



Cooperación Suiza en Bolivia

ANTI-VIOLENCE LOCAL NETWORKS



BOLIVIA

¿WHAT ARE LOCAL ANTI-VIOLENCE NETWORKS?



Mechanisms that bring together public institutions responsible for combating violence against women, civil society groups and private sector organizations committed to dealing with the problem of VAW.

How they work?



3 characteristics:

- ✓ *Comprehensive approach: prevention, support, protection and rights restitution chain.*
- ✓ *Integrated work: SLIM, Shelters, Health Services, Police, Courts.*
- ✓ *Shared responsibility: Civil Society and the State working together.*

SHARED RESPONSIBILITIES TRIANGLE

Antiviolence networks are based on the shared responsibility approach which underpins the strategies and can be illustrated as shared responsibilities triangle

CIVIL SOCIETY



MEDIA



Improving public services for prevention and care for women in situations of violence

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS



SUPPORTING LOCAL NETWORKS



Networks are set up as a result of citizen initiatives (projects) presented to the programme by SLIM staff or citizens, and national learning platforms.

SUPPORTING LOCAL NETWORKS

Once the networks are set up, support is provided to strengthen them in the following areas:

- ✓ **Organizational development of the network:** mapping of roles and responsibilities, vision and common principles, work plan, good practices and internal training.
- ✓ **Improving public service:** gender/masculinities approaches, prevention strategies, and tools, information for decision making and users satisfaction.
- ✓ **Policy oversight and advocacy:** violence-sensitive budgets, municipalities annual work plans.
- ✓ **Working with the media:** influencing public policies, violence prevention, communications strategy, anti-violence campaigns.



Lessons learned from experience

- **Our bet is to strengthen the State and others actors** who have an interest and commitment to fight against SGBV. **At local level anti-violence networks proved to be remarkably effective** to develop joint solutions, accompanied by processes of institutional change and the use of legislation to fight against SGBV.
- **Comprehensive approach** (psychosocial and legal service) **is needed when addressing SGBV**, since it engages all actors, including women, communities, and perpetrators.

Lessons learned from experience

- **Networks are strong** if there is a **clear strategy** for a change and sustainability.
- **Building the capacity of public institutions** and enhancing staff expertise **should go hand in hand** with the development of **strong, trusted referral systems between different service providers** (police, prosecutors and judges). Next step for us at national level!!!

“As a result civil society has moved from the role of claiming rights and social oversights to one of co-management and shared responsibility in the development of response to eliminate VAWG”. SGBV final report, 2016.

Thank you...



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CIVIL SOCIETY

- Responding to the problem of violence at the local level.
 - ✓ Civil Society Organizations (CSO)
 - ✓ Citizens
- Its actions include:
 - ✓ Citizen initiatives for preventing violence
 - ✓ Advocating for improved public services and budget
 - ✓ maintaining the changes achieved



LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Public institutions who should link up with each other to provide a better service:

- ✓ Legal and psychological services at municipal level – SLIM-,
- ✓ Police Special Task Force to combat Violence – FELCV -,
- ✓ Schools,
- ✓ Health centres,
- ✓ Public prosecutors,
- ✓ Courts
- ✓ Others CSO at local level



MEDIA

- It plays a crucial role in:
 - ✓ helping to change male chauvinist cultural norms,
 - ✓ preventing violence,
 - ✓ informing and influencing decision-making,
 - ✓ reporting on good practices so that they can be replicated.
- They include state-owned and private media and local reporters (network of 200 radios) all over the country.

