PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS:
STAKEHOLDER NETWORK ANALYSIS

german cooperation
DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

Implemented by:

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Partnerships for Prevention
of violence against women and girls in Southern Africa

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

Violence against women and girls (VAWG)[1] is pervasive across continents. The high prevalence of VAWG has been met by numerous international and national responses. International commitments are laid down, amongst others, in the Agenda 2030 within target 5.2 that aims at eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres. On a regional level, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Gender Protocol, aligned to the Agenda 2030 in 2016, stipulates the commitment of member countries to end violence against women and girls. In Southern African countries, including in Lesotho, the prevalence of different types of violence, such as intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual abuse, is persistently high.[2]

To support national efforts to fight VAWG, the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ) GmbH has chosen Lesotho as one of its three partner countries for its new regional programme "Partnerships for Prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls in Southern Africa" (PfP). Beyond Lesotho, the PfP programme is implemented in South Africa and Zambia from January 2018 to December 2020. The main objective of the programme is to "strengthen the cooperation between governmental, non-governmental and private sector actors to prevent violence against women and girls in Southern Africa". In so doing, the programme recognizes the need for multi-sectoral approaches to preventing violence against women and girls, in line with the sustainable development goal (SDG) 17 on partnerships.

OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

To gain insights into key stakeholders, their cooperation and capacity needs, the programme commissioned Syspons GmbH to conduct a comprehensive stakeholder and network analysis. The analysis consequently identified key stakeholders in efforts to prevent VAWG, examined their activities and forms of engagements, analysed the extent and quality of cooperation between stakeholders and identified capacity needs for increased cooperation. The study did not gather information on the prevalence of VAWG. The findings should serve as a knowledge base for stakeholders engaged in prevention and should also provide a baseline for and inform the shaping of the GIZ support.

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[1] "Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) refers to any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to results in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women and girls, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occuring in public or in private life" (Arango et al., 2014, p.7)

[2] See f.e. Jewkes (2014)

To this end, the study collected quantitative and qualitative data between January and July 2018, through an online survey, stakeholder workshops and exploratory interviews. The data collected represents the perceptions of the stakeholders consulted in Lesotho. This perception-based data was analysed through a social network analysis using the software Gephi and supplemented with qualitative insights from the interviews and workshops. As such, it yields a detailed picture of cooperation and the specific activities of the surveyed stakeholders.

KEY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

In Lesotho, a rather small arena of stakeholders exists, which conducts various initiatives aimed at preventing and responding to violence against women and girls. Civil society forms the largest sector group, followed closely by the public sector as well as donors and international non-governmental organisations (INGOs). In contrast, the media, the private sector and traditional and faith leaders are only fringe actors. This diverse group of stakeholders implements or supports a variety of initiatives that aim at curbing the high prevalence of gender-based violence (GBV) in Lesotho. Most stakeholders target intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual abuse. In so doing, most work with women and girls as well as authorities, but to a much lesser extent with men and boys. Primary prevention initiatives include awareness and advocacy focused on authorities, as well as community-based approaches. However, these encompass mainly sensitisation activities and are not explicitly aimed at changing norms and attitudes. The study shows that stakeholders in the arena often portray themselves as working across a broad spectrum of topics and approaches, without displaying a clear specialisation.

The stakeholders in Lesotho form a tight-knit network of stakeholders from different sectors. In this network, stakeholders connect and share information with other stakeholders in the VAWG prevention arena[3] as well as consult each other on matters of joint concern. Forms of cooperation that go beyond information sharing and consultation - such as joint projects - are far less prominent in the network, and stakeholders rarely coordinate their activities. Importantly, stakeholders highlight that fierce competition for scarce resource presents a barrier to effective cooperation and coordination

Regarding cooperation structures, the study highlights that currently there are no multi-stakeholder partnerships in the VAWG prevention network in Lesotho that would include government, civil society and private sector actors. Moreover, the study could demonstrate that sub-networks of closer cooperation do exist, but that these are formed on an ad-hoc and activity basis and do not present longer-term alliances. Consequently, opportunities exist to upgrade existing networks to more strategic multi-stakeholder partnerships.

While the existing networks are characterised by a high level of mutual respect, communication could be greatly improved; almost half of the stakeholders surveyed describe dysfunctionalities in the communication with their key partners. Further, the relationship strength and quality between the different sectors is still rather weak. This particularly concerns relations between the public sector and civil society. Thus, stakeholders identify increased knowledge sharing and the establishment of shared goals between each other as core needs to improve collaboration and coordination. In this regard, a coherent strategic framework that would coordinate the efforts on the ground is seen as a prerequisite.

To deepen multi-sectoral coordination structures, the organisation of effective multi-stakeholder meetings is identified as a core need. The study shows that stakeholders are looking for a forum in which the diverse set of stakeholders can meet and coordinate their activities to be able to establish multi-stakeholder partnerships and to exchange information about their work.

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[3]   This report refers to the VAWG prevention arena as an arena defined by the respondents of the baseline survey. It encompasses stakeholders engaged in the prevention of violence against women and girls in the respective countries. For legibility purposes, the report sometimes just uses the term arena.

STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

THE GIZ PROGRAMME SHOULD FOCUS ON DEVELOPING MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS WITH SHARED GOALS AMONG THE EXISTING STAKEHOLDERS.

The study findings demonstrate that currently, no multi-stakeholder partnerships exist in the arena. One explanatory factor for this is that the stakeholders in the arena are unsure how best to establish shared goals and form strategic alliances. In particular, the study highlights that sub-networks of closer cooperation in the network form on an ad-hoc and activity basis and do not constitute strategic alliances. Furthermore, the media and the private sector are currently fringe actors in the network and are not strategically engaged in the arena. Therefore, the GIZ programme should work towards the involvement of the private sector and the media to develop multi-stakeholder partnerships based upon common goals to foster sustainable strategic alliances in the surveyed arena.

THE GIZ PROGRAMME SHOULD WORK TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMMON AND COHERENT FRAMEWORK FOR VAWG PREVENTION EFFORTS IN LESOTHO.

The findings highlight that all surveyed stakeholders in the arena express the need for a common and coherent strategic framework which structures the prevention efforts against VAWG in Lesotho. This framework should be developed in a participatory process with the relevant stakeholders. By establishing a common framework for shared goals, multi-stakeholder partners could also be easier developed. Furthermore, if the framework document is underpinned by institutional structures, these structures could also form a platform for knowledge exchange between the stakeholders as this was also identified as a core need in this study.

THE GIZ PROGRAMME SHOULD DEVELOP INNOVATIVE INTERVENTIONS THAT AIM AT CHANGING NORMS AND ATTITUDES REGARDING VAWG IN LESOTHO.

The study shows that most activities in Lesotho are sensitisation activities and aim at women and girls. Consequently, the GIZ programme should develop innovative interventions in Lesotho, which could target new groups, such as men and boys, and which should aim at changing norms and attitudes through innovative approaches.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CBO	Community-based organisation
CCJP	Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CGPU	Gender and Child Protection Unit
CSO	Civil society organisation
DFID	Department for International Development
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
GBV	Gender-based violence
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
INGO	International non-governmental organisation
IPV	Intimate partner violence
LCMA	Legal Capacity of Married Persons Act
LCN	Lesotho Council of Non-Governmental Organisations
LDHS	Lesotho Demographic and Health Survey
LGBTI	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex
LMPS	Lesotho Mounted Police Service
MDP	Ministry of Development Planning
MGYSR	Ministry of Gender and Youth, Sports and Recreation
MTEC	Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
POA	Programme of Action: Addressing violence against women & children
PfP	GIZ Programme "Partnerships for Prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls in Southern Africa"
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAWG	Violence against women and girls
WLSA	Women in Law in Southern Africa

1. INTRODUCTION

Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and more specifically Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)[4], constitutes a severe violation of women's basic human rights. It further impairs the social, economic and political participation of women and thereby undermines improvements in other spheres. Being pervasive across continents, VAWG consequently bears great costs for the persons and countries affected. Some of the highest lifetime prevalence of violence can be found in sub-Saharan African countries, where intimate partner violence is widespread.[5] These high prevalence rates are contingent on numerous risk factors, among which social gender norms and attitudes towards violence are central. As highlighted by studies, the acceptance of VAWG is high in the region.[6]

To curb the high prevalence of VAWG, governments, civil society and international organisations worldwide have collectively called for increased efforts to end VAWG. This commitment has not least become enshrined within the UN Women's Commission on the Status of Women Declaration 57 as well as the Agenda 2030 within target 5.2., aiming at eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres. On a regional level, member states of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) have set out to tackle GBV through ambitious legislation and its enforcement in the member states. The objectives are set out in the SADC Gender Protocol which was aligned with the Agenda 2030 in 2016.

These efforts do not only include the provision of response and long-term care services for survivors of violence. They also include efforts to address social norms, structures of gender inequality and the general acceptance of VAWG. These primary prevention efforts are particularly crucial s ince response services by themselves, albeit being important, are unlikely to yield a significant reduction in the perpetration of violence.[7] While more evidence on their effectiveness is needed, primary prevention initiatives consequently play an important complementary role to care services for survivors.[8] Recognising this role, research, civil society and international organisations such as the WHO have increasingly promoted primary prevention efforts. As the focus in large parts of the world, such as many SADC member states, is still placed on response and competition over funding in the field is high, these organisations also advocate for increased investments in primary prevention.[9]

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[4] "Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) refers to any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to results in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women and girls, including threats of such acts, coercoion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occuring in public or in private life" (Arango et al., 2014, p.7)

[5] García-Moreno et al. (2013)

[6] See f.e. Gender Links (2017), Tran et al. (2016)

[7] See f.e. Ellsberg et al. (2015), Harvey et al. (2007), Garcia-Moreno et al. (2015), Tran et al. (2016)

[8] See f.e. Butchart et al. (2010), Jewkes (2002)

[9] See f.e. Storer et al. (2016), Gender Links (2017), Butchart et al. (2010)

Figure 1: Prevention levels

DEFINITION OF PREVENTION LEVELS

1   **Primary prevention** comprises all approaches that attempt to prevent violence before it occurs, for instance by changing norms and attitudes related to gender and gender-based violence.

2   **Secondary prevention** is understood as the immediate response after violence has occurred that should protect from re-victimisation. As such, it includes crisis- and emergency-oriented services, such as pre-hospital care and emergency shelters.

3   **Tertiary prevention** refers to the long-term care and support for victims that aims at addressing long-term consequences of violence such as psychological trauma. It also includes sexual offender interventions that aim at preventing re-perpetration of violence.

Furthermore, studies and strategy documents frequently highlight the need for concerted, multi-sectoral approaches.[10] A multi-sectoral approach is deemed necessary to effectively address the magnitude of VAWG and its transversal nature. Such a multi-sectoral approach is also promoted through SDG Goal 17, which calls for increased partnerships to achieve targets such as ending VAWG.

THE 'PARTNERSHIPS FOR PREVENTION' PROGRAMME

To contribute to efforts to end VAWG in an effective manner, the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ) GmbH launched its new German Government funded regional programme "Partnerships for Prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls in Southern Africa" (PfP). The PfP programme is implemented in Lesotho, South Africa and Zambia until December 2020. In line with SDG 17, the main objective of the programme is to "strengthen the cooperation between governmental, non-governmental and private sector actors to prevent violence against women and girls in Southern Africa". The programme places particular focus on the changing of norms and behavioural patterns through multi-sectoral efforts to contribute to the primary prevention of VAWG.

In this regard, the programme will support the formation and strengthening of multi-stakeholder initiatives that will leverage financial and technical contributions from governments, civil society organisations, private sector companies, the media and academia. These initiatives serve to jointly implement concrete "flagship projects" for prevention in South Africa, Lesotho and Zambia and are accompanied by operational research to generate robust evidence. Moreover, measures will be implemented to enhance the capacity of the newly-formed multi-stakeholder initiatives and their members. All findings and lessons learned from the programme will be documented and publicised using regional exchange formats to promote uptake of research findings and good practice through scaling-up.

[10]   See f.e. Arango et al. (2014), García-Moreno et al. (2013), Jewkes (2002)

OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

As part of the support to the inception phase, Syspons in cooperation with local gender experts[11] were commissioned to conduct a stakeholder analysis for the regional programme to identify relevant stakeholders, explore existing cooperation and capture capacity needs in the field of VAWG prevention. Rather than exploring the prevalence of VAWG, which was not an object of the study, the core objective of this study was to collect data on (multi-stakeholder) cooperation concerning the prevention of VAWG (see figure 1). It should consequently provide insights into the landscape of stakeholders and the dynamics of cooperation among stakeholders engaged in the field of prevention of VAWG. The baseline study further offers indications on possible avenues to improve cooperation in the field of VAWG prevention.

Figure 2: Objectives of the stakeholder network analysis

WHO are the key STAKEHOLDRS in the countries?

WHAT are their activities

WITH whom do they COOPERATE

In WHAT WAYS do organisations COOPERATE with each other?

HOW WELL do they COOPERATE with each other

Provide insights for the futher shaping of the GIZ programme

Gather baseline data on (multi stakeholder) cooperation in the field of GBV
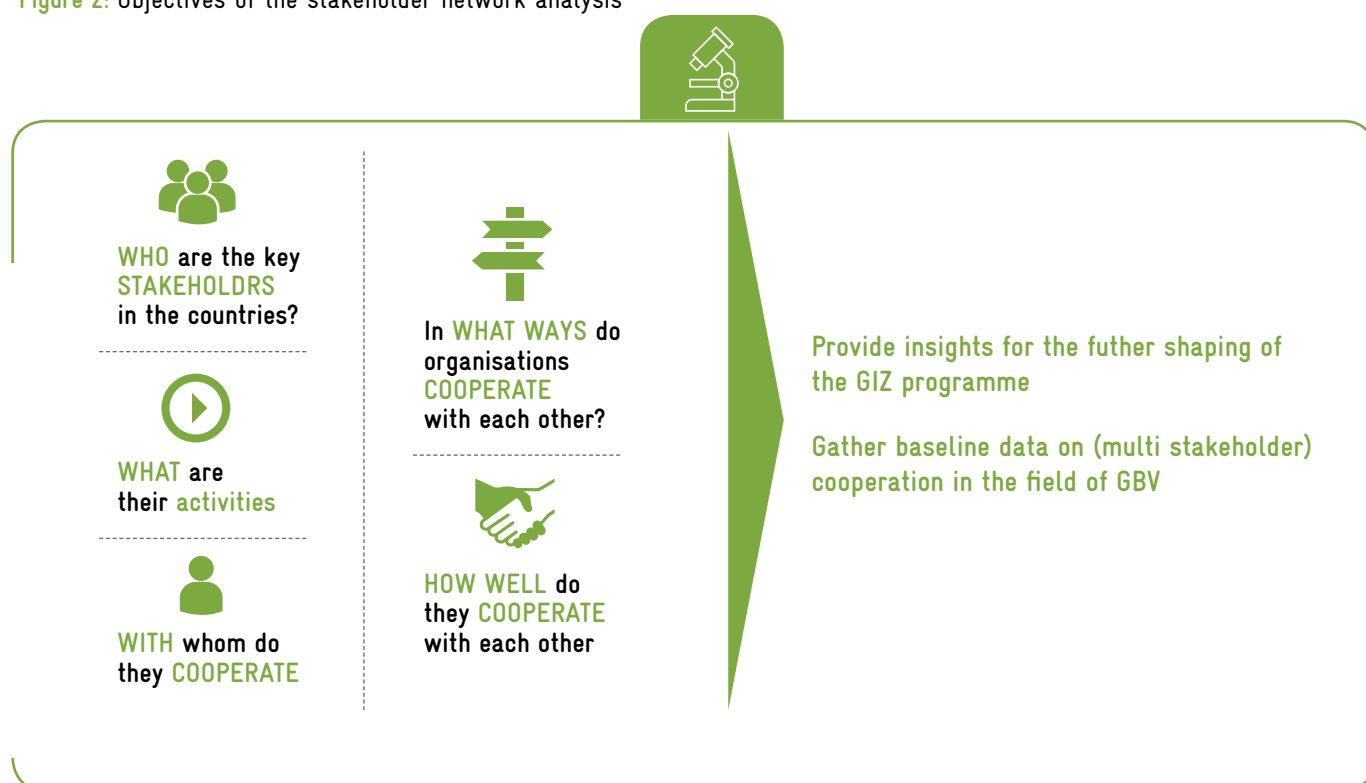
Source: Syspons 2018

The study was conducted from January until June 2018 in Lesotho, South Africa and Zambia (Southern Province). All three country-specific studies followed the same methodological design and approach to ensure their comparability and while simultaneously guaranteeing a tailor-made approach for each country. This document presents the results of the study for Lesotho and provides an analysis of the landscape of stakeholders in the prevention arena, their cooperation and their capacity needs. The results stem from the analysis of an extensive body of data collected in Lesotho between January and June 2018. More concretely, it synthesises data gathered through desktop research, five exploratory interviews, an online survey and two stakeholder workshops that were held in March and May 2018 respectively.

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[11] Christine Munalula (Zambia), Libakiso Matlho (Lesotho) and Shireen Motara (South Africa)

Figure 3: Clarifications of terms

CLARIFICATION OF TERMS

1 Arena: The term VAWG prevention arena or simply arena solely refers to the group of survey respondents.

2 Field of VAWG prevention: The term field of VAWG prevention or simply field is employed as a reference to the wider community of stakeholders engaged in prevention efforts who did not necessarily participate in the baseline survey. As such, the field of VAWG prevention might be host to a larger number of stakeholders than the surveyed arena.

3 Multi-stakeholder initiative: The terms multi-stakeholder initiatives or multi-stakeholder partnerships are defined as initiatives or partnerships which include at least three stakeholders, one from the public, one from the private sector as well as one from civil society.

4 Network: The term network refers to the cooperation and network structures between the stakeholders in the surveyed arena. This includes the survey respondents themselves as well as any non-surveyed cooperation partners of the respondents. Consequently, the network in the field of VAWG prevention might be larger than the network described in this baseline study.

5 Sector: This report uses the term sector to refer to specific actor groups that are defined by the type of organisation. The sectors covered in this baseline study include the public sector, civil society, the private sector, the media, traditional leaders as well as churches and faith-based organisations.

The stakeholders invited to participate in the study were selected through a comprehensive consultation process. For this purpose, the stakeholders were selected based on their perceived importance for the field of VAWG prevention by other stakeholders and not with regard to their mandate. In the first step, a list of stakeholders was compiled who were frequently named as important in academic literature as well as further studies and strategy documents on gender-based violence in Lesotho. In the second step, exploratory interviews were conducted with those stakeholders perceived as most important in the sector to identify further important actors in the field. All identified stakeholders were then invited to the first stakeholder workshops. At the workshop, which took place in March 2018, more than 35 different government departments, development partners, academia, civil society organisations and media participated. Further, these stakeholders were invited to suggest additional actors for the study which would be relevant to strengthen the expected outcomes of the project. This consultation process did not only yield valuable qualitative insights into the field but also provided the basis for the subsequent conduct of the online survey.

The results of this online survey present the core findings discussed in this report. 39 organisations engaged in the prevention of VAWG in Lesotho were selected through the aforementioned process and invited to participate in the survey. 30 organisations answered the survey, representing a response rate of 77%. The arena of stakeholders who responded to the survey (N=30) comprises a mix of civil society, research institutions, media organisations, public as well as private sector actors, donors and international non-governmental organisations (INGOs). The quantitative data were analysed with the use of software Gephi. The software served to calculate and visualise the network in the arena as well as the relationship strength between the different stakeholders in this network based on specific algorithms.

The analysed quantitative data of the survey was then validated through a second stakeholder workshop which was conducted in Maseru in May 2018. The gathered qualitative data from this workshop as well as from the first stakeholder workshop and the explorative interviews were used in the synthesis of the data to enrich the quantitative data and to identify explanatory factors.

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE STUDY PRESENTS THE MAIN FINDINGS IN THE FOLLOWING SIX CHAPTERS:

Chapter 2	presents an analysis of the overall context in Lesotho. As such, the chapter provides information on the prevalence and acceptability of VAWG in the country and further lays out the legal and regulatory framework.
Chapter 3	introduces the stakeholders in the surveyed arena and provides a further description of their work.
Chapter 4	analyses existing cooperation in the field of prevention of VAWG in the arena.
Chapter 5	discusses capacity needs among the stakeholders.
Chapter 6	provides strategic recommendations to GIZ based on the data presented.
The Annex	contains the bibliography, a list of stakeholders surveyed, a description of the methodology employed and the survey questionnaire.

2. BACKGROUND: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS IN LESOTHO

THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF VAWG IN LESOTHO

In Lesotho, GBV mostly affects women and girls. A recent study by the NGO Gender Links shows that 86% of women in Lesotho have experienced GBV in their lifetime; the highest in the six-country-study that includes South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mauritius and Botswana. 40% of men admitted to perpetrating VAW at least once in their lifetime. The most prevalent forms of violence include psychological abuse followed by physical violence and economic abuse.[12]

52% of women experienced emotional intimate partner violence (IPV), i.e. insults, belittling and verbal abuse, in their lifetime, while 27% of men confirm that they perpetrated it. The study further indicates that 40% of women also report having been subjected physical IPV (compared to 26% of men, who admit perpetration) and 24% report having experienced sexual IPV (compared to 10% of men, who admit perpetration). The study also suggests that IPV in Lesotho is a current phenomenon, as 28% of women experienced and 12% of men perpetrated IPV in the 12 months prior to the survey. Lesotho also has very high prevalence rates of sexual harassment in the workplace (63%), as well as in schools, (57%). Other prevalent forms of GBV include non-partner rape (8% of women were raped by a non-partner in their lifetime), sexual harassment and sexual abuse during pregnancy (most often economic abuse).[13]

With regard to violence against children, little evidence exists on the prevalence levels in Lesotho.[14] A UN Report from 2013 suggests that around 6.8% of children in Lesotho have experienced severe physical violence in their lifetime. The report further notes 10,000 sexual abuse cases of children between 2010 and 2011.[15] A UNFPA Baseline study on the effects of the El-Nino drought on GBV reports that violence against children increased as a consequence of the socio-economic effects of the drought. For instance, families increasingly promoted the forced prostitution of young female relatives as a coping strategy to deal with the economic costs of the drought.[16]

Sexual violence is also a strong risk factor for HIV and AIDS infections among women. Lesotho has one of the most severe HIV epidemics in the world, with an estimated 320,000 people living with HIV. This amounts to a prevalence rate of 23.8%.[17] In 2017, there were 15,000 new HIV infections. 4,900 people died of AIDS.[18] Women in Lesotho are at a particular risk of contracting

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12 Chipatiso et al. (2014)

13 Chipatiso et al. (2014)

14 A nation-wide survey on the prevalence of violence against children is to be conducted in 2018. At the time of writing the report, no results have been published yet.

15 UN (2013)

16 UNFPA (2017)

17 UNAIDS (n.d.)

18 UNAIDS (n.d.)

HIV and AIDS. In 2016 the HIV prevalence rate among women amounted to 30% compared to 20% among men.[19] According to Gender Links[20], a significant proportion of IPV survivors (18%) reported an HIV-positive status. Furthermore, gender inequality limits women's power within relationships and increases their vulnerability to sexual violence and HIV.21 For instance, barriers exist for women to negotiate safe sex with their boyfriends or husbands. Due to the subordination of women to men laid down in customary law, many women only test for HIV and Aids if they receive their partner's consent.[22] Nevertheless, through preventing mother to child transmission services, testing among women is more common than among men.[23]

In terms of reporting cases of violence, few survivors report cases of violence to the police, seek medical or legal help. The suspected reasons for this are either the victims' fear of being subjected to further violence by their partners or perpetrators; or individual feelings of shame and embarrassment of their experiences of violence (see section on norms and attitudes).[24] Considering the low reporting of incidents of violence, crime statistics are unlikely to reflect the extent of VAWG. In addition, it can be assumed that responsible agencies are in large parts unaware of the true gravity of VAWG and consequently cannot estimate the actual costs of GBV. Even in cases where crimes are reported, the prosecution of these cases is rather slow. As indicated by a human rights status report of the US government, in the period from January to August (2017), 247 cases were reported and filed at magistrate courts and 40 cases were prosecuted.[25]

NORMS AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS VAWG IN LESOTHO

The high prevalence of VAWG in Lesotho is linked to a wide-spread acceptance of VAWG and IPV, which is encouraged by social and cultural gender norms.

The social structure in Lesotho is still predominantly patriarchal. Men are accorded considerably higher decision-making powers than women and are traditionally the heads of households. Traditional practices and customary law are to some extent captured in the Laws of Lerotholi, written in 1908.[26] This is paralleled with more progressive legislation laid down in common law, leading to a dual legal system with both statutory common law and customs law.[27] Despite significant legal improvements such as the formulation of the Gender Policy in 2003, the strong patriarchal notions and attitudes towards gender roles still strongly shape Basotho society and customary law has strong impacts on the status of women.[28] As put in a report by LCN, "[this] application of the dual legal system in the country presents a conundrum for women's rights".[29] The Africa Peer Review Mechanism Report of 2010 notes that cultural beliefs and customs are not only central to large parts of the population but are also enshrined in the country's constitution. More specifically section 18(4)c of the constitution stipulates that customary law can *per se* not be regarded discriminatory.[30] Consequently, customary law in Lesotho provides considerable barriers for promoting gender equality and effectively eliminating practices of gender-based discrimination.[31] This is also visible in the fact that Lesotho has ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) only after formulating reservations on issues of succession to chieftainship.[32]

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[19]   Avert (2018)

[20]   Chipatiso et al. (2014)

[21]   See f.e. Avert (2018), Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (2014)

[22]   Lee (2013)

[23]   Avert (2018)

[24]   Chipatiso et al. (2014), UNFPA (2017)

[25]   US Department of State (2017)

[26]   Molapo (2005)

[27]   Juma (2011), LCN (2015b)

[28]   African Peer Review Mechanism (2010), LCN (2015b)

[29]   LCN (2015b), p.8

[30]   See f.e. African Peer Review Mechanism (2010), Juma (2011), UNHuman Rights (2014a)

[31]   African Peer Review Mechanism (2010)

[32]   See f.e. https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=IV-8&chapter=4&lang=en#EndDec

Despite having a higher population of women compared to men (51.1% females compared to 48.9% males) and women having a higher literacy rate, cultural and traditional practices create disadvantages for women with respect to decision-making and ownership of property.[33] In particular, through the subordination of women to men in customary law, women's rights and freedoms are limited in many areas, despite the existence of the statutory common law.[34] First, it creates barriers to their participation in governance processes as women are frequently considered inferior.[35] Women are commonly regarded as minors, especially when it comes to marriages. Once women enter into marriages they are frequently barred from taking decisions in their households and concerning their own lives.[36] The Basotho can get married legally at the age of 21. Furthermore, the Child Protection and Welfare Act (2011) prescribes that girls and boys can marry from the age of 18 with the written consent of a legal guardian.[37] While this hints towards some level of equality, girls are nevertheless disproportionality more vulnerable to early and forced marriage. For instance, the abduction of young girls for marriage is prevalent in some parts of the country.[38] This is reiterated by a pilot study report which shows a high prevalence of child and early marriage in the district of Thaba-Tseka.[39] Polygamous marriages, allowed under customary law, further provide risk factors for women.[40] A further common practice is that chiefs, acting in line with the customary law, oblige perpetrators of child sexual abuse to marry their child victims.[41]

Inheritance laws further present an area where customary law entrenches particularly discriminatory practices towards women.[42] While common law already provides a certain basis for more equal inheritance rights (see section on rights below), courts still frequently refer to the Laws of Lerotholi in cases of dispute over inheritance.[43] The customary law accords first-male born children the right to become the sole heirs with regards to land and other property.[44] In the case of polygamous relationships, the first-born male to the first wife is entitled to the land. If the first wife does not have a son, the second wife's first-born son receives the inheritance. The heir is obliged to provide a home for the widow and all children left behind. In a family with only female children, the inheritance is passed on to their male relatives. In these cases, it is not guaranteed that heirs will provide for the family of the deceased.[45] Since inheritance is one mode of acquiring economic assets, this leads to a considerable economic discrimination against women.[46] While these customary laws are widespread, some reports suggest that more modern Basotho families might not always adhere to them. More generally, many women do not condone and support customs in inheritance.[47] This can also be seen in the example of a public campaign by the Department of Gender that aimed at shifting attitudes concerning inheritance laws. As reported by CEDAW, large parts of the surveyed population agreed that equal inheritance rights should be granted.[48] In cases of disputes, however, the courts tend to adopt more traditional readings.[49]

With regards to the succession in chieftainship, customary law equally discriminates against women. The Laws of Lerotholi and the Chieftainship Act of 1986 do not allow women to be chiefs but stipulate that the office should be taken over by the first-born male. This became particularly visible in the case of Senate Masupha.[50] Her claims to chieftainship and wishes to succeed her

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[33] Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (2014), Chwarae Teg (2015), Molapo (2005)

[34] See f.e. Juma (2011), UNHuman Rights (2014a), UN (2013)

[35] LCN (2015b)

[36] Chwarae Teg (2015), African Peer Review Mechanism (2010)

[37] Weber (2013)

[38] UNHuman Rights (2014a), US Department of State (2017)

[39] WLSA (2018)

[40] UN Human Rights Council (2014a)

[41] UN Human Rights Council (2014a)

[42] See f.e. UNFPA (2017), African Peer Review Mechanism (2010)

[43] Juma (2011)

[44] Chipatiso et al. (2014)

[45] Juma (2012)

[46] African Peer Review Mechanism (2010)

[47] Juma (2012)

[48] CEDAW (2015)

[49] Juma (2012)

[50] Chwarae Teg (2015)

parents were dismissed on the basis that both laws exclude female children from succeeding to the throne. The case further highlights how the persistence of customary law hinders advances in gender equality.[51] Attitudes on succession rights seem to be more traditional with regards to chieftainship than inheritance laws. In the course of the public information campaign by the Department of Gender, attitudes towards chieftainships were also monitored. Here, the campaign seemed to have had little effects, as most people continued to be opposed to an opening of chieftainship to unmarried women.[52]

Social gender norms, more broadly, underscore the deeply patriarchal nature of social relations that continue to encourage VAWG. For instance, the belief that a woman needs to submit to her husband's wishes is still widespread.[53] Concerning attitudes on gender relations, the 2014 Gender Links study [54] finds that a high proportion of both men and women (70%) agree that men and women are equal, yet an even higher proportion of both say that a woman should obey their husbands (97% women, 96% men). Accordingly, more than 80% of both men and women agree that a woman needs her husband's permission to engage in paid work. Furthermore, 73% of women and 67% of men think that men should have the final say in all family matters.

When it comes to attitudes towards wife beating, it can be seen that the level of acceptance of violence depends on the distinct cases but is generally high.[55] For instance, the Lesotho Demographic Health Survey (LDHS) report shows that 15% of men feel that denying sex to the husband is a justification for wife beating.[56] Equally, Gender Links states that 55% of women and 58% of men think that a women cannot refuse to have sex with her husband and that if a man has paid *bohali* ("bride price") for his wife, she must have sex when he wants to (39% among women agree, 45% among men). Furthermore, 41% of men think, that if a wife does something wrong, her husband has the right to punish her (but only 26% of women agree).

With regard to attitudes towards rape, Gender Links has found that an equally high percentage of men and women (39% of women and 40% of men) think that in any rape case one would have to question whether the victim is promiscuous.[57] Finally, as the underreporting of cases of GBV shows, violence is still seen as a private matter. Only 4% of those who were ever partnered and physically abused sought medical attention and only 6% reported abuse to the police.[58] These attitudes towards violence could also be explained by Basotho customs whereby married women are expected to "endure hardships and even ill-treatment including violence, by her spouse."[59]

LEGAL AND POLITICAL SETUP AND INITIATIVES TO PREVENT VAWG IN LESOTHO

Lesotho has ratified most regional and international agreements promoting the rights of women, including the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action (1995), the SADC Declaration on Gender and Development (1997), and the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development (2008). It has also signed the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (1979), albeit with reservations on the succession of chieftainship.[60] Many of the key elements of these agreements have been to some extent been transposed into national law.

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[51]   Matlho (2010)
[52]   CEDAW (2015)
[53]   Gender Links (2016)
[54]   Chipatiso et al. (2014)
[55]   UN Human Rights Council (2014a)
[56]   Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (2014)
[57]   Chipatiso et al. (2014)
[58]   Chipatiso et al. (2014)
[59]   Molapo (2005), p.14
[60]   UNFPA (2017), p.58

Equally, numerous existing legislative instruments promote gender equality and combat GBV. The Lesotho Law Reform Commission has particularly engaged in the revision of discriminatory laws and policies and institutions.[61] One of the key legislative instruments is the Sexual Offence Act (SOA) of 2003. It not only provides means to combat sexual violence and sets strict sentences, it also provides a basis for combatting violence committed in marriages.[62] Notably, however, the act does not make direct reference to gender-based violence.[63] The Penal Code of 2010 further reinforces the Sexual Offence Act and provides regulations for all assault cases technically also including domestic violence cases, even though these are for the most part considered private matters and not penalised.[64] Furthermore, the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act (TIP) of 2011, which prohibits all forms of human trafficking and imposes strict penalties on offenders; and the Legal Capacity of Married Persons Act (LCMA) of 2006, which removed several restrictions on the legal capacity of a wife and effectively entrenches the equality of spouses.[65] Similarly, the Land Act (2010) provides the basis for an equal entitlement to land by both men and women and consequently allows for women to register, own and inherit land.[66] The Children's Protection and Welfare Act of 2011 provides for increased protection of children's rights and among others raised the minimum age of marriage for both boys and girls to 18.[67] Furthermore, the National Action Plan on Women, Girls and HIV (2013–2017) makes explicit the connection between GBV and HIV and lays down provisions for the protection of women and girls against HIV.[68] Finally, fundamental human rights and freedoms are laid down in the Constitution, including equality between women and men before the law, the right to life, the right to security of the person, and freedom from inhuman treatment.[69]

Despite the existence of these instruments, the duality of the legal system and continued application of customary law by the courts poses inherent barriers for gender equality and the protection of women and girls (see above).[70] Further, other key pieces of legislation are outdated or pending approval. For instance, the Gender and Development policy was adopted in 2003, reviewed in 2016 and adopted in July 2018. Based on efforts by the Ministry of Gender and Youth, Sports and Recreation (MGYSR), Lesotho adopted the 2011–2016 National Action Plan to End Violence Against Women in 2011[71], but a new action plan is needed to operationalise the new gender policy. Furthermore, a Domestic Violence Bill is in progress. While all three instruments would arguably be central for coordinating and guiding efforts to combat VAWG in Lesotho, their revision or approval is still pending, and the Domestic Violence Bill has yet to be passed.[72] Consequently, laws on gender equality but also the protection of women are either weakly implemented or still absent. A strong strategic framework for efforts to prevent VAWG is consequently missing.[73]

Regarding women's political representation, the government has implemented deliberate initiatives to enhance women's participation in governance, politics and decision-making, such as the 30% quota reserved for women in local government elections. In addition, it introduced a quota system on the national levels that combines the allocation of seats based on a first past the post system for all male and female candidates with the reservation of an additional 30% of seats for women. These additional seats are distributed according to proportional representation.[74] Yet, a large gender difference remains in political representation at all levels of government.[75] The political participation of women in the legislative arm has in fact been in decline

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61   Molapo (2005)
62   Juma (2013), UNFPA (2017)
63   UNFPA (2017)
64   UNFPA (2017), LCN (2015b)
65   African Peer Review Mechanism (2010)
66   Chwarae Teg (2015), LCN (2015a), LCN (2015b)
67   UNFPA (2017)
68   UN (2013)
69   Constitution of Lesotho (1993), LCN (2015b)
70   UNFPA (2017)
71   Weber (2013)
72   Gender Links (2018)
73   UNFPA (2017)
74   Gender Links (2016)
75   See f.e. UNDP (2017b), LCN (2015A)

until 2015. With 22.85% of the seats in government in 2015, it falls short of the intended SADC quota of 50%.[76] While the Lesotho Council of NGOs (LCN) notes in a policy brief that in rural politics women make the majority of party politics, their supposed involvement does not translate into an active voice in politics. In particular, social norms and socialisation are identified as barriers to effective participation.[77]

On the administrative side, the MGYSR and its Department of Gender is the key entity in charge of providing coordination and strategic guidance for gender equality and efforts to combat VAWG.[78] The Ministry mainly engages in awareness-raising activities and runs campaigns such as the 16 Days of Activism Campaign Against Gender-Based Violence.[79] However, the department is rather small and underresourced, which might also reflect the relative lack of prioritisation of VAWG and gender equality in the national budget and politics more widely.[80] To strengthen the role of MGYSR, a number of recommendations have been put forth in the Gender Links indicator study of 2014. The authors In this study it is deemed important that the coordination function of the ministry is strengthened. Further, it should more strongly engage in activities on policy level.[81]

With regard to on-the-ground implementation, Lesotho also established specialised Gender and Child Protection Units (CGPU) throughout the country. CGPU engage in awareness raising of the public on issues of GBV, provide restorative justice programmes for survivors of GBV and provide further services to protect GBV survivors (men, women and children), investigate cases and ensure prosecution. The unit also maintains a database on all reported cases.[82] Likewise, the Lapeng Care Centre works hand in hand with different service providers to provide a temporary place of safety for women and children survivors of all forms of GBV. The centre provides survivors with psychosocial support, mediation, economic empowerment, referral, health and legal services to ensure an integrated response and support services to survivors.[83]

On a general level, gaps in human and financial resources limit the ability to operationalise existing legislation. Consequently, implementation of laws is weak in Lesotho.[84] Equally, the adherence to guidelines for treatments of survivors and VAWG prevention provisions proves difficult.[85] Perhaps for this reason, some Basotho women feel a lack of support from the authorities when it comes to demanding respect for their rights.[86] While it cannot be denied that advances have been made in the prevention of VAWG and the provision of gender equality in Lesotho, there is still a lot that needs to be done. Considering strong patriarchal norms and their far-reaching effects for women, advances in gender equality and the prevention of VAWG require large-scale institutional programmes that seek to change behaviour and attitudes towards gender roles.[87]

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[76]   UNDP (2017b)

[77]   LCN (2015A)

[78]   Weber (2013)

[79]   UN Human Rights Council (2014b)

[80]   See Chipatiso et al. (2014), UN Human Rights Council (2014a)

[81]   Chipatiso et al. (2014)

[82]   Lowe-Morna et al. (2011), UN Human Rights Council (2014b)

[83]   Chipatiso et al. (2014)

[84]   UNFPA (2017)

[85]   Weber (2013)

[86]   Chwarae Teg (2015)

[87]   See f.e. African Peer Review Mechanism (2010), Chipatiso et al. (2014)

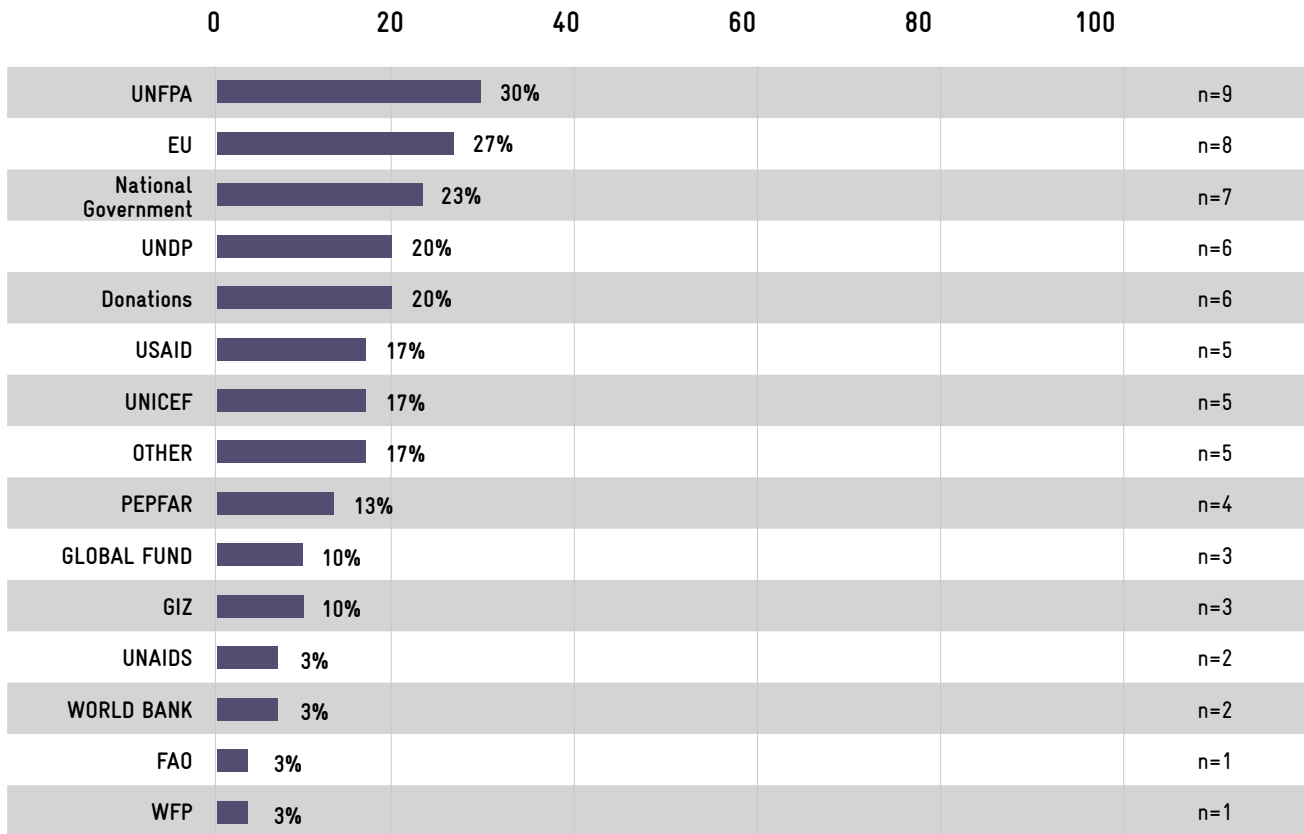# 3. OVERVIEW: THE VAWG PREVENTION ARENA IN LESOTHO

In Lesotho, a small and close-knit community of stakeholders exists which conducts various initiatives aimed at preventing or responding to violence against women and girls. At the forefront of this community are civil society organisations (CSOs), donors and international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) as well as public sector institutions.

In this regard, CSOs form the largest sector in the arena (43.3%, n=13), followed by the public sector (26.7%, n=8) and donors and INGOs (23.3%, n=7). The qualitative data shows that the CSOs form a heterogeneous group of relatively new as well as well-established organisations in the field. The newer CSOs hereby are predominately small organisations which currently mainly work with voluntary staff. Aside from the responsible line Ministry of Gender, Youth, Sports and Recreation (MGYSR), public sector organisations encompass also other Ministries such as the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture (MTEC) or the Ministry of Development Planning (MDP) due to the transversal nature of VAWG. The same observation can be made for the groups of donors and INGOs, which include UNFPA as the donors' lead for GBV prevention in Lesotho as well as other UN agencies such as the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and other bi- and multilateral donors – e.g. USAID or the Delegation of the European Union.

In contrast, private and media actors only play a minor role in the arena as only two organisations from these two sectors are engaged in prevention of VAWG in Lesotho (3.3%, n=1 and 3.3%, n=1). The qualitative data suggests that both groups are still fringe groups in the arena and have not yet established a strong presence in prevention work. Traditional media outlets, e.g. television (TV), radio stations or print media, are not yet presented in the arena as the current actor in the arena is a media-focused CSO. Moreover, the involvement of the private sector remains difficult in Lesotho. Lesotho has little industry and consequently, a lack of large corporations. This makes it – according to the qualitative data – challenging to include private sector actors on a broad basis in the prevention of VAWG in Lesotho.

The stakeholders in the arena receive their funding from diverse sources. Most frequently they receive funding from donors, namely UNFPA (30%, n=9), the EU (27%, n=8) and UNDP (20%, n=6). At the same time, many organisations receive funding from the national government (23%, n=7) and donations (20%, n=6) (see Figure 4). In this context, the qualitative data demonstrate that stakeholders in the arena often receive funding from various stakeholders. Only some small organisations receive funding from only one funding source. However, stakeholders highlight that competition for funding is fierce in the arena, as there is limited funding available for VAWG prevention activities in Lesotho. This competition is seen as one barrier to effective cooperation among stakeholders in the arena.

Figure 4: Sources of funding in the Lesotho VAWG prevention arena

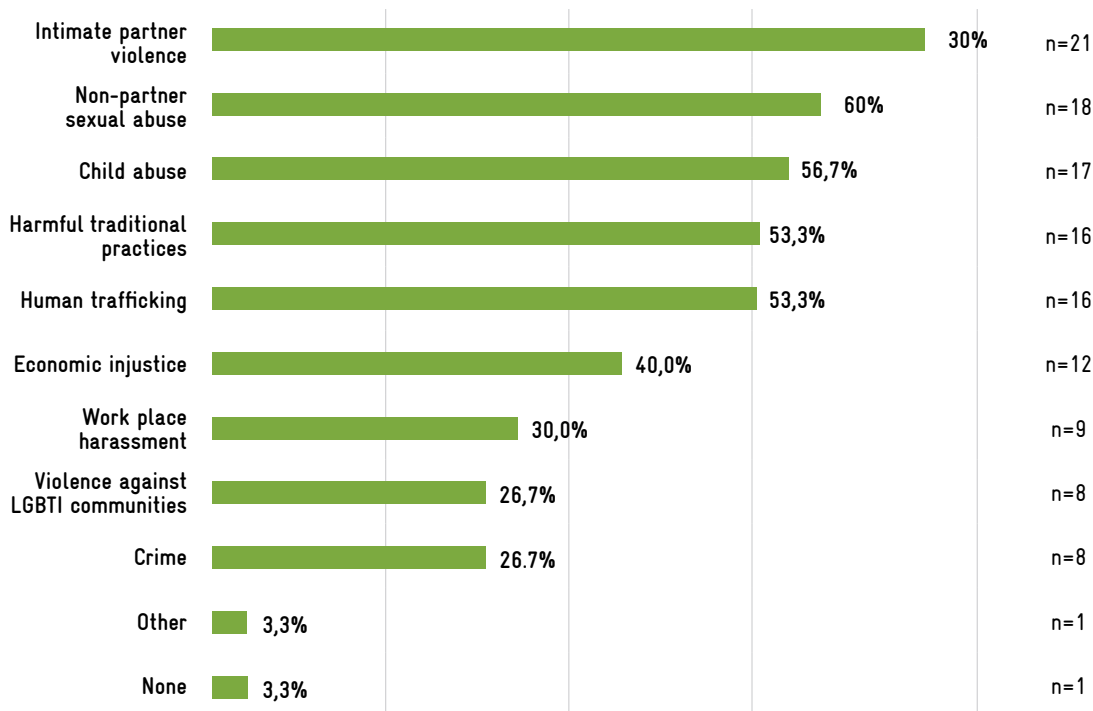| Source	%	n
UNFPA	30%	n=9
EU	27%	n=8
National Government	23%	n=7
UNDP	20%	n=6
Donations	20%	n=6
USAID	17%	n=5
UNICEF	17%	n=5
OTHER	17%	n=5
PEPFAR	13%	n=4
GLOBAL FUND	10%	n=3
GIZ	10%	n=3
UNAIDS	3%	n=2
WORLD BANK	3%	n=2
FAO	3%	n=1
WFP	3%	n=1

Source: Syspons 2018

Despite the scarce funding resources in the arena, all sectors are engaged in violence prevention. Here, the qualitative data highlights that the stakeholders in the arena often portray themselves as working in every field of violence prevention without displaying any concrete form of specialisation. This makes it challenging to identify key stakeholders with particular expertise for the different dimensions of VAWG. Thus, stakeholders are often engaged in other fields of gender programming while only a few stakeholders focus solely on the prevention of VAWG in Lesotho.

Regarding the prevention of VAWG in Lesotho, in which actors support or implement initiatives, intimate partner violence (IPV) and non-partner sexual abuse constitute the core topics of the prevention work in the arena, followed closely by child abuse (see Figure 5). The interviews reveal that the organisations active in the arena do not necessarily focus on preventing one form of violence but try to tackle all forms of violence. Partly, this also ensures that organisations are eligible for different sources of funding. As a consequence, other forms of violence such as harmful traditional practices, human trafficking and economic justice are targeted by almost half of the actors in the arena. The least prominent topics are workplace harassment, violence against Lesbians, Gays, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) communities and crime.

Figure 5: Types of violence tackled by stakeholders in Lesotho

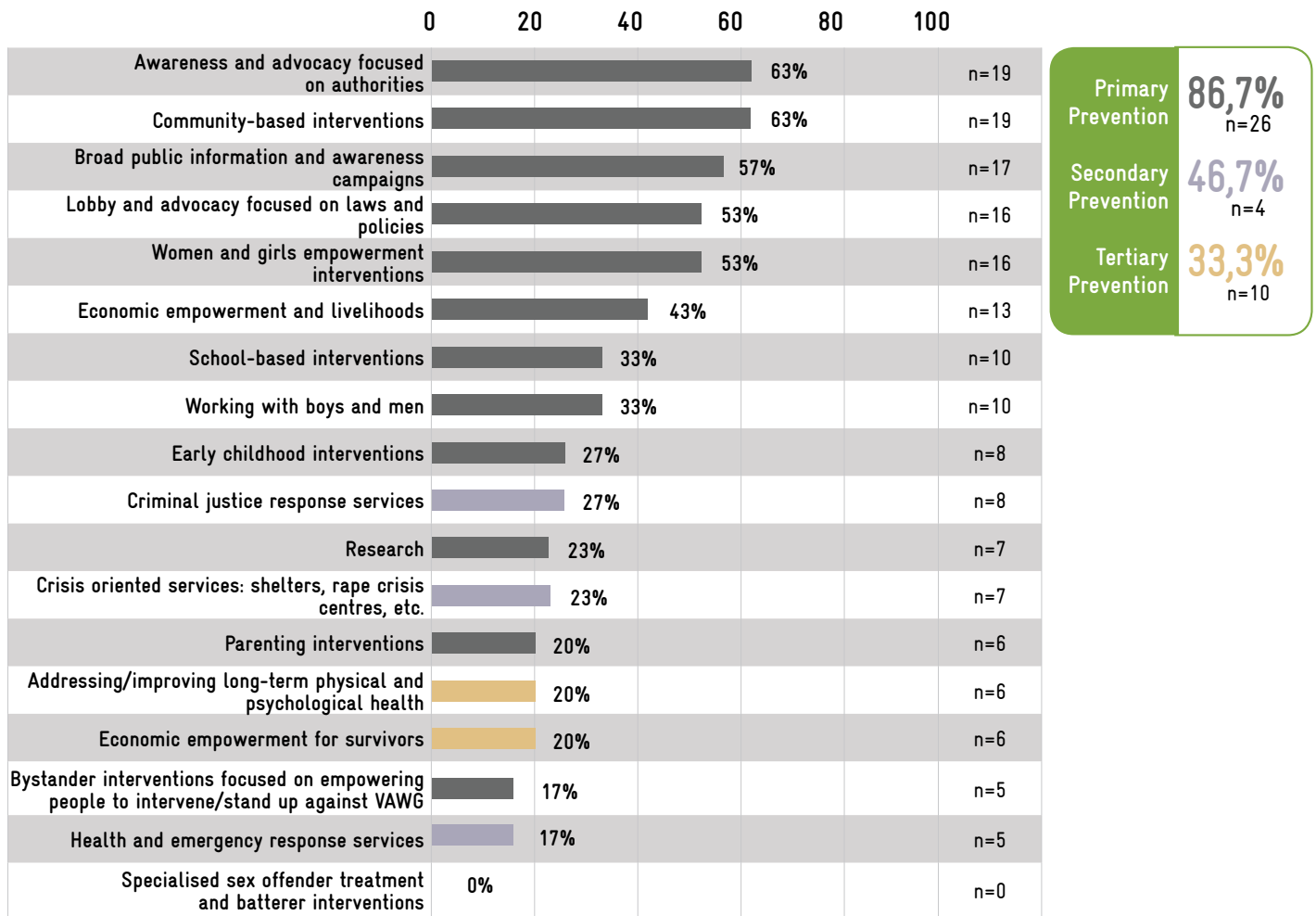|		
Intimate partner violence	30%	n=21
Non-partner sexual abuse	60%	n=18
Child abuse	56,7%	n=17
Harmful traditional practices	53,3%	n=16
Human trafficking	53,3%	n=16
Economic injustice	40,0%	n=12
Work place harassment	30,0%	n=9
Violence against LGBTI communities	26,7%	n=8
Crime	26.7%	n=8
Other	3,3%	n=1
None	3,3%	n=1

Source: Syspons 2018

Primary prevention initiatives constitute the core approaches stakeholders in the arena adopt to prevent VAWG. Indeed, every stakeholder in the arena is engaged in at least one initiative that can be classified as primary prevention. Awareness and advocacy focused on authorities and community-based approaches are here among the most common types of intervention (63%, n=19; 63%, n=19). Many stakeholders also work with broad public information campaigns (57%, n=17), lobby and advocacy activities focused on laws and politics (53%, n=16) and women and girls empowerment interventions (53%, n=16). However, the qualitative data in this context reveals that organisations in the arena often do not aim specifically at changing norms and attitudes with and through educational activities (e.g. theatre or reflective training), but mainly implement sensitisation activities to raise awareness (e.g. information sessions) for their beneficiaries. Furthermore, the variety of approaches is implemented in an arena in which few specialised stakeholders operate and which possess a thorough understanding primary prevention. Stakeholders in the interviews also identify areas in which new initiatives and an increase in efforts could be beneficial for advances in primary prevention. In particular, they point to interventions aimed at men and boys. These are currently only implemented by 33% (n=10) of the stakeholders in the arena (see Figure 6).

Looking at other levels of prevention, one can see that actors in the arena less frequently implement or support initiatives in secondary and tertiary prevention than in primary prevention. Around half of the stakeholders in the arena offer services concerning secondary prevention (46.7%, n=14). These services are offered in equal parts by the three main groups in the arena – CSOs, the public sector as well as donors and INGOs. They offer criminal justice response services, crises-oriented services and health and emergency response services. Finally, interventions in tertiary prevention are the least common in the arena. 33.3% (n=10) of actors offer or support services in this field (see Figure 6).

Figure 6: Types of interventions supported or implemented by actors in Lesotho

Intervention	%	n
Awareness and advocacy focused on authorities	63%	n=19
Community-based interventions	63%	n=19
Broad public information and awareness campaigns	57%	n=17
Lobby and advocacy focused on laws and policies	53%	n=16
Women and girls empowerment interventions	53%	n=16
Economic empowerment and livelihoods	43%	n=13
School-based interventions	33%	n=10
Working with boys and men	33%	n=10
Early childhood interventions	27%	n=8
Criminal justice response services	27%	n=8
Research	23%	n=7
Crisis oriented services: shelters, rape crisis centres, etc.	23%	n=7
Parenting interventions	20%	n=6
Addressing/improving long-term physical and psychological health	20%	n=6
Economic empowerment for survivors	20%	n=6
Bystander interventions focused on empowering people to intervene/stand up against VAWG	17%	n=5
Health and emergency response services	17%	n=5
Specialised sex offender treatment and batterer interventions	0%	n=0

Primary Prevention	**86,7%**	n=26
Secondary Prevention	**46,7%**	n=4
Tertiary Prevention	**33,3%**	n=10

Source: Syspons 2018

The most common target groups of interventions in the arena are girls and women. 86.7% (n=26) of the stakeholders address girls through their interventions, while 83.3% (n=25) target women. Government or other authorities form the target group of 66.7% (n=20) of the stakeholders (see Figure 7). Men and boys are addressed by around half of the stakeholders (53.3%, N=16; 50%, n=15), although it emerged from the interviews that this target group will receive more and more attention in the future as it is key to change norms and attitudes of men and boys regarding VAWG and engage them as allies in prevention efforts.

Figure 7: Main target groups of interventions in Lesotho

86,7%	**83,3%**	**66,7%**	**53,3%**	**50%**
n=26	n=25	n=20	n=16	n=15
Girls	Women	Government & Authorities	Boys	Men
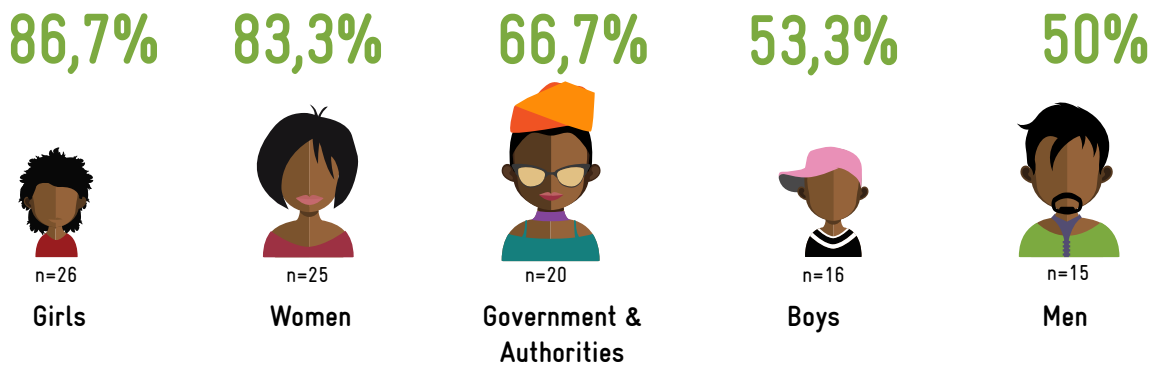
Source: Syspons 2018

4. INFLUENCE AND COOPERATION IN THE VAWG ARENA

PERCEIVED INFLUENCE IN THE LESOTHO ARENA

Within the landscape of actors and initiatives, some actors are naturally deemed more influential than others. These influential players constitute important gatekeepers whose buy-in or cooperation is needed to sustainably improve coordination and cooperation in the field of VAWG prevention.

In this regard, the survey data shows that perceptions of who is influential vary greatly on a general level. Respondents were free to select which organisation they regard as influential. 23 out of the 30 stakeholders (76.7%) in the arena are perceived as influential, making the group of influential actors large in numbers and diversity. However, when analysing the data more in-depth, it becomes apparent that only three actors have been selected as influential by more than ten stakeholders in the arena. These are MGYSR, Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA) and the Lesotho Mounted Police Service Child and Gender Protection Unit (LMPS CGPU). All other stakeholders in the arena are perceived by seven or fewer stakeholders as influential. The majority of the actors identified as influential was selected only once. The qualitative data illustrates that influence is perceived by the stakeholders as being visible and positively championing GBV issues. This explains why churches and traditional leaders were not selected in the survey as influential actors even though one can assume that they influence social norms and attitudes toward gender. Rather, stakeholders perceive that they create challenges for primary prevention of VAWG in Lesotho.

In this light, MGYSR is viewed by 46.7% (n=14) of stakeholders in the arena as the most influential stakeholder, placing it as the central public actor in primary prevention. In the qualitative data, it equally emerges as one of the most frequently named influential actors and is described as crucial for efforts to prevent VAWG. At the same time, interviewees state that MGYSR still does not fully take up its role as a policy-maker. Crucial framework documents, such as a GBV Action Plan, are still missing for Lesotho. Furthermore, it still engages in implementation, which is seen critical by many stakeholders in the arena. This lack of engagement on the policy level might explain why only less than half of the stakeholders in the arena view MGYSR as an influential actor in the arena.

Based on the perception of stakeholders in the arena, WLSA emerges as the second most influential actor (43.3%, n=13). Interview partners describe WLSA as one of the most established and renowned CSOs in the arena which has been successful in advocating for legislative change in GBV over the last decade. As a result, it is seen as an important player in civil society, which possesses extensive experience in GBV. The third most influential actor, LMPS CGPU, is described as an influential stakeholder by ten actors (33.3%, n=10). Within the qualitative data collection, stakeholders describe it as a crucial player for all levels of prevention, as it is usually the first point of contact for victims of violence.

When looking at perceived influence by type of stakeholder, the donors and INGOs, as well as the public sector, constitute the most influential sector in the arena.[88] Although actors from the public sector are selected more frequently (38 times) than donors and INGOs (11 times), they receive on average a slightly lower score regarding their influence (2.7 points) than donors and INGOs (3.0 points). This can be explained – according to the qualitative data – by the fact that the public sector encompasses more diverse actors than the donors and INGOs. In particular, this diversity of actors in the public sector is caused by the transversal nature of prevention efforts. As a consequence, a greater number of different public sector actors are named in the survey. They do, however, receive lower scores than the group of donors and INGOs. This can also be seen in the median value for both sectors which amounts to 2.0 for both sectors.

Civil society, as well as the media and private sector, are viewed by stakeholders as less influential sectors. In this regard, civil society as a sector group was selected 37 times by the stakeholders in the arena, but it receives on average 2.2 points for its influence. In line with the qualitative data, it can be argued that lower average assessments of the influence of diverse sectors can first and foremost be attributed to the diversity in actors. Civil society here consists of newer and less influential organisations as well as well-established and highly influential organisations. The fact that many CSOs are small and resource-constrained may also explain this perception. The media and the private sector as a fringe group in this arena were only each selected once as an influential sector. On average, both receive a rating of 1.5 points regarding their influence.

When looking at the factors which have an effect on the perception of influential actors, it becomes obvious from the qualitative data that this is connected to the centrality of an actor in the arena and its power to function as a gatekeeper as well as to set agendas.

Looking at specific sectors and in particular the public sector, the influence of the public sector stems mainly from its public visibility (1.08) and its agenda-setting power (0.51) (see Figure 8). This is also confirmed by the stakeholders in the interviews and workshops in which they view the public sector as influential, due to its power to set policy agendas relevant for the prevention of VAWG. In this aspect stakeholders also see the most important task of the public sector in the future as no binding policy framework for GBV yet exists in Lesotho. In other aspects – with the exception of the adjective pair traditional-innovative[89] – the public sector is seen as rather neutral by the stakeholders in the arena.
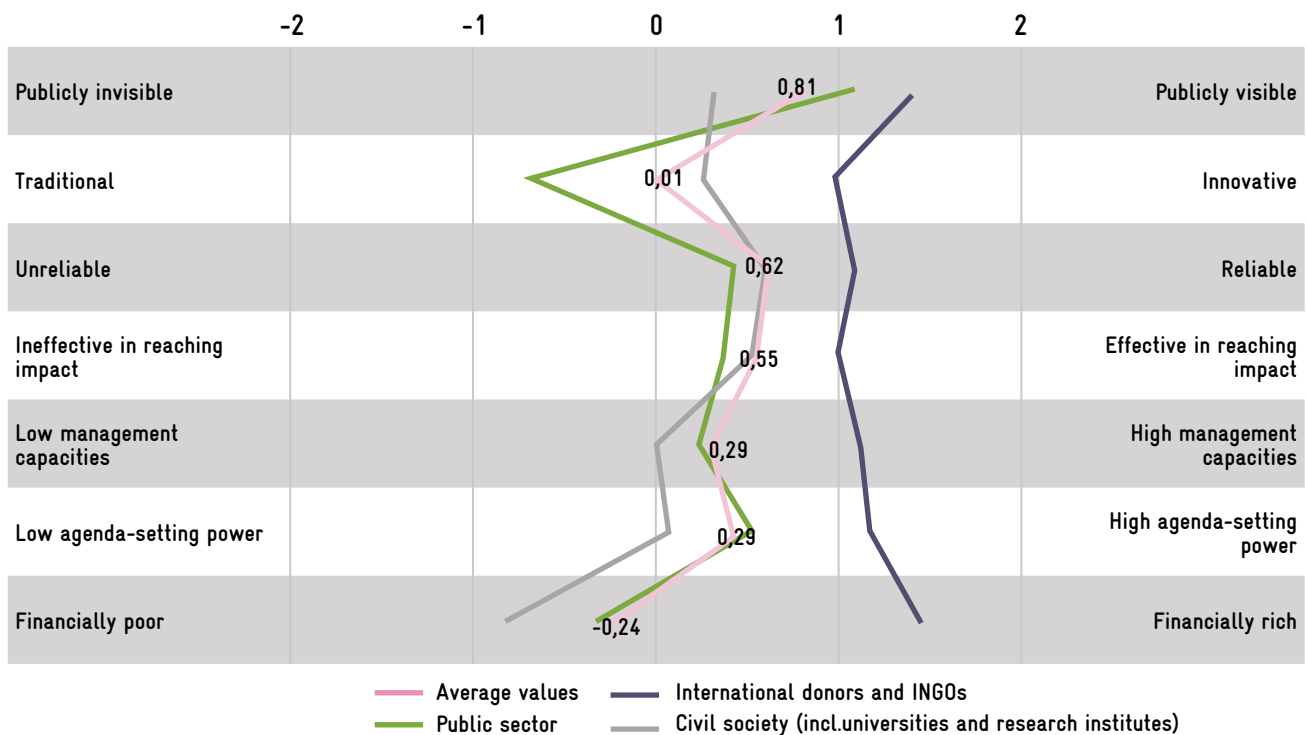
This also holds true for civil society which is also assessed in overwhelmingly neutral terms as most of the adjective pairs receive an average rating that is close to 0. The only exceptions being that it is characterised as financially poor (–0.85) and reliable (0.6). The former can be explained particularly by the relatively scarce financial resources existing in this field of VAWG prevention.

The international donors and INGOs is, in turn, the only sector which is perceived in positive terms by the surveyed stakeholders regarding each adjective pair (all above 1.0). Stakeholders in the arena even attribute more agenda-setting power to this group (1.18) than to the public sector (0.51). The qualitative data reveals that donors and INGOs usually possess more financial resources. These resources accord them considerable power as the directing of funds allows them to shape the agenda of each sector, including the public sector. Figure 8 again illustrates the average characterisation stakeholders put forward for those actors selected as influential.

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[88]   Survey participants were asked to select up to 10 influential stakeholders from a list 37 actors or add further influential organisations using the corresponding textboxes. To gain insights into their relative assessment of the influence of these selected actors, they were then asked to distribute a maximum of 10 points between these selected influential stakeholders. Consequently, if participants found that one stakeholders stands out as the most influential, they would accord them 10 points and select no further stakeholders. In contrast, if participants believed that many stakeholders are equally important, they would select up to 10 stakeholders and accord them a lower amount of points.

[89]   The use of semantic differentials allows for measuring actors' attitudes and perceptions of concepts or actors along bi-polar pairs of adjectives. Researchers commonly employ the method when attempting to capture attitudes towards a wide variety of subjects. Within research, it is seen as generating more accurate feedback as it decreases the inclination to provide 'desired' responses and therefore, decreases response bias.

Figure 8: Description of influential stakeholder groups in the Lesotho arena

Publicly invisible	0,81	Publicly visible
Traditional	0,01	Innovative
Unreliable	0,62	Reliable
Ineffective in reaching impact	0,55	Effective in reaching impact
Low management capacities	0,29	High management capacities
Low agenda-setting power	0,29	High agenda-setting power
Financially poor	-0,24	Financially rich

Legend:
— Average values
— Public sector
— International donors and INGOs
— Civil society (incl.universities and research institutes)

Source: Syspons 2018

COOPERATION IN THE ARENA IN LESOTHO

Cooperation among different sector actors is crucial to shaping multi-sectoral, concerted and coordinated efforts that can assist more effectively in curbing violence against women and girls. The study finds that stakeholders in the arena have relations to a wide variety of stakeholders. These relations vary in their strength, quality, frequency and form. While cooperation in the arena is already widespread, room nevertheless exists to initiate multi-stakeholder partnerships, improve the quality of cooperation and forge new relationships.

The network of stakeholders engaged in the prevention of VAWG in the arena in Lesotho is a close and tight-knit network. In total, it comprises 48 stakeholders that belong to various sectors such as civil society, media, public and private sector actors as well as donors and INGOs. Through this mix of stakeholders, it lays the foundation for multi-stakeholder engagements as different sectors already participate in the network. In Figure 9 each circle represents one of the 48 actors in the network who is classified according to the sector (see legend of Figure 9). The size of the circle indicates the extent to which stakeholders in the arena have rated this actor as influential (see the previous chapter). A line between circles indicates a relation between two actors. These comprise relations where stakeholders indicate to merely be in contact with another stakeholder (shown as thin grey lines), as well as stronger relations of stakeholders with the partners who they deem most important (shown in thick black lines).

Looking more closely at Figure 9, it becomes apparent that particularly the public sector and some CSOs are central in the network. Donors and INGOs are to some extent represented. The private sector and the media are not represented in the centre of the network. Furthermore, there are relatively few stakeholders, which are on the fringes of the network. These constitute a mix of public sector, civil society as well as donors and INGOs.

As the network map shows the network is already very well connected and dense. On average, each of the 48 stakeholders is connected to almost 16 other actors in the network (average degree: 15.6). Frequently, these actors also have connections among each other. In 75.5% of relations where one stakeholder is connected to actor A and actor B, actor A and B are also connected. In this regard, the network exhibits also a relatively high degree of connectedness, with current relations in the network constituting 33.2% of all possible relations among stakeholders. That said, cooperation in the network could still be increased by forging new and deepen relations among actors.

Figure 9: Network within the Lesotho arena

Public sector
Internationals
Civil society
Private sector
Media
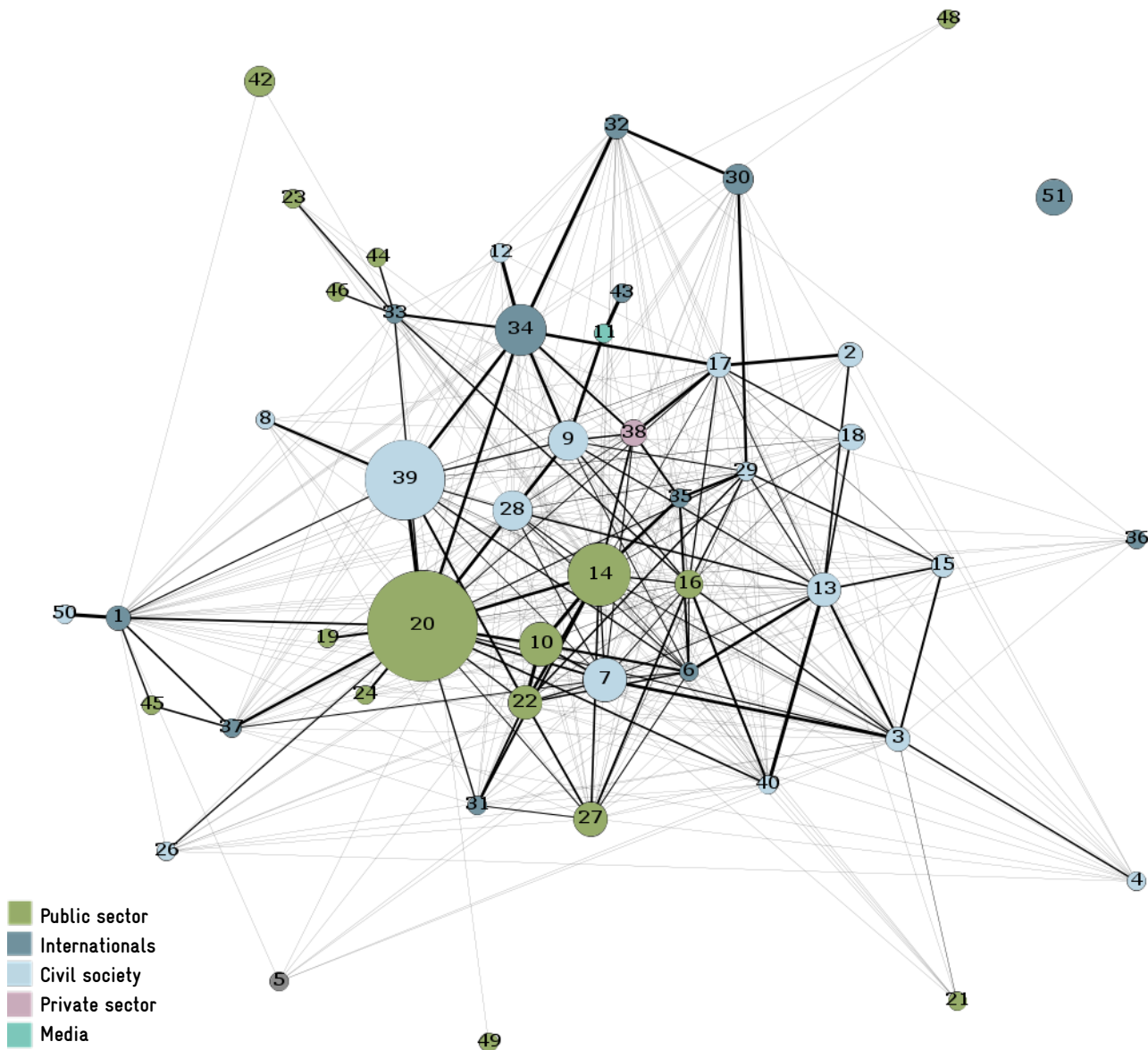
Source: Syspons 2018

A closer look at the numbers of connections of each stakeholder reveals that the best-connected stakeholders are with one notable exception not perceived as most influential by other actors in the network. Among the five actors with the most connections in the network, only LMPS CGPU is considered highly influential. It has with 38 connections the most connections in the network, closely followed by the CSOs She-Hive with 37 connections, the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace (CCJP) with 34 connections and the Lesotho Council of Non-Governmental Organisations (LCN) and the EU with 32 connections each. Hence, the best-connected actors are a mix of CSOs, public sector organisations and donors, but influential stakeholders could improve their connectedness within the network.

In light of the high density of the network, the majority of actors are in mutual contact with a wide variety of different actors. Of 431 connections where stakeholders are in contact with each other, 74.2% (n=320) of these connections vare described as mutual.[90] Therefore, stakeholders not only share or receive but exchange information with the other stakeholder in the connection. In 15.3% of the connections, stakeholders in the arena mainly receive information from others (n=66). To a lesser extent,

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90   Within the survey, each survey respondents was asked to indicate in what ways they were in contact with other stakeholders in the arena. The number of connections presents the sum of these responses.

stakeholders indicate mainly to send information to other stakeholders in their connections (10.4%, n=45). This already suggests that actors do not work in isolation but communicate and exchange information on prevention efforts.

Large parts of the actors are also actively engaged in the network. Almost four-fifths of the actors are considered to be important partners for the work of at least one other organisation in the network (97.4%, n=38). The actors who stakeholders deem their most important partners predominantly stem from the public sector, civil society as well as the donor community. Actors in the arena consequently engage more extensively with these sectors. In 61 instances, actors in the arena select a public sector actor as important for their work. Actors from civil society are selected 52 times and donors and INGOs are selected 22 times. Private sector and media actors in comparison are all selected respectively only three times and one time.

Examining the nature of cooperation with these core partners more closely, information exchange emerges as the predominant form of cooperation (66.2%, n=94).[91] Moreover, in approximately half of these cooperations, the stakeholders consult each other on matters of joint concern (52.8%, n=75). As explained by organisations in the stakeholder engagements, this mainly concerns their views and positions on new legislative developments in the field of GBV. Beyond the consultation on matters of joint concerns, stakeholders also participate in the same dialogue forum and coordination mechanism (46.5%, n=66). According to the qualitative data, this dialogue forum is mainly the LCN, which has the objective to coordinate civil society's different positions in various thematic fields vis-à-vis the public sector. Notably, interviewees see the potential for improving the work of the LCN, as up until now, the forum did not lead to a joint positioning of gender CSOs vis-à-vis the public sector and donors.

Forms of cooperation that go beyond information sharing and consultation are far less prominent in the network. Stakeholders could consequently strengthen cooperation in the networks by deepening existing engagements between stakeholders. In this regard, the implementation of joint projects only forms part of 38.0% (n=54) of the connections with core partners. Moreover, according to the qualitative and quantitative data, these projects mainly include projects between two organisations in the public sector as well as small projects between one CSO and one public sector organisation. Most strikingly in this regard is that the coordination of activities occurs in the least amount of connections between the core partners and their stakeholders (30.3%, n=43) (see Figure 10).

Figure 10: Forms of cooperation in the Lesotho arena
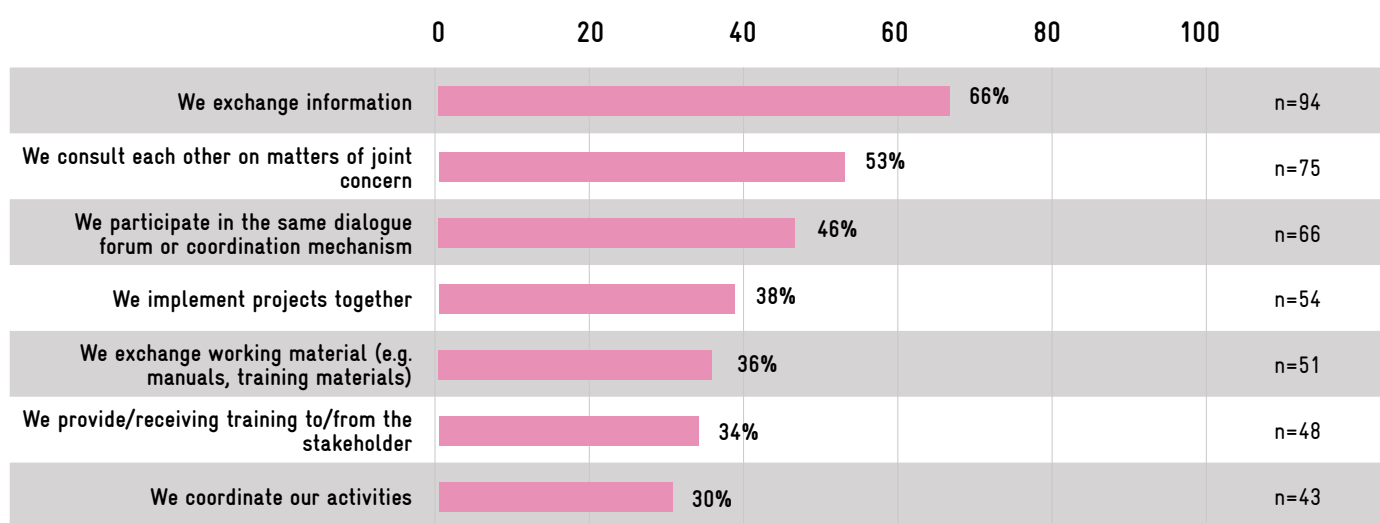
Source: Syspons 2018

Looking at the dynamics and strength of these relationships, relations in the network are only partially characterised by knowledge about the partner's work but depict a high level of mutual respect. While in over two thirds of all connections assessed, actors feel that their partners respect their work a lot, if not fully (71.0%, n=88), 38.6% (n=49) and 33.3% (n=38) of the stakeholders feel that they do not have adequate knowledge about their partner's work and do not share the same goals. Moreover, in 29.0% (n=36) and respectively 33.3% (n=43) of connections, actors perceive that respect for their work and shared goals with their partner are missing. Thus, what could strengthen the relations within the network are stronger communication and frequent interactions (see Figure 11).

**Figure 11:** Strength of relationships in the Lesotho arena
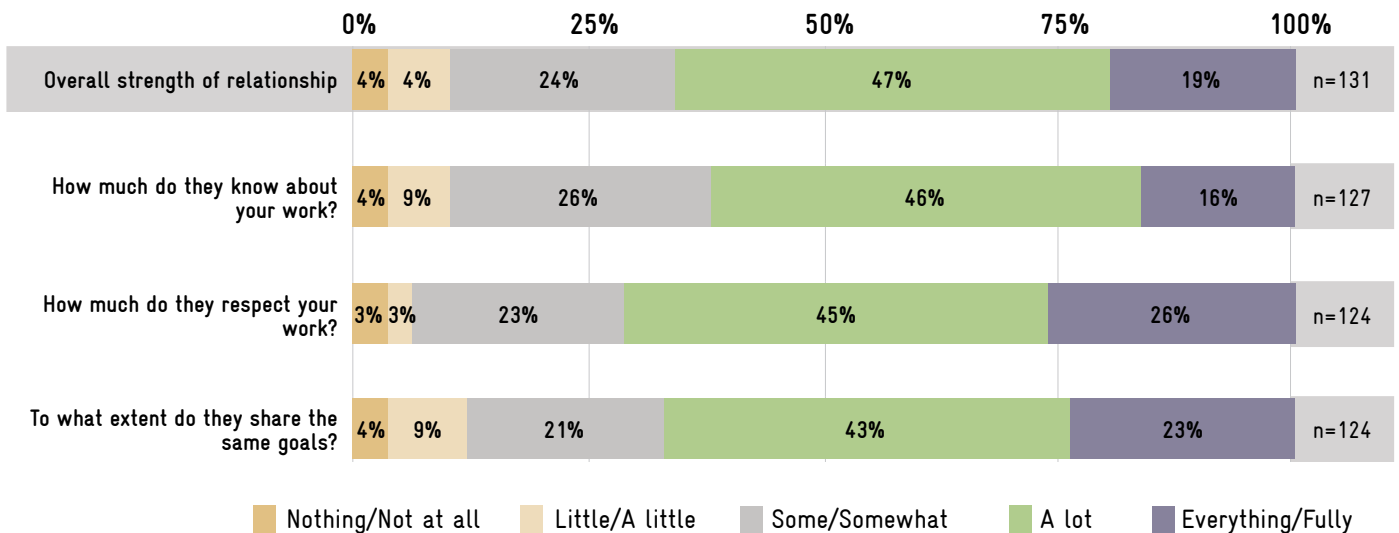
Source: Syspons 2018

Yet, on average stakeholders communicate only monthly to quarterly with the partners most important to their work (quarterly: 28.8%, n=34; monthly: 26.3%, n=31). Less than one-fifth of actors is in a weekly exchange with their partners (18.6%; n=22).

Consequently, the communication in the network is only described as timely, accurate and solution-oriented in half of the relations (see Figure 12). Hence, in 45.2% (n=52) of the relations with the core partners, the communication is described as not on time and in 47.1% (n=57) of the relations as not accurate. Moreover, in 47.9% (n=58) of the communication is perceived as not solution-oriented. Therefore, communication within the network could be improved in all its dimensions as almost half of the stakeholders describe dysfunctionalities in the communication with their key partners.

Figure 12: Quality of communication in the Lesotho arena
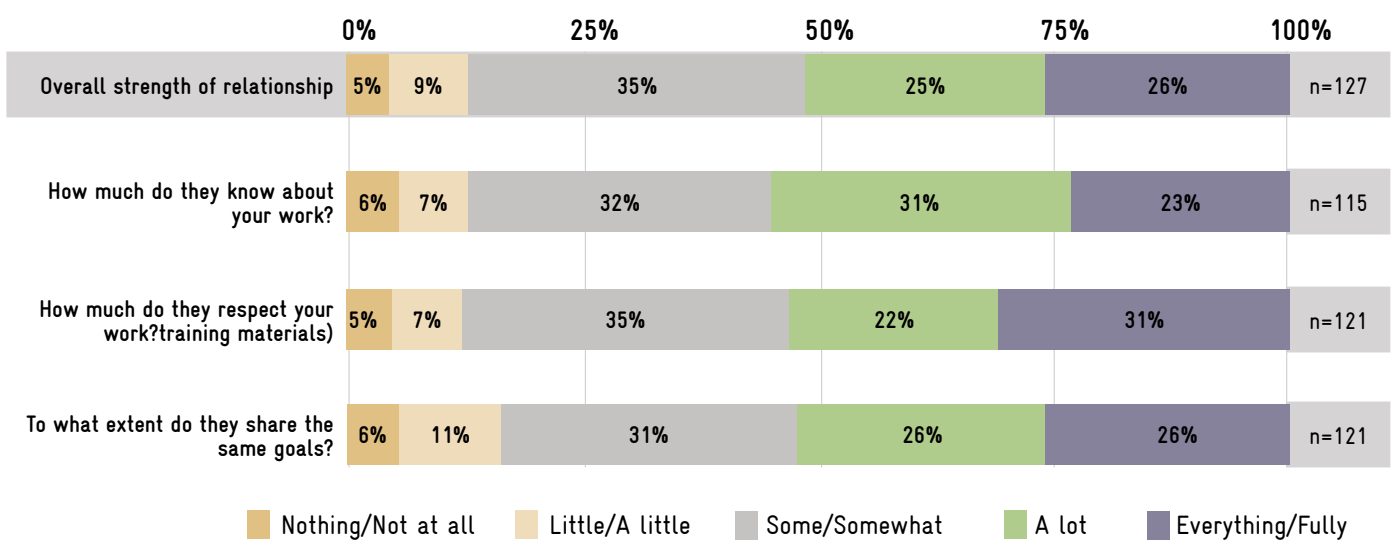
Source: Syspons 2018

Taken together, this suggests that while many relations are already strong, there is still opportunity to improve and strengthen these relationships. Opportunities for strengthening cooperation become apparent when examining the perceived average value for relational coordination among different sectors.[92]

For instance, on average many sector groups assess their relational coordination with the public sector to be rather low (see Figure 13). This can first and foremost be seen in the low assessment made by civil society. The rather poor relation between civil society and government also emerges from the qualitative data. Within the stakeholder engagements and the interviews, it becomes apparent that civil society actors miss a national framework for GBV that could guide coordination efforts and deliver a joint response to the challenge of GBV in Lesotho. In this regard, CSOs suggest that the MGYSR should focus on the coordination of the field of VAWG prevention. Also, donors and INGOs put forward a rather mixed assessment of their relations with the public sector, whereby they request for a higher involvement of the public sector in the policies for GBV. In contrast, the private sector assesses its relations with the public sector as good. Media actors in the arena state that they have not yet established relations to the public sector in the field of the prevention of VAWG.

On average, sectors assess their relational coordination with civil society as mainly mediocre. In this regard, the qualitative data highlights that civil society is viewed as being uncoordinated. Furthermore, they state that CSOs often tend to present themselves as generalists and rarely reveal a clear specialisation and focus on a certain topic or approach. This makes it difficult for other sectors to identify suitable specialised partners for projects. It also complicates the forming of multi-stakeholder partnerships with different CSOs. As a result, the benefits of cooperating with other organisations to gain specific expertise for individual projects are not always tangible for these sectors.

Finally, the average assessments of sectors suggest that media and the private sector are still on the margins in the network. This holds true even though the private sector has good standing relations with the public sector as well as with donors and INGOs. Interestingly, the relations with civil society are not reciprocated by this sector. In addition, it can be seen from Figure 13 that churches and traditional leaders are not yet part of the network. Currently, no (important) relations exist between them and any other sector. This can be explained according to the stakeholder engagements and the interviews by the fact that these two sectors are currently seen as hampering efforts to prevent VAWG and are thus not part of the network for the prevention of VAWG. Thus, to foster strong multi-stakeholder cooperation in the arena, it is consequently paramount to find ways not only to further engage with media and the private sector but also to identify avenues on how to engage churches and traditional leaders in this arena.

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[92] The concept of relational coordination was used to examine the relationship aspect of the quality of cooperation in the networks. Relational coordination is a theory of organisational performance which proposes that highly interdependent work is most effectively coordinated by frontline workers with each other, their customers and their leaders, through relationships of shared goals, shared knowledge and mutual respect, supported by frequent, timely, accurate, problem-solving communication.

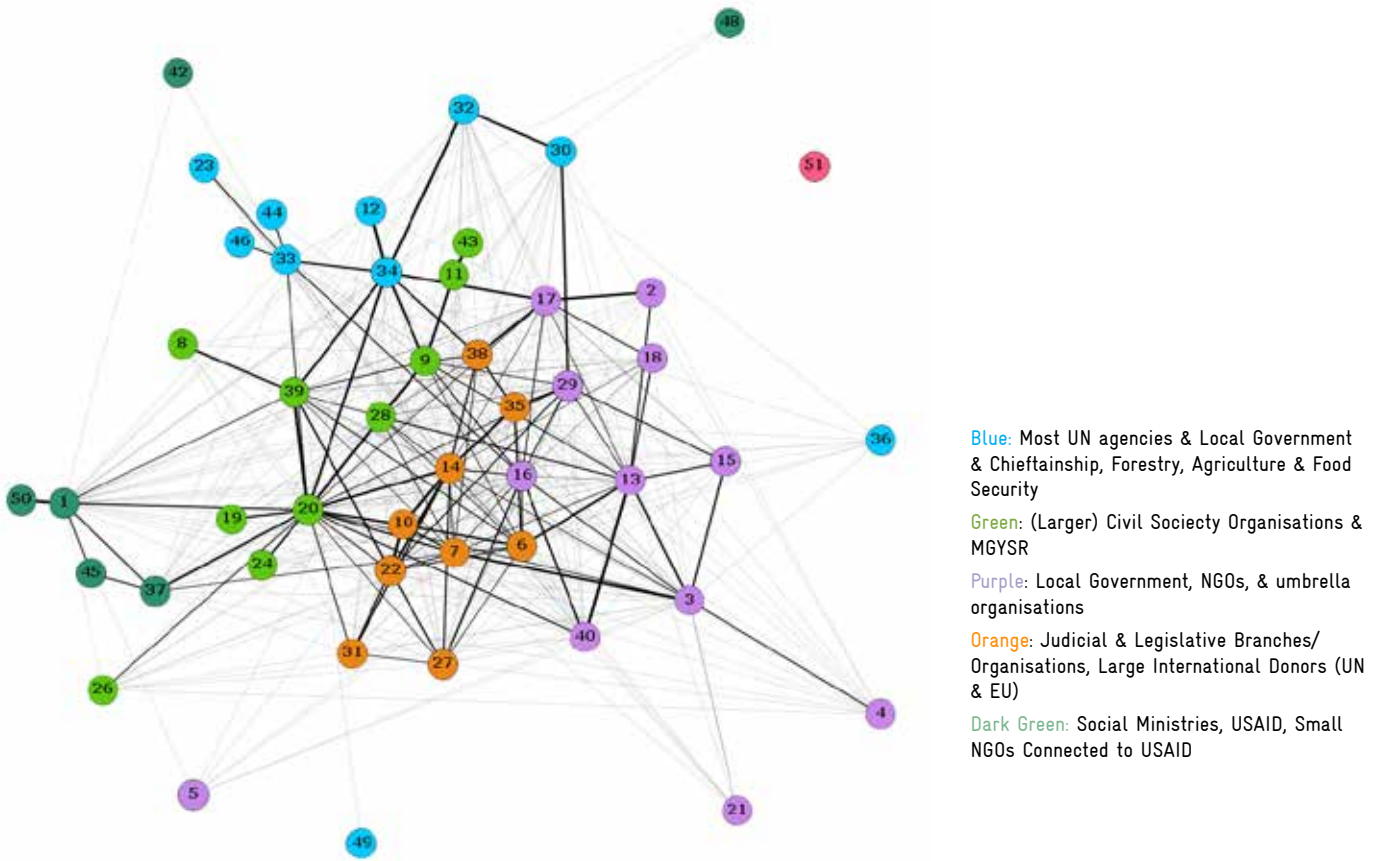**Figure 13:** Relational coordination between different sectors in the Lesotho arena
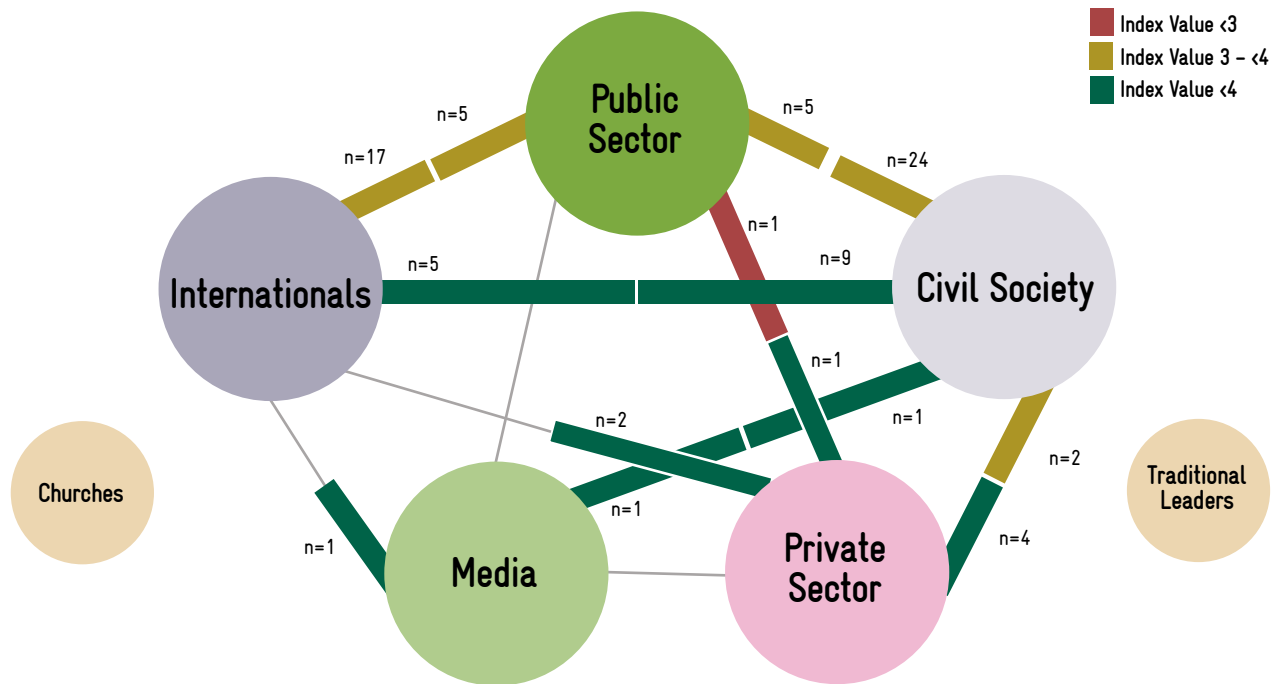
Source: Syspons 2018

Looking more closely at the network among the actors in the arena, clusters of closer stakeholder cooperation already exist.[93] Five clusters of closer cooperation emerge in the network that comprises different groups of actors who are more closely connected with each other. However, none of these encompasses multi–stakeholder partnerships. They consist either of organisations from the public sector and civil society or donors, public sector organisations and donors (see Figure 14). Moreover, the qualitative data suggest that these sub–networks evolve solely around existing projects which are either financed by donors and INGOs or the public sector. For example, the dark green network is structured around a USAID financed development cooperation project in the field which tries to strengthen the national response to GBV and to reach adolescent girls and young women through HIV and violence prevention education through schools. The purple network, in contrast, includes LCN and its members as well as the relevant line ministries in Lesotho to which LCN and its members try to coordinate their positions and responses regarding policy issues. For this task, LCN receives institutional funding from the EU, beyond GBV prevention. The qualitative engagement with the stakeholders of the arena further reveals that these sub–networks are driven by joint projects and/or activities. Hence, in most cases, they are ad–hoc networks, which can change when the project and/or activities end. Thus, those networks do not portray long–term strategic alliances between the involved stakeholders. As a result, to foster multi–stakeholder partnerships and strategic relations between actors, new partnerships between stakeholders need to form.

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[93]   Clusters of closer cooperation were identified using the modularity algorithm in Gephi. Specifically, it looks for the nodes (actors) that are more densely connected together than to the rest of the network

Figure 14: Clusters of more intense cooperation in the Lesotho arena

Blue: Most UN agencies & Local Government & Chieftainship, Forestry, Agriculture & Food Security

Green: (Larger) Civil Sociecty Organisations & MGYSR

Purple: Local Government, NGOs, & umbrella organisations

Orange: Judicial & Legislative Branches/ Organisations, Large International Donors (UN & EU)

Dark Green: Social Ministries, USAID, Small NGOs Connected to USAID

Source: Syspons 2018

5. CAPACITY NEEDS IN THE VAWG ARENA

Considering the presentation of the network above, the question arises, what kind of support stakeholders need to further improve their relations and engage with different sectors. Stakeholders in the arena put forward a number of capacity needs they deem important for further advancing prevention efforts in Lesotho.

In the arena, the need for establishing shared goals with other stakeholders emerges as a core need to strengthen cooperation in the arena (87.0%, n=20). Referring to the stakeholder engagements, in particular, stakeholders wished for a coherent strategic framework which would coordinate the efforts on the ground. Hereby it is important for them that this framework is aligned along objectives which have been developed in a participatory way with the relevant stakeholders in the field. At the same time, the stakeholders also voice the need to build competencies in terms of e.g. negotiation skills to reach shared goals in a multi-stakeholder setting. In this regard, stakeholders emphasise the need for overcoming competition and differences, especially among civil society actors to foster greater coordination. To achieve this, they formulated the need to build their staff capacities and communication skills to engage successfully with other actors.
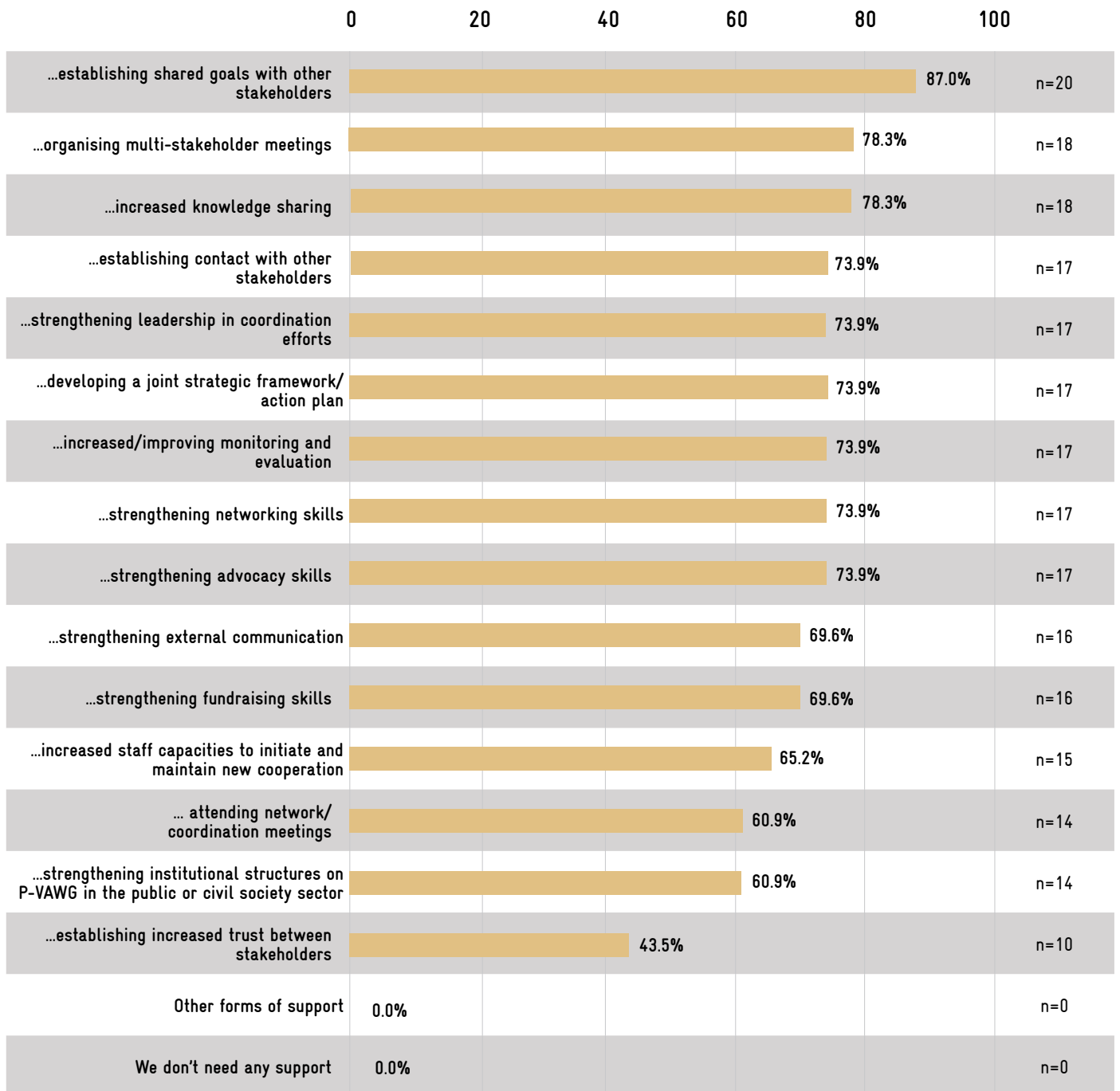
As a result, the need for organising multi-stakeholder meetings is seen by 78.3% (n=18) of the stakeholders as the second most pressing capacity need. Hereby the qualitative data highlights that the stakeholders are looking for a forum in which the diverse set of stakeholders in the arena can meet and coordinate their activities to be able to establish multi-stakeholder partnerships. In this regard, it was stated that a forum is needed that goes beyond the LCN in which also other stakeholders outside of civil society can participate.

Such a coordinating body would also be able to overcome the knowledge deficit which currently exists between the stakeholders and which emerged as another important capacity need in the baseline survey as did the need for increased knowledge sharing (78.3%, n=18). In particular, there is a need to map the activities of the involved stakeholders in the arena and where these activities take place. Currently, the interviewed stakeholders do not know who is implementing what kind of activity where. Reflecting on how such a knowledge management system could be set up, stakeholders highlight that the system should ideally build on existing structures in the sector and should be made available online. In this light, the need for increased/ improved monitoring and evaluation also emerged as a core need by 73.9% (n=17) of the stakeholders to generate more evidence about successful interventions in the prevention of VAWG.

As a result of the above mentioned and identified core needs of the arena similar needs, such as establishing contact with other stakeholders (78.3%, n=17) or developing a joint strategic framework/ action plan (78.3%, n=17), were also perceived as pressing capacity needs in the arena. Solely the need to establish increased trust between stakeholders in the arena was seen by less than half of the stakeholders as a core capacity need (43.5%, n=10). This was also confirmed by the stakeholders in the stakeholder engagements, in which they highlighted that their relations are mostly based on trust.

Figure 15: Capacity needs in the Lesotho arena

	0	20	40	60	80	100	
...establishing shared goals with other stakeholders					87.0%		n=20
...organising multi-stakeholder meetings					78.3%		n=18
...increased knowledge sharing					78.3%		n=18
...establishing contact with other stakeholders					73.9%		n=17
...strengthening leadership in coordination efforts					73.9%		n=17
...developing a joint strategic framework/ action plan					73.9%		n=17
...increased/improving monitoring and evaluation					73.9%		n=17
...strengthening networking skills					73.9%		n=17
...strengthening advocacy skills					73.9%		n=17
...strengthening external communication				69.6%			n=16
...strengthening fundraising skills				69.6%			n=16
...increased staff capacities to initiate and maintain new cooperation				65.2%			n=15
... attending network/ coordination meetings				60.9%			n=14
...strengthening institutional structures on P-VAWG in the public or civil society sector				60.9%			n=14
...establishing increased trust between stakeholders			43.5%				n=10
Other forms of support	0.0%						n=0
We don't need any support	0.0%						n=0

Source: Syspons 2018

6. STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings presented in this document allow drawing conclusions on possible avenues to strengthen cooperation as well as multi-stakeholder engagement in efforts to prevent violence against women and girls in Lesotho.

IN THE FOLLOWING, SYSPONS PUTS FORWARD THREE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FURTHER SHAPING OF THE GIZ PFP PROGRAMME:

RECOMMENDATIONS

1 **The PfP programme should focus on developing multi-stakeholder partnerships with shared goals among existing stakeholders.** The study findings demonstrate that currently, no multi-stakeholder partnerships exist in the arena. One explanatory factor for this is that the stakeholders in the arena are unsure how best to establish shared goals and form strategic alliances. In particular, regarding the latter, the study highlights that sub-networks of closer cooperation in the network form on an ad-hoc and activity basis and do not constitute strategic alliances. Furthermore, the media and the private sector are currently fringe actors in the network and are not strategically engaged in the arena. Therefore, the GIZ programme should work towards the involvement of the private sector and the media to develop multi-stakeholder partnerships based upon common goals to foster sustainable strategic alliances in the surveyed arena. Further, churches and traditional leaders could be included in such partnerships as new actors.

2 **The GIZ programme should work towards the development of a common and coherent framework for VAWG prevention efforts in Lesotho.** The findings highlight that all surveyed stakeholders in the arena express the need for a common and coherent framework which structures the prevention efforts against VAWG in Lesotho. This framework should be developed in a participatory process with the relevant stakeholders in the field. By establishing a common framework for shared goals and multi-stakeholder partners could also be easier developed. Furthermore, if the framework document is underpinned by institutional structures, these structures could also form a platform for knowledge exchange between the stakeholders as this was also identified as a core need in this study.

3 **The GIZ programme should develop innovative interventions that aim at changing norms and attitudes regarding VAWG in Lesotho.** The study shows that most activities in Lesotho are sensitisation activities and aim at women and girls. In addition, the perceived influential stakeholders in the sector are on average not seen as innovative. Consequently, the GIZ programme should develop innovative interventions in Lesotho, which could target non-traditional groups such as men and boys and which should aim at changing norms and attitudes through innovative approaches.

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ANNEX 2: LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS

Name of organisation	ID
AIDSFree	1
Care for Basotho Association	2
Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace (CCJP)	3
Crime Prevention, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Ex-Offenders Association (CRROA)	4
Ministry of Energy, Meteorology and Water Affairs	5
European Union Delegation to the Kingdom of Lesotho (EU)	6
Lesotho Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA)	7
Gender Activist	8
Gender Links Lesotho (GLL)	9
Judiciary	10
Knit Entertainment	11
Lesotho College of Education (LCE)	12
Lesotho Council of Non-Governmental Organisations (LCN)	13
Lesotho Mounted Police Service Child and Gender Protection Unit (LMPS CGPU)	14
Lesotho National Federation of Organisations of the Disabled (LNFOD)/Southern Africa Federation of the Disabled (SAFOD)	15
Local Government	16
Lesotho Planned Parenthood Association (LPPA)	17
MATRIX Support Group	18
Ministry of Development Planning (MDP)	19
Ministry of Gender, Youth, Sports and Recreation (MGYSR)	20
Ministry of Mining	21
Ministry of Law and Constitutional Affairs, Human Rights Unit	22
Ministry of Local Government and Chieftainship Affairs (MoLGC)	23
Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture (MTEC)	24
National University of Lesotho (NUL)	26
Senate of Lesotho	27
She-Hive Association	28
Skillshare International	29
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	30
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	31
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	32
Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations	33
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	34
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	35
United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO)	36
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	37
Vodacom Foundation	38
Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA)	39
Women Intimate Expressions	40
Ministry of Education and Training (MoET)	42
Participatory Initiative for Social Accountability (PISA)	43
Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS)	44
Ministry of Health (MoH)	45
Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation (MFRSC)	46
Ministry of Social Development (MSD)	48
Grazing Associations	49
Christian Health Association of Lesotho (CHAL)	50
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	51

# ANNEX 3: DESCRIPTION OF METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN

For the overarching research design, Syspons[94] adopted an iterative approach, whereby three different data collection methods – interviews, a survey, and workshops – were purposefully linked. Each offered data collection and analysis techniques that allowed for rich insights into the state and nature of cooperation between relevant stakeholders in the prevention of violence against women and girls (VAWG) in Lesotho, South Africa and Zambia. The qualitative and quantitative methods were used to inform each other in order to triangulate as well as validate the findings of each component.

As shown in Figure 16, exploratory interviews presented the first step in this iterative process. Qualitative information gathered in these interviews served to inform a first draft of the baseline survey questionnaire. Also, the interviewees, as well as relevant stakeholders identified in these interviews (complemented by further consultation), were invited to the first round of stakeholder workshops taking place in each country. The workshops allowed for a participatory discussion on existing prevention efforts in the countries and on indications of existing cooperation. Based on these discussions, the baseline survey was refined and adapted to the respective country contexts. In terms of participation, workshop participants and additional stakeholders suggested in the workshops formed the sample for the baseline survey. The baseline surveys conducted in the three countries quantitatively measured the nature and quality of cooperation and networks through approaches from social network analysis and relational coordination. Upon conclusion of the survey, former workshop and survey participants were invited to the subsequent second set of stakeholder workshops. Within another participatory format of these workshops, the findings from the baseline survey were discussed, validated, and further qualitative data (amongst others on the capacity needs of actors) was gathered.

In a final step, the data collected throughout this iterative process was analysed, stakeholder maps and actor profiles were created. The core findings and recommendations to the PfP team on strategy, design and monitoring were synthesised in this baseline study report.

Figure 16: Iterative research design
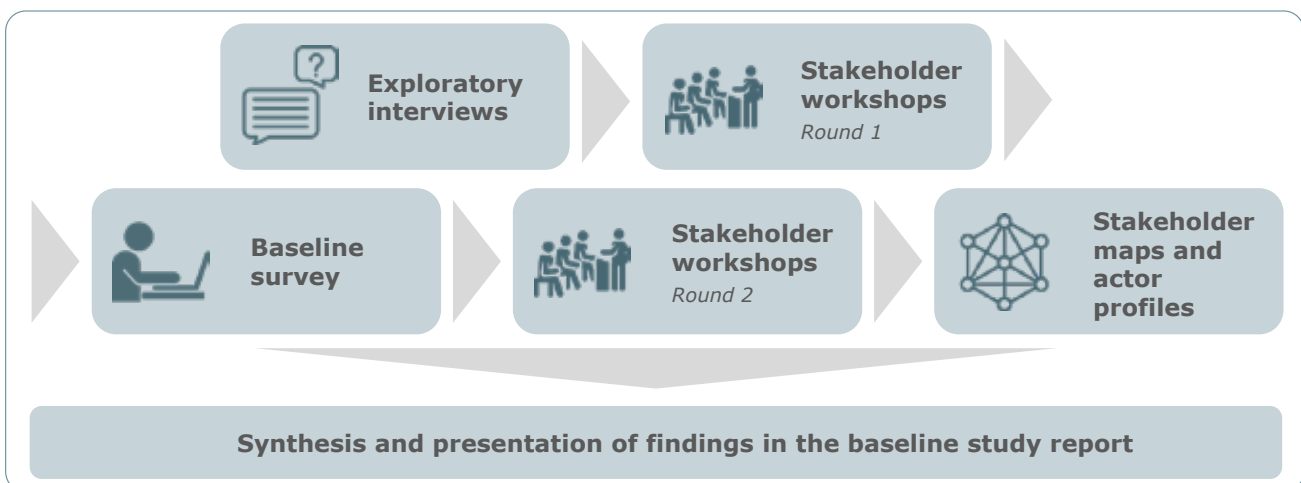
Source: Syspons 2018

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[94] Syspons should be understood as referring to the team of consultants from Syspons as well as the three local partners that have been sub-contracted for this assignment.

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

Inherent to the methodological approach of this baseline study was the requirement to first, adapt the baseline study to the distinct contexts in the three countries and secondly, to include the perspectives of (key) stakeholders in the field of prevention of VAWG in every step of the analysis. Incremental to this process was the advice and work of the three local gender experts commissioned for the baseline study report, Christine Munalula from Care Zambia, Libakiso Matlho from WLSA Lesotho and Shireen E. Motara, an independent consultant in South Africa. Further, the stakeholders who participated in the baseline study had great bearing on the study results. The collected data and the subsequent results are influenced by the selection of participants for the interviews and workshops, the (self-)selection of respondents to the online survey, and their subjective assessment of their cooperation structures.

EXPLORATORY INTERVIEWS

Exploratory interviews with key stakeholders in the field of the prevention of VAWG in all three countries created the basis for the data collection of the baseline study. The interviews were aimed at consulting key stakeholders to gain first insights into the distinct dynamics of cooperation in the field of prevention of violence against women and girls in the three respective countries.

Initial interviewees were identified and selected based on an analysis of academic literature as well as publications and strategy documents from organisations active in the field of prevention of VAWG in the respective country. The selection further resulted from consultations with the local gender experts as well as GIZ. Within the selection process, attention was paid that stakeholders from a variety of backgrounds (e.g. NGOs, research institutions, private and public sector) were included.

In sum, five exploratory interviews were undertaken with stakeholders in Lesotho as well as 13 in Zambia. For South Africa, ten interviews took place as well as one focus group discussion with five participants in the Nelson Mandela Bay Area. Interviews were partially undertaken on the phone by the international consultants and partially face-to-face by the local partners on site.

In the interviews, interviewees were asked to elaborate upon existing interventions and prevention efforts in the arena, important stakeholders and forms of cooperation between them, as well as upon capacity needs in the field.

The information gathered in the interviews then served to refine the invitation list for the stakeholder workshops as well as to inform a first draft of the baseline survey.

STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOPS: ROUND 1

The underlying objective of the first stakeholder workshops was to gather in-depth qualitative insights into the existing networks of prevention of VAWG in the three programme countries and capacity needs of the stakeholders. It also aimed at closing information gaps on who constitute important stakeholders in the arena.

Due to the differences in the country contexts, the workshops focused on the themes of particular relevance in the three countries. For this purpose, the exploratory interviews provided first indications on the main topics to be addressed in the workshops. Further thematic priorities were set in consultation with the GIZ country teams.

More specifically, Syspons addressed the following themes in the first one-day long stakeholder workshop:

➔ **Classification of prevention**: A common understanding of the classification of prevention was created and insights on which levels of prevention (i.e. primary, secondary and tertiary) stakeholders are primarily active in were collected.
➔ **Identification of key stakeholders**: Any relevant further actors within the programme countries that had not yet been captured were identified.

➜ **Forms of cooperation and network**: The forms of existing alliances and cooperation among actors were discussed and captured. In an interactive exercise, workshop participants positioned themselves in the network by specifying their most important partners and describing their cooperation with them (and other stakeholders).

➜ **Capacity needs**: The core capacity needs that should be met to enable stakeholders to strengthen multi-stakeholder cooperation and initiatives in the prevention of VAWG were discussed.

Syspons and the respective local partners in the programme countries co-facilitated the workshop. The outcomes of the workshops were documented in preliminary stakeholder maps as well as workshop minutes.

Subsequently, Syspons considered the findings in the design of the baseline survey. For example, items were refined and adapted to the country context and the list of participants to be invited to the survey extended.

BASELINE SURVEY AND NETWORK ANALYSIS

The baseline survey represented the main quantitative data collection method to collect the necessary baseline data for the proposed outcome indicators for the GIZ offer. As the programme aims at strengthening the cooperation between governmental, non-governmental and private sector actors to prevent VAWG in Southern Africa, it was essential to map the existing cooperation and network structures in the programme's target countries. For this purpose, Syspons created an online survey to gather information about the baseline situation within the three countries.

ANALYTICAL APPROACH:

To arrive at a holistic baseline assessment of the arena, the baseline survey sought to collect data on three different analytical dimensions:

➜ **Organisational level**: Information on the engagement of the individual stakeholders in the area of PfP (e.g. foci of work or areas of engagement) and their institutional capacity needs to arrive at a country-specific arena description.

➜ **Intra-organisational level**: Information on the extent of cooperation between organisations and the quality of cooperation between organisations and their most important partners to arrive at an assessment of country-specific cooperation structures.

➜ **Network/country level**: In an additional analytical step (see below), the gathered information was used to describe the overall network in the area of PfP in the respective countries.

To measure the latter two dimensions, Syspons drew upon the approaches of social network analysis and relational coordination.

Social network analysis' aim is to analyse cooperation structures between a set number of individuals or organisations as well as their resulting overall network. To do so, it characterises organisations as *nodes* and their forms of cooperation or relation as *ties, edges or links* (hereafter referred to as edges).

However, social network analysis – in its original form – is lacking analytical dimensions to measure "how" and "why" interactions in a network work or do not work. Therefore, Syspons extended the above-described approach of social network analysis with the systemic approach of relational coordination to assess quality aspects of cooperation. The concept of relational coordination focuses on the interplay of communication and relation between the involved actors in a network using a small set of criteria. With regard to communication, it analyses the interaction in terms of frequency, timeliness, accuracy and its orientation towards problem-solving. Concerning the relational aspect of the interaction, it assesses the interaction along the existence of shared goals, knowledge and mutual respect.

In consequence, Syspons made use of the baseline survey to assess the following aspects of cooperation:

➜ **Directionality**: The extent to which two actors reciprocate each other's interaction.

➜ **Frequency of contact**: The frequency of interaction between actors within a defined time span.

➜ **Forms of cooperation**: The different activities jointly undertaken in a cooperation (e.g. information exchange or coordination of activities).

➜ **Quality of communication**: The extent to which the communication within a cooperation is described to be accurate, timely, and geared towards problem-solving.

➜ **Strength of the relationship**: The extent to which the other organisation is informed about one's work (shared knowledge), shares one's goals (shared goals), and the extent to which the cooperation is characterised by mutual respect.

➜ **Importance of actors**: The extent to which a stakeholder is viewed as important to the respondent in order to achieve the objectives of their work. Respondents were asked to specify up to ten organisations from a drop-down menu that they deem to be important for reaching the objectives of their organisation in the area of VAWG prevention. In a second step, they were asked to distribute a total of ten points between the organisations they chose. A 10 signified the highest importance for their work. They could thus choose one organisation with ten points allocated, ten organisations with one point each, or a combination in between these extremes.

➜ **Influence of actors**: The extent to which an actor is viewed as influential by other actors in the network. Similar to the assessment of importance, respondents were asked to specify up to five organisations from a drop-down menu that they deem to be influential in the area of VAWG prevention in their country. Again, they were then asked to distribute ten points between the organisations they chose. Lastly, they were asked to rate the chosen organisations in terms of their visibility, innovativeness, reliability, effectiveness, management capacities, discourse leadership, and financial endowment
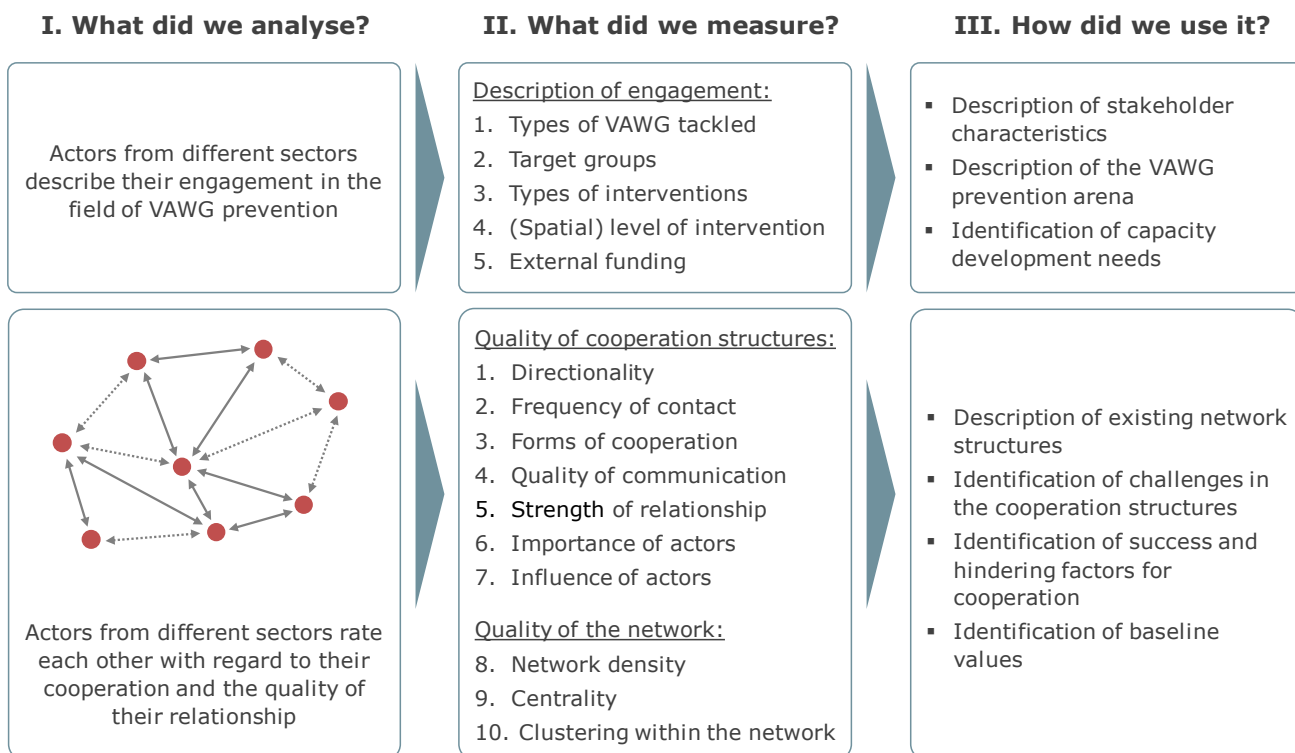
On network level, the following analytical dimensions were analysed by use of the network analysis software Gephi:

➜ **Network density**: The ratio of existing connections in relation to all possible connections within a network. Hereby, a value close to 0 signifies a low network density and the value of 1 that every stakeholder is connected to every other stakeholder in the network.

➜ **Centrality**: Extent to which actors occupy different (central) positions in a network. In order to calculate the centrality of an actor, social network analysis uses different analytical techniques such as degree centrality (number of connections of an actors), betweenness centrality (importance in connecting other stakeholders that are otherwise not connected), or closeness centrality (distance to all other stakeholders in the network).

➜ **Clustering coefficient**: The extent to which organisations in contact with one organisation are also in contact with each other. Hereby, a value close to 0 signifies that stakeholders are mostly in contact with unconnected other stakeholders, whilst a value close to 1 describes that stakeholder are highly interconnected with each other.

➜ **Number and types of clusters within a network**: Amount of sub-network clusters that are characterised by closer cooperation within their group than with other stakeholders in the network. Based on the organisations located within these clusters, qualitative assessments were made on who is in close cooperation and which characteristics describe this group (e.g. organisations based in one district or organisations based in the same area of work).

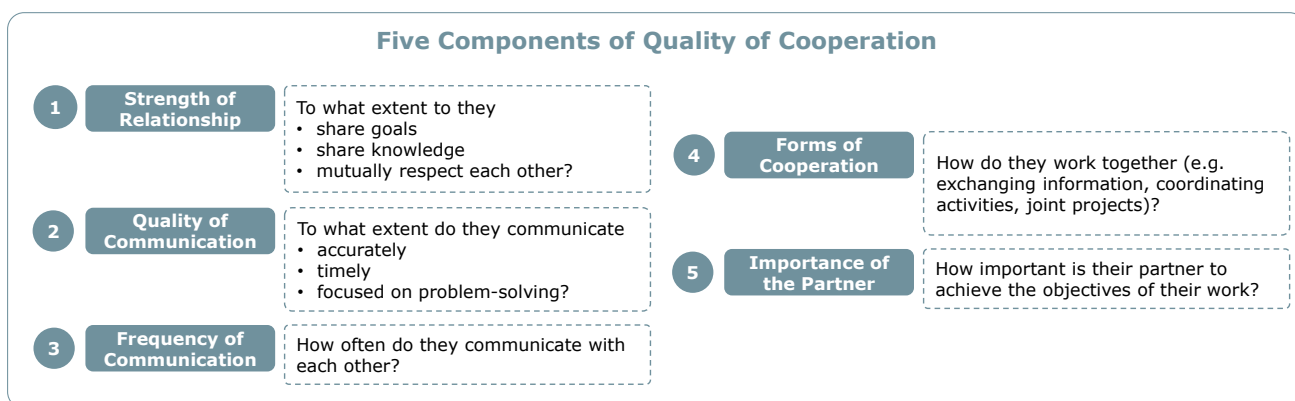The analytical approach is summarised in Figure 17.

Figure 17: Analytical approach of the baseline survey

I. What did we analyse?	II. What did we measure?	III. How did we use it?
Actors from different sectors describe their engagement in the field of VAWG prevention	Description of engagement: 1. Types of VAWG tackled 2. Target groups 3. Types of interventions 4. (Spatial) level of intervention 5. External funding	▪ Description of stakeholder characteristics ▪ Description of the VAWG prevention arena ▪ Identification of capacity development needs
  Actors from different sectors rate each other with regard to their cooperation and the quality of their relationship	Quality of cooperation structures: 1. Directionality 2. Frequency of contact 3. Forms of cooperation 4. Quality of communication 5. **Strength** of relationship 6. Importance of actors 7. Influence of actors Quality of the network: 8. Network density 9. Centrality 10. Clustering within the network	▪ Description of existing network structures ▪ Identification of challenges in the cooperation structures ▪ Identification of success and hindering factors for cooperation ▪ Identification of baseline values

Source: Syspons 2018

Most importantly, both aspects of social network analysis and relational coordination fed into one index operationalising the quality of cooperation between two stakeholders (see Figure 18). Each component was standardised and equally weighted. This index served as the crucial indicative value to measure the current state of cooperation quality between two stakeholders and was thus used to formulate baseline and target values for the GIZ programme's indicators focussing on improved cooperation in and for VAWG prevention.

Figure 18: Operationalisation of quality of cooperation (index)

Five Components of Quality of Cooperation

1 **Strength of Relationship** — To what extent to they
  • share goals
  • share knowledge
  • mutually respect each other?

2 **Quality of Communication** — To what extent do they communicate
  • accurately
  • timely
  • focused on problem-solving?

3 **Frequency of Communication** — How often do they communicate with each other?

4 **Forms of Cooperation** — How do they work together (e.g. exchanging information, coordinating activities, joint projects)?

5 **Importance of the Partner** — How important is their partner to achieve the objectives of their work?

Source: Syspons 2018

CONDUCT OF THE SURVEY:

The baseline survey was designed as an online questionnaire. Syspons invited participants via email and where necessary via text message. Each participant received a unique link that enabled him/her to start, pause, and continue the survey as seen fit. To maximise the response rate, Syspons provided support via phone or email, sent out reminders, and followed up with missing respondents via phone.

The participation rate varied by country: In Lesotho, 77% of the contacted respondents (n=30) answered the survey. In Zambia, it was 63% (n=33). With a larger number of invited stakeholders, the response rate in South Africa was slightly lower with 39% on the national level (n=31) and 50% for the sub-survey in Nelson Mandela Bay (n=8).

DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS:

The data gathered through the survey was analysed both quantitatively and qualitatively and by means of several software applications. Syspons used SPSS for a univariate and bivariate analysis of the characteristics of the organisations and the relationships specified. By means of this data, Syspons created two datasets that a) specified the stakeholders and their characteristics (e.g. the arena of work or the influence allocated by other respondents) as well as b) all the relationships specified in the survey and their characteristics (e.g. the frequency of communication, joint activities, or the overall cooperation quality). These formed the basis for the subsequent network analysis in Gephi.

Fed with the datasets, Gephi produced country-specific network maps based on an underlying layout algorithm. Each stakeholder that either participated in the survey or was mentioned by those participating in the survey became a node in the network. In turn, all connections that have been specified were displayed as lines (edges) between these nodes. To display the network, a layout algorithm was chosen that, simply put, pulled strong relationships closer together, whilst it pushed weaker relationships further apart. In consequence, the final maps visualise a variety of factors such as:

➜ **Stakeholders active in VAWG prevention and (some of) their characteristics**: In the final visualisation, the sector in which the stakeholders work (public sector, civil society, media etc.) is displayed through the colour of the node. The size of the node reflects the level of influence in the arena of VAWG prevention according to the assessment of the survey respondents: The more points have been allocated to an actor by others, the larger the node.

➜ **Existing relationships and their respective quality**: Every connection between nodes represents a connection between two stakeholders. This could indicate that an organisation receives information from another organisation, sends information to another organisation, or is in mutual contact. Moreover, the thickness of the connection visualises the quality of cooperation: The higher the index for cooperation quality, the thicker the line.

➜ **Groups of stakeholders with strong inter-group connections**: Due to the underlying layout algorithm, groups of stakeholders that have strong connection with several members of the groups are clustered together to form hubs.

➜ **"Peripheral" stakeholders that have few, singular, or no connections to stakeholders in the network**: Stakeholders with few connections are in turn pushed to the periphery of the network map. This includes those stakeholders that have been mentioned in the survey as influential actors, but for whom no relationship has been specified by the survey respondents. They are therefore included in the map but not connected to the network.

Moreover, Syspons used Gephi to calculate the network statistics that describe the overall network and the roles the individual nodes play within this network. This includes, for example, the overall density of the network, the number of connections for each of the stakeholders, and clusters of strong cooperation (see above).

STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOPS: ROUND 2

The main objectives of the second one-day long stakeholder workshops, which took place after the survey, was to validate and triangulate the key findings of the baseline survey, provide qualitative context to the (mainly) quantitative data, and to fill any identified information gaps. The workshop further aimed at supporting the exchange of information and networking of the stakeholders and thereby, already contributed to strengthening cooperation among multiple actors in the prevention of VAWG.

In terms of the workshop participants, the second stakeholder workshops were open to all participants of the previous workshops as well to as any survey participant who had been included after the first round of workshops.

The following themes were addressed in the second round of stakeholder workshops:

➜ **Presentation of networks as found through the baseline survey**: Key findings of the baseline surveys were presented and discussed with the workshop participants. In this process, explanations by participants served to qualitatively underpin the data and/or put it into context.
➜ **Capacity needs to strengthen cooperation**: Based on the survey results, the workshop sought to particularly discuss potential forms of cooperation and possible avenues of strengthening cooperation between actors of different groups in selected individual networks.
➜ **Networking of stakeholders**: Finally, the workshop provided a space for information exchange and networking. Stakeholders were given the opportunity to present their core interests and their work in the field of preventing VAWG in a pitching session. Moreover, there was sufficient time allocated for the participants to get in touch with each other and network.

This set-up was the case for Lesotho, Zambia, and the Nelson Bay Area workshop in South Africa. Due to its early date, no country-level results were available to be presented at the national South Africa workshop. Instead, results from Lesotho were presented to encourage further participation in the online survey.

The outcomes of the workshop were documented in workshop minutes. The findings fed into finalising the stakeholder maps and actor profiles of the survey respondents. Key qualitative findings on capacity needs, among others, were also included in the baseline study report.

SYNTHESIS AND REPORTING

As outlined previously, the iterative approach of the study allowed for the different components to complement each other and ensure cross-validated results of qualitative and quantitative data. In the final phase of the study, the data was discussed in a synthesis workshop between the international consultants and local gender experts and within the country teams.

The final products include:

➜ Country-specific network maps of the VAWG prevention arena
➜ Actor profiles for all respondents of the baseline survey
➜ Three country-specific baseline study reports.

It should be noted that due to its small case number, the findings for Nelson Mandela Bay are not discussed in the baseline report for South Africa. However, they are used internally as a basis for discussion with GIZ and the stakeholders in the area. Also, the respondents were included in the actor profiles for South Africa.

RESPONDENTS AND REPRESENTATIVENESS

The results of this baseline study are shaped by the (self-)selection of participants and their subjective assessment. Therefore, the following sections seek to illustrate the context of the respective country data by elaborating on the sources of information and their representativeness in their country's setting.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLE: LESOTHO

For Lesotho, an overall of 39 organisations were invited to participate in the baseline survey representing the central stakeholders in the field of VAWG prevention. Most organisations embodied actors of civil society (41%, n=16), but also public sector and international organisations and donors were well represented (each 26%, n=10). According to Syspons' research and the consultation of local experts, GIZ, and stakeholders active in prevention efforts, only few actors from the private sector or media are engaged in VAWG prevention in Lesotho. Hence, for the private sector and media each, one very active stakeholder was invited to participate (3% each).

Overall, 30 respondents answered the baseline survey, realising a response rate of 77%. In terms of their areas of work, the respondents cover all sectors and are representative of the invited stakeholders. For the public sector, 80% of organisations invited participated (n=8). For civil society, a similar 81% did (n=13). International entities were slightly less responsive (70%, n=10), but represent a sufficiently large portion of the arena considered. The two stakeholders representing the private sector and media both replied and ensured that these sectors are included in the study.

In terms of their spatial distribution, the respondents are widely active in Lesotho. Only four organisations (13%) do not directly engage in prevention efforts in any of the districts. However, the respondents' engagement varies in terms of the number of districts they are active in.[95] Ten organisations (33%) have worked simultaneously in all districts, whilst another ten organisations focus their activities on one or two districts. The rest are/were either active in three, four, five or nine districts. Thus, the survey was able to capture an even variety of organisations in terms of their scope of prevention efforts.

Yet, the focus is clearly placed on Maseru district, in which 22 organisations (73%) are active (see Figure 19). For the other districts, at least 11 respondents are active (37%), ensuring that all districts and their respective stakeholders are included in the analysis.

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[95]   The qualitative validation in the second round of stakeholder workshops clarified that "being active in a district" signifies that at least one activity has been undertaken by the organisation in the district. It does however not necessarily mean that an organisation has a permanent presence (e.g. an office) in the respective district.

Figure 19: Distribution of organisations active in prevention efforts in Lesotho's districts as per self-report in the baseline survey
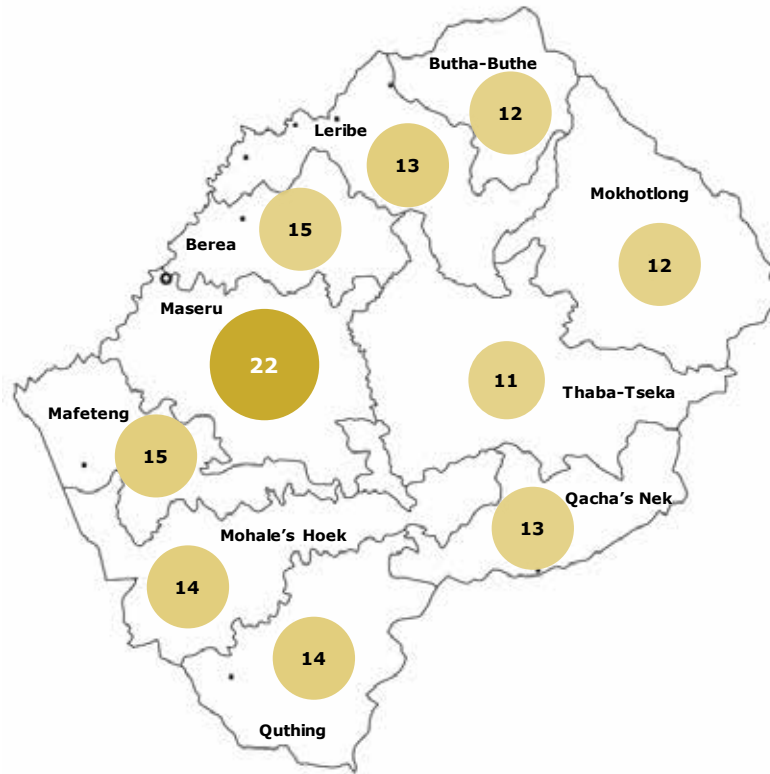
Source: Johan van der Heyden, adopted by Syspons 2018

ANNEX 4: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

➜ Syspons programmed three versions of the questionnaire adapted to each country context. All questions which were adapted are marked in Orange.

➜ **Background variables**:

- ◇ Name of the organisation
- ◇ Organisation ID
- ◇ Contact person
- ◇ E-Mail address
- ◇ Phone number
- ◇ Sector along the following categories:
  - Public sector,
  - International donors and INGOs,
  - Civil society (incl. universities and research institutes),
  - Private sector (incl. trade unions),
  - Media,
  - Tribal chiefs and traditional leaders, and
  - Churches.
  - For South Africa, universities and research institutes were considered to be a separate sector.

➜ All information on filters, validations and activations can be found in the footnotes to the survey.

WELCOME PAGE

Welcome to the baseline survey for the GIZ regional programme "Partnerships for Prevention of violence against women and girls in Southern Africa" (PfP).

This survey forms part of the inception phase of the GIZ regional programme on the prevention of violence against women and girls in Lesotho, South Africa and Zambia. The objective of the inception phase is to map existing relations between stakeholders in the field of prevention of violence against women and girls in the countries Lesotho, South Africa and Zambia (Southern Province) for the programme's baseline as well as to provide strategic inputs to the further shaping of the programme. In case you would like to obtain further information on the GIZ programme, you can access the programme's fact sheet: <link>

This survey forms part of these initial stages of the programme and is conducted by the German consultancy Syspons GmbH on behalf of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. The main purpose of the survey is to find out more about existing work in the field of prevention of violence against women and girls in the Southern Province of Zambia and the interactions between stakeholders.

We have identified you as an important stakeholder in efforts to prevent violence against women and children in the Southern Province. We would, therefore, like to invite you to share with us in this survey how your organisation interacts with other stakeholders in this field as we believe that your inputs are most valuable for the further design of the programme.

You will have the opportunity to complete the survey questionnaire until [Month Day], 2018. Please be aware that your participation in this survey is crucial for the development of the future GIZ programme. We, therefore, would greatly appreciate if you participated in the survey. Responding to this survey will require approximately 30-45 minutes of your time.

Practical Information:

> Please only use the grey arrows at the bottom of the page in order to navigate through the questionnaire. Click on the right arrow for the next page and on the left arrow to get one page back. Please do not use the "back" and "forward" buttons of your browser because they do not work in this survey.
>
> Answers will be saved each time you click on the right or left grey arrow button. You can navigate back and make changes anytime while answering the questionnaire.
>
> Should you like to keep your answers and the questionnaire, you can print out the completed questionnaire at the end of the questionnaire.

Syspons will gladly assist you if you have any content-related questions or remarks or face any technical difficulties while completing this survey. In this case, please contact our consultant Birgit Alber.

E-Mail: survey@syspons.com

Phone: +49 151 26460497

Thank you very much for your support!

Kind regard,

Your Syspons Survey Team

ABOUT YOUR ORGANISATION

To start, we would like to ask you to give us some information about your organisation:

1. Which type(s) of violence against women and girls is your organisation tackling through its work? (you can choose multiple answers)	
○	Intimate partner violence
○	Non-partner sexual abuse
○	Domestic violence [*South Africa*]
○	Harmful traditional practices (i.e. female genital mutilation, child marriage)
○	Human trafficking
○	Child abuse
○	Violence against LGBTI communities
○	Workplace harassment
○	Economic injustice
○	Crime
○	Other: _____ (text field)
○	None

2. Who are the main target groups of your work? (you can choose multiple answers)	
○	Women
○	Men
○	Girls
○	Boys
○	Authorities (e.g. policy-makers, traditional & religious leaders, judiciary)
○	Other: _____ (text field)
○	None

3. What type(s) of interventions is your organisation supporting, funding or implementing in the prevention of violence against women and girls? (you can choose multiple answers)	
Primary prevention: [For internal information only.]	
○	Lobby and advocacy focused on laws and policies
○	Awareness and advocacy focused on authorities
○	Economic empowerment and livelihoods
○	Broad public information and awareness campaigns
○	Community-based interventions (i.e. provision of training and community dialogues)
○	Parenting interventions
○	School-based interventions
○	Bystander interventions focused on empowering people to intervene/ stand up against VAWG
○	Working with boys and men
○	Women and girls empowerment interventions
○	Early childhood interventions
○	Research
Secondary prevention: [For internal information only.]	
○	Crisis-Oriented Services: Shelters, Rape Crisis Centres, etc.
○	Health and Emergency Response Services
○	Criminal Justice Response Services

Tertiary prevention: [For internal information only.]	
❍	Addressing/ improving long-term physical and psychological health (i.e. counselling for survivors)
❍	Specialised sex offender treatment and batterer interventions
❍	Economic empowerment for survivors
❍	Other: _____ (text field)
❍	None

4. On which levels is your organisation operating? (you can choose multiple answers)	
❍	Local level *[South Africa]* Community / Town Level *[Zambia]* Council Level *[Lesotho]*
❍	District level
❍	Provincial level
❍	National level
❍	Regional level (e.g. in Southern Africa, with SADC Secretariat)
❍	International level

Only Lesotho and Zambia Surveys

5. Who do you receive funding from? (you can choose multiple answers)	
❍	List of Donor + ministries + other
❍	Other: _____ (text field)
❍	Not applicable

6. In which district (Lesotho)/ / 6a. province, 6b. district (Zambia)[96] are you currently implementing activities? (you can choose multiple answers)	
❍	List of districts (*Lesotho*) / 6a. provinces, 6b. districts (*Zambia*)
❍	Other: _____ (text field)
❍	Not applicable

Only South Africa Survey

5. In which provinces (South Africa) are you currently implementing activities? (you can choose multiple answers)	
❍	List of provinces (South Africa)
❍	Other: _____ (text field)
❍	Not applicable

6.1 In the following we would like to get a sense of who the key players are when providing funding and/or technical support in the field of prevention to violence against women and girls. We would, therefore, like to ask you: Does your organisation receive funding and/ or technical assistance from government, donors, foundations or other actors for your work in the field of prevention of violence against women and girls?	
❍	Yes
❍	No
❍	Not applicable

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96   Activation: In the Zambia survey districts in question 6b. are activated based on the provinces that have been selected in 6a.

6.2[97] In the following we would like to get a sense of who the key players are when providing funding and/or technical support in the field of prevention to violence against women and girls.

In case you receive funding and/or technical support from government or other organisations, please indicate below from which departments or organisations you receive funding and/or technical assistance?

You can choose multiple answers.

Please note that the information provided by you on this question will not be shared and will be used for internal information only. As such, it will not be used to determine any future cooperation between GIZ and other organisations.

	We receive funding	We receive technical assistance	No answer
List of Donors	❍	❍	❍
Other:	❍	❍	❍
Other:	❍	❍	❍
Other:	❍	❍	❍

YOUR ORGANISATION'S RELATIONS WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

7. Please indicate with which stakeholders your organisation has contact in the field of prevention of violence against women and girls. For the purpose of this question, we understand "contact" according to the following two dimensions:

➡ **We mainly send information to the organisation:** Please select this option if your contact was characterised by mainly sending or sharing information on prevention efforts of VAWG to the organisation within the last year.

➡ **We mainly receive information from the organisation:** Please select this option if your contact was characterised by mainly receiving information on prevention efforts of VAWG from the organisation within the last year.

➡ **We are in mutual exchange:** Please select this option if you have been exchanging information with the other organisation for instance during meetings at the least in the last year.

	We mainly send information to the organisation	We mainly receive information from the organisation	We are in mutual exchange	No Contact	No Answer/ Don't know
List of stakeholders based upon the invitation list for the stakeholder workshops[98]	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
...	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
5 text fields for further stakeholders[99]	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍

8. Please indicate which stakeholders are the most important stakeholders for your organisation to achieve its objectives in the field of prevention of violence against women and girls.

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[97]   Activation: In the South African surveys Question 6.1 was activated when respondents select "Yes" in Question 6.

[98]   Activation: Each organisation name was activated based on background variables so that respondents are not shown their own organisation.

[99]   Validation: If you select "Others" please fill out the corresponding textbox. Please only fill out the corresponding textbox if you have selected "Others".

For this purpose, you can allocate a total of 10 points to a maximum of 10 stakeholders. The amount of points thereby indicates the importance of the stakeholder for your organisation. Please allocate most points to the stakeholder who is most important to the work of your organisation.

For example, if there are 3 stakeholders which are important to your organisation to reach its objectives in the field of prevention of violence against women and girls, you could allocate the 10 points as follows:

➜ Stakeholder A – 5 points (According to your assessment, this would be the most important stakeholder for achieving your objectives.)
➜ Stakeholder B – 3 points
➜ Stakeholder C – 2 points

Alternatively, you could also give 10 points to one stakeholder or 1 point to ten stakeholders.

	Number of Points[100]
Drop down menu with list of stakeholders based upon the invitation list for the stakeholder workshops[101] Other: text field	Numeric field
Drop down menu with list of stakeholders based upon the invitation list for the stakeholder workshops Other: text field	Numeric field
Drop down menu with list of stakeholders based upon the invitation list for the stakeholder workshops Other: text field	Numeric field
Drop down menu with list of stakeholders based upon the invitation list for the stakeholder workshops Other: text field	Numeric field
Drop down menu with list of stakeholders based upon the invitation list for the stakeholder workshops Other: text field	Numeric field
Drop down menu with list of stakeholders based upon the invitation list for the stakeholder workshops Other: text field	Numeric field
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Drop down menu with list of stakeholders based upon the invitation list for the stakeholder workshops Other: text field	Numeric field
Drop down menu with list of stakeholders based upon the invitation list for the stakeholder workshops Other: text field	Numeric field
Drop down menu with list of stakeholders based upon the invitation list for the stakeholder workshops Other: text field	Numeric field

[100] Validation: The sum of points had to be 10.

[101] A maximum of 10 drop-down menus was provided. Validation 1: The respondent could not select her/his own organisation. (Error message: Please do not select your own organisation.) Validation 2: You cannot select the same organisation twice (Error message: You cannot select the same organisation twice.) Validation 3: If you select "Others" please fill out the corresponding textbox. Please only fill out the corresponding textbox if you have selected "Others".

YOUR ORGANISATION'S RELATIONS WITH ITS MOST IMPORTANT STAKEHOLDERS[102]

You told us that Filter[103] is an important stakeholder for your organisation to reach your organisation's objectives in the field of prevention of violence against women and girls. Now, we are interested in how you would characterise the relationship with this particular stakeholder.

9. How frequently do relevant people from Filter communicate with you?	
❍	Daily
❍	Weekly
❍	Monthly
❍	Quarterly
❍	Yearly
❍	Less than yearly
❍	No answer

10. How do you work together with relevant people from Filter on the prevention of violence against women and girls? (you can choose multiple answers)	
❍	We exchange information.
❍	We exchange working material (e.g. manuals, training material).
❍	[*Lesotho*] We participate in the same dialogue forum or coordination mechanism (Gender-Technical Committee, LCN Commission) [*Zambia*] We participate in the same dialogue forum or coordination mechanism (e.g. Anti-GBV Task Force, Gender Sub-Committee, NGOCC)]. [*South Africa*] We participate in the same dialogue forum or coordination mechanism.
❍	We consult each other on matters of joint concern.
❍	We coordinate our activities.
❍	We provide/ receive trainings to/ from the stakeholder.
❍	We implement projects together.
❍	Other: _____ (text field)
❍	No answer

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102 This chapter was programmed 10 times. Activation: Page only activated if a stakeholder has been selected and has been accorded points by the respondent.

103 Based on question 8 and the respective item the name of the important stakeholder was displayed. The same applies to the other sections marked "Filter" in this chapter.

11. How would you characterise the communication with relevant people from Filter about the prevention of violence against women and girls?

	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Often	Always	No answer
They communicate in a timely manner.	○	○	○	○	○	○
They communicate accurately.	○	○	○	○	○	○
They work with us to solve the problem when problems occur.	○	○	○	○	○	○

12. How much do relevant people from Filter know about the work of your organisation for the prevention of violence against women and girls?

Nothing	Little	Some	A lot	Everything	No answer
○	○	○	○	○	○

13. How much do relevant people from Filter respect the work your organisation does for the prevention of violence against women and girls?

Not at all	A little	Somewhat	A lot	Fully	No answer
○	○	○	○	○	○

14. How much do relevant people from Filter share the same goals as your organisation in the field of prevention of violence against women and girls?

Not at all	A little	Somewhat	A lot	Fully	No answer
○	○	○	○	○	○

INFLUENTIAL STAKEHOLDERS

In a next step, we would like to know which stakeholders are according to your opinion the most influential stakeholders in the field of prevention of violence against women and girls in South Africa, Lesotho, the Southern Province.

15. Apart from your own organisation, who do you deem the most influential stakeholders in the field of prevention of violence against women and girls in your country?

Please select up to 5 stakeholders from the provided drop-down menu and allocate a total of 10 points to them. The amount of points thereby indicates the influence of the stakeholder in the field. Please allocate most points to the stakeholder who you deem most influential.

For example, if there are 3 stakeholders which are in your opinion very influential in the field of prevention of violence against women and girls, you could allocate the 10 points as follows:

➜ Stakeholder A – 5 points (According to your assessment, this would be the most influential stakeholder.)

➜ Stakeholder B – 3 points

➜ Stakeholder C – 2 points

Alternatively, you could also give 10 points to one stakeholder or 2 points to five stakeholders.

	Points[104]
Drop down menu with list of stakeholders based upon the invitation list for the stakeholder workshops[105] Other: text field	Numeric field
Drop down menu with list of stakeholders based upon the invitation list for the stakeholder workshops Other: text field	Numeric field
Drop down menu with list of stakeholders based upon the invitation list for the stakeholder workshops Other: text field	Numeric field
Drop down menu with list of stakeholders based upon the invitation list for the stakeholder workshops Other: text field	Numeric field
Drop down menu with list of stakeholders based upon the invitation list for the stakeholder workshops Other: text field	Numeric field

16. You rated Filter[106] as an influential stakeholder. We would be interested in your views towards the stakeholder.

Therefore, we would like to ask you to indicate on the following scale which adjectives in your opinion best characterise this stakeholder.[107]

Please note, that there is no right or wrong answer. Do not ruminate over the answers but decide intuitively!

Publicly invisible	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	Publicly visible
Traditional	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	Innovative
Unreliable	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	Reliable
Ineffective in reaching impact	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	Effective in reaching impact
Low management capacities	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	High management capacities
Low agenda- setting power	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	High agenda- setting power
Financially poor	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	Financially rich

[104]   Validation: The sum of points had to be 10.

[105]   Validation 1: The respondent could not select her/his own organisation. (Error message: Please do not select your own organisation.) Validation 2: You cannot select the same organisation twice (Error message: You cannot select the same organisation twice.) Validation 3: If you select "Others" please fill out the corresponding textbox. Please only fill out the corresponding textbox if you have selected "Others".

[106]   Based on question 15 and the respective item the name of the important stakeholder was displayed.

[107]   This question was programmed 5 times. Activation: Each question was activated depending on the answers given in question 15.

AREAS OF SUPPORT

Now, we would like to know from you what kind of support you would appreciate in your work on the prevention of violence against women and girls in your country to strengthen cooperation between stakeholders. Further, we would like to ask you where you could envisage potential innovative partnerships in the field.

17. What support would you appreciate to intensify relations with other stakeholders and go from exchange of information to coordination or co-implementation? (you can choose multiple answers)	
To strengthen cooperation, our organisation would appreciate support for …	
…establishing contact with other stakeholders.	○
…establishing shared goals with other stakeholders.	○
…strengthening external communication	○
…establishing increased trust between stakeholders	○
…strengthening leadership in coordination efforts [For Zambia, please distinguish between provincial and district level].	○
…attending network/ coordination meetings	○
…organising multi-stakeholder meetings	○
…strengthening institutional structures on the prevention of violence against women and girls in the public or civil society sector. [For Zambia, please distinguish between provincial and district level].	○
[For Zambia and Lesotho: …developing a joint strategic framework/action plan.]	○
…increased knowledge sharing.	○
…increased/ improving monitoring and evaluation.	○
…increased staff capacities to initiate and maintain new cooperation.	○
…strengthening fundraising skills.	○
…strengthening networking skills.	○
…strengthening advocacy skills.	
Other: _____ (text field)	
I don't need any support.	
18. In which areas do you see a need for innovative new partnerships? Please further indicate what such a partnership could look like.	
_____ (text field)	

FINAL QUESTIONS

In the final questions in this survey, we would like to give you the opportunity to share further information about your work as well as your recommendations for the further GIZ programme.

19. Are there any further aspects you would like to share about your work?
_____ (text field)

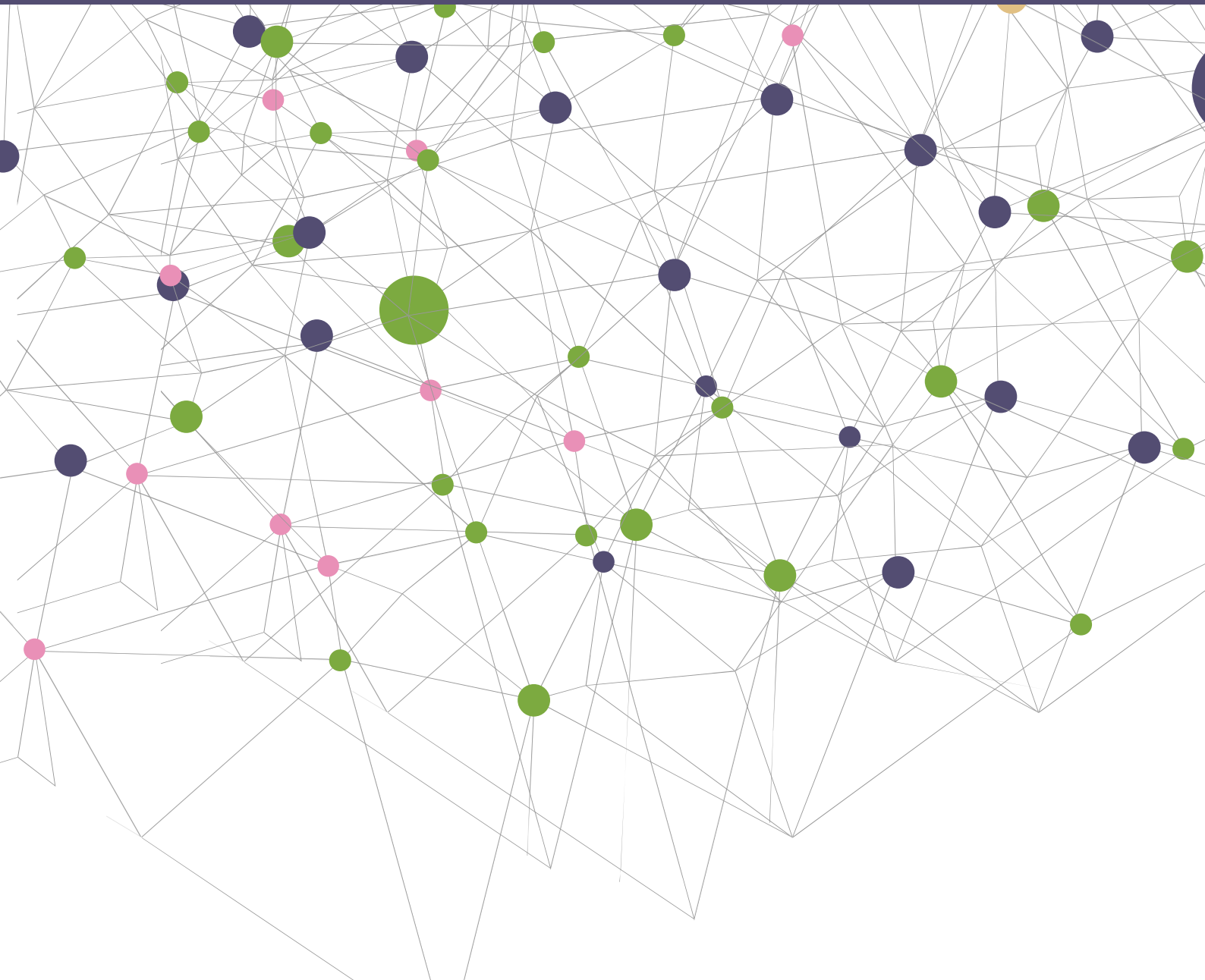| 20. Do you have any further remarks or recommendations for the new programme that you would like to share with GIZ? |
| :-- |
| _____ (text field) |

CONCLUSION

Thank you very much for your participation!

We will present and discuss the results of this survey on the next stakeholder workshop on [DATE] in [PLACE]. We hope to welcome you there!

In case you would like to save your answers in the questionnaire, you can print your answers by clicking on the following symbol: ‹printer symbol›

CONTACT DETAILS
Lower Prison Gardens, House No.12/13, P.O. Box 988 Maseru 100, Lesotho

german
cooperation
DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

Implemented by:

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Partnerships
for **Prevention**
of **violence** against
women and **girls**
in **Southern Africa**