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ANNEX II

to the Commission Implementing Decision on the multiannual action plan in favour of Bolivia for 2022 and 2023 to be financed from the general budget of the Union

Action Document for Fight against gender-based violence

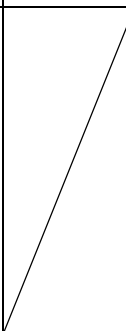
MULTIANNUAL PLAN

This document constitutes the multiannual work programme within the meaning of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, within the meaning of Article 23 of the NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

1 SYNOPSIS

1.1 Action Summary Table

1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act	Fight against gender-based violence OPSYS number: ACT-60769 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (<u>NDICI-Global Europe</u>)
2. Team Europe Initiative	No
3. Zone benefiting from the action	The action shall be carried out in Bolivia
4. Programming document	Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2021-2027 - Bolivia
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results	Contribute to MIP Priority Area 2 “Governance and Human Rights”, SO 2.2: “Uphold Human Rights and promote peace dialogue in line with the Human Rights and Democracy Country Strategy and the Bolivian Human Rights framework as well as ratified human rights international standards. Expected result 2.2.3. “Reinforced indigenous peoples’ rights and fight against gender-based violence”.
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION	
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	Priority area 2 – Governance and Human Rights 151 - Government & Civil Society-general
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG: 5 Other significant SDG: 16, 17
8 a) DAC code(s)	15180: Ending violence against women and girls: 80% 15150 - Democratic participation and civil society: 10% 15130: Legal and judicial development: 10%
8 b) Main Delivery Channel	41146-UN Women 11001- AECID

9. Targets	<input type="checkbox"/> Migration <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance			
10. Markers (from DAC form)	General policy objective @	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Trade development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	11. Internal markers and Tags	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective
Digitalisation @		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship digital skills/literacy digital services		YES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Connectivity @		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

	digital connectivity energy transport health education and research	YES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Migration @ (methodology for tagging under development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities @ (methodology for marker and tagging under development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	Budget line(s) (article, item): BGUE-B2023-14.020140 Total estimated cost: EUR 3,800,000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 3,500,000			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing	Indirect management with the entities to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.3.1			

1.2 Summary of the Action

Despite an outspoken political commitment and significant advances in the regulatory framework, violence against women remains one of the greatest challenges in Bolivia. According to data from CEPAL, Bolivia has the highest relative rate of femicides in South America. In response, the Bolivian government has promoted the update of the legislation to combat gender-based violence and the reform of the Comprehensive Law No. 348 to guarantee women a life free of violence, which is currently being prepared and should contribute to ushering in a change of model with regard to the understanding and approach to address gender-based and intergenerational violence. As the positions of policy makers and civil society are very divergent, it is still not possible to know the outcome of the negotiations on the revision of the legislation; there seems to be a consensus on the need to allow for greater flexibility in the system of fight against gender violence to allow for the integration of local realities and resources.

Implementation of these institutional efforts, public policies and regulations, do still not guarantee the expected outcomes regarding prevention Gender-based violence, protection, punishment and restitution for women and girls who have been victims of violence. Recent projects and studies show that there are financial, cultural, institutional and coordinational factors hindering the effective implementation and effectiveness of these systems, especially in rural areas, where autonomous governments face economic limitations, but also lack the appropriate mechanisms and bodies to guarantee better access to justice.

This action proposes to contribute to the operationalisation of a comprehensive and sustainable *System to End Violence Against Women and Girls*. It will include a top-down component to sensitise political legislators to support legislative and policy reforms and improve data collection and analysis, and a bottom-up component to enhance comprehensive services to victims at local level and mechanisms to prevent gender violence.

By leveraging legislative debate to modify Law 348, the goal is to take a step forward, applying a more comprehensive perspective so services reach dispersed rural communities. To achieve this, the program will target 17 Municipal Governments in rural areas, representing a selection of municipalities from valleys, eastern and high plateau regions where women's access to essential services is limited or non-existent and 3 capital cities that have weak essential services that are not coordinated. The proposed activity will put in place holistic FGBV systems, in accordance with their socioeconomic and geographical characteristics. The project will promote a

transformative approach to change social norms as root causes of gender based violence as well as a “quick win” strategy that incentivises replication of these models and experiences by other municipalities nationwide with government financing. Furthermore, this action will support the second *National Survey of Prevalence and Characteristics of Violence against Women*, expected to be conducted in 2023 measuring trends based on the 2016 baseline. This will be achieved with the Plurinational State of Bolivia, taking into account the current law as well as national and subnational public policy enforcements.

The action will contribute to the elimination of GBV by fostering, in 20 municipalities, a coordinated set of essential and quality multi-sectoral services to women and girls undergoing violent situations, including access to justice. Likewise, the action will focus on strategies related to prevention with strong anchoring from Civil Society Organisations, considering that cultural changes are key in the medium and long term to promote a life free of violence. This will be done through three interrelated specific objectives: (OS1) Strengthen the Bolivian system resilience against gender-based violence (FAGVB), by enhancing comprehensive attention services, especially for those groups of women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination, strengthening prevention mechanisms and improving data collection and analysis; (OS2) Extend access to integrated essential services and promoting preventive actions to change sociocultural patterns that normalise violence against women, emphasising positive masculinities; (OS3) Reinforce civil society and women organisations to establish and consolidate existing networks, with the aim to implement and monitor comprehensive systems and conduct coordinated actions to prevent gender-based violence.

The Project’s beneficiaries will be Bolivian women from targeted areas, especially indigenous and rural women. Indirect beneficiaries include public officials, central and local government decision-makers, and other population groups benefiting directly from gender equality laws’ and by-laws’ enforcement.

This Action, considered by OCDE as a G2 action, is aligned with the European Consensus for Development, it will contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, mainly the Sustainable Development Goals 5, 16 and 17 under the principle of “leaving no one behind - LNOB”. The action is aligned with the GAPIII priority 3.1 “Ensuring freedom from all forms of gender-based violence” and to the Bolivian Country-level Implementation Plan (CLIP) 2021-2025 (areas of common engagement 2.3). It will improve the dialogue between civil society and the state, as recommended in the EU Roadmap for Engagement with Civil Society and the action is under the umbrella of the Joint European Strategy (JES) 2022-25 (SO2). Furthermore, the action will contribute to the MIP Priority Area 2 “Governance and Human Rights” (SO 2.2.3) and is in line with the EEC (Strategic Objective 1 – Sub objective 3). The proposed Action will support the implementation of the Bolivian comprehensive policy ‘Para una Vida Digna de las Mujeres’, adopted in 2017; and laws 348 on Violence against Women and 243 on political violence against women. It will also contribute to the Government’s priorities, since 2022 was declared by the Bolivian government as the year of “the Cultural Revolution for Depatriarchalisation to achieve a life free of violence for women” and to the gender equality objectives of the 2021-2025 National Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES). At sub-national level the Action will be articulated with the Territorial Plans of Integral Development for Living Well (PTDI), ensuring participation and municipal budget to combat GBV.

2 RATIONALE

2.1 Context

With 113 femicide cases per 100,000 inhabitants, Bolivia has the highest rate of femicides in South America, most of which remain unpunished (UNDP, 2020). The COVID-19 health crisis, that resulted in recession and an increase in poverty, thereby also resulted in increased violence against women and girls. In this context, it is important to mention the impact of quarantine measures, which forced families into close proximity, as well as children at home led to increased socio-psychological stress for families. In comparison with the same period in 2021, the first 4 months of 2022 consisted of a 43% increase in femicide attempts, and a femicide occurring on average every 3 days (gender observatory, first bulletin, 2022).

Moreover, according to the first national Survey on Prevalence and Characteristics of Violence against Women of 2016, at national level, almost 75% of the women mentioned that they have experienced some form of violence from their intimate partner (and more of 43% stated having been victims of sexual violence). Additionally, this survey surprisingly showed that more than 50% women from rural areas justify these behaviors, which is a result

of socio-cultural factors contributing to the phenomenon of “violence normalisation”, leading to propagation and impunity.

To respond to this situation, the Bolivian Government has taken on the challenge to end all forms of violence, especially the gender-based violence, 2022 having been declared as the year of “the Cultural Revolution for Depatriarchalisation to achieve a life free of violence for women”. The Bolivian government centralised the responsibility of the coordination of the fight against GBV in one institution: the General Directorate against Gender and Genderational Violence, which is organised under the Ministry Department of Equality of Opportunities. Also, in the last two years, the Bolivian Government has advanced in the creation of institutions and instruments to strengthen State actions against violence directed at women and children. In November 2018, a special division to fight violence against women and children was created, made up of seven ministries. In March 2019, the work of the Plurinational Service for Women and Depatriarchalisation (SEPMUD) started. In that same year, specialised Prosecutor’s Offices were created to prevent life, Sexual and Gender-based violence Crimes. The same concerns were introduced at the level of strategical politics and policies: the Bolivian Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES) 2021-2025, includes specifically the diminution of GBV in the objectives of the Pillar 7 and the Bolivian government adopted, in 2017, a comprehensive policy ‘Para una Vida Digna de las Mujeres’, and laws 348 on Violence against Women and 243 on political violence against women. Also, The National Institute of Statistics (INE) in collaboration with the Vice Ministry of Equality of Opportunities, carried out in 2016 the first National Survey of Prevalence and Characteristics of Violence against Women (EPCVcM), which provided valuable baseline information for estimating the forms and prevalence of violence (physical, psychological, sexual and patrimonial) that women suffer or have suffered, both in the public and private sphere as well as on their perception about the institutional response. This first edition was supported by Spain and GIZ and it committed for a follow-up survey within 5 years (but it has been delayed due to the political changes and pandemics).

However, the approach to fight GBV suffers from weaknesses derived from inadequate adaptation of this mandate at the institutional level, limited staff and technical capacities, insufficient budgets, lack of transformative and comprehensive approach and a limited coverage. For public institutions to report GBV and similar cases, there are 101 Police Units (Special Forces to Combat Violence-FELCV) in 69 municipalities, only covering 21.1% of the 339 municipalities. The FEVAP (Specialised Division of the Prosecutor’s Office for Attention to Priority Victims) and the Prosecutor’s Office for Miscellaneous Cases are only present in 33, 5% of municipalities and almost all of those services are concentrated in large urban cities. Regarding social protection, a study conducted by the IDB and the Swiss Cooperation in 2019, on the quality of public spending in the fight against gender-based violence, shows that budget allocated to rights and services promotion is low; the amount allocated at national level ranges from 3,5 % to 5% from the total budget and in municipalities it reaches 5% which is focused on cases-reporting and not on prevention of the underlying causes. At the municipal level, prevention programmes’ coverage fell from 68% in 2019 to 49% in 2020; the staff rate specialised in GBV is very low (5 per thousand cases adjudicated) and the training is deficient; staff trained on gender violence issues only reaches 29% of staff on average. Most of the relevant staff is placed in urban municipalities. This means that rural municipalities’ struggle to get result from the frailty of violence victim’s assistance services, as well as a serious lack of access to justice, protection and prevention mechanisms. This gap triggers a double discrimination and vulnerability for indigenous and rural women and girls, since they are not able to report cases of violence due to their situation of poverty, socio-cultural limitations, difficulties in accessing assistance centers, and lack of knowledge of their citizens rights.

Seeing this context, the proposed 30 months of action are composed of 3 outcomes that will be implemented simultaneously and in a comprehensive manner to contribute to the overall goal of ending all forms of GBV. The 3 outcomes are based on evidence, research, and demonstrated practice and programmes that shows the need for coordinated intervention addressing the underlying causes of GBV. By doing so, the action will contribute to strengthening institutional capacities and accountabilities for improved health and judicial responses such as increased availability, accessibility and quality of essential plurisectorial services, and enabling the collection of reliable data globally comparable. The reinforcement of the Civil Society and in particular the feminists, local OSCs and the OSCs representing populations who suffer from various discriminations and the integration of this essential stakeholders in all the processes, will not only permit an efficiency and effectiveness of the action but also assure a strong sustainability of the impact and the best guarantee that the action will be carried out in alignment with the goal to “leaving no one behind”. A transformative approach will be applied in order to change social gender cultural patterns.

This action will contribute to the MIP Priority Area 2 “Governance and Human Rights”, SO 2.2.3. “Reinforced indigenous peoples’ rights and fight against gender-based violence policies. This action is aligned with the EU Gender Action Plan –GAP III (5.2 y 16.b) and will contribute to SO2 of the JES 2022-25 “Promote the rights and peaceful coexistence of the Bolivian people in a representative, participatory, intercultural and equal democracy”. This action is also aligned with the objective 3.1 of the GAPIII plan “Ensuring freedom from all forms of gender-based violence” and corresponds to the first priority of common engagement of the CLIP 2021-2025. This action also responds to the common objective of the EEC (Strategic Objective 1 – Sub objective 3) and foresees a strong participation of CSOs in the conception of the integrated model, promoting their monitoring role by strengthening the already ongoing dialogue between CSOs, authorities (both on local and national level) and EUMS cooperation, developed in the framework of the Bolivian Roadmap for engagement with civil society. This action will contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals 5, 16 and 17, while respecting the principle of “leaving no one behind”.

The action aims at supporting the National System to Fight Gender-based Violence, both on national level working with the Vice Ministry of Equality of Opportunities, as well as on local level by promoting access to integrated essential services for victims and preventive actions against GBV. It will also support the second National Survey of Prevalence and Characteristics of Violence against Women (EPCVcM), which is expected to be carried out by the National Statistics Institute in cooperation with the Vice Ministry of Equality of Opportunities in 2023-2024. Finally, the action will complement ongoing projects on Justice Reform (bilateral project implemented by AECID and UNODC, including a component aimed at supporting the GBV system at national level and ensuring a gender perspective in justice decisions); on womens political participation (CSO project implemented by OXFAM); and on Strengthening respect for human rights (NDICI Rapid Response Pillar project implemented by the OHCHR including a strong focus on women’s rights, fight against GBV).

2.2 Problem Analysis

The main challenges identified in the fight against gender-based violence are the following :

At the system level to fight GBV: The Bolivian legislative framework on the GBV is relatively strong, and this thematic area is framed as a main issue among public management priorities. Nevertheless, there remain major structural challenges that affect women’s rights to have a life free from all forms of violence.

There is a lack of operational mechanisms to implement laws and legislation at national and subnational levels, and a lack of alignment between national and subnational public policies with newly developed national regulations. Together, these challenges result in a failure to translate the national legislative framework into effective public policies and a failure of implementation, which could enable the transformation of the lives of women.

At local level the insufficient territorial coverage, coordination deficiencies and the lack of a comprehensive approach to service delivery and professional trained staff are factors hindering women’s full access to service for women and girls who are victims of violence.

There is also a lack of a robust system of data collecting at all levels. The data collected on GBV is still fragmented, diverse and unreliably, which affects the level of information provided to decision makers, on the incidence and prevalence of various forms of violence against women. The first national survey on the GBV was undertaken in 2016 and needs to be updated to better understand the trends and evolution of the various forms of violence. Without this follow-up survey, the State will not be able to measure trends and assess the effectiveness and impacts of the governmental public policy response. National funds are not enough to cover the financial needs of the survey nor to ensure a proper methodology or a solid sample. While recognising that in five years the sustainability for financing such a survey with national funds has not been guaranteed, the need of counting with reliable data for policy evaluation and evidence-based policy justifies the financial support through this Action. International support will also ensure quality backstopping over the methodology to be applied by the INE/VIO, and to ensure comparability with the first edition.

The main public policies to address femicides and GBV are the comprehensive policy ‘Para una Vida Digna de las Mujeres’ adopted in 2017, the law 348 on Violence against Women and law 243 on political violence against women. These were passed at the central government level, although there are major challenges to implementation at national and sub-national level. Given the characteristics of autonomy and divisions of state competencies of the different sub-national levels of government (departmental, municipal, and recently recognised indigenous

peoples autonomous territories), all levels share competencies regarding gender equality and the eradication of violence against women. Currently, a proposal to modify Law 348 is on the way led by the Ministry of Justice and Institutional Transparency (MJT) to incorporate management models and functional networks at national, departmental and municipal levels to fight and end gender-based violence.

At local level, the Special Police Force to Combat Violence (FELCV) does not have sufficient capacity to serve all municipalities in the country, covering only 21.1% of municipalities; the Specialised Division of the Prosecutor's Office for Attention to Priority Victims (FEVAP) only has 25 seats in 9 municipalities of capital cities and another 104 in the provinces, although not specialised, they attend violence-related cases, having physical presence in only 33.5% of the municipalities. The Forensic Investigation Institute (IDIF) has a physical and permanent presence in 23 municipalities, but only 2 of them (La Paz and Cochabamba) have specialised laboratories and equipment, representing 7% of the national coverage. As for the courts and tribunals, there are 27 courts in capital cities and El Alto processing gender-based violence cases. At municipal level, these specialised courts do not exist, with only 24 examining courts, 2 trial courts and 1 sentencing court, established in 7 municipalities, representing only 2% of municipal coverage. In Bolivia, only 40% of intermediate municipalities have Comprehensive Municipal Legal Services (SLIM) exclusively for women, 60% share assistance-delivery with children and women cases, and in small municipalities, 94% of services are shared with children and women's cases.

At the level of gender equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviors: For the GBV, even though major efforts have been made to attempt to reduce GBV rates by preventing violence and transforming discriminatory cultural/social patterns, they have not had the intended impact to date, and have had fairly limited coverage in the sense that they have not reached the entire national territory nor population. Since there is very little national data and a lack of in-depth research regarding the attitudes and cultural/social norms, there is a large incidence of gender-based violence and, particularly, femicide. The following paragraphs will endeavor to illustrate the situation as thoroughly as possible with the existing limited data.

Violence exercised by men against women is accepted as a form of behavior and discipline, imposing control of men over women in all spheres (public and private). This attitude of acceptance, given that it is mainstreamed throughout nearly all regions and sectors of the country, limits the management of violence or abuse as well as affecting the prioritisation of GBV in the state budgets at all levels, contributing to impunity, inaction and tolerance of this major social problem. This normalisation of GBV is also related to the lack of knowledge and exercise of women's rights. GBV prevention in the education system has been, for various institutional, cultural, and ideological reasons, limited. The needs and interests of women who experience multiple and intersectional forms of discrimination have not been fully taken into account when making and implementing policies or prevention initiatives. Men, that are a key group in terms of prevention, have, for the most part, not been engaged very actively.

At the level of gender civil society organisations: Civil society is organised, strong and has enough capacity/experience to promote public policies on elimination of GBV. Nevertheless, various factor have weakened the impact of Bolivian gender focused CSOs, including: lack of coordination around common agendas with other Rights based Organisations, needed to sustain effective levels of advocacy and influence in decision-making, a need to update their communication skills to interact with public authorities at national and subnational levels, a need to improve their financial administration and management skills to manage funding for prevention and assistance actions and a lack of multi-annual funding, and sometimes the difficult sets of criteria and complex process required to access ever more limited international funding.

Identification of main stakeholders and corresponding institutional and/or organisational issues (mandates, potential roles, and capacities) to be covered by the action:

The main stakeholders are:

1- **The Ministry of Justice and Institutional Transparency (MJTI).** The MJTI, through the Vice-ministry for Equal Opportunities (VIO) and the Gender Direction attached to it, promotes the development and implementation of comprehensive systems to prevent, care, protect, and restore gender, generational and disability rights.

2- **The Plurinational Service for Women and Depatriarchalisation (SEPMUD),** a decentralised body of the MJTI, is responsible for supporting women who do not have economic resources, by providing free legal advice and psychological support, guaranteeing access to justice administration and perpetrators' sentencing.

3- **The Special Cabinet for the Fight against Violence.** It will be represented through the Vice-Ministry of Equal Opportunities and the SEPMUD, which are the operational arms of the Cabinet. Through the VIO, the SIPASSE will be strengthened with equipment for interoperability. This axis is one of the priorities of the Special Cabinet.

4- **The Public Prosecutor's Office** is the body in charge of defending legality and society's general interests by conducting public criminal procedures; this body handles violence cases that reach the criminal justice system.

5- **The National Statistics Institute** (INE), responsible for the Survey of Prevalence and Characteristics of Violence against Women, in cooperation with the Gender Direction of the VIO.

6- **The Special Police Force to Combat Violence** (FELCV) is the specialised force of the Bolivian Police, in charge of prevention, assistance, investigation, identification and detention of individuals possible responsible of violent acts against women and families. It is under the management of the Public Prosecutor's Office and in coordination with public and private entities.

7- **The Autonomous Municipal and Departmental Governments**, (GAM) aims to organise, coordinate and strengthen, at subnational level, the Comprehensive Care Services, designing and implementing policies and programmes to prevent and protect against GBV. The Head of Secretary for Women and Families; the Local Legal Services (SLIMS); the Ombudsman for Children and Adolescents (DNA); Transitional Housing; and the Psychotherapeutic Care Centers (CAT). In regards to institutions that provide legal assistance to low-income people, the SLIMS provide assistance to gender-based violence victims; the Ombudsman for Children and Adolescents (DNA), the universities (law clinics), the bar associations and "pro-bono" law firms, and other specialised Civil Society Organisations.

8- Actions will be conducted with a wide variety of **civil society organisations**, including women's rights organisations, youths, children and pre-youth organisations, religious groups, trade unions, unions, movements of indigenous peoples, peasants and farmers, neighborhood organisations, people with disabilities, LGTBIQ + (lesbians, gays, transgender, transsexual, bisexual, intersex, queer, and all other identities and orientations), among others. These movement are extremely important as they work on a daily basis with the most vulnerable groups, which face different realities and suffer multiple forms of discrimination.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

Overall objective, specific objectives, expected outcomes, indicative actions

Overall objective. – Contribute to eradicate gender-based violence in Bolivia and reduce impunity in line with SDG 5.

Specific Objective/ outcome 1. - Strengthen the Bolivian system to better address and reduce gender-based violence (FAGVB), by enhancing comprehensive attention services, especially for those groups of women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination, strengthening prevention mechanisms and improving data collection and analysis.

Expected Output 1.1: Municipalities and other state institutions targeted by the program have more effective interoperability mechanisms (horizontal and vertical) and coordination mechanisms for improved prevention, care,, protection and restitution to women and girls who have been victims of violence; and the prosecution of perpetrators of violence, that involve multi-sectoral engagement by the police, the prosecutor's office and health services through a single centralised access point.

Expected Output 1.2: The production of quality and desegregated data under an intersectoral approach, contribute to the optimisation of data management and contribute to the Plurinational Comprehensive System for the Prevention, Assistance, Punishment and End of Gender-Based Violence (SIPPASE).

Expected Output 1.3: Central state institutions, through its protector role and mandate, better implements tools (guides, protocols, instructions) to support and disseminate good practices in addressing and reducing gender-based violence.

Specific Objective/ Outcome 2. - Extend access by stakeholders to integrated essential services and promotion of preventive actions to change sociocultural patterns that normalise violence against women, emphasising positive masculinities norms.

Expected Output 2.1: Key actors in all relevant institutions (justice, police, health, childhood, statistics, etc.) have greater knowledge, capacities and tools to deliver evidence-based services that prevent and respond to GBV through multi-sectorial engagement and single access points.

Expected output 2.2: Targeted municipalities implement, if pertinent, multidisciplinary systems (single access points /windows) through joint innovative initiatives responding to their different socioeconomic and geographic characteristics and contexts.

Expected Output 2.3: Community advocacy work and advocacy of local decision makers (such as community leaders, religious leaders, among others) are established and strengthened to better develop more effective strategies, programmes and activities, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviors, including new masculinities norms.

Specific Objective/ Outcome 3.- Civil society and women's organisations strengthened to better establish and consolidate existing networks, implement and monitor GBV measures at all levels of the state and conduct more coordinated actions to prevent gender-based violence.

Expected Output 3.1: Civil society organisations at the municipal level, including neighborhood councils/ trade unions, religious organisations, and others including those representing people facing intersecting forms of discrimination, have increased knowledge, develop networks for better advocating for gender equality and a reduction of GBV and improved abilities to use social accountability mechanisms to influence GBV and gender equality.

Expected Output 3.2: At the municipal level, women's rights groups and relevant civil society organisations (youth, groups for sexual and gender diversity, people with disabilities, and particularly organisations representing groups facing intersectional forms of discrimination) have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes to reduce GBV.

This action will contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG): **SDG 5** (Targets 5.2- 5.3); **SDG 16** (Targets 16.1- 16.2- 16.3); **SDG17** (Targets 17.17- 17:18)

At the European Union level, the action will contribute to the achievement of the plan **GAPIII** and the **Clip 2021-2024** (common objective 3.1). The action is aligned with the strategy of the **Roadmap for engagement with civil society 2019-2024**, and will contribute to the achievement of the **MIP 221-2017**, priority Area 2 - SO 2.2.3; of the **EEC**; Strategic Objective 1 – Sub objective 3 and of the **JES 2022-25**, OS2.

At the level of the Bolivian State, the action will contribute at the achievement of the **Patriotic Agenda 2025**, the **Inter-institutional Agenda “For a life free of violence”**, the **PDES 2021-2025**, Pillar 7 and the **Sector Plans** aligned to the PDES: **Ministry of Justice Sector Plan**, aims to provide immediate assistance to women reporting violence cases before Public Institutions, thus, reducing the number of women and girls victims of violence); **Ministry of Government Sector Plan**, second pillar: prevention of violence, delinquency and risk, and disaster management; **Ministry of Education Sector Plan**, strategic pillar “Fight against racism, patriarchy and all forms of discrimination.

3.2 Indicative Activities

Activities relating to Output 1.1:

- Develop and implement strategic institutional plans; design municipal agreements; develop action plans to coordinate at institutional level the implementation of social protection mechanisms; provide technical assistance to councillors (in particular women councilors) and mayors, enhancing their capacities for the sound management of administrative and financial tools, as well as advocacy and negotiation skills to increase budget allocations and effective implementation for the fight against violence.
- Provide technical assistance to adapt the interoperability systems at the local level (subnational), based on the assistance model proposed by the central level; at local level, support regular dialogues and discussion meetings between SC, authorities and stakeholders.

Activities relating to expected Output 1.2:

Develop spaces for multi-actor dialogue among agencies and organisations responsible for collecting information about GBV and femicide; drafting protocols to include in the collected information indicators detecting multiple discriminations; provide technical assistance to implement and put into operation the gender-based violence single registry software from Integrated Service Networks specialised in delivering assistance and comprehensive protection to women victims of violence, using SIPASSE model (Improvement of tools, software and information systems); support the institutional structure of staff-training responsible body, drawing-upon good practices from Spotlight Programmes and others regional and national; design the Early Warning System: conceptual framework, structure, operation, administrative and technical tools.

Support the carrying out of the second National Survey of Prevalence and Characteristics of Violence against Women (EPCVcM).

Activities relating to expected Output 1.3:

- Create flowcharts, develop protocols, guides, tutorials and other innovative mechanisms to implement and operate the FGBV system, adapted to the diverse populations' cultures, contexts and realities; promote high-level dialogues between the stakeholders active in the FGBV to analyse the different comprehensive models; technical assistance to central authorities with the objective of replicating the lessons learnt from the selected 17 rural municipalities nationwide (and thus ensuring the sustainability of these pilot actions).

Activities relating to expected Output 2.1:

- Preparation of a Comprehensive Training Plan on gender issues and gender-based violence; provide punctual technical assistance for taking care of women and girls victims of GBV at sub-national level.
- Train health, security, SLIMs, Ombudsperson and justice sector staff (including psychosocial support) to implement the package of essential services for women and girls victims of violence; provide technical assistance to the multi-sectorial work team.

Activities relating to expected output 2.2:

- Socialisation of the mapping study; organise negotiations between municipalities to sign agreements for the implementation of joint services; provide technical assistance to Women-councillors and mayors to develop joint initiatives/structures; consolidate a Women-councillors and Mayors network.

Activities relating to expected Output 2.3:

- Realisation of a base line study on gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviors; realisation of local mapping of power and influences; design a incidence strategy for each of the targeted public; design a model to work with male aggressors aiming to change their behavior.
- Apply the designed strategies of communication; strengthening of community organisations capacities that offer protection, shelter and/or conduct GBV prevention actions; promote local networks on GBV prevention; recovery of public spaces by promoting and strengthening women and girls' leadership; promote local space of discussion between the stakeholders focused on prevention of the GBV.

Activities relating to expected Output 3.1:

- Promote articulation of SC FGBV networks; Strengthen civil society organisations advocacy capacities and project management on gender rights; implement mechanisms for the monitoring of action by the SCO; promote spaces of dialogue with national and subnational authorities.

Activities relating to expected Output 3.2:

- Improve the knowledge of the SCO on GBV and how to tackle it from the perspectives of human rights, interculturality and intersectionality and support the SCO in the implementation of project to prevent the different forms of violence; strengthen women's organisations capacities to monitor and comply with international mechanisms' recommendations on the protection of human rights; establishing leadership schools to train indigenous and Afro-descendant women; Develop cascade training processes on the route for violence reporting and also about mechanisms to minimise and/or prevent it; strengthen social organisations and groups' capacities to conduct actions on gender-based violence prevention, awareness raising, and positive masculinities; provide funding to CSOs for the implementation of legal and psychological assistance programmes for women

victims of violence in priority municipalities; develop a diagnosis of the different forms of violence suffered by people with disabilities.

3.3 Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change

Outcomes of the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

The EIA (Environment Impact Assessment) screening classified the action as Category C .

Outcome of the CRA (Climate Risk Assessment) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

The Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) screening concluded that this action is no or low risk.

This action has no major repercussions on the climate change and will not have a significant environmental impact. Nevertheless to limit the possible impacts, all the field visits will be organised to maximise the number of person in each vehicle and to avoid to the use of fossil energy and virtual meetings will be used when possible. The fact that the CSO will have their offices in the department/municipalities of intervention will also decrease the use of the cars. We may consider also positive benefits that might accrue to the social and environmental environment - e.g. more empowered women and youth may lead to decrease in consumption, more gender friendly productivity etc.

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

As per the OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G2. This implies that gender equality promotion is the main objective of this action, focusing on guaranteeing access to comprehensive services for women and girls (rights holders), especially those victims of violence or at risk of becoming so. In this sense, in accordance with the triple mandate of UN-Women, the gender perspective is incorporated into expected outcomes with the respective indicators to obtain information and broken-down data necessary to FGBV.

The action is aligned with the GAPIII priority 3.1 “Ensuring freedom from all forms of gender-based violence”.

The action is considered relevant since it will address key aspects, such as, lasting institutional strengthening, focused on enforcing FGBV regulation in subnational governments, guaranteeing equal access to justice and comprehensive systems, as well as on promoting budget increase for gender-based violence tackling. Also, the Concurrent Management model considers a gender perspective, suitable for dispersed municipalities, which, if properly implemented, will produce the expected outcomes.

Civil society and social organisations’ capacities will be strengthened to advocate for and monitor GAM-implemented services, coordinating the participation of structured and sustainable networks. The action draws-upon feasible studies conducted by UN-Women.

Human Rights

This action incorporates the human-rights based approach, and will contribute to support Bolivia in the fulfilment of its human rights obligations and commitments, in particular under the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women “Convention Of Belem Do Para”.

The action will:

- Empower women and girls, in particular the most vulnerable ones, who face intersectional discriminations as rights holders that have the right to live a live without violence and enjoy fully all their human rights.
- Develop the capacities of Bolivian State and his institutions as duty bearers, as they are responsible to prevent the GBV and protect the victims.
- Recognise the capacities and importance of civil society in the promotion of a more just, inclusive and equitable society.

In particular, the action will incorporate the values related to the dignity, equity, equality, autonomy and respect of vulnerable women and children. As for “Recover better together”, the “Do No Harm” (DNH) approach is in place, meaning that developed models were validated by central and subnational levels actors.

It also incorporates the “leaving no one behind” principle, expanding access to justice for the most vulnerable people (i.e. low-income population, incarcerated population, youth in conflict with the criminal law, indigenous peoples). This will be achieved by increasing access to public defense for both victims and accused, therefore, decreasing corruption and justice access costs.

To be sure that the women and girls who face intersectional discriminations are included in the action as the main beneficiaries, a third of the budget will be used through call of proposals to support actions developed by OSC. The proposals will be selected in particular based on the following criteria: the proposal must seek prevention and reparation of the GBV among populations suffering from intersectional discrimination and the OSC must have already-existing capacities to work with populations subject to intersectional discrimination.

In addition, some activities of the action will be destined to benefit the following populations: Leadership school for Afro-Bolivian and indigenous populations; study on the situation of violence of women and girls with disabilities, ect. Communication campaigns are also planned to be launched, which will be accessible to the most vulnerable people and in which the characteristics of languages, literacy, etc. will be taken into account.

The capacity building work of OSC, the community leaders, the state representative and the public servants will address the issue of GBV and how to tackle it from the perspectives of human rights, interculturality and intersectionality.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D0. Women and girls living with disabilities are more likely to be victims of violence, including sexual violence. For that reason within the project a diagnosis of the different forms of violence suffered by people with disabilities will be held and, based on this study, an open call will launch for CSO. Moreover, the aim to integrate people with disabilities is in line with the principle of “leaving no one behind”.

Democracy

The action will be implemented under a participatory democracy approach, respecting gender equality. This action will promote the dialogue between different social groups represented by OSC (indigenous, LGTBIQ+ groups, religious entities, civil society, and others) as well as local and national governments.

Participation of each sector will be important throughout project’s planning, implementation and evaluation process, through permanent accompaniment and monitoring, respecting their ways of internal organisation and their socio-community values.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

The activities implemented as part of the action will have a “conflict awareness” component. Whether in the training of the institutional staff that covers the management of the victims of GBV or in the awareness-raising activities for the population done by the SCO. In addition, providing quality care to victims of violence that take into account their needs and background, promotes the resilience of victims and their families, allowing them to overcome the period of violence and regain their rights to live a life free from violence.

The work on positive masculinities and gender stereotypes will reduce the machismo of the communities and will facilitate a peaceful management of conflicts.

Given the nature of the action, the openness of the local political authorities to the establishment of a dialogue with the OSC concerning their view on respecting human rights will be one of the criteria for the selection of municipalities for the intervention. In addition, from the beginning of the project, actions (such as power mapping, meetings with stakeholders, etc.) will be put in place to identify the risk of conflicts that the project could provoke, or increase. We will ensure that the action develop, in dialogue with local communities, osc and human rights defenders, contingency-plans to anticipate the risks of conflict. Moreover, we will ensure that local conflict situations are monitored throughout the project, allowing us to follow the evolution of the political and social context. As donors, we will also be particularly vigilant in holding regular dialogue with local human rights defenders and local OSC to ensure that the project does not create new and undesirable tensions and risks for the

osc or the women and girls. If the action is found to increase the risks, we will require that the project implementer revise the terms of the project to ensure the safety of OSC and human rights defenders.

The project activities include the establishment of dialogue between the authorities and the OSC. It is clear that the basis of all these dialogue activities will serve to strengthen the security of the participants. All measures will be taken to ensure that the rights of persons representing the OSC are fully respected, including, if necessary, the guarantee of the anonymity and protection against all kind of retaliation.

Capacity building for OSC and training sessions for authorities and key actors in the fight against gender-based violence will be designed to enable dialogue and to avoid polarisation.

Disaster Risk Reduction

N/A

Other considerations if relevant

N/A

3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
Political or civil Country risk	Risk 1: political instability at the national and subnational level resulting from political polarisation, leading to social conflicts.	H	H	Ongoing political analysis, monitoring and joint assessment of planned actions with the government; adjustment of actions based of project's framework. Establish alliances with recognised and strengthened women's organisations, promoting initiated processes and demanding the continuity of such processes.
	Risk 2: disagreement/opposed interests between the Municipal Governments to implement joint models.	M	M	Put in place a strategy of early victories and spread them through the mayors' network, to be created to make visible the benefits of joint actions.
	Risk 3: conflict between the national and subnational levels over the new autonomous system and establishment of exclusive and concurrent powers.	M	H	On-going political dialogue with central and subnational actors, such as the State Autonomies Service and FAM, one of the main partners to guarantee implementation. Project implementation will start in January 2023, preventing this way that initiated processes be influenced by tensions arising from the next electoral process.
	Risk 4: low allocation of public budgets at			

	the national and subnational levels limit the implementation of public policies to fight against gender-based violence.	M	H	<p>Actions adhere to PDES national vision, supported by the goals and indicators to be achieved over a period of time.</p> <p>CSO's articulated networks will perform the "social control" on compliance of budget allocation increase to fight against gender-based violence, as part of Law No. 348 and amendments.</p> <p>The project will search for innovative financing mechanisms so that once the project ends, the Government takes the responsibility to fund and look after the FGBV system sustainability.</p>
	Risk 5: the government opposes to the publication of the second national survey on GBV since it would expose the situation of GBV and (for the first time) the GBV trends, as compared with the 2016 baseline	H	M	<p>Generation, monitoring and enforceability of inter-institutional agreements.</p> <p>Undertake advocacy strategies such as CSOs, through "social control", request compliance of action's institutional commitments.</p> <p>The implementing partner will include in the financial agreement with the VIO a clause for compulsory publication of the survey results.</p>
	Risk 6: Changes of key partners/stakeholders in sub-national institutions results in institutional and staff instability, limiting monitoring and implementation.	H	H	<p>Institutionalisation of environments promoting coordination between the State and civil society (advisory committees, local round-table meetings);</p> <p>Strengthening participation in public policy-making processes;</p> <p>Fostering dynamic participation in formulating and implementing strategies;</p> <p>Sensitisation and training actions.</p>
	Risk 7: Complex and degraded relationship between the State and CSOs in particular DDHH CSOs.	M	H	<p>Development of CSO's capacities: several activities aimed at training members of these organisations will be introduced (on project management, fundraising, and also on skills such as internet skills). These actions specifically address grassroots social organisations working at a territorial level and with groups facing multiple vulnerabilities.</p>
	Risk 8: Civil society weakness in certain departmental contexts and/or in promoting the rights of women facing multiple forms of discrimination	M	H	<p>Reinforcing participation and coordination in public policy-making.</p>

Occupational safety and health risk	Risk 6: COVID-19 spread limits project's planning and implementation (lockdown, remote work, and others)	H	H	<p>The action will put in place biosafety measures to guarantee that staff and others related can conduct the action safely.</p> <p>The action will put in place protocols and mechanisms to work remotely, considering each region context and characteristics.</p> <p>Define a plan to be implemented by using digital resources, building the capacities of stakeholders with the participation of key actors and necessary budget.</p>
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Lessons Learnt:

The previous actions to FAGBV done in Bolivia and the lessons learnt from the Latin American country programmes of the Spotlight Initiative have shown that the implementation of a comprehensive approach including legal and policy frameworks are essential to ensure an effective and coordinated response to GBV; but legal reform alone is not enough. There is a need to combine those legal reform with a community-based interventions to shift the norms that uphold GBV. For example, a study on gender-based violence and its social tolerance in Bolivia shows that 76% of the Bolivian public sector operators have normalised gender-based violence, contributing to propagation and impunity.

At the level of the legislation, the action will promote the sensitisation of national stakeholders on legal adjustments of the national framework to allow for more flexibility in implementation modalities and mechanisms at the local level. On this basis, the project will support stakeholders at subnational level to develop alliances, processes and local regulations to improve prevention and combating FGBV, taking in account local specificities and opportunities to maximise the impact at beneficiary level.. As recommended in various past actions, the action will allow to achieve subnational ownership on the FAGBV and a community buy-in. This is important because the subnational authorities/networks are the first interface for survivors of violence and prevention.

Our previous actions shows that there is a need of institutional strengthening because the institutions play a crucial role in transforming laws and policies into reality and in ensuring that these apply to all groups of women. The action will focus on fostering change within institutions to address power imbalance and gender equality as a foundation for their work, as well as upstream national/sub-national coordination mechanisms for addressing GBV. It will be achieved through an ongoing support, mentoring, and incremental steps in changing operational culture alongside formal policies, procedures, actions and programs.

As the previous experiences have showed that the development of innovation to better respond to GBV is crucial at the level of the institutions and does not mean only an incremental improvement. The project will support, if relevant, innovations that might generate altogether new institutional arrangements.

All the previous experiences in GBV have urged to involve various actors, sectors and institutions in the FAGBV and underlined the importance of an intersectorial work. To be efficient and sustainable, the action will identify the specific institutions they would like to engage in the long-term support and they will implemented by an ongoing support, mentoring and incremental steps in changing operational culture alongside formal policies, procedures, actions and programs. The project will enable institutions to work together to provide quality and timely access to comprehensive multi-sectoral services, such as immediate and long-term health care including psychological support, police and justice responses, and safe accommodation. This will improve the low score of quality of the services delivered by the Bolivian institutions. An example, according to a 2021 study on the quality of the services in the protection system against gender-based violence, the quality level of the services of the FELCV only reaches to 44%.

In order to understand the extent, nature, causes and consequences of the problem and how it affects all women, various projects underline the importance of data management on GBV that allowed to develop effective legislation, policies and programmes to prevent and respond to VAWG. The action will support a strong improvement in collection methodologies, as well as data analysis and reporting mechanism. The project will

support the launching of a single statistical information system that was established in the law 348 and the realisation of the second national Survey on Prevalence and Characteristics of Violence against Women.

All the previous experiences show that prevention activities of GBV are efficient and effective and that prevention significantly reduces morbidity and mortality. Evidence shows that violence against women and girls is preventable and the best way to ensure protection of women and girls. Moreover, the studies concerning expenses show that prevention is a cost-effective measure. It helps avert repeated cycles of violence, as well as the social, economic and human rights cost of ongoing violence against women. It allows for savings within the health care, police and judiciary systems, as well as in the child and welfare sectors, and reduces the costs associated with violence such as absenteeism from work. The project will emphasise activities of prevention and will focus more on changing individual behaviors. The project will work on a change of the norms that uphold the imbalance of power between women and men and allow GBV to continue. Following the best practices implemented in different projects, the action engages both women and men/girls/ boys and religious leaders and, when appropriate, (either together, where appropriate, separately or a combination of both) through community mobilisation. School-based interventions and behavioral change campaigns will be based on the analysis of the root cause and drivers of GBV (norms, attitudes and beliefs that sustain violence). In particular, in accordance with the lessons learnt from previous interventions, this project will seek to empower local civil society and women's movements focusing in particular on grassroots and local organisations, feminist advocates and other activists (for example, organisations that represent women of indigenous descent), and activists by strengthening their knowledge, expertise, capacities and developing networks.

3.5 The Intervention Logic

The improvement of the quality of services delivered to all the women and girls who are victims of violence will be achieved by strengthening the capacity of service providers and making essential services available and accessible, of acceptable and quality standards, as well as to prosecuting perpetrators in line with international human rights standards and guidelines. This will be done by training and mentoring the key actors in the institutions that deal with GBV at sub-national level (OS2-o.2.1), developing and implementing tools (guides, protocols, instructions) validated at the central level (OS1-o.1.4) and by supporting the implementation of coordinated multidisciplinary teams at the subnational level that work together to deliver quality essential services; including medical care, psychosocial support, access to justice, and measures for safety and security in a victim-centred approach meaning that all those who are engaged in reducing violence against women prioritise the rights, needs, and wishes of the survivors (OS1-o1.1).

To assure the quality, accessibility and sustainability of these essential services for the women living in all municipalities of intervention (even those that do not have sufficient funds to open a single access point), innovative solutions will be supported to develop joint initiative between various municipalities to increase availability of ad hoc multi-sectorial essential services. Along these lines, implementation strategies will be developed and shared, prevention and protection routes will be created, aiming to establish a replicating process so other Autonomous Municipal Government can build upon these experiences (OS2-o2.2).

At the same time, the action will work at the level of the prevention of GBV through community advocacy work that tackles deconstruction of the social and cultural perceptions that value the hegemonic masculinity that is contributing to sustaining and enabling violence against women, through the promotion of the concepts of positive masculinities (OS2-o.2.3).

All the activities will be done with the full participation of a broad and diverse range of civil society actors, in particular, grassroots and local organisations and activists and feminist advocates, to support them to engage in decision-making accountability efforts. In adherence to the principle of leaving no one behind, CSOs representing women and girls from historically marginalised groups facing multiple forms of discrimination will be included (e.g. indigenous peoples, rural and urban poor). The action will include robust core support and capacity-building of CSOs in particular local, grassroots and feminist CSOs and support the organisation of a structured dialogue between the authorities and CSOs at the subnational and national levels. This will include a focus on enabling the CSOs to effectively advocate for the rights through the use of social accountability mechanisms that evaluate duty bearers' on the delivery of their human rights obligations (OS3-o3.1). In order to ensure that the project permeates to grassroots beneficiaries, in particular the reinforced CSOs but also the feminist CSOs will receive resources from the project (EUR 1 M) via sub-grants fund with a focus on implementing integrated models in the pilot municipalities and to develop actions to FGBV that are appropriate to the context and that are custom tailored to the target publics, in particular women and girls that face intersectional vulnerabilities (OS3-0.3.2). Those funds will be managed by the organisation that is the main implementor through calls for interest, in cooperation with the EU.

The project will support the second national investigation on prevalence and characteristics of violence against women and girls in order to inform and orient the decisions of the authorities, and adapt the preventive and protective strategies to the realities of the situation of GBV in Bolivia (OE1-0.1.2). It will likewise promote the development of an early warning system through the operationalisation of the SIPPASE (OE1-o.1.3).

Although at a limited scale, the action aims to address key issues such as sustainable institutional strengthening, focusing on the principle "leaving no one behind", reducing impunity and expanding equal access to essential services. The proposed model is suitable to be scaled-up if implementation is successful and produces the expected outcomes.

3.6 Logical Framework Matrix

This indicative logframe constitutes the basis for the monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the intervention.

On the basis of this Logframes matrix, a more detailed Logframes (or several) may be developed at contracting stage. In case baselines and targets are not available for the action, they should be informed for each indicator at signature of the contract(s) linked to this AD, or in the first progress report at the latest. New columns may be added to set intermediary targets (milestones) for the Output and Outcome indicators whenever it is relevant.

- At inception, the first progress report should include the complete Logframes (e.g. including baselines/targets).
- Progress reports should provide an updated Logframes with current values for each indicator.
- The final report should enclose the Logframes with baseline and final values for each indicator.

The indicative logical framework matrix may evolve during the lifetime of the action depending on the different implementation modalities of this action.

The activities, the expected Outputs and related indicators, targets and baselines included in the Logframes matrix may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the Financing Decision.

PROJECT MODALITY (3 levels of results / indicators / Source of Data / Assumptions - no activities) Results	Results chain (@): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (@): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	Contribute to the reduction of gender-based violence in Bolivia and reduce impunity in line with SDG 5.	<p>Percentage of women facing violence who requested help from an institution and conducted a formal complaint/report¹.</p> <p>Satisfaction rate % of women assisted in local services in the municipalities of intervention.</p> <p>** Number of people benefitting from this intervention²</p>	<p>TBD in the baseline</p> <p>TBD in the base line</p> <p>0 prevention</p> <p>Men:</p> <p>Women:</p> <p><=15 years</p> <p>>15 years</p> <p>0</p> <p>in case management</p> <p>Violent</p> <p>Men</p> <p>Women</p> <p><=15 years</p> <p>>15 years</p>	<p>5% increase by 2025</p> <p>40% by 2025</p> <p>TBD after designation of clusters of municipalities</p> <p>TBD after designation of clusters of municipalities</p>	<p>2025 final evaluation.</p> <p>2025 forms filled out by users</p> <p>2025 final evaluation</p> <p>2025 final evaluation</p>	<i>Not applicable</i>

¹ Indicador PDES-Goals 7.3

² Indicador (GERF 2.37)

Outcome 1	Strengthen the Bolivian system to fight against gender-based violence (FGVB), by enhancing comprehensive attention services, especially for those groups of women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination, strengthening prevention mechanisms and improving data collection and analysis.	<p>Number of project targeted municipalities conducting effective actions against gender-based violence, considering the following variables:</p> <p>1) Municipalities include economic support in their AOPs for programmes and projects to combat violence.³</p> <p>2) Inter-institutional coordination between protection systems operators contribute to interoperability⁴.</p> <p>3) Comprehensive services provide an effective response to violence and apply the care/assistance protocol.</p>	0 by 2023	By 2025, at least 17 municipalities comply with the 4 indicator variables.	<p>Project monitoring report</p> <p>Municipal AOPs approved with budget.</p> <p>Inter-institutional agreements and state regulations for the operationalisation/implementation of the FGVB System.</p>	<p>Institutions continue supporting the implementation of objective and transparent FGVB measures.</p> <p>Increase of sector financing levels.</p>
Output 1.1	At the level of three capital cities, state institutions have interoperability mechanisms (horizontal and vertical), coordination mechanisms for prevention, care, punishment, protection and restitution of women and girls victims of violence that involve multi-sectoral work processes from police, prosecutor's office and health services through a single windows	<p>Number of interoperability systems implemented and operating in 3 capital cities.</p> <p>User satisfaction on service provided by the integrated windows working at the level of each city.</p> <p>Number of women and girls benefitting from services of the single windows working at the level of each city</p>	0 0 0	<p>3 by 2025</p> <p>TBD after designation of clusters of cities</p> <p>TBD after designation of clusters of cities</p> <p><= 15 years</p> <p>>15 years</p>	<p>Municipal agreements for the implementation of joint interoperability systems.</p> <p>Registers of attention/ investigation</p> <p>Registers of attention/ investigation</p>	Inter-institutional data exchange protocols signed at the municipal level.

³ Indicador (GAPIII SI2.2 amended)

⁴ Indicador GAPIII

Output 1.2	The production of quality and desegregated data under an intersectoral approach, contributes to the optimisation of data management and to the Plurinational Comprehensive System for the Prevention, Assistance, Punishment and End of Gender-Based Violence (SIPPASE).	<p>Number of municipalities with a Warning system.</p> <p>Number of departments that put into operation the information system on gender-based violence cases at the municipal level, providing real and timely information for SIPASSE.</p> <p>Elaboration and publication of the second National Survey of Prevalence and Characteristics of Violence against Women (EPCVcM).</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>1 (2016)</p>	<p>10 by 2025</p> <p>4 by 2025</p> <p>2 by 2025</p>	<p>SIPASSE's assessment and evaluation</p> <p>Reports from the Vice-Ministry for Equal Opportunities and from Governorships' Gender Departments.</p> <p>Report of the survey</p>	<p>FGBV System operators receive guidelines and incentives to use the IT tools.</p> <p>The government is willing to publish the survey exposing the situation of GBV and (for the first time) the trends as compared with the 2016 baseline</p>
Output 1.3	The central government develops and implements tools (guides, protocols, instructions) to support and disseminate good practices in the fight against gender-based violence.	Number of good practices systematised	0	10 by 2025	Reports of systematisation	Stability at the level of the central government

Outcome 2	Extended access to integrated essential services; promoting preventive actions to change sociocultural patterns that normalise violence against women, emphasising positive masculinities.	<p>Number of women and girls benefitting from services of the joint municipal systems</p> <p>User satisfaction on service provided by the joint municipal systems</p> <p>Percentage of surveyed people who show a decrease in the male chauvinist cultural values contributing to a life free of violence for women.</p> <p>Percentage of surveyed women who know the institutional and legal mechanisms to enforce their rights to a life free of violence.</p> <p>Decrease in gender-based violence. In the municipalities of intervention</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>To build baseline</p> <p>To build baseline</p> <p>To build baseline (at departmental level)</p>	<p>TBD after designation of clusters of municipalities</p> <p><=15 years</p> <p>>15years</p> <p>TBD after designation of clusters of municipalities</p> <p>30% decrease by 2025</p> <p>30% increase by 2025</p> <p>25% of decrease by 2025 at the level of the municipalities of intervention</p> <p>These indicators will be desegregated by sex and age</p>	<p>Registers of attention</p> <p>Registers of attention/ investigation</p> <p>Survey</p> <p>Survey</p> <p>Statistical report</p>	All actors and action beneficiaries are aware of gender-based violence.
Output 2.1	Keys actors in all relevant institutions (justice, police, health, childhood, statistics, etc.) have greater knowledge, capacities and tools to deliver evidence-based services that prevent and respond to GBV through a multi-sectorial work and at designated all-inclusive access points.	<p>Number of legislations, regulations approved to implement the care/assistance models in dispersed municipalities, including the FGBV System (FELCV, SLIMS, Ombudsmen, Prosecutor's Office, IDIF)*⁵.</p> <p>Number of trained personnel delivering services efficiently</p>	<p>0 by 2023</p> <p>0</p>	<p>15 by 2025</p> <p>200 by 2025</p>	<p>Approved and published regulations.</p> <p>Civil society public monitoring reports.</p> <p>report</p>	Ongoing coordination among stakeholders: inter-institutional mechanism work-continuity and effectiveness.

⁵ results framework of the Service for Foreign Policy Instruments –FPI RF

Output 2.2	Targeted municipalities implement, if pertinent, the multiple services access points through joint innovative initiatives/structures according to their socioeconomic and geographic characteristics and contexts.	Number of “multiple services access points” implemented in joint municipal systems.	0	10 by 2025	Signed agreement and report of the project	Ongoing coordination among stakeholders: inter-institutional mechanism work-continuity and effectiveness.
Output 2.3	Output 2.3: Community advocacy strategies and activities to influence local decision makers (community leaders, religious leaders, among others) promoting gender equitable values and norms, including issues of positive masculinities are effectively implemented through (community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns and other activities.	<p>Comprehensive services’ municipal technical staff are trained to develop prevention actions through a gender, intercultural and positive masculinity approach.</p> <p>Number of educational institutions implementing Prevention and Awareness Raising Plans to promote cultural patterns change on gender violence. TBD after designation of clusters of municipalities</p> <p>Number of municipalities implementing gender-based violence prevention programmes.</p>	<p>0 by 2023</p> <p>0 by 2023</p> <p>0 by 2023</p>	<p>15 by 2025</p> <p>15 by 2025</p> <p>15 by 2025</p>	<p>Technical report on actions and achieved outcomes.</p> <p>Technical report on actions</p> <p>Implemented GBV Prevention Plans.</p>	<p>Targeted municipalities show their political commitment with FGBV actions.</p> <p>Comprehensive services personnel, GAM staff, women and men are aware of gender-based violence.</p> <p>Students, families, teachers know about gender violence and assistance pathway/routes.</p>

Outcome 3	Civil society and women's organisations strengthened to establish and consolidate existing networks, implementing and monitoring comprehensive systems and conducting coordinated actions to prevent gender-based violence	CSO articulated networks work in a sustainable and coordinated manner within targeted municipalities. FGBV networks actively participate in the planning, follow-up and monitoring of comprehensive systems. Number of women supported by civil society organisations.	0 by 2023 0 by 2023 0 by 2023	10 municipal networks 10 follow-up and monitoring mechanisms To be determinate by 2025 These indicators will be desegregated by sex and age	Project monitoring report. Printing and publications. Project monitoring report.	FGBV articulated and sustainable networks were created. Comprehensive systems' networks' social control and information dissemination mechanisms are put into operation.
Output 3.1	More capable and effective civil society organisations (neighborhood councils/ trade unions, religious organisations, and others including those representing people facing intersectional forms of discrimination) at the municipal level have increased knowledge, developed networks for advocating for gender equality and reducing GBV and improve their capabilities to use social accountability mechanisms to influence policies and budgets on GBV and gender equality.	Number of AOPs, prepared with the participation of civil society organisations, incorporating specific FGBV lines. Number of civil society meetings for accountability with operators.	0 0	15 AOPs by 2025 15 by 2025	Activity reports Activity reports	FGBV networks influence public national and subnational public policies

Output 3.2	At the municipal level, women's rights groups and relevant civil society organisations (youth, groups for sexual and gender diversity, and particularly organisations representing groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination, women with disabilities) have strengthened capacities and support to be able to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on GBV.	Number of trained indigenous and Afro-descendant women who provide guidance to women facing violence on how to fill in a complaint/report using the implemented models.	0 by 2023	150 by 2025	Training activity reports	Women from target municipalities are closely involved with activities and replicate their knowledge on FGBV.
		Number of comprehensive care programmes ran by civil society organisations.	0 by 2023	10 by 2025	Training activity reports	
		Number of diagnosis of the violence situation among women and girls with disabilities	0 by 2023	1 by 2025	Report	

4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1. Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

4.2. Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 60 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Financing Decision.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this Financing Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

4.3. Implementation Modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures⁶.

4.3.1 Indirect Management with a pillar assessed entity

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with AECID.

This implementation entails the implementation of outcome 1 (except for an activity of the output 1.2) -2 -3.

The envisaged entity has been selected using the following criteria:

1- The mandates of the pillar assessed entity that must incorporate gender equality commitments and women empowerment also ending gender violence, the support to the strengthening and formulation of global norms and standards in the GBV in Bolivia to align and translate global norms and standards into laws, policies and development plans at local and national levels.

2- The contracted institution must have a consolidated organisational structure and extensive skills for project management, planning and administration.

3- The contracted institution must adhere to the policies of neutrality and impartiality in conflict and crisis situations and must be perceived, in Bolivia, as neutral and be able to work with national and local authorities (whatever their politic orientation) and with all the CSOs.

4- The contracted institution must have an extensive experience in the implementation of projects in rural and urban areas and work with indigenous and peasant women, as well as with Municipal and Departmental Governments and diverse CSOs.

In case the envisaged would need to be replaced, the Commission's services may select a replacement entity using the same criteria. If the entity is replaced, the decision to replace it needs to be justified.

4.3.2 Indirect Management with a pillar assessed entity

Another part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with UN Women.

This implementation entails the implementation of Activity "Support the carrying out of the second National Survey of Prevalence and Characteristics of Violence against Women (EPCVcM)" under output 1.2.

The envisaged entity has been selected using the following criteria:

- Solid experience in the field of FAGBV in Bolivia, notably in support to Government-led FAGBV policy/regulatory/institutional framework.

⁶ www.sanctionsmap.eu. Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

- Experience in supporting GBV surveys, especially channeling funding to the institutions to ensure appropriation and sustainability
- Co-financing by the implementing agencies will be an asset.
- In case the envisaged entity would need to be replaced, the Commission's services may select a replacement entity using the same criteria. If the entity is replaced, the decision to replace it needs to be justified

In case the envisaged would need to be replaced, the Commission's services may select a replacement entity using the same criteria. If the entity is replaced, the decision to replace it needs to be justified.

No fall-back option in direct management is envisaged, as deemed not appropriate.

4.5 Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Third-party contribution, in currency identified
Implementation modalities – cf. section 4.3		
All the action except the activity “Support the carrying out of the second National Survey of Prevalence and Characteristics of Violence against Women (EPCVcM)” composed of		
Indirect management with an international organisation- cf. section 4.3.1	2,940,000	
Outputs 1.2: Activity “Support the carrying out of the second National Survey of Prevalence and Characteristics of Violence against Women (EPCVcM)” composed of		
Indirect management with an international organisation- cf. section 4.3.1	500,000	AECID: EUR 300,000 (indicative) Others european Member States: in discussion Canada cooperation: in discussion
Evaluation – cf. section 5.2 Audit – cf. section 5.3	60,000	N.A.
Totals	3,500,000	300,000

4.6 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

<p>The Project's implementation team will be led by a Steering Committee between the EU, the implementing partner, and representatives of key state agencies, including the Vice Ministry for Equal Opportunities (MJTI), the Vice Ministry of Police Regime (Ministry of Government), and SEPMUD.</p> <p>An Advisory Council will be established with the participation of the Vice Ministry for Equal Opportunities (MJTI), SEPMUD, Autonomous Municipal and Departmental Governments, Prosecutor's Office and the FELCV, implementing partners, CSOs, women's rights defense institutions, and other stakeholders, such as academia, professional associations or other experts will be invited when considered necessary.</p> <p>The MTJI through the Vice-ministry for Equal Opportunities (VIO) and SEPMUD; The Ministry of the Government, through the FELCV, will appoint focal points for the project, both at the political and technical levels, to guarantee sustainability. Focal points will be assisted by action's implementing partners. The Ministry of Justice, the responsible body for the sector, will sign the Financing Agreement.</p>
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SEA will be the link for dialogue between local governments and the national level on funding allocation to assist and prevent violence against women and children, as defined by law. In that line, implementing partners will promote spaces for dialogue and platforms to enable needed agreements to be made between the central and subnational levels of the state on the financing of their responsibilities and roles, as established in the Law of Autonomies.

Mechanisms	Structure	Role	Meetings
Steering Committee	Ministry of Justice, European Union; implementing partner; Ministry of Government, SEPMUD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Provide strategic guidance for Project's objectives achievement, based on National Policy guidelines; 2) Become political dialogue body, based on Project's inputs and other initiatives; and 3) Disseminate information on Project's progress and provide feedback with national-level policies and tools. Suggest adjustments. 	Provide strategic guidance for Project's objectives achievement, based on National Policy guidelines;
Advisory Council	Vice Ministry for Equal Opportunities on behalf of the Ministry of Justice, the European Union, implementing partner	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Provide technical guidance based on National Policy guidelines and PRODOC; 2) Promote and procure alliances for Project's enhancement; 3) Disseminate information and provide feedback on annual plans and reports, following PRODOC framework. 4) Define adjustments. 	Ordinary meetings every 6 months.
Technical Coordination Space	Implementing partner, SEA, the European Union (when it is pertinent) and women's organisations and other relevant CSO.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Technical and operational coordination, 2) Thematic development. 3) Organisation of work plans for synergies development, 4) Preparation and coordination of advocacy strategies, 5) Exchange of experiences; 6) Exchange of inputs for the preparation of reports, including risk monitoring. 	Bi-monthly ordinary meetings, and depending on the topics to be discussed, other Project related organisations will be invited.

As part of its right to oversee budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the European Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the project.

4.7 Pre-conditions

To implement the project, the following is required: I) Identification of pilot municipalities, based on technical criteria and inter-institutional validation, and signing of Agreements and Commitments with the Municipal Governments; II) Generate pre-agreements with the Association of Municipalities and the State Autonomies Service; and III) Sign an Interinstitutional Agreement with the Ministry of Justice and Institutional Transparency (including the Vice Ministry for Equal Opportunities and SEPMUD as actors); IV) Interinstitutional Agreement with the Ministry of Government; and V) Interinstitutional Agreement with the General Prosecutor's Office.

5 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

5.1 Monitoring and Reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process, and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall

establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate amount of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (Outputs and direct Outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the Logframes matrix (for project modality) and the partner's strategy, policy or reform action plan list (for budget support).

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring:

The implementing organisation will organise a steering committee within one month of the report's acceptance, which will bring together the main stakeholders in the fight against GBV at the national level. During this meeting the steering committee will present the different chapters of the approved report in a pedagogical way.

Every year, within three months after the report is accepted, the implementing organisation will hold an accountability session in each municipality and, if desired, at the level of the intervention departments.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews). The Delegation will ensure the HRBA and gender perspective in project monitoring by setting up consultation channels with CSOs and women/s organisations, ensuring adequate links with ongoing thematic projects and in sector policy dialogue, including within existing donor coordination mechanisms.

5.2 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, a final evaluation will be carried out for this project or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

A final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account the fact that this project i) is an innovative action, ii) the first to be implemented in the sector of GBV under the current programming period. The final evaluation will reflect how the action is being implemented from a Rights Based Approach and is contributing to gender equality and women's empowerment.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 30 days in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project. Indicatively, the contract for evaluation service shall be concluded under a framework contract in 2023.

5.3 Audit and Verifications

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audit or verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

6 STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

The 2021-2027 programming cycle will adopt a new approach to pooling, programming and deploying strategic communication and public diplomacy resources.

It will remain a contractual obligation for all entities implementing EU-funded external actions to inform the relevant audiences of the Union's support for their work by displaying the EU emblem and a short funding statement as appropriate on all communication materials related to the actions concerned. This obligation will continue to apply equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, partner countries, service providers, grant beneficiaries or entrusted or delegated entities such as UN agencies, international financial institutions and agencies of EU member states.

However, action documents for specific sector programmes are in principle no longer required to include a provision for communication and visibility actions promoting the programmes concerned. These resources will instead be consolidated in Cooperation Facilities established by support measure action documents, allowing Delegations to plan and execute multiannual strategic communication and public diplomacy actions with sufficient critical mass to be effective on a national scale.

Appendix 1 REPORTING IN OPSYS

An Intervention (also generally called project/programme) is the operational entity associated to a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Interventions are the most effective (hence optimal) entities for the operational follow-up by the Commission of its external development operations. As such, Interventions constitute the base unit for managing operational implementations, assessing performance, monitoring, evaluation, internal and external communication, reporting and aggregation.

Primary Interventions are those contracts or groups of contracts bearing reportable results and respecting the following business rule: ‘a given contract can only contribute to one primary intervention and not more than one’. An individual contract that does not produce direct reportable results and cannot be logically grouped with other result reportable contracts is considered a ‘support entities’. The addition of all primary interventions and support entities is equivalent to the full development portfolio of the Institution.

The present Action identifies as

Action level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action
Contract level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 1	Contribution agreement with a pillar assessed international organisation (budget line: Indirect management with an International Organisation - cf. section 4.3.1)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 2	Contribution agreement with a pillar assessed international organisation (budget line: Indirect management with an International Organisation - cf. section 4.3.1)