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CASE STUDY 1

National Action Plan's Monitoring Strategy

This document describes the strategy to monitor the National Action Plan (NAP). This strategy encompasses the first 15 months of its implementation, from its publication in July 2021, to October 2022. To collect data, the research team interviewed key actors, reviewed existing related published documents and recordings and materials of public presentations given by members of the multi-agency group supporting Colombia's NAP development and implementation.

Summary

- The monitoring strategy implied the review of the information collected for the preparation of the NAP and the data collection instruments. The ICBF technical team, with the support of multi-agency partners, redesigned the data collection instruments to improve the process and incorporated a component to assess the quality of the interventions.
- The technical support provided by the ICBF to government agencies (at the national and local levels) for filling out the form created to collect monitoring data made it possible not only to gather valuable information, but also generated a joint learning process.

- The data collection from non-governmental organizations required additional procedures than the ones used with government entities. For instance, ICBF had to send additional official letters asking for the information, and to hold engagement meetings with the institutions.
- The information collected through the monitoring strategy indicates that it is necessary to implement additional strategies to:
 - Guide institutions in the design of evidence-based interventions.
 - Strengthen the institutions' resources for developing initiatives that aim to work directly with children and adolescents..

Description of activities for the NAP monitoring

This section describes the steps followed to prepare monitoring instruments to collect information and to analyze the data (See Figure 1).



Figure 1. *Main processes in the monitoring strategy*

Re-design of monitoring and follow-up instruments
Preparation of instructions to request information.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A document was prepared presenting the objective and the form to collect information
Information request
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Through email, the institutions were asked for information on the scope and progress of the initiatives' implementation.• Accompanying the request, the following was sent: (1) information on the PNA, (2) form to collect information, and (3) instructions for filling out the form
Support to institutions for information reporting
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Focal points were contacted to assist in filling out the guide. This accompaniment was carried out through telephone coordination, and if necessary face-to-face meetings.• The requirements of each institution were analyzed in order to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain the requirement of information, objective and procedure• Jointly review the file and the instructions to resolve doubts if necessary• Gather information directly from "interviewing" the focal points• Identify new initiatives
Data management and analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Based on the information collected in the monitoring, to transfer the information to the initiatives matrix (Excel document).• Development and application of an instrument for scoring
Socialization for decision making

Source: Authors' elaboration.

Process for developing monitoring instruments

1. Review of existing information and update of information on initiatives included in the NAP

As a first step, monitoring tools proposed as part of the NAP's development process were reviewed. Specifically, the consulting team reviewed the data collection form and the matrix used to summarize the information of the 180 initiatives included in the NAP. The abovementioned form included the categories presented in Figure 2.

As part of the NAP's preparation, the consulting team, together with the technical team at the ICBF collected data of existing VAC related strategies and summarized the information in a matrix, with the following categories:

- a. *Line of action*: the environment or context in which the intervention works, either a family environment, community environment or environment, digital environments, institutional environments or individual environment.
- b. *Categorization*: focus area; for example, parenting skills, social and emotional skills that modify the infrastructure, among others. These categories are very closely related to the seven strategies of the INSPIRE framework.
- c. Initiative type by name and supplier: State or Non-State Supplier
- d. *Inputs for monitoring and evaluation*:

- *Management indicators (inputs)*: For example, if the intervention aims at developing skills in families or municipalities.
- *Results*: For example, conflict management or behavior change or improvement of positive attitudes in terms of discipline, positive parenting, among others.
- *Responsible actor*

After preparing the NAP, the ICBF technical team was in charge of updating the matrix information. To do this, one of the members oversaw the process of updating the list of focal points, including the contact information of the technical leaders of each of the strategies in the matrix. This step was fundamental due to the usual high turnover of personnel in the government.

Along with updating the contact information, a joint effort was established between the ICBF team and the support of international partners to review the form to collect information and the matrix. The form with the information of the 180 initiatives were reviewed, and they were contrasted with the information in the matrix. The person responsible revised each data against to the data in the matrix. This made it possible to identify missing information and information that needed to be updated.

To complete and update the matrix, the focal points in each institution were contacted by email. ICBF sent an official email explaining the objective of collecting the information, which was "to follow up on the actions contemplated in the NAP". Moreover, the email included a description of the form and the type of information requested. The email included as attachments the form and instructions to complete it. The form requested information on the intervention's implementation in 2021.

Figure 2. Data collection form used to characterize 180 initiatives collected for designing the NAP.

Context	Category	Type of Initiatives		Supplies for monitoring and evaluation		Leading actors
		Government Initiatives	Non-Government Initiatives	Management	Goals	
Family	Socioemotional Skills	Aventurémonos en Familia		Targeted families that participated in the programs	Nonviolent discipline in the last 30 days reported by adolescents between 13 and 17 years old	Government Actors: Presidential Council for Children and Adolescents, ICBF, Ministry of Justice and Law. Non-Government Actors: Fundación de atención a la Niñez, World Vision, Aldeas Infantiles SOS and Corporación de Amor al Niño Cariño
		Program: Familias Fuertes				
		Program: Mi Familia				
		Home Improvements				
		Business and Childhood Strategy				
			Social Care Strategy			
			Parenting with Tenderness			

		Type of Initiatives		Supplies for monitoring and evaluation		Leading actors
Context	Category	Government Initiatives	Non-Government Initiatives	Management	Goals	
Family	Parental Skills	Let's make home the safest place	Program: Crece Conmigo	Families trained in parenting skills	Nonviolent discipline in the last 30 days reported by adolescents between 13 and 17 years old	Government Actors: ICBF Non-Government Actors: Fundación Apego
			Protective Spaces for boys, girls and adolescents			
			Active Family			
			Familia Activa			
			Mentor Mom			
Community	Socioemotional Skills	Early childhood recreation care		Cities with community programs on violence prevention	Conflict management	Government Actors: Ministry of Sports, Presidential Counsel for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law
		Prevention Strategy for Recruitment, use, use and sexual violence against girls, boys and adolescents				
	Contexts of high vulnerability	Adolescents by organized armed groups and organized criminal groups	Protection Committees Ludotecas NAVES	Violence Implemented	Non-fatal interpersonal injuries	Government Actors: Department for Social Prosperity Non-Government Actors: World Vision and Save the Children
	IRACA	Canales de Esperanza	Cities with communitarian projects with high implemented vulnerability			

		Type of Initiatives		Supplies for monitoring and evaluation		Leading actors
Context	Category	Government Initiatives	Non-Government Initiatives	Management	Goals	
Community	Infraestructure	Road mobility and transit plans in vulnerable communities		Cities with projects mitigate defined situations of violence	Non-fatal interpersonal injuries	Government Actors: Department for Social Prosperity Non-Government Actors: World Vision and Save the Children
		Casas lúdicas				
Digital	Risk Channeling and Digital Solutions		Secure Internet Center	Cities with implemented digital environment programs	Online interaction in the last 12 months with strangers	Government Actors: Ministry of Technology Non-Government Actors: Red PaPaz
	Habilidades digitales	En TIC confío	Educational Program NetSmartz. E			
Institutional	Capacity building		Institutional Program in ESCNNA	Institutions with Strategy y/o Implemented Programs	Zero tolerance for violence against children and adolescents	Non-Government Actors: Fundación Renacer

Source: Document produced by the ICBF team, with technical support from the multi-agency advisory group (Uniandes, Unicef, CDC and USAID).

2. Re-design of instruments to monitor the NAP

The ICBF team, with the support of the multi-agency partners supporting Colombia’s end violence against children NAP, assessed the functionality of the data collection instruments and the information collected, to provide recommendations. One of the major suggestions was to add an “evidence component” to analyze the quality of evidence around the effectiveness and scalability of the interventions. To do this, government and non-government organizations were asked if the implemented interventions had a research base that supported or supported its design. Specifically, the inquiry tried to identify if the interventions on the ground had

evidence that their actions were promising or proven in terms of their positive impact reducing VAC, affecting related associated factors to VAC, or even if they were not harmful.

Figure 3 shows various aspects that were recommended in terms of monitoring the quality of the evidence on the intervention’s effectiveness, such as the internal validity of the research and the study type (e.g., quasi-experimental study or randomized trial, among others). This matrix conceptualization of the evidence continuum describes analyzes the evidence’s quality, the lack of evidence and if the evidence shows that an intervention is harmful (in the columns of Figure 3). In the rows, the

matrix shows methodological design criteria, internal validity criteria of the studies, external validity criteria and replicability or scalability of interventions in such a way that an intervention where these elements of information exist can be classified in relation to the quality and quantity of evidence that exists on it.

These concepts may seem complex and, therefore, difficult to understand by non-technical personnel who do not always have the methodological knowledge detailed to navigate and comprehend all concepts summarized in Figure 3. For this reason, the new form to collect information simplified the concepts and definitions.

Figure 3. Continuum of Evidence of Effectiveness

	Well Supported		Supported		Promising/ Emerging/ Undetermined/ More Research Needed			Unsupport- ed	Harmful
Effect	Found to be effective		Some ev- idence of effective- ness	Expected pre- ventive effect	Effect is un- determined		Ineffective	Practive constitutes risk of harm	
Internal Validity	True ex- perimental design	Quasi ex- perimental design	Non - ex- perimental design	Sound theory only	No research No sound theory	True or quasi experimental design	Any design with results indicating negative effect		
Type of evidence/ research design	Randomized control trials and meta-analysis / systematic review	Quasi ex- perimental design	Single group desing	Exploratory study	Anecdotal / Needs assessment	Randomized control trials or quasi ex- perimental design	Any design with results indicating negative effect		
Independ- ent repli- cation	Program replication with evaluation replication		Program replication without evaluation replication	Partial program replication without evaluation replication		Program rep- lication with evaluation replication	Possible program replica- tion with/ without evaluation replication		
Imple- mentation guidance	Comprehensive		Partial	None		Compre- hensive	Compre- hensive / partial		
External and ecological validity	Applied studies -- different settings (2+)	Applied stud- ies -- similar settings (2+)	Real-world informed	Somewhat real-world informed	Not re- al-world informed	Applied stud- ies - same/ different settings	Possible ap- plied stud- ies - simi- lar/ different settings		

https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/understanding_evidence-a.pdf

Figure 4. *Form to collect information on interventions*

Initiative's general information					
Implementing entity/ organization			Management or unit responsible		
Component			Line of action		
Organizer			Initiative's target population		
Start date			End date		
Initiative's current status	(...) in implementation (...) in closing period (...) in design				
Initiative's description					
Initiative's name or company name					
Related topics					
Initiative's description					
Objectives					
Expected results	1.				
	2.				
	3.				
	4.				
	5.				
Geographic coverage					
Allied entities					
a. Funding information					
Financial information					
Financing source	Value per year	Total value	Has budget availability	Executed value as of December 31, 2021	Available budget

b. Monitoring strategy information: targets/indicators and implementation status

Monitoring strategy								
Component		LINE OF ACTION						
Component's objective								
Outcome (component's outcome)								
Outcome indicators related to the component								
Indicator	Type of indicator (outcome / product)	Baseline	Goal	% reached as of December 31, 2021	Collection frequency	Information sources	Report's responsible	
Advancements in the initiative's implementation (describe the main advancements, achievements or early victory)								
Total reached population								

c. Assessment of capacity and evidence

Institutional capacity				
Implementation structure	Yes - complete	Yes - partially	None, but there is a plan to train and/or hire a team	There is no technical capacity
Is there sufficient technical capacity (personnel) to execute the activity or program?				
Structure for implementation	Yes - complete	Yes - partially	None, there is a plan to allocate resources	There is nothing planned
Is there sufficient budget to execute the activity or program?				

Activity's assessment

INDICATOR OF MEASURED RESULT

Assessment	YES	NO	Describe how it was assessed
Has the indicator been evaluated in any way in this intervention?			
	YES	NO	Describe how the groups were compared
Has the intervention's application and the outcome been compared with some group that has NOT received the intervention?			
	YES	NO	Describe the other activity or intervention
Is the activity or intervention based on other activities or interventions made that have been shown to be effective?			
	YES	NO	Please include information about where the previous assessment reports can be checked (include page link or link from websites where the information can be checked)
Are there previous publications where the effect of this intervention on the above indicator is documented or systematized?			
	YES	NO	Include information about where these guides can be checked (include page link or link from websites where the information can be checked)
Are there technical guides or protocols on how this activity should be implemented?			

Source: Document produced by the ICBF team, with technical support from the multi-agency advisory group (Uniandes, Unicef, CDC and USAID).

The resulting improved data collection form has three sections:

- a. Mapping of information related to the NAP's structure and geographic coverage. In this section, information about the initiative is asked: the NAP's component to which the interventions intend to respond, the institution responsible for delivering it, the start date, the status (if it is being implemented, if it has finished or if it is in design process). This section also requires the intervention's name, the topics covered, the objective and the expected results. The geographic coverage and associated institutions are also requested.
- b. Budget information and objectives/indicators and execution status. The form collects financial information such as the financing source, the cost per year, and the total cost of the intervention. This component is also intended to be used as a monitoring and assessment component. Institutions are asked about the objectives of the interventions and the expected results. The types of indicators, their descriptions, and the timing of data collection are also required. In this component, the tool asks about progress in implementation and the target population's type and scope.
- c. Assessment of capacities and evidence. This component asks about the technical and financial capacity to execute the intervention. There is also a section that collects information on how the organization has evaluated or plans to evaluate the intervention. For example, is the activity an adaptation of other interventions that have been shown to be effective, and what those interventions are. If this is the case, organizations are requested to provide materials and explain the adaptation procedure. The tool also asks if there are any publications, manuscripts or websites to learn more about the interventions and their effects. Additionally, the section requires information on existing protocols or technical guides designed to teach people how to implement the intervention. This third section covers simplified and derived elements on the continuum of evidence described by the matrix in Figure 3.

In general, in these forms three key factors were considered to assess the evidence: (i) methodological factors derived from the matrix presented in Figure 3; (ii) elements of institutional capacity to execute an intervention (human and financial capacity); (iii) institutional or political support derived loosely from the geographic coverage where actions are implemented (assuming more covered areas equals more support); and (iv) available financing for each intervention.

Process to collect information on initiatives

In 2021, the first step in the collection of information was to prepare an instruction manual that explains the purpose of the monitoring strategy to guide institutional focal points when processing the data collection form. The document included information on:

- Details on the initial process in which information was collected on the initiatives in the framework of the NAP's preparation.
- Definition and objective of the new monitoring sheet, mentioning that the information would also be used for preparing bulletins and reports of the National Alliance.
- Process for completing the instrument, including the description of each of the sections and details of the data to be collected.
- Definition of the NAP's seven components.
- Form's example to be sent to be included in the NAP monitoring strategy.
- Information about the analysis process. It was detailed that the information would be transferred into Excel to be tabulated and analyzed.

In a second step, the ICBF requested information from the institutions. For this, the instructions, the form (in a Word document) and a document with information about the National Alliance and the NAP were sent by email. To

send this email, the directory prepared in the framework of the NAP's preparation was used, the ICBF team updated the information on the focal points in each institution and the contact information.

In the email requesting information, it was indicated that the institutions had two weeks to fill out and send the form. However, the institutions had various challenges to make the shipment in the requested time. For example, they had doubts about the information requested or to identify it. The definitions they used in their internal management documents were different from the categories requested, among others. Therefore, the ICBF team provided support for filling out the form. Thus, it provided technical advice through individual meetings (approximately 32 as of the date of writing this report), telephone calls or email communications.

The ICBF team identified the particular needs of each institution to clarify the requirement of information, objective and procedure. When necessary, the form and the instructions were reviewed jointly. In cases where the institutions had a higher level of difficulty in understanding the form, the information was collected jointly during the interview. Likewise, the support spaces made it possible to identify new initiatives.

With the support provided, the institutions filled out and sent the form. In 2021, information was requested on the 184 initiatives registered in the NAP, using December 31, 2021 as the cut-off date. Of the total of 184 initiatives, the institutions reported information on 142 initiatives, 52% from government institutions, 20% from civil society organizations and 5% from international cooperation agencies. The ICBF team transferred the information into an Excel matrix. The detail of this matrix is presented in the next section.

Process for data management and analysis

The institutions sent the completed form in a Word document, and the team (ICBF with the support of professionals from the CDC) translated the data into a matrix to quantify the information on a linear additive scale. The matrix has three sections that measure three components, based on the information collected by the form (see Figure 4):

- **Section 1. Quality of evidence:** a column lists all the categories on the methodology and components. The matrix then scores the components from one to three: 3 if sufficient evidence is provided, 2 if the evidence shown is promising, emerging, or indeterminate, and 1 if unsupported or harmful. It should be noted that this is only a summative score, there are no weights.
- **Section 2. Institutional capacity:** this section qualifies the components of institutional capacity by asking about human and budgetary capacity. The scores indicate three possibilities: "Yes", if the intervention has the requested institutional capacity; "Partial" if you have it partially; and "Not" if the intervention does not register the institutional capacity.
- **Section 3. Political support or priority level:** These indicators are indirectly assessed by evaluating the intervention's scope and aims at quantifying the level of political support or priority, for each intervention. For example, if the intervention is carried out at the national level (higher priority), in one or more departments or just locally (lower priority).

Figure 5. *Matrix for scoring interventions*

Ranking and selection criteria for the adaptation and scalability of interventions.

Methodological and Implementation Components	Sufficiente evidence	Promising, emerging, udetermined	Unsoported or harmful
MEASURED OUTCOME	Effective according to published measures with a defined result such as violence reduction [3]	Some effectiveness or its effectiveness is undetermined [2]	Not effective according to evaluations, or harmful [1]
INTERNAL VALIDITY (Explain design used for evaluating intervention)	Experimental or quasi experimental design determined effectiveness [3]	Additional observational studies, theory is consistent, no theory [2]	
TYPE OF EVIDENCE (Studies evaluating it exis) - ID type of studies	There is more literature that documents effectiveness (systematic reviews or meta analysis, randomized or quasi experimental studies) [3]	Just one intervened group with no comparisson, exploratory study, no evaluation [2]	
INDEPENDENT REPLICATION - Has been evaluated in more than one place	Effect has been evaluated in multiple circumstances [3]	Totally or partially replicated, but with no evaluation [2]	Intervention has been implemented in one or various places with or without evaluation [1]
IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES (Existing or not)	Implementation guidelines exist and are complete [3]	Implementation guidelines are partial or non existent [2]	Implementation guidelines are partial or non existent [1]
EXTERNAL VALIDITY (Has been adapted to multiple environments)	Applied in multiple places [3]	Limited implementation in real life settings or no evidence of real life setting implementatios [2]	Implemented in one or more settings [1]
Range	3 points Min: 3 Max: 18	2 points Min: 2 Max: 12	1 point Min: 1 Max: 6
Total Score			

Institutional capacity components	Yes	Partial	No
Comprehensive infrastructure for implementation exists (institutional and budget support)	Institutional and budgetary support [3]	Institutional support but no budget or partial budget [2]	No support or budget allocation [1]
There is technical capacity for implementation	There is comprehensive human capacity to implement [3]	Human capacity to implement is limited [2]	No human capacity for implementation [1]
The intervention is being implemented	Currently being implemented [3]	Planned implementation [2]	Not being implemented [1]
Total Score	3 points Min: 3 Max: 9	2 points Min: 2 Max: 6	1 point Min: 1 Max: 3

Political priority components	Yes	No	Total Score
Are a national priority	Is being applied nationally or in several regions [3]	Desire to apply nationally or in several regions [2]	
Are a departmental priority	Is being applied in the entire department or in several municipalities [3]	Desire to apply at the departmental level or in several municipalities [2]	
Are a local priority	Is being applied in one area locally [3]	Desire to apply locally [2]	
	3 points Min: 3 Max: 9	2 points Min: 2 Max: 6	
Total score			Sum of columns

Evidence valuation:	
Suficiente	Rango 22-33
Prometedora	Rango 10-21
Sin evidencia suficiente	Rango 2-9

Source: Document produced by the ICBF team, with technical support from the multi-agency advisory group (Unianandes, Unicef, CDC and USAID).

The analysis of each intervention based on the scores allows numerical comparison across the three components. For example, an intervention may have higher than average “institutional capacity” and “political support” dimensions, but an insufficient score in the “quality of evidence” dimension. This cross-analysis

could help decision makers to address evidence gaps and prioritize one intervention over another.

Additional matrices were constructed with the name of the intervention, the contents, the type of delivery and the beneficiaries, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) indicators (see Figures 5 and 6). In particular, M&E indicators included measures of direct impact on a population, for example: teen pregnancy, mental health, violence percentages or increased demand for services. Although

organizations responded with a set of indicators, most reported only monitoring indicators (outputs) -such as number of activities carried out, number of internet visits, among other- and few included evaluation indicators (outcomes). For example, an intervention that focuses on education and aims to reduce teen pregnancy may report that it is the number of workshop attendees rather than the reduction in teen pregnancy rates. Frequently, many interventions focus on reporting process variables and not on results linked to the prevention or reduction of violence.

Figure 6. *Process for scoring initiatives*

Name of Intervention	Contents	Delivery	Beneficiaries
Sacúdete	Pedagogical/knowledge	Pedagogical/ knowledge	Youth
CIPRUNNA - PDET municipalities	Capacity for prevention of forced recruitment of children and sexual violence in children	Institutional	Govt institutions
Strengthening of response and referral mechanisms	Technical assistance on human rights and humanitarian law	Institutional	Defensoría (Ombudsman)
Improving institutional tracing of cases of sexual violence	Capacity and response training	Institutional	Govt institutions
Estrechamos lazos por nuestros derechos	Pedagogical/knowledge	In person	Youth
Predictive dx of VAC in contexto of conflict draws from the Allegheny Family Screening Tool	Development of a predictive model for VAC in conflict contexts	DNP and MoH personnel	Children and youth
Index and predictive mental health model - diagnostic tool through MH surveys	Development of a predictive model for mental health status among adolescents	DNP and MoH personnel	Adolescents
Strengthening of institutional NAP implementation capacities	Capacity building for NAP implementation	Institutional	Govt institutions

Name of Intervention	Contents	Delivery	Beneficiaries
Institutional budget tracing for NAP improving responses	Capacity on NAP budget tracing	Institutional	Govt institutions
Alianza Familia Escuela	Parenting skills	Schools and families	Schools and families
Alianza Familia Escuela	Strengthening institutional linkages with other institutions and families	Schools and families	Schools and families
Sexperto	Information on sexual / Gender education	Virtual	Youth
Prevención de la ESCNNA	Reduce sexual exploitation in tourism	Virtual	Tourism industry

Source: Document produced by the ICBF team, with technical support from the multi-agency advisory group (Uniandes, Unicef, CDC and USAID).

Figura 7. *Process for scoring initiatives*

M&E Measures 1	M&E Measures 2	M&E Measures 3	Type of proposed M&E	Actual Measures Used	Type of Indicators Used
Active search of cases of VAC	> demand for services		Outcome		
< VAC prevalence rates & witnessing	< child sexual violence examinations	> demand for services	Outcome		
< youth pregnancy	> school attendance	> age initiation of sexual activity	Outcome	Number of interventions	Process
				Number of activities at institutional level and children benefited	Process

M&E Measures 1	M&E Measures 2	M&E Measures 3	Type of proposed M&E	Actual Measures Used	Type of Indicators Used
				13 products to guide responses	Process
< family violence	Medical legal assessments of sexual violence	> reparations for	Outcome	Number of deliveries	Process
Quantifiable indexes of mental health			Outcome	Number of activities	Process
Active search of cases of VAC	> demand for services		Outcome	Number of organizations	Process
Active search of cases of VAC			Outcome	Number of activities at institutional level	Process
<embarazo precoz	> asistencia escolar	> age initiation of sexual activity	Outcome	Number of participants in activities	Process
% pregnancy in < 15 y/o			Outcome	Web visitis	Process

Source: Document produced by the ICBF team, with technical support from the multi-agency advisory group (Uniandes, Unicef, CDC and USAID).

Each component (evidence, capacity infrastructure, and political support) was scored as a binary variable taking values of zero (0) or one (1). To obtain the overall score, the score for each component was added (See Figure 7). The tool also allows comparing individual scores for

each component. For example, the first intervention in Figure 7 scores six in terms of evidence, but nine in terms of capacity, and only two in terms of political priority. Therefore, good capacity, less political priority, and one slightly weak type of external validity.

Figure 8. *Process for scoring initiatives*

	Measured effect	Internal validity	Type of evidence	Independent replication	Implementation guidelines	External validity	Infrastructure for implementation	Technical capacity	Ongoing implementation	National priority	Departmental priority	Local priority	Score of evidence
1	2	0	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	0	0	17
2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	0	0	2	18
3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	0	2	0	14
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	0	2	0	13
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	0	2	0	13
6	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	0	0	16
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	0	0	15
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	0	0	15
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	14
10	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	3	0	2	0	19
11	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	0	0	2	20
12	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	13
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	0	0	16

Source: Document produced by the ICBF team, with technical support from the multi-agency advisory group (Uniaendes, Unicef, CDC and USAID).

Figure 9. Classification of the identified initiatives (reported in 2021) across the seven INSPIRE strategies

Code	Class	Component	Institution/agency	Subcode	I	N	S	P	I	R	E
GOB_PR-CPJ_I2	gob	Risk prevention	Presidential Youth Council	I2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
GOB_FC-CPJ_I1	gob	Capacity strengthening	Presidential Youth Council	I1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
GOB_AOI-DEF_I1	gob	Timely and comprehensive attention	National Ombudsman's Office	I1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
GOB_FC-DEF_I2	gob	Capacity strengthening	National Ombudsma's Office	I2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
GOB_PR-DEF_I3	gob	Risk prevention	National Ombudsman's Office	I3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
GOB_DE-DNP_I2	gob	Data and evidence	National Planning Department (DNP)	I2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
GOB_DE-DNP_I3	gob	Data and evidence	National Planning Department (DNP)	I3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
GOB_FC-DNP_I4	gob	Capacity strengthening	National Planning Department (DNP)	I4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
GOB_FC-DNP_I5	gob	Capacity strengthening	National Planning Department (DNP)	I5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
GOB_EP-MEN_I1	gob	Protective environments	National Education Ministry (MEN)	I1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
GOB_EP-MEN_I2	gob	Protective environments	National Education Ministry (MEN)	I2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
GOB_PR-MEN_I4	gob	Risk prevention	National Education Ministry (MEN)	I4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
GOB_MS-MCIT_I1	gob	Movilización social	Ministry of Technology and Communications (MCTIC)	I1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Document produced by the ICBF team, with technical support from the multi-agency advisory group (Uniandes, Unicef, CDC and USAID).

Since the NAP has components based on the INSPIRE framework, the data collected was categorized based on the seven INSPIRE strategies. The data was transformed into a table, shown in Figure 8, to record their approach and linkage with INSPIRE. As the NAP does not specifically state the seven INSPIRE strategies, a

harmonization of the plan's components to the INSPIRE strategies was carried out in discussions between the CDC and the ICBF. For example, the second intervention led by the Youth Presidential Advisor's office, in Figure 8, focuses on strengthening capacity and links to legislation and improving responses. The analysis shows that most

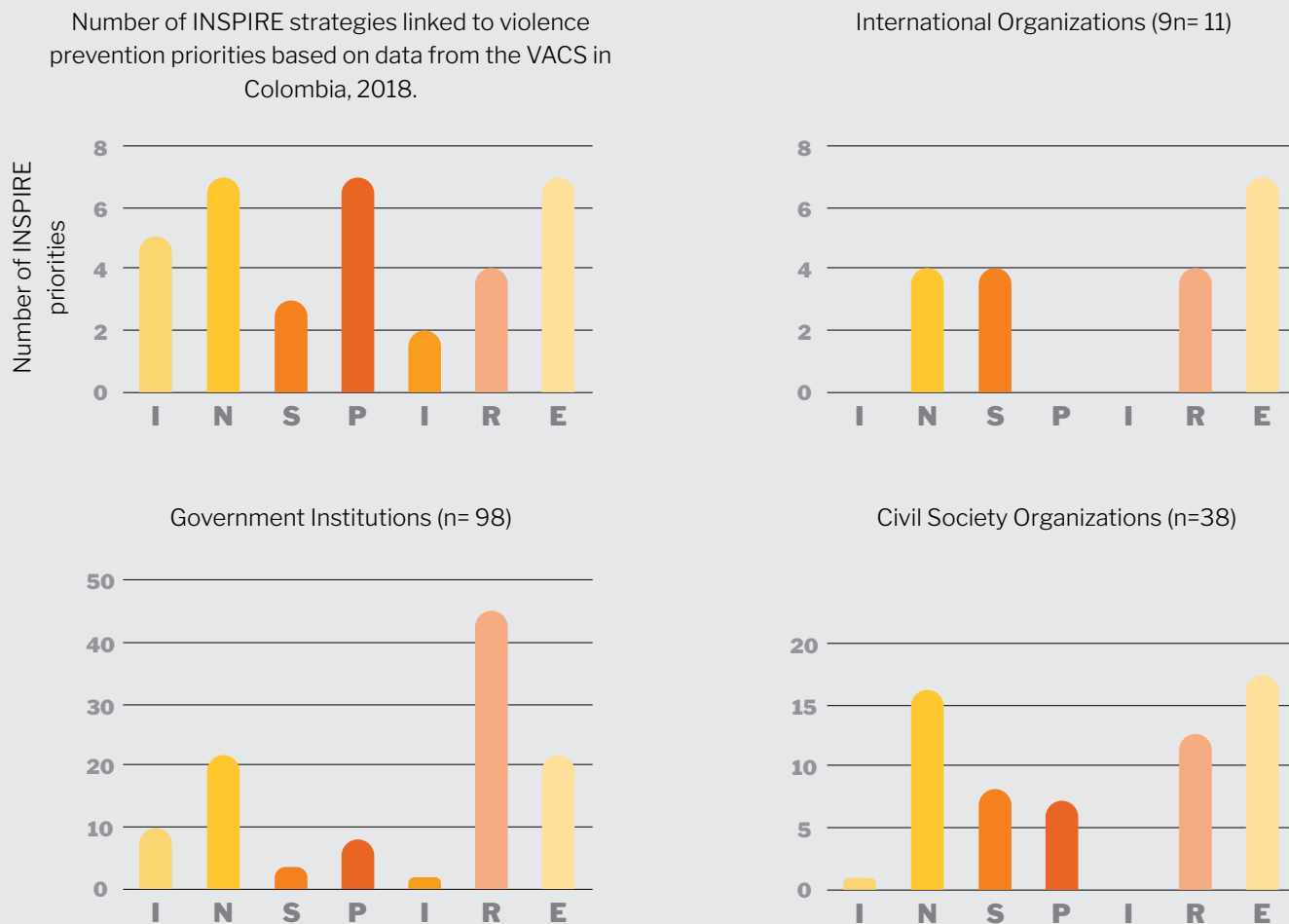
of the interventions are focused on improving services. The components mapped to the NAP and the intervention's content allowed the identification of elements that were then mapped to one or more INSPIRE strategies.

An interesting result from the analysis of the all data collected throughout the monitoring process is that there is evidence that suggests an important discrepancy between the priorities proposed during the data to action workshop in 2018 (Figure 9) and the results of the 149

initiatives reported in 2021 (see Figure 10).

In the data to action workshop institutions agreed on the need to emphasize prevention interventions; however, the results of the initiatives implemented by government agencies (Panel B, Figure 10), international organizations (Panel C, Figure 10) and civil society organizations (Panel D, Figure 10) show that there a very large proportion of the efforts- are focused on implementing response services, and few are proper prevention strategies.

Figure 10. Initiatives proposed at the Data to Action Workshop in 2018 and Initiatives reported in 2021 by National Alliance partners



Fuente. Documento elaborado por el ICBF con el apoyo de socios internacionales

Regarding government institutions (Panel B) only, the relative number of response-focused interventions is even higher, compared to other types of strategies. Although few international organizations and civil society organizations were analyzed, analysis of their responses provides an interesting snapshot. As for international organizations that provided information, most of their interventions focused more on education areas, safe environments and social standards, and less on parental support or income. One thing to consider is that international organizations often have programs but outsource local agencies to implement the program. Therefore, to have more rigorous information, local institutions must be reached so that they provide information. Regarding civil society organizations, there is more balance. However, the scope and impact between them differ widely. For instance, some interventions work at national level and some of them only in one or few departments. The selection of institutions, although it covers a large number of programs and interventions, is far from representative of the total initiatives in the country. It would be a future analysis to

create a repository that helps produce an inventory of interventions implemented by civil society organizations or international organizations..

The systematization and analysis of the data collected suggests also that most of the interventions have promising evidence but no strong evidence (see Figure 11). In general, there is a considerable discrepancy between the outcome measures that they claim to measure and the process measures that are actually being measured. Furthermore, not all interventions have measures on violence directly, some focus on risk factors such as improving mental health or reducing pregnancies. Several interventions focus on service delivery or response mechanisms and are reactive. There is a lower proportion that focus on prevention strategies. It is necessary to indicate that, at the time of writing this report, international partners were in the process of developing a costing, which would allow them to measure how much it would cost the Colombian State to comply with the NAP.

Figure 11. *Outstanding results*

Puntaje de evidencia	Contenidos	Medida 1 M&E	Medida 2 M&E	Medida 3 M&E	Tipo de M&E propuesto	Medida real usada	Tipo de indicadores usados
20	Fortalecimiento de vínculos institucionales con otras instituciones y familias	Tasa de prevalencia de VCNNA	> demanda de servicios		Resultado		
19	Habilidades parentales	< tasa de prevalencia de VCNNA y de presenciar actos de VCNA	<exámenes sobre violencia sexual contra niños	> demanda de servicios	Resultado		

Puntaje de evidencia	Contenidos	Medida 1 M&E	Medida 2 M&E	Medida 3 M&E	Tipo de M&E propuesto	Medida real usada	Tipo de indicadores usados
18	Conocimiento pedagógico	< embarazo adolescente	> asistencia escolar	> edad de iniciación de actividad sexual	Resultado	Número de intervenciones	Proceso
18	Capacidad para prevenir el reclutamiento forzado de niños y la violencia sexual en el conflicto					Número de actividades a nivel institucional y niños beneficiados	Proceso
16	Desarrollo de un modelo predictivo de VCNNA en contextos de conflicto					13 productos para guiar la respuesta	Proceso
16	Reducir explotación sexual en el turismo	< violencia intrafamiliar	exámenes sobre violencia sexual contra niños	> reparaciones para explotación sexual	Resultado	Número de entregables	Proceso
15	Desarrollo de un modelo predictivo para el estatus de salud mental entre los adolescentes	Índices cuantificables de salud mental			Resultado		
15	Construcción de capacidad para la implementación del PNA					Número de actividades implementadas	Proceso
14	Asistencia técnica en derechos humanos y en derecho humanitario	Búsqueda activa de casos de VCNNA	> demanda de servicios		Resultado		

Puntaje de evidencia	Contenidos	Medida 1 M&E	Medida 2 M&E	Medida 3 M&E	Tipo de M&E propuesto	Medida real usada	Tipo de indicadores usados
14	Capacidad en seguimiento presupuestal del PNA					Número de organizaciones implementadoras	Proceso
13	Entrenamiento en capacidad y respuesta	Búsqueda activa de casos de VCNNA			Resultado	Número de actividades a nivel institucional	Proceso
13	Conocimiento pedagógico	< embarazo adolescente	> asistencia escolar	>edad de iniciación de actividad sexual	Resultado	Número de participantes en actividades	Proceso
13	Información sobre educación sexual/ de género	% embarazo en < 15 años			Resultado	Visitas a página web	Proceso

Insufficient evidence: 2-9

Promising evidence: 10-21

Average score in sample: 18.54 [9-23]

Most scored in the middle on what could be defined as promising interventions but sufficient evidence

1. Some well identified outcome measures and sources but some are discrepant or only process measures
2. Not all outcomes sought measures violence directly (e.g., youth pregnancies, school attendance, sexual initiation)
3. Several are focused on services provided.

Tools created

4. **Matrix with information on initiatives.** As of October 2022, there was information on 184 initiatives.
5. **Directory with focal points.** Information is available.
6. **Sheet to collect information and instructions to fill it out.**

Challenges and lessons learned

- **The process of redesigning the instruments was based on the analysis of the resources and needs not only of the NAP but also of the institutions involved in the National Alliance's actions.** The ICBF team, with the support of international partners, designed and refined the following tools: (1) a matrix to collect information on the initiatives, (2) a file to collect information, (3) a directory of focal points for the coordination.
- **The process implied a very important workload**

assumed by the ICBF team. Although the team found strategies to meet the challenges, it is necessary to strengthen the team in terms of number and tools. The current team has 3 members, which is insufficient for the workload involved in supporting institutions and managing information analysis. Likewise, the interviewees recognized the need to strengthen the team with specialists such as statistical technicians to improve the process.

- **The technical support provided by the ICBF to the institutions for filling out the data collection forms made it possible not only to gather the required information, but also generated a joint learning process.** The ICBF team identified that, in the support spaces, it was possible to convey information on evidence-based violence prevention processes and monitoring tools. Additionally, in the discussions the ICBF team helped to identify the need to base the strategies on evidence. Moreover, it was possible to identify new or potential initiatives. Data collection took longer than expected. Initially, the team planned for four months; however, data collection took around a year. The institutions responded with several questions or with late responses. The ICBF clarified the instructions as many times as necessary and took the time to encourage institutions to submit their responses.
- **The data collection from non-governmental entities required additional procedures than those from government entities.** Requesting information from government agencies was easy for the ICBF due to the National Alliance's legal framework and structure. However, this process was a challenge when requesting information from non-governmental entities, such as civil society organizations or international organizations. In these cases, the institutions had more doubts about the information required and about the categories in the form. The ICBF prepared letters explaining the entire process and the exercise's objective.
- Data analysis results suggest that it is necessary to carry out strategies to:
 - **Guide institutions in the design of evidence-based interventions.** The answers about the evidence are

not always deep enough or lack scientific basis. For example, some institutions indicated that they took the information from a website, but there is not much information in terms of actual evidence.

- **Create an electronic infrastructure that allows information to be collected more efficiently, minimizing input errors and facilitating analysis processes.** It is considered that these formats can be reviewed and improved and with a brief training they could be entered into an electronic system that would allow more expeditious data analysis, minimize data entry errors and missing information.
- **Strengthen the institutions' resources for developing initiatives that aim to work directly with children and adolescents.** Many reported interventions focused on developing capacities and not on real activities that directly affect children and young people. This could be a limitation, but it is also very informative. Therefore, children and young people are not subject to intervention in many cases, but rather those who provide services in a certain capacity, or in a certain area, whether in the Justice sector, Educational Center, Health sector.

Methodology:




Objective: This case study aimed to document the actions carried out for the initiatives' follow-up and monitoring included in the NAP. For this purpose, interviews with key informants were conducted, the instruments designed and existing documentation were reviewed.

Participants: Three members of the ICBF's technical team, the consultant in charge of designing the NAP, and two representatives of international partners were interviewed. The presentation of Andres Villaveces (Senior Scientist at the Field Epidemiology and Prevention Branch of the CDC) was also taken as a key reference. This presentation was held in October 2021.

Data collection: The data collection was carried out between August and October 2022.



www.imagina.uniandes.edu.co
info@imagina.uniandes.edu.co

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