

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROFILE

COLOMBIA

Project name: Local capacity building to reduce displaced children vulnerability in Suba, Bogotá.

Project number: CO-T1031

Country team: Leader: Loreto Biehl (CCO/COF);Paulina Gonzalez-Pose (RE3/SO3).Jenny Patino(CCO/COF);

Executing agency: Corporación Cultural Nueva Tibabuyes - Cultiba

Beneficiaries: At least 300 people will be direct beneficiaries of this project. This includes 150 poor displaced children living at barrio UPZ 71 in Bogota, Colombia and at least another 150 family members (mostly mothers) and teachers taking care of this children. Indirect beneficiaries include other members of the family that will benefit from improved access to services and support to the head of the household. This is estimated in 400 indirect beneficiaries.

Financing plan:

IDB: (JPO)	US\$150,000
Counterpart:	US\$32,000
Total:	US\$182,000

Tentative dates: Loan Committee
Board / President

I. BACKGROUND

A. Involuntary Resettlement in Colombia

- 1.1 In Colombia, involuntary resettlement due to violence in some critical rural zones of the country affects approximately 1.661.284 people¹, 23% of this population moves to Bogotá. According to the research of the Alcaldía de Bogotá, the majority of the displaced people are very young: 2.6% are either children with less than 1 year, or pregnant women; 10.7% are children between 1 to 3 years, 14.5% are children between 4 to 7 years, 12.5% are between 8 to 11 years and, 14% are children between 14 to 17 years old. It has been observed, that children are more prone to physical deterioration in terms of nutrition while the women head of household suffer more psychological affections.

¹ As of July 2005.

- 1.2 Being an unexpected fact, involuntary migration leads to an important loss in terms of physical, as well as financial, human and social capital. Moreover, the conditions of the displaced people in the municipalities, where they migrate, are extremely precarious. Finally, the lack of assets and the critical economical conditions generate a high vulnerability at the displaced households in case of any variation in their incomes, and even worst, their risk of falling into permanent poverty is high (Ibáñez and Moya, 2005).
- 1.3 The involuntary resettlement deepens the vulnerability of the households because it implies the loss of their land, their houses, and their assets. It also generates unemployment and social exclusion, makes health conditions even more precarious, dismantles their social environment, and in general, it damages their standard of living in the recipient municipalities. An analysis between the household's structure of the displaced families and the poor urban households reveals that the first are in a more vulnerable situation than the second ones due mostly to the number of underage children and the high rate of dependence. At the same time, the displaced households have got fewer resources of human capital, in terms of years of education, than the urban poor households.
- 1.4 This situation puts children of poor displaced families at a very high risk of exclusion and perpetuated poverty, due to the lack of human, economic and social capital. The cost of providing poor children with the conditions to properly develop their physical and mental potential generally exceeds the earnings capacity of undereducated households. In the absence of focused social interventions, the potential of most of these children remains unrealized. Early childhood interventions that offer quality care and complementary services to otherwise help parents provide a healthy and nurturing environment for their young children are the leading edge of our strategy to break the poverty cycle
- 1.5 While poverty reduction policies and programs normally emphasize the supply of education and other services, literature shows that effective programs to break the intergenerational transmission of poverty also need to focus on the family, reinforcing the positive influences of parents on their children and minimizing negative ones. Family formation, and the rearing and schooling of children, together with support to parental labor force activity and resulting earnings, are crucial.
- 1.6 Colombia has several programs design specifically for displaced populations including a wide range of services like psychosocial, legal, and nutritional support, emergency housing, and protection of the family and children (ICBF),. These programs operate from different institutions, which involve municipal mayorships, governmental health and education institutions and ministries. In particular, the *Red de Solidaridad Social* (RSS) and the ICBF are two institutions that have been leading the government strategies in this area. The RSS, is a government organization that coordinates the *National System of Integrated support to Displaced Population and includes* Alcaldías municipales, Secretarías de: Gobierno, Salud y Educación, Bogotá D.C. Alcaldías locales, Departamento Administrativo de Bienestar Social DABS, Hospitales de primer nivel, Centros Operativos Locales COL, Institutos de Educación Distrital, Centro de Administración Educativa Local CODEL, Acción Social, Instituto Colombiano de

Bienestar Familiar ICBF, Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje SENA, Ministerios de: Protección Social, Educación Nacional, Medio Ambiente y Vivienda among others

- 1.7 All the programs mentioned above ensure the availability of a wide range of services for displaced families and respond to the national policy in place to protect this population. Nevertheless all of them have a supply side approach, basically responding to the population that request the service. Due to this, many children and families do not have access to their benefits, even if they have the right to have them by law. On the other hand local coordination of interventions has proven to be ineffective.
- 1.8 The proposed TC presents a pro active, integrated; community based approach, to identify and support children and their families so that they can access existing services, and thus reduce their vulnerability. The intervention complements and builds upon existing services by focusing on the demand side, empowering beneficiaries and developing skills to build the necessary bridges between the excluded population and the institutions that are suppose to serve them. It will have the added value of identifying access barriers and evaluate a community response to diminish them. This will be and important tool to improve existing program's effect and coverage. It particular the TC will benefit 150 children and their families in the locality of Suba.
- 1.9 **Focalization: The Locality of Suba, barrio UPZ 71.**
- 1.10 Nowadays, in Suba displaced families can be found coming from the departments of Santander, Meta, Sucre, Bolívar, Tolima, Caquetá, Antioquia and it is considered the most affected zone by displacement in Bogotá. Unfortunately, the number of families has been increasing and they have generated settlements at the UPZ 71, which is a particular zone into the locality.² To a large extent, these people have not been certified as displaced by the responsible State institutions, precisely because the instruments and proceedings used by them do not respond to their idiosyncrasy and the reality of the displaced population, leaving them aside from the rest of the population.
- 1.11 The locality counts with very poor public infrastructure and with segments without sewage system and aqueduct, 72% of the population belongs to the socioeconomic level 1 and 2.³ Their main economical activities are in flowering companies, street sale (in the informal market) and recycling. Very often children are included in these activities.
- 1.12 In general, these children have deserted from the school system because of their social and economic difficulties. It is estimated that in 2004 in Bogota for example, while 10 children were attending shool one was working⁴. In the Locality of Suba, in 2003 ,

² UPZ 71 is the Spanish translation for Unidades de Planeamiento Zonal. They are units of zonal planning conformed by a district or set of urban ground districts, that maintain morphologic or functional unit. These units are an instrument of planning on zonal scale which determines the general policies in relation to the individuals of a set of districts.

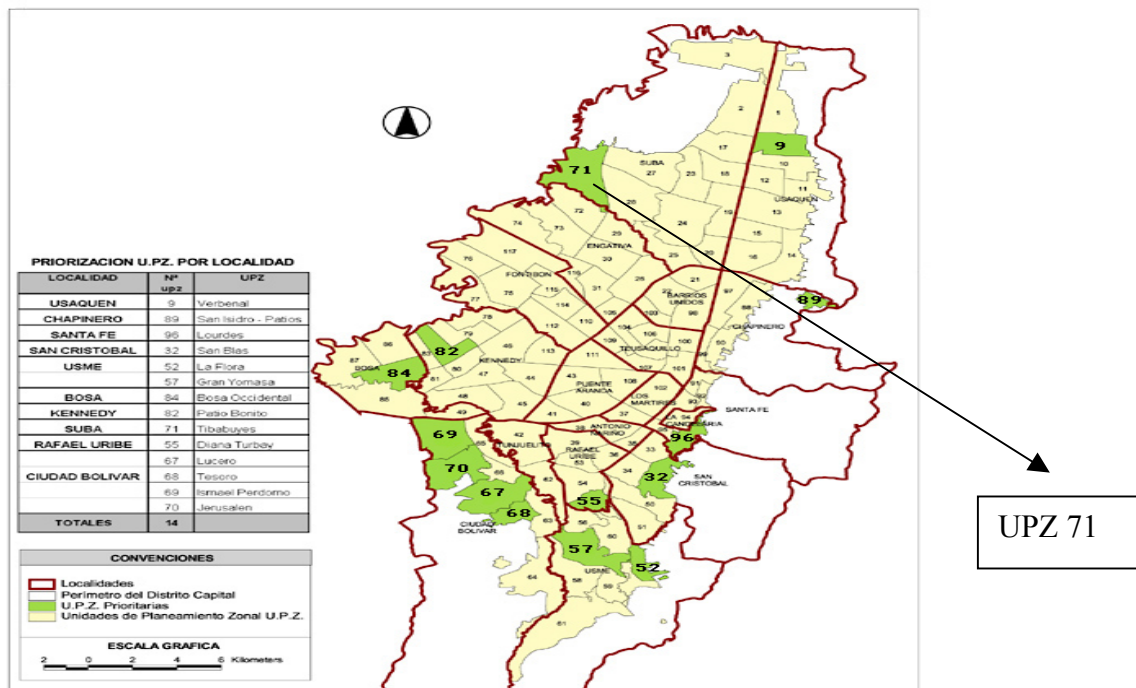
³ Colombia has a stratification system that goes from 1 to 6. 1, 2 and 3 are considered low, 4 is middle class and 5 and 6 are the wealthiest part of the population.

⁴ In the socioeconomic levels 1 and 2.

13.309 children were not in the school system. On the other hand, some of these children have never even had an access to the school system, precisely because of their displaced condition and poverty.

- 1.13 Final Beneficiaries for the program will be identify by consulting the *Juntas de Acción Comunal*⁵ about the most vulnerable families in the community. All these families will be surveyed to measure their level of vulnerability, defined by the co existence of variables like:, involuntary resettlement, child labor, number of siblings, living conditions (overcrowding in the household), single parent household, unemployment, and no access to health or education. It is estimated that 400 families will be surveyed, and 80 (150 children) will be chosen to participate in the program. (Most vulnerable). Control group will be formed among surveyed participants with similar conditions. Survey results will be given to local government so that they can intervene if possible
- 1.14 Beneficiary families will have to acquire a number of compromises related to the outcomes expected to be part of the program and will have a clear understanding that support will be given for a limited period of time. Commitments include accepting health visits, time commitments for training, taking kids to school, sharing acquired information, among others. These commitments are expected to diminish negative impacts of the focalization mechanism. (Like taking kids out of school to participate in the program).

BOGOTA



⁵ Juntas de Accion Comunal, are small community based organizations. Their main objective is to be a channel of active citizen participation in order to get involve in the organization, planning, evaluation and execution of the different programs developed in their communities.

II. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

A. Objectives

- 2.1 To build a model on the identification of the access barriers to the available services that affects vulnerable people, and to give recommendations to diminish this constraints from the experience obtained in this community, focused on a demand perspective.
- 2.2 Reduce vulnerability to child labor, and school abandonment of displaced children in Suba (UPZ 71), Bogotá by strengthening their social support system and diminishing access barriers to available services.

B. Program activities

- 2.3 To achieve the objectives set forth, the project will intervene at three levels (i) *Individual level* by building resilience for the beneficiary children, (ii) *family level* in order to strengthen children's support system and (iii) *community level* in order to empower the community to access the institutional networks available and ensure institutional support. Since this is a pilot program to promote inclusion by strengthening the demand side, thorough evaluation will also be financed by the fourth component.

1. Individual level interventions: building resilience for the young (US \$75.800)

- 2.4 This component will finance direct intervention with a group of approximately 150 children at risk in Suba in order to promote adequate social and psychological development. Interventions target the following risk factors: poor school performance or abandonment, unsupervised free time and poor interpersonal skills and self esteem.
- 2.5 Beneficiary children have already been pre identified by the executing agency in coordination with the local government of Suba and include children under 12 from poor displaced families living at UPZ 71, that are currently or have recently worked, and/or are not attending school. Single mother households were favored on this selection.
- 2.6 In order to achieve these goals 6 groups of 25 children each will be formed through- out UPZ 71 and will meet 5 times a week. Children will be offered an integrated curriculum designed to build resilience to adverse situations. Activities will include guided after school programs that focus on artistic formation (twice a week), academic support (twice a week); and psychosocial support (once a week) in order to develop psychological variables like interpersonal skills (e.g. non- violent conflict resolution, creative problem solving, programs to teach children how to recognize problems and seek help), self esteem, and a sense of belonging. All these variables have been described in literature as crucial factors to build resilience to adverse situations. Even though these are described as after school programs, working children that are not currently attending school will be integrated.

- 2.7 The curriculum will be based on the on-going work of Corporación Cultiba, but technical assistance will be financed to ensure that the program draws on the understanding of developmental and socio-cultural risk factors leading to low self esteem, poor interpersonal skills and low school performance and apply theory-based intervention strategies with known efficacy in changing behavior and promoting resilience to confront adverse situations. The same professional attending needs on component 2 will provide this technical assistance. (Terms of reference will be included)
- 2.8 The component will have the added value of strengthening the executing agency for their future work on the community and of providing a secure, nurturing place for children.

2. Family level interventions: Strengthen children's support system (US 56,200)

- 2.9 The goal of the component is to strengthen the capacity of families and teachers to support young people under their care through the "núcleos familiares". The núcleos familiares will be conformed by groups of approximately 25 parents and teachers that will meet twice a month. It is estimated that 6⁶ groups will be formed, one for each group of children described on component one.
- 2.10 The "núcleos familiares" will give permanent support to families and teachers by building their capacity in 3 main areas:

a) Child development:

This area will include aspects like health and nutrition; parenting skills; and communication, child abuse prevention and school support. Also on going home visits will be financed⁷.

b) Income generation opportunities:

Technical assistance will be available to define the best ways of organizing families to promote income generation activities via entrepreneurship training to parents; access to adult education or training; and job seeking skills. Many families are already organized in non-formal small business like flowers, recycling, this training will increase their possibilities of having successful business, and above all will promote that entrepreneurship is stimulated among the young.

This topic will be developed through a curriculum designed in Colombia specifically to train poor women (in this case Men will be included) on income generation opportunities.

c) Increase access and usage to existing services.

These knowledge-sharing activities (workshops) will have the goal of increasing access to existing social and economic programs available to displaced or poor population in Suba, Bogotá. They will be design in coordination with the local government and social service suppliers in order to facilitate adequate response and will included topics like

⁶ There are two groups already formed. Four more will be formed with this TC. All 6 will be financed because the curriculum will be strengthened.

⁷ Home visits have been identified in literature as one of the most effective interventions to prevent child abuse and neglect.

access to reproductive health education and services (due to the young age of mothers), and access to health insurance and other government programs.

Base line information will be gathered among beneficiary families (through the evaluation component) in order to define if the program had an impact in their inclusion to social services and what were the existing barriers to them.

- 2.11 Also the components will finance- with local counterpart- a one time small subsidy for transportation, or paperwork if needed to be able to access these services (many families do not have ID's, or the birth certificates needed to be included in the system). The Social Worker, financed by this component, will guide the families through this process and will define what kind of support is needed for the family, and what programs are available to them according to their condition. It is expected that well informed parents will be able to access services once they have been accompanied the first time, and will be able to encourage other community members to do the same.
- 2.12 In summary the component will finance a) technical support to strengthen and implement the proposed curriculum (Psychologist, social worker and an expert on productive opportunities for poor communities (terms of reference will be included) b) implementation of the curriculum, including logistic needs and materials, and c) one time family subsidies to ensure access to services. The social worker will be part of the counterpart financing.

3. Community level: institutional network building/ Program coordination (\$7634)

- 2.12 The goal of this component is to promote the institutional –including local government, NGO and private sector- support to the program, identify resources available to support the targeted population, and to strengthen existing institutional networks towards providing quality services to displaced families. The executing agency all ready has a strong community based constituency that will facilitate this process.
- 2.13 In order to achieve this goal the TC will finance a full time coordinator that will be have as one of his/her main responsibilities the liaison of the program with different institutions, and to ensure that possible resources (material, training, other relevant programs) are taken into consideration in the knowledge sharing experiences implemented in component 2. (Terms of reference will be provided)
- 2.14 The coordinator will also be responsible for attending every month to the local Government Committee, which is a meeting held every Tuesday in the beginning of the month, and it includes representatives from all the sectors of the Locality including health, education, the *Red de Solidaridad Social*, among others. Suba's Mayor has expressed her support to the project and has offered to ensure this space and also designate a person in the Mayorship to help with program implementation (Terms of reference will be provided).

4. Program Evaluation/dissemination (\$7,500)

- 2.15 This component seeks to provide the tools necessary for pilot testing programs, as well as for providing objective measurement techniques to assess outcomes and disseminate them.
- 2.16 This project will finance a evaluation to measure the impact on children and their families. Base line information will be gathered by the executing agency in order to document the exact condition of beneficiaries before the program begins.
- 2.17 Possible beneficiaries will be surveyed to measure their level of vulnerability, and establish a control group. Also pre- and post measurements on the vulnerability variables will be gathered in the beneficiary group it self. It is estimated that 400 families will be surveyed, and 80 will be chosen to participate in the program. (most vulnerable).
- 2.18 Also careful evaluation will be incorporated on the specific interventions for kids and families including pre and post test to define level and usage of acquired knowledge in any given field (nutrition, child care, reproductive health) and changes in conduct/attitudes in the case of the kids (school performance improvement, interpersonal skills and self esteem). The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will define indicators, propose data collection methods that ensure adequate measurement of program impact. Annex II presents the Log frame for this operation that will serve as basic input for the evaluation.
- 2.19 The evaluator will prepare a report for each program containing the results of the evaluations as well as the general results in terms of service access. These results will be widely disseminated within the locality of Suba and at a national level in order to promote its replication into current and future programs, and ensure that excluded displaced families are supported to achieve access to education, health and other services that can build on their human capital and increase possibilities of breaking the poverty cycle. These activities include two meetings with the relevant institutions and the publication and mailing of the report to them. The country office in Colombia will also support results dissemination.

C. Program execution

- 2.20 This project will be executed by an agreement with Corporación Cultural Nueva Tibabuyes- Cultiba, which is an NGO formed in 1997. Cultiba is a sociocultural organization that works for the development of the community, especially with the childhood and the youth, in the knowledge and practice of their citizen rights. The main objectives of Cultiba are: to promote the integral development of the most vulnerable children and young people of the sectors with the highest Unsatisfied Basic Needs; to contribute with the generation of solidarity and commitment by including the excluded population together with the non excluded ones; to generate and participate in social nets and strategic alliances in order to improve the quality of life of the vulnerable segment of the population. A tentative work plan is presented in annex I.

- 2.21 The local government at Suba's Locality will also sponsor the program and will contribute to the project by incorporating the project's follow up activities at the Government Committee, which is a meeting held every Tuesday in the beginning of the month, and it includes representatives from all the sectors of the Locality including health, education, the *Red de Solidaridad Social*, among others. Suba's Mayor has also offered to designate a person in the Mayorship to be in charge of the matters related to the program.
- 2.22 The Bank's country office in Colombia (COF/CCO) will have the basic and Technical responsibility for this project. Responsibilities include technical support, such as (a) approval of Terms of Reference (b) approval of technical reports, (c) defining a supervision plan for the project (d) participation in local committees. By- monthly meetings will be held to closely monitor programs progress.
- 2.23 The country office will also inform and disseminate progress and results to National government agencies working with displaced families, like *Red de Solidaridad Social* and ICBF to ensure support and possible replication of the program in other communities.

D. Sustainability of the program

- 2.24 The executing agency has been working on the community for 8 years and this TC builds upon and strengthens an on-going effort that has already proven to be sustainable. Cultiba has very low administrative costs, due to high reliance on voluntary personnel members of the community, local government and universities. The existing network ensures sustainability of the program and implies lower execution costs. The Technical assistance provided by this TC will strengthen their possibilities to provide effective interventions for vulnerable kids and families.
- 2.25 On the other hand, the program will strengthen a group of parents giving them permanent support for a period of two years. It is expected that after this time families not only will be able to navigate the system on their own for the long run, but built capacity will be transmitted to other members of the community. In this sense the results of the TC are expected to be sustainable for the direct beneficiaries.
- 2.26 It is also expected that the TC will strengthen the communities' possibilities to seek for additional support from private, government and philanthropic institutions.
- 2.27 Replication of the program in other communities will be pursued by widely disseminating results among service providers in order to promote a pro-active approach to include the more vulnerable in their on-going programs. Due to the unique conditions of each community, in this case, replication possibilities rely on integrating a community base component in existing institutional programs. TC results will provide innovative methodologies and tools to diminish access barriers for displaced families in these programs. The Bank will play an important role in ensuring dissemination and institutionalization opportunities at a national level.

E. Cost and financing

- 2.28 The total cost of this project will be US\$150,000 to be financed with resources from the Japan Special Fund Poverty Reduction Program (JPO). Budget expenditures include technical support, training materials, evaluation and costs related to the coordination of the program. Local, in-kind counterpart funding is approximately US\$15,000 and is in the form of personnel and other in-kind services (office space, local transportation,) provided by Cultiba with the support of the Mayorship of Suba. A budget summary is presented below.

Consolidated budget

Budget category by component	Bank (JF)	Counterpart
1. Component I : Building resilience for the young	75,800	4,000
1.1 Technical assistance	28, 800 (24 months, \$1200 per month)	0
1.2 Workshop implementation (6 groups, 20 per month, 18 months)	47,000	4,000
2. Component II: Strengthening children support system. Núcleos Familiares	56,200	10,000
2.1 Technical Assistance (social worker, income generation expert)	50,800	0
2.2 Workshop implementation (6 groups, 2 per month, 18 months)	5,400	1000
2.3 Subsidy for service access (90 families x\$100 max)		9,000
3. Component III. Program coordination	7,634	18,000
3.1 Coordinator	5,389	18,000
3.2 Accountant	2,245	0
4.Component IV. Evaluation/Dissemination	7,500	0
5. Contingencies	2,866	0
Total	US\$150000	US\$32,000

III. BENEFITS AND RISKS

A. Benefits

- 3.1 The principal benefit of the project will be that children and their families will have the opportunity to access social services and specific programs to increase their human capital in a critical stage of their life cycle. Other benefits include: increased usage of health and education services, reduced level of beneficiary children working on bad conditions, and improved skills of care takers.
- 3.2 The project will not only have an impact on the direct beneficiaries, but will also carefully document if this community based- demand side intervention indeed permits the inclusion of excluded displaced families on the short run. These proven program will be attractive policy options for local governments that wish to support poor families by strengthening existing community based interventions or on-going programs.
- 3.3 An additional benefit is that the program will strengthen a recognized community base organization that has been sustainable on its contributions, and relies on a strong community and institutional network ensuring that the experience will be replicated on the future.
- 3.4 The operation meets the IDB's Social Equity and Poverty Targeted Investment (PTI) Criteria, since it is targeted directly to very poor families, and children and is intended to have a direct impact on the quality of life of beneficiaries.

B. Risks

- 3.5 The constant displacement that characterize many of these families imposes a risk for traditional evaluation methods, thus gathering data from a control group may not be possible after two years. To minimize this risk, the evaluation expert hired by this TC will have to propose alternatives that allow the conformation of a comparison group ex post if necessary.
- 3.6 Lack of institutional support to guarantee service delivery to beneficiaries risks program success. Inter institutional agreements will be sought with the RSS in order to ensure this support.
- 3.7 The quality of services imposes and important risk for the program. The program can be successful in ensuring access, but additional support is needed to ensure quality.

Annex I.

PROYECTO NUCLEOS CRONOGRAMA ANUAL

COMPONENTE	ACTIVIDADES	AÑO I																																															
		MESES																																															
		1				2				3				4				5				6				7				8				9				10				11				12			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4								
INTERVENCIÓN E INTERACCIÓN SOCIAL-niños	Línea base																																																
	Nivelación y refuerzo escolar																																																
	Formación artístico cultural																																																
	Formación ciudadana, convivencia familiar y solidaridad comunitaria																																																
	Apoyo y acompañamiento psicosocial																																																
GESTIÓN PARA LA ORG Y PARTICIPACIÓN CIUDADANA' nucleos familiares	Formación y promoción para la productividad y la organización económica																																																
	Gestión y autogestión comunitaria, construcción de alianzas interinstitucionales para la inclusión social																																																
Coordinación y evaluación	Eventos: local y sectorial de socialización de resultados y avances del proyecto e interacción comunitaria e institucional																																																
	Evaluación, seguimiento y control de la planeación																																																
Otros	Informes y sistematización																																																

PROYECTO NUCLEOS CRONOGRAMA ANUAL

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ANNEX II

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK
Colombia. Local Capacity Building to Reduce Displaced Children Vulnerability

Summary Narrative	Indicators (TCC)	Verifiers	Assumptions
Goal/Purpose			
Reduce vulnerability to child labor, and school abandonment of displaced children in Suba, Bogotá by strengthening their social support system and diminishing access barriers to available services..	<p>By the end of 2007 the number of beneficiary children attending school has increased based on the baseline measurement.</p> <p>By the end of 2007 the number of beneficiary children and/or the hours worked by this children decreased based on the baseline measurement.</p> <p>By the end of 2007 beneficiary family members are able to access social services on their own, and have increased the number of programs they use.</p>	Evaluation report	<p>Institutional support is available to support displaced communities</p> <p>Displacement is still a current item on the local government agenda.</p>
I. Components			
<u>Individual level interventions:</u> Beneficiary children participate in a program to build resilience towards adverse situations.	<p>6 months after programs starts 6 groups of children have been formed, and are attending daily programs.</p> <p>By the end of 2007 the number of beneficiary children attending school was increased based on the baseline measurement.</p> <p>By the end of 2007 the number of beneficiary children and/or the hours worked by this children decreased based on the baseline measurement.</p> <p>By the end on 2007 beneficiary children have improved their communication skills, are able to identify risk situations and know how to react to them.</p>	<p>List of beneficiary children included in the progress report. Evaluation report.</p> <p>Evaluation report.</p> <p>Pre and post test on the psychosocial interventions.</p>	The same level of commitment by those involved (government, implementing agencies, educational institutions and other participants) is maintained.

Summary Narrative	Indicators (TCC)	Verifiers	Assumptions
Strengthen the capacity of families and teachers to support young people under their care through the “núcleos familiares”.	<p>By the end of the program beneficiary parents and teachers have received at least 36 training sessions as part of a comprehensive experience to improve their parenting skills and resources.</p> <p>By the end of 2007 beneficiary parents and teachers have a good understanding of the needs of a child, including nutrition, and cognitive development. Parents are aware of the importance of child education to escape poverty.</p> <p>By the end of the program the number of parents that access health services and other social programs (including adult education) for them selves and their children has increased compare to the base line.</p> <p>By the end of 2006, all the beneficiaries have received training on reproductive health issues, and the number of women and men using birth control methods has increased.</p>	<p>Attendance list for sessions. Progress reports.</p> <p>Pre-post test. Evaluation report.</p> <p>Pre-post test. Evaluation report</p> <p>Pre-post test. Evaluation report</p>	Commitment by parents to allow kids participation is maintained.
Institutional network building/ program coordination Promotes institutional support for the program, identify resources available to support the targeted population, and to strengthen existing institutional networks towards providing quality services to displaced families.	<p>Program coordinator attends on a regular basis (at least 6 times a year) to the local government committee</p> <p>By the end of 2006 beneficiaries have necessary information about social programs and services available to them. They know about specific requirements for each program.</p> <p>By the end of 2007 the resources (in kind or money) allocated by local institutions and the community has increased in comparison with the base line, ensuring programs sustainability.</p>	<p>Minutes from the local Government Comité were the program has been review.</p> <p>List of institutions- governmental and non governmental – working with displaced families in Suba and Bogotá</p> <p>Evaluation report..</p>	
Program Evaluation/dissemination. Provides the tools necessary for pilot testing programs, as well as objective measurement techniques to assess outcomes and disseminate them.	<p>Two months after execution begins a baseline exists which describes the specific situation of the children and their families and enables the impacts of the program to be measured. (Base line information thoroughly describes the family situation at the beginning of the program according to indicators on this log frame and others defined by the evaluator)</p> <p>Before training sessions begin each specific program has a pre test that allows measuring level of knowledge acquire or skills developed.</p> <p>By the end of 2007 the model’s design and implementation process has been y systematized, and results have been evaluated.</p> <p>Evaluation results have been disseminated at the locality of Suba, and at the Ministry of Protection in Colombia and final evaluation document is discussed with local and national authorities.</p>	<p>Baseline document.</p> <p>Pre test instruments</p> <p>Evaluation report</p> <p>Minutes for the meetings.</p> <p>Programs final document publication.</p>	