

Essential services for survivors of SGBV were made available in target sites through CAIs, mobile brigades, and GAMFVV but they are still insufficient, not integrated, offer minimal psychosocial support and thus require reinforcement, including protection networks for survivors who report a crime. Transit shelters (2-3 day stay) are also necessary. The tracking/referral system of survivors has to be improved across the prevention-response cycle to help survivors break the cycle of violence. The economic empowerment component proved to be of utmost relevance, but in the absence of a market/value chain analysis, activities had limited impact in the life of survivors.

The quality, accuracy and availability of SGBV data was improved with the use of the “Ficha Única” in the CAIs, and the data system used by the Police. InfoViolência is an innovative tool, but still geographically limited. Challenges that need to be addressed are the compatibility of the different systems and the progressive expansion of InfoViolência. Efforts are needed to respond to the lack of essential data on SGBV in the short term (e.g. with behavioural surveillance studies). The internal monitoring mechanism of the Initiative was oriented towards monitoring activities/inputs rather than results.

Women’s movements and civil society organisations were empowered because of Spotlight support but too limited resources were allocated to strengthen their financial and organisational capacities to ensure sustainability.

Further lessons learnt point that men and boys must be more targeted in order to increase SGBV awareness and so that they become active agents of change. Although the rights-based and “leave no one behind” approach were an intrinsic part of the Initiative, the lack of a specific inclusion of persons with disabilities and LGBT+ compromised the aim to target the most marginalised.

3.5 The Intervention Logic

IF prevention activities are carried out engaging men, boys and traditional leaders to sensitize communities against SGBV; the Government is supported to implement its comprehensive package of essential services to survivors; strengthened socio-economic support, livelihoods and income generation opportunities are available for survivors; women's groups and CSOs' capacity is reinforced; MGCAS is supported to implement its coordination mandate; and training on data collection and analysis are carried out, different MISs are integrated, and infoViolencia expanded.

And assuming that prevention activities are implemented through inclusive and transformative gender approaches; the Government continues to allocate staff in integrated SGBV facilities; there is an enabling environment for CSOs to combat SGBV; alternatives for shelter and mechanisms for the protection of survivors under threat are found; consultative committees at district and village level facilitate inclusive Government-community cooperation; national and subnational level coordination mechanisms regularly meet; the economic empowerment component, is based on value chain/market studies by geographic area; and CSOs are part of the planning, decision making and implementation processes.

Then gender equitable social norms, attitudes, and behaviours will be promoted and supported at the community and individual level; women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices will use available, accessible, and quality essential SGBV services; women's groups and CSOs, will more effectively influence and advance progress ending SGBV; quality comparable data on different forms of SGBV, will be collected, analysed and used to inform laws, policies and programmes; and MGCAS and other key Government entities will have strengthened institutional, technical and coordination capacities to effectively lead governmental and civil society endeavours to fight SGBV.

And then women, men, girls and boys in all their diversity will be better protected from all forms of gender-based violence in the public and private spheres.

Because the integrated approach including prevention, response, stronger Government coordination, data collection for informed decision-making and partnership with women’s organisations has proved its capacity to contribute to change, but requires sustained effort. Strengthened national systems, improved technical capacities of public officials and civil society and behavioural change will contribute to the sustainability of the Tolerância Zero!