



## I. INTRODUCTION

1. With the support provided by the **Alliance for Colombian Children**<sup>2</sup> along with **COALICO**<sup>3</sup>, children and adolescents from different organizations, we decided to unite to tell from our visions and thoughts our reality regarding the fulfilment of our rights in Colombia.
2. It was so that organized children and adolescents from the Participation and Communication for Development Strategy (PACO) group; Children and Adolescents Peacebuilders; Movement of Children, Adolescents and Youth Peacemakers; Group of children and adolescents of "The school also seeks the good fortune in peace" project of COALICO (Colombian Coalition against involving children and young people into the armed conflict in Colombia); the Platform for the protagonism of children, girls and adolescents in Colombia; and the support of TDH Germany, we met from September 16 to 17, 2017, to present our ideas and knowledge about the situation of children in the country from our reality.
3. The goal of these days was that, through our eyes, we could express what the country is currently living regarding the issues of children's rights, showing the reality from the remote regions in rural and urban areas to those people currently under the State's protection system.
4. For two days, we participated and expressed -through drawings, dialogues and group work- our reflections and recommendations about how the Colombian State should work to enforce our rights.
5. We hope that these ideas will be received by the international bodies whom develop the exercise of the universal periodic report<sup>4</sup> of human rights, and that they should be taken into consideration for the recommendations that will be made to the Colombian State in reference to its work in the fulfilment of our rights in the future.

## II. ¿HOW DID WE COME OUT WITH OUR REPORT?

5. With the technical support of COALICO, TDH Germany and the Colombian Children's Alliance<sup>5</sup> and various organized groups of children and adolescents<sup>6</sup>, we conducted a joint workshop with children between 9 and 17 years old representing different municipalities and cities such as Guapi, Buenaventura, Tumaco, Bogotá, Soacha, Medellín, Cartagena, Montes de María, Cali, Buenos Aires, Cesar, Lerma and Bolívar, to listen to us, to know other realities and to

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<sup>2</sup> With several of its allied organizations that directly support organizational processes for children and adolescents: Save the Children, World Vision, Plan International and Children's Villages (SOS).

<sup>3</sup> (Colombian Coalition against involving children and young people into the armed conflict in Colombia)

<sup>4</sup> UPR

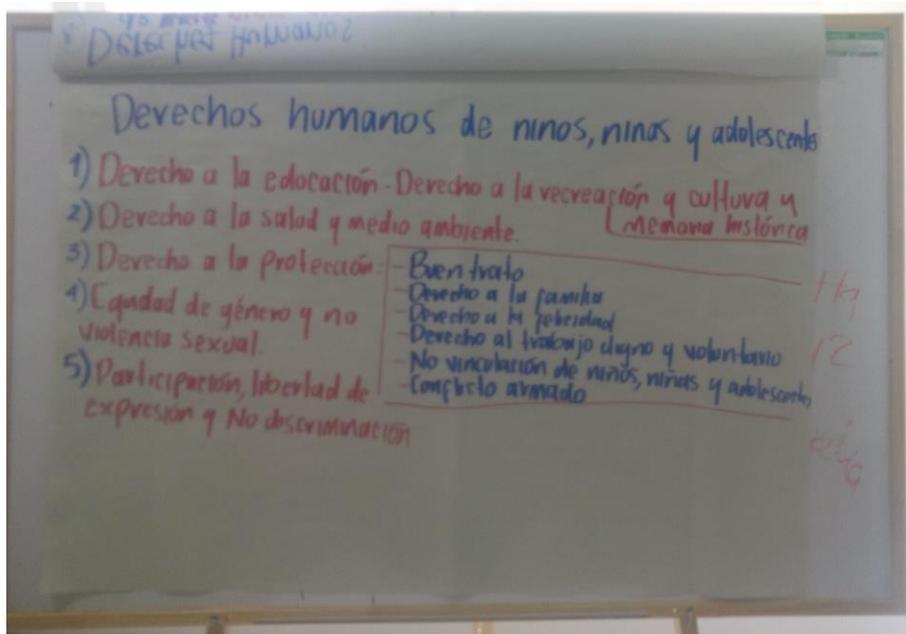
<sup>5</sup> particularly its organizations that directly supported organizational processes with children such as Save the Children, Plan International, World Vision and Children's Villages (SOS) of Colombia.

<sup>6</sup> Such as Participation and Communication Strategies (PACO), Children and Adolescents, Peace Builders, National Movement of Children, Adolescents and Youth, Peacemakers, Children and Adolescents form the project "The school also seeks good fortune in the peace" group of the COALICO, the Platform for the protagonism of children and adolescents in Colombia.

unite our ideas before the guarantee and respect of our rights. All this, to present our own report to the UPR process.

6. Thus, we shared the results of the national workshop with other groups once we came back to our cities, in order to enrich the results and review them. Each group, again, made some comments and gathered the information to consolidate the report that we present below.

### III. REVISION OF PRIORIZED RIGHTS



- a. **Right to participation, freedom of expression and non-discrimination.** Articles 12, 13, 14, 15, 17 Children's Rights Convention.

#### a. What is happening in our regions?

7. The support for effective participation is insufficient because, although there are evidences of some local participation spaces such as the Children and Adolescents Participation Table, the resources and management from the local public administrations is not prioritized; which means that although the spaces are installed, they finally do not work because they don't have the resources, or the political will to happen. The installation of the spaces is done as a mere fulfilment of a requirement, but not because there is a real commitment to support its operation from the public administrations<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> These scenarios that should be taken into account for public decision-making processes considering the voice of children and adolescents, although they may exist, are only for the proposals to be heard, but in the final political decisions that affect us, they are not taken into account, for they still have the thought that -because we are children- we do not know what we really want.

8. The family scenario, promotes discrimination, since it does not recognize the views of children as important. Likewise, different behaviours are seen according to gender. Discrimination is evidenced by the vocabulary used to name things.
9. The right of freedom of expression is violated in the communities, because the difference is not recognized, and for those who leave the norm, the spaces of participation are denied. To dress or to have a different sexual orientation is punished with rejection, mockery and discrimination.
10. Freedom of expression is violated by illegal armed groups who take over the territory; in urban areas they impose invisible borders and prevent the free development of everyday actions. Today, after the FARC-EP entered the peace process, new gangs and criminal groups have appeared who impose a curfew in some territories, mainly rural areas.
11. In municipalities such as Buenaventura<sup>8</sup> and Guapi<sup>9</sup> there are no adequate spaces for recreation or sport. The spaces available, are usually occupied by PAS<sup>10</sup> consumers or gangs<sup>11</sup>, or are in a serious state of deterioration. Likewise, in rural areas there are no spaces intended for sports, recreation or cultural activities for children<sup>12</sup>.
12. The few existing recreational spaces in urban and rural areas are not being inclusive, since they do not consider special conditions for children with disabilities, this happens throughout the country.
13. In the municipality of Guapi<sup>13</sup> there are but a few spaces and those are not promoted by the State, there is lack support and accompaniment to develop cultural projects like music, dance, theatre, poetry, among others; in the rural area there are no spaces and projects to recover the culture are not promoted.
14. In Tumaco<sup>14</sup>, cultural projects are carried out but they are promoted by non-governmental entities or independent individuals, and the cultural heritage is being lost due to the negligence of the State and the loss of interest of children into whom, self-appreciation, is not cultivated.
15. Poverty is generating displacement of peasant families to the city to improve their quality of life, thus losing the culture of rural areas. Similarly, south of the departments of Cesar and Bolívar, coal mining companies and multinational biofuels ones, cause displacement, breaking their cultural traditions and forcing them to assume new patterns of life that are not their own.
16. We face a problematic of territorial uprooting first, which then with the new customs, makes us to lose the importance of our native languages, causing little by little their disappearance and with them, any kind of cultural tradition.
17. The territories that were hardest hit by the armed conflict, mainly in rural areas, lost their cultural traditions, their cultural spaces of meeting, narrative traditions with grandparents, and grandmothers were also lost, since collective or meeting spaces were over by fear and intimidation.

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<sup>8</sup> Department of Cauca Valley

<sup>9</sup> Department of Cauca.

<sup>10</sup> Psycho Active Substances.

<sup>11</sup> This happens particularly in Buenaventura, Tumaco, Bogotá and Medellín.

<sup>12</sup> Guapi, Buenaventura and Bolivar rural area. i. In addition, there are no suitable implements, instruments or materials for practicing sports, nor does the municipality have adequate resources or proper attention to do so.

<sup>13</sup> Department of Cauca

<sup>14</sup> Department of Nariño

### ***b. What has been the State's response?***

18. The State has developed different decrees, laws and regulations to recognize and facilitate the meaningful participation of children and adolescents.<sup>15</sup>
19. In spite of all these laws, decrees, norms, and instances, these spaces defined in them are not applied in all municipalities, due to lack of prioritization of this type of issues, lack of resources for sustainability and lack of political will of the municipal and departmental administrations, who see them as not important<sup>16</sup>.
20. The above are one of the forms of participation; but we can also express ourselves through recreation, culture and sport; however, this is another difficulty for the more remote areas of the country and the sectors of the cities with the lowest economic resources, since the possibility of having the space and resources to do so is not a priority at the moment of investing resources on behalf of the rulers.

### ***a. Priority recommendations to the State***

19. Creation and strengthening of social organizations led by children and adolescents at local and national levels<sup>17</sup>.
20. It is suggested for the State to make deeper controls not only on the implementation of participation spaces for children, but also on their functionality and quality, since, in spaces such as educational institutions, health institutions, participation tables, participation tables of child victims, they cannot really be established, but when done, they are created only to meet a requirement, but they are not effective participation spaces<sup>18</sup>.
21. It is recommended to the State to define a budget for the strengthening of these spaces. Likewise, that international cooperation, give importance to the investment in processes of advocacy and participation for children and adolescents, as key scenarios for the construction of citizenship and peace from children and the promotion of spaces in which the free expression and effective communication are guaranteed.
22. Creation of a national entity or body to monitor the implementation and enforcement of existing policies, laws and standards to facilitate effective participation.

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<sup>15</sup> The Code of Children and Adolescents, Law 1098 of 2006, in its Articles 30, 31, 32 recognizes the right to participation, association and information. At the level of the National Family Welfare System, the Decree 936 of 2013, which reorganized the National Family Welfare System, establishes that each municipality, district and department must have a table of participation of children and adolescents, with the leadership of the Childhood, Adolescence and Family Working Table or the instance that plays that role. Law 115 of 1994 or General Law of Education, proposes the participation of children and adolescents in the decisions of the educational community, through the school representatives and the participation of student bodies in the school board of the institution.

<sup>16</sup> When these instances are installed, they are no more than a space for decorative participation, since in many occasions and particularly in rural areas, this is only done merely to fulfil a requirement, but they do not have functionality, because their members are not trained, there are no resources, nor spaces for their operation and are not taken into account as it should be for the instances of adults such as the municipal administration, the Mayor's Office or the Work Table of Children and Adolescents, being only mentioned in paper documents.

<sup>17</sup> It is important that the call to conform these organizations is made visible and widely publicized so that we all have the opportunity to apply. This organization must have direct access to State organs that make decisions.

<sup>18</sup> As well as Conducting days of socialization of Public Policies, Development Plans, projects, programs, etc., that are implemented in the community for children and adolescents.

23. We recommend the compilation and construction of stories (myths and legends) native to each region of the country by children and adolescents in company with parents, in order to rescue the culture and historical memory of each people of the whole Colombia, with dialogues and different topics.

**b. b. Right to education, recreation, culture and historical memory: Articles 4, 28, 29, 30, 31 of the Child Rights Convention.**

*a. What is happening in our regions?*

24. Poor quality in infrastructure and investment of resources in the education system, showing great difference between education for those who have resources and those who do not. Some educational institutions have deteriorated physical facilities that may be a risk to students or poorly adapted, mainly in rural areas and in sectors with lower economic resources in the cities.
25. Increasing school dropout, adolescents stop going to school because they must work, or because they are more interested in getting money for the house than studying something they do not like. The type of education does not make one want to stay in the education system hence they want to drop out, added to the conditions of educational spaces that do not have security.
26. Lack of economic resources of families that make it difficult to go to school for many children: having to work and sometimes to stop studying, lack of food to go to school, lack of school supplies, lack of money to pay for transportation when the educational institution is far away<sup>19</sup>.
27. Differences between education received in rural and urban areas, resulting in fewer opportunities to improve living conditions and opportunities between rural and urban contexts them.
28. Difficulty in accessing educational institutions in rural areas due to lack of routes, resources or resources to be transported, or the existence of landmines in territories where conflict with illegal groups has been present.
29. The education system of the country gives more importance to mathematics, language, physics and chemistry, and does not see other disciplines, abilities, vocations, skills that we children have as important, such as art, sport, what makes that, if one is not good for that, is not good to study and ends up leaving the school. Nor is work in the life development project taken into account.
30. The topic of promoting human rights, peace and the rights of children in educational settings should be included in greater depth and to be applied, now it is but a class given on the run.
31. Due to strikes, suspensions of classes, irresponsibility of some teachers without control from anyone, we often do not have a continuous education of teachers in classrooms.

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<sup>19</sup>Sometimes when the national government gives the money, there is no control and some corrupt people are given the resources for school canteens and they do not give anything or give bad things.

**b. What has been the State's response?**

32. The State in the current National Development Plan 2014-2018 "All in for a new country", said that it would prioritize education issues; however, corruption and social inequalities make that not to be reflected likewise in the countryside and in the city <sup>20</sup>.
33. In Bogota they are trying to implement a system called 40 by 40 consist in schools of the Capital District, after classes, enable cultural recreation and sports programs in the same schools, but this is not reaching all schools, and there are problems due to lack of hiring teachers for that. Likewise, in Medellín, they have applied strategies like "Medellín the most Educated"; however, differences in the quality of education between the social sectors and between the countryside and the city continue to exist.
34. Private and public sectors' corruption has resulted in many of the public resources to be invested in improving education are lost in the pockets of corrupt people who are not interested in the present and future of children, stealing resources. This is a problem that affects the whole country.

**c. Recommendations**

35. Strengthen the control of the management of the resources that are invested in educational quality and culture at the municipal, departmental and national levels with stronger and more committed actions from the General Attorney General, Office of the Prosecutor and Comptroller.
36. Strengthen the mechanisms of children and adolescents to monitor the investments made in children's issues. Make Children's resources audit a government policy.
37. Safety in schools, the organization of safety committees for parents and students in school settings. Protected and Protective Schools.
38. Create educational institutions in dispersed rural areas and difficult access areas and increase budgets for school restaurants and transports.
39. Provide adequate education to children with any special conditions, with trained teachers and work with other children to create environments of tolerance and acceptance of difference, and teachers to think about them and when they are dictating classes to consider that their learning is different, but that they have a right to be with the other boys and girls as well.
40. It is important to draw attention to the implementation of the peace agreement so that the issue of education, with the eyes of children, is a priority both in guerrilla zones and in cities or municipalities.

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<sup>20</sup> There are differences between the education for whom has more economic resources and the one that has the least in the city, because the quality of the education that we both boys and girls receive, makes the opportunities to go to a university or get a good job to be minimal for those who have no resources.

### **3. Right to protection: Articles 8, 9,10,16,18,19,32, 34.**

#### **a. What is happening in our regions?**

41. Displacement by tourist companies to communities<sup>21</sup> as well as recruitment and use of children and adolescents for criminal activities such as drug sales, gangs, arms trafficking <sup>22</sup>.
42. By the implementation of the peace agreements, we have seen, in certain regions of the country, common crime and other criminal groups, micro-trafficking, murder, trafficking in persons, sexual exploitation of girls and women, not only in the conflict framework but also by tourism <sup>23</sup>.
43. Mining or multinational companies that come from other places to settle in those places where we live, causing the need to flee from there because of pollution and deviation of rivers, air pollution, are affecting livestock and other issues. In addition, forced displacement, for example, when children and adolescents do not want to be part of the ranks of armed groups, the family has to leave to protect them, then they break their emotional bonds and leave their children in other people's care or even leaving them alone because of the displacement.
44. Due to the socio-economic conditions in the family, girls, boys and adolescents are faced with the task of working to have resources to cope with the situations of their homes. There are also cases of children and adolescents who work in decent conditions (without being exploited) and are guaranteed their rights to education, recreation, health, and food, so they should not be stigmatized and their parents should not be persecuted by society.
45. Strengthen the right of children and adolescents to have a family; and family as a protective environment.

#### **b. What has been the State's response?**

46. Thanks to the Peace agreement, 122 children and adolescents were demobilized, according to ICRC<sup>24</sup>.
47. The State's response to displacement has been to provide some housing and food subsidies to persons declared as victims of the armed conflict, knowing that not all the victims of the conflict have been declared in this condition.
48. Campaigns against child labour do not differentiate decent work from the exploited labour faced by many children.

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<sup>21</sup> In Cartagena, Department of Bolivar.

<sup>22</sup> In Bogotá, Lerma, Buenos Aires, Tumaco,

<sup>23</sup> For example, in the department of Cauca, children have been affected by new armed groups that are recruiting them and using them as informants giving them money in return.

<sup>24</sup> International Committee of the Red Cross

### **c. Recommendations**

49. Bearing in mind that we are in negotiations with illegal armed actors, we propose that it should be considered that no child, up to the age of 18, must be used or recruited by legal and illegal armed groups.
50. We know that some children and adolescents have been recognized as victims of the armed conflict, but not all of those affected by the armed conflict have been recognized. We propose that the declaration process to be improved so officials can travel to communities to record victims' statements.
51. That in the processes and negotiations<sup>25</sup> children and adolescents to be recognized as central actors of the process because of the impact that the conflict generates in our lives and because of the superior interest of children and adolescents.
52. For children and adolescents to be accompanied and to continue with the processes of follow-up, reception and protection, as well as the restoration of our family, social and cultural ties when we have been separated from armed groups.

## **4. Right to gender equity and not sexual violence.**

### **a. What is happening in our regions?**

53. There are similar problems in different regions in terms of gender equality and sexual violence, where women, girls and boys are the main victims. There are cases in which people who rape the children are family members and people close to them. The economic situation of families plays an important role in the zones because you see cases in which the people with economic resources take advantage of the boys and girls, they use their bodies to satisfy some sexual needs.
54. Mainly in schools, communities and families, there is rejection because of their sexual orientation, we are afraid to express ourselves as we are, because of the different social prejudices that are created, the conservative nature of our society.
55. Street harassment becomes a type of violence that women and girls suffer every day, girls cannot walk peacefully in our city. It also happens that we are tagged even by the way of dressing, which is no excuse to justify harassment, sexual violence, child exploitation and slavery<sup>26</sup>.
56. In the city of Medellin, femicide has increased. In this and other cities different cases are known, where women they are brutally murdered, and the guilty ones either do not pay for their crimes as they should, or the crimes remain in impunity. We find that to get to femicide there are different steps, from very subtle things, which are seen daily, which we normalize, such as shouting, offensive language, possessive behaviours, which can later lead to beatings, humiliations due to economic issues, threats, jealousy and rage.

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<sup>25</sup> Such as the one currently happening with the ELN

<sup>26</sup> In some cases, they get children more than anything to take pictures of them and see them as objects, then send them to other countries to prostitute them, at first they kidnap them and violate their rights because they treat them very ugly.

### **a. The State's response**

57. The Ministry for Women's Equity and Women's Secretariats at the municipal and departmental levels, develop projects and campaigns to prevent street harassment, generating sensitivity in the communes and remote places of the city, with research on all the problems of gender inequality; however, they fail to change customs and root situations.
58. The process of raising awareness about situations of sexual violence is also carried out by the health secretariats.
59. Educational institutions attempt to address these issues, but not always in the best of ways and do not involve all the people in the educational community.
60. There are campaigns in media that motivate the denunciation and rejection of situations of gender violence, but these are insufficient.

### **b. Recommendations**

61. To have professionals prepared to attend children who have suffered sexual assault or sexual exploitation, and who can really accompany the entire recovery process by giving them time and quality care.
62. More support for people who have these difficulties (such as domestic violence, economic dependence, sexual violence, among others).
63. Create a strategy that allows the local and municipal levels to create support groups for family members and children who have suffered from sexual assault or sexual exploitation.
64. Generate good conditions for the completion of IVE<sup>27</sup> and the decriminalization of abortion for girls who require it, without refusing to apply what the law already establishes, prioritizing the right of the girl before the conscience objection of the professional in charge of the process.

## **5. Right to health and environment: Article 24, 26**

### **a. What is happening in our regions?**

65. The economic situation of many peasant families make them to stop cultivating agricultural products to grow illicit crops<sup>28</sup>, since they are more profitable.
66. Children and adolescents leave the school to grow illicit products.
67. In Hatillo<sup>29</sup>, the concession of land to coal-mining companies does not take place in the most just or dignified conditions for the communities. And the relocation plans are not met by the companies or the government's follow-up<sup>30</sup>.

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<sup>27</sup> Voluntary termination of pregnancy

<sup>28</sup> Amongst them Coca and cannabis

<sup>29</sup> Department of Cesar

<sup>30</sup> There, the problem has been experienced by the non-relocation of the population for more than 7 years, as part of a legal sanction and the deviation of the river bed, which has caused food crisis and respiratory diseases due to the coal dust.

68. Cities as big and important as Buenaventura do not have drinking water permanently because it is supplied once or twice a week only. In small municipalities like Buenos Aires<sup>31</sup>, access to drinking water<sup>32</sup> is more limited.
69. So much pollution of water from the sources makes it impossible to be totally consumable and therefore it has a consequence on the health of children, and in some places they still do not have access to drinking water, they take in out from wells and other sources that are contaminated.
70. Adolescent pregnancies worry either because they are generated by rape or by their partners, because they do not protect themselves at home, for lack of information from adults or no guidance in prevention or contraceptive methods.
71. Children who die from lack of resources for health care. In some cases, they are due to carelessness or a bad procedure, they do not attend girls as they should be taken care of. Poor medical care is fundamental because for a sick child every second is key to saving a life, due lack of resources, because the EPS does not have considerations towards the family and that is why they say they do not have medicines and other services<sup>33</sup>.
72. Adults in Montes de María region say that, because of the chemicals, the soil does no longer produce food because of pollution, and it takes about 30 years to produce food again.
73. In important cities such as Bogotá, families with low income do not provide adequate food for boys and girls and they often have to go out and look for it and steal to eat, parents do not care about their children's lives, which means that children, adolescents and young people do not have the necessary food.
74. The department of La Guajira is heavily neglected by the Government, and indigenous children there are dying every day because of malnutrition, lack of clean water which is undoubtedly one of the biggest problems they face there.
75. In Bogotá, the Doña Juana<sup>34</sup> sector is very close to popular neighbourhoods and it generates bad smells, pest production and disease generation.
76. In other regions of the country, such as in Nariño, water pollution occurs because garbage is dumped into rivers that pass through many places and that is the only source of water in the communities.
77. In remote or rural areas, they have to leave for a health post or a distant hospital, in the Tambo<sup>35</sup> area, there is a health post, but medical personnel is not authorized to perform surgical procedures, and they must go to bigger cities without resources.
78. In southern Bolivar, many girls who were vaccinated against human papillomavirus HPV have had many health problems, to the point that some girls are disabled and have long-term problems. These situations are not contemplated by the State and instead of helping the communities what they do is putting them in more danger.

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<sup>31</sup> Department of Cauca.

<sup>32</sup> In some regions, water from communities is used to make dams and the chemicals used to fumigate palm plantations go directly to the dam and fish die, food shortages are generated by the chemicals applied to the palms and the same food diversity is not produced.

<sup>33</sup> When ambulances are requested in an emergency, they arrive late after many hours, and when the patient reaches the hospital he is already dead, mainly when they are boys and girls

<sup>34</sup> A place where millions of inhabitants dump their garbage.

<sup>35</sup> Department of Cauca.

### ***b. What has been the State's response?***

79. Although there is a national policy for the reduction of the consumption of psychoactive substances and its impact in 2007 on the country, the entities providing health services do not deal with cases and there is no understanding of the need to take attention to cases as a mental health problem involving the patient and family with specialized care <sup>36</sup>.
80. The state tries to reach the inaccessible areas to which children with health problems belong to; however, the distance and difficulty of access to the places makes it hard and expensive to get there because they are generally in departments with lower economic resources or corruption problems.
81. There are health promotion and prevention programs, which follow the national public health policy at the level of municipalities and departments with better resources; however, those municipalities with greater economic difficulties do not get to properly get to apply these policies due to lack of resources.

### ***c. Recommendations***

82. To carry out reforestation days to increase the flow of rivers, streams, etc. And with it cleaning days among the people of different communities so that the children grow up in a healthy environment.
83. Training for school children on prevention of adolescent pregnancy and psychoactive substance use.
84. Provide good and timely health care, more favourable medical care and have hospitals closer.
85. Implement actions in the management of drinking water so that the water reaches the different places.
86. Before the State gives the permits to the companies, it should take into account the best interest of the child. Have greater control over mining companies for the exploitation of the territory.
87. Take into account in what aspects this affects the enjoyment of a healthy environment for children. Government and business have to follow the recommendations of the Children's Committee on Mining.

### **Signing organizations <sup>\*37</sup>**

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<sup>36</sup> In order to be attended, it is necessary to resort to legal mechanisms such as guardianship, even though the person who is in this situation is a child and has the right to health.

<sup>37</sup> Signing Organizations: Alliance for Colombian Children with the participation of:- Save the Children, World Vision, Plan International, Plan. Children's Villages (SOS). COALICO (Coalition against the Linking of girls and boys to the armed conflict) Currently conformed by: - Mennonite Christian Association for Justice, Peace and Nonviolence Action -Justapaz, Life Workshop Association, Benposta Youth Nation, Corporacion Casa Amazonia, Links Corporation, Defense of Children a international -DNI Colombia, Creciendo Unidos Foundation -FCU, Jesuit Refugee Service Colombia -SJR Colombia.

Platform for the protagonism of children and adolescents in Colombia. Currently conformed by: Children participating in the Children's Movement, groups and youth processes Campaign Without Discretion against the militarization of life and territories, Association Benposta, Association of indigenous, reservoirs in the north of Cauca - ACIN, Santa Rita Association for Education and Promotion - FUNSAREP, Association for Children and Youth Red Torches, Centro Cultural las Colinas - CECUCOL, National Center for Health, Environment and Work -Censat Agua Viva, Collation against the connection of children and young people to the armed conflict in Colombia.

COALICO: Cactus Corporation, Corporación ConVivamos, Corporación Educativa Combos, Corporación para la Vida "Mujeres que Crean", Intereclesial, Corporation of Justice and Peace, Thought and Social Action P.A.S., Children's Defense Service Corporation - Seden, - Creciendo Unidos Foundation -FCU, - Sun and Serpent Foundation of America, Current Humanity, Acadisp, Youth Network, Open Workshop, integral promotion center for women and the family, Corporacion Amiga Joven, Center of Solidarity the Hope - CESOLES, Foundation Faces and Traces of human feeling, Terre des hommes support for children - Germany,