanos en Nariño (ASOVENAR) | 9. Fundación Brisas del Norte 10. CORPROVID 11. Fundación Escuela de Estudios 12. Feministas de Cali Esfémica 13. Fundación Frida Kahlo 14. Restaurando Vidas 15. Corporación la Sónica (Nois Radio) 16. Venezolanos en Barranquilla 17. Innpectia (contract) | 18 ongoing |
| | 1. Fundación Un Solo Pueblo 2. Fundación Entre dos Tierras 3. Asociación Colombiana de Ciudades Capitales (Asocapitales) 4. Fundación HIAS Colombia 5. Fundación Dignitas | 6. Fundación Anasziruma 7. Corporación Espacios de Mujer 8. Colombia Pluriétnica 9. Fundación Ayuda en acción 10. Fundación Carvajal | 10 closed |
| LPF (Pact) | 1. Fundación para la Libertad de Prensa 2. CREER 3. CODHES 4. Fundación Progresar | 8. Corporación Minuto de Dios 9. Corporación Fernando Gonzalez - Otraparte | 12 ongoing |

| | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|-----------|
| | 5. Corporación Caribe Afirmativo 6. Fundación Universidad del Norte 7. Federación Nacional de Personerías de Colombia (FENALPER) | 10. Asociación Colombiana de Ciudades Capitales (Asocapitales) 11. Alight (Kuja kuja) 12. Raza e Igualdad (contract) | |
| Freedom House | 1. Fundación Renacer 2. Fundación Ideas para la Paz 3. Corporación Dunna Alternativas creativas para la paz | | 3 ongoing |
| Internews | 1. Data Sketch (Random Monkey) 2. Universidad Mariana 3. Colombia Check (Consejo de Redacción) | | 3 ongoing |
| ABA ROLI | Universidad de los Andes | | 1 ongoing |
| Pact | Cifras y Conceptos (contract) | | 1 ongoing |

Analytical frameworks

As described in previous reports, throughout FY21, CCD carried out four major analytical frameworks: Applied Political Economy Analysis (APEA), System Network Analysis (SNA), Legal Policy Analysis (LPA) and Information Ecosystem Assessment (IEA) in priority regions, which provided the team a wealth of information as critical inputs or strategic planning, evidence-based decision making and adaptive management. In addition to the frameworks reported in the Inception Phase report, the following provides a summary of the remaining two iterations carried out throughout the year.

Iteration 2 – Cali, Cartagena, Barranquilla, Medellín and Bucaramanga

Drawing on lessons learned in the first iteration, this second phase was carried out with grantee Fundación Ideas para la Paz (FIP). This iteration focused heavily on the SNA and included a deeper stakeholder analysis around specific issues, assessment of the density of their connections and spaces for participation in which they work. The analytical frameworks yielded information about the main human rights violations, actors involved, challenges and opportunities in each municipality, and local ecosystems to communicate information more effectively with migrant communities. The analytical exercises helped identify working clusters to prevent the use and recruitment of children and adolescents as well as respond to GBV. This data helped inform the regional strategies presented as part of the FY22 AIP.

Iteration 3 – Pasto and Ipiales

During FY21 Q3, analytical frameworks prioritized Pasto and Ipiales, where the transitional nature of migration yielded different GBV dynamics, compared to other municipalities, raising the vulnerability of at-risk migrants, especially for TIP and related crimes of sexual exploitation. This iteration also identified work nodes requiring further strengthening of response to and protection of children, adolescents and women. This iteration also enabled CCD to better understand TPS implementation, the advantages it will bring for the regularization and characterization of the migrant population, as well as the budgetary and institutional challenges in promoting social integration.

Regional Advances

Northern Corridor

During FY21, CCD identified and established partnerships in each of the municipalities within the corridor – Barranquilla, Cartagena, Riohacha, and Maicao. In La Guajira, despite governance issues, CCD advanced towards strengthening the institutional capacity to prevent recruitment, use, and sexual violence against children and adolescents, updating attention routes. Throughout FY22, it will continue to support the establishment of a CIPRUNNA Departmental Committee.

The Activity also partnered with Barranquilla Mayor's Office's Secretary of Government, Social Development and Health, and other local actors to provide services to women and the LGBTI population, and support community-led communications initiatives. To this end, the Activity supported a nurse program implemented by Fundación de Pana Que Sí, which benefited 162 pregnant and lactating women in access to TPS pre-registration, regularization, orientation in rights in GBV, and inclusion in the health system. The Activity also established a partnership with Agencia Cultural 7-80 through the work with Innpactia to offer recreational activities to the children of participants of the nurse program, contributing to the psycho-affective development of 20 minors in a vulnerable part of the city. Additionally, the Activity fostered dialogue with the GIFMM Caribe and Gerencia de Fronteras in the same region to promote information exchanges with these entities.

The Activity had major advancements in reaching a collaboration agreement with Cartagena Mayor's Office. CCD will contribute to C-TIP efforts and strengthen local capacity to respond to GBV. The Activity expects to begin the agreement's implementation in FY22. The Activity also supported the Centro de Atención Integral para Migrantes Refugiados y Retornados by coordinating the provision of legal services by FENALPER during a three-day event, reaching 33 migrants and returnees.

Central Corridor

Santander and Norte de Santander

Throughout the central corridor, CCD partnered with and strengthened the institutional capacity of local institutions. The Activity also held a co-creation workshop to identify support lines to the migrant population with the Governor's Office of Santander. Support actions included strengthening Santander's Departmental C-TIP Committee, building the institutional capacity to prevent forced recruitment, use and sexual violence against minors, and capacity development for the Mesa de Gestión Migratoria de Santander (Departmental Migration Management Board). Additionally, CCD advanced in mapping of local actors in Bucaramanga. Thus far, it has identified CSOs and migrant leaders working for the care and protection of migrant and returnee populations and begun to facilitate synergies among these actors to enable coordinated actions.

In FY21, the Activity reached an agreement with Bucaramanga Mayor's Office's Secretary for Social Development, which consists of three lines of technical support: i) designing a strategy for the care of migrants within the framework of the TPS; ii) designing and implementing a plan to strengthen the municipality for its participation in the Migration Task Force; and iii) reviewing and adjusting the strategies for the prevention and attention to GBV.

In Norte de Santander, the Activity achieved an agreement with Cúcuta Mayor's Office, which includes working with the leaders from the Community Action Boards in rural areas of the municipality which have experienced massive displacements of local and migrant communities. Other initiatives under this agreement include supporting the implementation of the TPS and the documentation of human rights violations.

During FY21, to foster protective environments in the educational community "La Frontera" in Villa del Rosario (Norte de Santander), and to prevent violations against migrant minors, the Activity supported Fundación Comparte por Una Vida to develop an assessment of risks and self-protection skills for children, youth, caregivers and teachers. CCD also took actions to prevent discrimination and xenophobia against migrants in border environments through the Derecho a No Obedecer partner organization and community initiatives in Villa del Rosario, where culture has been used as a tool for integration.

Through two organizations from the Innpactia process selected in Norte de Santander – Corporación Profesionales Profesando Vida (CORPROVID) in Villa del Rosario and Corporación Frida Kahlo in Cúcuta – CCD achieved to carry out pre-registration activities for TPS, with guidance from Migración Colombia. CORPROVID supported the TPS pre-registration of 122 migrants and conducted 12 community meetings with minors, women, and the general population. Corporación Frida Kahlo supported TPS individual registration for 80 women victims of GBV and TIP, as well as 40 of their family members (children and adolescents) and developed training workshops on rights and attention routes that have reached 80 women. This last effort also identified 12 cases that required psychosocial care, which were referred to specialized service providers. The organization also developed a group art therapy workshop with 35 women with the objective to strengthen the characteristics of the acceptance and recognition of rights.

Lastly, it is important to highlight the close relationship the Activity was able to establish with Gerencia de Fronteras in Bucaramanga and Cúcuta. Additionally, CCD's continued participation in GIFMM meetings allowed it to deepen its knowledge of the context on the ground and identify gaps and needs that informed the Activity's work planned in FY22.

Medellín

During FY21, CCD prioritized the prevention of TIP through awareness raising and training for the identification of TIP, in association with Corporación Espacios de Mujer; trainings on the prevention of violation of the rights of the LGBTI population and the population that exercises survival sex in association with Caribe Afirmativo and Aid for Aids; strengthening of public agencies for the attention and orientation of the migrant population aimed at the promotion and protection of their rights, in association with FENALPER. The latter effort not only strengthened the Medellín Personería, but also the Personerías of the municipalities of the city's greater metropolitan area (Itagüí, La Estrella, Caldas and Bello), as well as some municipalities in eastern Antioquia, such as Carmen de Viboral.

CCD conducted analyses that informed the work plans to be developed with local authorities in Medellín, notably to address challenges for the implementation of policies for the attention of Venezuelan migrants. Through a grant to CODHES, CCD diagnosed human rights violation risks to Venezuelan migrants and Colombian returnees. Through its grant to Asocapitales, the Activity carried out an analysis of institutional capacities around citizen security and local capacities to face the migratory phenomenon, which determined the need to strengthen public policies and spaces for the prevention and attention of rights violations, such as the C-TIP Municipal Committee.

The Mayor's Office of Medellín faces an important challenge, not only because of the migratory phenomenon coming from Venezuela, but also because of the migratory situation in Antioquia due to the population coming from Haiti, Cuba, Brazil, Bangladesh, Senegal, and Ghana, among others, making Medellín a transit point to Urabá in Antioquia in the short term, but also keeping it on high alert for the population that may remain and require emergency humanitarian attention. While the municipality is in the design stage of a Public Migration Policy, CCD has identified opportunities to contribute to ensure that it integrates a human rights approach and encompasses services for Venezuelan migrants intending to stay, as well as those who are in transit. Additionally, CCD will continue to generate and strengthen protection networks among CSOs that work with the Venezuelan migrant population in Medellín, especially networks for the protection of migrant women's rights in order to prevent GBV.

Bogotá

Given the significant number of migrants permanently residing in the city, CCD considered it a priority to promote social inclusion processes in Bogota, as well as to focus on the protection of women, children and the LGTBI population. During FY21, the Activity

advanced in consolidating a working agreement with the local government and in promoting local CSO initiatives to address the most recurrent human rights violations, such as TIP and forced recruitment. CCD placed particular emphasis on services aimed at effective access to justice and combating xenophobia.

With regards to the local government, CCD and the Access to Justice Directorate of Bogota Mayor's Office agreed to strengthen the Casas de Justicia to more effectively provide ADR services while promoting the use of these mechanisms among Venezuelan and Colombian host communities. To achieve this, CCD created an ADR strategy adapted to Bogota's context that was subsequently adjusted with migrants, social leaders and 13 coordinators from the Casas de Justicia. CCD and the local administration also created an ADR course, both to be held in-person and virtually, aimed at public officers, leaders, CSOs and other relevant stakeholders. The implementation of the ADR strategy and the course will inform activities during FY22.

CCD also worked with CSOs to promote social inclusion and peaceful coexistence among migrants and host communities. With the Activity's support, Corporación Fernando Gonzalez – Otraparte identified localities with high levels of vulnerable migrants, and tackled xenophobia by facilitating social dialogues around discrimination and building joint solutions. In Bogota, the grantee carried out two of these activities, one with women and the other with children. Through the CD strategy, CCD also supported a grassroots organization called REDCOLDIV to promote actions to prevent forced recruitment and TIP against children and adolescents.

To strengthen local capacity to identify, document and litigate human rights violation cases against the LGBTI population, CCD engaged with Race and Equality to provide training to the Grupo de Acción y Apoyo a Personas con experiencia de vida Trans (GAAT) and coordinate with other CCD's grantees, such as Caribe Afirmativo and FENALPER, to identify opportunities for joint litigation initiatives, including a hearing before the Interamerican Commission of Human Rights about the risks and human rights violations against LGBTI population.

CCD also supported different initiatives to identify and document patterns of risks of human rights violations in the city. Race and Equality focused its grant on the LGBTI population; CODHES identified the main human rights violations against migrants; CREER assessed labor issues around migration, and Asocapitales evaluated the design of the public policy around citizen security and identified opportunities to work with the local administration.

For FY22, CCD will primarily advance the implementation of the ADR strategy in Bogota and strengthen coordination with the local government to address TIP cases. The Activity will also continue to support grassroots organizations that endeavor to target critical localities for TIP and forced recruitment, such as Los Mártires and Santa Fe.

Southern Corridor

Cali

As Cali's public entities and organizations resumed activities after the national strikes in April and May, CCD carried out an advocacy webinar on Facebook Live titled "How is the implementation of the TPS going in Cali?" The Director of Gerencia de Fronteras, Cali's Ombudsman, Pastoral Migrantes, Icesi University and Fundamigra participated in the webinar and shared how their respective institutions and organizations are contributing to overcome some of the biggest hurdles for TPS implementation: limited access to internet among migrants; scam schemes taking advantage of migrants; lack of knowledge or access to clear information from migrants on how to access the TPS; obstacles within Migración Colombia's platform to schedule appointments; and challenges in the coordination with local and regional authorities for the biometric process.

In August, CCD held a co-creation workshop with the Governor's Office of Valle del Cauca divided into four themes: migrant committee, prevention of recruitment, fight against human trafficking, and prevention of GBV against migrant women. Seventeen public officials from the Secretaries of Gender Equality, Citizen Security, Health, and Education participated in this activity.

In Cali, CCD also focused on promoting actions and tools for the inclusion of the Venezuelan migrant population through three *jornadas de atención* and the consolidation partnerships with local authorities, especially with Gobernación del Valle. Throughout Q3 and Q4, CCD's South Corridor Coordinator led the *jornadas de atención* along with FENALPER, Cali's Ombudsman, and other CCDs local partners (Fundación Carvajal and Minuto de Dios), where 716 migrants from Comuna 1, 14, 15 (Agua Blanca) and Siloé (the localities that host the largest number of Venezuelan migrants in Cali) participated and received several services, including immigration regularization - TPS, health care, dental services, legal orientation, psychosocial care, rapid HIV tests, sexual and reproductive health guidance, and GBV prevention workshops. Additionally, within the *jornadas de atención*, the migrant community had the opportunity to participate in radio-based integration activities led by RadioNois and ColombiaCheck. These included live radio sessions, fact-checking sessions and a pen pal activity among migrants led by El Derecho a No Obedecer. Furthermore, the *jornadas de atención* mobilized relevant actors in the public sector, such as Migración Colombia and Alcaldía de Cali, several GIFMM organizations in Valle del Cauca, Venezuelan organizations, such as as Fundatransvida, and the USAID LHSS Activity.

Pasto and Ipiales

CCD held exploratory meetings in Pasto and Ipiales with CSOs and regional authorities, such as Servicio Jesuita para Refugiados, Pastoral Social de Pasto, Fundación Proinco, Pastoral Social de Ipiales, the Municipal Ombudsman of Pasto and Ipiales, Migración Colombia's regional office, the Ombudsman Office in Nariño, Gobernación de Nariño, Universidad Mariana, Universidad Minuto de Dios and ESAP. Among key findings on the human rights situation within the communities, the regional CCD coordination highlighted recurrence of unaccompanied migrant children and TIP at the border with Ecuador. These insights informed the assessment of potential partnerships in the region, including Pastoral Social de Pasto and Pastoral Social de Ipiales and their centers for integral attention for migrants and shelters in the border with Ecuador.

Finally, as part of the Agreement with Consejería Presidencial para la Equidad de la Mujer, several gender observatories in the southern corridor, such as Observatorio de Equidad de Género de la Universidad Icesi, Observatorio de Género de la Gobernación del Valle del Cauca and Observatorio de Género de la Universidad de Nariño, were referred and are now part of the Network of Gender Observatories.

Project Trends

- 1. Continued Increase in xenophobia and discrimination against Venezuelans amid the COVID-19 pandemic.** Throughout FY21, different sources consulted reported an increase in xenophobia and discrimination against Venezuelan migrants and refugees, particularly in highly populated cities across Colombia, including Bogota, Medellín, and Cali, among others.⁸⁷ Rumors about the participation of the migrant population in violent demonstrations contributed to an increase in xenophobic narratives and hate speech. Many host communities blame migrants for increasing levels of insecurity and violence in cities. This form of discrimination is reproduced through public speeches, social networks, family conversations, and is evidenced in concrete actions, such as not hiring or not renting to migrants. The Activity anticipates that outbreaks of xenophobia will force Venezuelan migrants to consider returning to their country of origin or to seek protection in a third country.
- 2. Barriers for the Venezuelan migrant population in accessing Phase 1 (pre-registration) and Phase 2 (biometric registration) of the Temporary Protection Status (TPS).** Despite the significant number of migrants pre-registered through TPS, there are still municipalities in Colombia with zero registrations. According to information provided by the Activity's local partners, these challenges with Phase 1 are caused by technical issues around uploading and obtaining documents. In terms of Phase 2, there are a limited number of biometric machines available, which are a key requirement to complete this part of the process. For this reason, appointments are not being granted expeditiously and, in most cases, exceed the expected waiting times. The migrant population is frustrated to experience that the reality of obtaining the Temporary Permit for Protection. Additionally, a period of no less than 90 days is proposed for the issuance of the first permits, which has generated great anxiety among the migrant population that is still in an irregular migratory state and continues to see their rights and access limited as a result.
- 3. Administrative action to determine the annulment of the civil registry and Colombian citizenship.** CCD's local partners, such as the Universidad del Norte de Barranquilla through its Legal Office and the Personerías through their project with FENALPER, have presented cases on the subject of the annulment of the civil registry and Colombian citizenship. This procedure is regulated by a special rule issued by

⁸⁷ See, among others, DeJusticia (September 2021) "Migración, pandemia y xenofobia en Colombia, Perú y Chile: tres palabras que nunca debieron unirse". Available at: www.dejusticia.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/DMAA-13.pdf

the registry through Resolution 7300 of 2021, which aims to annul the civil registry of birth and the citizenship card granted under said registration in cases of alleged false identity or fraudulent obtaining of the registry. According to the acts reviewed so far, there is no cited cause for invoking the cancellation of a registration, and this simply raises the beginning of the administrative action to annul citizenship. This is concerning, as there is a lack of clarity on what during the registration process would constitute an allegation of false identity.

Program Challenges and Lessons Learned

- 1. Restructuring processes implemented by key institutions affect Activity progress.**
During FY21, the Activity faced delays in the implementation of its initiatives with some institutions, particularly the AGO. While the Activity worked closely with the AGO's Organized Crime Delegate to design a project to strengthen its institutional capacity to investigate and prosecute organized criminal networks involved in transnational TIP cases of Venezuelan migrants, the AGO's restructure of the jurisdiction of these cases after an agreement had already been reached meant that CCD was no longer able to support that specific arm of the AGO. However, because of the importance of this work, the Activity will transition support to the AGO's National Unit of Human Rights to ensure that it is still collaborating with and providing technical strengthening to the institution.
- 2. COVID-19 affected the fulfillment of the indicator related to migrants' access to ADM.** Local partner organizations had several problems with the implementation of ADM actions in La Guajira and Bogotá due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on initially planned in-person events. This situation meant that the indicator on the percentage of the migrant population accessing ADR services was not fulfilled as expected. However, as mentioned under Objective 1, the Activity has been working closely with institutions in Bogotá, such as the Secretariat of Security, and Minuto de Dios University, to ensure that the indicator target is met in FY22.
- 3. Capacity development processes involve an element of trust between those providing CD services and those on the receiving end of those services.** Organizational improvements also require the substantial commitment in staff time and levels of effort, which remain a challenge for smaller CSOs and grassroots organizations. To best use the time available for CD efforts, the Activity prioritizes in-person interactions to the extent possible, to help distill a clearer understanding of each organization's needs in relation to its functions, as well as its role in local systems. Additionally, strengthening processes that last at least twelve months are more conducive to sustaining capacities, as they allow time for the implementation of concrete action plans corresponding to prioritized capacity areas, with assigned roles and responsibilities that allow organizations to catalyze change and improve overall performance.

