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Country programme document

Colombia

Summary

The country program document (CPD) for Colombia is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of \$3,872,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$40,000,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2021 to 2024.

* [E/ICEF/2020/17](#).

Note: The present document was processed in its entirety by UNICEF.



Programme rationale

1. Colombia is a diverse, pluriethnic and multicultural country with a population of 50.4 million.¹ Of these, 4.6 million are Afro-descendant and 1.9 million indigenous. Children account for 33 per cent of the Afro-descendant population and 39 per cent of the indigenous population.² Children and adolescents make up approximately 15.9 million of the total population, or 31.2 per cent. Most of the population (77.1 per cent) lives in municipal capitals, 7.1 per cent in populated centres and 15.8 per cent in dispersed rural areas.³

2. Based on the 2019 World Bank classification, Colombia is an upper middle-income country and the fourth-largest economy in Latin America. Over the past five years, the economy has experienced an average annual growth of 2.7 per cent⁴ and the per capita gross domestic product reached \$7,722.⁵ In 2019, Colombia ranked seventy-ninth in the Human Development Index, having moved up 11 places since 2017.⁶ Between 2002 and 2018, the population living in poverty decreased from 49.7 per cent to 27 per cent and those living in extreme poverty decreased from 23.8 per cent to 7.2 per cent. Gender and territorial (urban/rural) gaps as well as disparities among population groups are critical challenges for overcoming poverty. According to the National Statistics Department, the multidimensional poverty rate among families with at least one child was 23.8 per cent in 2018, 4.2 points above the general rate. Colombia is developing a multidimensional index on poverty among children, which will strengthen targeting to ensure more effective and inclusive intersectoral actions.

3. In 2016, Colombia achieved its under-five child mortality reduction goal, with a rate of 13.7 per 1,000 live births. It remains essential to address two key factors: maternal mortality and mortality associated with malnutrition.⁷ According to the 2015 National Survey of the Nutritional Situation, chronic malnutrition decreased from 13.2 per cent (2010) to 10.8 per cent (2015). The challenge is with indigenous groups, for which chronic malnutrition affects 29.6 per cent of the population, and in the population with the lowest wealth index (14.2 per cent). In 2015, acute malnutrition among children under five years of age in indigenous groups reached a prevalence of 2.9 per cent compared with the national prevalence of 1.6 per cent.

4. Meanwhile, overweight and obesity in children increased from 5.2 per cent (2010) to 6.4 per cent (2015).⁸ To address this double challenge, the private-public Alliance for Nutrition was launched in 2019 to strengthen the roadmap for providing intersectoral services for children and support to families; consolidating institutional services and improving their targeting in territories with unfavourable nutritional indicators; and promoting effective interventions to reduce anaemia and micronutrient deficiencies in children throughout their first 1,000 days of life as well as in pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers, including by showing the importance of breastfeeding promotion. These strategies are crucial to address nutrition concerns following the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, given its socioeconomic effects.

¹ National Statistics Department (DANE).

² DANE, National Population and Housing Census 2018.

³ DANE, 2018. Press release, 4 July, 2019.

⁴ Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, CEPALSTAT, gross domestic product statistics.

⁵ Ibid, per activity.

⁶ Human development report, 2018.

⁷ National Development Plan (PND), p. 267.

⁸ National Nutrition Survey, 2015, p. 227.

5. The maternal mortality rate is highest among indigenous, *palenqueros*, *raizales* and Afro-descendant groups;⁹ between 2009 and 2013, it increased from 243 to 355 deaths per 100,000 live births among indigenous groups, the majority from preventable causes.¹⁰ There were 4,558 reported neonatal deaths in 2017, corresponding to a neonatal mortality rate of 6.9 deaths per 1,000 live births.¹¹

6. The country is committed to advancing towards the universalization of comprehensive early childhood development (ECD) within a comprehensive care framework; overcoming disparities in educational coverage and quality between urban and rural areas; and addressing the issue of children lagging behind in secondary education.¹² In 2018, the national enrolment was 9,916,546 students: 50.4 per cent male and 49.6 per cent female (76.3 per cent urban/23.7 per cent rural). Models for learning acceleration in over-age children enabled 750,000 people to access education in 2018. The Ministry of National Education estimates that, in 2017, 1,518,410 school-age children were outside the educational system (804,086 boys, 714,324 girls).¹³

7. The prevention of all types of violence against children and the protection of and reparation for victims is another priority for Colombia. According to the National Institute of Legal Medicine, women and, more so, girls are most affected by sexual and domestic violence. In 2018, there were 10,794 registered cases of violence against children in the home and 88 per cent of victims of sexual violence (22,794) were underage. Although rights violations are possibly underreported, the percentage of adolescent mothers is still worrying. In 2015, 13.3 per cent of adolescent girls aged 15 to 19 years in Colombia were already married or in a union (21.5 per cent in rural areas).¹⁴ Between 2016 and 2017, the number of births to mothers under the age of 14 years increased from 5,551 to 5,883. The presence of illegal economies and illegal armed groups in some areas of the country continues to generate high risks of recruitment or use, sexual exploitation and trafficking for children and adolescents. Until 2018, the Unit for Comprehensive Assistance and Reparation to Victims acknowledged the existence of 2,382,086 children and adolescents as victims (49 per cent girls), of which 94 per cent were victims of forced displacement (2,110,832) and nearly 5,000 of recruitment. In the period 2017–2019, the Colombian State Ombudsman's Office Early Warning System issued child-recruitment risk warnings for 182 municipalities.¹⁵ Progress is being made to strengthen protective environments for the prevention of all forms of violence against children and the comprehensive protection of children in family and community settings, in coordination with the authorities, institutions and civil society.

8. Colombia has regulatory frameworks to guarantee the rights of children and adolescents: (a) the Political Constitution of 1991, ratified by Law 12/1991, which enshrines the prevalence of these rights, incorporating a mandate of the Convention on the Rights of the Child; (b) Law 7/1979, which established the National Family Welfare System and reorganized the Colombian Family Welfare Institute; (c) Law 1098/2006 or the Childhood and Adolescence Code; (d) Law 1804/2016 on

⁹ PND, p. 758.

¹⁰ Indigenous Population Health Profile and Health Inequality Measurements, 2016, Colombia, p. 49.

¹¹ Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MHSP), Health Situation Analysis, Colombia, 2019.

¹² PND, p. 180.

¹³ Colombia, Ministry of National Education, Integrated Enrollment System, 2017.

¹⁴ MHSP and Profamilia, 2015.

¹⁵ See <https://www.defensoria.gov.co/es/nube/comunicados/9150/Entre-2017-y-2019-Defensor%C3%ADa-emiti%C3%B3-108-alertas-tempranas-sobre-riesgo-de-reclutamiento-infantil-ni%C3%B3s-soldado-Defensor%C3%ADa.htm>.

Comprehensive Early Childhood Development; as well as (e) the State Policy on Comprehensive Early Childhood Development; (f) the National Policy on Childhood and Adolescents, approved in 2018; (g) the National Public Policy to Prevent Child Recruitment, adopted in 2019, and its implementation plan for the 184 municipalities with the highest risk; and (h) sectoral policies that support the State's actions vis-à-vis the guarantee of children's rights.

9. Furthermore, the Colombia National Development Plan 2018–2022: “Pact for Colombia, Pact for Equity”¹⁶ recognizes improvements in the situation of children and adolescents in recent decades¹⁷ and states that it is necessary to continue closing social and economic gaps. The Plan defines three structural pacts: legality, entrepreneurship and equity.¹⁸ The latter positions childhood and adolescence as central to a modern, family-centred social policy that combats poverty and inequality within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.

10. Three cooperation priorities identified by the Government and the United Nations system frame the programme: (a) support to the implementation of the Government policy “Peace with Legality”; (b) migration as a development factor; and (c) technical assistance for the acceleration of catalytic Sustainable Development Goals.

11. Regarding the first priority, the Final Agreement to End the Armed Conflict with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia-People's Army (FARC-EP), signed in 2016 between the Government and the former FARC-EP, set the basis for the creation of development programmes with a territorial approach (PDET), a mechanism to achieve the structural transformation of rural areas as well as territorial renewal. About 75 per cent of PDET municipalities are rural and contain around 15 per cent of the population¹⁹ as well as 2.5 million victims of poverty and violence, including children.²⁰ The multidimensional poverty index in these municipalities is 72.8 per cent, and reaches 90.1 per cent in remote rural areas.²¹ Only 10 per cent of households in PDET municipalities have access to sewage and water systems²² and over 50 per cent of the population lives in departments with high teenage pregnancy²³ and under-five malnutrition rates.²⁴ The Government and the United Nations system will pay special attention to children and adolescent victims in addition to those most vulnerable, including children exposed to sexual violence, recruitment and use by illegal armed groups.

12. The mixed migration flow from Venezuela is an external shock, and Colombia has requested international assistance to address it. Approximately 1,825,687 migrants and refugees from Venezuela were in Colombia in early 2020, of whom 799,373 possessed some form of regularization mechanism or were within the legally

¹⁶ Law 1955 of 2019 sanctions the entry into force of the National Development Plan (PND) 2018–2022.

¹⁷ PND, Fundamentals of the Plan, p. 183. Quoting Angulo, Gaviria & Morales (2014).

¹⁸ PND “Pact for Colombia, Pact for Equity”, 2019.

¹⁹ National Planning Department, “Characterization of territories with development programs with a territorial approach”, 2017.

²⁰ Victims Registration Unit.

²¹ National Planning Department, “Profile of development programmes with a territorial approach”, 2017.

²² Ministry of Information, Technology and Communications, “Ministerial cabinet moves to development programmes with a territorial approach (PDET) territories to boost regional development”, 2019.

²³ National Demographic and Health Survey (ENDS), 2017.

²⁴ National Nutritional Situation Survey, 2015.

permitted time frame to remain in the country.²⁵ Approximately 500,000 Colombians have returned from Venezuela in recent years, around 978,505 Venezuelans transited through Colombia in 2018²⁶ en route to other countries and nearly 42,000 pendular migrants enter the country daily.²⁷ The main objective of the State, with support from international cooperation organizations, has been to provide humanitarian assistance, facilitate the social and economic integration of migrants who intend to remain and support host populations and Colombian returnees through comprehensive services. Migrant children and adolescents are especially affected by the migration flows due to limited access to educational and health systems and are exposed to the risk of commercial sexual exploitation and gender-based violence (GBV).

13. The Government of Colombia has maintained an open-door policy and has implemented various mechanisms for socioeconomic integration and to provide comprehensive care to migrants and host communities, including the Strategy to Address Venezuelan Migration (3950 (2018)) of the National Council for Economic and Social Policy; Joint Circular No. 16/2018 on educational services for Venezuelan children; Decree 64, enabling access to social security and healthcare services; Decree 117/2020, creating the Special Stay Permit for the Promotion of Formalization; and Law 1997/2019, to avoid statelessness.

14. Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals is a national priority. The Government has requested technical assistance from the United Nations system to accelerate catalytic Goals, which, in terms of guaranteeing the rights of children and adolescents and in accordance with the National Development Plan, encompass risk and disaster prevention, climate-change adaptation and mitigation, food and nutrition security, gender equality and equality for ethnic populations; the orange economy and entrepreneurship and employability for youth; the institutional strengthening of surveillance and control bodies, with jurisdictional clarification and judicial and non-judicial investigative functions; the measurement of indicators; and Goal financing, especially in category 5 and 6 municipalities.

Programme priorities and partnerships

15. The programme is aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2020–2023 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and is developed based on the UNICEF mandate and comparative advantages, including coordination capacity with diverse actors and multi-level advocacy on the comprehensive protection of children; the linking of humanitarian and development programming; presence in the most disadvantaged regions; work experience with adolescents; and the use of territorial, population, disability, gender, ethnic, life-cycle and child-rights approaches. The programme's overarching objective is to contribute to establishing protective and inclusive environments that guarantee the rights of children to education, protection, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and nutrition with an equity focus and in line the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021.

16. In line with the lessons identified through the evaluation of the 2015–2020 country programme of cooperation, UNICEF will articulate programmes in each thematic area in each territory to take advantage of the synergies inherent in the United Nations system's planning and institutional actions to amplify results scale-

²⁵ Response to Refugees and Migrants response for Venezuelans. Last updated on February 2020

²⁶ World Bank, "Migration from Venezuela to Colombia: impacts and response strategy in the short and medium term", October 2018.

²⁷ Ibid.

up in thematic areas and partnership mechanisms.²⁸ It will also ensure the creation and strengthening of institutional capacities and ownership by targeted communities.

17. UNICEF will implement and promote joint inter-agency programme implementation and, in accordance with the common chapter of the strategic plans of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), strengthen its partnership with UNDP, UNFPA and UN-WOMEN for the empowerment of girls and adolescents; violence prevention, particularly for girls and women, including child marriage and early unions; and other harmful practices that violate their rights.

18. The programme will contribute to complying with the observations and recommendations made in the reports of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on Colombia;²⁹ the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; as well as the optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child ratified by Colombia and Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1612 (2005). The programme will support the implementation of national public policies on early childhood, childhood and adolescence as well as on the strengthening of families.

19. Responding to the UNICEF programme guidance for the second decade, the Generation Unlimited initiative and Youth 2030: the United Nations Strategy on Youth, the programme sets forth a comprehensive, multisectoral and inclusive approach for adolescents. UNICEF will support national and local programmes, such as *Sacúdete*, the Government's strategy to generate motivation and roots in young people, combat unemployment and lack of acceptance and help them to adapt to changing situations and be better equipped for the future. *Sacúdete's* mission is to create protective environments for the development of young people that allow them to become agents of change for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

20. The private sector continues to be one of the country's growth drivers. UNICEF will strengthen its partnerships with the private sector to contribute to Sustainable Development Goal achievement and the fulfilment of the rights of children and adolescents. UNICEF will promote such initiatives as Generation Unlimited to create opportunities for adolescents, including improving access to and retention in secondary education, developing the employable skills of young people within the framework of the nationally prioritized strategies and fostering their empowerment, particularly for girls. UNICEF will develop initiatives to mobilize funds from diverse donors, especially individual giving as well as through the corporate and philanthropic sectors, such as foundations committed to the rights of children and adolescents.

Stabilization: Peace with legality

21. This component will support the institutional efforts of the State for children, adolescents and women, including pregnant and lactating women, in vulnerable situations among prioritized PDET municipalities to live in protective environments that favour their improved and sustainable access to inclusive, quality and relevant services in education, nutrition, health, WASH and protection.

22. The programme relies on the assumption that when there are capacities to protect the educational trajectories of children and adolescents according to their

²⁸ Colombia country programme of cooperation 2015–2020 evaluation report.

²⁹ Convention on the Rights of the Child combined fourth and fifth Colombia State periodic reports (CRC/c/col/co/4-5).

different needs; their rights and participation are guaranteed; their needs for health and nutrition, ECD and WASH services are addressed with quality; they are protected from the risks of any form of violence; and protective environments centred on reconciliation, coexistence and peacebuilding initiatives are promoted, then children and their families in vulnerable conditions in prioritized PDET municipalities will develop, thrive and build life projects free from any form of violence and prosper in environments protective of their rights.

23. The programme, in coordination with government entities at the national and local levels, focuses on creating and strengthening the capacities, knowledge, tools and institutional mechanisms of families, communities and vulnerable children and adolescents in PDET territories. It will be aimed at protecting the educational path of children, including through distance- and blended-learning modalities, and promote and ensure their participation and their rights, improve the quality of basic services, strengthen mechanisms and roadmaps for the prevention of and protection from all forms of violence, especially recruitment, harmful practices and GBV, and support, in coordination with the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace — the national authority on Integral Action Against Antipersonnel Mines — quality assurance efforts carried out by various organizations on antipersonnel mine risk education (MRE) nationwide. The programme will also contribute to reincorporation by applying differentiated ethnic, territorial, disability, life-cycle and gender approaches.

24. Strategic inter-agency and intersectoral interventions and good practices will be prioritized to identify and address the specific needs of children and adolescents affected by poverty, inequality, emergencies, including the COVID-19 and armed violence, developing new demonstrative models and adapting existing programmes and roadmaps for PDET territories.

Migration as a development factor

25. This component focuses on migrants and host communities in Government-prioritized territories, mainly on care for children, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers, including both Venezuelan and Colombian returnees, with an emphasis on unaccompanied or separated children. It also focuses on children and adolescents, including those with disabilities, as well as indigenous and afro-descendant children and adolescents, at risk of trafficking, recruitment commercial sexual abuse and exploitation and GBV.

26. The component addresses barriers regarding access to basic quality services and focuses on creating and strengthening national and local management and coordination processes between sectors at all decision-making levels. It is also aimed at transforming discriminatory attitudes and violent practices; covering data gaps and developing data-collection tools; and overcoming prejudice and social and cultural practices that keep children out of school or stand in the way of their completing their education.

27. The component will contribute to developing a protective environment in which children, adolescents and pregnant women affected by migratory flows from Venezuela will live and prosper, with access to quality, inclusive and relevant basic social services. The component establishes a set of enabling factors with the aim of providing care to migrant children from Venezuela, returned Colombians and host communities, including access to relevant and quality services with a differentiated approach; inclusion and participation in social and self-care family- and community-based programmes; and strengthening resilience and mechanisms to prevent and respond to violence and harmful practices, including GBV, sexual exploitation and trafficking as well as child marriage and early unions. With these enabling factors, children and adolescents affected by migration will develop in protective

environments free from violence and xenophobia and benefit from the full and effective exercise of their rights. These actions will be carried out under the guidance of the Government and in coordination with local entities.

28. The programme will focus on strengthening the care, self-care and resilience capacities of migrant families and prioritized host communities in line with the needs and criteria defined by the Government along with national and local entities, so that migrant families can access social services and prevent violence, harmful practices and xenophobia. Emphasis will be placed on the prevention of GBV, trafficking and sexual exploitation and on protection from child marriage and early unions. The Child-Friendly Territories strategy, led by the National Family Welfare System with UNICEF support, will help to strengthen planning, coordination and local management processes to ensure inclusive and sustainable care for children and adolescents who arrive, transit through and/or settle in host communities.

29. Ensuring the link between humanitarian action and sustainable development, the programme, through inter-agency action, will support strategic interventions and flagship initiatives to recognize and address the specific needs and interests of migrant children and adolescents who require assistance and support beyond humanitarian care, by creating new models focused on creating and strengthening local capacities, adapting existing care protocols and roadmaps according to the characteristics of migrants and host communities and leaving capacities in place for the management of these situations in coordination with the priorities and guidance of the Government.

Technical assistance for the acceleration of catalytic Sustainable Development Goals

30. The component includes population and territorial approaches to influence the well-being of vulnerable children and adolescents affected by poverty and inequality.

31. Gaps in quality education, health, well-being, nutrition, WASH and protection services have prevented children and adolescents from achieving optimum learning outcomes. Gaps have also led to malnutrition, food insecurity, preventable morbidity and mortality, the lack of access to basic water and sanitation services and various forms of violence in family, community and institutional settings, which often goes unpunished. This situation is evident in category 5 and 6 rural municipalities, where closing gaps and fighting poverty among children is a priority for the State and society.

32. The Government and territorial entities can accelerate compliance with the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals so that children and adolescents grow, develop and prosper in protective environments conducive to their well-being, in compliance with their rights, leaving no one behind. This will be possible when national and territorial authorities mainstream child rights and life-cycle and gender-equity approaches in health, protection, justice, the environment, WASH, family welfare and education and strengthen the use of planning instruments for disaster risk management and adaptation to climate change as the basis for achieving the 2030 Agenda, while incorporating and complying with international standards for the comprehensive protection of the rights of children and adolescents. Partnerships will be aimed at accelerating strategies in support of the Government in overcoming poverty in children and closing gaps within the framework of the 2030 Agenda and ensuring the participation of children in decision-making regarding the policies that affect them and empowering them as agents of change.

33. The component will include strategies in capacity establishment and building, evidence and knowledge generation, communication for development and advocacy with relevant regional Governments to strengthen the national and territorial

institutional architecture, contributing to greater access to and the improved quality of health, education, family welfare, WASH, protection and justice systems and the transformation of social norms that cause exclusion, inequality and various forms of violence. It will also support the Government to fulfil the progressive realization of the right to food.

34. The component focuses on strengthening the capacities of territorial and national institutions and entities, including category 5 and 6 municipalities, to design, manage and monitor policies and programmes with a differentiated approach, including for (a) the empowerment of girls and adolescents and the prevention of and protection against violence and harmful practices associated with gender roles and stereotypes (including online risks); (b) the promotion of healthy lifestyles and food and nutritional security for children and adolescents; (c) mental health; and (d) the promotion, in partnership with the private sector, of adolescent leadership, participation and entrepreneurship with a view to enhancing adolescents' employability in the labour market. These will be accomplished in accordance with international standards for the protection of the rights of children and adolescents in procedures, roadmaps, strategies and mechanisms, including guaranteeing access to quality education and ensuring that territorial plans include child-rights, equity and gender-equality approaches and address disaster risk management and climate change adaptation.

35. Although the gender-equality and adolescence approaches are cross-cutting in all three programme components, the technical assistance component is aimed at strengthening national and territorial capacities for planning, managing and monitoring policies and programmes to protect girls and adolescents from all forms of violence and harmful practices that affect their development, including child marriage and early unions; pregnancy among girls and adolescents; and sexual violence, with a focus on their resilience in facing risks and achieving empowerment.

Programme effectiveness

36. This component supports the implementation and management of the intersectoral, integrated programme, through results-based management and technical and strategic assistance. It includes programme coordination and such cross-cutting elements as fundraising, partnerships with the private sector for the promotion of respect for the rights of children and adolescents, emergency response, gender and rights mainstreaming, risk-based programming, knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation and communication.

Summary budget table

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Stabilization: peace with legality	580	15 000	15 580
Migration as a development factor	800	11 000	11 800
Technical assistance for the acceleration of catalytic Sustainable Development Goals	1 500	10 000	11 500
Programme effectiveness	992	4 000	4 992
Total	3 872	40 000	43 872

Programme and risk management

37. The programme will be coordinated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Planning Department and the Presidential Agency for International Cooperation, in accordance with the National Strategy for International Cooperation, and will develop actions with various institutional allies established within the UNSDCF at the national and territorial levels. These also include entities the National System for Family Welfare, including the Presidency of the Republic, the ministries of Foreign Affairs, National Education, Health and Social Protection, the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare and the National Prosperity Administrative Department. Also involved will be civil society organizations, community and grassroots organizations at the national and territorial levels, ethnic associations, universities and research centres, faith-based communities, alliances and networks, volunteers and youth organizations as well as United Nations entities and donors. The component will foster public-private partnerships, the identification of good practices, technical/financial assistance among interested countries for Col-Col, South-South and triangular cooperation at the national level, in accordance with the guidelines of the Government.

38. Implementation risks include increased migratory flows and xenophobia; economic shocks; insufficient donor resources; insecurity and violence affecting access to territories; and natural disasters and public-health emergencies, including the effects of COVID-19. The programme will mitigate risks through advocacy, as considered necessary to align local levels with national policies; communication; public and private partnerships, including with donors; the mobilization of resources; awareness-raising; and the promotion of citizen participation.

39. UNICEF will promote the inclusion of analytical tools that increase the visibility of disparities among children and adolescents. Monitoring will incorporate a risk approach to characterize the threats, vulnerabilities and capacities affecting this population. The achievement of Sustainable Development Goal indicators will be monitored, especially the 17 indicators for which UNICEF has been designated a global custodian and co-custodian. UNICEF will support the submission of voluntary country reports.

40. UNICEF will participate with other United Nations system entities in the UNSDCF steering and monitoring committees, led by the three Government entities mentioned above regarding programme coordination, and will contribute to joint activities, plans and initiatives that support the coordination of the working groups and their results.

41. This document outlines the UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board regarding the alignment between the results and resources allocated to the programme.

Monitoring and evaluation

42. UNICEF will establish an integrated management and monitoring mechanism for all components to guarantee results through an intersectoral, gender- and rights-based approach. This mechanism includes: (a) monitoring the situation of child rights in the country, especially in the most vulnerable populations and geographic areas prioritized in each component; and (b) monitoring and accountability of programme management.

43. The results and resources framework forms the basis for programme monitoring and evaluation and provides information and data to support implementation as well as programmatic, situational and UNSDCF monitoring.

44. The monitoring and evaluation plan includes technical monitoring meetings with implementing partners and concerned government entities, annual field visits, annual implementation progress reviews and reports, a midterm review and a final independent evaluation (country programme evaluation) set to deliver its findings in the first quarter of 2024.

45. The biannual and annual review meetings, biannual update of on-going projects, midterm review, independent evaluation and the joint follow-up field visits, coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Presidential Agency for International Cooperation, with the participation of programme partners, will enable the identification of progress made and bottlenecks to be resolved, to ensure compliance with work plans.

46. Government-led administrative systems will facilitate analysis through sectoral and territorial statistics on children, with geographic and gender criteria and an emphasis on the use of disaggregated data.

47. The programme will develop innovative tools and methodologies to generate evidence and means of verification on the UNICEF contribution regarding knowledge, attitudes, practices, beliefs and norms that affect the decisions and actions of institutional, community and family actors, children and adolescents.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Colombia-UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2021–2024

Child Rights Convention: 2, 3, 6, 7, 11–13, 19, 20, 22–24, 27, 28, 30, 32 and 34–40

Recommendations from the Committee on the Rights of the Child addressed to Colombia (fourth and fifth periodic report) (2015): 6, 8, 12, 13, 18, 19–21, 23, 24, 26–32, 34, 37, 40, 42, 51, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 64 and 66

National priorities: National Development Plan “Pact for Colombia, Pact for Equity” 2018–2022: pacts for equity; peacebuilding; equity of opportunity for ethnic groups; inclusion of people with disabilities; equality of women. National policy on early childhood, childhood and adolescence. Policy for the comprehensive development of early childhood and policy for the comprehensive development of child-related Sustainable Development Goals: 1–6, 10, 13, 16 and 17

Alignment with United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2020–2023) with UNICEF participation

1: Peace stabilization with legality: results 1.1 and 1.2.

2: Migration as a development factor: results 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4

3: Technical assistance for the acceleration of the catalytic Sustainable Development Goals: results 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6

UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021 Goal Areas: 1–5

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
By 2024, children, adolescents and women, including pregnant women and lactating mothers, in conditions of high vulnerability in development programmes with a territorial approach (PDET) territories, have protective environments that	Repetition rate in secondary education in prioritized PDET municipalities B: 2.3% (2017-national) T: 1.8% in prioritized municipalities (2024)	Ministry of National Education (MEN) records	National and territorial institutions for community participation in prioritized PDET municipalities have improved capacities and mechanisms for managing and implementing public policies on the comprehensive development of children and adolescents and overseeing their rights and participation, including children with disabilities.	Comisión Intersectorial para la prevención del reclutamiento, el uso, la utilización y la violencia sexual contra niños, niñas y adolescentes (Intersectoral Commission for the prevention of recruitment, use	580	15 000	15 580
	Number of prioritized PDET municipalities with local protocols/community-based strategies for the	Internal reports					

<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
					<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
favour their comprehensive development and access to relevant, quality and inclusive services in education, health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and protection.	protection of children from violence, abuse and neglect B: 0 (2020) T: 170 (2024)		Education secretariats, schools, parents and caregivers in prioritized rural areas have improved their capacities to protect the educational paths of children and adolescents.	and sexual violence against boys, girls and adolescents) Presidential councils, including on Childhood and Adolescence (CPNA); Stabilization and Consolidation; Youth; Human Rights (CPDH); people with disabilities			
	Number of prioritized PDET municipalities that provide services in primary attention in health, nutrition and early childhood development (ECD), as per national standards, for pregnant women and children B: 6 (2020) T: 15 (2024)	National survey of violence against children	Institutions responsible for comprehensive attention to children and adolescents have developed capacities to respond adequately to the needs of children and adolescents and their families and pregnant and breastfeeding women as well as the needs of communities with regard to health, nutrition and social, environmental and sanitary emergencies as well as WASH and child and adolescent development.	Ministries of Health and Social Protection (MSPS); MEN; and the Interior			
	Number of prioritized PDET municipalities that provide safe water, sanitation and/or hygiene practices, as per national standards, in selected schools, health facilities, child friendly spaces and communities B: 1 (2020) T: 15 (2024)	National Planning Department (DNP)	Community-based and institutional child protection networks have improved their knowledge and tools to protect children and adolescents from violence, especially recruitment, and gender-based violence, and to reincorporate them, and are supported in the quality-assurance process for national level organization efforts on antipersonnel mine risk education.	Vice-Ministry of Water and Basic Sanitation (VMASB); Ministry of Justice (MINJUS) Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF), National System for Family Welfare (SNBF); DNP; National Statistics Department (DANE); National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD); Unit for Attention and			

<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
					<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
				<p>Integral Reparations to Victims (UARIV) Normalization and Reincorporation Agency (RNA); and Territorial Renovation Agency (ART); Intersectoral Commission for Early Childhood (CIEP)</p> <p>Mayors, governors, sectoral secretaries, civil society organizations (CSOs), universities</p> <p>United Nations entities</p> <p>Office of the High Commissioner for Peace; National Council for Reincorporation; Commission for the Clarification of Truth; Special Jurisdiction for Peace; Office of the Attorney General of the Nation (PGN) and Ombudsman (DP)</p>			
By 2024, children and adolescents affected by migration live and develop in protective	Number of migrant children and adolescents and those in host communities who access	Official enrolment-Integrated	Families affected by the mixed migration flow in prioritized territories have improved capacities for family self-care,	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA); Presidential	800	11 000	11 800

<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
					<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
environments that provide them with access to quality and inclusive services in education, health, nutrition and comprehensive protection.	formal or non-formal education B: 37,250 (2020) T: 90,000 (2024)	Enrolment System	nutrition and promotion of child development, as well as prevention and response to violence.	Agency for International Cooperation; CIPI; CPNA; ICBF; SNBF; MEN; MSPS; VMASB; MINJUS Mayors; governors; sectoral secretaries Migration Colombia Management for the Comprehensive Response to Migration from Venezuela Presidential Council for Women's Equity (CPEM); PGN; National Registry of Civil Status; DP Universities, CSOs; Inter-agency Group on Mixed Migration Flows (GIFMM); United Nations entities			
	Number of children and adolescents in contexts of human mobility that have access to protection mechanisms against various forms of violence, abuse and exploitation B: 30,000 children (2020) T: 50,000 children (2024)	Administrative records and sectoral reports	Families and communities most affected by the mixed migratory flows access comprehensive services in health, nutrition and WASH. Prioritized territorial entities have management and coordination capacities for the inclusion and participation of children and adolescents affected by migratory flows, in line with the focus on children's rights, inclusion, gender equality and non-discrimination within the framework of comprehensive ECD and adolescent policies.				
	Number of pregnant women, mothers and children benefiting from primary health care and ECD activities B: 200,000 (2020) T: 400,000 (2024)		The MEN, education secretariats and schools have technical and managerial tools and capacities to provide relevant, inclusive and quality educational services with a differentiated approach to migrant children and adolescents and host communities, in prioritized municipalities.				
	Number of prioritized people affected by migration that access safe WASH services in schools, temporary learning spaces, health centres, friendly spaces and communities B: 10,000 (2020) T: 25,000 (2024)		Institutions in prioritized territories increase their capacities and resilience to prevent and respond to all forms of violence that affect children and adolescents in migratory contexts and incorporate elements and tools for sanitary, economic and social emergencies within local contexts.				

<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
					<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
By 2024, the most vulnerable children and adolescents living in category 5 and 6 prioritized municipalities benefit from inclusive and protective environments to guarantee their rights, within the framework of comprehensive care policies.	Percentage of prioritized municipalities in which policies, programmes and budgets are influenced by analysis and advocacy to reduce child poverty B: 0 (2020) T: 75% (2024)	Multidimensional child poverty analysis Child situation analysis in prioritized zones Institutional capacity report by Child-Friendly Territories (TAN), SNBF	Territorial entities in category 5 and 6 municipalities have the planning, management and monitoring capacities to ensure rights-based approaches; disaster risk management in the face of social and health emergencies; and adaptation to climate change in their territorial plans. National and territorial institutions have the capacities and tools to design, implement, and monitor policies and programmes with a differentiated approach for the empowerment of girls and adolescents and protection against harmful practices. National and territorial institutions have the capacities and tools to design, implement and monitor policies and programmes to promote healthy lifestyles in children and adolescents. Protection, surveillance, control and justice systems have the capacities and tools to apply international standards for the protection of child and adolescents rights in their procedures, roadmaps, strategies and mechanisms. Government institutions have improved capacities and tools to promote adolescent leadership, participation and entrepreneurship in partnership with the private sector.	DNP; Social Prosperity Department (DPS); SNBF; DANE; CIPI; CPNA; ICBF; SNBF; MSPS, VMASB; MEN; CPDH, CPNA; CPEM Mayors, governors, sectoral secretaries, CSOs, universities Criminal Responsibility System for Adolescents; MINJUS; National Office of the Prosecutor; PGN; DP; United Nations entities	1 500	10 000	11 500
	Number of local and national institutions supported by UNICEF that improve their capacities to guarantee access to protection and justice for children and adolescents B: 2 (2020) T: 12 (2024)	Administrative records and sectoral reports					
	Percentage of prioritized local governments with plans and budgets that include actions to address risks related to children in disasters, climate change, conflict, public health emergencies or other B: 0 (2020) T: 75% (2024)	Institutional capacity report by TAN SNBF					

<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
					<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
			National and territorial authorities have the tools and capacities to monitor and accelerate the achievement of the national goals and of the Sustainable Development Goals most relevant to children, adolescents and women.				