



****Alliance for Colombian Childhood (APNC in Spanish)**

Monitoring of children's rights working group

**Alternate report on the rights of children and adolescents in Colombia
Third Cycle
Review period 2013 to 2017
Presented to the United Nations Human Rights Council
For the 17 Session of the Universal Periodic Exam**

Carrera 18 N° 84 – 52 Bogotá DC
www.alianzaporlaninez.org.co
secretariaejecutiva@alianzaporlaninez.org.co
luz.granada@savethechildren.org

** The most recognized organizations and individuals at the international, national and local levels working in the defence and guarantee of the rights of the child: Agencia PANDI, Aldeas Infantiles SOS, Centro Internacional de Educación y Desarrollo Humano (Cinde), Children International, Corporación Infancias' y Desarrollo, Corporación Juego y Niñez, Corporación Somos Más, Fondo Acción, Fundación Antonio Restrepo Barco, Fundación PLAN, Fundación Rafael Pombo, Fundación Saldarriaga Concha, Fundación Save the Children Colombia, Jerez & Sandoval – Medios y RS, Kidsave, Observatorio de Infancia de la Universidad Nacional, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana-Facultad de Psychology, RED PAI-Red de Protección de infancia, Red PaPaz, Tearfund- Red Viva de Colombia, World Vision, Ana María Convers, Adela Morales.

I. Promotion and protection of the human rights of children



1. **Country Context:** Colombia is the third most unequal country in Latin America, with 13'210.000 poor people and 8'000.000 in indigence situation¹, in addition to 8'208.564 victims of armed conflict, of which 1'521.623 are under 18 years²; with access to aqueduct potable water for the 88.9% of urban households and only 15.7% for rural households; and access to garbage recollection for the 82% of households in the urban area and only 25.4% in rural areas³. With abuse of illegal psychoactive substances by 2.5 million people, and alcohol by more than 839.000, with risk to their mental and physical health⁴.

A. Childhood and Conflict

2. Between 2010 and 2016, 13.351 cases of Children and teenager's victims were reported with administrative repair process, 1.109 disengaged of illegal armed groups, 802. 812 victims of forced displacement, 23 victims of forced abandonment or forced dispossession of land, 7.855 victims of terrorist acts/attacks/combat/harassment, 88.421 victims of threats, 126 victims of forced disappearance, 322 of abduction, 108 torture victims, 1.210 crimes against freedom and sexual integrity of which 77.5% (938) were girls. As of July 2017, only 0,3% (2392) of the 802.812 children and teenagers' victims of forced displacement included in the Single Victims Registry have returned to their place of origin or the place they were displaced from⁵. As early as 2015, 229 boys and girls were disassociated of armed conflict and had entered the specialized care program⁶.
3. Now, the situation of teenagers separated of the FARC-EP armed conflict shows that after being withdrawn from the Transitional Places of Reception, they were reintegrated to their families of origin, who were in the same precarious situation of poverty and vulnerability they had when they were taken. The only intervention is made by the Family Defensorship of the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF in Spanish), with insufficient equipment, without an especial differential approach, or strategies to improve their technical or productive capacities. Neither is their health care guaranteed, as the operator to which they are affiliated to is not present in all municipalities where the teenagers are located, neither is covered, in all cases, the economic subsidies agreed, nor the educational support which allow a life project.

Recommendations

¹ DANE march 24, 2015.

² Unidad de Atención y Reparación a Víctimas del Conflicto, 1º de septiembre de 2017.

³ Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud, 2015

⁴ Estudio Nacional de Sustancias Psicoactivas, 2013.

⁵ Fundación Plan (2017) Repositorio de datos, Bogotá-Colombia. Datos de Registro Nacional de Información (RNI), Registro Único de Víctimas.

⁶ Fundación Plan (2017) Repositorio de datos, Bogotá-Colombia. Datos del Sistema Único de Información Nacional (SUIN), 2015.



4. The State is urged to implement the actions set at the CONPES 3726 of 2012, with special processes for restoring the rights of separated children and teenager's victims of armed conflict, within the framework of the prevalence of rights and the superior interests of the child. Through programs aimed at developing their capacities; support their families with productive projects sponsored by the State, generating lines of action in all municipalities to improve the living conditions of their communities and the investment prevalent in childhood and adolescence, by 2019.
5. The State is urged to explicitly consider in any process of dialogue and peace with groups outside the law in the country, with special emphasis the NON-acceptance of recruitment for people under 18 years, linkage in intelligence actions, use of schools, school assault, sexual exploitation or any other type of children's rights violation and the promise of non-repetition of these acts.
6. The State is urged to include the centrality of children topics and their rights in any negotiation and peace process with armed groups outside the law.
7. The State must carry out a strong national strategy involving a peace pedagogy and forgiveness in the post-conflict framework, and the development of programs with enough financial and human resources adequate to the particular needs of each territory, for the year 2019.

B. Right to Protection

8. Colombian Children and teenagers continue to be more and more constant victims of various forms of violence. Sexual abuse shows underreporting, with greater affectation of girls and strong increase of cases. Thus, in 2010-2016 129.905 cases of medical-legal examinations for alleged sexual assault against children were reported, of which 83.4% were for girls and teenagers; in the years 2015, sexual violence occurred specially in the group of 15 to 17 years with a rate of 119,72 per 100.000 girls, corresponding to 1.526 cases⁷.
9. According to Legal Medicine, sexual violence is only reported in 30% of the cases, the percentage of cases committed against girls in 2015 was 84% (out of 18 thousand cases reported) and in 2016 65%. Between January and February 2016, an average of 43 / day of sexual abuse was reported (out of a total of 2,594). In addition to this situation, there is a lack of sufficient services to deal with commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, and the judicial system is ineffective and inefficient for the prosecution of sexual offenders, implying more than 90% impunity⁸.
10. The mistreatment against children and teenagers registered 10.082 cases by 2016, which shows that daily there are 27.6 maltreatments⁹. In addition, the intrafamily violence, which mainly affects girls in the 15-17 age group, increased in 2016 by 1,13 points in relation with 2015, with a rate of 120,83 cases per 100.000 inhabitants¹⁰. It should be noted that in situations of child abuse, children or teenagers may end up in State Protection.

⁷ Fundación Plan (2017) Repositorio de datos, Bogotá-Colombia. Datos de Instituto Nacional de Medicina Legal y Ciencias Forensis,

⁸ Federación Nacional de Personerías de Colombia (Fenalper), 2015.

⁹ Medicina Legal, 2016.

¹⁰ Fundación Plan (2017) Repositorio de datos, Bogotá-Colombia. Datos de Instituto Nacional de Medicina Legal y Ciencias Forenses (INMLCF).



11. Also in 2016 the suicide in children and teenagers had the highest increase in the last 10 years. Among girls, the highest number of suicides occurred on the 15 to 17 age group with a rate of 3,48 per 100.000 girls, corresponding to 49 cases. On the other hand, undetermined violent death in children and teenagers remained constant between 2015 and 2016 but with a greater impact on girls. In 2016, 264 cases (one case less than 2015) of which there were 64 girls (10 more cases than 2015) were reported, as for 485 accidental deaths, of which the 32,6% (158) were in girls and adolescents¹¹.
12. The pregnancy and motherhood at an earlier age is another of the increasing phenomenon. 1 in 5 women between 15 and 19 years is a mother or is pregnant; and of the 21.500 births of under-aged mothers per year, 15.000 are mothers aged between 14 and 19 years and 6.500 are girls under 14 years old¹², which means, according to the Ministry of Education, a dropout among 2 and 45% associated with pregnancy.
13. Regarding to child labour of boys, girls and adolescents aged 5 to 17, there was a reduction of 1,3 percentage points on the period October December of 2016 (7,8%) compared to 2015 (9,1%). Nevertheless, child labour is higher in rural centres (13.6% in 2016 and 15.6% in 2015) than in populated centres (5.7% in 2016 and 6.7% in 2015), and more for boys (10.2%) than for girls (5.1%)¹³. In 2015, 1.1% of households in urban areas and 3.9% in rural areas had child labour. Girls, boys and adolescents work in commerce and hospitality (38%), 46.6% do it to help their families with the expenses or because they must participate in the activity family economy¹⁴.
14. There are around 5,000 children and teenagers between the ages of 5 and 17 who work in the extraction of gold, coal, clays, emeralds, salt and other minerals. Only in Antioquia and Boyacá the 80% of child labour is identified. The vast majority of these underage workers develop activities of mining and in the extraction of gold. In the coal mines they help to load and unload the dump trucks, clean landslides and classify the material¹⁵
15. Another violation of rights associated with the increase in the use of ICT is the significant increase of victims and increase in the modalities of recruitment and involvement of children and teenagers in situations that affect their sexual integrity and good name. During 2017 6,079 reports have been processed, for a total of 37,774 from the line "Te Protejo", 60% corresponding to the category of material of sexual abuse of children and adolescents, which obtained the blockade order to 1,692 illegal web pages, by the Cyber Police Centre. Based on the analysis of these sites, "Te Protejo" classified 5,037 images of sexual abuse of children and teenagers, sent them to their countries of origin to request their dismantling and to curb the re-victimization of the children who appear in them, articulation with the Global Network of INHOPE complaint lines. In this regard, the Cyber Police Centre of the DIJIN received 290 complaints associated

¹¹ Fundación Plan (2017) Repositorio de datos, Bogotá-Colombia. Datos del Instituto Nacional de Medicina Legal y Ciencias Forenses.

¹² Foro Mujeres Moviendo El Mundo,

¹³ Fundación Plan (2017) Repositorio de datos, Bogotá-Colombia. Datos de Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares (GEIH) del DANE.

¹⁴ Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud, 2015.

¹⁵ Sistema de Información Integrado para la Identificación, Registro y Caracterización del Trabajo Infantil y sus Peores Formas en Colombia (SIRITI) del Ministerio de Trabajo.



- with the crime of "pornography with people under 18 years" and 21 complaints associated with the crime of "using or facilitating media to offer sexual activities with persons under 18 years"¹⁶
16. In the face of this situation, there is little capacity for institutional response by the State, especially the entities that make up the National Family Welfare System (Ministries, Governments, and Municipalities, justice sector, education sector, health sector, media and civil society). To prevent violence against children, as it is necessary to uproot the culture of violence that exists in the country. The governing body of the National Family Welfare System lacks sufficient staff to deal with all reported cases of violence (1,394 civil servants to serve November 2016 to 114,894 cases)
 17. On the other hand, there are insufficient policies, plans or programs to support families with their children in protection or at risk of entering this, because of all the problems; more funding is given to orphanages than to the modalities of family care, ICBF permissiveness to attend orphanages to children under 5 years of age, which affects their normal development, and the use of sponsorships for appropriate family reimbursements that allow changes in the family for the reinstatement of their children.

Recommendations

18. The State is urged to strengthen, by 2020, actions to prevent and protect children against violence by: creating an efficient information system that highlights all situations that affect the development of our childhood and adolescence, creation of a special unit for crimes against children and adolescents, with sufficient human resources and sufficient financial resources, committing territorial entities within the scope of their powers; the technical strengthening of institutions for comprehensive protection of children's rights and of the inter-institutional architecture for the administrative process of restoration of rights and their coordination with the judicial process, in order to ensure that the rights of child victims of violence are restored quickly.
19. To strengthen the complaint to the Office of the Prosecutor against situations of recruitment of children who are under institutionalized protection in the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare, since the percentage of the State's complaint in guardianship of children under protection remains very low and the number of cases solved is still extremely low.
20. It is suggested to the State to review the actions and mechanisms established for the Administrative Process for the Re-establishment of Rights that allow the speed in the definition of the situation of the children under the same. In addition, greater coordination between the Victims Unit and the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) is suggested, as well as the necessary instances to allow the registration of those children who have been orphaned because of the armed conflict as victims of the armed conflict, but also the necessary and urgent restitution of their rights in land ownership and protection.
21. The State is called to make all necessary legal and financial efforts to abolish physical, humiliating or degrading punishment of children through legislative reform and pedagogy at a national level, for the year 2018 with the support of media.
22. The Colombian State is urged to make all necessary efforts for the implementation of the "Roadmap for the Study of Violence against Children" by the Special Rapporteur on the Study

¹⁶ Línea de atención Te Protejo, 2017



of Violence against Children and the implementation of norms and laws that strengthen actions of the State against all kinds of violence against children in the country.

23. Provide the necessary measures to strengthen the necessary protection mechanisms for migrant children as a result of the political situation in Venezuela and migrants to the United States from Africa, Asia and Cuba.
24. The State is urged to integrate intersectoral efforts to develop chain processes, with a holistic approach to: strengthen cybercrime research processes, update regulations for prosecution, expand and qualify comprehensive care offerings to victims, implement prevention strategies in educational contexts integrating the participation of teachers and families, and emphasizing the co-responsibility of industry and the media to jointly counteract this crime, by 2019.

C. Right to Education

25. Despite the increase of early childhood care in the last years, less than half (48.4%) of girls and boys under 6 years of age attend these programs (Community Welfare Homes -HCB-, private preschools, FAMI homes of the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare and official preschool gardens), because they do not have an institution near the house, do not get quota, or in the case of indigenous and displaced population, for failing to meet the requirements for entering¹⁷.
26. Net coverage for different levels of education has increased, but in rural areas there is less access to educational opportunities and less academic achievement due to the multiple disadvantages: higher poverty rates (43% compared to 27% in urban areas), malnutrition, teenage pregnancy and violence, coupled with insufficient infrastructure¹⁸. In addition, the majority of indigenous and Afro-Colombians living in rural areas face additional barriers to access to education¹⁹.
27. An example of this is to find schools without adequate maintenance, with non-functioning sanitary batteries, with highly contaminating stoves, at risk of fire, and without proper endowment in the more remote areas of post-conflict scenario. About 20 boys and girls attend these rural schools, but the teachers, often very few, who are not from the region and do not know the idiosyncrasies of the rural areas, arrive late in each period, sometimes almost mid-year, being present only from Tuesday until Thursday.
28. There is also a lack of cultural settings in many municipalities in the country. There are high percentages of extra age (higher age in two years or more at the official age) in the first grade of primary (19.5%), lag in the first grade especially of girls and dropout in primary and secondary education. In rural areas, 81.8% of girls have not reached full secondary school; and in urban areas 51.4%. Reasons such as pregnancy (6.9%), and the socioeconomic situation of young women are reasons to deserter.

Recommendations

¹⁷ Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud, 2015.

¹⁸ Fundación Plan (2017) Repositorio de datos, Bogotá-Colombia. Datos de Sistema único de Información sobre la Niñez –SUIN y Ministerio de Educación Nacional.

¹⁹ Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económico (OCDE), 2016.



29. The State is called upon to reduce educational access and quality gaps, taking into account the indicators of the right to education raised by the Special Rapporteur on the right to education, Katarina Tomasevski (Affordability, Access, Acceptability, Adaptability), working to reduce the existing gaps between urban and rural sectors, providing sufficient resources for the adequacy of educational facilities, the necessary pedagogical tools, capacity building and the teaching staff within the framework of a global personnel that allows the rotation of teachers to municipalities and cities, and to involve the communities in search of alternatives when the conditions of very remote places make the aforementioned processes impracticable; for the year 2019.
30. It is suggested to the State to strengthen and expand the coverage and quality of the so far up achieved by programs such as "Live Digital" by getting access to new technologies closer to the most remote sectors of the rural area of the country.

D. Right to health

31. Although there is a decline in maternal mortality to 42 days (55.2 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2013 ²⁰ and 47.6% in 2016 ²¹), a significant number of deaths occur in adolescents (19.3% ²²). The perinatal and late neonatal mortality in 2016 was 13.6 cases per thousand live births and was above that average in 19 territorial entities, corresponding in 22.8% of the cases to girls between 10 and 19 years²³.
32. There is a decline in infant mortality in children under one year (14 per thousand live births for the country in the period 2010-2015), but this is 1.5 times higher in the rural area ²⁴. There is an increase in acute diarrheal diseases as one of the leading causes of death in children under five (30.7 per 100,000 in 2016 and an increase of 7% in relation to 2015), being higher in 29 territorial entities where they have the highest unsatisfied basic needs and poor water quality for human consumption in those territories. Mortality due to malnutrition in children under 5 years of age (a rate of 6.77 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2013 and 6.82 in 2014 ²⁵) also persists and increases.
33. Another health problem on the rise is the excess of weight, overweight and obesity, of 17.5% of girls and boys between 5 and 17 years. Although Law 1438 of the ten-year public health plan 2012-2021 creates as a cross-sectoral pact the "modes, conditions and styles" program and that there is a lot of regulation on the regulation of processed foods, it is not public knowledge, it does not talk with each other or have more voids than strengths. In addition, alcohol consumption starts earlier in life at 12 years of age ²⁶.
34. Important gaps persist in health care, in rural areas, in regions such as Amazonia, Orinoquia and Pacifica and in ethnic peoples. Unfortunately, there is an omission to comply with Law 1566 of

²⁰ Fundación Plan (2017) Repositorio de datos, Bogotá-Colombia. Datos del ASIS del Ministerio de Salud.

²¹ SINFONIA Ministerio Nacional de Salud y Protección Social.

²² Fundación Plan (2017) Repositorio de datos, Bogotá-Colombia. Datos de Sistema Nacional de Vigilancia en Salud Pública (Sivigila)

²³ Fundación Plan (2017) Repositorio de datos, Bogotá-Colombia. Datos de Instituto Nacional de Salud.

²⁴ Fundación Plan (2017) Repositorio de datos, Bogotá-Colombia. Datos de Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud (ENDS),

²⁵ SINFONIA Ministerio Nacional de Salud y Protección Social.

²⁶ Ministerio Nacional de Salud y Protección Social, 2011.



2012, especially in the creation and care of Drug Addiction Centres, a situation that often generates the loss of parental care, which should not happen if the problem is addressed of the consumption of SPA by the parents of children and adolescents addicted to this type of substance.

35. Regarding to the environment, children are one of the most vulnerable groups to climate change, whose environmental and family environments are altered by crop damage, natural disasters, quality disturbance and water availability. These impacts affect health, food security and, in general, welfare, while making them more vulnerable to abuse, neglect and child labour. In terms of education, recreation and sport, it makes them vulnerable by affecting their life, infrastructure and community elements.

Recommendations

36. The State is urged to prioritize sufficient infrastructure for access to public water and sewer services and an adequate health system in all municipalities, with particular emphasis on rural areas farthest from the country, with standards of (Law 1566 of 2012, care for people with consumption of SPA and Law 1751 of 2015, which regulates health care as a fundamental right). To find and contract, quickly and eliminated barriers, EPS and IPS in remote municipalities, where there are no operators that even allow urgent care to people who need it, by 2019.
37. The State is urged to enforce and strengthen existing mechanisms and laws on environmental protection that guarantee the right to water and a safe environment for children, particularly those living in rural areas protecting the water sources from damage generated by mining, fumigation of large monocultures and preventing the environmental damage generated by any productive sector.
38. The State, through the Ministry of Health, should adopt and improve by the year 2019, intersectoral measures for the protection of pregnant women and children during the first 1000 days and the reduction of maternal and child mortality; through quality maternal perinatal programs, strategies focused on identifying and addressing barriers to guarantee the rights of pregnant women and children, especially in areas with greater social inequities, post conflict zones and gaps in indicators in maternal and child health. To implement the Path of Promotion and Maintenance of Health in the Country, from a health promotion approach.
39. The Ministry of Health should review the existing normative regarding the regulation, control and monitoring of ultra-processed products that are causing the overweight of children; in coordination with the Superintendence of Industry and Commerce - SIC – to implement the measures of control of advertising of ultra-processed foodstuffs directed to children and support the corresponding Bill. It should also increase the age for the sale of liquor and implement educational program in educational institutions and programs directed to parents and mass media on the implications of alcohol consumption in children for their development, and State to create in all municipalities centres of attention to the drug addiction, for the year 2018.
40. To strengthen mechanisms and controls for health care providers, which requires the priority attention of children and adolescents, the implementation of the National Plan for Sexual and Reproductive Health, avoiding the so-called "walk of death" for lack of care timely and care and support for high cost diseases.



41. The State should strengthen the implementation of the National Sexual and Reproductive Health Plan, taking the necessary actions to adopt it and work at a municipal, departmental and national levels, generating the necessary capacity and resources for its implementation, with special emphasis in the population of children and adolescents.

E. Right to participation

42. Although the number of children without a civil registry has declined in the country (3.5 per cent in 2010 and 1.4 per cent in 2015), which puts children out of essential care, this is greater in rural areas with dispersed populations and in border areas, in indigenous groups and displaced population (2.5%), than in urban areas (0.9%). The reasons for non-registration differ between rural and urban areas: cost (6.3% rural, 2.1% urban), distance from the registry site (19.7% rural 0% urban), while reasons as a recovering mother, very small child and lack of birth certificates are more frequent in the urban area ²⁷.
43. The number of participation tables for children and adolescents formed and in operation in 2015 was 196, and the number of adolescents associated with solidarity organizations was 39 ²⁸.

Recommendations

44. The State is encouraged to continue efforts to transfer civil registration processes to the most remote territories.
45. The State is urged to continue working on the implementation and strengthening of the Tables of Participation of Children and Adolescents at a municipal, departmental and national levels, providing the technical assistance and financial resources necessary for its implementation.
46. It is suggested that the State should implement at a municipal, departmental and national levels the Protocol for the Participation of Children Victims of Armed Conflict or define mechanisms that allow their fusion with other scenarios of participation, but which make the situation of children visible which have been affected by the armed conflict and allow their voices to be heard, taken into account and made visible in any peace process carried out in the country with the actors in conflict.
47. The State is urged to ratify the importance of the participation of children and adolescents as the centre of the peace process, the importance of listening to their voices and including their visions, suggestions and perspectives in them as a central and important sector in from the beginning of the "superior interest" and to generate processes and programs aimed at promoting the participation of children and adolescents in governance, in the reconstruction of historical memory of violence during the armed conflict, in the construction of citizenship and other matters that concern them, by the year 2020.
48. The State is urged to sign and commit itself to the ratification of Protocol # 3 or Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.

²⁷ Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud, 2015.

²⁸ ICBF, 2017



F. Public investment in Childhood

49. Using the criterion of measurement of child poverty through dissatisfaction with the exercise of children's rights (mild, moderate or severe according to their magnitude), 38.5% of children and adolescents in Colombia are in a situation of poverty because they have at least moderate dissatisfaction with their rights, and among them, 15.6% reach extreme poverty because they have some serious deprivation. Thus, for every poor adult in Colombia there are 2 poor children, and for every 2 indigent adults, there are 3 children in similar situation ²⁹.
50. According to data from 2011 and 2012 Colombia has a diversified portfolio of social programs in childhood - including conditional transfers, child care, feeding programs and parental support programs; spends about 0.4% of GDP on social protection for children and 0.1% of GDP in pre-school education. For 2012, social spending on children (social expenditure on children plus social expenditure on education and social protection in a group of 6-12 years) was 2.2% of GDP³⁰. But at present there are no official public data updated to allow detailed monitoring of public investment in childhood carried out by the State, discriminated against by social protection and education.
51. The area of transfers of resources to the regions for health, education, public services and other items increases annually according to inflation plus real fixed growth, which currently corresponds to 4.8%, additionally when the economy expands above 4 %, the percentage points exceeding that rate should be earmarked for early childhood care ³¹.
52. In the case of early childhood, despite the fact that the National Department of National Planning (DNP) and other entities have accompanied the preparation of guidelines for the inclusion of early childhood, childhood and adolescence in the Development of territorial entities, has not been achieved in many departments and municipalities include actions for the implementation of national early childhood policy.
53. On the other hand, although the total coverage of care for all early childhood children in the country has not been reached, the financial resources for this care have been reduced. Thus, in 2013, \$ 430,822 million were invested in 2015, only 171,328 million in 2016, \$ 162,551 million and in 2017, only \$ 154,164 million³². And now, to support post conflict goals for 2018, the ICBF will be stripped of 14.7% of its current budget, failing to receive about 1.3 trillion pesos, which will have a negative impact on its pro-activities. of children and their families.

Recommendations

54. The State is urged to create policies, programs and plans to support families in the upbringing and development of their children, thus avoiding dropping out of school, preventing drug use, linking their children to sexual exploitation, street or sexual abuse.

³⁰ Alcázar, L., Sánchez, A. (2016) El gasto público en infancia y niñez en América Latina y el Caribe ¿Cuánto y cuán efectivo? Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE), BID.

³¹Asobancaria (2017). Dinámica del Gasto Público en Colombia.

³² Departamento Nacional De Planeación Nacional- DNP Avances y retos sectoriales de la política de estado para la garantía del desarrollo integral de la primera infancia



55. The State is urged to allocate sufficient resources to respond to a comprehensive assessment of budgetary requirements for the implementation of policies, programs and projects for children in all regions, including those required for the restoration of the rights of children and adolescents' victims of conflict and disengaged from armed groups, as well as those required by the ICBF to fulfil its mission, for the year 2018.
56. The State is invited to be able to strengthen the emphasis and centrality in investing in children, involving the different sectors in the analysis and priority of the same, through instances such as the Inter-Sectoral Commission for Early Childhood (CIPI) and the National System of Family Welfare (SNBF), being an active part of this process to National Planning and the Ministry of Finance. Likewise, in the current peace process, consider the priority in investment in children that has been directly affected by the armed conflict, to develop processes to restore their rights through adequate plans, actions and budgets.