

	digital services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Connectivity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	digital connectivity	YES	NO	
	energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	education and research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>BUDGET INFORMATION</b>				
<b>12. Amounts concerned</b>	Budget line (article, item): BGUE-B2023-14.020140-C1-INTPA  Total estimated cost: <b>EUR 2 million.</b>  France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Sweden all participate in the TEI Peace Colombia and also provide support to the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP). Active agreements under implementation supporting the JEP directly or indirectly amount to approximately EUR 11 million.			
<b>MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION</b>				
<b>13. Type of financing</b>	<b>Indirect management</b> with the entity(ies) to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.3.1			

## 1.2 Summary of the Action

The peace agreement signed in 2016 between the Colombian government and the FARC guerrilla (“Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia”) put an end to more than 50 years of armed conflict in the country. It also recognised the role of the EU and formally associated the EU and its Member States to the implementation process of the agreement. The Team Europe Initiative on Peace is based on four pillars of which one relates to victims and survivors of the armed conflict and directly aligned with the “Comprehensive System for Truth, Justice, Reparations and Non-Recurrence” (in short, the transitional justice system), which was created following the signature of the peace agreement.

One of the entities of the transitional justice system, which will be supported through this Action, is the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (the JEP for its acronym in Spanish), which investigates and develops sentences for serious human rights violations. The transitional justice system is unique, since its end is primarily restorative and it seeks to bring justice through victim reparation and reconciliation. A well-functioning JEP is arguably the foremost guarantor for a sustainable peace built on reconciliation.

However, the peace agreement was questioned by many and the transitional justice system has been under attack from political opponents since its foundation and has not received adequate funding. Thus, progress has been slow. Moreover, passing of the first sentences will likely lead to criticism since knowledge of the restorative sanctions system is limited and more traditional punishments are likely to be expected. The JEP might lose credibility if it fails to communicate and defend the verdicts being passed. The JEP recognises that the current year (2023) will