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ANNEX III

to the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the annual action plan in favour of Colombia for 2023

Action Document for Addressing gender-based violence in Colombia

ANNUAL PLAN

This document constitutes the annual 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	Addressing gender-based violence in Colombia
CRIS/OPSYS business reference	CRIS number: NDICI LA/2021/043-805
Basic Act	OPSYS ACT-61664
	Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe)/ Overseas Association Decision/European Instrument for International Nuclear Safety Cooperation Regulation
2. Team Europe Initiative	Yes Team Europe Initiative (TEI) Peace, Colombia
3. Zone benefiting from the action	The action shall be carried out in Colombia
4. Programming document	Colombia Multiannual Indicative Programme for 2021-2027
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results	The Action will contribute to the following 2021-2027 MIP objective: Priority area 1 (Peace). Specific Objective 2: address inequalities as root causes of violence and poverty, including through increased focus on technical and vocational education and training, which is crucial for decent employment, particularly for supporting youth, reintegration and rural development. 2.1 Affirmative actions for equal opportunities for men and women and to terminate gender-based violence are promoted.
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION	
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	151 – Government and Civil Society general, including Public Finance Management (PFM) and Domestic Revenue Mobilisation (DRM), decentralisation, anti-corruption, Ombudsperson, Immigration, Human Rights, Ending violence against women and girls.
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG (1 only): 5 Gender Equality Other significant SDGs (up to 9) and where appropriate, targets: 1,3,4,10,16 Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

	Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation			
8 a) DAC code(s)	15180 Ending violence against women and girls 80% 15170 Women's rights organisations and movements, and government institutions 10% 15160 Human Rights 10%			
8 b) Main Delivery Channel	Third Country Government (Delegated Cooperation) - 13000			
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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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	Principal objective
	Digitalisation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	digital connectivity	YES	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	

	digital governance digital entrepreneurship digital skills/literacy digital services	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Connectivity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Migration @ (methodology for tagging under development)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	<p>Budget line (article, item): BGUE-B2023-14.020140-C1-INTPA</p> <p>Total estimated cost: EUR 5 500 000</p> <p>The contribution is for an amount of EUR 3 800 000 from the general budget of the European Union for 2023</p> <p>This action is co-financed in joint co-financing by:</p> <p>Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation - AECID for an amount of EUR 1 700 000.</p> <p>This Action is part of the TEI Peace Colombia, to which France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the German development bank KfW contribute with an approximate amount of EUR 26 million.</p>			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing¹	Indirect management with the entity(ies) selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.3.1			

1.2 Summary of the Action

Gender-based violence against women, girls and LGBTI persons is a widespread reality in Colombia and has affected disproportionately ethnic minorities and women human rights defenders, not least in conflict-affected areas of the country, with sexual violence as a war strategy. It is a consequence of existing inequalities between women and men, and it contributes to perpetuate them. Colombia's legal framework is up to international standards but implementation remains a huge challenge. Gender-based violence has been further exacerbated in the context of

¹ Art. 27 NDICI

the COVID-19 pandemic, during which there was an increase of the rates of homicide, sexual violence and suicide among women and LGBTI persons. Furthermore, insufficient measures are taken at the level of the justice system to tackle gender-based violence. Prejudice and stereotypes permeate the institutions, their procedures and the role of public servants, a situation that again affects victims when accessing state institutional services. The Final Agreement for Peace² in Colombia and United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 1325 demand that the parties to the conflict respect women's rights and recognise the differentiated and disproportionate impact that armed conflicts and situations of insecurity have on women, especially regarding gender-based violence.

This Action focuses on strengthening institutional and community capacities to reduce gender gaps, specifically in the enjoyment of a life free of gender-based violence for women, girls and LGBTI persons, by promoting measures to protect them from all forms of violence in all contexts and particularly in those regions affected by armed violence, conflict and territorial control.

The Action aims to reduce all forms of gender-based violence (GBV) through three pillars: (1) institutional reinforcement for the reduction of GBV; (2) promotion of a social and institutional cultural transformation; (3) improving institutional and community protection and care services for GBV victims.

The Action is aligned to the EU Gender Action Plan III³ and the Gender Strategy for Colombia (CLIP)⁴, contributing to the following thematic areas I and III and specific thematic objectives:

Area I: Ensure a life free of sexual violence and all forms of gender-based violence, particularly to the following specific thematic objectives:

- **1** - Women, men, girls and boys in all their diversity are better protected from all forms of gender-based violence in the public and private spheres, in the work place and online through legislation and effective enforcement;
- **2** - Women, men, girls and boys, in all their diversity, are agents of change regarding discriminatory social norms, gender stereotypes, and gender-drivers of conflict;
- **3** - Women, men, girls and boys in all their diversity, who experience sexual and gender-based violence have increased access to essential services and protection;
- **7** - Women's rights organisations, social movements and other civil society organisations, are influential in ending gender-based violence;
- **8** - Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of gender-based violence and harmful practices are increasingly collected and used to inform laws, policies and programmes.

Area III: Integrating the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda, particularly to the following specific thematic objectives:

- **3** - The EU uses all available fora to actively promote gender equality and the full implementation of the WPS agenda;
- **4** - There is an improved understanding of the root causes of violence against women and girls and of gender-related drivers of conflict and actions are undertaken to counter further relapse, including by strengthening State institutions;
- **5** - Institutional mechanisms are established to protect and safeguard women's and girls' rights in fragile and conflict-affected contexts.
- **6** - Methods and tools are established to ensure relief and recovery that meet the needs of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations.

² Barometer Initiative, Peace Accords Matrix, Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies. "Towards implementation of women's rights in the Colombian Final Peace Accord: Progress, opportunities and challenges." (University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN and Bogotá, Colombia, 2020).

³ EU Gender Action Plan III - an ambitious agenda for gender equality and women's empowerment in EU external action https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2021-01/join-2020-17-final_en.pdf

⁴ https://issuu.com/lycaontalbot/docs/editorial_gap-clip

The Action is also in line with LGBTIQ Equality Strategy 2020-2025⁵ which encourages the EU to make specific efforts to combat violence and ensure that LGBTIQ rights are upheld in partner countries.

This Action responds to EU's priorities and the Colombian government's commitments towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 5 Gender Equality, targets 5.2 and 5.3 that aim at ending all forms of discrimination and violence against all women and girls everywhere, as well as SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities through target 10.2 conceived to empower and promote the social economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of sexual orientation or gender identity. It is also in line with the objectives and expected results of the priority area 1 of the Multiannual Indicative Plan (MIP) focused on Peace, as it addresses gender inequalities as root causes of gender-based violence, particularly in conflict affected and fragile areas.

This action also incorporates a support mechanism for civil society organisations to strengthen feminist and LGBTI platforms and organisations, as well as their community mechanisms for advocacy, prevention, support, and protection for victims of GBV.

2 RATIONALE

2.1 Context

Following the election of Gustavo Petro as president of Colombia, a public discourse, favourable to an agenda of gender equality and inclusion, provides opportunities for joint collaboration to pursue common development goals. His government program, structured in three pillars of Peace, Social Justice and Environmental Justice, is properly integrated with the political dialogue and cooperation agenda between Colombia and the EU.

However, domestic violence, feminicides, sexual abuse and harassment in the school, at work, in the street or online, are some of the expressions of gender-based violence that persist at concerning levels. Other manifestations of gender violence such as sexual abuse, the control of women's bodies, trafficking for sexual exploitation, threats and intimidation, take also place in regions affected by fragility, armed violence and conflict. Social and indigenous women leaders are still under threat, adding to an already very long list of leaders assassinated or disappeared. Confinements and displacements of rural communities continue, which particularly affect women and girls.

Even though Colombia has made great efforts to increase **inclusion of vulnerable and marginalised people**, important challenges remain: insecurity and structural violence in some areas of the country, where there is weak or inexistent State presence; difficult access to land, **land inequalities** and a weak land governance, all closely linked to the root causes of the conflict; and growing violence against human right defenders and social leaders, as well as demobilised individuals.

Inequality, which remains a structural problem, coupled with unemployment and informality, have been made worse by the COVID-19 pandemic. **Inequality** is multidimensional, as it spans from social to economic, it has gender and ethnic dimensions, and it is related to distribution of wealth and rural-urban economic disparity and is clearly reflected in the distribution of land.

In this context of poverty and inequality in Colombia, women and girls are often more vulnerable, have greater obstacles in accessing basic goods and services and face increased risks of experiencing gender-based violence. The lack of economic autonomy reduce their chances to leave violent relationships.

Although the economy had rebounded impressively after the lows caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, hitting a 9.9% growth in 2021 and with prospects of a 5% increase in 2022, internal and external factors such as the war in Ukraine, the fears of a global recession, increased levels of inflation, the impact of the oil and gas crisis and the rising costs of raw materials, puts enormous pressure on the stability of the financial system in Colombia. Given **Colombia's patterns of inequality** and informality, this is of little help to the 42.5% of the population who lives in poverty.

The 2022 national budget is at a record COP 350 trillion (almost EUR 80 billion). There is a new fiscal reform to finance the national budget which will inevitably touch on highly sensitive topics such an unequal pension system, the VAT and, more generally, a tax system that has no impact on inequalities. The reform foresees an increase in tax

⁵ LGBTIQ Equality Strategy 2020-2025 https://commission.europa.eu/system/files/2020-11/lgbtiq_strategy_2020-2025_en.pdf

revenues of US\$25 billion (1.72% of GDP) by 2023. It is also expected that at least an additional USD 25 billion can be raised in the coming years by strengthening anti-evasion measures.

EU relations with Colombia are close, with very frequent communication and interaction. They have recently gained a higher profile thanks to the signature of the “Memorandum of Understanding on an Agenda of enhanced political and sectoral dialogue and cooperation for the next decade “, in September 2021, and the “Joint Declaration for a Dialogue on Environment, Climate Action and Sustainable Development “, signed in February 2022. Both documents, as well as the high-level political dialogue, the dialogues on human rights and drugs held in February and June 2022 respectively, and the visit by Commissioner Virginijus Sinkevičius in April 2022, highlight mutual commitment to strengthen cooperation in many areas.

There is great cohesion, coordination and alignment of priorities among the 16 EU Member States (EUMS) present in Colombia. The selected Team Europe Initiatives (TEI) on peace and on environment (which also involve Norway and Switzerland) are aligned to the EU Multi-Annual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2021-2027.

The gender equality and Women’s empowerment agenda has been a meeting point in a scenario of political and ideological polarisation. The European Union held a permanent high-level dialogue with the past administration around existing gender gaps in several areas from women’s economic empowerment to political participation and access to justice.

Today, the political consensus around the gender equality and Women’s empowerment agenda facilitates dialogue with actors from across the political spectrum. The arrival of a progressive government and the creation of the Ministry of Equality offer new opportunities to strengthen actions to address sexual and gender-based violence. This action represents therefore an opportunity for the EU and its Member States to maintain a dialogue around closing gender gaps, work together on an EU-Colombia common agenda and ensure some level of continuity in the midst of the ongoing political transition.

The above is relevant because domestic violence, feminicides, sexual assaults, threats and intimidation for women, girls and LGBTI people create a protracted crisis that is increased by illegal armed groups in rural territories. Social, afro descendants and indigenous leaders are still under threat, particularly women, adding to an already very long list of leaders assassinated or disappeared. Confinements and displacements of rural communities continue.

According to the latest quarterly UNSC report issues in December 2022, “*Violence against women leaders and defenders threatens their crucial leadership. The new participatory action plan for the Comprehensive Programme for Safeguards for Women recently announced by the Government, is expected to help address this issue* “.

Peace and stability in Colombia are key for the country and for the region. They are at the heart of EU and MS development cooperation in the country and necessary for the implementation and sustainability of any other development action. Addressing the root-causes of armed violence and poverty in Colombia means tackling structural inequalities, promoting a more inclusive development, addressing the absence of the State from large parts of the territory, working together to address existing gender gaps, unleashing the potential of trade, investment and the private sector in a conflict-sensitive and sustainable way.

In the TEI Peace, one of the three specific objectives focuses on the victims of the armed conflict, which includes citizens and communities victims or in risk of facing sexual and gender-based violence in conflict affected areas. This initiative seeks therefore to combat gender gaps and gender-based violence together with EU Member States in a Team Europe spirit through a coordinated response.

In that context, the Action brings together coordination, articulation, and political dialogue efforts of EU Member States present in Colombia around the fight for the elimination of GBV under a Team Europe approach, particularly the experience and leadership of Spain, France, Germany and Ireland. The promotion of women’s rights and gender equality is one of the hallmarks of the Spanish Cooperation in Colombia. The Spanish cooperation promotes lines of cooperation aimed at promoting access to comprehensive quality services for women victims of gender-based violence, as well as access to sexual and reproductive health services with EU support.

The Group AFD-Expertise France also work for the reduction of gender inequality and education, and the empowerment of women and girls. Their participation in the EU-funded EUROsociAL + program has been a vehicle for technical expertise for the strengthening of national gender mechanisms, institutions and public policies in this sector. In addition, the Support Fund for Women’s Organisations is expected to serve as a mechanism to support feminist civil society organisations operating in Colombia to prevent and eradicate Gender-Based violence.

The experience of GIZ is made available to the EU and Member States acting in a Team Europe approach with its project on institutional strengthening of the Constitutional Court, where the Magistrates of the Court were trained in topics such as proper writing of sentences, digital marketing and data privacy. In addition, the German cooperation works on the formulation of the “*Diverse Peace*” action with specific opportunities to link component 2 of transformation of imaginaries and the economic support initiatives planned in component 3.

With these contributions and experience, this action complements the EU and Member States’ strategies and actions and promotes the exchange of good practices and added value of the EU in the eradication of gender-based violence. It reinforces the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security by addressing GBV in conflict and fragile contexts.

Rule of law, gender equality and democracy are fundamental shared values and constitute fundamental pillars in EU-Colombia relations. Strengthening democracy and its institutions, promoting civil society participation and fighting corruption all contribute to achieving the human rights and gender equality priorities of the EU in Colombia.

In addition to the UN Security Council Resolution on Women, Peace and Security (UNSCR 1325), for the implementation of which a National Action Plan is being developed, Colombia is a signatory of several international conventions and treaties that establish its commitments to the human rights of men and women and to gender equality, notably 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 Pará “) These are part of a broader framework of treaties and agreements that address economic, social, and cultural rights, torture, forced disappearance, and the rights of girls and boys, people with disabilities, and migrant workers, among others.

2.2 Problem Analysis

Colombia has a sound legal and institutional framework on prevention, attention and punishment of violence against women and girls. This is made up of a set of laws, protocols and institutions that include specialised assistance mechanisms. However, despite the legislative and institutional progress observed, several **implementation gaps persist** affecting the effective implementation of regulations and public policies and, ultimately, the expected impact on the reduction of GBV, especially those related to femicide and violence in the sphere of the family and/or of a couple against women. Important coordination challenges remain within and between concerned institutions; laws and procedures need to be adjusted to eliminate different obstacles for women and girl’s effective access to attention and protection services (access to justice, economic redress, psychosocial support, etc.). **Public officials are not always aware of existing protocols and procedures** that frame their role assisting victims of GBV, and their decisions are often informed by unconscious gender bias. Other types of gender violence (**psychological, economic and patrimonial violence**) are less visible, understood and considered by the institutions, therefore capacity building is deemed necessary.

Most cases of **violence against women and girls as well as people with diverse sexual orientations and identities reveal a socio-cultural framework in which they are enabled and naturalised**, and can give way to the idea that it is not possible to change. **Gender-based violence is still seen by many as a problem of the private sphere** and its concealment generates greater risks for the victims, since the home is precisely the space where most male aggressions against women occur. Attitudes and cultural social norms and behaviours determine power relations and gender roles and explain, to a certain extent, the manifestations of gender-based violence.

It is therefore important to increase investments towards preventive solutions to addressing femicide and other forms of violence, to promote gender equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours and to continue working on unlearning the chauvinist imaginaries and attitudes that are at the root of gender inequalities and violence.

Finally, women, girls, and LGBTI persons victims or survivors of GBV often **lack good and equal access to quality services** because of the multiple problems at all levels of the service delivery system. There is **poor knowledge of the protocols and assistance routes**, as well as low qualification of the public servants responsible for providing confidential, safe, dignified and efficient assistance. **Women and girls living in remote rural areas face greater obstacles to access protection** and assistance services. They are isolated and struggle to access timely assistance when dealing with situations of violence.

In addition, **coordination and information challenges persist**, accentuated by the lack of human resources and care infrastructures. This explains the need to have better knowledge and capacities to deliver quality, universal and coordinated services to women, girls and LGBTI people, especially those facing intersecting forms of discrimination.

Women's and LGBTI organisations and their role in articulating community support mechanisms is essential to facilitate the access of women, girls and the LGBTI population to protection and assistance services. Such **organisations require training and strengthening to promote protective environments** and improve their response capacities.

Despite the advances in information and data, **the country does not have an integrated database on gender-based violence** articulated with a network of observatories at the national level. In addition, **institutions and organisations in the territory lack training and tools for data collection, analysis and dissemination of the information.**

The historical situation of **violence against women and girls in Colombia persists** as a social problem, and has been aggravated by the conditions generated by the Covid 19 pandemic as well as the dynamics of armed violence and territorial control.

During the first quarter of 2022, the National Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences (INML-CF) conducted 5,902 legal medical examinations for alleged **sexual crimes**, nationwide. Of the total number of examinations, 5,208 (88.24%) were performed on women and 694 (11.75%) on men, which implies that for every man allegedly assaulted, about 7 women were victims. In addition, **sexual violence mostly affects girls** and adolescents, since 6,908 (82.29%) of the total number of medico-legal examinations for alleged sexual crimes against women, were carried out on minors. This implies that, between January and June 2021, every 38 minutes a minor woman was a victim of alleged sexual crimes. Women are at risk of suffering this type of violence even in their immediate surroundings, as only 5.71% of the cases report an unknown aggressor; in contrast, in 44.61% of cases a family member committed the sexual crimes.

Femicide cases are also a major and persistent problem. The Criminal Investigation Directorate-DIJIN reported the occurrence of 127 cases of femicide at the national level between 1 January and 31 August 2021. According to these figures, a woman was victim of femicide every 34 hours. Within the different cases of femicide, intimate feminicides stand out, which are those perpetrated by the partners or ex-partners of women.

Between 1 January and 31 July 2021, 123 crimes against **freedom and sexual integrity were reported in the context of the armed conflict** and, in 109 cases, the victims were women, that is, 88.62% of the total.

Women and girls face specific challenges in migration contexts. IOM studies on gender-based violence against migrant women globally show that the occurrence of acts of gender-based violence against women is recurrent. According to the study, 35% report acts of physical violence; 25% verbal violence; 11% psychological violence and 10% sexual violence, although it is estimated that unreported cases are significantly higher. (IOM, 2020).

In addition to this, in conflict affected areas with the presence of illegal armed groups and criminal gangs, migrants face situations of special vulnerability. Migrant boys and men are subjected to forced recruitment by armed groups, while women are exposed to multiple forms of sexual violence and sexual exploitation.

GBV also affects the LGBTI community. According to the Ombudsman's Office, between 2020 and 2021, 98 people with diverse sexual orientation and gender identity were murdered and exposed to multiple manifestations of violence and discrimination. This violence was also accentuated during the pandemic. According to collectives that defend the rights of LGBTI people, in the first four months of 2022, 14 homicides against the LGBTI population were registered, with a particular strain on transfemicide. Psychological, physical, police and sexual violence are the predominant typologies, in addition to attacks due to the exercise of leadership and human rights.

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

One of the main actors in the National Gender Mechanism in the country is the **Presidential Council for Women's Equity - CPEM**, which has, among its functions, the design of policies, plans, programmes, projects and necessary provisions aimed at promoting gender equality and empowerment for women, as well as ensuring the coordination, consistency and coherence of these. Some implementation arrangements might be considered in the near future to respond to the new institutional framework that would result from the creation of the new Ministry of Equality.

It is also important to mention the **Prosecutor's Office, the National Police, Legal Medicine, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection**, for their specific competences in the fight to eliminate GBV, as well as all public entities involved in the GBV care and protection route, particularly the Integrated System of Information on Gender Violence to reinforce the Integrated database on gender-based violence (SIVIGE) with the aim to identify, understand and make visible the nature, magnitude, trends, risks and protective factors, as well as the consequences of gender violence.

Other institutions related to the promotion of cultural and educational transformation are the **Ministry of Information Technology and Communications, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Culture.**

At the territorial level, it is important to highlight both the **gender mechanisms of the Governor's and Mayor's offices** and the aforementioned public entities that intervene in the care and protection route for victims of GBV. **Commissariats for Family** have also a fundamental role in the access to justice at the territorial level.

Women, girls, feminist organisations and LGBTI organisations in the country that lead the eradication of this violence on a daily basis are expected to play a key role in providing technical inputs, serve as a channel for prevention and unlearning gender stereotypes and waving community assistance and protection networks to reach women, girls, and LGBTI persons living in remote rural areas.

Finally, **the private sector**, particularly those companies related to our Member States, to support disseminating prevention strategies, as well as initiatives for economic autonomy and labour inclusion of people at high risk of domestic violence and femicide.

This action will address specific barriers faced by ethnic groups and members of the LGBTI community in fragile and conflict affected areas.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective (Impact) of this action is to contribute to the reduction of Gender-Based Violence in Colombia

The Specific Objective (Outcome) of this action is to improve the effectiveness of institutional and civil society mechanisms for prevention, protection and comprehensive care in situations of Gender-Based Violence for women, girls and LGBTI persons, particularly in situations of fragility and conflict.

The Outputs to be delivered by this action contributing to the corresponding Specific Objective (Outcome) are

- 1.1 Improved institutional capacities in the implementation of the comprehensive public policy on GBV;
- 1.2 Improved prevention and awareness-raising strategies for promotion of social and institutional changes in preventing and eradicating GBV and addressing structural gender inequalities;
- 1.3 Strengthened access to essential protection and care services for women, girls and LGBTI victims of GBV with an intersectional approach (institutional and civil society).

3.2 Indicative Activities

Activities relating to Output 1.1

This output is focused on strengthening the capacities of national and local institutions while implementing more efficient legal frameworks (revision of the legal framework; incompatibility between norms, reduction of administrative, bureaucratic and procedural obstacles, training, adoption of directives); and strengthening coordination bodies at different levels.

The action might reinforce the Colombian Women's Observatory System to collect, analyse and disseminate quality, comparable and sex-disaggregated data on the prevalence and incidences of gender-based violence.

The action foresees the transfer of investigation techniques, the effective implementation of iberoamerican guidelines adopted by Colombia, as well as the training of people in charge of prevention, protection, access to justice and care of victims, and other actors involved in the investigation and punishment of GBV related crimes (police, prosecutors and judges).

Activities relating to Output 1.2

This output is focused on the promotion of cultural transformation of society and institutions, with particular emphasis on reducing social tolerance of GBV suffered by women, girls and LGBTI persons, across all their diversity (age, socio-economic status, disability, ethnicity, etc.).

The strategy envisages communication campaigns and artistic and cultural offerings to unlearn and transform gender stereotypes and prejudices, including activities on new masculinities engaging men and boys, and greater

understanding of gender identities and diverse sexual orientations. The strategy will build on the success of the National School for the Unlearning of Machismo (ENDEMA). The action could include also support media actors to better integrate good practices on gender equality at local and national levels.

This might include a gender equality dimension in all aspects of education policies in national and territorial level. Formal or informal educational institutions (the Ministry of Education, Universities, regional or municipal schools) might be involved for outreach and the creation of a particular course within the curriculum development and a focus on feminism, women's rights and cultural transition to a more equal society.

Similarly, emphasis will be placed on working with the entities operating support and protection routes for GBV victims, to raise awareness and sensitise civil servants on the unlearning of male chauvinism, gender stereotypes and on the need to adopt special measures to protect women, girls and LGBTI persons from GBV, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all kinds of violence within the armed conflict. In a context of armed conflict, a specific sensitisation of the armed forces and the police will be fundamental.

Activities relating to Output 1.3

This output is focused on strengthening the implementation of institutional and community care and protection routes at local level. The Action will work with Offices of Commissioners for Women, Prosecutor's Office, Forensic Medicine, Police, Ministry of Health and Shelters to identify and tackle existing obstacles that prevent women, girls, and LGBTI persons from accessing quality services adapted to their different backgrounds and needs. Following this assessment, the action will strengthen counselling and assistance services including helplines and IT based resources; develop an early detection system informed by a risk assessment model to identify situations of GBV and provide emergency Cash Based Assistance or accommodation in protection shelters for women, girls, and LGBTI persons victims of GBV or at high risk of femicide.

The action will boost economic autonomy of persons in risk by supporting access to jobs, self-employment and small-scale entrepreneurship as a key factor to prevent and overcome the risks associated with GBV.

The medical sector (particularly sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS) is a privileged entry point for identifying and caring of (and or/referring) victims of gender based violence. This is why it is necessary to reinforce the capacities of institutions and civil society organisations of the health sector.

Other activities include the training of assistance service operators, definition of care protocols, community networks and self-help groups among women, legal and psychosocial assistance, and strengthening feminist and LGBTI civil society organisations.

3.3 Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change

Given the Action's objectives, which are not likely to produce significant negative impacts on the environment, it is not necessary to carry out a Strategic Environmental Assessment. The action will nevertheless place special attention on the factors linked to climate change induced disasters that could potentially exacerbate gender-based violence and increase vulnerability of women, girls and LGBTI persons.

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 is the principal objective. The intervention's main purpose is to enhance the implementation of existing public policy in Colombia so that women, girls and LGBTI persons are better protected from all forms of gender-based violence, in line with the EU's Gender Action Plan III.

Human Rights

This action's outcomes and activities cover, at different levels, the five working principles of the Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA). It seeks to promote institutional and community response in the prevention, care and protection of women, girls and LGBTI victims of GBV, based on a participatory human rights approach and intersectionality approach to cross multiple factors of discrimination (age, rural, sexual orientation, origin, ethnic groups, specially afro-Colombian and indigenous). The action incorporates a relationship with current legal standards on human rights protection such as the national regulatory framework to guarantee women's human rights (Law 1257/2008, Law 1761/2015, among others), and is aligned with the principles of CEDAW, the Beijing Platform, the Belén do Pará Convention, the Istanbul Principles and the international framework for Aid Effectiveness.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D1. This implies that persons with disabilities who are also victims or are in high risk of facing sexual or gender-based violence will be particularly targeted by the project.

Inequality

As per Inequality Marker, when inequality reduction is a significant objective it is labelled as I-1. This implies that this action addresses Gender Based Violence in contexts of poverty and inequalities to bring community and institutional responses to those living in remote rural areas or those who face intersecting forms of discrimination. Intervention regions and beneficiaries will be selected using socio-economic status as part of the focalisation criteria.

Democracy

Gender equality is an essential condition for democracy. A democratic society is one in which all people can fully enjoy their human rights, regardless of their gender or sexual orientation. Gender-based violence violates the human rights of women, girls and LGBTI people, limits their participation, their opportunities and represent therefore a contradiction with the democratic values.

This action contributes to democracy to the extent that it strengthens institutional and community responses to gender-based violence and promotes a change of those socio-cultural patterns that naturalise or justify violence against women and gender inequality.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

Resolution 1820 (2008), subsequent to Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, defines sexual violence as a weapon of war and a threat to international peace and security. In addition, based on previous conflict analysis exercises, dynamics of conflict and violence in Colombia show that women, girls and LGBTI people have been and remain highly vulnerable to sexual exploitation, control over their bodies and many other forms of gender-based violence. In this scenario, this action is intended to support Colombian institutions and organisations to move from reactive to proactive and effective measures to prevent and respond to acts of gender-based violence, as well as to end impunity as a condition for achieving peace, justice, truth and reconciliation.

This intervention and particularly the implementation of activities will ensure a conflict sensitive and Do-No-Harm approach to reduce or avoid potential risks associated to the work of activists and human rights defenders as well as women, girls or LGBTI persons whose participation in the proposed activities could threaten their life and integrity. An assessment of risks will be carried out hand in hand with women's and community-based organisations.

Disaster Risk Reduction

Women and girls are more vulnerable to gender-based violence in a disasters' prone context. Within the framework of this action, the strengthening of the institutional and community response to gender-based violence in Colombia must contemplate specific protocols in emergency contexts to reduce associated risks. Prevention and cultural transformation to reduce social tolerance to Gender-based violence (GBV) should also serve to contain violence.

Other considerations if relevant

In terms of SDGs and their interlinkages, addressing target 5.2 to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation, the Sankey diagram shows some synergies between selected targets, particularly the reduction of maternity mortality, the reduction of neonatal mortality, adequate and equitable sanitation, the promotion of mental health and well-being and the development of effective, accountable and transparent institutions.

This action includes an explicit strategy with indicators of intersectionality to address the multiple forms of discrimination that converge and accentuate the conditions of vulnerability in the face of episodes of gender-based violence. This implies recognising the differences when dealing with situations of gender violence experienced by indigenous communities, African-Colombian communities, transgender people, persons with disabilities, girls and adolescents, older adults, and people living in precarious socio-economic conditions or in remote rural area.

3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating measures
External Environment	Deteriorating security conditions due to the presence of illegal armed groups	Medium	Medium	Dialogue with the authorities, other actors in the intervention zones and local communities. Monitoring of early warning system – Ombudsman’s Office
External Environment	Health emergency due to COVID 19 or similar pandemics with mobility restrictions.	Medium	High	Permanent analysis on biosecurity conditions and implementation of necessary protocols. Virtual modes of participation would be developed if necessary and possible.
External Environment	Increasing gender gaps in Colombia	Low	Medium	Promotion of high-level advocacy for the fulfilment of international and national commitments on women’s human rights.
People and the Organisation	High staff turnover in public institutions.	Medium	Medium	Incorporate new positions into ongoing processes. Prioritise career civil servants. Set institutional protocols and directives to reduce dependency on civil servants.
Communication and information	Distrust of communities and organisations in public actors and partners	Medium	Medium	Make progress and achievements in the implementation visible; inform communities of the progress made.
Planning, processes and systems	Difficulties with virtual communication	High	Medium	Adapt technological infrastructure and equipment for virtual communication
External Environment	Shifting priorities of national and local governments	Low	High	Ensure that existing good relations with implementing partners and national governments are maintained with newly appointed officials and civil servants
People and organisation	Structural weakness of public and community bodies at decentralised level	Medium	Medium	Support community and institutional strengthening activities through decentralised instruments
People and the Organisation	Possible conflicts of interest, tensions between stakeholders	Low	High	The action design process ensures meaningful and inclusive participation for all participants. This is reflected in the proposed governance structure, which is clear and built from consensus.

Lessons Learnt:

- **This action brings together lessons learnt, coordination, articulation, and political dialogue efforts of EU Member States in the fight for the elimination of GBV in Colombia under a Team Europe approach.** It implies complementary work with the intervention strategies and actions of the Member States in the country, as well as promoting the exchange of good practices and added value of the EU in the eradication of this social phenomenon.
- Five actions have been implemented under Eurosocial+ programme since 2017, aimed at combating GBV and access to rights in the framework of the Peace Agreement (access to land for women affected by armed conflict, financial inclusion of rural women), support to the prosecutor’s office on strengthening investigation of gender

violence and crimes perpetrated by women against their aggressors, attention protocols to complaints of GBV, support to the Ministry of Justice on family police stations and support DANE for the strengthening and articulation of SIVIGE and SINEVIG data systems on gender violence. This action is expected to build on such results and replicate especially at local level successful methodologies, for instance **combining technical experts from Europe and Latin America, integrating women's organisations to provide technical inputs or promoting Country level articulation tables to identify priorities and set action plans together with concerned institutions.**

- **Greater sustainability could be achieved by promoting internal directives** within concerned institutions, following training and formulation of protocols. It helps to the institutionalisation and long-term adoption of protocols.
- As part of our gender equality campaign #IgualdadEs, the EU in Colombia launched the National School for Unlearning Machismo (#ENDEMA, form its Spanish acronym). Although ENDEMA was only a communication campaign, aimed at generating reflection and discussion on discriminatory attitudes, it attracted much of media and decision maker. In addition, the Colombian Government formally adopted ENDEMA to build on its new national strategy against machismo, and transformed it into a real training programme to be delivered on the ground in cooperation with local authorities. **This action will build on the success of this strategy to channel messages to transform gender bias, social imaginaries and stereotypes.**
- In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures of confinement and social distancing, the EU approved a grant to Sisma Mujer to support women victims of domestic violence, training for people working with helplines and the adaptation of institutional protocols. **This action is expected to build on its results and scale-up relevant achievements.**
- One of the EU funded actions aimed at promoting the economic empowerment of rural women showed positive results when **using economic autonomy initiatives to support women victims of domestic violence** and in risk of femicide. The action also strengthened **community-based routes to assist victims of gender-based violence living in remote rural areas.**
- The previous actions to Fight GBV done in Colombia and the lessons learnt from the Latin American country programmes of the Spotlight Initiative have shown that the implementation of a comprehensive approach is essential to ensure an effective and coordinated response to GBV. There is a need to combine institutional interventions with civil society strengthening, community based and prevention interventions to shift the norms that uphold GBV.

3.5 The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this action focuses on a transformative approach enhancing the implementation of existing public policy to fight against GBV by strengthening institutional and community capacities for prevention, care and protection, in all contexts, and particularly in fragile and conflict affected areas.

The strategy relies on a three-pronged approach that integrates first, actions to address existing gaps in policies, legal frameworks, data collection and public servant skills when dealing with gender-based violence; actions to improve institutional and community care and protection routes at local level, paying particular attention to how victims are able to access quality and prompt legal and psychosocial emergency and long-term assistance; and finally actions aimed at promoting the cultural transformation of society and institutions, with particular emphasis on reducing social tolerance of GBV.

The intervention logic is therefore structured in three pillars: (1) institutional reinforcement for the reduction of GBV; (2) promotion of a social and institutional cultural transformation; (3) improvement of institutional and community protection and care services for GBV victims.

If this action manages to assess existing gaps in legal frameworks, train public servants and tackle incompatibility or misknowledge of norms, regulation and procedures, **then** it will be possible to reach greater coordination and reduce administrative, bureaucratic, and procedural obstacles that prevent women, girls and LGBTI persons from accessing justice and assistance, particularly in the rural sector. It will ultimately strengthen human rights and democratic governance.

However, past experience shows that institutional and macro-level changes will not be enough if conditions at local level are not improved. **If** this action trains and brings together local authorities, civil society organisations and institutions concerned by the existing care and protection routes to strengthen counselling and assistance services while reducing unconscious gender bias; develop early detection systems, emergency hotlines and provide emergency Cash Based Assistance or accommodation in protection shelters, **then** women, girls, and LGBTI persons will have better conditions to access justice, economic redress and psychosocial support.

Yet, data confirms that rates of gender-based violence will not decrease in the long-term unless there are multiple communication and education strategies to transform the social and cultural mind-set that reproduces gender inequality and violence. **If** this action promotes communication campaigns and artistic and cultural initiatives, including activities on new masculinities that engage men and boys, as well as a better understanding of gender identities and diverse sexual orientations, **then** gender stereotypes and prejudices will be progressively transformed with positive impact on the reduction of gender-based violence.

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 logframe matrix, a more detailed logframe (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 logframe (e.g. including baselines/targets).
- Progress reports should provide an updated logframe with current values for each indicator.
- The final report should enclose the logframe 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 logframe 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 (2023)	Targets (2026)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	To contribute to the reduction of Gender-Based Violence in Colombia	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the previous 12 months, disaggregated by form of violence and by age (SDG 5.2.1) Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, disaggregated by age and place of occurrence (SDG 5.2.2)	1 TBD 2 TBD	1 TBD 2 TBD	Final report of beneficiaries	<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome	Effectiveness of institutional and civil society mechanisms for prevention, protection and comprehensive care in situations of Gender-Based Violence for women, girls and LGBTI persons have been improved, particularly in situations of fragility and conflict	1 Number of people benefitting from EU-funded interventions to counter sexual and gender-based violence* (GERF 2.37) 1.1 % of women, girls men and boys who acknowledge that gender-based violence is not acceptable 1.2 Proportion of women, girls and LGBTI people, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, that use available, accessible and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence 1.3 Extent to which the law enforcement, security forces, medical or justice institutions recognise and integrate a gender perspective into their responses 1.5. Number of national and sub-national coordination multi-stakeholder coordination	1.1 TBD 1.2 TBD 1.3 TBD 1.4 TBD	1.1 TBD 1.2 TBD 1.3 TBD 1.4 TBD	1.1 Reports and databases from public and partner institutions 1.2 Baseline and end line surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention 1.3 Integrated gender violence information system 1.4 National Observatory on Gender-based violence	The action is implemented in a favourable context that places gender equality and the fight against gender-based violence at the forefront of the political agenda. There is a consensus among different political sectors regarding the need to prevent gender-based violence, punish those responsible, and care for victims and survivors. This facilitates the institutional adoption of regulations and protocols. There are diagnoses and basic information that allows implementing partners to recognise the obstacles that women, girls and the LGBTI population face in accessing justice and care services. The institutional actors are willing to optimise the processes and strengthen their articulation. Public servants recognise the gaps in prevention, protection, care and the administration of justice regarding crimes of gender-based violence and are willing to integrate specific expertise for the analysis and follow-up of cases with a gender perspective

		mechanisms improved with support of the EU-funded intervention				
Output 1	Improved institutional capacity in the implementation of the comprehensive public policy on GBV.	<p>1.1.1 Number of public officials trained by the EU-funded intervention with increased knowledge and/or skills to develop and formulate, or implement, programmes to prevent and respond to GBV, including other groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, disaggregated by sex</p> <p>1.1.2 Number of partner country national statistics office, police, justice sector, healthcare institutions and others trained to collect, analyse and disseminate quality, comparable and disaggregated by sex and disability data on the prevalence and incidences of gender-based violence.</p>	<p>1.1.1 TBD</p> <p>1.1.2 TBD</p> <p>1.1.3 TBD</p> <p>1.1.4 TBD</p> <p>1.1.5 TBD</p>	<p>1.1.1 TBD</p> <p>1.1.2 TBD</p> <p>1.1.3 TBD</p> <p>1.1.4 TBD</p> <p>1.1.5 TBD</p>	<p>1.1.1 Baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention; Texts of laws and regulations; Test of strategies and policy documents</p> <p>1.1.2 Pre- and post-training tests reports</p> <p>1.1.3 Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</p> <p>1.1.4 Assessment of existing coordination mechanisms.</p> <p>1.1.5 Reports provided by the Colombian Women's Observatory</p>	<p>The public servants who participate in the care routes for gender violence are willing to adjust the existing mechanisms and promote alternatives to ensure timely, dignified, confidential and effective care for victims and survivors of gender violence.</p> <p>There is political will at the management level of the institutions involved to set the fight against gender-based violence as a priority, convene public servants and adopt internal directives that ensure the sustainable integration of the measures identified.</p> <p>The coordination mechanism for the response to gender-based violence welcomes the strengthening measures and supports the role of the technical secretariat</p>
Output 2	Improved prevention and awareness-raising strategies for promotion of social and institutional changes in preventing and eradicating GBV and addressing gender inequalities.	<p>1.2.1 Number of young women and girls, young men and boys including those with disabilities who participate in in and out of school or university programmes that promote gender equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, and zero tolerance towards GBV with support of the EU-funded intervention</p> <p>1.2.2 Number of people, reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, disaggregated by sex.</p> <p>1.2.3 Number of men and boys who regularly attend gender</p>	<p>1.2.1 TBD</p> <p>1.2.2 TBD</p> <p>1.2.3 TBD</p> <p>1.2.4 TBD</p> <p>1.2.5 TBD</p> <p>1.2.6 TBD</p>	<p>1.2.1 TBD</p> <p>1.2.2 TBD</p> <p>1.2.3 TBD</p> <p>1.2.4 TBD</p> <p>1.2.5 TBD</p> <p>1.2.6 TBD</p>	<p>1.2.1 Records of information about involvement / attendance in programmes</p> <p>1.2.2 Records of information about involvement in outlining/deploying prevention campaigns</p> <p>1.2.3 Records of information about involvement / attendance in programmes</p>	<p>Agreements are reached with the Ministries and local secretariats of Education, Culture and Equality to integrate pedagogical modules and cultural and artistic initiatives aimed at transforming norms, attitudes and behaviours that reproduce gender violence.</p> <p>The campaign manages to be disseminated through different audiovisual and written communication channels, including social networks and community radios.</p> <p>The campaign is successfully disseminated through different audiovisual and written communication channels, including social media and community radios. Concrete audiences are reached, notably social groups</p>

		<p>transformative programmes addressing violent masculinities and men's violence towards women, girls and LGBTI people, which are developed in community centres, schools and other relevant spaces.</p> <p>1.2.4 Number of media and private sector stakeholders trained by the EU-funded intervention with increased knowledge and/or skills on ethical and gender- disability sensitive reporting / marketing, disaggregated by sex</p> <p>1.2.6 Number of public officials, including members of the police and security forces trained by the EU-funded intervention with increased knowledge and/or skills on violent masculinities, institutional and men's violence towards women, girls and LGBTI people, disaggregated by sex</p>			<p>1.2.4 Pre- and post-training tests reports</p> <p>1.2.5 Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention</p> <p>1.2.6 Pre- and post-training tests reports</p>	<p>with higher prevalence of gender-based violence.</p> <p>The action reaches a significant group of media and private sector companies willing to adopt gender equality criteria in the dissemination of news and advertising campaigns.</p> <p>It is possible to identify perpetrators responsible for gender-based violence willing to join prevention programs in coordination with justice administration actors and in the frame of the restorative justice initiatives promoted by national and local authorities.</p> <p>Police and security forces recognise the need to raise awareness and to promote institutional changes in preventing GBV</p>
Output 3	<p>Strengthened access to essential protection and care services for women, girls and LGBTI victims of GBV with an intersectional approach (institutional and civil society).</p>	<p>1.3.1 Number of women, girls and LGBTI survivors of violence including those with disabilities trained by the EU-funded intervention with increased knowledge and/or skills on access to essential services, disaggregated by sex</p> <p>1.3.2 Extent to which EU-funded intervention contributed to development of the municipality GBV dedicated management information system which can measure number of women/girl/LGBTI victims/survivors of violence that have received quality, essential multi-sectoral services.</p>	<p>1.3.1 TBD</p> <p>1.3.2 TBD</p> <p>1.3.3 TBD</p> <p>1.3.4 TBD</p> <p>1.3.5 TBD</p> <p>1.3.6 TBD</p>	<p>1.3.1 TBD</p> <p>1.3.2 TBD</p> <p>1.3.3 TBD</p> <p>1.3.4 TBD</p> <p>1.3.5 TBD</p> <p>1.3.6 TBD</p>	<p>1.3.1 Pre-and post-training tests reports</p> <p>1.3.2 Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention</p> <p>1.3.3 Pre-and post-training tests reports</p> <p>1.3.4 Pre-and post-training tests reports</p> <p>1.3.5 Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</p> <p>1.3.6 Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention</p>	<p>The action manages to diversify existing information channels so that more women, girls and LGBTI people learn about and access available assistance services in cases of gender-based violence.</p> <p>The action manages to convene the political will of local mayors and their government teams to allocate human and financial resources to the setting up of performance based information systems for the follow-up and monitoring of services.</p> <p>The public servants of the entities that play a role in the assistance routes for victims of gender-based violence actively participate in the training and qualification initiatives offered in the frame of this actions.</p> <p>Community and civil society organisations are involved in the design and monitoring of</p>

		<p>1.3.3 Number of public officials (permanent employees or private contractors) providing services to women, girls and LGBTI survivors of violence trained by the EU-funded intervention with increased knowledge and/or skills in rendering quality and coordinated services, disaggregated by sex</p> <p>1.3.4 Extent to which the EU-funded intervention provide all relevant state actors -such as police, justice sector, social services and health care actors-with tools and training to better coordinate actions to assess risks, set early warnings and assist victims of GBV.</p> <p>1.3.5 Number of community routes established to prevent and respond to GBV (particularly for women, girls and LGBTI people living in remote rural areas) with support of the EU-funded intervention</p> <p>1.3.6 Proportion of women’s rights and LGBTI organisations, report having greater capacities and agency to work on ending gender-based violence.</p>				<p>community routes for prevention, protection and assistance to victims, with the ability to bring the response closer to those who live in remote rural areas.</p> <p>Women’s and LGBTI community organisations actively participate and engage in capacity building processes.</p>
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4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with Colombia

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 54 months from the 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 measures

4.3.1 Indirect Management with an entrusted entity

This action may be implemented in indirect management with The Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation – AECID. A part of the action may be implemented by Expertise France-Groupe AFD.

These entities have been chosen based on their track record in terms of supporting the women's equality agenda in Colombia, including in cooperation with the EU, and other Member States in a Team Europe logic. Both AECID and AFD – Expertise France have shown operational capacity, transparency, willingness to integrate and work with civil society organisations and absence of conflict of interest. Finally, AECID has expressed its interest to scale up the global amount of the Action with additional 1.7 M Eur. A different contribution has been announced by AFD – Expertise France through the Support Fund for Feminist Organisations (Fond de Soutien aux Organisations Feministes).

The Spanish cooperation in particular has SDG 5 on Gender Equality as one of the main axes of its partnership framework and strategic programming with Colombia and this has been the case for its last three partnership frameworks. This trajectory represents experience and knowledge regarding the main challenges, actors and opportunities in this sector. AECID currently supports 15 actions, and at least half of them are focused on strengthening institutional capacities to address GBV in Colombia.

The implementation by AECID and Expertise France entails the full operation of this action bringing European added value and ensuring that the objectives of the Gender Action Plan set in the Country Level Implementation Plan are met.

If negotiations with the above-mentioned entity(ies) fail, part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with UN Women. The implementation by this alternative entity would be justified because of the following criteria: UN Women is the leading agency within the UN System on the promotion of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. UN Women has the technical skills and experience necessary to implement the components envisaged in this action. In addition, UN Women has the operational capacity as well as optimal dialogue with public authorities and civil society organisations.

Potential work with UN Women would build on the joint EU-UN experience achieved under the Spotlight Initiative to combat Gender-Based violence and femicide in particular.

4.3.2 Changes from indirect to direct management mode (and vice versa) due to exceptional circumstances (one alternative second option)

If negotiations with the envisaged entities fail and no other entity under the same modality can be identified, the financing modality will switch to a direct management grant using a call for proposals procedure. The implementing partner will be chosen using the same criteria as described under 4.3.1.

4.4 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of services in the markets of the countries or territories concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where application of the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult (Article 28(10) NDICI-Global Europe Regulation).

4.5 Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	AECID contribution (amount in EUR)	Expertise France-Groupe AFD contribution (amount in EUR)
Implementation modalities – cf. section 4.3			
Indirect management with an entrusted entity(ies) cf. section 4.3.1	3,800,000	1,700,000	TBD
Totals	3,800,000	1,700,000	TBD

4.6 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

The implementing entity(ies) will be responsible for day to day operations of the action. Considering the wide array of support to this matter from different actors from the public, civil society, private sectors and other donors, strong coordination will be a key trait of this action. A steering committee, including representatives of the implementing entity(ies), governmental institutions, civil society organisations and the EU delegation shall convene once every six months to receive an update of the implementation of the activities and decide on actions of strategic nature if necessary. Member States and like-minded donors who support actions to eliminate gender-based violence will also form part of the steering committee and other interest partners may be invited to take part as observers. Additionally, when convened, the technical committee of TEI peace will be informed about the progress of the action to ensure proper coordination with Member States and like-minded donors.

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

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 partners' 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 account 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 logframe 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).

Likewise, all monitoring and reporting shall assess how the action is considering the principle of gender equality, human rights-based approach, and rights of persons with disabilities including inclusion and diversity. Indicators shall be disaggregated.

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring:

For results on impact and outcome levels, a combined set of reports and national surveys of the institutions that make up the Comprehensive Care Route for Victims of Gender Violence, as well as the entities that make up the coordinating mechanism. Baselines will be nourished by the results presented in the latest official report and secondary information obtained from UN agencies and inputs provided by civil society organisations.

5.2 Evaluation

Having regard to the importance of the action, a mid-term and final evaluations may be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants.

The mid-term evaluation will be carried out for problem solving and learning purposes, in particular with respect to the project's ability to strengthen laws, policies and protocols to address gender-based violence, extent to which awareness campaigns are reaching expected audiences and level of results in providing victims and survivors of gender-based violence with information and quality access to essential services and assistance.

A final or ex post evaluation may be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that long-term change requires to build on the results and lessons learnt of this action. In addition, cultural transformation of attitudes, beliefs and behaviours resulting from the implementation of campaigns, education and cultural initiatives as described in output 2, should be measured overtime to assess its potential for long-term change.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 30 days in advance of the dates envisaged 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 may be shared with the partners and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, apply the necessary adjustments.

In addition, all the evaluations shall assess to what extent the action is taking into account the human rights-based approach as well as how it contributes to gender equality and women's empowerment and disability inclusion. Expertise on human rights, disability and gender equality will be ensured in the evaluation teams.

The financing of the evaluation may be covered by another measure constituting a Financing Decision.

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.

In line with the 2022 "Communicating and Raising EU Visibility: Guidance for External Actions", 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, duty-bearers, 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

A Primary Intervention (project/programme) is a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Identifying the level of the primary intervention will allow for:

Articulating Actions or Contracts according to an expected chain of results and therefore allowing them to ensure efficient monitoring and reporting of performance;

Differentiating these Actions or Contracts from those that do not produce direct reportable development results, defined as support entities (i.e. audits, evaluations);

Having a complete and exhaustive mapping of all results-bearing Actions and Contracts.

Primary Interventions are identified during the design of each action by the responsible service (Delegation or Headquarters operational Unit).

The level of the Primary Intervention chosen can be modified (directly in OPSYS) and the modification does not constitute an amendment of the action document.

The present Action identifies as;

Action level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action