Post-conflict interventions assume a timeline that cycles back to violence, and seek to turn it into a trajectory of progress and redemption. In the wake of the armed conflicts of the post-Cold War, children became a particular focus of this temporal re-setting, often by “returning” them to a globalized model of childhood. This paper concerns two such interventions after Sierra Leone’s civil war (1991-2002), in which children became international emblems of “failed states” and “new wars”: child protection agencies’ (CPAs) programs for child ex-combatants and separated children, and the national Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). Through these interventions, young people learned new practices of future making, and tried, in unequal encounters, to redirect these toward the production of different kinds of futures.