



PEACEBUILDING IN COLOMBIA:

A YOUTH PERSPECTIVE

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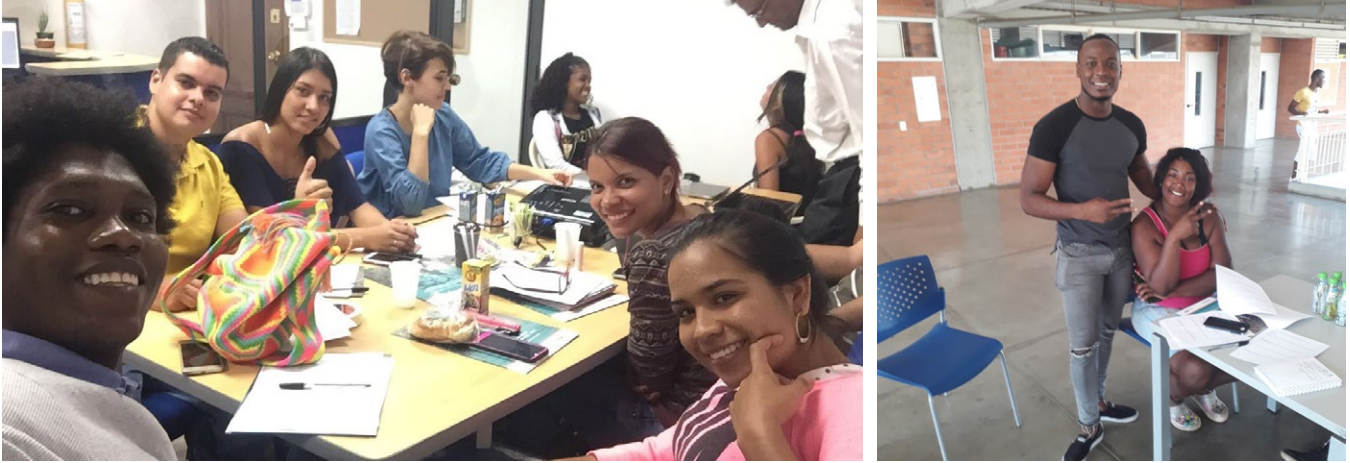
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Results of the *Jóvenes por Jóvenes* youth mapping exercise for the Program of Alliances for Reconciliation, funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

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HIGHLIGHTS

Young People in the target territories of the [Program of Alliances for Reconciliation](#) (PAR), told us...



“My dad was murdered by criminal gangs at that time and the club disappeared for two years [...], then my brother and I reopened the club. We decided our revenge would be to offer our hand to those who hurt us and we opened the club’s doors again for many people to return to friendship through a ball, to forget the whole issue of conflict.” **27 years old, Ciénaga, Magdalena**

“I want to have a place where we can change the world from innocence, from the purity of our hearts, from forgiveness, where that evil that causes so much damage transforms, where there is no corruption, where politicking is changed for politics, where there are more critics and less judgment. Society needs empowered and honest people, people who feel the pain of others; today’s young people are the ones who will lead our bleeding country.” **23 years old, Cartagena del Chairá, Caquetá**

“My biggest dream is one day to see young people politically and professionally empowered, exercising a change in their society. We are the young people of the future of the new Colombia, that equitable and equal Colombia for everybody.” **28 years old, Arauca, Arauca.**

“Another important event was the first event of the LGBTI community called Building Territories of Peace in Cartagena de Chairá. In that gathering some were homophobic, others enjoyed the process, (...) for others it is the art of looking at a man wanting to be a woman.” **23 years old, Florencia, Caquetá**

“Because here it is not always about sitting in a desk, instead it is about being part of the community (...) you take off your heels and get out there, this way you are aware of all the communities’ reality and it’s something that inspires me a lot” **23 years old, Florencia, Caquetá**

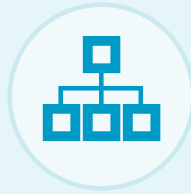
(About Ana) “It is paradoxical to see how there are people who, surrounded by a negative environment, can filter everything they receive and not allow those events to define their behavior, what happened to her was that instead of becoming a negative and bad human being, she developed sensitivity towards her peers and worked to set an example for others.” **24 years old, Ciénaga, Magdalena**

YOUTH MAPPING IN NUMBERS



21

MUNICIPALITIES



8

DEPARTMENTS



391

YOUNG LEADERS
INVOLVED



348

RESPONSES
ANALYZED

YOUTH LEADERS MAPPED...



7 OUT OF 10
ARE MEN



5 OUT OF 10
ARE OVER 20 YEARS OF AGE



9 OUT OF 10
ASSOCIATE RECONCILIATION WITH
FORGIVENESS, PEACE, RESPECT,
ACCEPTANCE AND DIALOGUE



5 OUT OF 10
FOLLOW ARTISTS ON SOCIAL
NETWORKS



4 OUT OF 10
FOLLOW POLITICIANS



5 OUT OF 10
WANT YOUNG PEOPLE TO BE MORE
DRIVEN

YOUTH-LED ORGANIZATIONS MAPPED...



5 OUT OF 10
ARE INFORMAL



4 OUT OF 10
ARE INVOLVED IN SOCIAL ACTIVITIES



4 OUT OF 10
ARE INVOLVED IN CULTURAL
ACTIVITIES



4 OUT OF 10
VOICED TO BE FACING CONFLICTS
WITHIN THE COMMUNITY



5 OUT OF 10
RECOMMEND EXTERNAL SPONSORS
TO VALUE EXISTING YOUTH-LED
INITIATIVES



5 OUT OF 10
REQUIRE MORE INFRASTRUCTURE
AND MATERIALS TO OPERATE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The present study gathers quantitative and qualitative results from the *Jóvenes por Jóvenes* Mapping. This research was led by 41 young people between 18 and 29 years of age in 21 of the 24 municipalities where the Program of Alliances for Reconciliation (PAR) from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) operates, designed and supervised by Search for Common Ground in Colombia. The youth mapping's results highlight the importance and role of youth in peacebuilding in Colombia. They provide guidelines and recommendations to PAR and its partners on how to undertake collaborative work with youth-led organizations in the territory, and serve as a starting point for both Search and PAR in the design of an awareness and mobilization strategy of young people towards peacebuilding and reconciliation in their communities.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND METHODOLOGY

Rebuilding a society after an armed conflict requires the mobilization, action and appropriation of all the stakeholders in the society, especially those who are marginalized as a consequence of violence. One of these groups is youth, traditionally excluded from formal peace negotiations processes. In order to raise the voice and importance of youth for global security and stability, in December 2015 the United Nations Security Council approved resolution 2250 on youth, peace, and security, constituting a milestone in the recognition and the prioritization of young people in peacebuilding. This study is framed within the guidelines of this global public policy framework and contributes to its local approach.

On the other hand, within the framework of international cooperation for peacebuilding in Colombia, the Program of Alliances for Reconciliation (PAR), financed with resources from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), seeking to promote transformative alliances that provide economic and social opportunities and support awareness and mobilization actions in the territories, prioritizes youth as one of their key stakeholders to engage with. In this sense, identifying, understanding and valuing youth's initiative for peacebuilding is the first step to approach and effectively involve this group.



The mapping exercise was guided by the Search for Common Ground methodologies: The Youth Mapping Methodology, which guided the design, implementation and monitoring of the *Jóvenes por Jóvenes* Mapping, and the “Listening & Learning” methodology, a tool which uses conversation and mutual learning as a method of data collection. The mapping process was led by 41 young leaders, between 18 and 29 years of age, in 21 municipalities from eight (8) departments, who researched and processed the data collected. This report analyzes 348 responses from young people head of organizations and youth groups in these territories.

KEY RESULTS

Young people and youth-led organizations mapped in this study provide evidence of the contribution of young people to building peace in their communities based on their own interests and experiences. The main findings of the *Jóvenes por Jóvenes* Mapping are summarized as follows:

1. Youth leadership in PAR territories is predominantly led by males older than 20 years of age, with young people in the middle youth, between 25 and 29 years old, holding most leadership roles.
2. Artists (especially musical), politicians and athletes have the biggest influence on youth leaders in social networks.
3. WhatsApp and Facebook were reported to be the preferred means of communication between young leaders and those they influence. However, traditional means of communications such as holding meetings and telephone calls are also highlighted. There are regional differences that must be taken into account when communicating, such as the high relevance of telephone calls in Choco, or the use of other media in Bolívar and Caquetá.
4. The organizations’ and youth groups’ ecosystem is a mixed one in terms of formality, with only a little more than half of the organizations mapped being formal, and almost half of the groups being informal. Structural challenges are evident in Meta, Tolima, Bolívar (Cartagena) and Arauca.

5. The diversity of approaches and activities of the mapped groups and organizations not only shows a dynamism in the youth-led organizations' ecosystem, but a clear intention from young people to protect each other, as well as children, from violence and bad habits in their communities. Moreover, it shows a will to fill the gaps that parties such as family, the state or the community do not currently occupy in their development. This represents a clear opportunity to involve youth groups in peacebuilding programs, even if this is not their fundamental purpose.
6. Mapped groups and organizations are mainly composed of men. Low representation of women and especially LGBTI youth in the groups is alarming, suggesting that there is little social integration of these subgroups, even among their peers.
7. Moreover, only one sixth of the organizations say they carry out activities with a focus on gender, ethnicity and/or disability. It is essential to accompany and support these groups in the communities where they exist given the fragility of the contexts and the high risk of re-victimization for these populations.
8. Although most urgent needs among youth-led organizations are material in nature, there is also an important concern for the acquisition of technical knowledge and communications skills to strengthen their management and scope. This finding is aligned with the main internal challenge identified by youth-led organizations: sustainability over time.
9. The main obstacles identified by youth groups are related to conflicts and tolerance within the community, state support for their initiatives and physical security to operate. However, regional differences show that in Chocó, insecurity is very important. Bolívar, Magdalena and Caquetá report issues on peaceful coexistence; and Arauca lacks state support.
10. Half of the young people mapped advise those who wish to support their initiatives to better understand the local context and youth-led processes. Their recommendations show that youth empowerment goes through establishing mutually beneficial relationships based on respect, trust and collaboration.
11. The most important challenge that young people face in these territories is internal in nature. A lack of hope about their lives and their futures acts as an obstacle to pursue healthy paths. However, regional differences show different challenges across local contexts reflecting additional obstacles in youth's development and participation. Besides hopelessness, in Antioquia youth see a great obstacle in local violent environments; in Arauca, unemployment is a key challenge; in Bolívar, lack of state support; in Caquetá and Magdalena, community conflicts; in Chocó, violence and unemployment; in Meta, access and permanence in the educational system; in Tolima, the abuse of psychoactive substances and coexistence; and in Valle del Cauca, unemployment and violence.
12. Young leaders wish to see their peers more motivated and better educated. In terms of gender differences, young men place more emphasis on having more economic opportunities and employment for young people, women aspire to have greater political participation, while LGBTI youth wish for more cultural spaces for youth.
13. Cogently, 91% of mapped youth associate reconciliation with accepting and forgiving mistakes of the past, learning to live with others' differences and building community together with other people. The results show that young people want to leave the past behind, that they are open to dialogue in the midst of differences, showing a desire to live in peace. This represents an immense capital for peacebuilding through youth active engagement.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations correspond to the general findings of the *Jóvenes por Jóvenes* Mapping exercise. However, PAR's regional and programmatic peculiarities must guide their total or partial adoption.

Recommendation 1: Value young people's contribution to peacebuilding in their communities

- To local, regional and national governments, increase access for young people to political participation mechanisms, as well as to peacebuilding, violence prevention, reintegration and citizen security programs. In the instances where mechanisms already exist, such as municipal youth platforms, strengthen their scope and promote their access among marginalized groups.
- To PAR, work on a youth mobilization campaign and visibilization of youth initiatives that contribute to peacebuilding in the territory.
- To PAR's regional offices, create inter-agency spaces with youth secretariats and social secretariats to share this study's findings and link mapped organizations to programs supported by local and departmental governments.
- To PAR, support initiatives that promote youth participation in the program's territories, especially those led by young women and LGTBI youth.
- To PAR, communicate to young people through platforms, languages and imaginaries recognized and valued by them, such as social networks, urban language, or through national and local artists and heroes.
- To PAR, promote with partner media the inclusion of perspectives, life stories and opinions of young leaders on issues of national, regional and local interest, and position youthful positive roles that promote peace and reconciliation.
- To PAR: share the results of this study and the databases of the youth mapped organizations with their national and regional partners seeking to link them and other young people to projects in target municipalities.

Recommendation 2: Develop individual capacities of young people for peace and reconciliation

- To local, regional and national governments, take actions or support programs that help increase access for young people to good quality higher education in PAR territories.
- To PAR, strengthen soft skills such as empathy, verbal and written communication, creativity, teamwork, and proactive attitudes in youth projects within the program's strategic component of *Reconciliation Skills*.
- To PAR, start or support programs that promote youth entrepreneurship, employment and income generation.
- To PAR, start or support programs that promote knowledge, celebration and cultural and artistic exchange among young people around traditional cultural expressions and new urban artistic trends.
- To PAR, generate synergies with other programs administered by ACDI VOCA, such as the Employability Program (CEP), that can link young people to work in urban centers of the prioritized municipalities.
- Use the power of media and national and local opinion leaders to promote positive heroes that generate changes in attitudes and behaviors in young people and in the community in line with PAR's drivers like respect, dialogue, and others, such as empathy and positive coexistence in community.

Recommendation 3: Strengthening local youth-led organizations creates conditions for a stable and lasting peace in the territory

- To PAR and its allies, create alliances for reconciliation directly with youth-led organizations with a proven track record in the program's territories.
- To all the organizations that wish to carry out regional and local interventions, carry out dialogue processes in the territory that include youth in order to identify their interests and expectations, assess existing youth initiatives in the field of intervention and incorporate ideas and inputs of youth-led organizations in the territory in the design of programs, communicative content and calls for peace and reconciliation.
- To PAR, make open calls and access to resources processes more flexible to increase access for youth-led organizations.
- To PAR, start municipal information days aimed at organizations and youth groups and support the application processes of youth-led organizations to calls for project funding.
- To PAR, generate local inter-agency spaces between private or social organizations with experience and youth-led organizations in order to generate synergies for the presentation and execution of projects, organizational mentoring, microfinance and relationship.
- To PAR, generate sustainable partnerships with national government entities such as "Colombia Joven" that offer youth-led organizations knowledge, capacity and strategic relationships.
- To PAR, within the strategic component of *Skills for Reconciliation*, incorporate trainings focused on developing youth-led organizations' capacities to address issues associated with violence and conflict, such as: conflict resolution, gender violence, leadership, human rights, community dialogue, empowerment, among others.

Recommendation 4: Developing collective capacities for peaceful coexistence helps reduce stigmatization towards youth

- To local governments, promote spaces for intergenerational and intergroup dialogue and collaboration within communities to support youth leadership programs.
- To the local, regional and national governments, start programs that strengthen coexistence and family empathy, with emphasis on the relationship with adolescents and youth.
- To the local, regional and national governments, start or support programs focused on the prevention of domestic violence and sexual violence.
- To PAR, collect systematic information on youth and on youth-led organizations that receive support, in order to monitor their performance, generate learning and evaluate the impact of the support.



1. INTRODUCTION

Building a stable and long-lasting peace in Colombia requires the inclusion and participation from all sectors in society, especially those traditionally marginalized. The inclusion of the most vulnerable populations affected by conflict not only guarantees the non-repetition of violent acts, but it also helps addressing the structural causes of conflict while capitalizing on the contributions of these groups to social transformation.

One of the traditionally ignored or undervalued population groups during dialogue and peacebuilding processes is youth. Traditionally, when addressing conflict, young people are seen only from two perspectives: as violence perpetrators through their participation in armed groups, or as victims of violent conflict. However, they are not traditionally seen as agents of positive change. This is why on December 2015, the United Nations Security Council passed the resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace, and Security, constituting a milestone in the recognition and prioritization of young people, understood as persons between 18 and 29 years of age, in the international peace and security agenda.

Moreover, resolution 2250 mandates a global study related to the situation of youth and youth-led organizations in post-conflict contexts, in order to identify positive contributions of youth to peace processes and conflict resolution. In this framework, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in Colombia held a national consultation with 30 young peacebuilding leaders in 15 departments at the beginning of 2017, who contributed to define the youth, peace and security agenda in the Colombian context and identified priority intervention and investment areas. The consultation highlighted the need to strengthen youth-led organizations' capacity for planning, executing and monitoring projects, as well as sustainability; and calls for investment in research focused on youth and their role in peacebuilding and security in the country.

In the same scope, Search for Common Ground (Search) and the United Network of Young Peacebuilders led in 2017 a global mapping of youth-led organizations in the field of peacebuilding that included Colombia, providing an overview of activities, achievements, strengths and needs of organizations reported by themselves. The global mapping also recommended advancing more in-depth research about local youth-led organizations, their characteristics, life cycles, relationship with the environment and impact on the community. Thus, this study is framed within the guidelines of resolution 2250 and contributes to its local approach.

On the other hand, visibility, inclusion and participation of young people in the processes of peacebuilding, violence prevention and conflict resolution converges on the international agenda with the implementation of the peace accords with the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (Today Fuerza Alternativa Revolucionaria del Común- FARC), which has brought in important international attention to the country. This convergence represents an opportunity for Colombia to be an example in building inclusive peace that takes into consideration youth's aspirations and concerns in the territories.

Finally, within the framework of international cooperation for peacebuilding in Colombia, the Program of Alliances for Reconciliation (PAR), funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), seeks to promote, through transforming alliances, awareness and mobilization initiatives to boost economic and social opportunities in the target territories. PAR prioritizes youth as one of its key actors to drive positive social change and peace sustainability in Colombia. Thus, as a starting point in the design of an awareness and mobilization strategy of young people in targeted communities, Search, in partnership with PAR, designed and supported a youth mapping exercise in these territories with the purpose of identifying key youth organizers and influencers, mapping how they engage with one another and how their influence can be used to craft and disseminate high-impact messages that promote reconciliation and dialogue at the local level.



2. METHODOLOGY AND MAPPING PROCESS



With the purpose of identifying leadership and youth-led organizations, understanding their interests and needs, and capturing opinions from young people related to peace and reconciliation in their territories, stemming from their perspectives and experiences, Search assisted the youth mapping process in 21 municipalities of the PAR program. This was done through the adaptation and implementation of their Youth Mapping and “Listening and Learning” methodologies for qualitative research.

2.1 MAPPING OBJECTIVES

- ✓ To identify the diversity of youth-led organizations and youth leadership in PAR territories
- ✓ To better understand how young people influence and mobilize their peers in local contexts
- ✓ To explore the nature of organizations’ and youth groups’ structures
- ✓ To involve young people from PAR territories from an early stage in the development of content and research aimed at nurturing the design of a youth mobilization and awareness strategy
- ✓ To identify young peoples’ concerns related to peace and reconciliation

2.2 METHODOLOGICAL TOOLS

Based on years of experience operating in post-conflict environments, Search developed the Youth Mapping Kit, which helps programs design, execute and track a mapping of youth in the field. This methodology helps to better understand how young people are organized and exert influence in their communities. In the case of the PAR-SFCG alliance, the methodology was adapted to the program's strategic objectives, to the conditions of the territory and to the project's limitations in time and resources. This is how the objectives, geographic scope, number of researchers to participate in the exercise, and duration, were determined. The Youth Mapping Kit was also used in the development of training contents for young researchers, including topics such as: what youth mapping is, mapping objectives, youth, conflict and peacebuilding, among others.

Given that the mapping exercise would be led directly by young people from prioritized territories, and in order not to limit the opinions and experiences to be captured, the methodology chosen was Search's "Listening and Learning" (L&L) as a data-capturing tool to be used by young researchers. This methodology is based on using conversation as a method to capture perspectives and individual experiences. L&L transforms the act of capturing information through interviews that operate in a one-way communication channel and where the interviewee is the only one who shares intimate and private information, to a two-way communicational exchange between peers, where researchers participate in the exchange of experiences, opinions, emotions and knowledge in a non-adversarial way.

In the field, the methodology included supporting the researcher's work through an open-question questionnaire that served as a guide and thematic framework for the conversation. Nevertheless, researchers have freedom to approach the topics fluently and in their own words, as well as to go deeper into any subject as they deem appropriate and as they build trust with the interlocutor. In order to prevent the conversation from becoming a formal interview, the L&L methodology proposed carrying out the mapping exercise in pairs, so that, while one of the youth researchers leads the conversation with a youth leader, the other takes notes over the questionnaire. At the end of the conversation both researchers will review and re-build answers. This data is then captured in an electronic format that adds up the responses from all the youth mapped in a municipality.

Additionally, ethical principles in the conduct of qualitative research such as "Conflict sensitivity", "Do no harm", and "Cultural sensitivity" were included in the trainings' contents for planning the youth mapping.

The practice of "storytelling" was included to capture the most impressive life stories, according to the criteria of the young researchers and the young people to be mapped during the exercise.



2.3 YOUNG PEOPLE INVOLVED

YOUNG RESEARCHERS

The Youth Mapping methodology highlights the advantages of selecting young people from the communities be the ones who lead the mapping process. This approach facilitates access to marginalized groups and easier establishment of trust bonds between researcher and other young people due to the recognition and familiarity about the local context. Moreover, it facilitates the understanding youth from their own perspective, and it generates local capacities through training of youth leaders who lead the mapping process.

With the purpose of obtaining balanced results in terms of age and gender, young researchers were selected based on the following criteria:

- **Youth researchers per municipality:** two (2). On average, one male and one female, between 18 and 29 years of age.
- **Diversity:** economic, social, religious, gender and sexual orientation diversity was procured
- **Education:** preferably high school graduates or young people with higher education.
- **Social characteristics:** community and/or youth leadership, involvement in youth-led organizations, enthusiasm and interest in working on issues related to peace building and community participation, research curiosity, speed and interest to learn and replicate within their community.

Likewise, young people with the following skills were identified:

- Verbal and written communication skills
- Basic use of Excel and Word (MS Office)
- Previous experience in working with young people
- Preferably with previous experience in conducting interviews
- Availability to travel two (2) days to another municipality for training
- Availability to work five (5) business days



TARGET GROUPS

Young community leaders and youth-led organizations were targeted for mapping. Young leaders between 18 and 29 years of age, active in the cultural, social, political, economic and sports sectors, seeking inclusion in terms of gender, ethnicity, disability status and legal status (victims and ex-combatants). Likewise, the exercise sought to identify youth organizations and youth groups understood as those organizations and groups led by young people, regardless of their purpose and target population.

2.4 GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

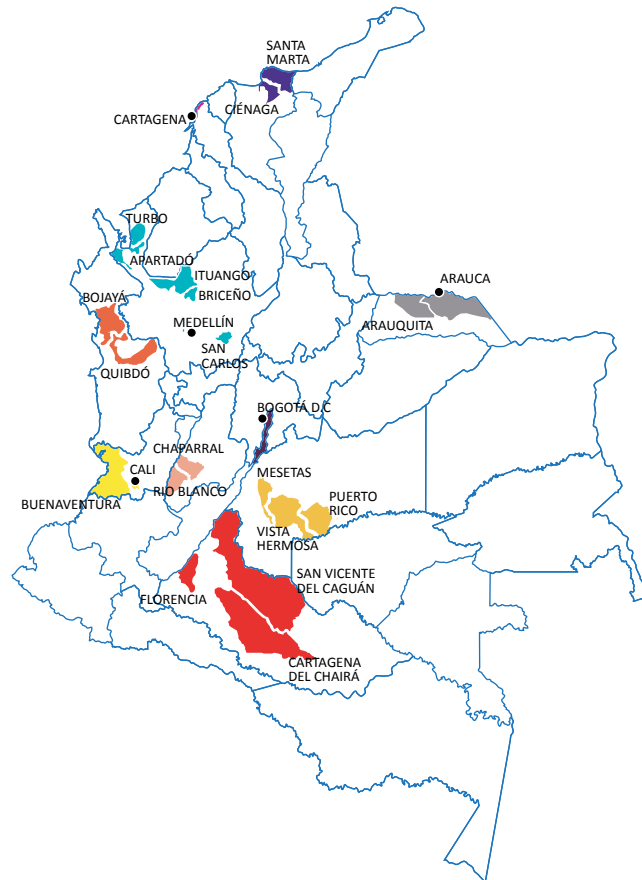
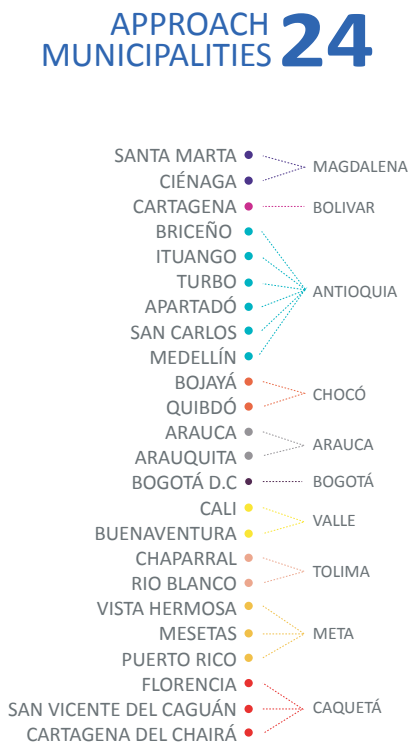
With the purpose of guaranteeing the maximum coverage of territories where PAR operates, 21 municipalities in nine (9) departments were selected out of a total of 24 possible municipalities prioritized by PAR. Most of the activity was conducted on urban areas where young researchers had better knowledge and influence on local dynamics. However, in municipalities with high rurality, such as Rioblanco, in Tolima, and Puerto Rico and Mesetas, in Meta, mapping was also carried out in villages and townships.

2.5 PROCESS

The Mapping process can be disaggregated into four (4) phases: 1) design and preparation; 2) training of young researchers in the territory; 3) field work; and 4) processing, analysis and results reporting.



RECONCILIATION
A CALL TO ACTION STARTS WITH AWARENESS



DESIGN AND PREPARATION

The first phase consisted on adapting the Youth Mapping tool to the programmatic context; preparing questionnaires and research formats; designing the training logistics and topics for young researchers; and identifying potential candidates to lead the research in the territories according to the pre-selection criteria. In this sense, the regional PAR team identified a total of 53 candidates between 18 and 29 years of age, who were interviewed by Search's Project Manager in Colombia in order to select the most suitable young researchers to carry out the mapping according to the selection criteria, disposition, communication skills and duties to fulfill during the mapping exercise. The final selection reduced the number of young researchers to 41 in total. Once the young researchers were identified and confirmed, they were mobilized to selected cities for training on the Youth Mapping and L&L methodologies.

TRAINING FOR YOUNG RESEARCHERS IN PAR TERRITORIES

Young researchers' training in the aforementioned methodological tools was carried out on a regional basis in order to: facilitate access for all participants and coaches; group young people into small groups that facilitate training; and generate knowledge through group exchange.

In order to test and adapt the contents to the context, as well as to define training standards, Search brought to Colombia a Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist from The Institutional Learning Team and Asia's regional office to personally conduct the first three (3) trainings in Florencia, Medellín and Quibdó. The remaining five trainings were led by the Project Manager in Colombia, who participated in the design of the contents, simultaneous translation and facilitation of the first workshops.

The training reflected Search's methodological approach based on experiential learning, where the participant learns from experiences, discussions and structured observations to promote self-learning. It is not intended for participants to simply agree with the coach, but for them to believe in something because they recognize it as something true for their own lives. Trainings included roleplay, storytelling, teamwork exercises and discussions around the interpretation of the concepts in the municipal context.

A total of 41 young leaders were trained out of which 23 (56%) are heterosexual women, 17 (42%) are heterosexual men and 1 (2%) is LGBTI. In terms of ethnicity, one third of the researchers have an Afro-Colombian origin, one young person in Chocó has an Embera Tobida indigenous origin, while the rest have no ethnic affiliation. In terms of age, 61% of researchers are between 20 and 24 years of age (early youth), 24% are between 25 and 29 years of age (middle youth) and 15% are between 18 and 19 years old (adolescence).



FIELDWORK

Once training sessions were completed, each municipal team set out a plan and did their mapping exercise, which was determined to be carried out in five (5) business days chosen by the young researchers, with an average of four (4) conversations per day, for a total of 20 interviews per team. In order to carry out these activities, each young person received financial support in advance for printing, transport and incidentals expenses.

For the field exercise, young people used their own contact networks in their municipality in addition to the guidelines imparted during the training. During the mapping process, young mappers' teams received technical support from Search's Program Manager. Once data collection was completed, each team sent the physical questionnaires to the offices of ACIDI VOCA. The stories, the photos taken during the mapping exercise and the responses' database were sent to Search electronically. The data collection process lasted a month from the moment the first teams went out to the field, until the last trained young people finished collecting data.

ANALYSIS

A coding system for the post-data responses was designed based on the types of responses emerging from the questionnaires. Once all the research teams sent their answers, a database with aggregate responses from the 21 mapped municipalities was constructed and coded according to a catalog of variables.

A total of 355 interviews were coded, out of which 348 were eligible for analysis due to some observations being outside the age parameter of young people between 18 and 29 years of age. A trend analysis was carried out based on the coding for each of the sub-topics included in the guide questionnaire. A second analysis was carried out to evaluate answers by age, gender, and department.



2.6 UNEXPECTED RESULTS

In addition to achieving research objectives, the mapping implementation process yielded additional results on youth dynamics in the municipalities included.

The energy and openness showed by most of the young leaders during training allowed for the emergence of a safe space to share life stories, opinions on issues in their territories, as well as achievements and challenges from their organizations and groups. This information served to contextualize and further understand the results of this report.

On a technical note, Search for Common Ground's Listening & Learning methodology proved to have a great impact on young researchers, who saw in this exercise an opportunity for personal reflection, recognition of their environment, empathy towards young people with views opposite to their own and strengthening of their communication and relationship skills.

"(...) it was an exercise where we learned a lot, sometimes we, as members of the territory, ignore some processes and because of our occupations we do not notice other leaders' work, but this time we had the fortune of speaking with different people who helped us to enrich ourselves as professionals and as people. In my case I reconnected with my neighborhood's reality, walking around it with young people and in the company of Luisa, turned out to be something very pleasant."
20 years, Turbo, Antioquia

"It's something very interesting that helped me to know my region, my environment, my people a lot. (...) very good work. Thank you for the opportunity. Now I know much more when I talk about my community."
19 years old, Rioblanco (Herrera), Tolima

"It hurts to know that a fundamental right such as education is not given to many young people and they do not have the opportunity to be part of it. I know and I really believe that, like me, many young people dream of better opportunities for everyone in my region. Thanks to this enriching research I was able to find one of them."
24 years old, Santa Marta, Magdalena

Elements of reflection included in the L&L methodology, such as conflict sensitivity concepts, *Do no harm* considerations and cultural sensitivity, applied during training sessions, caused some young people to open up and share their own stories of peacebuilding and resilience. Several family and community problems were identified during those conversations such as direct victimization of the young person and/or their family due to armed conflict, forced displacement, armed and criminal recruitment, family violence, sexual abuse and harassment, lack of educational and labor opportunities, family poverty, among others. Despite their circumstances, these young people decided to transform adversity and pain into courage, social entrepreneurship and leadership. Factors such as self-recognition in others, rebellion against stereotypes, and the support of close people were identified as a source of motivation to lead changes in their environment. Finally, a strong rootedness for their land, culture and identity were also incentives among these young people in their desire to lead processes in their communities.

"They arrived in Arauca in times of extreme violence (...). That violence at the age of fifteen left him an orphan, because his drunk father decided to take his mother's life, leaving her in the cemetery, and his father in a prison in Venezuela, and him and his other siblings wandering in the homes of family and friends."

Over the years and after embarking on a life of challenges and obstacles, he decided to strengthen those cultural processes in his community, because he saw the need to provide spaces for healthy recreation to his friends and his community, which like him, were mired in violence, drug addiction and prostitution. His love for culture and social work led him to create artistic groups in his community, in unconventional spaces, to encourage the people there to participate and find new opportunities in these activities.

(...) He identifies with TOTO LA MOMPOSINA, a Caribbean artist who motivates him and makes him feel proud of his folkloric roots.

He, more than anyone, describes reconciliation as the process of disarming the soul and living life to the fullest. He is aware that we have to give ourselves second chances and that we have to be willing to forgive and disarm our hearts to live in peace and harmony.

He describes himself as a young entrepreneur, and a dreamer.”

Life story of a 28-year old young man, Arauca, Arauca

2.7 CHALLENGES TO IMPLEMENTATION

Challenges overcome during the exercise's implementation show the realities of working with young people of different age, level of educational attainment, urban and rural contexts. In terms of logistics, the most significant challenge was to mobilize young people from their municipalities to the training centers. In the case of Chocó, for example, young researchers from Bojayá only had fluvial transport available, in a boat that works only in the morning, which meant an additional availability of two (2) days from them.

Regarding the selection of young mappers, challenges were identified in some municipalities in terms of availability during the scheduled dates, verbal and written communication skills from the pre-selected young people, age appropriateness and skills for managing technological data processing software. In these cases, training and mapping exercises were adapted to these limitations. In the case of San Carlos, Antioquia, a selected young woman lied about her age, and it was verified that she was a minor during training. She was not able to take part in the exercise. Two (2) young people canceled their participation in the training at the last-minute due to schedule conflicts. For these there (3) cases, San Carlos, Rioblanco, and Mesetas, the research responsibility was reduced from 20 to 10 interviews in each municipality. In the case of four (4) young people in the department of Chocó, it was corroborated that they did not have the knowledge to process data in Excel, so their interviews had to be typed by Search directly in Bogotá.

As for the field work, there were also unforeseen events. Most of the young people requested additional time (one working week) to process responses in the provided formats. Such time was granted in all cases. In the case of two (2) municipalities, Bojayá and Vistahermosa, after the scheduled time the young people said they could not carry out the mapping due to logistical difficulties, availability of the members of their communities and personal time to do it, thus suspending the exercise. In the case of Bojayá, ACIDI VOCA and the local government identified two new young people to finish the exercise. Although they were trained via teleconference, the training was limited to about 3 hours with a defective Internet connection, which had an impact on the quality of the data collected. In the case of Vistahermosa, this training was not possible since the situation took place at the end of the data processing and analysis phase, limiting the information obtained on this territory.

Regarding response processing, challenges were identified in regards to interpretation of guide questions and responses included in the formats, as well as interviews with young people outside the age range. These challenges later impacted the coding process and the final number of questionnaires and observations for each question eligible to analyze.

2.8 LIMITATIONS

Although this study maps the nature, activity, challenges and strengths of youth structures, as well as their opinions regarding youth, peace and reconciliation in the territories where PAR operates, there are limitations to its scope:

- **Representativeness:** Young leaders interviewed were not selected randomly, but through social networks of young researchers from each municipality, which means that the study is not representative of the total population of youth-led organizations or the total number of young people in the territory. Also, given time and resources restrictions, as well as the researcher's capacity, the number of young people interviewed in each municipality varied. The eminently qualitative nature of the study aims at illustrating trends, themes and tones among youth.
- **Level of detail and analysis:** the design and scope of the study does not allow to determine the impact of organizations on their community, as well as any causality relationships between identified challenges and achievements. Likewise, data capturing process through young people with different research capacity levels affected the quantity and quality of the data collected.
- **Questionnaire format and analysis:** the open nature of many questions in the questionnaire and data collection process, and the voluntary nature of answering or not all questions, created variations in the answers regarding the level of detail, diversity of topics and readability of the text, making it difficult to codify. Direct citations were extracted to support the analysis performed.



3. RESULTS



Findings of this report result from the analysis of 348 eligible responses from the guide questionnaire of the Jóvenes por Jóvenes Mapping in 21 PAR municipalities. The analysis was structured around (3) major topics in accordance to the mapping objectives: a) Youth leaders profile; b) profiles of youth-led organizations or organizations that work with young people; and c) Positions on youth and reconciliation. In turn, each subsection includes an analysis of the global trend of the responses observed, as well as regional and gender analysis where significant differences with global trends were found. At the end of each subsection, main findings and recommendations were collected.

YOUTH LEADERS' PROFILE

DEMOGRAPHICS

From the total of 348 youth leaders mapped, 70% are heterosexual men, while heterosexual women interviewed represent only 27% and LGBTI youth represent 3% of the total. This figure is opposite to the profile of young researchers, who were mostly women (56%), suggesting that youth leadership in the territories where the program operates is predominantly male.

In terms of age, it should be noted that 87% of leaders is over 20 years of age, being young people in middle youth the ones exercising leadership roles. Geographically, the sample reflects a higher concentration of young people mapped in Antioquia, where PAR operates in four (4) municipalities, with 18% of the interviews; and in Caquetá, where the program operates in three (3) municipalities. There is a low number of observations in Meta despite grouping three (3) municipalities, due to mapping implementation challenges in this area (see Implementation Challenges).

Tabla 1: Caracterización demográfica de líderes juveniles mapeados

Category	Variable	Observations	Percentage
Gender	Heterosexual men	246	71%
	Heterosexual women	93	27%
	LGBTI	9	3%
Age range	Adolescents (18-19 years)	44	13%
	Early Youth (20-24 years)	147	42%
	Middle Youth (25-29 years)	157	45%
Department	Antioquia	60	17%
	Arauca	32	9%
	Bolívar	19	5%
	Caquetá	57	16%
	Chocó	46	13%
	Magdalena	36	10%
	Meta	30	9%
	Tolima	29	8%
	Valle del Cauca	39	11%

Source: SFCG, 2017



With only 23 years of age, Esthepanny does not stay still. She is a direct victim of forced displacement in the area of Peñas coloradas, heir of her parent's leadership and social feeling, and leads various development and peace initiatives with young people, women, adults and victims of armed conflict in her native Cartagena del Chairá.

With the support of a team of 20 young people who carry out community activities related to awareness and protection of the environment, in coordination with local authorities, and with the participation of the community, Esthepanny is the legal representative of Fundación para el Desarrollo Agropecuario Ambiental Ecológico y Social del Chairá (FUNDAGROESCH), whose purpose is to recover values in youth through sustainable development and environmental management. Likewise, Esthepanny is a Mystery Woman of Love that gives Life to Life (MUMIDAVI), she is the territorial coordinator of Red Jóvenes De Ambiente de Cartagena del Chairá, president of the inspectorship (VEJUPAE) Veeduría Juvenil del Programa de Alimentación Escolar in her municipality and operator in Parque Nacional Natural Serranía de Chiribiquete. Additionally, she is currently studying Territorial Public Administration at Escuela Superior de Administración Pública (ESAP).

Her youth leadership and commitment to human rights and victims of armed conflict assertion in her territory led her to be rewarded by *Red Caquetá Paz* with the “weaver of peace 2016” prize. And this is just the first step of this young leader with big dreams: *“I want to have a place where we can change the world from innocence, from the purity of our hearts, from forgiveness, a place where that evil that causes so much damage will be transformed, where there is no corruption, where politicking is turned into politics, where there are more critics and less people judging, society needs to have empowered and honest people that can feel other people's pain, that today's young people are the ones who lead our bled country.”*

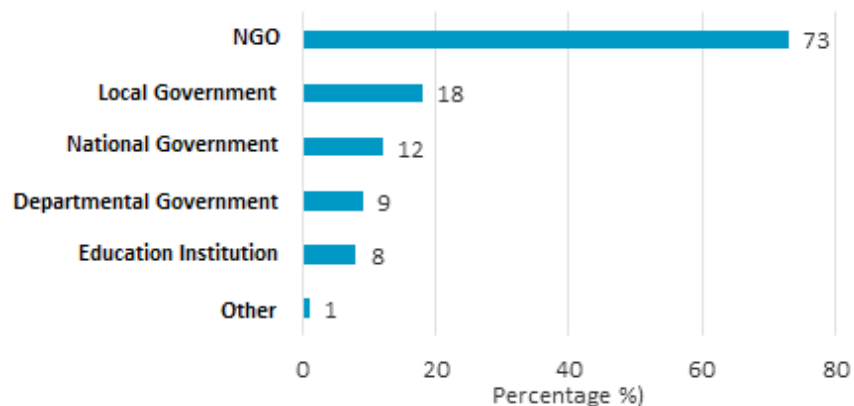


Ana, 21, is a woman who fully defends women's leadership. She dreams of seeing more capable women, raising their voices and defending their interests. *"I wanted to be part of an animal protection foundation, and since there was none, I created it"*, that way Operación Garritas was born in 2012, pioneer in the defense of animal abuse in Ciénaga. Operación Garritas, which nowadays has 11 permanent members as well as occasional volunteers, aims at promoting responsible pet ownership through pedagogy. The program rescues, rehabilitates and reintegrates animals into society. In the midst of so many needs and competition among social initiatives, the organization can count on its achievements to have carried out three (3) days of fundraising and pedagogy offer to the community, as well as more than 30 rescues of animals in danger. *"I dream of a chimera, but nothing tells me that I cannot live to try it."* Ana thinks that by educating children to value and respect all forms of life, they will become responsible men and women who are aware of their environment and those who inhabit it.

PROJECT PARTICIPATION

Regarding the participation of young people mapped in projects promoted by government entities, foreign governments, foundations, educational institutions or others, **slightly over half of young people (51%) state that they have participated in some type of initiative, demonstrating an interest and experience in leadership processes and community participation.** Regarding who they have been involved with, **national or international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) stand out as the entities closest to youth projects.** On the other hand, half of the young people expressed not having taken part in projects of this type despite having leading groups in their community, which shows that there are also young people carrying out projects independently, disconnected from systems or mechanisms of participation, development and funding.

Types of entities related to Youth participation in projects



Source: SFCG, 2017

SOCIAL MEDIA INFLUENCERS

One of the key aspects to understand how young people are influenced nowadays is social media, where people, opinion leaders and local, national and international influencers converge directly and horizontally. **As for the young leaders mapped, artists, politicians and athletes dominate their attention in social media. Half of them follow art and entertainment celebrities, especially from Colombia, being the ones that generate the greatest interest in young people through social media.** Likewise, it is worth noting the positioning of political figures, mostly

national, with 42% of young people following them, suggesting an interest in the Colombian political debate, contrary to the supposed “indifference” of youth about political debate.

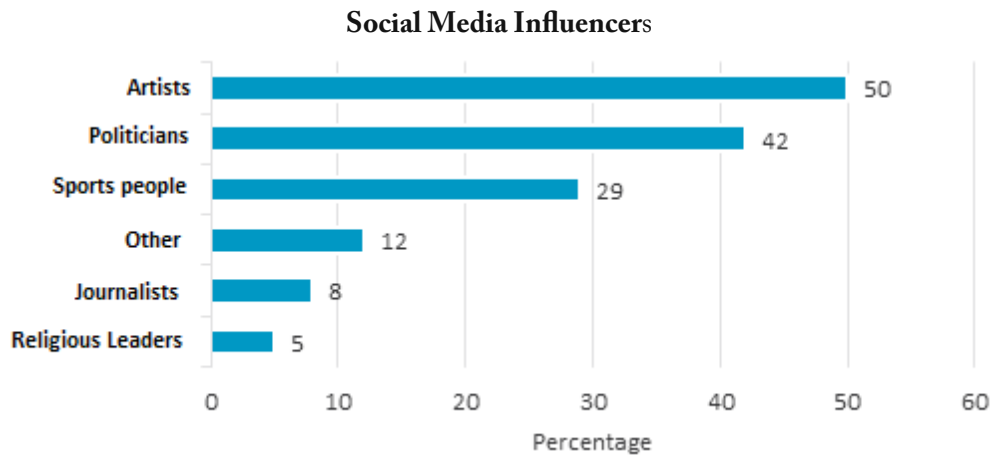
Sample of most popular national social media influencers among mapped young people

Artists: Carlos Vives, Shakira, Chocquibtown, Herencia de Timbiquí

Politicians: Juan Manuel Santos, Claudia López, Sergio Fajardo, Álvaro Uribe

Athletes: James Rodriguez, Juan Guillermo Cuadrado, Radamel Falcao, Jackson Martinez

In addition to the aforementioned influencers, leaders mapped expressed that they also follow local leaders, politicians and organizations. Municipal townships are part of this group, as well as the local media and some municipal or regional political leaders. Various musical groups or soloists, dance and theater groups, and youtubers are also part of the local social media influencers.



Source: SFCG, 2017



In several municipalities, such as Ciénaga, Turbo, Cali and Buenaventura, youth highlighted that they are following other youth-led organizations in their territories. In Turbo, for example, many young people reported following Visaje Negro, a digital magazine created by a Social Communication and Journalism student from Universidad de Antioquia (Urabá campus) that provides a space to raise awareness regarding the Afro-Colombian culture.

Other examples of local references in social media

Adolfo Romero (Co-founder of Red Urabá Joven and excouncilman from Apartadó, Antioquia); Vive Afro Magazine and Talento Chocoano (Turbo, Antioquia); Libardo Ardila (Youth Camp Program, Arauquita, Arauca); Bananeras de Urabá and

Fundación Mujeres por Currulao (Turbo, Antioquia); Mass Political Movement of the Middle East of Colombia (Arauquita, Arauca); Julián Daza (Popular music singer, San Carlos, Antioquia); Office of Ethnic Affairs (Arauca, Arauca); TV Agro and Development and Peace Network for Caquetá (Cartagena del Chairá, Caquetá); and Paz mi pez (Vistahermosa, Meta).

Preferences also vary regionally. In Arauca, Bolívar and Valle del Cauca politicians have more interest than artists. In Chocó, athletes outnumber politicians in terms of preference among mapped young people. Journalists generate more interest in Bolívar (Cartagena), Antioquia and Valle del Cauca, and religious interest in Chocó and Meta. In territories traditionally characterized by a low state presence and recently or currently hit by armed conflict, such as Tolima, Chocó, Meta and Caquetá, youth showed less interest in political debate in social media than those in other regions.

Table 3: Social media influencers, per department

Department	Artists	Politicians	Athletes	Other	Journalists	Religious Persons
Antioquia	56%	44%	40%	12%	14%	2%
Arauca	43%	57%	36%	0%	4%	4%
Bolívar	44%	61%	39%	28%	22%	0%
Caquetá	47%	34%	19%	13%	9%	7%
Chocó	46%	31%	38%	8%	0%	8%
Magdalena	52%	48%	16%	23%	6%	6%
Meta	67%	33%	17%	42%	0%	8%
Tolima	54%	25%	26%	4%	7%	7%
Valle del Cauca	41%	55%	23%	14%	14%	5%

Source: SFCG, 2017

Disaggregating among genders, half of the mapped female leaders follow politicians, a proportion ten points higher than that of men and LGBTI people who follow politicians. **This result, regarding women's low participation in youth leadership positions, suggests that it is not necessarily due to lack of interest in political processes and participation, but because of other factors that may be hindering female leadership.**

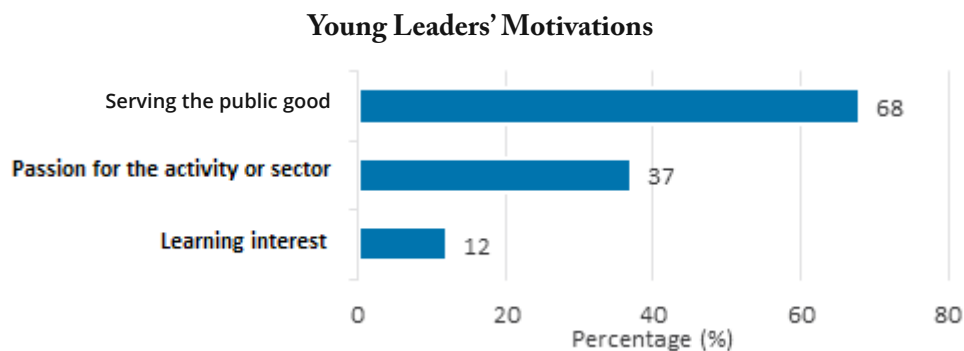
Table 3. Social media influencers, by gender

Social Media Influencers	Men	Women	LGBTI
Artists	48%	53%	60%
Politicians	39%	50%	40%
Athletes	33%	19%	0%
Other	14%	11%	20%
Journalists	9%	7%	0%
Religious Persons	4%	9%	0%

Source: SFCG, 2017

MOTIVATION AND ENGAGEMENT

To better understand which factors move young people to take on leadership positions, the study showed that 68% of mapped young people said they were motivated by a desire to serve, help or contribute to the community and/or their peers. This trend was followed by passion for the activities they carry out. The trends sustained when disaggregating responses by gender and department, suggesting a high interest and commitment of young leaders in all mapped territories to contribute to improve their environment’s conditions.



Source: SFCG, 2017

“I grew up in (a) neighborhood marked by violence. I had to say goodbye to friends, acquaintances, neighbors and schoolmates who have fallen into a senseless war. For me that is hard, because I went to University and when I returned I got the news that one more had fallen. Many of these young people did not manage to go to university, and the problem, I believe, lies in these young people’s references. Because a criminal is seen as a great person, the leader and the one who walks with the best women; then, what motivated me to enter into this leadership thing is to try to change the references that young people have, to show them that education is a way out and through my brothers’ life stories, 5 of the 7 are graduates from UDEA, I wanted to show everyone that it is possible to do something. Another thing that motivated me was that Afro stories in the media are focused on sports and culture, and we are more than that. That’s why I decided to start to visualize some stories of black people who did not reach the traditional media.” 20 years old, Turbo, Antioquia

“Helping the population victims of violence, wishing youth to change the paradigm of limiting themselves and not thinking big, supporting people who want a positive change in the communities, generating enthusiasm”. 22 years old,

Cartagena del Chairá, Caquetá

“Because I realized that I did not want to sit idly when being able to do something for so many young people who do not have enough support and scenarios to show and demonstrate what young people are made of”. 23 years old, Santa Marta, Magdalena

“Because I studied thanks to sports and I take it as a reference to transmit it to young people”. 23 years old, Apartadó, Antioquia

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Youth leadership in territories where the program operates is predominantly male of over 20 years of age, being young people in the middle youth, between 25 and 29 years old, the ones exercising most leadership roles.
- A little less than half of young leaders in PAR territories are disconnected from participation and funding platforms, evidencing the need to reach more young people in the territories part of the program.
- Artists, politicians and athletes dominate their attention in social media, with musical artists generating the most interest. This finding, consistent in all territories, suggests approaching young people through positive references related to culture, art and entertainment.
- Young people from the most marginalized social groups, such as women and the LGTBI population, show an important interest in politicians in social media.
- Young people in leadership positions are highly motivated by the desire to contribute to improving their environment's conditions. This finding, suggests the existence of young human capital with will and experience in these territories.

PROFILE OF YOUTH-LED ORGANIZATIONS

FORMALITY

53% of the mapped organizations reported being legally incorporated, with a clear decision structure and defined mission objectives. The remaining 47% corresponds to informal groups or groups that are in process of legalization. In general, this finding shows a mixed organizational ecosystem, with almost half of the groups being informal.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the variations between regions show that regional differences do apply in this case. For example, most of the groups mapped in Meta, Tolima, Bolívar and Arauca are predominantly informal. While Antioquia, with four (4) mapped municipalities, and Valle del Cauca, with two (2), show a more robust organizational ecosystem in terms of formality. While it is positive that most of the organizations identified are formal, there are challenges in terms of consolidating the structure and formalization of youth groups in the program's territories. This suggests a different approach in the departments such as Meta, Tolima, Bolívar and Arauca, for a more focus on organizing, formalizing and strengthening youth structures.

Table 4: Formality among youth groups per department

Department	Formal		Informal	
Antioquia	38	63%	22	37%
Arauca	15	48%	15	52%
Bolívar	8	42%	11	58%
Caquetá	29	51%	28	49%
Chocó	25	56%	20	44%
Magdalena	22	61%	14	39%
Meta	9	30%	21	70%
Tolima	11	38%	18	62%
Valle del Cauca	26	67%	13	33%

Source: SFCG, 2017

Colectivo Visaje Negro is a communications collective and digital magazine made up of ten (10) young people from Turbo, which seeks to promote Afro ethnic self-recognition among young people. It is a project designed by young people for young people, through the generation of digital educational and journalistic content. Camilo, one of its leaders, explains: *“We want to change the references young people have regarding Afro, in addition to breaking stereotypes and imaginaries people have regarding the afro community. We hold training activities for young people and digital content production.”* Through their contents, they visualize daily practices inherited ancestrally, which give value to Afro cultural aspects. Its Facebook page has over 7,000 followers and its content has had an impact on around 150,000 people. Its leaders have been speakers in important national and international academic events.

MEMBERSHIP

Regarding groups’ size and composition¹, 305 groups reported the total number of members. 90% of these, 276 groups, reported the group composition by gender.

The reported average size is 49 people per group, 49% of which are reported to be heterosexual men, 41% heterosexual women, and 10% correspond to LGBTI persons, again showing a **male predominance in youth participation in these spaces**.

Regarding composition, 78% of the groups that reported their members by gender informed a mixed composition, which means these groups have members belonging to more than one gender. However, only 18% of the mixed groups reported LGTBI members in addition to other genders. Regarding this last group, there are several reasons that can explain their low representation in the mapped groups: LGBTI members who hide their gender from the group; explicit exclusion of people with genders different than women and men; or ignorance from the person reporting about the difference between gender and sex, which would make LGBTI people invisible. However, **the lack of integration from LGBTI youth with other young people is concerning, raising the need for a strategy for**

1 In this context, a group is understood as an agglomeration of two or more people

greater integration of this group in all PAR territories.

As for groups made up only of people of the same gender, 9% of the groups are composed only by men, 5% only by women, and 2% only by LGBTI people. Although there is no high gender segmentation, it can be seen that men tend to organize more among themselves with twice as many groups as women and more than four times the number of groups as LGBTI people. In line with other results of the organization, this may be due to a high male participation in youth spaces.

Table 5. Single-gender youth groups, per department

Department	Only Men		Only Women		Only LGBTI	
Antioquia	5	19%	0	0%	0	0%
Arauca	0	0%	2	15%	0	0%
Bolívar	1	4%	0	0%	1	17%
Caquetá	4	15%	2	15%	3	50%
Chocó	3	12%	2	15%	0	0%
Magdalena	5	19%	1	8%	1	17%
Meta	1	4%	2	15%	1	17%
Tolima	3	12%	3	23%	0	0%
Valle del Cauca	4	15%	1	8%	0	0%
TOTAL	26	100%	13	100%	6	100%

Source: SFCG, 2017

SCOPE OF WORK

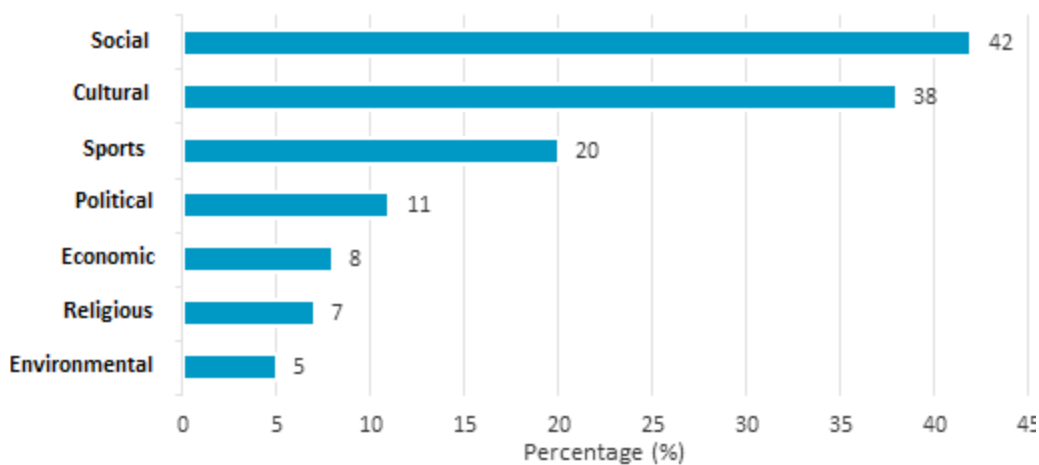
Mapped groups’ and organizations’ scope of work is quite broad, including a good number of sectors and activities. 42% of the young people mapped stated that their organization or group works in the social sector, followed by the cultural and sports sectors, with 38% and 20% of the mentions, respectively. To better understand what type of activities are grouped in each sector, social sector include activities related to education, social inclusion, sexual and reproductive rights, psychosocial work, violence prevention, or other related activities.

In the cultural sector, activities related to arts and culture were included, mainly modern dance groups and/or folkloric dance groups from regions, as well as musical groups that rescue traditional rhythms or interpret contemporary music. Youtubers were also identified in this group, oriented to humor and everyday occurrences, graffiti artists, artisans, among other artistic manifestations. In third place, within the sports sector, rugby, athletics and martial arts groups were identified, among others sports. In many cases, **organizations or groups work in more than one field**, mixing sports with violence prevention and the development of individual capacities; dance or art with the strengthening of leadership and life projects; or recreational or educational activities for religious purposes.

In regards to target population, when analyzing the narrative of what they do and for whom, it is observed that most mapped organizations target other young people in order to lead them away from violence and empower them or generate capacities. Nevertheless, there are some youth groups that target boys and girls, mostly dedicated to recreational activities.

It is worth highlighting that there is a smaller proportion of organizations for environmental protection, including animals; profit-oriented associations or cooperatives that work with agricultural products from the region, handicrafts or provide professional services to the community; religious organizations and organizations of young people dedicated to politics and/or human rights lobbying. The diversity of approaches and activities these young people do **show a clear dynamism in the ecosystem of youth-led organizations, as well as an intention to protect other young people and children from violence and bad habits, filling gaps that stakeholders such as family, state or community do not currently occupy. This shows a clear opportunity to involve youth groups in peacebuilding programs, even if this is not their fundamental purpose.**

Youth Organizations by type of main activity



Source: SFCG, 2017

Zooming into regions, several differences appear. Antioquia, Caquetá, Meta, Tolima and Valle reported more groups focused on cultural purposes than social purposes. Arauca reported the largest number of sports groups, followed by Tolima and Antioquia, while Valle del Cauca showed the lowest amount. In regards to activities for political purposes, more groups were identified in Magdalena and Caquetá. Tolima stands out for reporting the largest number of groups with economic purposes; Chocó and Caquetá report a greater number of religious groups; while Arauca and Bolívar identified more environmental groups than others.

Table 6: Youth Organizations by type of main activity per department

Department	Social	Cultural	Sports	Political	Economic	Religious	Environmental
Antioquia	42%	48%	23%	5%	10%	5%	0%
Arauca	39%	16%	35%	6%	13%	3%	13%
Bolívar	50%	28%	11%	11%	0%	6%	11%
Caquetá	42%	49%	19%	18%	9%	11%	7%
Chocó	43%	37%	17%	0%	5%	11%	3%
Magdalena	44%	17%	17%	19%	0%	8%	8%
Meta	33%	37%	20%	13%	7%	3%	3%
Tolima	24%	41%	24%	14%	17%	10%	3%
Valle del Cauca	56%	46%	3%	8%	10%	0%	5%

Source: SFCG, 2017

Fundación Bochínche is a youth organization in the sector of Calimio in the 21st Commune in Cali, that seeks to empower young people through educational training and community activities related to environmental protection, human rights, culture, and sexual and reproductive rights. Its approach, *la bochinchera* and *bochinchero sexual*, educates and promotes sexual and reproductive rights, and the creation of a life project from one's own sexuality. *Mi derecho se embochinó*, educates in human rights and their application, and also teaches about the paths for assistance for victims of violence, specifically children, teenagers, young people and women. *Liderando mi Bochínche* is the youth leadership program focused on strengthening positive leaderships individually and collectively. *Bochínches ambientales* includes awareness and training initiatives related to the protection and care of the environment through family activities. *Bochínchearte* is the approach on art and recreation as means of mass mobilization, collaboration with other organizations, respect for life and fight against phenomena of local violence such as invisible borders. Fundación Bochínche's impact has already been recognized locally. In 2016 the Foundation was a finalist for the Civic Award for a Better City in the city of Cali, an award that highlights social innovation and citizen participation. In 2017, the Foundation is again among the finalists in this competition. John, its legal representative, said that Bochínche's success lies in the roots in the community, *"We are part of the community and we participate in all the activities that will have an impact in a territory. We are the ones who are always preventing things from happening in invisible borders and preventing them from becoming scenes of violence."*

APPROACH TO GENDER, ETHNICITY AND DISABILITY

From a total of 348 interviews, **50 explicit references were found from young people and/or organizations or groups that work an agenda with a differential focus, being it ethnic, gender or disability.** 55% of mentions refer to the advancement of women's rights and/or LGBTI groups, 39% refer to appreciation and education on ethnicity, and 6% work on disability.

Regarding a gender approach, 14 groups or organizations reported to work on promoting women's rights and their social, economic and political empowerment in Buenaventura, Turbo, Chaparral, Puerto Rico, Quibdó, Ciénaga and Arauquita, while 13 groups work for the recognition of the rights and welfare of LGBTI youth in Cali, Buenaventura, Cartagena, Puerto Rico, Quibdó, Florencia, San Vicente del Caguán, Ciénaga and Arauca. **Being these populations highly vulnerable to re-victimization due to sexual violence, and given the structural gender discrimination in Colombia, supporting these organizations can generate high impact in their community contexts, providing an emphasis on relationship building and community integration.**

In regards to an ethnic approach, 20 leaders expressed the ethnic orientation of their group as a comprehensive part of their identity and mission. Thirteen (13) of them correspond to indigenous youth leaderships in Rioblanco, Quibdó, Bojayá, Florencia, Mesetas, Arauca and Arauquita, and seven (7) correspond to Afro-Colombian youth leaders in Cali, Buenaventura, Turbo, Florencia and Arauca. While the ancestral traditions are also captured by many mapped cultural groups, **the emphasis of these groups on rescuing and valuing ethnicity represents an opportunity for peacebuilding as cultural values can be used as peace connectors that integrate people from adversary groups, such as: young people from rival neighborhoods, victims and victimizers, adults and youth, women, men and LGBTI people, among others. Likewise, these groups are a platform for traditionally marginalized minorities in the Colombian society.**

It is worth highlighting a convergence of gender and ethnicity in the mission of four (4) groups of indigenous

women in Chocó (Quibdó and Bojayá). These groups have the task of advancing an agenda of awareness, education and defense of the rights of indigenous women within the indigenous organizations established by law.

Finally, only two (2) leaderships were identified in regards to disability. One of them, a young woman in the Township of Herrera, in the municipality of Rioblanco (Tolima), and an organization in Arauquita that works to develop productive skills in disabled people gathering 925 members in the municipality.

Although only 14% of the mapped initiatives have an explicit ethnic focus, they are distributed in eight (8) departments and 15 mapped municipalities, demonstrating widespread youth leadership addressing these issues. However, **it is necessary to identify more initiatives of this type, both in municipalities that did not report any work, and in those that reported it, as these groups tend to be at high risk of exclusion and victimization.**

Machismo (male chauvinism) is also indigenous

Four indigenous women leaders between the ages of 28 and 29 struggle to move forward with gender equity in indigenous communities and within formal indigenous organizations in Chocó. Through talks, workshops, dialogue and training, these women educate their peers on their rights, dialogue with male leaders of their organization and promote indigenous women's access to more opportunities to participate in decision-making processes.

“We work for human rights and gender equality. We want to change men's ideas towards women. We also talk about the link between mother earth and woman”, explains a youth leader in Quibdó. Astrid Mama assures that what motivated her to work for indigenous women's human rights was “seeing the problem of *machismo* and discrimination, as well as the lack of participation of indigenous women” in her community.

Thanks to these organizations, the First Congress of Indigenous Women in Chocó was held in 2016, with the participation of 480 women from the different indigenous communities that inhabit the territory.



Poor is the devil, who has no salvation!

Angelica Mendoza's disability has not prevented her from pursuing her dreams and becoming a youth leader in the township of Herrera, in the municipality of Rioblanco, department of Tolima. Despite all the hardships she has had to face since she was born - health difficulties, forced displacement due to violence, discrimination -, Angelica is still struggling to become a professional singer and be an example for young people in her municipality.

Twenty-three years ago, when she was born in a village near the township of Herrera, Tolima, Angélica was diagnosed with Morquio Syndrome, a hereditary metabolic disease that causes abnormal bone development, including the spine. In addition to several other problems caused by this syndrome, Angelica has always been very short. And this used to embarrass her.

“In the past, I almost did not like to go out, I was ashamed for being so small. Until my father, who despite not being my biological father, has been more than a father to me, and has also been my friend, took me to a family of dwarves one day so that I would not live with an inferiority complex. At that moment, I understood that a condition does not matter, what matters is the attitude that one takes on and from that moment I have not been ashamed. I like to go out, meet people and when someone looks at me with pity and says “oh, poor thing” I reply, “poor is the devil, who has no salvation”.

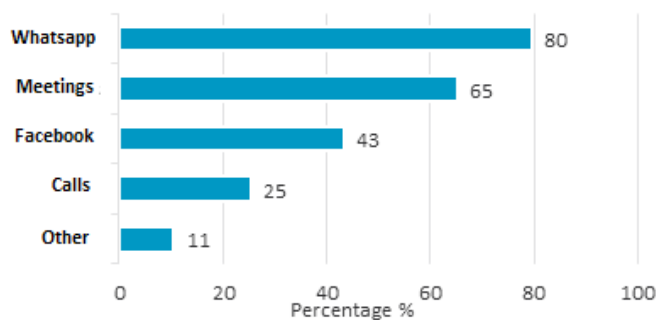
On the other hand, Yarlenson Daniel Barón, leader of the “Asociación Capacidades sin Límites”, an organization that brings together over 920 people with disabilities in Arauquita, Arauca, tells that one of the great challenges of his group is to fight against the lack of motivation of its members in regards to the changes that can be achieved in the community. “There are physical or architectural barriers, but there are also psychological barriers and discrimination.”

Like Angelica, Yarlenson dreams of more productive and educational opportunities for people with disabilities, as well as greater acceptance and integration on part of the community. What is needed is a change in attitude.

COMMUNICATION CHANNELS

Regarding the communication channels most used by young people mapped to communicate with group members, convene events and/or coordinate activities, 80% of them use WhatsApp, followed by meetings with 65% of response, and Facebook with 43% of young people using this platform.

Youth organizations' most frequently used communication channels



Source: SFCG, 2017

Even though this finding shows an intensive use of mobile devices by young people, it also reflects a low use of technological platforms that do not allow the exchange of textual information, such as Instagram or YouTube, which are part of “other” media. In contrast, more traditional social media such as **WhatsApp and Facebook have a high position and use among young people, especially to communicate with those they influence.**

Notwithstanding the above, it is worth noting regional differences. In Chocó and Tolima, young people prioritized meetings as the most used means of communication with their members, while Facebook appeared as the less frequented. Moreover, calls acquire a high relevance in Chocó as an effective way to communicate with peers, which could be explained by a low penetration of smart phones and lack of good mobile signal in these areas, indicating a different approach when communicating in this region.

Table 7: Youth organizations’ most frequently used communication channels per department

Department	WhatsApp	Meetings	Facebook	Calls	Other
Antioquia	83%	56%	44%	17%	17%
Arauca	87%	87%	39%	39%	23%
Bolívar	68%	63%	68%	0%	31%
Caquetá	83%	51%	49%	29%	31%
Chocó	75%	90%	24%	60%	9%
Magdalena	75%	61%	53%	17%	14%
Meta	87%	87%	67%	7%	0%
Tolima	58%	72%	10%	3%	0%
Valle del Cauca	89%	36%	46%	36%	21%

Source: SFCG, 2017

Lights, Camera, Action!

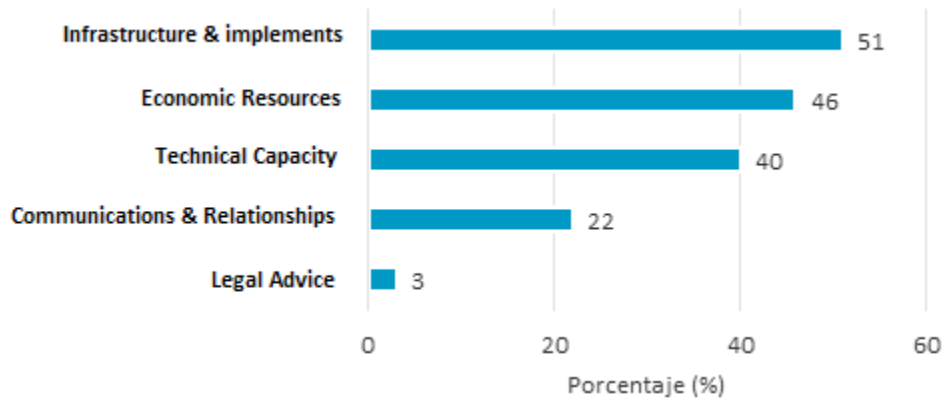
YouTube has become an excellent platform to show the world that young people in Turbo, Antioquia, are much more than violence. With funny videos of everyday life of the society in which they live, *Los mismos de siempre* and *Los chicos del barrio 95*, two of the active youtubers’ groups in Turbo, seek to become positive references of Turbo youth.

For Jhon Jairo Payares, one of the leaders of *Los chicos del barrio 95*, one of the main achievements of his group has been “to become integrated as youth”. John Jairo also highlights that they managed to “rescue a young man from the neighborhood that was linked to gangs, and now he is with us.”

The leaders of these two groups dream of changing negative references of Turbo youth, so that they go from having a machete or a gun to having a soccer ball and a notebook. “I dream that young people will prosper through the improvement of their quality of life, of the change in mentality, that they study to prosper with education and not stealing”, that is what Jhon Jairo expects. More young people are moving away from gangs to join these groups that seek to change the way youth act and think in their community through humor.

OPERATIONAL NEEDS

Youth organizations' operational needs



Source: SFCG, 2017

On the most urgent needs, which are internal to the operation of the group, half of the young people mapped expressed infrastructure and supplies needs such as spaces for rehearsal or venue, musical instruments, materials, technological equipment, among others. 46% expressed financial needs to carry out activities and projects. Moreover, 40% of young people recognized lacking sufficient technical knowledge on specific methodologies related to the activity they undertake or with the population they work with as well as on project management and fundraising. Thus, although most urgent needs among youth-led organizations are of material nature, they are also concerned with the acquisition of specialized knowledge that strengthens their management and scope.

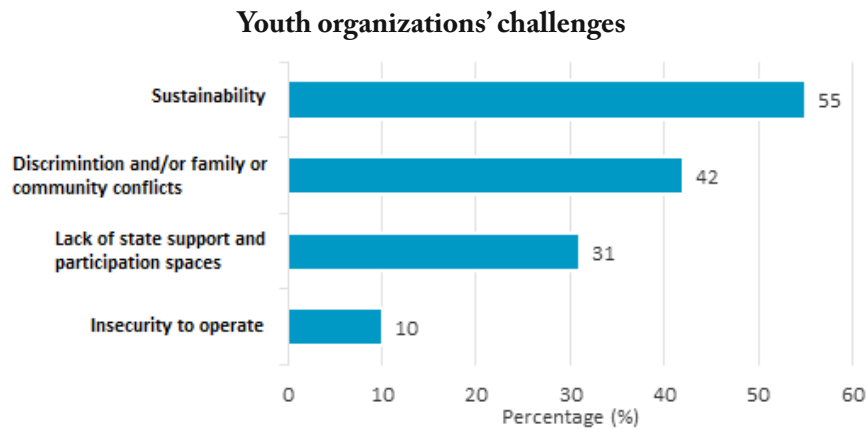
“There is a lack of support for the ideas and proposals of the young people, since they share their ideas but the answer is always that there is no budget”. 20 years old, Chaparral, Tolima

“Economic needs are one of the (most) urgent factors, but there is also work with young people that becomes an urgent need because the young person must always be motivated or he will not give everything of himself”. 23 years old, Santa Marta, Magdalena

“A lot of support from the entire community.” 22 years old, Puerto Rico, Meta



INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CHALLENGES



Source: SFCG, 2017

Operating in fragile environments in terms of security, governance and economic development is not always easy. Youth organizations and youth leaders in these territories face tremendous challenges in keeping their projects alive. **55% of young people interviewed said they had financial sustainability challenges, difficulties in maintaining and attracting new members, and low technical knowledge within the group.** In second place, 42% of young people expressed problems of peaceful coexistence within their community. Difficulties such as discrimination, prejudice, lack of support from families and stigmatization, were mentioned by young people in the 21 targeted municipalities. Furthermore, they manifested to not have enough participation spaces promoted by the state. Finally, insecurity appears as a challenge for 10% of the mapped groups.

Overall, two types of challenges were identified: internal challenges within the group and obstacles in the environment where it operates. **The main internal challenges are related to sustainability and peaceful coexistence in the community, while the main obstacles have to do with absence of state support and physical insecurity to operate.**



Table 8. Organizational challenges, by department

Department	Sustainability	Discrimination and/ or family or community conflicts	Absence of state support and participation spaces	Insecurity to operate
Antioquia	64%	38%	28%	11%
Arauca	53%	53%	63%	7%
Bolívar	41%	47%	12%	12%
Caquetá	42%	45%	38%	9%
Chocó	67%	21%	39%	24%
Magdalena	34%	66%	9%	6%
Meta	60%	32%	36%	0%
Tolima	59%	48%	7%	4%
Valle del Cauca	62%	32%	30%	16%

Source: SFCG, 2017

Albeit national trends, regional disparities can be observed. For example, in the department of Chocó, insecurity to operate acquires greater importance compared to the national aggregate, as it is mentioned by 24% of the young people mapped in this department. Unlike the rest of the country, in the departments of Bolívar, Magdalena and Caquetá the most predominant challenge is peaceful coexistence. Finally, in Arauca the most mentioned obstacle is absence of state support.

“Arriving to the different community centers (to schools and villages) is complicated because they always continue marking us as FARC and acceptance is very complicated”. 28 years old, Vista Hermosa, Meta

“Taking young people away from violence and trying to link them to this activity”. 26 years old, Quibdó, Chocó

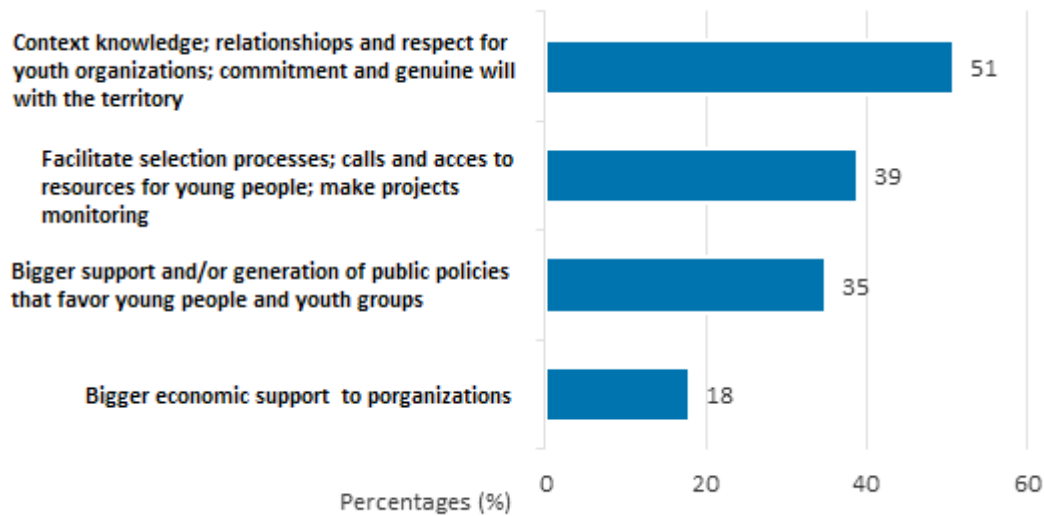
“The times they close their doors on us without even listening to us, they doubt our skills”. 26 years old, Arauca, Arauca



RECOMMENDATIONS TO POTENTIAL FUNDERS

Young people mapped were candid about what they would recommend to people and institutions that want to support youth projects. **Half of them call for better knowledge on local contexts, youth-led processes and other grassroots organizations. They also ask for more horizontal relationship with their donors and partners.** Furthermore, 39% of young people mentioned improvements in donors’ selection processes, open calls, communications and project monitoring. Moreover, 35% talked about more public policies focused on youth. Lastly, financial support was mentioned by 18% of young people. **The aforementioned recommendations show that engaging and empowering youth include establishing mutually beneficial relationships based on respect, trust and collaboration.**

Recommendations from youth-led organizations and groups to those who wish to support them



Source: SFCG, 2017

“Checking that the groups actually work. They will realize this by coming to the territory and looking the leaders in the eyes. Well, projects cannot continue to be directed from Bogotá and monitored from social media.” 28 years old, Turbo, Antioquia

“It is necessary for them to know how to reach young people, young people do not like meetings or talks, they need to approach in a dynamic way.” 25 years old, Florencia, Caquetá

“It is necessary to get to know those who are working with few resources, who are still dreamers and with the few things they have, exploit their creativity to meet their goals, make visible those who are invisible.” 23 years old, Cartagena, Bolívar

“A more direct communication with grassroots organizations is necessary. Also, they need to understand that grassroots organizations do not start working in the community when they register in the Chamber and Commerce, and worktime before being incorporated also counts.” 24 years old, Buenaventura, Valle del Cauca

“A public policy with actions for young people without discrimination is needed.” 27 years, Quibdó, Choco

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- In terms of formality and structure, the youth-led organizations ecosystem is quite mixed. Only a little over half of the groups mapped are formal organizations, while almost half of them are informal in nature. Structural challenges are evident in Meta, Tolima, Bolívar (Cartagena) and Arauca, suggesting a different approach in these departments, focusing on formalizing and strengthening youth-led structures.
- Youth-led groups and organizations mapped are mainly comprised of men. Low representation of women and especially LGBTI youth in the groups is prominent, suggesting a lack of integration of these young people with other youth. Under a framework of peace and reconciliation, targeted strategies to engage and integrate diverse youth are key in these territories.
- The diversity of approaches and activities of mapped organizations shows a clear dynamism in the ecosystem of youth-led organizations. Moreover it evidence young people's intention to protect each other, and children, from violence and unhealthy habits, filling, in many cases, gaps left by stakeholders such as family, state or the community. This determination and solidarity provides an opportunity to involve youth groups in peacebuilding programs, even if this is not their fundamental purpose.
- Regarding to special focus on ethnicity, gender or disability, one sixth of the organizations stated to carry out activities with these emphasis. Due to the fragility of mapped contexts and high risk of re-victimization for these populations, it would be essential to support these groups in their communities. An effective empowerment of these organizations can generate high impact in their community contexts, providing an emphasis on relationship-building and community integration.
- It is necessary to continue identifying and promote young women's and LGBTI people's leadership in all regions, highlighting existing leaders in 13 of the 21 mapped municipalities.
- Ethnicity and culture represent an opportunity for peacebuilding by serving as connectors for people coming from adversary lines such as victims and victimizers; young, adults, elderly; men, women and LGBTI; among others.
- The youth mapping shows an intensive use of WhatsApp and Facebook as preferred means of communication for youth leaders to communicate with those they influence. However, more traditional media such as meetings and telephone calls were also identified as important. There are regional differences that must be taken into account when communicating, such as the high relevance of calls in Chocó, or the use of other means of communication in Bolívar and Caquetá.



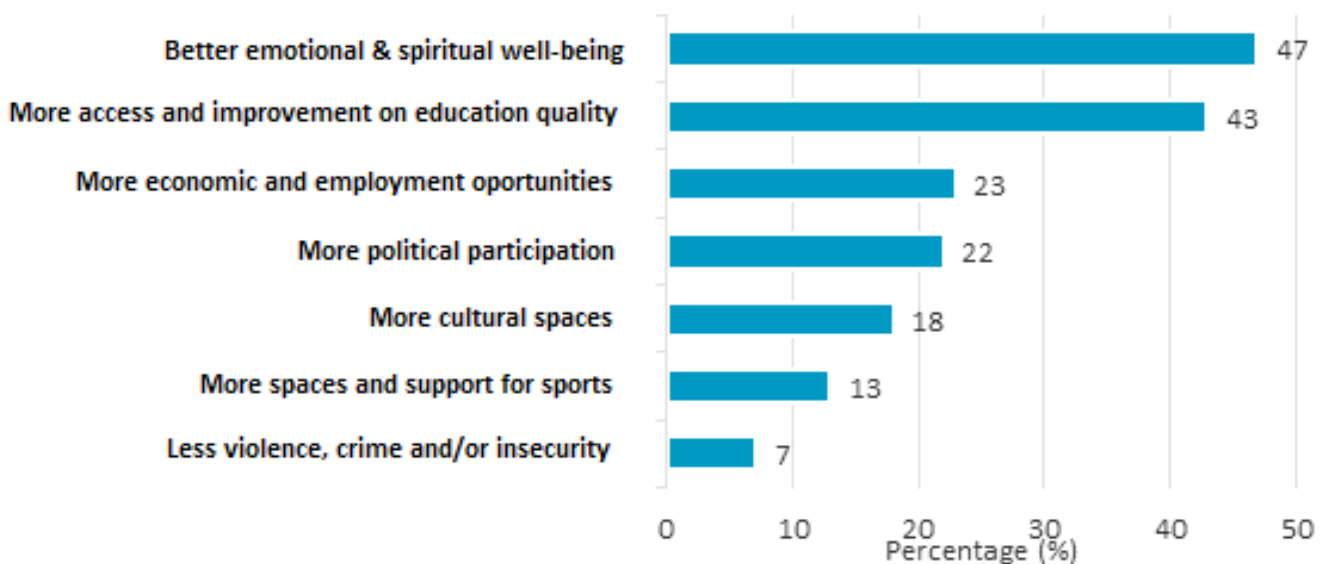
- Although the most urgent needs among youth-led organizations are material in nature, youth groups also recognize the need for technical knowledge and communications in order to strengthen their capacities for management and outreach. This finding is aligned with the main internal challenge identified, that of sustainability over time.
- The main obstacles identified by youth groups have to do with peaceful coexistence with family and community, state support and insecurity to operate.
- Differences in the intensity and hierarchy of challenges and obstacles per department illustrate the complexities of local contexts, suggesting different approaches with groups in each region. For example, in Chocó, insecurity is very relevant. Bolívar, Magdalena and Caquetá report important coexistence issues, and Arauca demands more state support.
- Half of the young people mapped advise to those who wish to support them, to understand better youth-led processes and dynamics in local contexts. Their recommendations show that youth empowerment should include the establishment of mutually beneficial relationships, based on respect, trust and collaboration between partners.

POSITIONS ON YOUTH AND RECONCILIATION

ASPIRATIONS FOR YOUTH

Young leaders mapped said they want to see their peers more motivated, empowered and educated with 47% of responses in this direction. In a smaller proportion, 43% of young people want youth to have access to quality education followed by access to jobs, political participation, access to cultural and sports spaces, and reduction in violence and fear among young people. These results shows the need for programs that include educational and vocational training, psychosocial guidance, and soft skills development such as leadership, communication, perseverance and teamwork.

Aspirations for other youth in the community



Source: SFCG, 2017

Upon disaggregating responses by gender, it can be observed that young men, who are the majority, having more cultural spaces is more important than more political participation. Among women, politics is more important. On the other hand, LGBTI youth aspire to have greater emotional well-being. **These results suggest that population subgroups that suffer from a high degree of discrimination aspire to greater emotional well-being and acceptance, as well as a materialization of their inclusion in society.**

Table 9: Aspirations for other youth, by gender

Aspirations	Men	Women	LGBTI
Greater emotional and spiritual well being	46%	49%	56%
More Access to and better-quality education	46%	38%	22%
More economic and employment opportunities	22%	24%	33%
More political participation	18%	31%	22%
More cultural spaces	19%	13%	44%
More spaces and support for sports	14%	8%	0%
Less violence, crime and/or insecurity	8%	5%	11%

Source: SFCG, 2017

Results per department reflect different aspirations for youth in each of the territories. More and better education was mentioned more frequently by young people in Meta, Tolima and Valle del Cauca over other topics. Aspirations related to less violence and insecurity in the municipalities of Antioquia are above employment, political participation, culture and sports. Economic opportunities are more important for young people in Arauca, Chocó and Valle del Cauca than in other departments. Political participation is not a priority aspiration for young people in Antioquia.

Table 10: Aspirations for other youth, per department

Department	Emotional well-being	Education	Economic Opportunities	Political Participation	Cultural Spaces	Support to sports	Less violence
Antioquia	53%	33%	12%	9%	23%	11%	18%
Arauca	48%	42%	36%	23%	16%	19%	0%
Bolívar	56%	33%	11%	22%	11%	11%	6%
Caquetá	45%	50%	23%	21%	27%	25%	2%
Chocó	68%	26%	32%	38%	15%	12%	12%
Magdalena	61%	50%	11%	28%	8%	3%	3%
Meta	43%	50%	27%	23%	13%	7%	0%
Tolima	14%	61%	11%	14%	14%	18%	7%
Valle del Cauca	32%	45%	42%	21%	24%	0%	11%

Source: SFCG, 2017

“My biggest dream is to one day see youth politically and professionally well-positioned, exercising a change in their society. We are the youth for the future of the new Colombia, that equitable and equal Colombia for all.” 28 years old, Arauca, Arauca

“To be able to see a different mindset in young people. For young people to change negative references. For them to switch from having a machete or a gun to a ball and notebook.” 19 years old, Turbo, Antioquia

“To be able to see young and strengthened entrepreneurs in their talents, to multiply what they have learned.” 27 years old, Cali, Valle del Cauca

“Young people involved in the dynamics of the municipality, who recognize themselves as generators of change, who think big, who are active and who promote respect”. 20 years old, Cartagena del Chairá, Caquetá

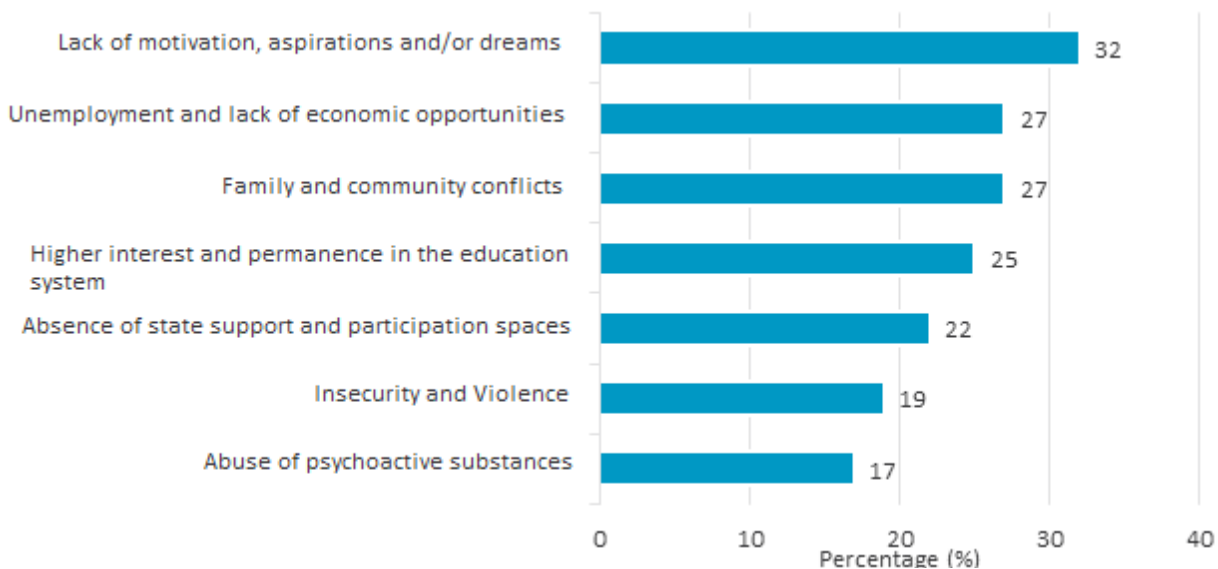
“To be in a peace scenario, to be built in community, for youth to be given tools to choose and not be forced”. 28 years old, Vista Hermosa, Meta

“Let there be more opportunities for girls in education, sports and recreation. That they be good leaders in any of the professions for the benefit of our people.” 29 years old, Quibdó, Chocó

CHALLENGES FACED BY YOUTH IN THE COMMUNITY

In the words of the young people mapped, **the biggest obstacle that young people face is themselves**. 32% of young people point out the lack of motivation and dreams as the greatest challenge to their progress. Other obstacles mentioned and that can help explain the lack of emotional well-being include: youth unemployment; family and community conflicts; lack of state support to youth needs; and violence and insecurity in the form of gang violence and other criminal activities in their neighborhoods. These results illustrate the different ways young people feel excluded from society, whether economically, politically or socially. It also suggests that reconciliation involves the reconstruction of individual and social relationships.

Challenges faced by youth in the community



Source: SFCG, 2017

When discriminating by gender, LGBTI youth point out that family and community coexistence is the most prominent challenge for them, showing that exclusion for this subgroup starts with their immediate social circle.

Table 11: Challenges faced by youth in the community, per gender

Community challenges for Young people	Men	Women	LGBTI
Lack of motivation, aspirations and/or dreams	32%	37%	11%
Unemployment and lack of economic opportunities	24%	34%	33%
Family and community conflicts	26%	30%	44%
Higher interest and permanence in the education system	24%	28%	22%
Absence of state support and participation spaces	22%	24%	11%
Insecurity and Violence	20%	14%	11%
Abuse of psychoactive substances	18%	9%	11%

Source: SFCG, 2017

Regional perceptions differ compared to the national aggregate, reflecting local contexts better. For instance, in Antioquia, violence and/or insecurity is the most important challenge, together with the lack of motivation of young people. In Arauca, there is a greater concern for better education and for lack of state support than for coexistence issues. In Bolívar, lack of state support and lack of motivation come on the top, whether in Caquetá, the most pressing challenge is community and family peaceful coexistence. Chocó youth expressed great concern for violence and insecurity surrounding young people. Young people in Magdalena are worried about youth's lack of motivation and community and family conflicts; while unemployment, insecurity and substance abuse do not generate much concern. In Meta, access and permanence in the education system is the main concern, while in Tolima, substance abuse and coexistence dominate as the most important challenges for youth. Finally, in Valle del Cauca, young people are mainly concerned about the economic situation and youth violence. **This result suggests a differentiated approach for each region in terms of messages and issues raised.**

Table 12: Challenges faced by youth in the community, per department

Department	Motivation	Unemployment	Family and/or community conflicts	Interest and/or permanence in the education system	State support	Insecurity and/or violence	Substance abuse
Antioquia	32%	17%	19%	23%	8%	32%	17%
Arauca	55%	45%	28%	31%	31%	10%	17%
Bolívar	39%	28%	33%	22%	39%	0%	0%
Caquetá	31%	16%	42%	22%	35%	9%	29%
Chocó	23%	32%	10%	13%	26%	45%	6%
Magdalena	44%	11%	36%	22%	33%	6%	11%
Meta	37%	33%	20%	53%	10%	3%	3%
Tolima	6%	22%	44%	11%	11%	28%	50%
Valle del Cauca	24%	51%	19%	27%	11%	27%	8%

Source: SFCG, 2017

Conclusively, 91% of young people mapped associated reconciliation with concepts such as forgiveness, respect, peace, dialogue and to forget. They mentioned “forgiving the mistakes from the past”, “learning to live with others’ differences” and “building community together”. Results show that young people want to leave the past behind; that they are open to dialogue in the midst of differences; and that they want to live in peace in their communities. This represents opportunity to address peacebuilding in partnership with youth.

To a lesser extent, elements related to better governance in the municipality, security and opportunities were identified within the concept of reconciliation. The general trend sustains when discriminating by gender and department. However, although it is not significant in relation to the total size of the sample, it is worth highlighting the case of Chaparral (Tolima), the only mapped municipality where three (3) young people stated that there was no reconciliation in their environment, showing that skepticism about peace and reconciliation is not foreign to young people.

“For me reconciliation is the other face of the coin in which it is not about paying with evil, or simply the best reconciliation or revenge is facing that person and forgiving, even if that person has left a void in your heart.” 27 years old, Ciénaga, Magdalena

“It is a path or bridge in which we must all be willing to walk, it is to seek that status of well-being, satisfaction and love, it is important to have the heart prepared for it. There is a search for peace and tranquility, it is something that we all need, forgiveness is fundamental for it; I must be Resilient.” 21 years old, Medellín, Antioquia

“Building, accepting situations that historically took place in different communities, is really not starting from scratch, but rather accepting it, knowing it thoroughly and then mutual building would come, including respect, love, tolerance, etc.” 25 years, Santa Marta, Magdalena

“Reconciliation is acceptance, commitment and respect; it is something fundamental, mostly in these areas where armed conflict has been real, both for those of us who are linked to war, and for those who are not, for those that one way or another were touched by it.” 28 years old, Vista Hermosa, Meta



“Solving differences between people through dialogue, forgiveness and justice; there must be tolerance, constructive criticism, and a spirit of solution.” 22 years old, Arauquita, Arauca

“Reconciliation is not only for armed groups, it is also for community leaders and neighbors with each other.” 26 years old, Medellín, Antioquia

“Reconciliation is far away, until justice is done with many cases that have happened and until there is equity in our country, reconciliation will never be achieved.” 21 years old, Chaparral, Tolima

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Overall, young leaders mapped aspire to see their peers more motivated, empowered and better educated. This suggests approaching young people with educational and vocational training; psychosocial guidance; and development of soft skills, such as leadership and communication.
- **Results also suggest that population subgroups that suffer from greater discrimination aspire to greater emotional well-being, acceptance and materialization of their inclusion in society.**
- The biggest obstacle faced by youth, identified by themselves, is mainly internal. A generalized lack of motivation and dreams, they say is hindering their effective inclusion in society. This hopelessness can be understood by the presences of other obstacles also mentioned such as adverse family and community relationships; unemployment; and violence.
- In terms of the hierarchy of challenges faced by young people, regional differences surfaced, better reflecting local contexts. Besides lack of motivation, in Antioquia, youth recalled violence; in Arauca, unemployment; in Bolívar, lack of state support; in Caquetá, community coexistence; in Chocó, violence and unemployment; in Magdalena, community conflicts; in Meta, access to and permanence in the educational system; in Tolima, abuse of psychoactive substances and coexistence; and in Valle del Cauca, unemployment and youth violence.
- **Conclusively, 91% of young people mapped associated reconciliation with acceptance, forgiving the mistakes of the past, learning to live with each others’ differences and with building community together.** Young people want to leave the past behind, they are open to dialogue in the midst of differences, and they want to live in peace, representing an opportunity to address peacebuilding in the community in association with youth.



4. CONCLUSIONS

The *Jóvenes por Jóvenes* Mapping results shows a deep sense of self-recognition among youth in Colombia about their role in peace and security within their environments. Understanding reconciliation as the capacity to forgive and to live in peace, youth mapped reflect young peoples' understanding and willingness to contribute to better societies. Through the mobilization of their peers and the community around the celebration of culture and art, the practice of sports, political and social participation, the defense of human rights, journalism and communication, humor, business association and spirituality, youth in the municipalities targeted in the Program for Alliances for Reconciliation (PAR) prove to be agents of positive social change and peacebuilding in their communities.

On the other hand, negative factors such as lack of motivation and dreams among young people, family and community coexistence problems, high rate of youth unemployment in Colombia; a limited offer of higher education opportunities; lack of spaces for youth social and political participation at local, regional and national levels; criminal and armed recruitment; and psychoactive substances' abuse; are recognized by young people as obstacles to their growth and possible triggers of violence among them and towards others.

Youth groups also show important weaknesses such as: isolation from other groups in the community, a high informality index, low capacities in members and volatility in the operation. Also, the mapping results show how youth replicate the existing patriarchal structure in Colombian society by excluding non-dominant population groups such as women and LGBTI youth.

Regarding the strengths of the youth groups, the will and responsibility to take over spaces that family, community and state have not filled in the development of their personality, and their social, political and economic capacities, stands out. Moreover, youth showed a high knowledge of local environments and youths' issues; diversity in their approaches to other youth; capacity for mobilization through social media; resourcefulness and resilience.

Finally, in the midst of what they have and what they lack, young people mapped demands society to recognize their work in favor of peace and community building, as well as the cessation of stigmatization towards them. Through this exercise, youth expressed its aspiration to dream and have viable ways to realize their plans for the future; they claim greater support for their initiatives, without renouncing the autonomy of their leadership; and demand the power to influence the decisions that concern them.



5. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations respond to the general findings from the *Jóvenes por Jóvenes* Mapping and are addressed to the *Alianza para la Reconciliación* Program and its strategic partners in the implementation of programs oriented or with youth participation in the country's prioritized municipalities. However, the regional particularities must determine their prioritization depending on the environment's needs and possibilities.

Recommendation 1: Recognize youth's contribution to peacebuilding in their communities

- To local, regional and national governments, increase access for young people to political participation mechanisms, as well as to peacebuilding, violence prevention, reintegration and citizen security programs. In the instances where mechanisms already exist, such as municipal youth platforms, strengthen their scope and promote their access among marginalized groups.
- To PAR, work on a youth mobilization campaign and visibilization of youth initiatives that contribute to peacebuilding in the territory.
- To PAR's regional offices, create inter-agency spaces with youth secretariats and social secretariats to share this study's findings and link mapped organizations to programs supported by local and departmental governments.
- To PAR, support initiatives that promote youth participation in the program's territories, especially those led by young women and LGTBI youth.
- To PAR, communicate to young people through platforms, languages and imaginaries recognized and valued by them, such as social networks, urban language, or through national and local artists and heroes.
- To PAR, promote with partner media, the inclusion of perspectives, life stories and opinions of young leaders on issues of national, regional and local interest, and position youthful positive roles that promote peace and reconciliation.
- To PAR: share the results of this study and the databases of the youth mapped organizations with their national and regional partners seeking to link them and other young people to projects in target municipalities.

Recommendation 2: Develop peacebuilding skills and capacities among young people

- To local, regional and national governments, take actions or support programs that help increase access for young people to good quality higher education in PAR territories.
- To PAR, strengthen soft skills such as empathy, verbal and written communication, creativity, teamwork, and proactive attitudes in youth projects within the program's strategic component of *Reconciliation Skills*.
- To PAR, start or support programs that promote youth entrepreneurship, employment and income generation.
- To PAR, start or support programs that promote knowledge, celebration and cultural and artistic exchange among young people around traditional cultural expressions and new urban artistic trends.
- To PAR, generate synergies with other programs administered by ACIDI VOCA, such as the Employability

Program (CEP), that can link young people to work in urban centers of the prioritized municipalities.

- Use the power of media and, national and local opinion leaders, to promote positive heroes that generate changes in attitudes and behaviors in young people and in the community in line with PAR's drivers such as respect, dialogue, and others, such as empathy and positive coexistence in community.

Recommendation 3: Strengthen local youth-led organizations for a sustainable lasting peace in Colombia

- To PAR and its allies, create alliances for reconciliation directly with youth-led organizations with a proven track record in the program's territories.
- To all the organizations that wish to carry out regional and local interventions, carry out dialogue processes in the territory that include youth in order to identify their interests and expectations, assess existing youth initiatives in the field of intervention and incorporate ideas and inputs of youth-led organizations in the territory in the design of programs, communicative content and calls for peace and reconciliation.
- To PAR, make open calls and access to resources processes more flexible to increase access for youth-led organizations.
- To PAR, start municipal information days aimed at organizations and youth groups and support the application processes of youth-led organizations to calls for project funding.
- To PAR, generate local inter-agency spaces between private or social organizations with experience and youth-led organizations in order to generate synergies for the presentation and execution of projects, organizational mentoring, microfinance and relationship.
- To PAR, generate sustainable partnerships with national government entities such as "Colombia Joven" that offer youth-led organizations knowledge, capacity and strategic relationships.
- To PAR, within the strategic component of *Skills for Reconciliation*, incorporate trainings focused on developing youth-led organizations' capacities to address issues associated with violence and conflict, such as: conflict resolution, gender violence, leadership, human rights, community dialogue, empowerment, among others.

Recommendation 4: Develop collective capacities for peaceful coexistence to reduce stigmatization towards youth

- To local governments, promote spaces for intergenerational and intergroup dialogue and collaboration within communities to support youth leadership programs.
- To the local, regional and national governments, start programs that strengthen coexistence and family empathy, with emphasis on the relationship with adolescents and youth.
- To the local, regional and national governments, start or support programs focused on the prevention of domestic violence and sexual violence.
- To PAR, collect systematic information on youth and on youth-led organizations that receive support, in order to monitor their performance, generate learning and evaluate the impact of the support.

6. APPENDIXES

APPENDIX 1. LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS – YOUTH MAPPING*

*This list does not include organizations of leaders over 29 years of age or under 18, according to the parameters of the Mapping. Likewise, in cases where several leaders of the same organization were interviewed, the organization was included only once.

Number	Department	Municipality	Organization
1	Valle del Cauca	Cali	Ciclo Cultural C-15
2	Valle del Cauca	Cali	Freestyle Dance
3	Valle del Cauca	Cali	Juventud Cali Diversa
4	Valle del Cauca	Cali	Fundacosu
5	Valle del Cauca	Cali	Fundación Inclusión Global
6	Valle del Cauca	Cali	Oficial Real Black
7	Valle del Cauca	Cali	Star Fuction
8	Valle del Cauca	Cali	Mesa Nueva Revolución
9	Valle del Cauca	Cali	21 Crew
10	Valle del Cauca	Cali	Corporación Sentenario 06
11	Valle del Cauca	Cali	Fundación Juvenil Vive mis Sueños
12	Valle del Cauca	Cali	Hornets
13	Valle del Cauca	Cali	Fud Dance
14	Valle del Cauca	Cali	Wild Wodes
15	Valle del Cauca	Cali	Fundación Bochínche
16	Valle del Cauca	Cali	Música
17	Valle del Cauca	Cali	The Walking on Money
18	Valle del Cauca	Cali	Nuestra Herencia
19	Valle del Cauca	Cali	Desmovilizando Calle
20	Valle del Cauca	Cali	Arcoíris
21	Tolima	Rioblanco	Independiente
22	Tolima	Rioblanco	Jóvenes Misioneros
23	Tolima	Rioblanco	Resguardo Indígena Páez
24	Tolima	Rioblanco	Cabildo de Barbacoas
25	Tolima	Rioblanco	Asomeht
26	Tolima	Rioblanco	Imitarte Jesús IPUC
27	Tolima	Rioblanco	Escuela Dominical IPUC
28	Tolima	Rioblanco	Alianza Joven
29	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura	Fundación Tura Hip Hop
30	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura	Fundación Pasos que Transforman

Number	Department	Municipality	Organization
31	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura	Corporación Yanci
32	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura	Fundación PUMM
33	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura	Kingpower
34	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura	Fundación JOLIFUM
35	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura	Corporación Corpacífico
36	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura	Colectivo de Mujeres a Paso de Mangle
37	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura	Fundación Huellas del Pacífico
38	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura	Más Buen Fundación
39	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura	Nayita Color Crew
40	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura	Rostros Urbanos
41	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura	Red Nacional de Jóvenes de Ambiente
42	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura	Mecánica Diesel los Niches
43	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura	Pro y Paz
44	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura	Marcando Territorio
45	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura	Fundación Pacífico Productivo
46	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura	La Sombrilla de la Abuela
47	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura	Fundación Transformando Mentes
48	Antioquia	Apartadó	Cultura Puerto Urabá
49	Antioquia	Apartadó	Corporación Techo
50	Antioquia	Apartadó	Estri Dance
51	Antioquia	San Carlos	Real Cultura
52	Antioquia	San Carlos	On The Floor
53	Antioquia	San Carlos	GHOST Breaking
54	Antioquia	San Carlos	Orbital Music
55	Antioquia	San Carlos	Fútbol
56	Antioquia	San Carlos	Artes Plásticas
57	Antioquia	San Carlos	Fútbol de Salón
58	Antioquia	San Carlos	Nueva Generación Cafetera
59	Antioquia	San Carlos	Casa de la Juventud
60	Antioquia	San Carlos	Asjovensac
61	Antioquia	Turbo	Los Mismos de Siempre
62	Antioquia	Turbo	Los Chicos del Barrio 95
63	Antioquia	Turbo	Jóvenes por Turbo
64	Antioquia	Turbo	Red Creemos
65	Antioquia	Turbo	Afro Swing
66	Antioquia	Turbo	Visaje Negro
67	Antioquia	Turbo	Plataforma de Juventud
68	Antioquia	Turbo	Generación con Propósito
69	Antioquia	Turbo	Los de la TT (Talento Turbeño)
70	Antioquia	Turbo	Harambee

Number	Department	Municipality	Organization
71	Antioquia	Turbo	Líder juvenil y artista urbano
72	Antioquia	Turbo	Artista urbano, referente juvenil e influenciador
73	Antioquia	Turbo	Lideresa y promotora juvenil
74	Antioquia	Medellín	Corporación Cambiando Mentes
75	Antioquia	Medellín	Bloke 6
76	Antioquia	Medellín	Pueblo Verdolaga
77	Antioquia	Medellín	La Murga del Indigente 2016
78	Antioquia	Medellín	La Más Barra
79	Antioquia	Medellín	Corporación para el Desarrollo Integral, la Paz y la Sostenibilidad
80	Antioquia	Medellín	Nencatacoa
81	Antioquia	Medellín	Semillero de Danzas I.E.T.C.
82	Antioquia	Medellín	Grupo de Sicólogos
83	Antioquia	Medellín	Grupo de Abogados
84	Antioquia	Medellín	Corporación Dancística Matices
85	Antioquia	Medellín	Estudio Danza
86	Antioquia	Medellín	Comunidad Juvenil Kyrenaios
87	Antioquia	Medellín	Cuerpo y Cultura Somática
88	Antioquia	Medellín	Grupo de Comunicaciones Barra Rexixtenxia Norte
89	Antioquia	Medellín	Grupo de Fútbol
90	Antioquia	Medellín	Grupo de Música
91	Antioquia	Medellín	ManSha
92	Bolívar	Cartagena	Observatorio de Infancia y Adolescencia Ángeles Somos
93	Bolívar	Cartagena	Ruta Verde del Papa Francisco
94	Bolívar	Cartagena	Red Jóvenes de Ambiente
95	Bolívar	Cartagena	Unidos Construyendo Universidad
96	Bolívar	Cartagena	Calle Short Bus
97	Bolívar	Cartagena	Fundación ADOMI
98	Bolívar	Cartagena	Colectivo Comunicadores de Los Montes De María
99	Bolívar	Cartagena	Grupo De Oración Pastoral Juvenil San Juan Bosco
100	Bolívar	Cartagena	Cine Periferia
101	Bolívar	Cartagena	Bar - 400
102	Bolívar	Cartagena	Royal Life Company
103	Bolívar	Cartagena	Team Trace Running
104	Bolívar	Cartagena	Los Good Boys
105	Bolívar	Cartagena	Mesa Distrital de Hip Hop en Cartagena
106	Bolívar	Cartagena	Grupo Regional de Memoria Histórica
107	Bolívar	Cartagena	La Masa Viva
108	Bolívar	Cartagena	Sueños de Madera
109	Bolívar	Cartagena	Tejiendo Democracia
110	Bolívar	Cartagena	Global Shapers Cartagena

Number	Department	Municipality	Organization
111	Tolima	Chaparral	Fundación Jóvenes Activos
112	Tolima	Chaparral	B13
113	Tolima	Chaparral	Actividades En Acción
114	Tolima	Chaparral	Danza Tierra Viva
115	Tolima	Chaparral	Juventud Sin Fronteras Jardín
116	Tolima	Chaparral	Juventudes
117	Tolima	Chaparral	Pueblo Nuevo
118	Tolima	Chaparral	Yeimar
119	Tolima	Chaparral	Noticiero NVI
120	Tolima	Chaparral	Plataforma Municipal de Juventudes
121	Tolima	Chaparral	Mujeres Liderando
122	Tolima	Chaparral	Parche BMX
123	Tolima	Chaparral	Pijaos Crew
124	Tolima	Chaparral	FEY
125	Tolima	Chaparral	ASOPROMUCO
126	Tolima	Chaparral	Equipo R
127	Tolima	Chaparral	BMX
128	Tolima	Chaparral	Juventudes Las Américas
129	Meta	Puerto Rico	Leones del Voleibol
130	Meta	Puerto Rico	Club Real Nacional
131	Meta	Puerto Rico	Club de Patinaje Leones Marinos
132	Meta	Puerto Rico	Ciclistas de Puerto Rico
133	Meta	Puerto Rico	Club de Coleo Caribes
134	Meta	Puerto Rico	CORFUTURO
135	Meta	Puerto Rico	Jóvenes Adventistas
136	Meta	Puerto Rico	Grupo Llanero
137	Meta	Puerto Rico	Grupo Agrícola
138	Meta	Puerto Rico	Academia Repike
139	Meta	Puerto Rico	Pto Rico Micro y Fútbol
140	Meta	Puerto Rico	Comunidad LGBT
141	Meta	Puerto Rico	Yo Soy Joven
142	Meta	Puerto Rico	Yo las Apoyo
143	Meta	Puerto Rico	Jóvenes Activos
144	Chocó	Quibdó	Líder LGTBI
145	Chocó	Quibdó	Liga de Taekwondo de Chocó
146	Chocó	Quibdó	Grupo de Atletismo de la Universidad Tecnológica del Chocó
147	Chocó	Quibdó	Emprendedores y Líderes de la Infancia (ELDI)
148	Chocó	Quibdó	Chocó Sonoro
150	Chocó	Quibdó	Unión Temporal
151	Chocó	Quibdó	Danza y Baloncesto
152	Chocó	Quibdó	Crich

Number	Department	Municipality	Organization
153	Chocó	Quibdó	Asorewa - Subgrupo
154	Chocó	Quibdó	Asorewa - Subgrupo Mujeres
155	Chocó	Quibdó	Blacks Exóticos
156	Chocó	Quibdó	Club de Guías Mayores Gama
157	Chocó	Quibdó	Red Nacional de Jóvenes de Ambiente
158	Chocó	Quibdó	Fundación Te Abrazo Chocó
159	Chocó	Quibdó	Etnia Company
160	Chocó	Quibdó	Comunidad Puerto Murillo Rural
161	Chocó	Quibdó	Fundación Familia Monserrate
162	Chocó	Quibdó	Black Boys Chocó
163	Chocó	Quibdó	TEN
164	Chocó	Quibdó	Kalimba
165	Chocó	Quibdó	Kisdans
166	Chocó	Quibdó	Corporación Jóvenes creadores del Chocó
167	Chocó	Quibdó	Iglesia Jehová -Ministerio Juvenil
168	Chocó	Quibdó	Asodenev
169	Chocó	Quibdó	(Sin nombre)
170	Caquetá	Cartagena del Chairá	Mo-bar Transportes
171	Caquetá	Cartagena del Chairá	Red Jóvenes de Ambiente Cartagena del Chairá
172	Caquetá	Cartagena del Chairá	Cójale el Paso
173	Caquetá	Cartagena del Chairá	Club Real Cartagena
174	Caquetá	Cartagena del Chairá	Juventud Emprendedora
175	Caquetá	Cartagena del Chairá	INSUAGRO - Empresa de Soluciones Agropecuarias
176	Caquetá	Cartagena del Chairá	Kaskones Fútbol Club
177	Caquetá	Cartagena del Chairá	Fundación Artística y Deportiva Herencia Caqueteña
178	Caquetá	Cartagena del Chairá	En Búsqueda de la Identidad
179	Caquetá	Cartagena del Chairá	Fire People
180	Caquetá	Cartagena del Chairá	Peniel – Cara a Cara con Dios
181	Caquetá	Cartagena del Chairá	Son Vallenato
182	Caquetá	Cartagena del Chairá	Música para la Reconciliación
183	Caquetá	Cartagena del Chairá	Equipo Colombia
184	Caquetá	Cartagena del Chairá	Fundagroesch
185	Caquetá	Cartagena del Chairá	Recuperadores de Residuos Sólidos La Esperanza
186	Caquetá	Florencia	Club Juvenil La Gloria
187	Caquetá	Florencia	Agencia Colombiana para la Reintegración - ACR
188	Caquetá	Florencia	Grupo Juvenil Alianza Verde
189	Caquetá	Florencia	Asociación De Jóvenes Cristianos
190	Caquetá	Florencia	Federación Estudiantil Agraria de Colombia
191	Caquetá	Florencia	Asociación de Indígenas Desplazados -ASINKODE
192	Caquetá	Florencia	Asociación de Bienestar y Protección de los Animales - VIDA
193	Caquetá	Florencia	Asociación Jóvenes por los Jóvenes

Number	Department	Municipality	Organization
194	Caquetá	Florencia	Circlownspiracion
195	Caquetá	Florencia	LGBT
197	Caquetá	Florencia	Unión de Jóvenes Patriotas
198	Caquetá	Florencia	AFROCAP
199	Caquetá	Florencia	Cabildo Estudiantil Universitario
200	Caquetá	Florencia	Sharks Florencia
201	Caquetá	Florencia	Alfa y Omega
202	Caquetá	Florencia	Consejo Académico
203	Caquetá	Florencia	Corpoarte
204	Caquetá	San Vicente del Caguán	Saxofonistas
205	Caquetá	San Vicente del Caguán	Circópolis
206	Caquetá	San Vicente del Caguán	Escuela de Formación Deportiva
207	Caquetá	San Vicente del Caguán	Red Juvenil
208	Caquetá	San Vicente del Caguán	Pastoral Juvenil
209	Caquetá	San Vicente del Caguán	Constructores de Paz
210	Caquetá	San Vicente del Caguán	Rugby
211	Caquetá	San Vicente del Caguán	Corporación Dep. YRA
212	Caquetá	San Vicente del Caguán	Jóvenes de Cristo
213	Caquetá	San Vicente del Caguán	De la CA
214	Caquetá	San Vicente del Caguán	Pastoral Juvenil
215	Caquetá	San Vicente del Caguán	Taller de la Memoria
216	Caquetá	San Vicente del Caguán	Fundación Fundeamar
217	Caquetá	San Vicente del Caguán	Caguán Diversa
218	Caquetá	San Vicente del Caguán	Juventudes Mira
219	Caquetá	San Vicente del Caguán	Grupo Técnica Vocal
220	Caquetá	San Vicente del Caguán	Danzas
221	Caquetá	San Vicente del Caguán	Ultimate Frisbee
222	Meta	Mesetas	Fénix
223	Meta	Mesetas	Amarte
224	Meta	Mesetas	CORPOCADEN
225	Meta	Mesetas	Operador de Turismo
226	Meta	Mesetas	Plataforma Juvenil
227	Meta	Mesetas	Jóvenes Fortaleciendo Pensamiento Nasa
228	Meta	Mesetas	Asociación - Cultivo de Plátano
229	Meta	Mesetas	Red Nacional de Jóvenes Rurales
230	Meta	Mesetas	Nuestra Meta es la Paz
231	Meta	Mesetas	Presidente de Junta de Acción Comunal
232	Meta	Vista Hermosa	Unión de Pensamiento Joven
233	Meta	Vista Hermosa	(Sin nombre)
234	Meta	Vista Hermosa	Jóvenes en Proceso de Incorporación FARC
235	Magdalena	Ciénaga	Fundación "Abriendo Futuro"

Number	Department	Municipality	Organization
236	Magdalena	Ciénaga	Juventudes MIRA
237	Magdalena	Ciénaga	Mesa LGBTI
238	Magdalena	Ciénaga	Club Deportivo “Quique”
239	Magdalena	Ciénaga	Polo Joven Ciénaga
240	Magdalena	Ciénaga	Marea Roja
241	Magdalena	Ciénaga	Fundación Jóvenes Actuando
242	Magdalena	Ciénaga	Veeduría Social Juvenil a los SSAAT
243	Magdalena	Ciénaga	Operación Garritas por Ciénaga
244	Magdalena	Ciénaga	Enlace LGBTI - Líder Comunitario
245	Magdalena	Ciénaga	Centrifugas - Escena Indie
246	Magdalena	Ciénaga	Street Workout
247	Magdalena	Ciénaga	Red Lujo
248	Magdalena	Ciénaga	Líder Comunitario
249	Magdalena	Ciénaga	Fundación “Madera Artesanal Colombiana”
250	Magdalena	Ciénaga	Red Nacional de Jóvenes Ambiente
251	Magdalena	Ciénaga	Academia de Arte “Semillas y Sonrisas”
252	Magdalena	Ciénaga	Mi Nuevo Despertar
253	Magdalena	Santa Marta	Movimiento Fuerza Ciudadana
254	Magdalena	Santa Marta	Fundación Funda Redes
255	Magdalena	Santa Marta	Jugando por un Sueño
256	Magdalena	Santa Marta	Movimiento Fuerza Ciudadana
257	Magdalena	Santa Marta	Grupo de Amistad San Jorge
258	Magdalena	Santa Marta	Movimiento Fuerza Ciudadana
259	Magdalena	Santa Marta	Parlamento Andino
260	Magdalena	Santa Marta	Ecología por Bienestar
261	Magdalena	Santa Marta	Cambiando Sueños
262	Magdalena	Santa Marta	Los Monstruos
263	Magdalena	Santa Marta	Fundación Artística y Cultural Expresión Teatral
264	Magdalena	Santa Marta	Somos Viva
265	Magdalena	Santa Marta	Prohuellas
266	Magdalena	Santa Marta	Corporación Cultural del Cuerpo
267	Magdalena	Santa Marta	Escuela de Fútbol (Alcázares USA)
268	Magdalena	Santa Marta	Zero
269	Arauca	Arauca	Campamentos Juveniles
270	Arauca	Arauca	AMAVTRENFU
271	Arauca	Arauca	Fundación Raíces de mi Tierra
272	Arauca	Arauca	Canal Juvenil Arauca
273	Arauca	Arauca	Juventudes MIRA
274	Arauca	Arauca	Deporte Social
275	Arauca	Arauca	Estudiantes Afroaraucanos
276	Arauca	Arauca	Mujeres Afroaraucanas

Number	Department	Municipality	Organization
277	Arauca	Arauca	Testigos Juveniles de Jehová
278	Arauca	Arauca	Academia de Modelaje 90-60-90
279	Arauca	Arauca	Cunaguaro Rugby Club
280	Arauca	Arauca	Pumas All Star
281	Arauca	Arauca	Indígenas y Afros
282	Arauca	Arauca	Colectivo MHD
283	Arauca	Arauca	Jóvenes a lo Bien
284	Arauca	Arauca	La Juco
285	Arauca	Arauca	Depordivas
286	Arauca	Arauquita	Jóvenes Emprendedores
287	Arauca	Arauquita	Asociación Nacional Campesina - ASONALCA
288	Arauca	Arauquita	Asociación Amanecer de Mueres Por Arauca - AMAR
289	Arauca	Arauquita	Fundación Intercultural Makaguan Sikuani
290	Arauca	Arauquita	Juventud en Acción
291	Arauca	Arauquita	Plataforma Juvenil de Arauquita
292	Arauca	Arauquita	Campamentos Juveniles
293	Arauca	Arauquita	Parche Voleibol
294	Arauca	Arauquita	Asociación Capacidades Sin Limites
295	Arauca	Arauquita	Red Jóvenes de Ambiente- NODO Arauquita
296	Arauca	Arauquita	Grupo Institución de Ambiente
297	Arauca	Arauquita	FUNDARVE
298	Arauca	Arauquita	Selección De Microfútbol de Salón
299	Arauca	Arauquita	Voces Jóvenes
300	Chocó	Bojayá	Sabor Bojayá
301	Chocó	Bojayá	Red de Mujeres por Amor a Bojayá
302	Chocó	Bojayá	Asociación Juvenil por Amor a Bojayá
303	Chocó	Bojayá	Programa Mujeres Indígenas
304	Chocó	Bojayá	Red de Mujeres
305	Chocó	Bojayá	Chirimía
306	Chocó	Bojayá	Artesanía Colombiana
307	Chocó	Bojayá	Danza

APPENDIX 2. QUESTIONNAIRE TO YOUTH LEADERS

CONVERSATIONS WITH YOUTH LEADERS

Youth: Persons between 18 and 29 years old

Date:	Location:
Name:	Neighborhood:
Age:	Organization:
Gender:	Telephone:
	Email (personal):

Profile of the leader and his/her group:

1. Tell me about your group. What purpose do you work for? What do you want to change or transform in the community? What kind of activities do you do? In what sectors do you work? (cultural, sports, political, economic)

2. How is your group organized? Are there any subgroups inside?

3. Are you a formal or an informal group/organization? (formal=legally registered)

4. What is the group's gender make-up?

Total number of members (estimate)

Number of male

Number of female

Other genders

11. How often do you communicate with your group each month? (by each mean)

Meetings?

Phone?

WhatsApp?

Facebook?

Twitter?

Others? (Which ones?)

12. Who do you follow on social media? Artists? Politicians? Athletes? Musicians? (Can you give us some examples?)

Community trust

13. What does reconciliation mean to you in your municipality? What elements does it include?

14. How can you and your group contribute to build trust in your community?

15. What are your dreams for the youth in your community? What would you like to see different for young people like you in your community?

16. What are some of the challenges or obstacles that your group faces within the community?

17. What are some of the challenges or obstacles young people face in your community?

18. What recommendations would you give to those who want to support groups and youth-led organizations?

Youth Leadership in the municipality

19. Please name three young people **inside your youth group** (besides yourself) active in organizing activities or events in your community:

Person 1:

Person 2:

Person 3:

20. Please name 3 young **people outside your youth group** (not yourself) who are active in organizing activities or events (cultural, sports, social, political, academic) in your community:

Person 1:

Person 2:

Person 3:

Do you have any contact details of the persons mentioned where we can reach them for an interview like this one?

Youth and rural employment

21. Considering the linkages with the rural context of your municipality, do you see an interest within youth to pursue jobs in agriculture or related activities? Yes/No What is the productive vocation of your region or municipality?

22. If you answered yes to question 21, in your opinion, what positive factors or motivations would young people in your municipality have to work in the field?

23. If you answered no to question 21, why do you think there is no interest on the part of young people in your municipality to work in the field?

Youth and urban employment

24. Are you currently working formally or informally, with financial remuneration? Yes/No What do you do?

25. If you have worked before, what types of work have you had? Formal/informal jobs, your own business?

26. How did you find out about these jobs? (employment center, reference of a friend/family member)

27. Are you aware of any training center for work or employment center in your municipality? Which (ones)?

Participation in Projects

28. Have you participated in any project with the national or local government, any foundation, NGO or community organization? With which organizations (names)?

29. If you have participated in projects, what have been, in your opinion, those that had a greater positive impact on the community? (names of the projects)

30. Have you participated in any Project that you did not like? Which one(s)? Why?

Profile of your community

A. How would you describe the context of your community? (read the options and let the person choose)

- There is armed conflict
- It is a post-conflict community
- It is a fragile area with many problems such as weak institutions, political instability, violence or crime, much distrust
- It is not an area of conflict or post-conflict, however there are high levels of violence or insecurity
- It is a stable zone/community, there is no armed conflict, with a stable local government