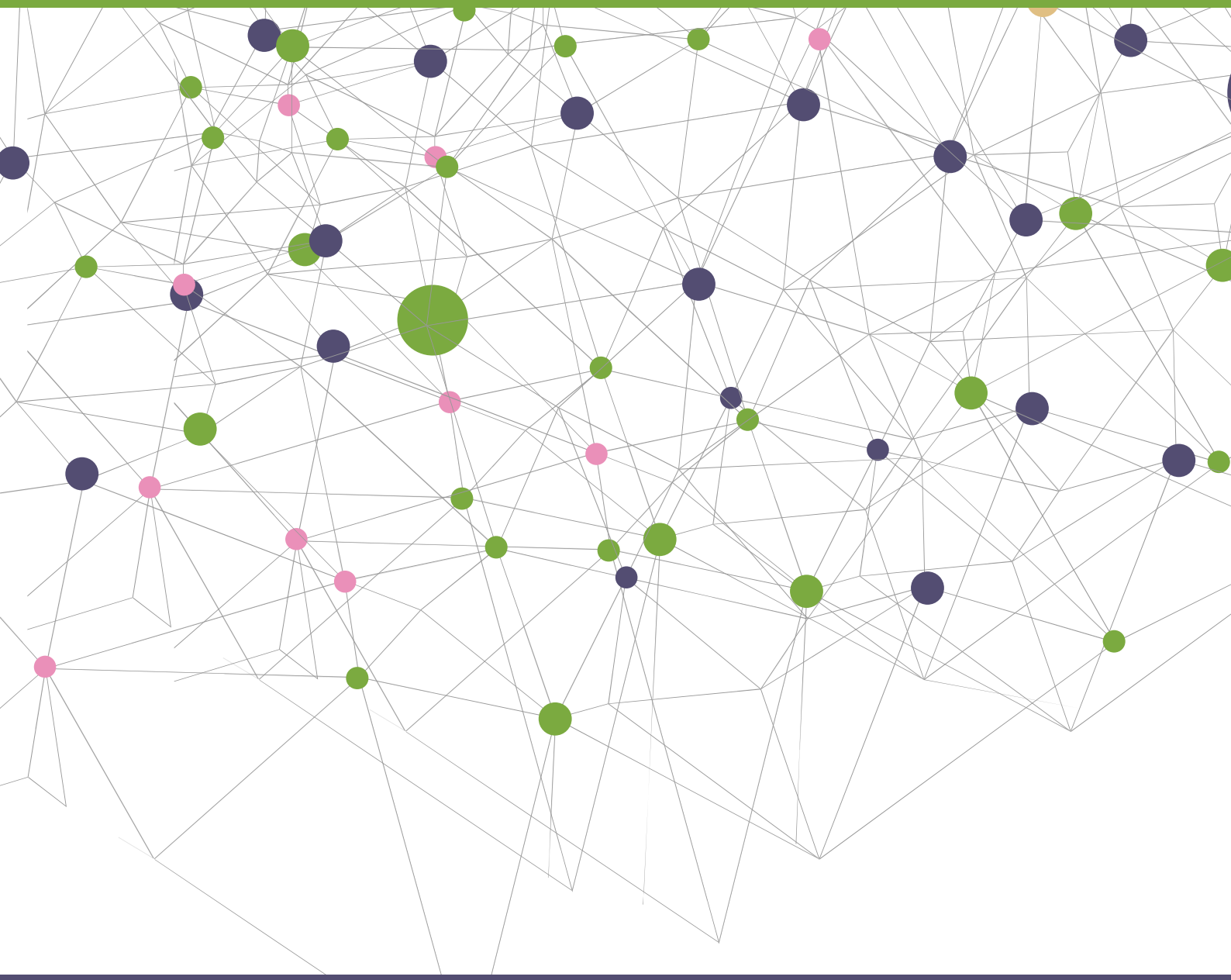
PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS:
STAKEHOLDER NETWORK ANALYSIS



SOUTH AFRICA COUNTRY REPORT

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

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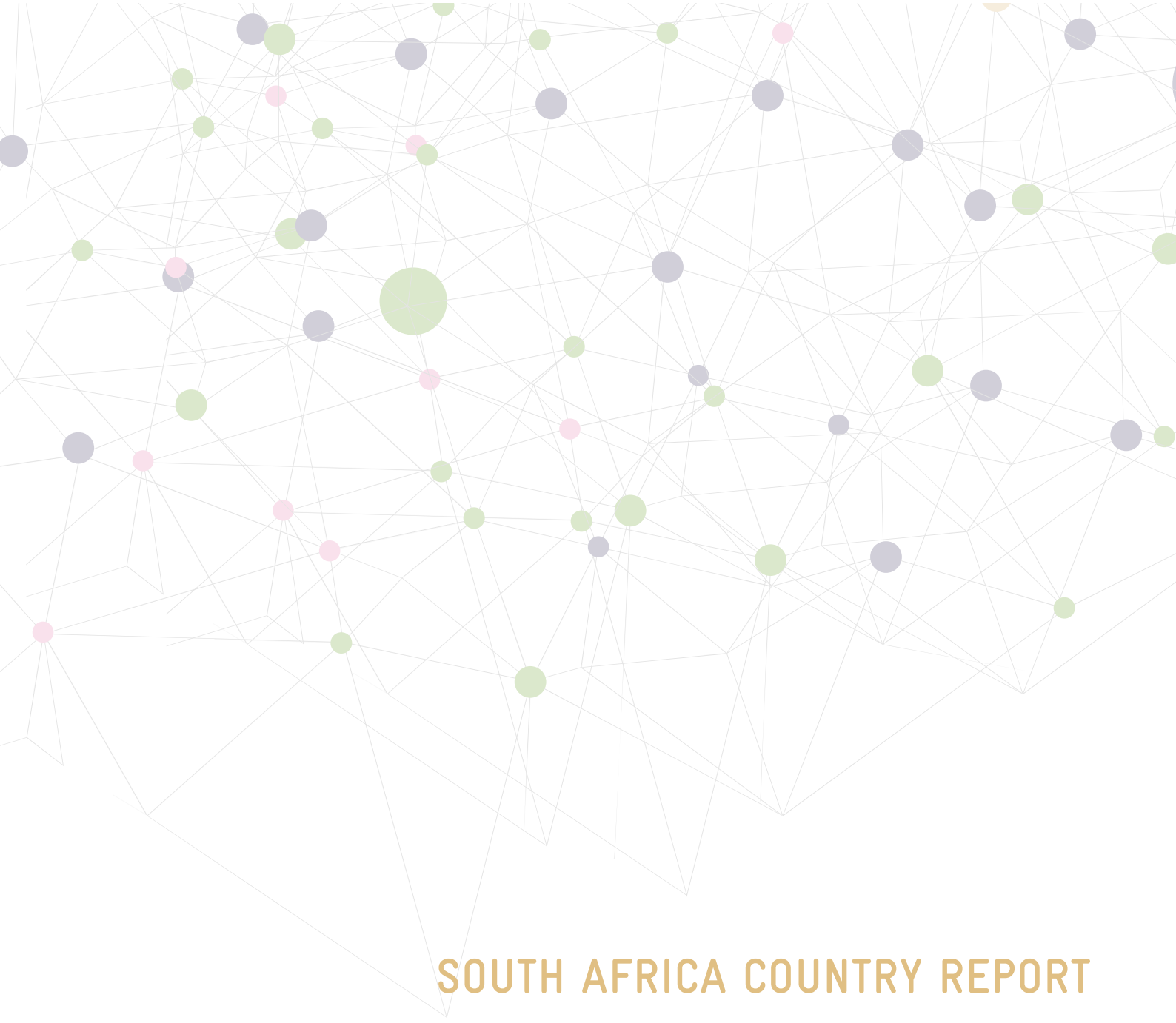

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

Violence against women and girls (VAWG)[1] is pervasive across continents. The high prevalence of violence against women and children (VAWC) 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, and particularly in South Africa, the prevalence of different types of violence, such as intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual abuse, is persistently high – despite efforts from civil society and government.[2]

To support national efforts to fight VAWG, the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ) GmbH has chosen South Africa as one of its three partner countries for its new regional programme "Partnerships for Prevention of Violence against Women and Girls in Southern Africa". Beyond South Africa, the programme is implemented in Zambia and Lesotho 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.

OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

To gain insights into key stakeholders, sectors, their cooperation and needs, the programme commissioned Syspons GmbH to conduct a baseline study. The baseline study consequently identified key stakeholders in efforts to prevent violence against women and children (VAWC), 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 VAWC. The findings should serve as a knowledge base for stakeholders engaged in prevention and should also inform the shaping of the GIZ programme.

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, coercoion, 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 conducting a baseline survey, stakeholder workshops and exploratory interviews with key stakeholders. The data collected thus represents the perceptions of the stakeholders consulted in South Africa. This perception-based data was analysed through a social network analysis using the software Gephi and supplemented with qualitative insights. As such, it yields a detailed picture of cooperation and the specific activities of the surveyed stakeholders.

KEY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The study found that numerous organisations from the public sector, civil society, research and the donor community are already highly engaged in the prevention of VAWC in South Africa. They implement or support a variety of initiatives that aim at curbing the high prevalence of gender-based violence in South Africa. The majority of stakeholders tackle forms of intimate partner violence, domestic violence, non-partner sexual abuse, but also violence against LGBTI communities. In so doing, most stakeholders work with women and children and to a much lesser extent with men and authorities. Primary prevention initiatives such as advocacy activities and community-based programmes constitute most common activities.

Within their work, stakeholders frequently engage with other actors in the field, leading to a dense and relatively well-connected network of organisations in South Africa. In the network, stakeholders connect and share information with other stakeholders in the prevention sector and, among others, participate in the same dialogue forums. Exchanging information and consulting each other on matters of mutual concern constitute the core forms of cooperation in the network. The implementation of joint projects or the coordination of activities is less common.

With regard to cooperation between different sectors, the study found that stakeholders from different sectors already engage in ways that can be described as multi-sectoral. However, these forms of cooperation are still less common as private sector actors and media are still on the fringes. Consequently, opportunities exist to further broaden the networks and promote the inclusion of further private sector and media actors.

Also, despite widespread cooperation in prevention efforts, there is still a need to improve coordination in the field of prevention of violence against women and children in South Africa. Stakeholders consequently identify increased knowledge sharing as one core need to improve collaboration and coordination. In particular, consolidated knowledge of actors and their initiatives in the prevention of VAWC as well as further evidence on what works in prevention efforts is lacking in the networks.

To foster improved coordination, a further core need is the establishment of a clear lead in the field. As emerged from the study, public sector and civil society actors are perceived as particularly influential and central for prevention efforts. However, the cooperation between the two sectors is currently still characterised by challenges. While stakeholders perceive the public sector as currently unresponsive, rendering cooperation difficult, civil society is perceived as rather fragmented and uncoordinated, which creates further obstacles to increased cooperation.

Overall, the findings highlight that there is room for improving and strengthening cooperation within South Africa. In particular, multi-stakeholder engagement in efforts to prevent VAWC can further be increased by deepening existing cooperation which includes other sectors such as the private sector and media who might not have a direct mandate in the field but could play a critical role in the prevention of VAWC.

STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

The GIZ programme should focus on strengthening and deepening existing cooperation among stakeholders. The findings highlight that stakeholders in the South African arena are already well connected and implement a host of different initiatives. In addition, efforts exist to coordinate stakeholders in the sector. To avoid a duplication of structures and creating additional challenges for coordination, the GIZ programme should carefully analyse where it can support existing initiatives and create synergies with other programmes. With regard to the forms of cooperation among stakeholders, the study showed that stakeholders in the network mainly cooperate through exchanging information and consulting each other on matters of mutual concern. By setting impulses for stakeholders to move towards increased co-implementation with their partners, the programme could contribute to a deepening and further consolidation of existing relations in the network.

To strengthen cooperation among established actors, the programme should explore ways to contribute to improving relations among civil society and the public sector. As emerged from the study, public sector and civil society actors are perceived as particularly influential and central for prevention efforts. However, the cooperation between the two sectors is currently still characterised by challenges. To establish leadership in coordination efforts that are endorsed by both sectors, it seems paramount to improve the communication and cooperation between the two groups first. The programme seems to be well-placed to act as a neutral broker between the public sector and civil society. Thereby, it can contribute to foster a more collaborative spirit between the two sides. An improvement of relations between the two sectors and an increase in coordination could create an environment that is more conducive to multi-stakeholder engagement.

To further contribute to a strengthening of cooperation and coordination, the programme should consider improving knowledge-sharing by promoting the creation of a central knowledge management system. Stakeholders in the study emphasised the need for increased knowledge sharing in the sector. In particular, consolidated knowledge of actors and their initiatives in the prevention of VAWC as well as further evidence on what works in prevention efforts is lacking in the networks. The establishment of a knowledge management system that offers a host of different knowledge resources for all actors engaged in prevention efforts consequently presents an opportunity for strengthening knowledge sharing but also serves to respond to the needs voiced by stakeholders.

The GIZ programme should explore avenues for engaging the private sector and media actors in prevention efforts in meaningful ways. The study found that in the arena stakeholders from different sectors already engage in ways that can be described as multi-sectoral. However, these forms of cooperation are still uncommon as private sector actors and media are still on the peripheries. Consequently, opportunities exist to further broaden the networks and promote the inclusion of private sector and media actors. To foster multi-stakeholder partnerships, the programme should devise strategies to engage the private sector and media in prevention efforts and promote new relationships in the networks. For instance, private sector actors could be engaged in efforts to prevent the spread of economic injustice and workplace harassment. Building initiatives around these topics might not only serve to forge new relations between different sectors. The programme could thereby also contribute to an expansion of the prevention work in South Africa to areas that are less commonly addressed.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CBO	Community-based organisation
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil society organisation
DFID	Department for International Development
DoJ	Department of Justice
DSD	Department of Social Development
DVA	Domestic Violence Act
EU	European Union
GBV	Gender-based violence
GIDD	Gender in Development Division
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
HSRC	Human Sciences Research Council
INGO	International non-governmental organisation
IPV	Intimate partner violence
ISS	Institute for Security Studies
JAW	Justice and Women
LADA	Law and Development Association
LGBTI	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NMB	Nelson Mandela Bay
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
POA	Programme of Action
POA:VAWC	South African Integrated Programme of Action Addressing Violence Against Women and Children
PEPUDA	Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act
POWA	People Opposing Women Abuse
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SANEF	South Africa National Editors' Forum
SAPS	South African Police Service
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals

SOA	Sexual Offence Act
SOCA	Sexual Offences and Community Affairs
STI	Sexually transmitted infections
TCC	Thuthuzela Care Centres
TLAC	Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Centre
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
VAW	Violence against women
VAWC	Violence against women and children
VAWG	Violence against women and girls
VCP	GIZ Violence and Crime Prevention Programme
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIDD	Women in Development Department
WiLDAF	Women in Law and Development in Africa
WLSA	Women in Law in Southern Africa

INTRODUCTION

Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and more specifically Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG)[3], 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 (IPV) is widespread.[4] 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 VAWC is high in the region.[5]

To curb the high prevalence of VAWC, governments, civil society and international organisations worldwide have collectively called for increased efforts to end VAWC. 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 VAWC. These primary prevention efforts are particularly crucial since response services by themselves, albeit being important, are unlikely to yield a significant reduction in the perpetration of violence.[6] While more evidence on their effectiveness is needed, primary prevention initiatives consequently play an important complementary role to care services for survivors.[7]

Recognising this role, research, civil society and international organisations such as the World Health Organization (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.[8]

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3 "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)

4 García-Moreno et al. (2013)

5 See f.e. Gender Links (2017), Tran et al. (2016)

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

7 See f.e. Butchart et al. (2010), Jewkes (2002)

8 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.[9] 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". The 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.

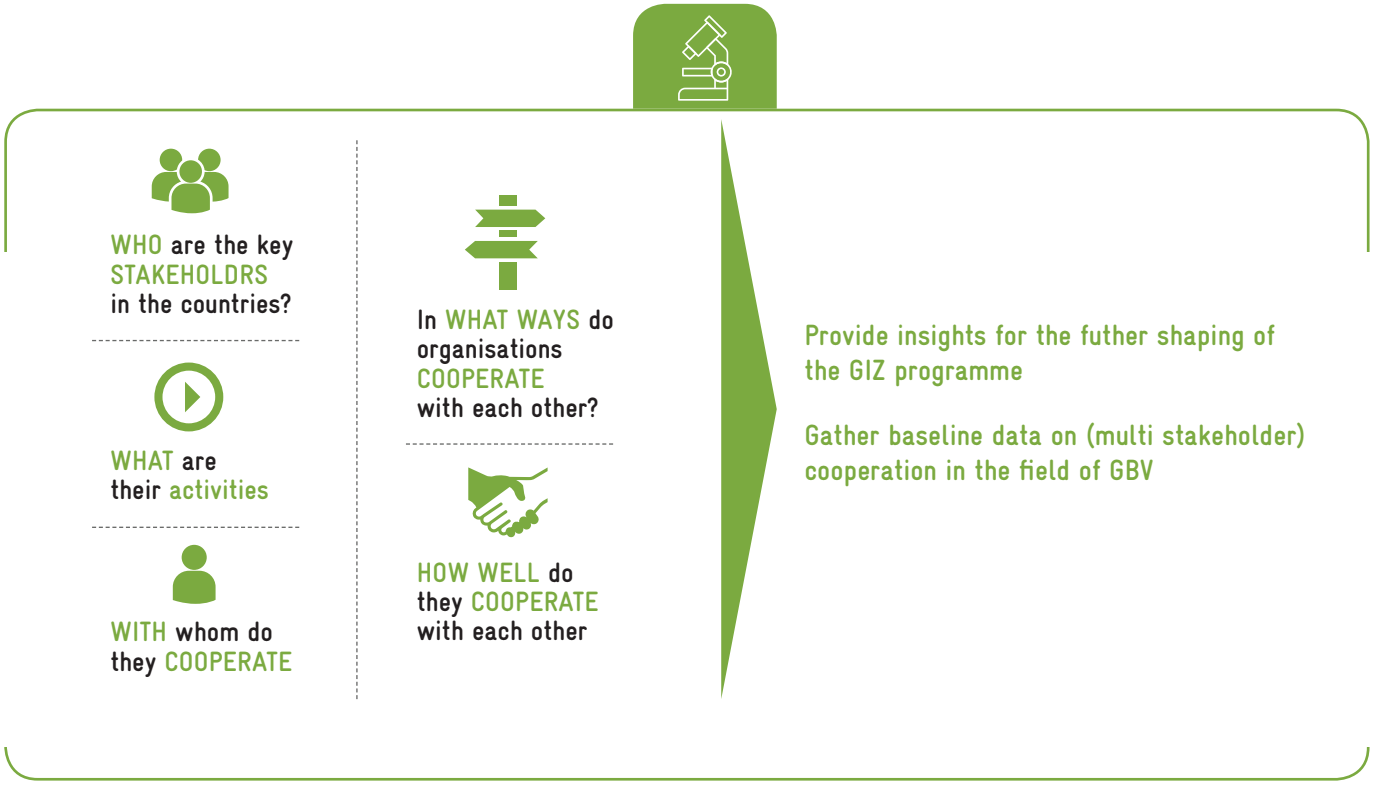
In this regard, the programme will support the formation and strengthening of multi-stakeholder initiatives that will leverage financial and technical contributions from governments, civil society organisations, private sector companies, the media and academia. These initiatives serve to jointly implement 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.

[9] 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[10] 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



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 South Africa 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 South Africa 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.

[10] 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 thorough consultation process. Initial stakeholders were identified based on an analysis of academic literature as well as further studies and strategy documents on gender-based violence in South Africa, consultations with the South African gender expert in the Syspons team and GIZ. In the exploratory interviews, interview partners provided further indications of actors they perceive as key in the field. All identified stakeholders were invited to the first stakeholder workshop. At the workshop, which took place in March 2018, more than 20 different organisations participated and were invited to suggest additional actors for the study. This consultation process did not only offer valuable qualitative insights into the field but also provided the basis for the subsequent conduct of the online survey.

The survey yielded the core findings discussed in this report. 79 organisations engaged in the prevention of VAWC in South Africa were invited to participate in the survey and provide their perceptions of influential stakeholders and cooperation in the field of VAWG prevention.[11] 31 organisations participated in the survey, representing a response rate of 39%. The arena of stakeholders who responded to the survey comprises a mix of civil society, media organisations, public and private sector actors, donors and international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) as well as research institutes. While numerous public sector actors were invited to participate in the survey, it should be noted that only one actor responded.

The quantitative data was then analysed using the software Gephi, which calculated and visualised the network in the arena as well as the relationship strength between the different stakeholders in this network based on specific algorithms. In order to validate the results of the survey, the data on the national level was extensively discussed with the local consultant and GIZ.

[11] Initially, 75 actors were invited to participate in the survey on the national level. Four further actors were added to the survey at later stages, amounting to 79 actors who received and invitation to the survey. Further information on the survey process can be found in the methodology chapter in the annex.

The data was further triangulated with the findings from the exploratory interviews and the stakeholder workshops (for further information see Annex 3).

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

Chapter 2 presents an analysis of the overall context in South Africa. 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 SOUTH AFRICA

THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF VAWG IN SOUTH AFRICA

Violence against women and girls (VAWG) in South Africa is described frequently as becoming "increasingly normalised and underreported".[12] Besides VAWG being generally widespread, the following types of VAWG are particularly prevalent: Rape, domestic violence and intimate-partner violence (IPV). However, due to a lack of centralised statistics on incidents and types of VAWG, grasping the overarching prevalence of violence is difficult.[13] The following paragraphs attempt to provide an indication of the reach of VAWG in South Africa.

According to South Africa's 2016 Demographic and Health Survey, one in five women over the age of 18 has experienced physical violence at least once in their lifetime. Furthermore, a study conducted by Gender Links in 2015 indicates that the prevalence of gender-based violence across different provinces is substantial. According to the study, 77% of women in Limpopo, 51% of women in Gauteng, 45% of women in the Western Cape, and 36% of women in KwaZulu-Natal have experienced abuse and gender-based violence.[14] The study further shows that intimate partner violence (IPV) constitutes a large share of gender-based violence as 51% of women in Gauteng and Limpopo, 44% in Western Cape and 29% in KwaZulu-Natal report having been subject to violence at the hands of their intimate partner.[15] However, as IPV generally tends to be underreported[16], the number of incidents is supposedly still underestimated.

The research further reveals that femicide is a highly prevalent form of violence. South Africa is among the countries with the highest rate of female homicides[17]. A 2009 national study based on data collected on homicides concludes that IPV was the leading cause of death of women who became victims of murder. More than half of all femicides were found to have been committed by the woman's intimate partner.[18]

Another prevalent form of VAWC is domestic violence. It is not recorded by the South African Police Service (SAPS) as a specific crime category, meaning that there are no national statistics available. With intimate partner violence generally being the most common form of violence experienced by women[19] (cf. above), domestic violence can be regarded as prevalent in South Africa. A study on the nature of domestic violence conducted in six South African provinces finds that victims of domestic violence in

12 Mpani et al. (2015)
13 UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women (2015)
14 Gender Links (2016b)
15 Gender Links (2016b)
16 UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women (2015)
17 UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women (2015)
18 Abrahams et al. (2012)
19 UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women (2015)

South Africa are typically abused on an ongoing basis. Moreover, they often remain in the abusive relationship for several years. In 77% of the cases, survivors report to have remained in the relationship for more than one year. In 23% of the instances survivors remained in the relationship for two to five years. More than 10% of survivors remained with their abusive partners for five to ten or more than years (14% and 12% respectively). Around 83% of the abusive incidents took place in the home of the victim. In approximately half of the abusive incidents, perpetrators used a weapon, of which 10% were guns and 51% were knifes.[20] Patterns of co-occurrence of domestic violence against women with child abuse have been found by research in the Gauteng province.[21] In almost 50% of the reported cases, other persons, mostly adults, were present when abuses were being perpetrated. In 61% of the cases more than one adult witness was present and in 38% of cases, the witnesses were children.[22]

Concerning the perpetration of rape against women, the Gender Links study from 2011 finds that approximately 12% of women in Gauteng, 6% of women in the Western Cape and 5% of women in KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo have been raped.[23] It is estimated that only 240 incidents of rape and attempted rape per 100,000 women are reported to the police each year.[24] A study from 2011 finds that 3.9% of rape survivors who have been raped by their partners or strangers reported the incident to the police.

With regard to sexual violence against girls, studies provide indications that violence is often perpetrated in the school environment, by both teachers and fellow learners and also outside the school environment.[25] The 2011 South African Council of Educators study reports that many girls are subjected to sexual bullying, rape and harassment in schools and this is perpetrated by teachers and classmates. The study indicates that 30% of girls are raped in the school environment, and many of the survivors suffered more than one incident of violence against them.[26] These findings echo previous results from the South African National Youth at Risk Behaviour Survey conducted in 2008 by the South African Medical Research Council. From 10,270 learners from grades 8, 9, 10 and 11 from twenty-three schools surveyed, 38% of learners report having had sex, of which 9% report that they had raped someone, and 15.1% that they had been physically hurt by their boyfriend or girlfriend.[27] Finally, in a study on teenage pregnancy in South Africa commissioned by the Department of Basic Education, only 26% of pregnant teens report having sex willingly the first time; one third (31.9%) was raped.[28] Other particularly vulnerable groups to being victims of gender-based violence are women working in the mining sector and in prostitution, women and girls living in informal settlements, women and girls with disabilities as well as elderly women and LGBTI persons.[29]

NORMS AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS VAWG IN SOUTH AFRICA

When turning to the causes and drivers of VAWG in South Africa, the concept of inherited violence is an often-cited argument. According to the UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women, "violence inherited from the apartheid still resonates profoundly in today's society dominated by deeply entrenched patriarchal norms and attitudes towards the role of women and which makes VAWC, especially in rural areas and in informal settlements, a way of life and an accepted social phenomenon."[30] At the same time, traditional gender roles are also increasingly being challenged by people leading to a slow change in attitudes.[31] At the core of gender-based violence and violence against women lie unequal power gender relations, patriarchal norms, homophobia, sexism and other harmful discriminatory beliefs and practices. The argument of *inherited violence* can

20 Weideman (2011)
21 UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women (2015)
22 Weideman (2011)
23 Gender Links (2016b)
24 Jewkes et al. (2002)
25 UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women (2015)
26 Parliamentary Research Unit (2013)
27 DoH, DoE & SAMRC (2008)
28 Panday et al. (2009)
29 UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women (2015)
30 UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women (2015), p. 3
31 Machisa et al. (2011)

also further be extended to colonialism and its disordering of gender relations, racial discrimination, and violence. The spatial legacy and economic inequalities resulting from colonial and apartheid policies continue to disadvantage the majority of South Africans. However, further underlying causes and drivers that trigger VAWC, such as widespread use of drug and alcohol, high unemployment and the continuing stereotypical portrayal of women in the media[32], should not be neglected.

Despite high levels of GBV, the Gender Links study from 2014 finds that both men and women expressed a high level of general support for the statement that women and men should be treated equally (83% of women in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng, 81% of women in Western Cape and 78% of women in Limpopo; while the share among men was even higher with 89% of men agreeing in Gauteng, 94% in Western Cape and 84% in Limpopo).[33] These attitudes, however, seem to not extend to the domestic domain, where equally high shares of women and men in Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal agree that women should obey their husbands (86% and 84% or women, 90% and 92% of men). In contrast, the agreement among women is significantly lower in Western Cape (67%) and Gauteng (58%) whereas agreement among men remains as high as in the other two provinces. This difference could be explained by the fact that the first two provinces are predominantly rural compared to the latter two, which are urban.[34]

With regard to legislation and government initiatives, Gender Links finds that three quarters (74%) of women in Gauteng, 63% of women in Western Cape, 35% of women in KwaZulu-Natal, and 30% of women in Limpopo are aware of the Domestic Violence Act. In KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo, the provinces with the lowest awareness among women, the study furthermore shows a higher level of awareness of the Domestic Violence Act among men with 68% awareness in KwaZulu-Natal and 55% awareness in Limpopo. Awareness of the 16 Day of Activism Campaign is high in Gauteng (78% among women and 83% among men), but very low in the other three provinces (around 30%, but only 9% of women in Limpopo and 6% in KwaZulu Natal were aware of the campaign).[35]

LEGAL, POLITICAL AND JUDICIAL SETUP AND INITIATIVES TO PREVENT VAWG IN SOUTH AFRICA

Over the last two decades, the post-Apartheid government has done extensive work to align the Constitution to a human rights-based framework in order to promote equality and respect for human rights. Policies and laws that should address the high prevalence of VAWC in South Africa have also been formulated. Efforts to reduce VAWC have focussed on promoting the accountability of perpetrators by developing respective laws and policies and by improving their implementation.

Despite the Constitutional principles of gender equality and non-discrimination (Section 9, 1996 Constitution of South Africa), a considerable gap exists regarding their practical realisation.[36] In its attempt to reverse the history of women's discrimination and marginalisation, the government has passed several laws since 1994, developed to promote gender equality and non-discrimination. There are several key pieces of legislation that have sought to respond to gender inequality and the protection of women's rights. First, the Domestic Violence Act (DVA) of 1998. It replaced the Prevention of Family Violence Act and among others broadened the definition of domestic violence by recognising that abuse may take different forms. Second, the Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act (PEPUDA) (2000) "seeks to advance equality in public and private life, provides a framework to tackle unfair discrimination, harassment and hate speech, [and] prohibits unfair discrimination on any grounds"[37] and explicitly prohibits violence against women. Third, the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act (SOA) of 2007, which furthermore criminalises all non-consensual sexual activity. Other relevant pieces of legislation that promote gender equality and facilitate women's empowerment include the Employment Equity Act (1998), the

32 UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women (2015)
33 Gender Links (2014)
34 Gender Links (2014)
35 Gender Links (2014)
36 UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women (2015)
37 UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women (2015), p. 4

Electoral Act (1998), the Municipal Systems Act (2000), and the Communal Land Rights Act (2004). Finally, the Protection from Harassment Act (2011) provides for the protection against harassment committed outside of a domestic relationship, e.g. in the work environment.[38]

Beyond the formulation of legislation, South Africa is internationally recognised for its extensive 'gender machinery', which includes the Ministry for Women, the Commission for Gender Equality and gender focal points in government. Efforts also include the establishment of the Sexual Offences and Community Affairs (SOCA) Unit within the National Prosecuting Authority to increase prosecution of the perpetrators of VAWC. The unit focuses "primarily on sexual offences, domestic violence, trafficking in persons, enforcement of child maintenance, managing of young offenders and other issues involving the victimisation of women and children".[39] SOCA's role is among others to formulate policy, increase sensitisation and provide scientific and functional training of officials who prosecute these crimes, managing young offenders and to develop and implement community awareness programmes.

In its formal set-up, the Criminal Justice System is equally comprehensive in its response to VAWC. This includes the Justice Crime Prevention Strategy, initiatives to improve criminal justice processes, education and awareness programmes, partnerships with civil society, and victim empowerment. Within the judiciary, Sexual Offences Courts were introduced to particularly deal with cases involving sexual offences. During the pilot phase, the courts achieved a conviction rate of up to 80% over a period of a year. By the end of 2005, there were 74 Sexual Offences courts in the country, which were however reduced to 50 in 2008-2009; by 2013 57 courts were identified.[40]

Moreover, at the time of writing this analysis, the government is in the process of reviewing and revising the South Africa Integrated Programme of Action: Addressing Violence Against Women and Children (2013-2018)[41] (POA:VAWC). The Programme of Action (POA) aimed to:

1. Prevent VAWC from occurring through a sustained strategy for transforming attitudes, practices and behaviours.
2. Respond to violence in an integrated and coordinated manner by ensuring a comprehensive package of services to affected women and children.
3. Ensure provision of long-term care, support and empowerment of survivors of violence.
4. Ensure provision of reintegration and rehabilitation services for perpetrators of violence.
5. Strengthen the system at all levels that prevent and respond to violence to ensure accountable and coordinated action across sectors.

As of now, it is unclear to what extent the POA has achieved these objectives and in particular to what extent the government sufficiently and successfully includes civil society in the review process in order to reach a broad commitment to a new POA.

Besides the establishment of a legislative framework, the South African post-Apartheid government, as well as civil society, have initiated a number of initiatives and programmes to prevent and respond to VAWC. Key programmes and initiatives include the Victim Empowerment Programme (VEP), the 16 Days of Activism campaigns, the 365 Day National Action Plan to End Gender Violence, and the Thuthuzela Care Centres (TCC). Already approved in 1996, the Victim Empowerment Programme (VEP) aimed at reducing increasing levels of violence in the country, including gender-based violence, and at developing a victim-friendly

38 UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women (2015)
39 African National Congress (2014)
40 African National Congress (2014)
41 Department of Social Development (2012)

justice system, i.e. a victim-centred approach to crime prevention. Gender-based violence, despite the VEP, continued to rise, which is why in 1998 the annual 16 Days of Activism campaigns were launched. Further government initiatives include the 365 Day National Action Plan to End Violence against Women and Children, which grew out of the 16 Days of Activism campaign. The plan is implemented by stakeholders in the realm of prevention of VAWC and focusses on the primary intervention level to identify and eradicate drivers of gender-based violence. Other government initiatives include the National Council Against GBV and a National emergency response unit for victims of GBV.[42] One practical approach are the so-called Thuthuzela Care Centres (TCCS), one-stop facilities providing services to victims of sexual offences. Overall TCCs have been found to be an effective tool in providing support to victims of sexual violence, to eliminate secondary victimisation, provide good medical care and increased conviction rates. In 2016, there were 52 TCCs in the country, which is said to be yet insufficient.[43]

Besides from government programmes and initiatives, it should also be noted that the South African civil society sector continues to play a critical role in preventing and eradicating GBV, including among many others: Gender Links, People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA), Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Centre (TLAC), the Women's Legal Centre and Sonke Gender Justice.[44]

Despite such initiatives and despite having a comprehensive legal framework, South Africa dropped from being ranked fourth of 87 countries in 2012 to the 90th position out of 148 nations in 2014 on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) social institutions and gender index.[45] VAWC thus remains prevalent in South Africa, among others due to a lack of effective implementation of the relevant legislature. In addition, many laws and policies in other sectors do not address inherent or systemic gender inequalities. As for the institutional initiatives, the lack of a clearly allocated roles and cooperation amongst the gender machinery have brought about disparate entities that are said to be ineffective and concerning the judiciary, the OECD criticised that women would find it difficult to use the justice system.

[42] CSVR (2016)

[43] CSVR (2016)

[44] See f.e. CSVR (2016)

[45] See f.e. https://mg.co.za/article/2015-05-04-south-africa-falling-short-in-gender-equality-standards (accessed 10/07/2018)

3. OVERVIEW: THE VAWG PREVENTION ARENA IN SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa is host to a great diversity of actors conducting various initiatives that aim at preventing or responding to violence against women and girls at the forefront of which are civil society actors. This is also reflected in the South African arena.

In this regard, civil society organisations (CSOs) form the most prominent sector in South Africa (48.4%, n=15). These reflect a subset of the numerous non-governmental organisations (NGOs) who make up a crowded, dynamic and varied civil society space in South Africa. The CSOs in the arena constitute a mix of big and small, young and more established organisations, mostly operating on the national level and in the Gauteng area. They offer numerous different initiatives from conducting positive parenting programmes to implementing oral and written advocacy campaigns. They also comprise of relatively young organisations who to date only have a local presence.

Beyond civil society, a mix of other sectors makes up half of the South Africa arena (n=16). At the forefront of these groups are various donors and INGOs (19.4%, n=6) including multilateral institutions such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which supports the Department of Social Development (DSD) in the review process of the POA, the European Union (EU) delegation and bilateral donors such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The qualitative data shows that donors and INGOs are highly active in the field, acting as initiators and funders of prevention interventions. Some of the media actors in the arena also engage in prevention efforts by attempting to shape the media portrayal of VAWG (9.7%, n=4). This group includes media focused CSOs such as Media Monitoring Africa as well as media-led organisations such as the South African National Editors' Forum (SANEF). Nevertheless, the qualitative data suggests media actors have not yet established a strong presence in prevention work. In contrast, stakeholders describe the actors from research and academia as highly engaged, even though these are only marginally represented (9.7%, n=3). Among them are research bodies who have a strong research focus on VAWG prevention and seek to promote an evidence-based approach in the sector by engaging with a variety of stakeholders.

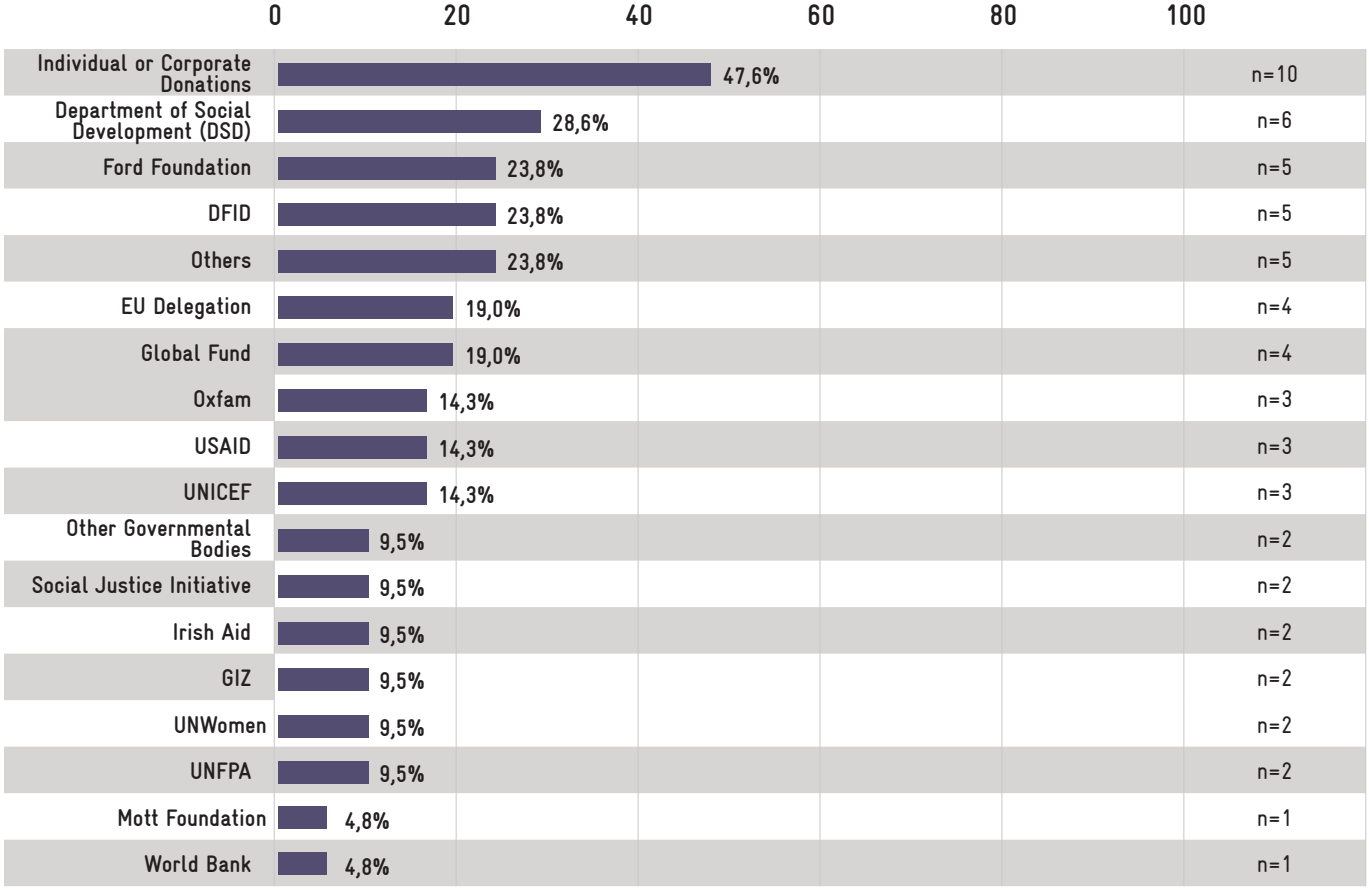
Private sector actors only play a minor role in the arena and mainly include corporate funding organisations (6.5%, n=2). The qualitative data suggests that the private sector still constitutes a fringe group in the sector. While stakeholders mention one-off projects and campaigns with private sector actors, they also highlight that the actors involved still have a weak if any standing presence within the field of GBV prevention. Finally, the arena includes one stakeholder from the public sector (3.4%, n=1), albeit many more were invited to the baseline survey. The public sector actors are consequently least represented in the arena. However, stakeholders frequently highlight that they are central for efforts to prevent VAWC in South Africa.

While the arena comprises established and central sectors as well as more marginal groups, all are engaged in the field of violence prevention in different ways. They support and implement varying approaches to prevention, leading to a diverse actor landscape. This is also underlined by the qualitative data. Whereas for some actors prevention of VAWC constitutes their core

area of expertise, other actors address VAWC only partially through their work. Further, a part of the stakeholders in the arena supports activities financially or technically while others, mainly from civil society, are strongly involved in implementation. In the South African arena, the majority of actors receives external funding or technical support for their work (67.7%, n=21).

Just as the landscape of actors is diverse, so are the sources of funding and technical support in the arena. Stakeholders most frequently receive funding through individual and corporate donations (47.6%, n=10). Three more common sources of funding are the Department for Social Development (DSD) (28.6%, n=6), followed by Ford Foundation and DFID (each 23.8%, n=5). Apart from these actors, stakeholders rarely receive funds from the same source. While this would suggest a wide variety of funding opportunities, civil society actors highlight in the qualitative data that competition over funding is high. This competition is also seen as a barrier to effective cooperation among civil society.

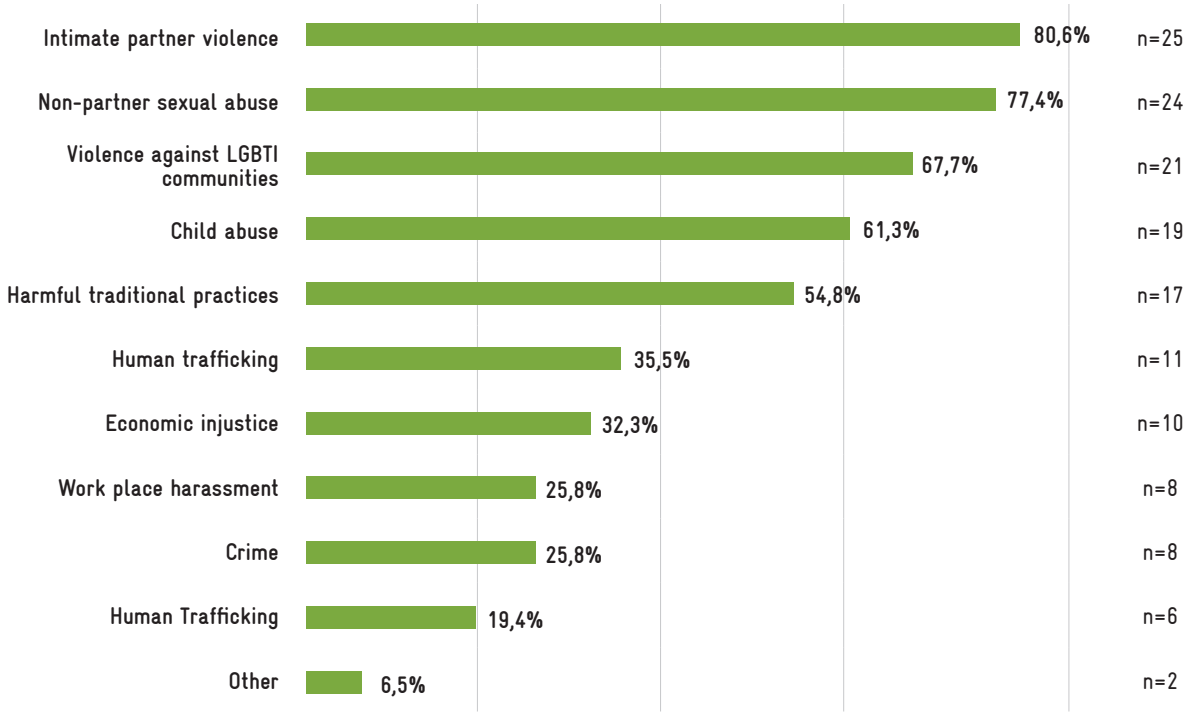
Figure 4: Sources of funding technical support in the South Africa arena



Source: Syspons 2018

With regard to the areas in which actors support or implement initiatives, intimate partner violence (IPV) and domestic violence constitute the core topics of the prevention work (see Figure 5). The qualitative data also reveals that IPV and domestic violence are of key concern to organisations working in VAWC prevention. While IPV has long been tackled by organisations in the sector, interviewees suggest that domestic violence is now more frequently placed on stakeholders' agenda. Moreover, the qualitative and quantitative data suggest that the majority of actors in the arena do not focus on one form of violence but seem to adopt a holistic approach to prevention work. Beyond IPV and domestic violence, a large part of actors in the arena also addresses violence perpetrated against the LGBTI community and non-partner sexual abuse. The least prominent topics in prevention work are workplace harassment, economic injustice, human trafficking and crime more broadly.

Figure 5: Types of violence tackled by stakeholders in the South African arena

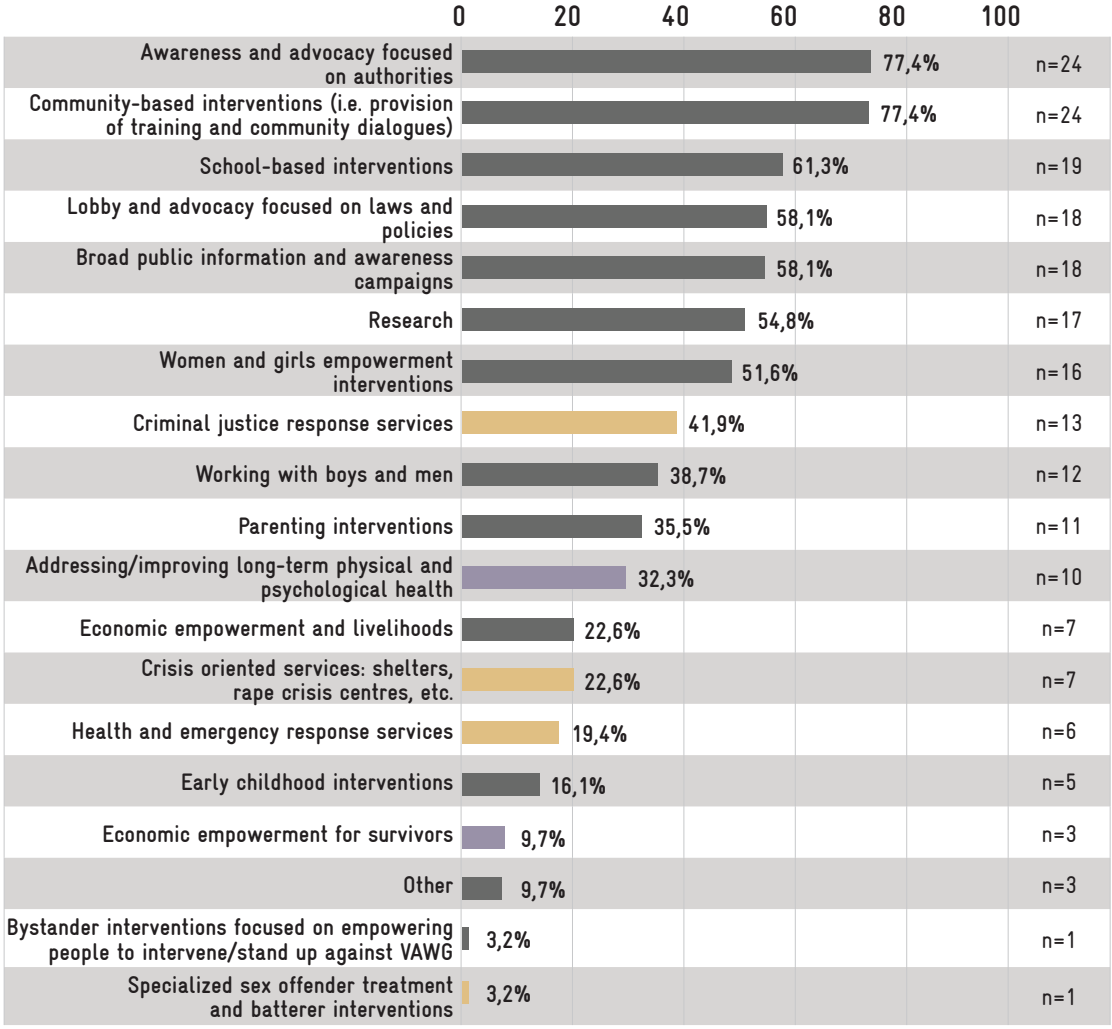


Source: Syspons 2018

Primary prevention initiatives constitute the core approaches stakeholders in the arena adopt to prevent VAWC. Indeed, every stakeholder in the South African arena is engaged in at least one initiative that aims at fostering primary prevention. Community-based approaches are here among the most common types of interventions (77.4%, n=24). Many stakeholders in the arena also work with school-based interventions (61.3%, n=19). Particularly in the field of school-based interventions and parenting interventions, interview partners note that organisations pilot innovative approaches that can serve to accumulate knowledge, evidence and best practice. Beyond these interventions on the ground, organisations frequently engage in advocacy work and public information campaigns. The advocacy work in the arena is commonly directed at influencing policies and the actions of authorities. To also shape attitudes and behaviour in the broader public, stakeholders frequently implement public information campaigns (58.1%, n=18). Overall, this variety in approaches is also echoed by stakeholders in the interviews. Nevertheless, stakeholders also identify areas in which new initiatives and an increase in efforts could be beneficial for advances in primary prevention. These are campus-based programmes, bystander interventions, the work with media and female empowerment programmes.

When looking at other levels of prevention, actors in the arena less frequently implement or support initiatives in secondary and tertiary prevention than in primary prevention. With regard to secondary prevention, around half of the stakeholders offer services in this field (58.1%, n=18). Donors and INGOs (83.3%, n=5), as well as civil society (60%, n=9), are the main providers of immediate response services, such as criminal justice response services and shelters. Interventions in tertiary prevention are least common in the arena. 38.7% of actors in the arena offer or support services in this field (n=12).

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



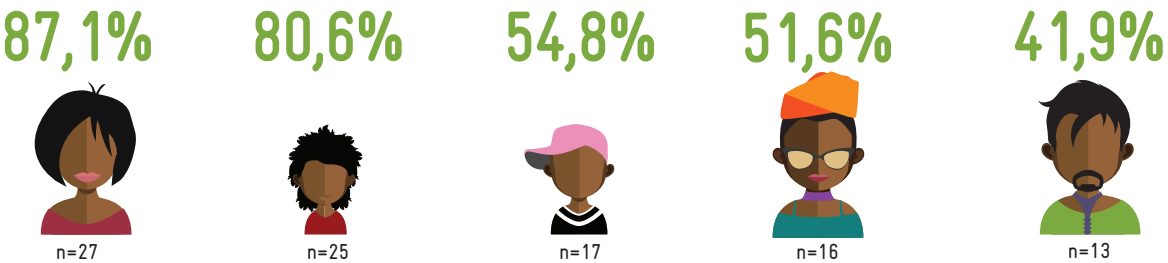
Primary Prevention	100,0% n=31
Secondary Prevention	58,1% n=18
Tertiary Prevention	38,7% n=12

Source: Syspons 2018

The most common target groups of interventions are women and girls (Women: 87.1%, n=27; Girls: 80.6%, n=25). Boys are the third most commonly named target group (54.8%; n=17). The qualitative data suggests that the focus on boys might be increasing in the future. Stakeholders in the interviews note that the focus on children is increasing in the arena. Working with children is seen here as a method to protect children as well as to break the lifecycle of violence. With regard to women, stakeholders in the qualitative data caution that current programmes do not yet provide adequate protection and services for more marginalised groups who are at risk of experiencing violence, such as older women and people with disabilities. This suggests that initiatives focusing on these marginalised groups would greatly benefit prevention efforts.

Men and authorities are less frequently targeted through interventions of stakeholders (see Figure 7). As emerged from the interviews, working with men constitutes an ideological dividing line among CSOs in the arena. While some CSOs would categorically exclude working with men, others deem it crucial to achieve successes in VAWG prevention.

Figure 7: Main target groups of interventions in South Africa



Source: Syspons 2018

4. INFLUENCE AND COOPERATION IN THE VAWG ARENA

PERCEIVED INFLUENCE IN THE SOUTH AFRICA ARENA

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

The quantitative data overwhelmingly suggests that perceptions of who is influential vary greatly in the arena, making the group of influential actors large in numbers and diversity. On the national level, 39 individual actors are described as influential.[46] Each of these 39 participants was on average only selected twice as an influential player. The great variety in perceptions suggests that stakeholders understand and interpret influence differently and select stakeholders based on their own focus of work. It further points towards a fact frequently highlighted by interview partners: As of yet, there are no actors who could assume a leadership position in prevention efforts based on their endorsed influence alone.

Based on the perceptions of stakeholders, the Department of Social Development (DSD), Sonke Gender Justice and the South African Police Service (SAPS) emerge as the three most influential actors. 41.95% of stakeholders in the arena selected DSD as an influential stakeholder (n=13), 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 in efforts to prevent VAWC. Within the arena, DSD is the central public sector actor. It is spearheading the review of the POA and is coordinating the financial reward systems for civil society. Given this centrality of DSD for prevention efforts, it seems surprising that less than half of the stakeholders in the arena perceive it as influential. Sonke Gender Justice emerges as the second most influential actor (25.1%, n=8). Interview partners describe that its innovative programmatic approaches and its experiences with and approaches to the work with men make it an influential player in civil society. The third most influential actor, SAPS, is only described as influential by four actors (12.9%, n=4).

Beyond individual actors, civil society and the public sector constitute the most influential sectors in the arena. Actors from civil society were selected most frequently (35 times), closely followed by actors from the public sector (26 times). All sectors but media accord the public sector high levels of influence. In addition, it also receives a higher average rating of influence

[46] Survey participants were asked to select up to 10 influential stakeholders from a list 75 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.

(3.8 points) than any other sector, highlighting the central position of the public sector in efforts to prevent VAWC. On average, civil society actors receive lower influence ratings (2.9 points) than public sector actors (3.8 points).

Some stakeholders also perceive research actors and donors as influential. Actors from research receive 2.75 points and are selected 8 times, while donors and INGOs are selected in 6 instances and receive an average rating of 2.5. The private sector and media are currently only seen as playing a marginal role in the prevention of VAWC. Except for one media actor receiving a rating of 2.0 points, stakeholders in the arena do not perceive media and private sector actors as influential.

In this regard, the qualitative descriptions of influential actors suggest that influence can be defined according to several different factors, such as the centrality of an actor in the sector, the convening and agenda-setting power of an actor and their level of innovation. Stakeholders in the workshops and interviews further describe influence as the ability to mobilise and coordinate actors. Some interview partners also suggest that actors who adhere to evidence-based approaches should further be seen as influential.

Looking at specific sectors, the influence of the public sector mainly stems from its centrality in the sector. The public sector seems to be largely perceived as influential, due to its gatekeeping function with regard to government funds and the policy arena. Its support and engagement is deemed central to achieve advances in the fight against VAWC. Nevertheless, several stakeholders point to complications in engaging with the public sector. In particular, they point to a lack of responsiveness and accessibility of the public sector and sometimes do not endorse its distinct policy approaches.

Civil society, in turn, seems to be frequently characterised as influential due to its appealing and innovative programmatic approaches, as well as due to its close work with people in the communities. In particular, stakeholders highlight the important work done by community-based organisations on ground level and frequently describe them as community champions.

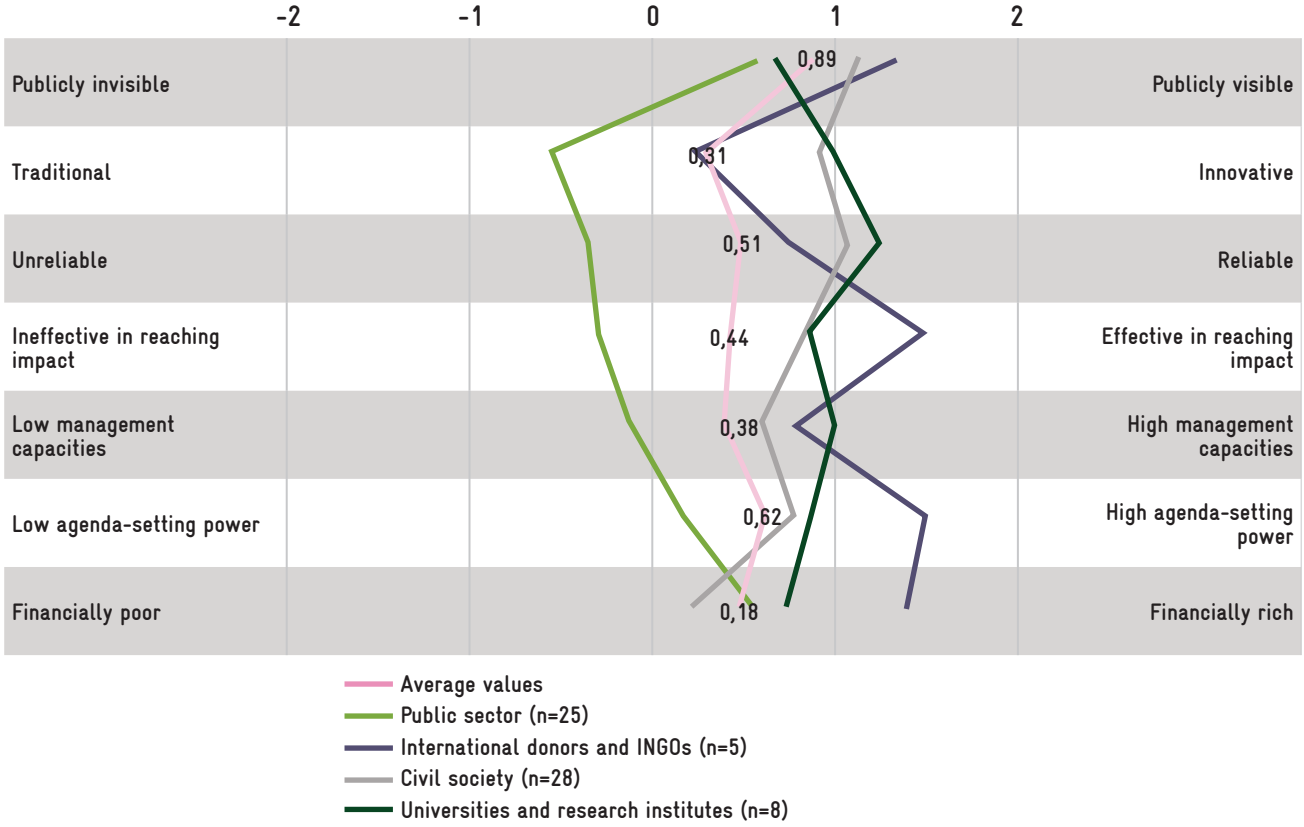
Looking more closely at how stakeholders characterise influential actors, the strongest characterisations emerge for the group of research actors as well as donors and INGOs (see Figure 8).[47] Perceived influential actors from research tend to be described as rather innovative (1.00), reliable (1.25) and as having high management capacities (1.00). Influential donors and INGOs are seen as rather visible (1.33), very effective in reaching impacts (1.50), as having high agenda-setting power (1.50) and financial endowment (1.40). As emerged in the qualitative data, the agenda-setting power and financial endowment allows donors to shape new trends in the prevention of VAWC in South Africa (see Figure 8).

The public sector is on average assessed in overwhelmingly neutral terms as most of the adjective pairs receive an average rating that is close to 0. A weak profile also emerges for civil society as a group. Actors from civil society are perceived as rather reliable (1.07). Apart from this, civil society actors receive rather neutral ratings. Figure 8 illustrates the average characterisation stakeholders put forward for those actors, they selected as influential.

Looking beyond the quantitative descriptions, the qualitative data reveals that perceptions of the public sector and civil society are polarised. Most stakeholders deem the public sector support and engagement as central to achieve advances in the fight against VAWC. Yet, stakeholders frequently describe relations with the public sector as challenging, due to the relative lack of accessibility and responsiveness of public sector actors. While actors highlight the engagement and centrality of civil society for the prevention of VAWC, stakeholders also suggest that the lack of coordination, competition within civil society and the fragmentation along ideological lines poses barriers to more effective cooperation.

[47] In the baseline survey, sStakeholders were asked to characterise the actors they selected as influential further, using semantic differentials. 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 South African arena



Source: Syspons 2018

COOPERATION IN THE ARENA IN SOUTH AFRICA

Cooperation among different sector actors is crucial to shape multi-sectoral, concerted and coordinated efforts that can more effectively support the curbing violence against women and children. The baseline 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 within the South African arena is already widespread, opportunities exists to improve the quality of cooperation and forge new relationships.

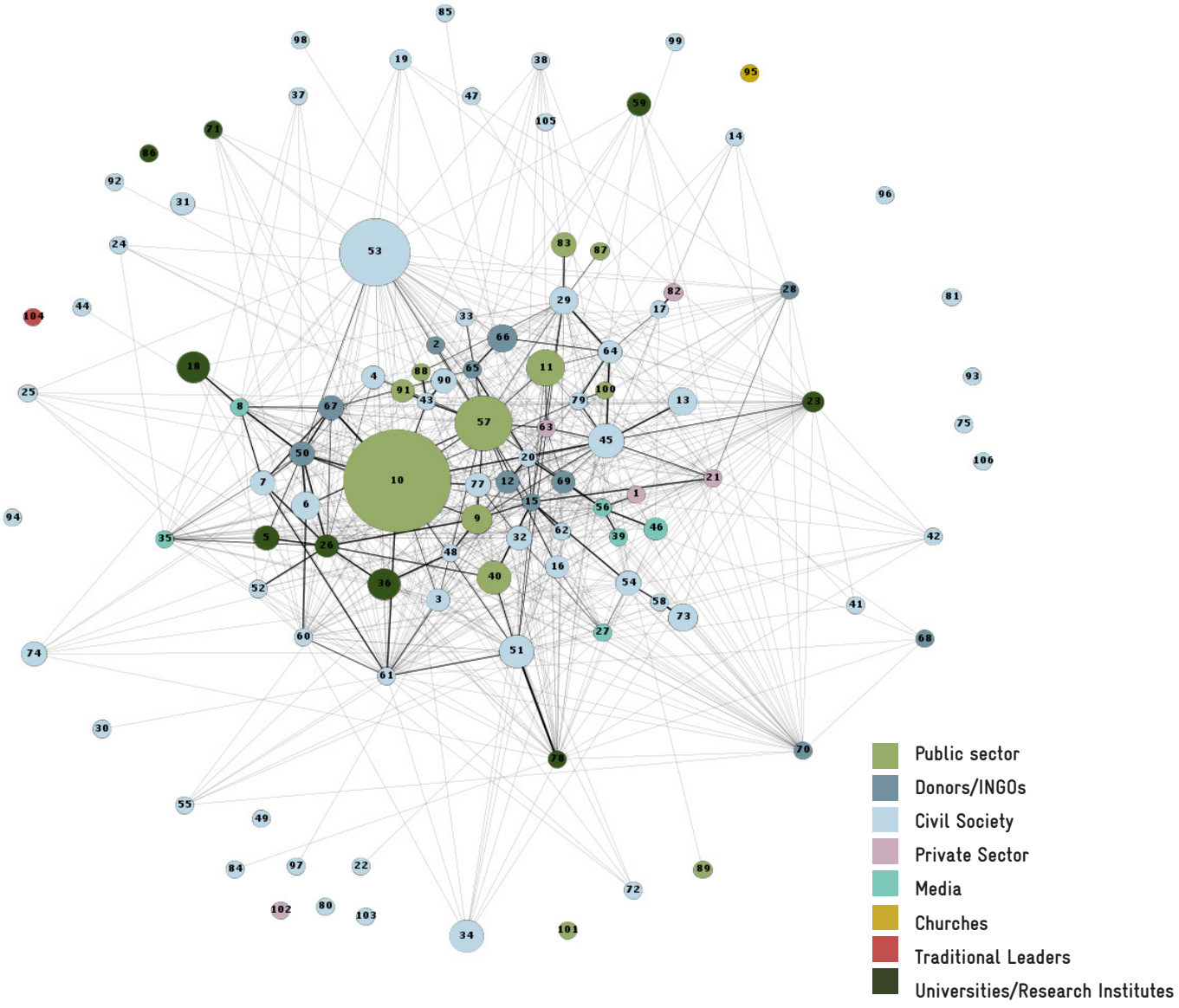
The network of stakeholders engaged in the prevention of VAWC on the national level is relatively large and diverse. Comprising 105 stakeholders, it includes actors from various sectors such as civil society, media organisations, public and private sector actors, donors and INGOs as well as research institutes and universities. Through this mix of stakeholders, it lays the foundation for multi-stakeholder engagements. In Figure 9 each circle represents one of the 105 actors in the network who are classified according to their sector (see legend of Figure 9 and list of stakeholders in the annexe). The size of the circle indicates the extent to which stakeholders in the arena have rated this actor as influential (see 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 civil society and the public sector are particularly central in the network. Donors and INGOs, as well as research institutions, are to some extent represented. The centre of the network further comprises some media and private sector actors. These are, however, fewer in numbers. Based on the size of their circles in the graph, one can see that they are not perceived as particularly influential. About one-third of the 105 stakeholders in the network are on the fringes. Sometimes they are connected to some actors in the network. Frequently, these represent stakeholders who

were named by only one stakeholder as a partner or as an influential player in the network. The core network within the surveyed arena is represented in the centre of the graph.

As shown in the network map, the network on national level is already relatively well connected and rather dense. On average, each of the 105 stakeholders is connected to almost 11 other actors in the network (average degree: 10.8). Frequently, these actors also have connections among each other. In 51.8% of relations where one stakeholder is connected to actor A and actor B, actor A and B are also connected. While this is a sign of a relative high degree of connectedness, current relations in the network solely constitute 10.4% of all possible relations among stakeholders. As such, cooperation in the network could still be increased by forging new relations among actors.

Figure 9: Network within the South African arena



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 most connections in the network, only Sonke Gender Justice is considered highly influential. Together with the Teddybear Clinic, it has the most connections in the network (50 connections each). The Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), the Shukumisa Coalition and

USAID are also among the five most connected stakeholders. The best-connected actors consequently present a mix of CSOs, research actors and donors.

Within this network, the majority of actors are in mutual contact with a wide variety of different actors. Of 589 connections where stakeholders are in contact with each other, 64.3% (n=379) of these connections are described as mutual.[48] Consequently, stakeholders not only share or receive but exchange information with the other stakeholder in the connection. In almost one-third of the connections, stakeholders in the arena mainly receive information by others (31.1%, n=183). To a much lesser extent stakeholders indicate to mainly send information to other stakeholders in their connections (4.6%, n=27). 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. More than half of the actors are considered to be important partners for the work of at least one other organisation in the network (n=57). 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 51 instances, actors in the arena selected a public sector actor as important for their work. Actors from civil society were selected 50 times and donors and INGOs were selected 24 times. Research actors were selected 10 times. Private sector actors, media and traditional leaders were selected less than 10 times.

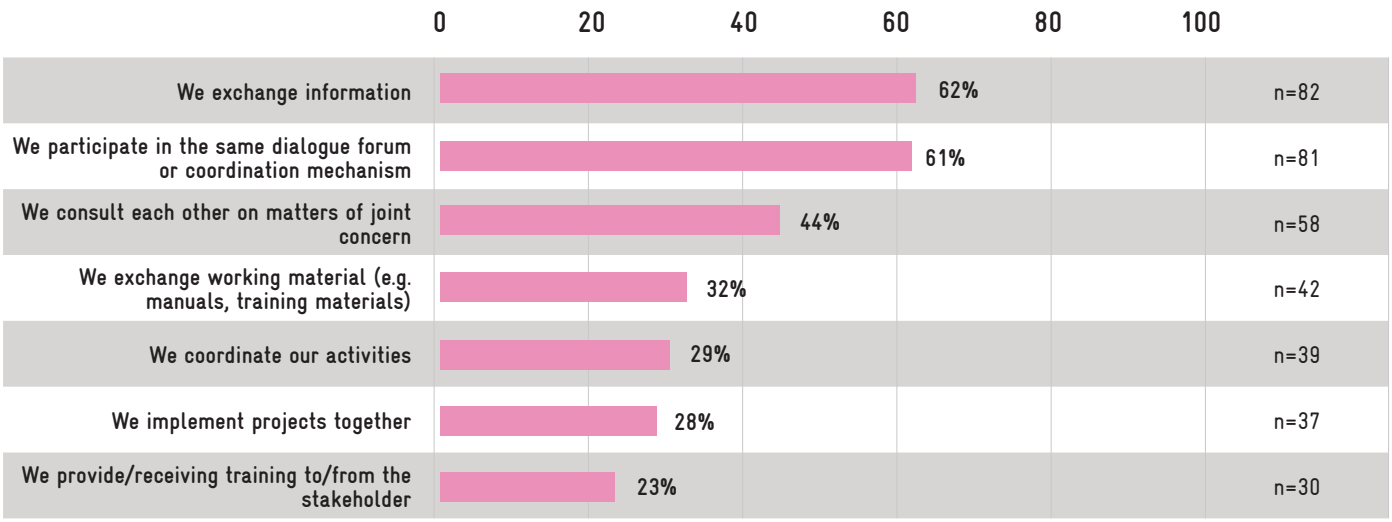
Examining the nature of cooperation with these core partners more closely, information exchange emerges as the predominant form of cooperation (61.7%, n=82).[49] The participation in the same dialogue forum is further a frequent form of engagement (60.9%, n=81). As explained by organisations in the stakeholder engagements, these dialogue forums include forums for multi-sectoral coordination and exchange such as the Dialogue Forum run by the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) and coordinating bodies for civil society such as the Shukumisa Coalition or the Stop-GBV Campaign. Beyond participating in dialogue forums, stakeholders also consult each other on matters of joint concern (43.8%, n=58) and in some cases exchange working material with their core partners (31.6%, n=42).

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. Indeed, the coordination of activities and implementation of joint projects only form part of less than a third of the relations with core partners (respectively 29.3%, n=39; 27.8%, n=37). With regard to the implementation of joint projects, civil society actors (51.4%, n=19) and donors, as well as INGOs (35.1%, n=13), indicate most frequently that they implement activities together. In some instances, actors further describe that they are in funding relations with other organisations, provide advocacy for their partners or refer clients to them.

[48] 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.

[49] Survey participants were asked to select up to ten stakeholders who are most important for their work and provide further information on the nature and quality of that relationship. The data specifying the quality of communication and cooperation as well as forms of cooperation consequently presents a subset of the relations in the network.

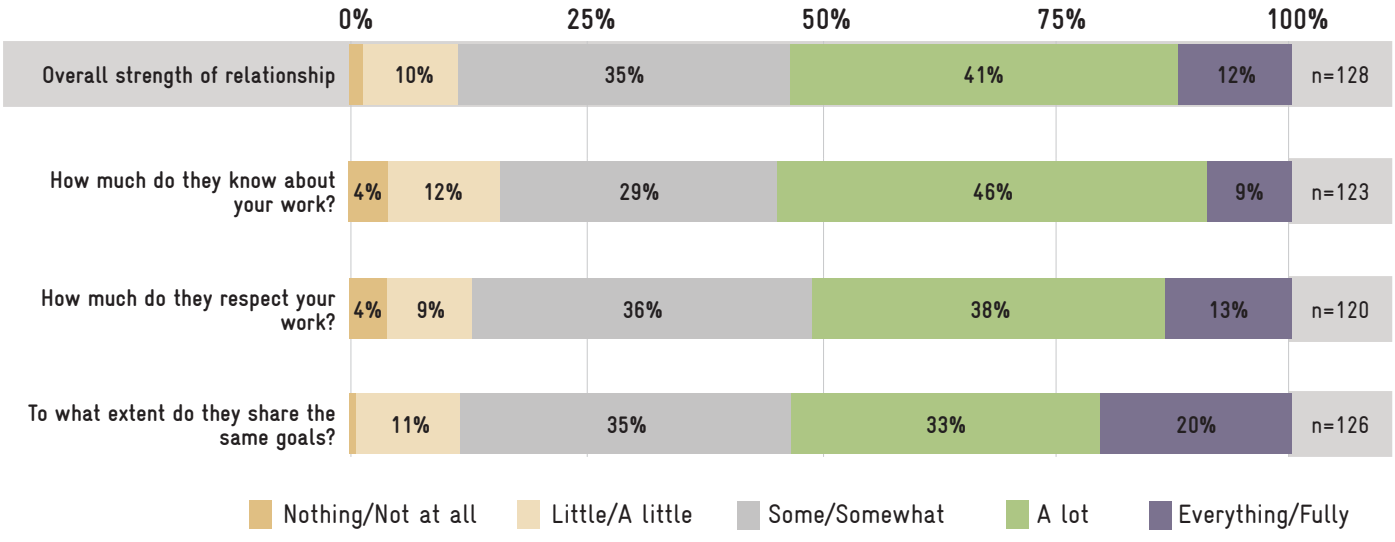
Figure 10: Forms of cooperation in South African arena



Source: Syspons 2018

Looking at the dynamics and strength of these relationships, relations in the network are only partially characterised by a high level of respect, knowledge about the partner's work and shared goals. While in about half of all connections assessed, actors feel that their partners share the same goals and know as well as respect their work a lot, if not fully (53.1%, n=68), one third of actors feels that this appreciation and awareness is only somewhat present in their relations (35.2%; n=45). In 11.7% of connections, actors perceive that the knowledge and respect for their work and shared goals with their partners are missing (n=15).

Figure 11: Strength of relationships in the South African arena



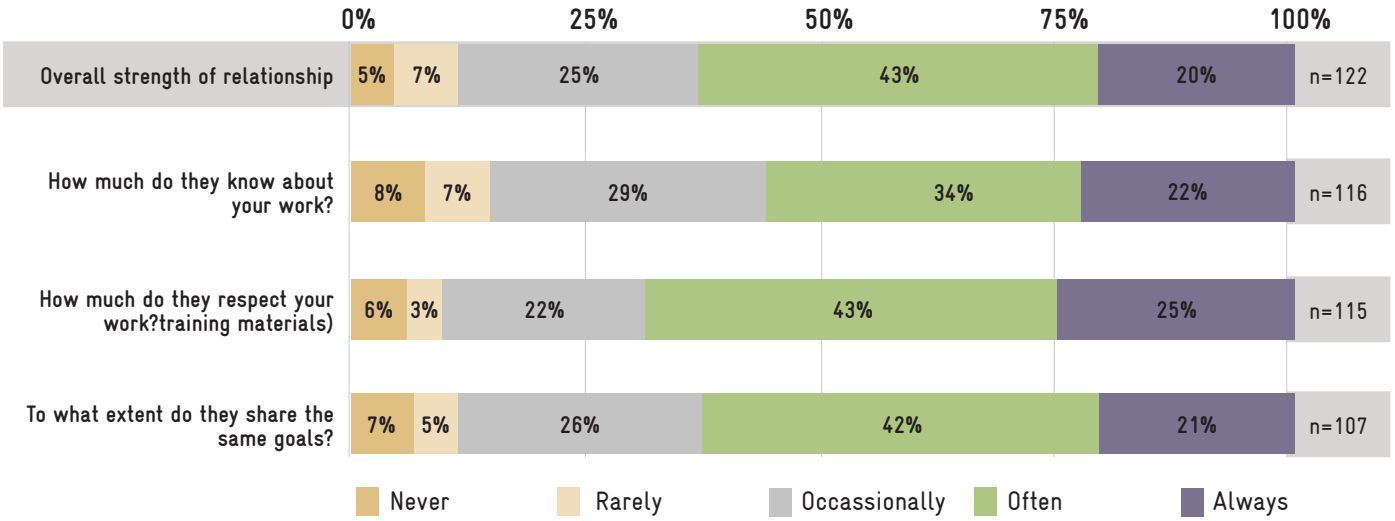
Source: Syspons 2018

On average stakeholders communicate only monthly to quarterly with the partners most important to their work (quarterly: 30.4%, n=38; monthly: 31.2%, n=17). Less than one-fifth of actors are in a weekly exchange with their partners (14.4%; n=18).

Overall, the communication is nevertheless mostly described as timely, accurate and solution-oriented. While some room for further strengthening of the relationships among partners exist, the quality of communication in the network is consequently rather high. More than half of the stakeholders in the arena indicate that their partners communicate often, if not always, in a timely, accurate and problem-solving manner (63.1%, n=77). However, in more than one-third of the relations stakeholders

describe that this is at best occasionally the case (36.9%, n=45). An area where communication could be particularly improved is stakeholders' responsiveness. Almost half of the stakeholders feel that their partners at best occasionally communicate in a timely manner (44%, n=51).

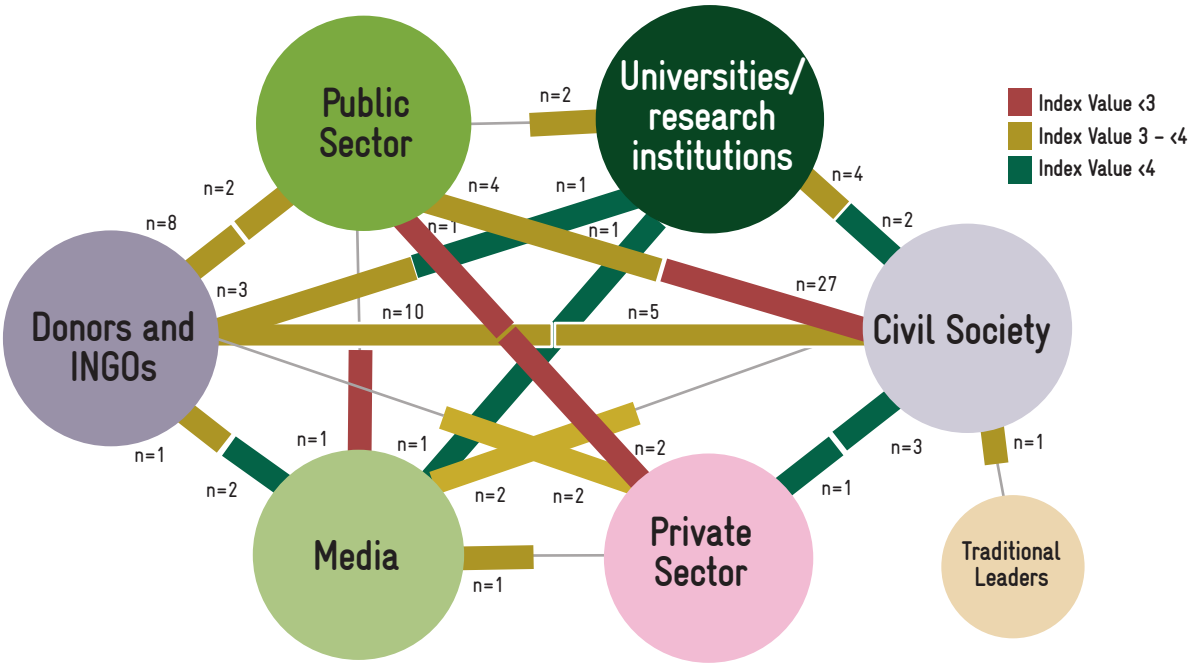
Figure 12: Quality of communication in the South African arena



Source: Syspons 2018

Taken together, this suggests that while many relations are already of high strength in the network, there is still ample of opportunity to improve and strengthen cooperation. Opportunities for improving cooperation become apparent when examining the perceived average assessment of relational coordination among different sectors (see Figure 13).[50]

Figure 13: Assessment of relational coordination between different sector groups in the South African arena



Source: Syspons 2018

[50] 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.

For instance, on average many sectors assess their relational coordination with the public sector to be rather low. This can first and foremost be seen in the average assessment of civil society. The rather poor relation between civil society and government also emerges from the qualitative data. Within the interviews and stakeholder engagements, civil society actors frequently describe the lack of accessibility and responsiveness of the public sector. Further, they voice criticism over the lack involvement of civil society in formulating policies to decrease VAWC and the relative lack of transparency of the financial reward system. Other sectors such as the media and private sector on average also put forward rather low assessments, while donors and INGOs, as well as research actors, evaluate their relational coordination with public sector actors as mediocre. The qualitative data reveals that donors and INGOs are frequently strongly engaged with the public sector as partners for their programmes and consultations in the sector. One example of this is the partnership between DSD, UNICEF and UN Women in the review of the POA. In terms of the relational coordination between research entities and the public sector, the qualitative data suggests that cooperation can also further be improved. In particular, some interview partners suggest that the relationship between public sector and universities is still characterised by scepticism. The public sector consequently does not yet fully draw on the resources that could be provided by research.

On average, sectors assess their relational coordination with civil society as mainly mediocre. Indeed, in the qualitative interviews, a variety of stakeholders from civil society and other groups than the public sector put forward the observation that civil society itself is rather fragmented and uncoordinated. They particularly highlight the need for overcoming competition over funding to improve coordination.

Finally, the average assessments of sectors suggest that media, the private sector and traditional leaders, are still on the margins in the network. To foster strong multi-stakeholder cooperation in the sector, it is consequently paramount to find ways of further engaging with media and the private sector. The qualitative interviews suggest that a precondition for this engagement is also an improved relationship among the central sectors in the arena.

Looking more closely at the network among the actors in the arena, multi-stakeholder clusters of cooperation already exist.[51] Six clusters of closer cooperation emerge in the network that comprises of different groups of actors who are more closely connected with each other. While civil society still dominates these clusters in number, all clusters include actors from other sectors such as public sector, research institutions, donors and INGOs, as well as media and private sector actors (see Figure 14). Some of the clusters are multi-stakeholder in nature and consequently include actors from the public and private sector as well as civil society.

For instance, the purple cluster in Figure 14 contains numerous CSOs who provide legal services such as Justice and Women (JAW) and Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Centre (TLAC). It further comprises public and private sector actors such as the Department of Justice (DoJ), the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) and the Telkom Foundation. This cluster is consequently multi-sectoral in nature. The emergence of this cluster could be explained by the fact that these stakeholders work more closely together in the provision of legal services. The qualitative data further suggests that other actors such as POWA are closely connected to at least one other stakeholder in the cluster.

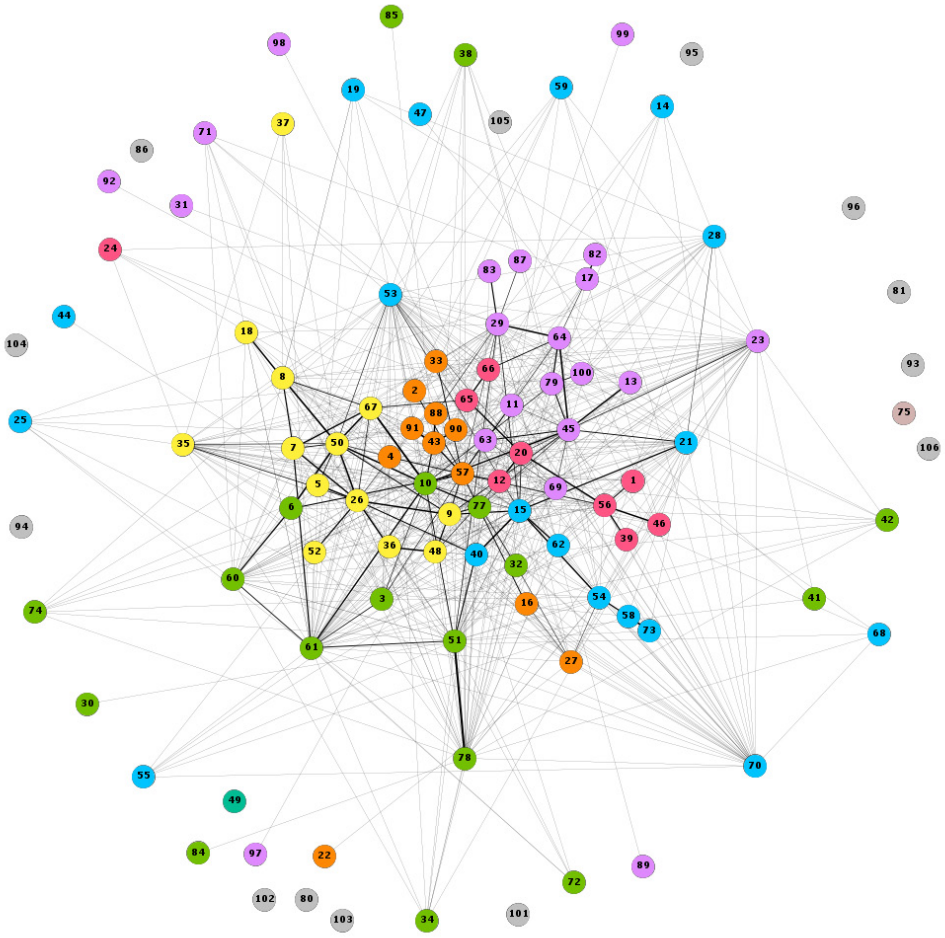
The red cluster centres on media and is equally multi-sectoral. It includes media actors such as Naspers, Prime Media, South Africa National Editors' Forum (SANEF), Association of Independent Publishers (AIP), donors and multilaterals such as UNDP, UNFPA and DFID as well as civil society organisations such as Gender Links. In this regard, it emerged from the stakeholder engagements that Gender Links has extensive programmes with media stakeholders. It also leads the media cluster for the Southern Africa Gender Protocol Alliance. In its efforts on SADC level, it is greatly supported by DFID.

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

The yellow cluster, for instance, does not yet represent a full multi-stakeholder engagement as private sector or media actors are absent but includes numerous organisations from research, civil society, the public sector and INGOs. Among them is also the Institute for Security Studies (ISS). Some of these organisations work together in the ISS-run Dialogue Forum, which might partly explain the closer connection among these actors.

While the data, unfortunately, does not permit to draw definite conclusions on the nature and form of relations within these clusters, it nevertheless becomes notable that the number of private sector actors is still minor. Many actors in the arena can build on existing relations and experience of working with other sectors. Due to the limited number of private sector and media actors in the network, multi-stakeholder cooperation could also be strengthened by bringing new actors on board and fostering private sector buy-in.

Figure 14: Clusters of more intense cooperation in the South African arena



Purple: Justice/Legal Service-oriented Civil Society (i.e. TLAC, JAW), Public Sector (i.e. DOJ, NPA) and Private Sector (i.e. Telkom Foundation) as well as other CSOs (i.e. POWA), Donors (i.e. UNWomen) and Research Institutes (i.e. HSRC)

Yellow: Civil Society (i.e. Social Justice Initiative, Media Monitoring Africa), Research (i.e. ISS, MRC) donors and INGOs (i.e. UNICEF, Save the Children), Public Sector (i.e. DPME)

Red: Media (i.e. Naspers, Prime Media, SANEF, AIP), Donors and INGOs (i.e. UNDP, DFID) and Civil Society (i.e. GenderLinks)

Orange: Civil Society (i.e. Forum for the Empoerment of Women, Nonceba Counselling Centre), Public Sector (i.e. SAPS, DoH) and Donors (HCC)

Green: Public sector (i.e. DSD) Civil Society (i.e. Shukumisa, FAMSA; Teddybear Clinic), Research (i.e. CALS)

Blue: Civil Society (i.e. Soul City, Sonke Gender Justice), Public Sector (i.e. National Treasury), Donors and INGOs (i.e. EU, USAID) and Research (i.e. Gender Unity at UCT)

Source: Syspons 2018

5. CAPACITY NEEDS IN THE VAWG ARENA

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

In the arena, the need for a strengthening of leadership in coordination efforts emerges as a core need to strengthen cooperation (68%, n=17). In the arena, this is particularly voiced by donors and INGOs in the arena, who unanimously agree on the need for stronger leadership in the sector. As emerged from the engagements with stakeholders, this leadership role should be taken up by an organisation which provides consistent ownership and follow-up. The actor should further have the ability to rally a variety of different stakeholders. While stakeholders do not identify specific actors who could assume a leadership position, some stakeholders describe that the current level of public sector buy-in in prevention efforts makes it questionable whether a public sector actor could take up this role.

An establishing of shared goals, strengthening of institutional structures and a further development of advocacy skills emerge as further core capacity needs in the arena. First, stakeholders feel that coordination and cooperation in the sector could be strengthened by establishing shared goals (60%, n=15). They further deem that the strength of institutional structures needs to be further increased (60%, n=15). In this regard, the qualitative data suggests that structures of both the public sector and civil society could further be strengthened. With regard to the public sector, stakeholders wish for an increased coherence and communication among government departments, a more transparent financial reward structure for civil society and an increased public sector buy-in in prevention efforts. A further suggestion put forward in the stakeholder engagements is to deploy human resources from civil society to ministries and thereby strengthen coordination between different groups in the sector. With regard to strengthening structures among civil society, stakeholders emphasise the need for overcoming competition and differences among civil society actors and foster greater coordination. They see this coordination as particularly important for effectively representing and defending civil society's positions vis-à-vis the policy arena. Here, actors, predominantly from civil society, wish to strengthen their advocacy skills through capacity development and training (64%, n=16).

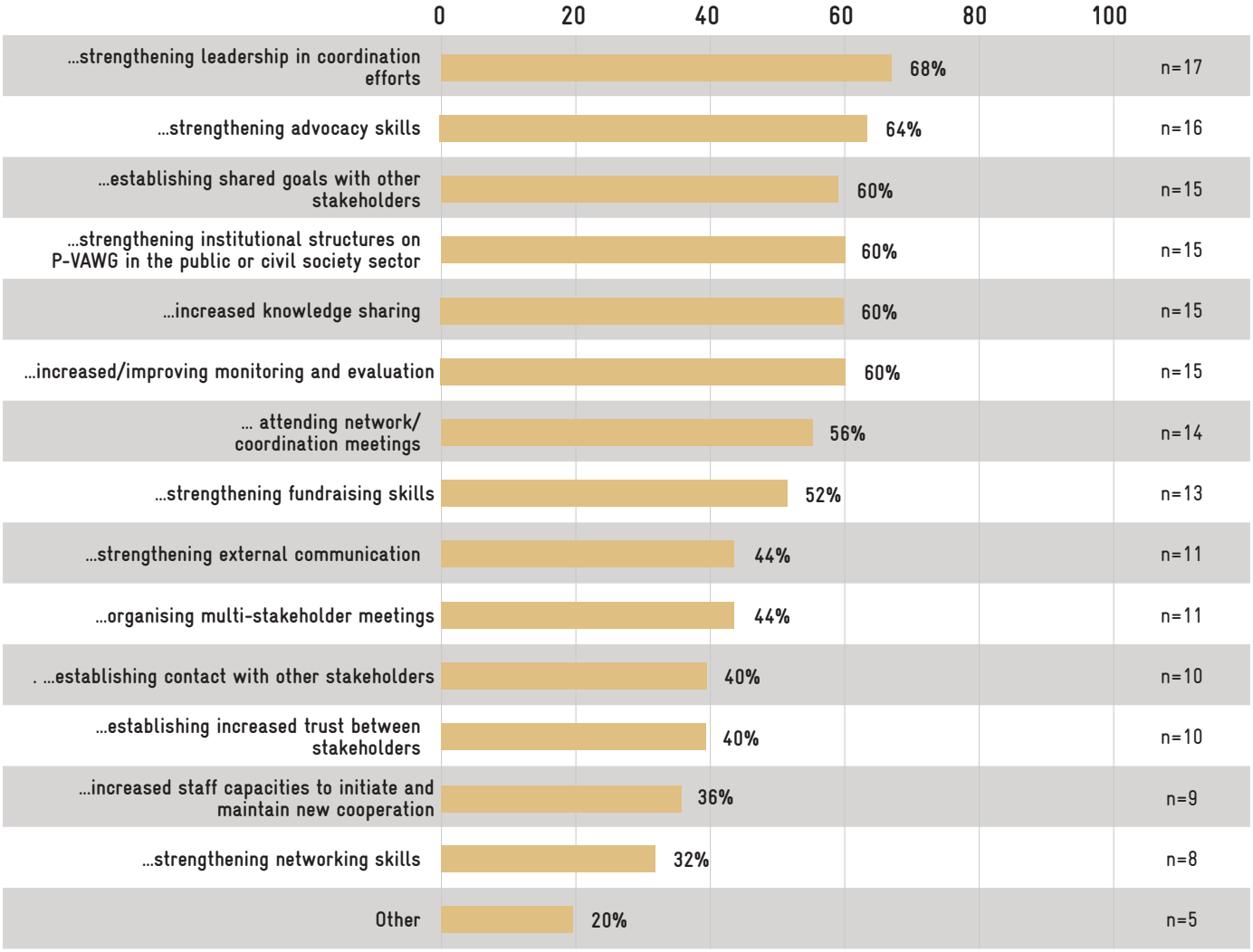
Increased knowledge sharing is a further need that was frequently voiced in the qualitative as well as quantitative data (60%, n=15). In the qualitative engagements, stakeholders reflect that knowledge sharing could be improved through establishing better and more formalised knowledge management systems. To promote increased evidence-based practice in prevention efforts, these systems should gather evidence on what works in the prevention of VAWC. They should further provide knowledge resources in the form of training materials as well as a mapping of CBOs and civil society actors and other organisations working in prevention. 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. For instance, participants of the workshops on the national level suggest exploring whether an expansion of the Safer Spaces Portal could be feasible.

To foster increased evidence-based practice in the sector, monitoring and evaluation capacities should be further developed (60%, n=15). As stated by some interviewees, civil society would benefit from stronger evidence-based approaches. Similarly, the public sector could draw on existing evidence in the formulation of policy and budget allocations. Finally, stakeholders in the arena also wish for increased support for implementation research.

The need for organising multi-stakeholder meetings is less prominent in the arena (44%, n=11). Solely a few actors from civil society, the private sector, media and research perceive a need for increased multi-stakeholder consultations. Instead, stakeholders in the interviews emphasise that the relations and cooperation among groups of established actors from the public sector, civil society and research need improving. Stakeholders further underline that a deepening of cooperation among established but also new actors should build on existing structures to avoid further duplication and fragmentation in the sector.

Nevertheless, stakeholders also describe a number of aspects that they perceive important for successful multi-stakeholder engagement. First, actors deem it crucial to build staff capacities and communication skills needed to engage with other actors. Among others, sufficient staff capacities, as well as knowledge and understanding of other sectors, are seen as important pre-conditions for forging new relations across sectors. Furthermore, established actors in the field of prevention need to work towards developing a common understanding of core problems in relation to VAWC and learn how to communicate them clearly. In communicating these problems, they need to make apparent how private sector actors could play a role in prevention and how they would benefit from engaging in the field. As highlighted by some stakeholders, engaging private sector and media actors requires careful and time-intensive relationship and trust building. Consequently, promoting increased multi-stakeholder engagement should not be a hastened process but should be accompanied by a well thought through engagement strategy.

Figure 15: Capacity needs in the South African arena



Source: Syspons 2018

6. STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

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

IN THE FOLLOWING, SYSPONS PUTS FORWARD FOUR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FURTHER SHAPING OF THE "PARTNERSHIPS FOR PREVENTION" PROGRAMME:

RECOMMENDATIONS

1 **The programme should focus on strengthening and deepening existing cooperation among stakeholders.** The findings highlight that stakeholders in the South African arena are already well connected and implement a host of different initiatives. In addition, efforts exist to coordinate stakeholders in the sector. To avoid duplication of structures and creating additional challenges for coordination, the programme should carefully analyse where it can support existing initiatives and create synergies with other programmes. With regard to the forms of cooperation among stakeholders, the study showed that stakeholders in the network mainly cooperate through exchanging information and consulting each other on matters of mutual concern. By setting impulses for stakeholders to move towards increased co-implementation with their partners, the programme could contribute to a deepening and further consolidation of existing relations in the network.

2 **To strengthen cooperation among established actors, the programme should explore ways to contribute to improving relations among civil society and the public sector.** As emerged from the study, public sector and civil society actors are perceived as particularly influential and central for prevention efforts. However, the cooperation between the two sectors is currently still characterised by challenges. To establish leadership in coordination efforts which is endorsed by both sectors, it seems paramount to improve the communication and cooperation between the two groups first. The programme seems to be well-placed to act as a neutral broker between the public sector and civil society. Thereby, it can contribute to foster a more collaborative spirit between the two sides. An improvement of relations between the two sectors and an increase in coordination could create an environment that is more conducive to multi-stakeholder engagement.

3 **To further contribute to a strengthening of cooperation and coordination, the programme should consider improving knowledge-sharing by promoting the creation of a central knowledge management system.** Stakeholders in the study emphasised the need for increased knowledge sharing in the sector. In particular, consolidated knowledge on actors and their initiatives in prevention of VAWC as well as further evidence on what works in prevention efforts is lacking in the networks. The establishment of a knowledge management system that offers a host of different knowledge resources

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- **The programme should explore avenues for engaging the private sector and media actors in prevention efforts in meaningful ways.** The study found that in the arena stakeholders from different sectors already engage in ways that can be described as multi-sectoral. However, these forms of cooperation are still uncommon as private sector actors and media are still on the peripheries. Consequently, opportunities exist to further broaden the networks and promote the inclusion of private sector and media actors. To foster multi-stakeholder partnerships, the programme should devise strategies to engage the private sector and media in prevention efforts and promote new relationships in the networks. For instance, private sector actors could be engaged in efforts to prevent the spread of economic injustice and workplace harassment. Building initiatives around these topics might not only serve to forge new relations between different sectors. The programme could thereby also contribute to an expansion of the prevention work in South Africa to areas that are less commonly addressed.

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ANNEX 2: LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS

Name of organisation	ID
Association of Independent Publishers (AIP)	1
High Commission of Canada in South Africa (HCC)	2
Centre for Applied Legal Studies (CALS)	3
Centre for Child Law	4
Centre for Justice and Crime Prevention (CJCP)	5
Childline South Africa	6
Children's Institute, University of Cape Town	7
Children's Radio Foundation (CRF)	8
Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DoPME)	9
Department of Social Development (DSD)	10
Department of Women (DoW)	11
Department for International Development (DFID)	12
Dullah Omar Institute, University of the Western Cape	13
Ekupholeni Mental Health and Trauma Centre	14
European Union Delegation to South Africa (EU)	15
Forum for the Empowerment of Women (FEW)	16
Future of the African Daughter Project (FOTAD)	17
Gender Health and Justice Research Unit (GHJRU)	18
Gender Unit, University of Cape Town	19
Gender Links (GL)	20
Hlanganisa Institute for Development in Southern Africa (HiDSA)	21
Homeward	22
Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)	23
Ilitha Labantu	24
Institute for Justice and Reconciliation (IJR)	25
Institute for Security Studies (ISS)	26
Iranti-Org	27
Embassy of Ireland, South Africa	28
Justice and Women (JAW)	29
Kwanele-Enuf Foundation	30
Labour Research Centre	31
Legal Resource Centre	32
loveLife South Africa	33
Masimanyane Women's Support Centre	34
Media Monitoring Africa (MMA)	35
South African Medical Research Council (MRC)	36
Molo Songololo	37
Networking HIV and AIDS Community of Southern Africa (NACOSA)	38
Naspers	39
National Treasury	40
New World Foundation	41
National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Reintegration of Offenders (NICRO)	42
Nonceba Family Counselling Centre	43
Positive Women's Movement	44
People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA)	45
Primedia	46
Progressive Women's Movement of South Africa	47

Name of organisation	ID
Project Empower	48
Rehovot Business Projects	49
Save the Children	50
Shukumisa Coalition	51
Social Justice Initiative	52
Sonke Gender Justice	53
Soul City Institute	54
South Africa Faith and Family (SAFFI)	55
South African National Editors' Forum (SANEF)	56
South African Police Service (SAPS)	57
Support Centre for Land Change (SCLC)	58
Sexual Violence Research Initiative (SVRI)	59
TEARS Foundation	60
Teddy Bear Foundation	61
Thohoyandou Victim Empowerment Project (TVEP)	62
Tshikulu Social Investment	63
Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Centre to End Violence Against Women (TLAC)	64
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	65
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	66
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	67
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	68
UN Women	69
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	70
Wits Institute for Social and Economic Research (WiSER)	71
Women and Men against Child Abuse	72
Women on Farms	73
Women's Legal Centre	74
Yellow Dress Life Balance and Wellness Services	75
Families South Africa (FAMSA)	77
Individual respondent	78
Women and Girls Leadership Foundation (WGL)	79
Sinani Victim Empowerment Organisation	80
Access Chapter 2	81
Telkom Foundation	82
Department of Justice (DoJ)	83
Hate Crimes Working Group	84
Triangle Project	85
Land and Accountability Institute	86
National Prosecuting Authority (NPA)	87
Department of Health (DoH)	88
Legal Aid Board	89
Women Shelter Movement	90
Counter-Trafficking Coalition (CTC)	91
Agisanang Domestic Abuse Prevention and Training (ADAPT)	92
Parent Centre	93
Ububele	94
Kwazulu Regional Christian Council (KRCC)	95

Name of organisation	ID
Kids Haven	96
Lawyers Against Abuse	97
LifeLine Pietermaritzburg	98
Rape Crisis Centre Cape Town Trust	99
Local Government	100
National Lotteries Commission	101
Ford Foundation	102
Raith Foundation	103
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ANNEX 3: DESCRIPTION OF METHODOLOGY

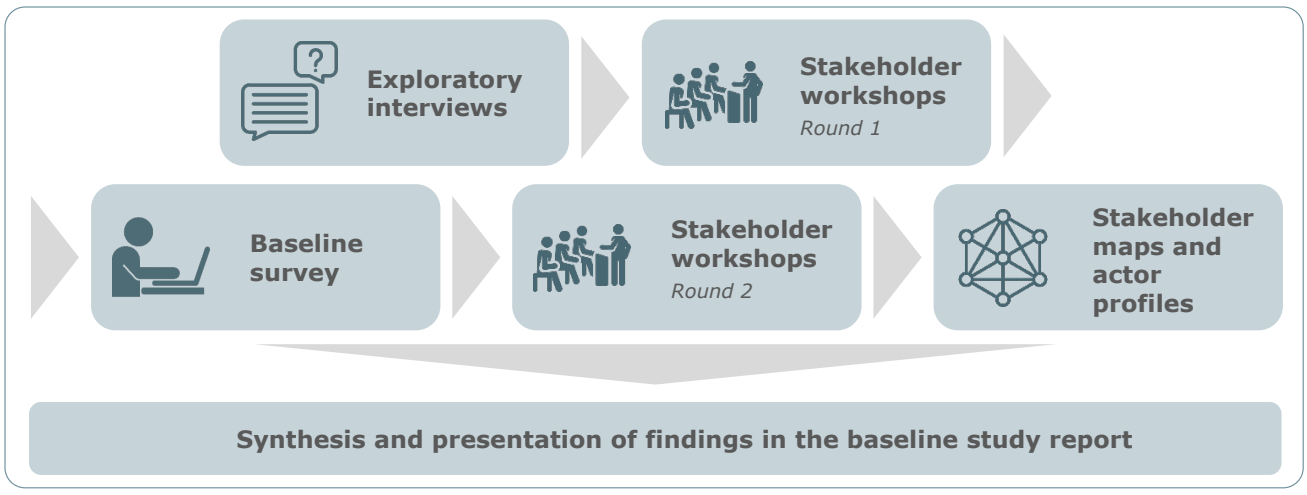
RESEARCH DESIGN

For the overarching research design, Syspons[52] 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 programme team on strategy, design and monitoring were synthesised in this baseline study report.

Figure 16: Iterative research design



Source: Syspons 2018

[52] 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 preventing violence against women and girls (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 prevention 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:

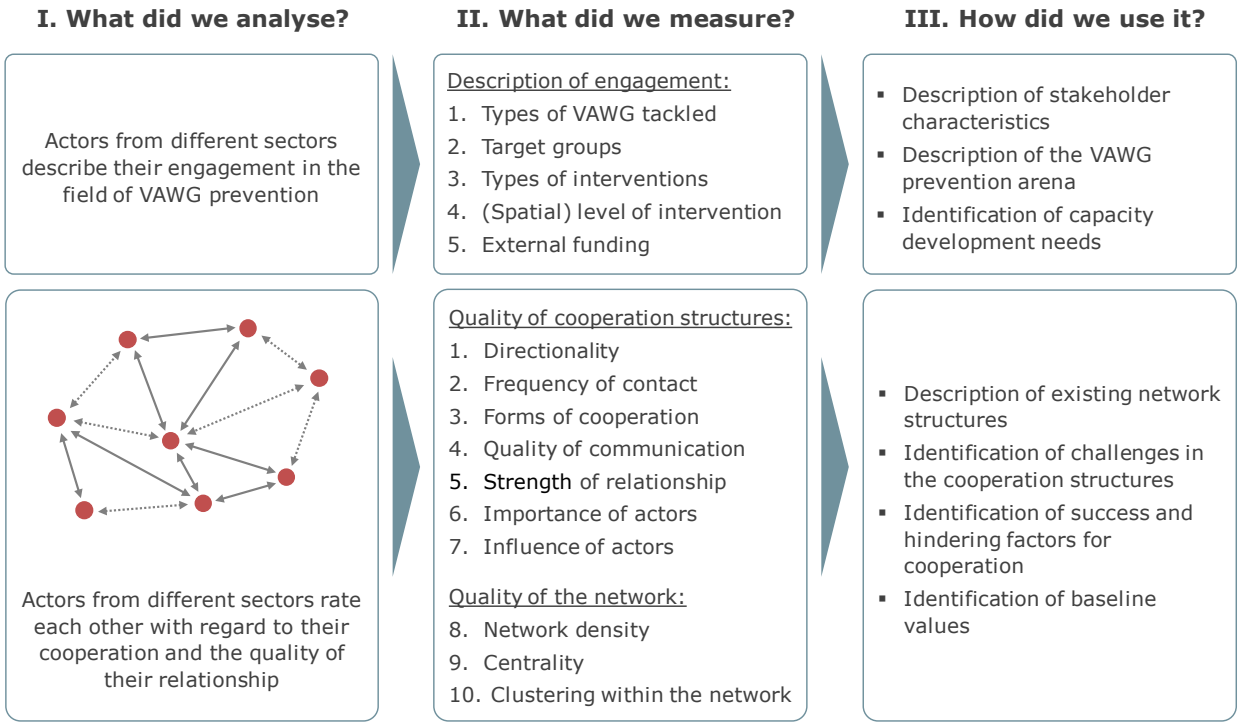
- **Directionality**: The extent to which two actors reciprocate each other's interaction.
- **Frequency of contact:** The frequency of interaction between actors within a defined time span.
- **Forms of cooperation:** The different activities jointly undertaken in a cooperation (e.g. information exchange 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. The number 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.

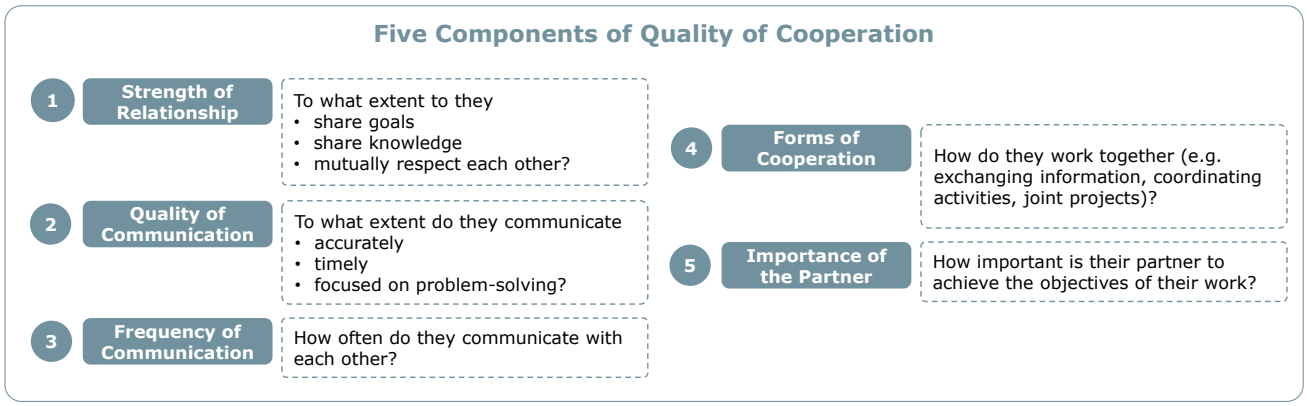
Figure 17: Analytical approach of the baseline survey



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)



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: SOUTH AFRICA

For South Africa, two distinct questionnaires and subsets for analysis conducted: one for the national level and one for Nelson Mandela Bay Area.

On the national level, 79 organisations engaged in the prevention of VAWG in South Africa were invited to participate in the survey.[53] The majority of the invited organisations represented actors of civil society (58%, n=46) which is traditionally strong and the most active stakeholder group in the field of VAWG prevention in South Africa. In addition, eight organisations representing universities and research institutes were invited (10%). In contrast to the other two countries where research was clustered with civil society, they were considered and analysed in a separate group in South Africa. Due to their particular involvement in the arena, it was decided in consultation with local experts and GIZ that this sector would be considered separately. In fewer numbers, stakeholders from the media (n=6, 8%), the public sector (n=5, 6%), and the private sector (n=3, 4%) received an invitation to the survey.

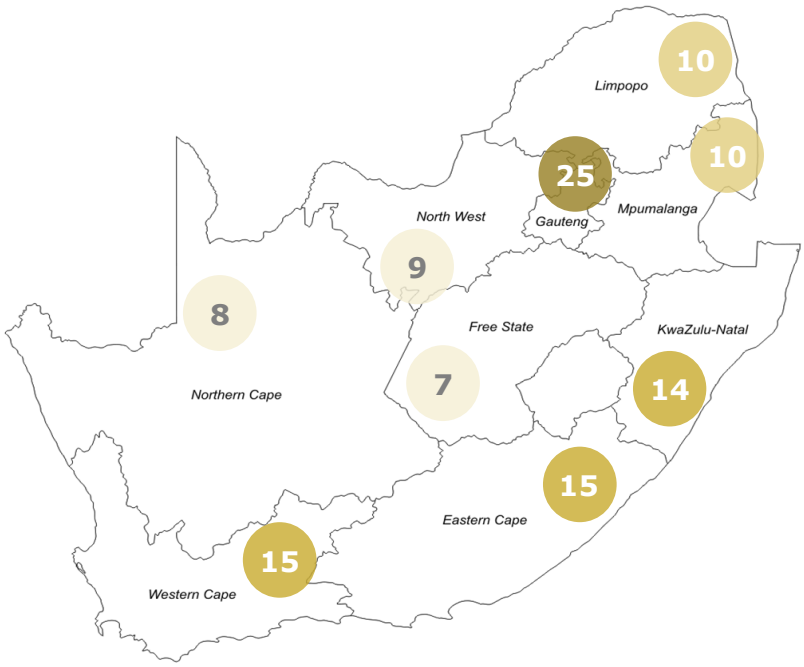
31 organisations answered the survey, leading to a response rate of 39%. In terms of their area of work, the respondents cover all sectors and are for the most part representative of the invited stakeholders. Civil society actors pose the largest respondent group (48%, n=15), although they are underrepresented vis-à-vis the invited 58%. A similar response rate was reached for international organisations, private sector companies, and media representatives amounting to 19% (n=6), 7% (n=2), and 13% (n=3) of the final sample. Most notably, only one of the five public actors invited participated in the survey (3%), leading to a marginal representation of perceptions of public sector actors in the baseline study. The results from the interviews and stakeholder workshops suggest that it is generally difficult to gain access to and cooperate with the public sector (see baseline study report for South Africa).

In terms of their geographical coverage, organisations active in prevention efforts in South Africa vary greatly. 19% (n=6) are active in all nine provinces, while 29% (n=9) and 26% (n=8) focus their activities on one or two provinces respectively. The other organisations engage either in three, four, five, or eight provinces. Thus, the survey was able to capture a variety of organisations in terms of the geographical scope of their prevention activities.

Yet, the focus of organisations covered is clearly placed on the Gauteng province, in which 25 organisations (81%) are active (see Figure 19). At least seven respondents are active (23%) in each of the remaining provinces, ensuring that all provinces are to some extent represented in the analysis. Moreover, the focus of activities in Gauteng is congruent with the focus of many larger organisations operating on a national level. 77% of organisations in the survey claim to have a focus on the national level. It should be noted that smaller community-based organisations are represented to a much lesser extent in the analysis. Consequently, a certain focus of the baseline study on more established civil society organisations active on the national level can be detected. The fact that stakeholder workshops were held in Pretoria, Gauteng Province may have distorted the picture. The map below does therefore not represent an exhaustive inventory of all organisations in VAWG prevention in South Africa and their geographical distribution.

[53] Initially, 75 actors were invited to participate in the survey on the national level. Four further actors were added to the survey at later stages, amounting to 79 actors who received an invitation to the survey.

Figure 19: Distribution of organisations active in prevention efforts in South Africa's provinces as per self-report in the national South Africa baseline survey



Source: d-maps.com, adopted by Syspons 2018

In the second survey for Nelson Mandela Bay Area, further 16 stakeholders from different sectors were invited to participate. The arena of stakeholders who responded to the survey (n=8), all stem from civil society. Consequently, the findings for Nelson Mandela Bay Area reflect the views of civil society active in the prevention of VAWG. With eight responses, the response rate for this second survey lies at 50%. Due to the fact that the quantitative results are not presented, the sample will not be described in further detail.

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)[54] 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

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

6.2[55] 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[56]	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
...	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
5 text fields for further stakeholders[57]	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍

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

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

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

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.

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[58]
Drop down menu with list of stakeholders based upon the invitation list for the stakeholder workshops[59] 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
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

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

[59] 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[60]

You told us that Filter[61] 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

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

[61] 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?

Nothing	Little	Some	A lot	Everything	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?

Nothing	Little	Some	A lot	Everything	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[62]
Drop down menu with list of stakeholders based upon the invitation list for the stakeholder workshops[63] 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[64] 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.[65]

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

62 Validation: The sum of points had to be 10.

63 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".

64 Based on question 15 and the respective item the name of the important stakeholder was displayed.

65 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›

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