

Rights, Community, Action!

**GUIDE to Setting up Effective
Communities of Practice on Sexual
and Reproductive Health & Rights**



**Share-Net
International**

The Knowledge Platform on
Sexual and Reproductive Health & Rights



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I. Understanding Communities of Practice

The Concept of CoPs

A Community of Practice (CoP) refers to a group of individuals who **share a common interest and goal**, and come together - either virtually or physically - to exchange stories, share experiences, solve challenges, explore opportunities, and reflect on best practices.

The concept, first coined in the 1990s, highlights the inherently **social nature of learning and knowledge creation**, particularly within and across organisations.

Rather than viewing participation in a CoP as an additional task, members are encouraged to **integrate the community into their daily workflows**, thus enhancing the effectiveness and impact of their work.



CoPs **foster mutual benefits**, providing a space for collective learning, professional growth, and collaborative problem-solving. They help create a shared ground where members can **build trust, avoid duplication of efforts, and complement each other's work**.

Main Aim and Objectives

The primary aim of establishing a CoP within the hosting organisation is to **facilitate the contribution, discussion, sharing, utilisation, and access** to knowledge and evidence that are most relevant to members' specific areas of work regarding SRHR, thereby improving SRHR policies and practices.

Specific objectives of CoPs can include:

-  Identifying, discussing, and **learning from members' areas of interest, emerging trends, and knowledge gaps.**
-  Co-producing and **generating new knowledge** on SRHR topics.
-  Sharing, reviewing, and widely **disseminating** knowledge products.
-  Engaging in **knowledge translation** to ensure research findings and evidence are used by practitioners and policymakers.
-  Creating **opportunities for collaboration** within the CoP and beyond, including partnerships with international actors.
-  Participating, where possible, in **fundraising activities** to ensure the sustainability and growth of the CoPs.



Maximising Impact through Knowledge Management

Knowledge management is critical for ensuring that researchers, policymakers, and programme implementers have **timely access to evidence**-based information on SRHR. It enables the generation, sharing, translation, and promotion of knowledge, thereby creating a **continuous cycle of learning and application** that strengthens policies and practices. Within the hosting organisation, CoPs are a key mechanism for making knowledge management practical, participatory, and impactful.

Through CoPs, knowledge is not only shared but also actively generated, translated, and applied. Members engage in collective learning by identifying knowledge **needs based on real-world challenges**, exchanging experiences and best practices, co-creating knowledge products suited to local, regional, or international contexts, and **promoting the uptake of evidence** into programs and policy recommendations.

By embedding knowledge management into the structure of CoPs, the hosting organisation ensures that **knowledge flows dynamically** among members, strengthens capacities, encourages innovation, and contributes directly to improved SRHR outcomes.



Regional and International CoPs

Communities of Practice within the hosting organisation typically operate at the national level, ensuring they are **deeply rooted in the country context** and responsive to local SRHR needs.

However, CoPs are not limited to national boundaries; they **can expand to regional or international levels** when there are shared SRHR challenges, interests, and priorities that make **cross-country collaboration** beneficial.

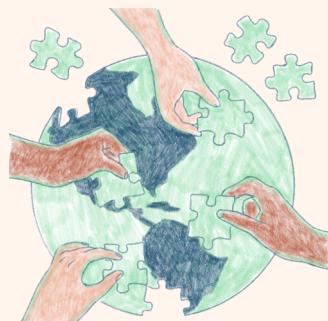
Whether national, regional, or international, all CoPs maintain the hosting organisation's **principles of member-driven focus**, collaboration, and evidence-informed knowledge management.

TIP!

When forming Regional or International CoPs, it is essential to take into account:

- ! The specific country contexts of participating members.
- ! The common SRHR issues that create a foundation for joint learning and action.
- ! The legal, social, and political environments that may influence how knowledge is shared and applied.

Cross-country CoPs offer a valuable platform to learn from diverse experiences, foster innovation, and amplify advocacy efforts across different settings.



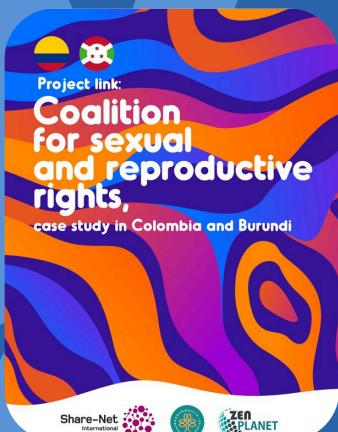


Youth & Adolescents SRHR International Community of Practice

The International Community of Practice (iCoP) on Youth and Adolescents SRHR is a group involving members from across different Share-Net country hubs that have a primary focus on youth and adolescent issues. This iCoP comprises youth-led and - focused organisations, researchers, and universities.

The iCoP has hosted a capacity building workshop for young student researchers to equip them with essential skills and knowledge to conduct effective research and develop high-quality project proposals for SRHR research. During this workshop, participants were able to develop their own research projects on various thematics on SRHR.

A case study in Burundi and Columbia was developed by Zen Planet Magazine (Share-Net Burundi member) in collaboration with Baranquilla 20+ (Share-Net Colombia member). This case study aimed to promote the use of access to information to collectively address challenges in the implementation of sexuality education laws and policies at a local level, including the needs and aspirations of young people and the community. The case study can be found [here](#).



III. Setting up a Community of Practice in 10 Steps

1. IDENTIFY STAKEHOLDERS

It is crucial to determine who will be involved in the CoP including potential members, leaders, stakeholders, decision-makers.

A **stakeholder mapping** of organisations and individuals and contribute to the success of the CoP is therefore important.

Consider the **diversity of expertise** to enrich discussions.

See pg.12 for
more
examples!

2. CALL FOR MEMBERS

Once the stakeholders are identified, launch either an **open call or engage in direct outreach**. Choose mode(s) of communication most effective in reaching specific audiences; for example, directly call or email key stakeholders to explain clearly the advantages of being a member and the expectations in terms of participation.

3. PLAN INAUGURAL MEETING

After inviting potential members, it is time to organise the first CoP meeting to **discuss the objectives, values, and rules** of the CoP and **outline the expectations**. You can create an agenda that includes icebreakers, discussions on interests and brainstorming sessions in order to encourage participation. It is essential to **hold the meeting in a safe, accessible and inclusive space** where people can express freely their opinions without facing consequences of these latter.

4. CREATE A MEMBERSHIP CHARTER

Develop a charter that outlines the CoPs purpose, values, structure, and operating procedures - collectively agreed upon by members.

5. DEFINE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Once the charter is established, it is time to identify members who will hold **leadership roles** in the CoP. These are (at least) 2 or 3 members from different organisations that will **monitor CoP activities and progress** as well as maintain member motivation and engagement.

See pg.16 for a detailed explanation!

6. DEFINE PURPOSE AND GOALS

Now that the stakeholders are on board, it is key to clearly define the **objectives of the CoP** and the **focus area or specific theme** that will be addressed.

It may be useful to proceed by **gathering member inputs through a needs assessment**. This can aid in gauging their interests, assess knowledge gaps in existing policy and research, or narrow down on related themes relevant to meet the objectives of the CoP.

7. DEVELOP AN ACTION PLAN

Once the objectives are defined and the knowledge gaps identified, it is time to establish an action plan i.e. the **approach and structure implemented to achieve the CoPs objectives**.



8. FACILITATE KNOWLEDGE SHARING

Establish **best practices for sharing knowledge** including documentation, resource sharing, and collaborative projects.

Encourage members to share their experiences and expertise through **cross-learning activities**.

9. RESOURCE MOBILISATION

Assess the action plan to determine what resources are needed for effective implementation. Create a **prioritised list of requirements** keeping in mind key goals and timelines. Start by assessing if **resources are already available within the CoP** through its members or **whether you need initiate mobilisation efforts**. Resource mobilisation can be done through forming partnerships with stakeholders, applying for grants, seeking seed project funding, etc.

See pg.21
for more
information!

10. GET TO WORK!

Now that you have set up a CoP with defined objectives and member roles, it is time to get into action! Plan strategically and pragmatically: it is key to **foster active engagement** from members and find **practical ways to regularly work** together. Use channels of **communication that encourages group dialogue** like group chats or online community forums, and encourage participation through interactive activities, hybrid meetings, learning outings, etc.

TIME FOR
ACTION



III. Who to Involve and Why

As the CoP builds its membership, it is important to **thoughtfully involve stakeholders** i.e. all population groups and communities that are **impacted by and/or can influence** the chosen focus area.

Make sure to have a diverse group of members to make the CoP more equitable and inclusive, leaving no one behind. This serves well in enhancing collaboration and knowledge sharing. Diversity of perspectives plays a crucial role in **enabling better representation and promoting creativity**, thus increasing opportunities for learning.

Different stakeholders to consider

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

Involving government representatives in a CoP can become a **crucial channel for affecting change** and creating measurable impact.

In most countries, the government holds **primary responsibility over public health** and is often at the **forefront of SRHR interventions**. Involving these kinds of powerful decision-makers also ensures CoP discussions are aligned with the government priorities and national health strategies, and can help influence policy development.

However, it is also important to note that the involvement of the government in SRHR initiatives can **present challenges that may adversely affect CoP efforts**. This should especially be taken into consideration when **working on sensitive topics that are restricted by the law** of the country.

RESEARCHERS AND YOUNG ACADEMICS

Researchers are a **crucial foundation to evidence-based** discussions and advocacy, and aid in bridging the gap between theory and practice. Academics are also at the **forefront of new data and discoveries**, with young researchers in particular bringing with them innovative ideas and approaches that can reinvigorate the topic.

YOUNG PEOPLE

Meaningfully engaging youth is critical in having **a finger on the pulse of any issue**. Involving young people ensures the CoP addresses issues from a perspective that is relevant to their lives, while also considering their aspirations, encouraging innovative knowledge sharing, and promoting intergenerational dialogue.



MARGINALISED COMMUNITIES

To ensure a **well-rounded and truly representative CoP**, marginalised groups must be actively involved as they are **essential agents of change** whose perspective and **experience is often ignored or missing** from key dialogue space. These communities include persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV/AIDS, internally displaced people, gender diverse individuals etc.



Share-Net Burundi's Community of Practice on Family Planning

This CoP arose from the regrouping of various stakeholders working on SRHR around the **priority of family planning**, such as the Ministry of Health through the National Program on Reproductive Health, United Nations Agency such as UNFPA and WHO, and other local organisations.

The Family Planning CoP has organised different activities, one of which was a **round table with stakeholders** in SRHR under the theme "Strengthening resilience capacities through accessible services of SRHR in a climate change environment".

This was an opportunity to take a look at the current state of **SRHR needs in the event of natural disasters** in Burundi and identify **gaps in the current interventions** done by the various organisations.

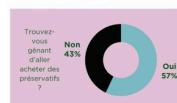
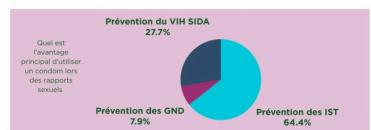
Share-Net Burundi established its Communities of Practice to promote the use of knowledge to develop better policies and practices. Their CoPs addressed various themes such as menstrual health, youth and adolescents SRHR, HIV, media, diversity and inclusion, and family planning.

Analysis of knowledge and perceptions on condom use in Burundi

SONDAGE SUR L'UTILISATION DES PRÉSERVATIFS

Quelques résultats d'un sondage réalisé sur X (ex-Twitter) entre les membres de la communauté de pratique sur le planning familial de Share-Net Burundi

Share-Net Burundi



IV. Operations and Governance

Main Activities of a CoP

We encourage CoPs to tailor goals and activities around their specific mandate. In our experience, typical activities fall into the following categories:

- **Knowledge Sharing and Learning**
 - Peer-learning sessions and thematic discussions
 - Invitation of external speakers
 - Exchange with other CoPs (national and international)
- **Information Generation**
 - Collaborative research projects
 - Small-scale studies and literature reviews
 - Development of policy recommendations
- **Knowledge Dissemination**
 - Creation and sharing of newsletters, manuals, videos, reports, podcasts, articles, and infographics
 - Thematic roundtables, workshops, and online forums
 - Contributions to bi-annual co-creation conferences
- **Advocacy and Policy Influence**
 - Development of policy briefs, advocacy materials, and fact sheets
 - Generation of recommendations to institutions for policy or practice improvement

- **Collaboration and Networking**
 - Matchmaking and network-building events
 - Collaboration with international partners for co-research, funding, or capacity building
- **Capacity Strengthening**
 - Mentoring and skills development for members, especially young people
 - Support for facilitation, leadership, and knowledge translation

Role and Responsibilities within a CoP

Every CoP needs **a governance structure** i.e. roles that supports its operations, leadership, and collaborative engagement. It should also be noted that having a governance structure does not necessarily have to uphold a hierarchy within the CoP; **a membership charter or Terms of Reference** are essential for sharing responsibilities and accountability as it clearly outlines roles and duties.

Roles can - and should - be **adapted according to the needs and nature** of the CoP, but typically fall under the following positions:



CHAIR OR LEAD

- Elected collectively by CoP members for time-bound period, typically a 1-year term
- Provides leadership, moderation, and ensures adherence to CoP goals and values
- Coordinates work plans and oversees progress
- Leads monitoring, evaluation, and fundraising efforts

FACILITATOR

- Appointed by the host organisation
- Schedules and organises meetings
- Supports knowledge translation and mediation among members
- Encourages engagement and evaluates member participation
- Acts as a bridge between the CoP and the host organisation

RAPPORTEUR/MINUTE-TAKER

- Rotational role amongst members
- Documents meeting minutes, action points, key decisions
- Helps track progress and maintain collective memory of discussions



MEMBERS/PARTICIPANTS

- Voluntarily engage based on interest and expertise
- Actively contribute to activities, share knowledge, and co-create outputs.
- Participate in decision-making and uphold CoP values

STEERING MEMBERS (optional)

- Typically two or more individuals from different organisations
- Oversee progress, resolve conflicts, and guide the community strategically
- Have decision-making authority on behalf of the CoP

HOST ORGANISATION/SECRETARIAT

- Supports the CoP with coaching, coordination, and administrative functions
- Ensures alignment with monitoring and evaluation standards
- Facilitates knowledge sharing with other CoPs

Inclusivity and Safe Spaces

Creating safe spaces and ensuring inclusivity are foundational to the success of any CoP. These principles not only foster trust and open dialogue but also ensure that diverse voices, experiences, and perspectives are heard and valued. When members feel respected and included, they are more likely to engage meaningfully, share insights freely, and collaborate effectively toward common goals.

1. ESTABLISH AND UPHOLD GROUND RULES

- **Confidentiality:** What is shared in the space stays in the space, unless explicit consent is given to do otherwise.
- **Respect for all voices:** Stimulate equal participation and discourage domination of conversation.
- **Non-judgmental environment:** Create space for learning from mistakes and different perspectives without fear of criticism.
- **Clear and inclusive language:** Avoid jargon or language that may exclude or alienate members.

2. FOSTER A CULTURE OF MUTUAL RESPECT

- **Promote empathy, curiosity, and openness** to differing opinions and lived experiences.

- Actively **address and mediate conflict** with transparency and fairness.
- Ensure that **all members are heard and valued**, regardless of hierarchy, background, or experience.



3. EMBRACE DIVERSITY AND INTERSECTIONALITY

- Recognise and **celebrate the different social identities** (e.g., gender, age, ethnicity, disability, etc.) that members bring.
- Integrate an **intersectional lens** when discussing topics, designing activities, and making decisions.

4. ENCOURAGE VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION

- Participation should be meaningful and always voluntary, allowing members to **engage at their own pace**.
- Respect members' **right to withdraw** from any activity or discussion without penalty.

5. BUILD SUPPORTIVE STRUCTURES

- Assign roles like facilitators and **rapporteurs with awareness of equity and representation**.
- Provide opportunities for **mentorship and capacity building**, especially for young or underrepresented members.
- Ensure that **conflict resolution mechanisms** are in place and clearly communicated.

6. DESIGN INCLUSIVE ACTIVITIES

- Offer **various formats for engagement** (online, in-person, asynchronous) to accommodate different needs and time zones.
- Ensure **materials are accessible** (e.g., screen-reader friendly, translated, adapted for different literacy levels, etc.)
- Rotate facilitation and speaking opportunities to **decentralise leadership** and include a variety of voices.
- Normalise “**listening-only**” participation as valid, and anonymous contributions.
- Offer breaks and **flexible timing**.



7. CREATE SAFE FEEDBACK CHANNELS

- Offer **anonymous channels** for grievance redressal for members to share concerns or suggestions.
- Regularly **review and update the CoP's practices** based on member feedback.



V. Sustaining a Community of Practice

Budgeting and Fundraising

Whether you're working with no budget at all, have access to dedicated funding, or are exploring fundraising opportunities, a Community of Practice can thrive with the right planning. The key is to clearly define your goals and estimate your resource needs before implementation begins.

In this section, we share how different Share-Net hubs manage budgeting and fundraising for their CoPs that can guide your approach, no matter your starting point.

Share-Net Jordan: Budget or no budget, that is the question!

In Jordan, the financial management is guided by the nature and scope of each CoP. There are **two primary models of financing**.

The first is the **zero-budget CoP**, typically youth-led and composed of volunteer members who contribute their time, knowledge, and skills without financial compensation. These CoPs operate through in-kind contributions and self-motivated engagement, making them a cost-effective model for fostering dialogue and grassroots knowledge exchange.

The second model includes **funded CoPs**, where a dedicated budget is allocated to cover facilitation, as well as the development and implementation of dissemination strategies.

Share-Net Colombia: Those who budget together, win together!

At the beginning of the year, the Share-Net Colombia allocates a **fixed amount for overall activities of all CoPs** it is the host organisation of. These funds can be be flexibly and equitably accommodated depending on the activities of each CoP.

The budgeting process for each CoP is dependent on the proposals of its members. Typically, the process starts with the development of **co-creation strategies to review the interests and priorities** of the participants and working groups are defined. The **participants design proposals** that are presented in the plenary sessions of the CoPs and **a budget for the activity is designed together**. If the budget allocated by the hub for the development of the activity is not sufficient, a **review of external funding opportunities** is initiated by checking first with the CoP member organisations in the CoP, and further through public calls for proposals or strategic allies.

In some cases, organisations that are not initially involved in the conceptualisation stage may be **motivated to fund it later** upon seeing a designed proposal. And if there are external groups working on a similar project, they are invited to combine efforts.



Members are encouraged to design **concrete, innovative written proposals**, with which to more easily initiate fundraising efforts.

Share-Net Burundi: Invest in us so we can support you!

They approach **stakeholders who are already collaborating with or supporting the CoP**. By presenting past achievements, they build interest to support a CoP with a proved track record.

These CoPs generally comprise senior experts, researchers, and policymakers, and are often established to address specific SRH&RR issues at a national or governmental level. This encourages investment into the CoP as they **work towards aligned goals**.

Other Country Hubs

Share-Net Ethiopia includes the budget for CoP activities in other proposals and integrates CoPs into other funded projects.

Share-Net Netherlands has a small budget earmarked for CoP activities, subject to approval of funding request by its secretariat. For larger projects, a proposal has to be drafted and depending on the scope it could also be co-financed with other Share-Net hubs

TIP! *Keep it realistic to the resources and capacities available. A lot can be achieved with even a little to start!*

Monitoring and Evaluation

While formal monitoring and evaluation of the platform's activities are still evolving, Share-Net has adopted a learning-centered follow-up process embedded in its annual reports.

This approach gathers feedback, tracks participation, and identifies areas for improvement through a combination of surveys, interviews, and success stories. This process unfolds for two particular uptake indicators:

Indicator 1: Success Stories of Knowledge Use by Members

This indicator documents **how CoP members apply SRHR knowledge gained through activities** or products in their personal or organisational work. It uses short, narrative success stories based on interviews with a representative sample of members. This aims to explore how members apply knowledge and identify enabling conditions or success factors.

Process of drafting a success story:

- Each hub selects 6–8 members (policymakers, researchers, practitioners) who **participated in at least one activity** in the past year.
- **Semi-structured interviews** are conducted using guiding questions focused on learning, application, and outcomes.
- Stories are drafted **highlighting the learning process**, application of knowledge, and context of the activity (max. 0.5 pages).
- Direct **quotes and references** to specific engagements are included.
- **Stories are validated with participants** before inclusion in reports.



Indicator 2: Functioning of the CoPs

This indicator assesses the effectiveness and member experience of Share-Net's CoPs, using an **annual survey** and a small set of **in-depth interviews**.

This indicator aims to understand **what supports meaningful CoP engagement** and how facilitation can be improved. The survey is sent to all Share-Net members and gathers feedback on:

- Diversity of perspectives and inclusivity
- Group cohesion and collaboration
- Learning outcomes (skills, knowledge, attitudes)
- Relevance and timeliness of topics
- Knowledge use in personal/professional contexts
- Perceived importance and value of the CoP
- Satisfaction with funding and facilitation

Interviews are conducted with one member each representing different a CoP, who explore **deeper reflections on what works, what could be improved**, and ideas for enhancing collaboration. These insights are particularly aimed at identifying best practices and informing adjustments to CoP methodologies, communication, and participation strategies.



NOTE: Although neither indicator is intended to track long-term impact, both provide meaningful, member-informed insights that help ensure knowledge sharing efforts remain relevant, responsive, and grounded in real-world application.

VI. Shutting Down a Community of Practice

When and how to close a CoP

Communities of practice may be closed when they **no longer serve their purpose**, i.e. have already achieved their goals, or have departed from their agreed objectives.

How do you know when it's time for the CoP to be shut down?

- The original purpose has expired or become redundant
- Members can no longer articulate the value of the CoP
- No knowledge or practice is being shared anymore
- Enthusiasm is strained and participation is sustained only by enforcement

TIP! Assess the shelf life of your CoP



Ad hoc CoPs
have a specific goal
and close once
objectives are met



Long-term CoPs
have continuous
learning and
exchange goals



Dormant CoPs
go into hibernation
when there are no
active engagements

In order to shut down a CoP, a systematic procedure must be initiated:

- **Assess the reason of closing:** for example, lack of engagement, resource constraints, completion of goals, security risks, etc.
- **Collective decision-making:** members should be given the chance to engage in discussions on closure and the possibility/feasibility of continuing. Final decision should be made in consultation with all members.
- **Transparent communication:** Put out official communications to inform all members and partners about the decisions. Explain the reasons.
- **Collect feedback:** Solicit feedback from members on their experiences as this can contribute to valuable insights for future initiatives.
- **Consolidate knowledge:** Make sure all documentation and knowledge is collected and stored in a secure and accessible server, unless CoP agrees on deleting all data
- **Hold a closing event:** A final event or meeting can be organised to formally close the CoP. This can also provide an opportunity to reflect on the process and outcomes, what worked well, what could be improved for future CoPs, and so on.

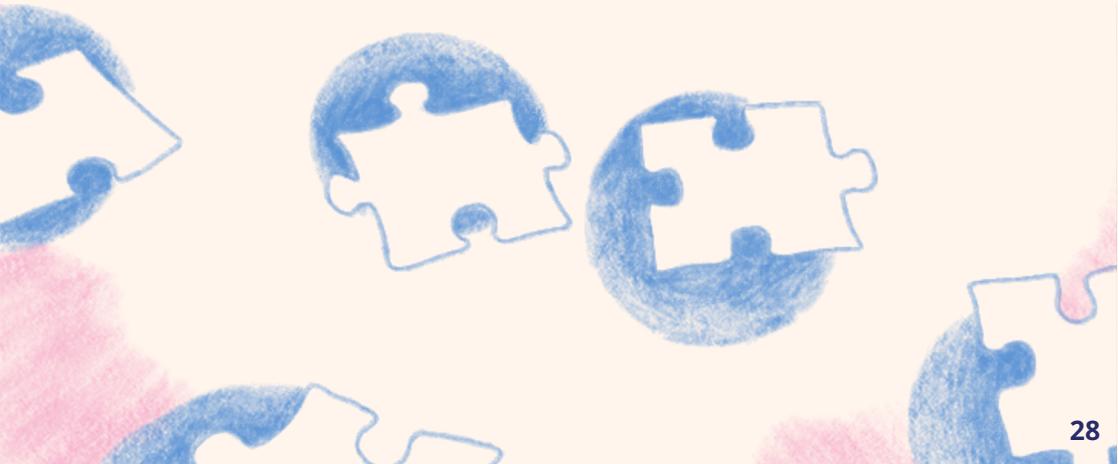


Shutdown vs Dormancy

When a CoP does not formally close but remains **a space that can be reactivated**. Going dormant can be a smart move when conditions are not right for active engagement but you want to **preserve relationships and knowledge**, and retain potential for future engagement and collaboration.

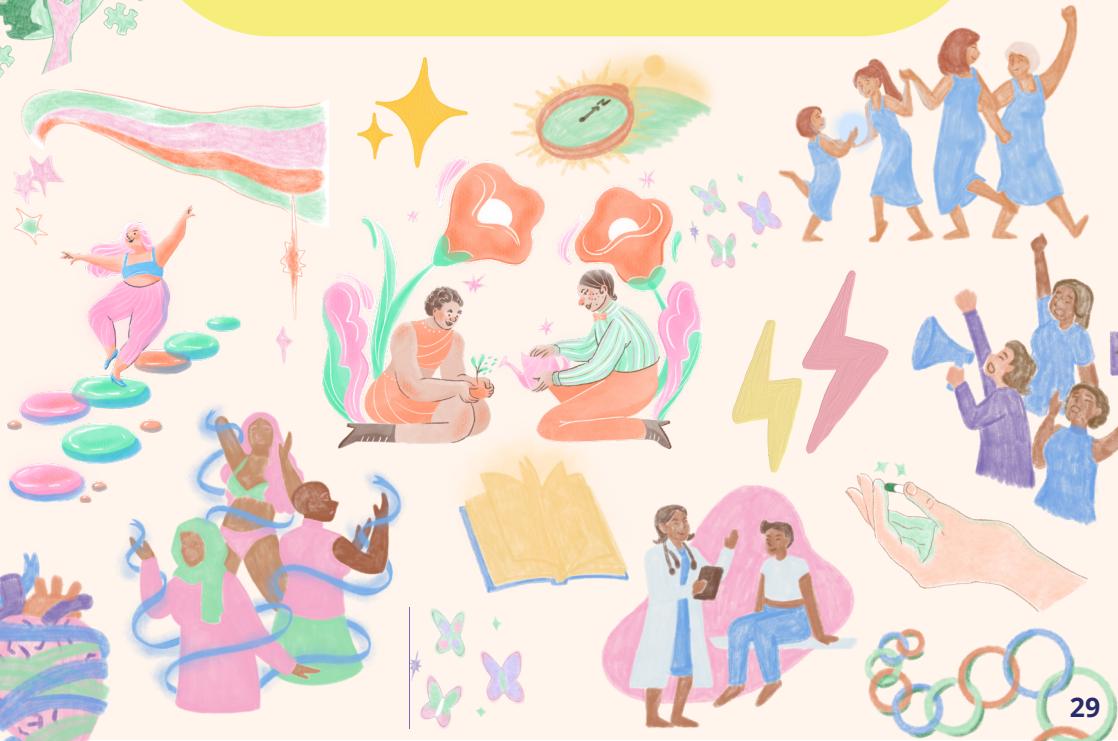
There can be various ways to maintain a dormant CoP:

- **Notify relevant parties** that the CoP is entering a pause or hibernation, explain the reasons, and share a rough trigger for reactivation (e.g., "when X project restarts" or "next funding cycle").
- Identify a **dormancy caretaker** (a rotating role) to respond to occasional inquiries and check-in few times a year.
- **Keep communication channels open** where the caretaker or other members can keep sharing knowledge, updates to keep connected.





Case Studies



Share-Net Netherlands' Sexual Pleasure CoP



The Sexual Pleasure CoP is a powerful example of how much impact a small, dedicated group of passionate individuals can achieve. Motivated by a clear vision - to integrate sexual pleasure into SRHR programming and use it as a cross-cutting approach to strengthen advocacy across SRHR topics - the CoP developed a range of practical tools over the course of three years.

Exponential Knowledge Translation

The CoP's first initiative was the Sexual Pleasure Checklist - an online questionnaire designed to stimulate reflection and discussion. It serves as a starting point for stakeholders to assess and enhance how sexual pleasure is addressed within their specific SRHR contexts.

Building on this foundation, the CoP set out undertook a desk review which revealed a gap in availability of pleasure-positive imagery, leading to the creation of Beyond Bananas: A Guide to Identify Good Pleasure-Focused Imagery.

THE CHECKLIST

There are three cross cutting issues that help to assess the extent of the integration of sexual pleasure and well-being in SRH programmes:

- Sexual rights
- Gender equality/transformation
- Sex positivity

SUBMIT →

BEYOND BANANAS:
A GUIDE TO IDENTIFY
GOOD PLEASURE FOCUSED
IMAGERY

The CoP identified another gap during the creation of the above guide i.e. the lack of availability and accessibility of pleasure-positive images. To address this, the CoP conceived of **The Pleasure Bank**, an online repository of pleasure affirming illustrations that aligned with the criteria outlined in the guide. This community-built library is constantly growing and used by stakeholders in any part of the world.



Learnings

- A CoP can achieve substantial outcomes if members are deeply committed and aligned on a shared purpose. The clarity of being **unified by a long-term vision** - integrating sexual pleasure into SRHR programming - helped **maintain direction across multiple initiatives and years**, ensuring continuity and consistency in their efforts.
- By **using adaptive approaches** i.e. responsive to gaps and needs, CoPs can be **effective incubators of practical tools** that meet real-world needs and ensure their work is relevant and impactful.
- This CoP also worked step-by-step, **building each initiative on the learnings and outcomes of the previous one**. This demonstrates how efforts can be layered over time, each project deepening and extending the previous.

Share-Net Colombia's CoP Models



CoP on Gender-based Violence

In the Colombia hub, one of the largest communities of practice is on Gender-based Violence (GBV), being a large group of participants, the work is organised through lines of work; **capacity strengthening, research, advocacy and knowledge translation**.

In this CoP, they have worked on topics such as prevention and definition of gender-based violence, consent, GBV in LGBTIQ+ population (generating collaborations with other communities of practice) and barriers to justice, among others. The CoP mostly includes **community-based organisations**, some with a strong **artistic vocation**, as well as members of **universities and research centers**, so it could be said that these are the two sector emphases of this CoP.

Regarding research, a **proposal on digital sex work** was created in conjunction with their host organisation Profamilia. In the line of advocacy, they worked on **interviews with local political candidates**. For knowledge translation, they have generated **multiple infographics, a comic, and three podcast episodes** for Share-Net Colombia.



¿QUÉ ES LA VIOLENCIA BASADA EN GÉNERO Y CUÁL ES SU RUTA DE ATENCIÓN?

A continuación, te contaremos un poco sobre la Violencia Basada en Género (VBG), y te diremos cuáles son las rutas de atención que puedes seguir si te encuentras en situación de violencia.

Recuerda que la Violencia Basada en Género "es todo aquello que produce daño, sufrimiento, dolor, amenaza o estrés a una persona, ya sea en público o en privado. Las violencias violentas suelen ser más graves que una violencia no violenta".

Estas sugerencias son generales, como para dar apoyo a personas sobre la violencia de género. Las estrategias más efectivas varían según la situación de la persona y el grupo.

¿Cómo identificar la Violencia Basada en Género?

Aléjate de las rutas de violencia basadas en géneros definidas por la Ley 1257 de 2008.

Violencia psicológica: La actitud o conducta de negar o controlar las acciones, competencias, decisiones y sentimientos de otra persona. Puede ser verbal, no verbal, física o económica.

Violencia física: La violencia física es la forma más conocida de violencia basada en género. Puede ser física, psicológica, económica, social, sexual, emocional o económica.

Violencia sexual: La violencia sexual es la forma más conocida de violencia basada en género. Puede ser física, psicológica, económica, social, emocional o económica.

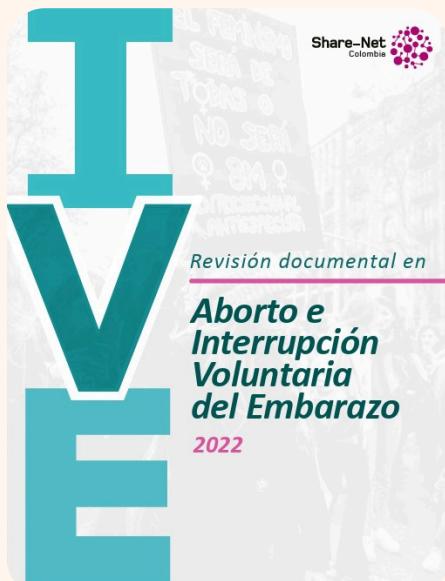
¿Qué puedo hacer en caso de ser víctima o conocer una víctima de Violencia Basada en Género?

El Estado, a través de sus instituciones, deben asumir la responsabilidad y garantizar en su ejercicio de derechos la atención, protección, justicia y el acceso efectivo a los servicios de atención y protección.

CoP on Abortion

The CoP on abortion in Share-Net Colombia is an interesting working group because of the type of members. For several years they had the presence of a person from the Ministry of Health, but who participated as an individual, as well as activists who belong to strong movements and organisations at the national level.

Taking into account that the legislation on abortion in the country is quite progressive, the work **focused on issues such as social decriminalisation and conscientious objection**, i.e., analysing other barriers to access to abortion outside the legal sphere. Among the products generated, they are several infographics and two podcast episodes.



A Share-Net International 2025 Knowledge Product

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