



**PROGRESS OF COLOMBIA SDG 16.2 AND 16.9
SUPPLIES FOR THE REPORT TO BE PRESENTED BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF
THE UNITED NATIONS REGARDING THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF FAMILIES AND THE
MONITORING AND PROGRESS OF PROGRAMS IMPLEMENTED BY STATES IN THIS
FIELD**

1. Goal 16.2 on measures taken to prevent all forms of violence against children:

- Colombia has a National Policy for Children and Adolescents 2018-2030, which seeks to contribute to the integral development of girls, boys and adolescents; generate well-being conditions, access to opportunities with equity and favor their impact on the transformation of the country.
- The National Development Plan has the challenge of implementing the National Policy for Children and Adolescents 2018-2030 (PNIA), linking it harmoniously with other policies and lines directed at children, and connecting it with the social policy. Similarly, the PNIA has the challenge to develop specific components agreed with ethnic groups. All of the above, with the development of analysis tools and with the deepening of knowledge about the situation of children.
- Since 2017, Colombia has adopted the Differential Approach to Rights Model - MEDD of the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare, which includes four categories of analysis: gender, disability, ethnicity, and sexual and gender LGBTI diversity. This Model proposes a perspective of differentiated attention for the rights of early childhood, children and adolescence in the country, taking into account life cycle, disability, ethnicity, women's rights, sexual diversity, with the purpose of impacting on all its operations, permeate the Institution's organizational culture and influence the co-responsibility of the State, society and the family, for the effective guarantee of the rights of children, adolescents and adolescents in the national territory.
- Colombia enacted the Early Childhood Law through which measures are implemented for the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents in different areas. This Law establishes the state policy for the integral development of early childhood, according to their age, context and condition. Through an articulated and intersectoral work, it seeks to direct actions aimed at ensuring that, in each of the environments in which the lives of girls and boys take place, the human, social and material conditions exist to guarantee the promotion and empowerment of its development.
- **Regarding non-violent ways to discipline children**, it should be noted that in the last 10 years, Colombia has advanced in the improvement of norms that develop, implement and regulate the Criminal Responsibility System for Adolescents, aimed at the achievement of the pedagogical, specific and differentiated purpose of the measures and sanctions of the Criminal Responsibility System for Adolescents - SRPA. It is aimed not only at



understanding the situational factors (social, economic, cultural, family...) that surround the commission of crimes by adolescents and young people in the country, but also at adopting pedagogical and restorative measures, that really put the use of deprivation of liberty as the last mechanism.

- Accordingly, Colombia applies the corresponding provision of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, so that the measures of deprivation of liberty for minors in our territory constitute a last resort and during the shortest period that may be appropriate. Thus, other previous sanctioning measures are applied, such as: caution; imposing rules of conduct; community service; assisted freedom; confinement in a semi-closed environment; and finally the deprivation of liberty in a specialized care center.

- **In the latter case, and based on goal 16.2 of the 2030 Agenda, specialized care centers are characterized by the presence of personnel who meet the academic training, health, physical and emotional well-being needs of adolescents who are serving a sanction.**

- Regarding child recruitment, it should be reiterated that in compliance with international law (including Security Council Resolution 2427 of 2018) and current national legislation, the Military and National Police Forces do not recruit minors to be part of the rows. However, children who have been recruited by illegal armed groups to participate directly or indirectly in the development of hostilities have been considered and cared for as victims by the Colombian State and prioritize their recovery and reintegration.
- Thus, in line with Goal 16 of the 2030 Agenda, Colombia implements the Specialized Care Program for the restoration of rights to children and adolescents victims of illicit recruitment, who have disassociated themselves from armed groups organized outside the law; which aims to guarantee their comprehensive protection, through measures to restore rights and contribute to a comprehensive reparation.
- In this sense, on August 14, 2019, President Duque launched the National Alliance against Violence towards Children and Adolescents, pointing out that eradicating violence to comply with SDG 16.2 is a priority for the Government.

2. Goal 16.9, provide access to a legal identity for all, in particular through birth registration

Progress of the Colombian State in the civil registry of people (regulatory, administrative, technological..) and measures adopted in order to provide such access to a legal identity for all.

- Colombia's political constitution in its article 44 establishes that: "(...) the fundamental rights of children are: life, physical integrity, health and social security, balanced diet, their name and nationality, having a family and not to be separated from it, care and love, education and culture, recreation and the free expression of their opinion. They will be protected against all forms of abandonment, physical or moral violence, kidnapping, sale, sexual



abuse, labor or economic exploitation and risky work. They will also enjoy the other rights enshrined in the Constitution, in the laws and in the international treaties ratified by Colombia.”

- Through the work of the National Registry of Civil Status -RNEC, birth registration is guaranteed as a right for all children, allowing them to be legally recognized as a person with a name and a unique personal identification number, so that they can access to the goods and services of the State. Although the Registry records who the parents of the newborn are, it is also possible to register people whose parents are unknown.
- The Statute of the Registry of Civil Status of persons, currently in force, was issued by Decree Law 1260 of 1970, responding to the constitutional principles of the Political Charter of 1886, of a Rule of Law, incorporating facts and acts relating to the Civil status of people who are subject to registration, innovating the current registration system through serial registration.
- By Resolution No. 1346 of March 23, 2007, issued by the National Registry, the registry function was arranged in a shared manner with the Notaries of the Country,
- It is important to specify that in Colombia there are approximately 702 notaries with a registry function shared with the National Registry, in accordance with the aforementioned Resolution.
- The National Civil Registry, as the person in charge of identifying Colombians, modernized its technological platform and integrated new identification systems. With the modernization of the Entity, the Identification and Civil Registry systems achieved a radical change, not only in its central infrastructure, but also in the regional ones, both at the ID system level and in the civil registry. Modern communications equipment, databases, authentication and document manufacturing are the current basis of the entity's identification and civil registry systems and represent the majority of the State's investment to modernize the identification system.
- Similarly, the Registry's Office developed a system called the Civil Registry in a Web environment (SIRC-WEB), with which it is intended that from the effective date of 2016 the incorporation of Notaries, Consulates, Registries and Hospitals with the Civil registry services updated online and in real time through a WEB connection.
- On the other hand, the National Registry through Resolution 8470 dated August 5, 2019 adopted a temporary and exceptional administrative measure to include the note "VALID TO DEMONSTRATE NATIONALITY" to all children who were born in Colombia from August 19 2015, this are children of Venezuelan parents who are at possible risk of statelessness and without the parents having been able to demonstrate the constitutional requirement of domicile. This measure will apply to the registrations of the civil birth registrations of which they were registered with the antecedent document, Medical certificate or of live birth. This measure is effective as of August 20, 2019 and the initiative will benefit more than 24,000 children and adolescents.



3. National Policy to Support and Strengthen Families and the Social Inclusion Sector

- In accordance with the Political Constitution of Colombia in its article 44 “(...) *the family, society and the State have the obligation to assist and protect the child to guarantee their harmonious and integral development and the full exercise of their rights. Any person can demand compliance from the competent authority and the sanction of the offenders. Children's rights take precedence over the rights of others.* ”
- In the National Development Plan 2018 - 2022 “Pact for Colombia, Pact for Equity”, a social policy focused on family: efficient, of quality and connected to labor markets was established. In this way, it seeks to expand comprehensive care from early childhood to adolescence, improving policy focus and focusing efforts on the family as the most direct environment for the development and well-being of children. For this reason, the frame of reference is the National Policies for Early Childhood; of Childhood and Adolescence and the National Public Policy of Support and Strengthening of Families, principally taking into account the human rights approach, the doctrine of integral protection, the differential approach, the human development approach, the course of life and the capabilities approach.
- The NDP will seek to guarantee the comprehensive protection of girls and boys in the diversity of situations they face, betting on the care and guidance of their families.
- Social Prosperity, as head of the Social Inclusion and Reconciliation Sector, established by Decree 2094 of 2016, leads actions to guarantee the rights and comprehensive protection of children of early childhood, childhood and adolescence and their families , through the programs of the entity and of the affiliated entities: the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF), the Unit for the care and reparation of victims (UARIV) and the National Center for Historical Memory (CNMH). In this sense, the General Directorate for Social Prosperity has established the guidelines for the entities of the Sector, through the Sector Plan built in light of the government goals and the commitments of the National Development Plan 2018-2022. UARIV, ICBF and Social Prosperity are national entities and have a presence in the territory through their regional offices throughout the country; At the territorial level, the three entities coordinate and articulate actions from the Departmental Sector Committee.
- Similarly, Prosperidad Social (Social Prosperity) is the National Government agency that seeks to establish policies, general plans, programs and projects for social inclusion and reconciliation in terms of overcoming poverty and extreme poverty, serving vulnerable groups, comprehensive care for early childhood, childhood and adolescence, and care and reparation for victims of the armed conflict referred to in article 3 of Law 1448 of 2011, their social and economic reintegration.

3.1 Governance and alignment of public policies



- In the constitution, the Comprehensive Protection of the Family by the State and Society is enshrined (art. 42 of the Constitution). The derived normative developments (among them, the Law for the Comprehensive Protection of the Family - Law 1361 of 2009, added by Law 1857 of 2017) assume the family as a collective subject, holder of rights in deep interdependence with the individual rights of their members, of which, regardless of their age, sex or other differential characteristics, are co-responsible agents. In this sense, it should be noted that the policy recognizes a broad definition of family, regardless of its composition (with or without boys and girls, with parents or caregivers, etc.) dynamics and situations in which they find themselves.
- The Comprehensive Protection of the Family is made effective through the implementation of a System of Guarantees (Judgment T-840 of 2010. Constitutional Court) that enables the exercise of individual and collective rights, enhances the integral human development throughout life, make common life goals and mutual aid a reality, as well as the family functions of biological, cultural and social reproduction.
- In 2016, the State Policy for the comprehensive development of early childhood was issued, which seeks to “Promote the comprehensive development of children from gestation to 6 years of age; responding to their specific needs and characteristics, and thus contributing to the achievement of equity and social inclusion in Colombia”. In 2018 is incorporated the National Policy for Childhood and Adolescence (2018-2030) which aims to contribute to the integral development of girls, boys and adolescents and the commitment to generate the required social, human and material conditions.
- Article 204 of Law 1098 of 2006, and Articles 06 and 07 of Law 1804 of 2016, provide that the President of the Republic, the Governors and Mayors are guarantors of the rights of children, adolescents and families, and therefore, are responsible for the design, execution and evaluation of public policies of a differential nature, and for accountability. In addition, the Code establishes that both the national level and the territorial levels of government must have differential and priority public policies for children and adolescents and their families. It also indicates that the Territorial Development Plans must incorporate actions to guarantee the rights of this population, for which the National Government established the respective technical guidelines for new territorial leaders, through the competent entities and agents of the National Family Welfare System and with the coordination of the National Planning Department.

3.2 Programs to overcome poverty

Families in action

- Currently 2.3 million families are beneficiaries of Families in Action, a social program for the vulnerable population with the greatest coverage in the country. Within the framework of the operation of the program, we have an inter-administrative agreement with the mayors of the 1,103 municipalities of the country in order to strengthen human capital through the provision of a conditional cash transfer for the most vulnerable families, as an incentive for actions of



co-responsibility of parents and caregivers by taking growth and development controls on early childhood children, and by school attendance of children and adolescents. The program is currently in its third phase of implementation, which was regulated by Law 1532 of 2012 and its redesign is being prepared to respond to the objectives of social inclusion.

- In 2019, Law 1948 of 2019 adopted a public policy criteria for the promotion of social mobility and regulates the operation of the Families in Action program. On the other hand, with the Community Welfare Component of the Families in Action program we seek to improve the individual and collective capacities of the participating families. For this, actions of social participation and institutional coordination with parents and caregivers are developed. Within the framework of the actions carried out, development processes are estimated to strengthen families in the care and protection of children and considering all stages of their members' lives. Through spaces for social participation of the Community Welfare component, training and awareness processes are developed with program leaders, for example, on topics such as violence prevention, parenting guidelines and the promotion of good treatment.

Comprehensive Rural Interventions

- Aware of the importance of implementing differential approaches in the context of vulnerable populations due to their belonging to ethnic minority groups or their location in the dispersed rural area that increases access gaps with social supply, specific productive and social inclusion programs have been designed. They seek to promote decent employment or entrepreneurship opportunities for young people and adults, and the financing of income generation projects and other socio-economic stabilization measures in areas where the causes of recruitment, exploitation and sexual violence of children and adolescents are associated with the economic vulnerability of families. That is why Social Prosperity plays an active role in the implementation of the Development Programs with a Territorial Focus (PDET) whose purpose is to achieve the objectives of the Comprehensive Rural Reform, set forth in the first point of the Peace Accords, in an integral way, and more quickly, in the territories most affected by conflict, poverty and institutional weakness.
- Among other programs for productive inclusion, the programs IRACA and Families in Their Land, are comprehensive programs with a differential approach that seek, through technical and social support to households, to promote productive systems and the social strengthening of their communities, carrying out actions, based on local and regional knowledge, as well as promoting the incorporation of good productive and commercial practices that strengthen local economies within the framework of fundamental rights.
- Likewise, the cycle of intervention of the Programs is implemented during various stages of social and technical support to households and their communities, for approximately 18 months. Aiming at rebuilding bonds of trust and solidarity through the following components: Food security, social and community strengthening, and community productive projects.
- It is important to highlight that in addition to the formulation of projects within these components, two types of initiatives are conceived: community impact initiatives, which constitute an exercise of trust and joint work, and complementary financing initiatives, which



are articulated with community productive projects and are a plus that is awarded to projects that at the time of intervention have a greater development. On the other hand, within the framework of the Housing Improvement Program, as part of the actions to reduce intra-family violence, gender violence and violence against children and adolescents, improvements have been made in the habitability conditions of prioritized homes that evidence overcrowded conditions.

3.3 Cross-cutting actions

- As agents of the National Family Welfare System and members of the different instances of institutional articulation of public policies, the Department for Social Prosperity has formulated transversal actions in the action plans of other policies such as the Food and Nutrition Security Policy, the Mental Health Policy, among others, derived from the work articulated between the entities of the Social Inclusion and Reconciliation Sector: the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF), the Unit for comprehensive care and reparation for victims (UARIV), the National Center of Historical Memory (CNMH) and the Administrative Department for Social Prosperity (DPS), in coordination with the Directorate of the National Family Welfare System, the Presidential Advisor of Human Rights, and the Presidential Advisor for children and adolescents .
- These actions aim to identify coincidences and concurrences of public policies that contribute to guaranteeing the rights of families, for which it is necessary to articulate and strengthen the contents and methodological tools of the entities of the National Government and territorial entities, the dissemination of prevention routes and for the restoration of rights, and articulation with strategic allies and local actors. For this, it is intended that the offer oriented to families and its articulation with complementary and pertinent offer of the other entities of the National Government, be oriented to the social mobility of families, respecting their conformation, their origin and uses and customs.

3.4 Means to observe the thirtieth anniversary of the international year of the family

Within the framework of the 30th anniversary of the International Year of the Family, a relaunch of the National Policy for Support and Strengthening of Families is contemplated, in order to socialize the efforts of the National Government with the redesign of the programs, and to articulate national and international experiences that contribute to the understanding, scope and implementation of affirmative actions that contribute to the goals set by the national government.

However, the declaration of a state of emergency by the National Government in the framework of the response to the COVID19 pandemic, obliges to rethink the estimated deadlines and reconfigure other forms of inter-institutional work while the Department for Social Prosperity, as a leading entity, can resume the projected work plans.