

	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