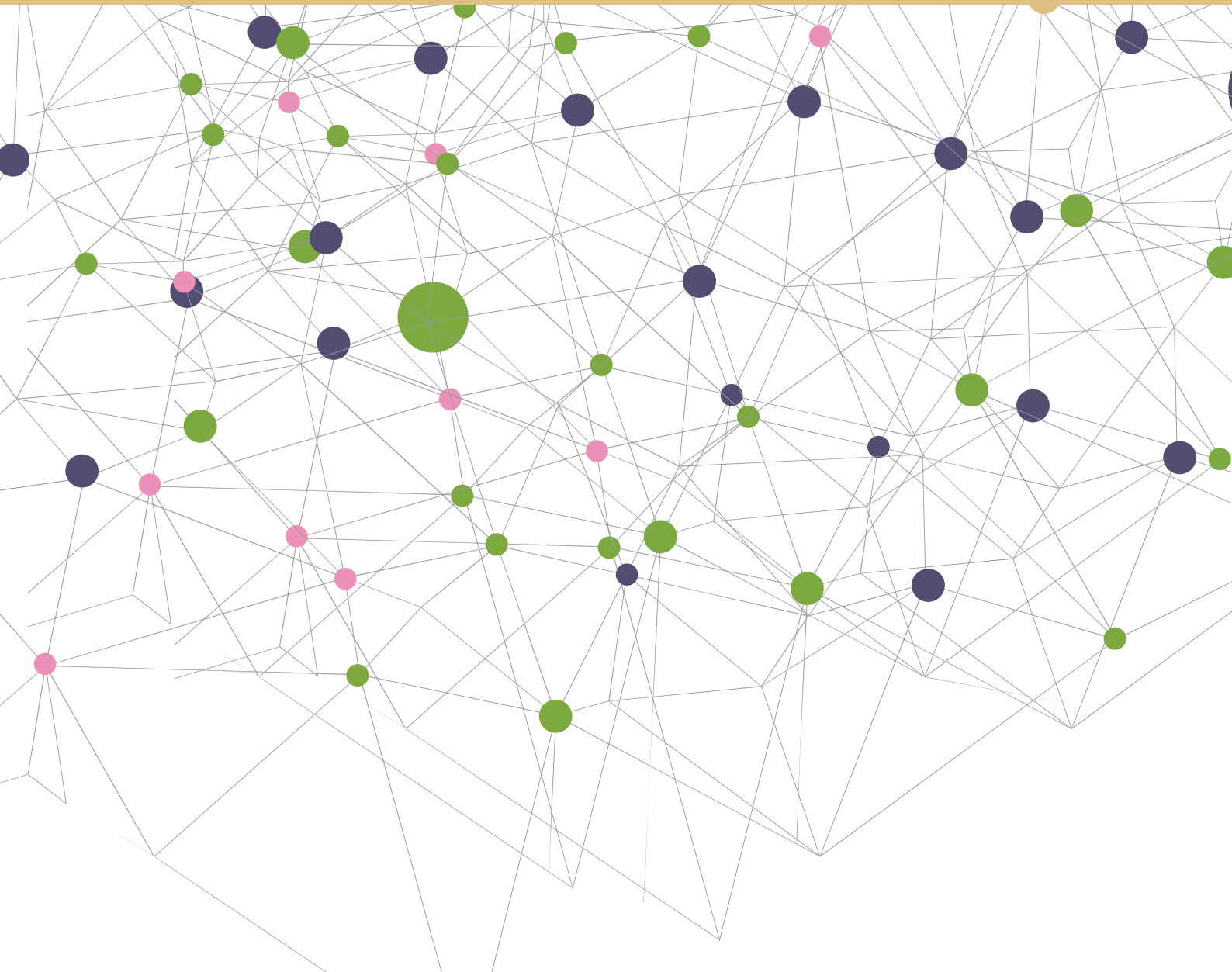


PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS: STAKEHOLDER NETWORK ANALYSIS



ZAMBIA COUNTRY REPORT



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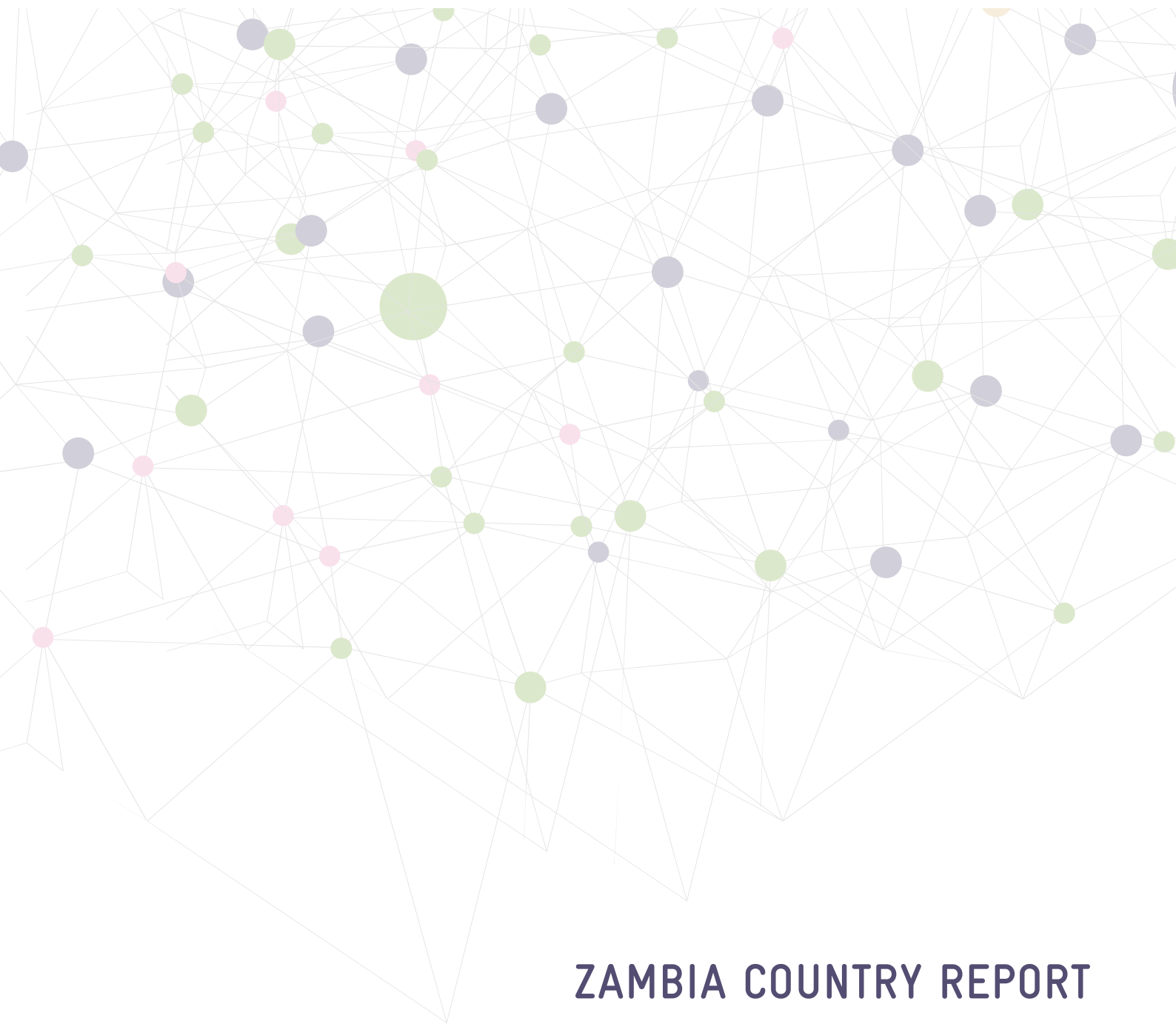
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ZAMBIA COUNTRY REPORT

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





MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

Violence against women and girls (VAWG)¹ is pervasive across continents. The high prevalence of VAWG has been met by numerous international and national responses. International commitments are laid down, amongst others, in the Agenda 2030 within target 5.2 that aims at eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres. On a regional level, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Gender Protocol, aligned to the Agenda 2030 in 2016, stipulates the commitment of member countries to end violence against women and girls. In Southern African countries, and particularly in Lesotho, 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 Zambia (Southern Province) as one of its three partner countries for its new regional programme “Partners for Prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls in Southern Africa”. Beyond Zambia, the programme is implemented in South Africa 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, their cooperation and capacity needs, the programme commissioned Syspons GmbH to conduct a comprehensive stakeholder and network analysis. The analysis consequently identified key stakeholders in efforts to prevent VAWG, examined their activities and forms of engagements, analysed the extent and quality of cooperation between stakeholders and identified capacity needs for increased cooperation. The study did not gather information on the prevalence of VAWG. The findings should serve as a knowledge base for stakeholders engaged in prevention and should also provide a baseline for and inform the shaping of the GIZ support.

To this end, the study collected quantitative and qualitative data between January and July 2018, through an online survey, stakeholder workshops and exploratory interviews. The data collected represents the perceptions of the stakeholders consulted

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

² See f.e. Jewkes (2014)



in Southern Province of Zambia. This perception-based data was analysed through a social network analysis using the software Gephi and supplemented with qualitative insights from the interviews and workshops. As such, it yields a detailed picture of cooperation and the specific activities of the surveyed stakeholders.

KEY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The baseline study found that there are various organisations in the Southern Province of Zambia that are already highly engaged in the prevention of VAWG. Most actors within the VAWG prevention arena³ belong to the public sector and civil society. However, while not representing the largest group, media organisations have the highest influence according to the stakeholders. Their ability to reach a large number of people for sensitisation and awareness campaigns on the prevention of VAWG can unfold best when cooperating with civil society organisations, which provide thematic input and expertise.

Most stakeholders focus on tackling harmful traditional practices and child abuse, such as early marriages. Intimate partner violence is also a main area of work for many stakeholders in the field. The forms of violence are closely interlinked in Southern Zambia, as traditional beliefs often lead to violent practices in intimate relationships and towards young girls. When working against violence, the majority of organisations focus on women and girls as the target group. Men and boys are addressed less frequently as a target group, but more and more organisations try to involve them as well in their activities and programmes for the prevention of VAWG.

The analysis of the network and existing cooperation structures among stakeholders show that the network is characterised by a large number of decentralised actors present in the Southern Province of Zambia. The actors that participated in the study form three clusters, reflecting the three districts Monze, Choma and Livingstone. As the private sector is completely absent from the network until now, multi-stakeholder partnerships in the strict sense have not been formed yet. The Southern Province mostly consists of rural areas and small cities and towns, whereas large industries do not exist. Smaller companies that exist do not seem to be engaged in the prevention of violence against women and girls yet. However, as several media organisations are privately owned, these could be seen as representatives of the private sector. In this understanding, there are already some cooperations that are multi-stakeholder in nature. Overall, the study clearly demonstrates that cooperation in the network is mainly restricted to actors from the public sector, civil society, the media, and churches.

The cooperation among stakeholders takes different forms: Most frequently, actors in the arena cooperate by exchanging information; furthermore, many stakeholders participate in the same dialogue forum or coordination mechanism. Forms of cooperation that go beyond information sharing and consultation are far less prominent in the network.

Overall, relations in the network are characterised by a high level of respect, knowledge about the partner's work and shared goals. Moreover, communication is mostly described as timely, accurate and solution-oriented. At the same time, not all stakeholders are equally active in the network: Traditional leaders are rather present as influential gatekeepers than active partners in prevention efforts, while private companies are not yet engaged at all.

Regarding capacity needs, the study indicates that many stakeholders are interested in forming multi-stakeholder partnerships and seek support to establish these. Furthermore, there is a need for strengthening leadership and providing direction in the existing coordination efforts, such as the Anti-GBV Task Force and the District Gender Subcommittees. According to the stakeholders, the development of an action plan or a joint strategic framework would be helpful in this regard.

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



Overall, the results of the study demonstrate that there is room for improving and strengthening multi-stakeholder cooperation concerning the prevention of VAWG in Southern Zambia. In particular, multi-stakeholder engagement in efforts to prevent VAWG can further be increased by deepening existing cooperations, but also by forging new relationships and expanding the network with less established sectors such as the private sector and traditional leaders.

STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GIZ PROGRAMME

The “Partnerships for Prevention” programme should focus on strengthening multi-stakeholder initiatives that involve the media. The baseline study highlights the importance of working with the media. As it emerged from the survey and the stakeholder workshops, the media is seen as a very influential actor in VAWG prevention in the Southern Province. The public sector, international donors as well as civil society organisations rank the media as the most influential actor in the arena. At the same time, the study reveals that the media on its own cannot achieve results but becomes most effective when partnering with actors that provide programmatic input (messages on the prevention of VAWG), such as civil society organisations. Given their influence in the network, the GIZ programme should focus on strengthening multi-stakeholder-partnerships that already exist between the media and other sectors, as well as fostering new relations in the arena that include the media.

The programme should focus on integrating traditional leaders and tribal chiefs, as well as religious authorities in the network of actors engaged in the prevention of VAWG. As highlighted in the interviews, churches and Christian organisations have a large influence on people living in the Southern province. The results of the baseline study show that some Christian NGOs in the three districts are already well connected (e.g. Caritas Livingstone, Caritas Monze) to other civil society organisations and the media, while others have only few connections (e.g. Catholic Bishop Conference, Council of Churches). In addition, the study results show that traditional leaders and tribal chiefs are seen as very influential in shaping norms and behaviour of people living in Southern Zambia. However, they do not yet appear as partners in the network at all. Hence, the GIZ programme should focus on strengthening the existing relationships between religious authorities as other sectors, as well as integrating traditional leaders in the network as equal and active partners in the prevention efforts.

The programme should focus on strengthening the leadership and clear structures in coordination efforts on provincial as well as district level. The study indicates that many stakeholders are interested in forming multi-stakeholder partnerships. In order to establish these, what is needed first and foremost are cooperation structures and clear institutional responsibilities on provincial as well as district level. In this regard, the Anti-GBV Task Force and the District Gender Subcommittees provide crucial entry points, as they are already established bodies intended to foster cooperation. Hence, the programme should strengthen the role of these bodies, for example through the development of an action plan or a joint strategic framework. By this, the programme can help the stakeholder to agree on a direction and trigger new impetus for cooperation in the field. In supporting the institutional structures, the programme should target both the district level and provincial level, as this will ensure coordination of all prevention measures concerning VAWG within and across districts in Southern Zambia.





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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACPHR	African Charter on Human and People's Rights
ASAZA	A Safer Zambia
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
EU	European Union
GBV	Gender-based violence
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
INGO	International non-governmental organisation
IPV	Intimate partner violence
LADA	Law and Development Association
LGBTI	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SOCA	Sexual Offences and Community Affairs
STI	Sexually transmitted infection
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
UTH	University Teaching Hospital
VAWG	Violence against women and girls
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme
VSU	Victim Support Unit
WLSA	Women in Law in Southern Africa
YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association
ZCCP	Zambia Centre for Communication Programmes
ZDHS	Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

⁵ García-Moreno et al. (2013)

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

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

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

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

Figure 1: Prevention levels



DEFINITION OF PREVENTION LEVELS

1

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

2

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

3

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

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

THE “PARTNERSHIPS FOR PREVENTION” PROGRAMME

To contribute to efforts to end VAWG in an effective manner, the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ) GmbH launched its new German Government funded regional programme “Partnerships for Prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls in Southern Africa”. 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.

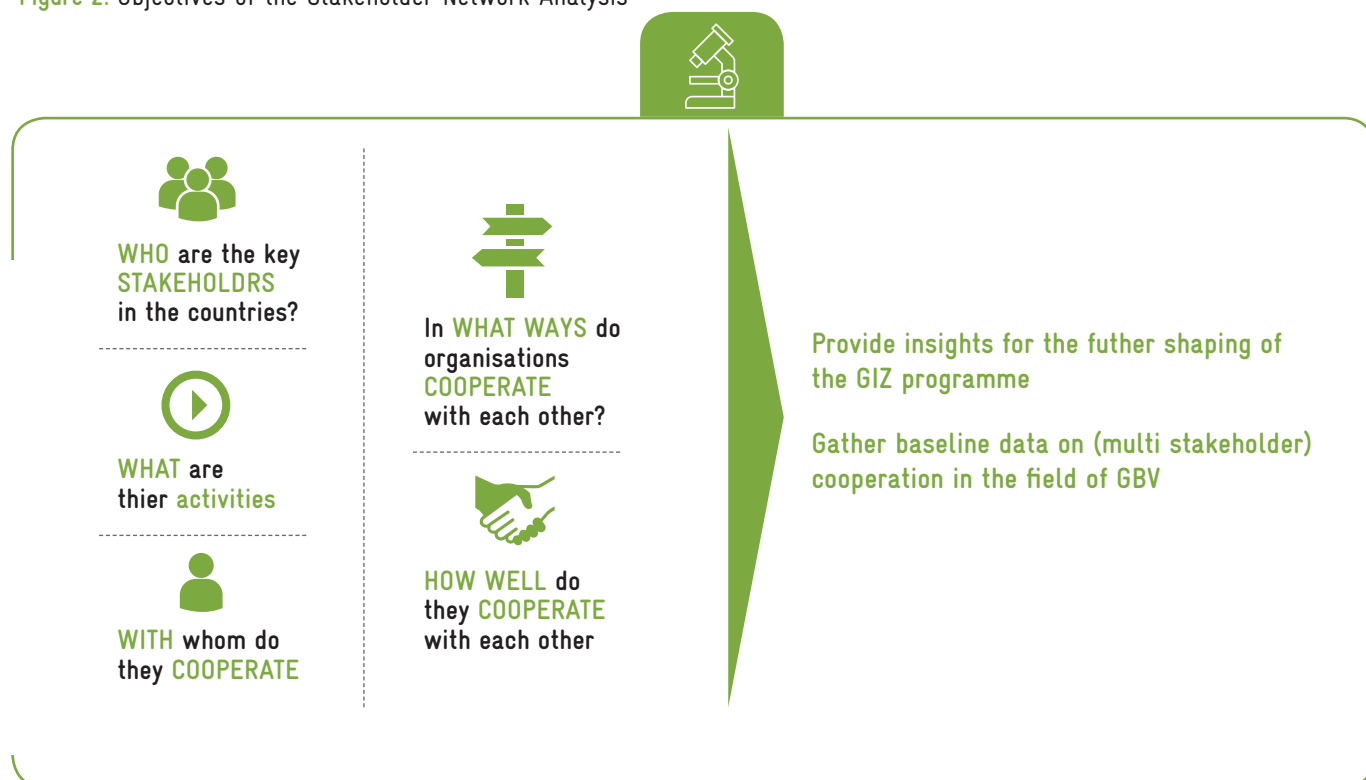
In this regard, the programme will support the formation and strengthening of multi-stakeholder initiatives that will leverage financial and technical contributions from governments, civil society organisations, private sector companies, the media and academia. These initiatives serve to jointly implement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

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

OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

As part of the support to the inception phase, Syspons in cooperation with local gender experts¹¹ 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 Zambia 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 Zambia between January and June 2018. More concretely, it synthesises data gathered through desktop research, 13 exploratory interviews, an online survey and two stakeholder workshops that were held in March and May 2018 respectively.

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

Figure 3: Clarifications of terms

CLARIFICATION OF TERMS



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



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.



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.



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.



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. For this purpose, the stakeholders were selected on the basis of their perceived importance for the field of prevention by other stakeholders and not with regard to their mandate. In a first step, a list of stakeholders was compiled who were frequently named as important in academic literature as well as strategy documents and further non-academic publications on gender-based violence in Zambia. In a next step, exploratory interviews were conducted with those stakeholders perceived as most important in the field to identify further important actors in the field. All identified stakeholders were invited to the first stakeholder workshop in Choma. At the workshop, which took place in March 2018, more than 30 different organisations participated and were invited to suggest additional actors for the study. This consultation process did not only yield valuable qualitative insights into the arena but also provided the basis for the subsequent online survey.

The results of this online survey form the core of the findings discussed in this report. 53 organisations engaged in the prevention of VAWG in the Southern Province of Zambia were invited to participate in the survey.¹² 33 Organisations answered the survey, representing a response rate of 63%. The arena of stakeholders who responded to the survey (N=33) comprises a mix of civil society, media organisations, public sector institutions, churches and faith-based organisations as well as donors and international non-governmental organisations (INGOs). The quantitative data was 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.

¹² Further information on the survey process can be found in the methodology chapter in the annex.

The data was extensively discussed with the Zambian gender expert Christine Munalula and GIZ. The data was further triangulated with the findings from the exploratory interviews and the first stakeholder workshop. In order to validate the results of the survey, a second stakeholder workshop was organised in Livingstone in May 2018. The gathered qualitative data from this workshop as well as from the first stakeholder workshop and the explorative interviews was used in the synthesis of the data to deepen the quantitative data and to identify explanatory factors.

When analysing the results of the study, it is important to keep in mind that the data is confined to the Southern Province of Zambia and focuses on the three districts Livingstone, Monze and Choma. For this reason, the data does not allow to draw general conclusions on the national level.

In the following, the study presents the main findings in the following six chapters:



Chapter 2 presents an analysis of the overall context in Zambia. 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 ZAMBIA

THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF VAWG IN ZAMBIA

The issue of gender-based violence (GBV) is widespread and deeply rooted in Zambian society. According to the 2013–2014 Zambia Demographic Health Survey (ZDHS)¹³, 43% of Zambian women between the ages of 15 and 49 have experienced physical violence from the age of 15 onwards. Most commonly, the survivors identify their current husbands or intimate partners as the primary perpetrators of both physical (63%) and sexual violence (64%). This makes intimate partner violence (IPV) the most prevalent form of GBV in Zambia. Yet, less than half (43%) of abused women and girls seek help.¹⁴ This reluctance to claim their rights and make use of support systems is due to various personal, economic, and social concerns including fear of stigmatisation¹⁵.

Early marriage constitutes a particularly prevalent driver of GBV in Zambia and especially IPV. With 42% of women between the ages of 20 and 24 having married before the age of 18 and 8% having married before the age of 15, the number of early marriages in Zambia is among the highest in the world.¹⁶ Further, the 2006 Gender-Based Violence Survey¹⁷ conducted by the Zambian Central Statistics Office showed that 32% of the respondents in the age group 15–34 reported being forced into early marriage. According to a Report of the UN Special Rapporteur, the practice of early marriage is especially persistent in rural areas.¹⁸ Moreover, a joint report by Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA) and the Cornell Law School¹⁹ indicates that sexual violence at school might aggravate the problem of early marriage. The report further states that in some cases where sexual violence is not reported, the victim's family urged the perpetrator to marry the girl instead. This practice poses a "re-victimisation"²⁰ of the girl and an end to her education resulting in further economic dependence.

Regarding human rights and extreme poverty, the Report of the UN Special Rapporteur²¹ notes that discrimination against women has prevented them from gaining access to property, education, credit and the means to generate assets. It has thereby created a power imbalance depriving women and girls of economic self-sufficiency. Consequently, women are more frequently affected by extreme poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and sexually transmitted infections than men while being less frequently represented in the political and economic arena. According to the report, the issue of GBV is one of the many social practices cementing women's subordinate role in Zambian society.

¹³ Central Statistical Office (2015)

¹⁴ Central Statistical Office (2015)

¹⁵ ASF (2017)

¹⁶ CAMFED (2010)

¹⁷ Central Statistical Office (2006)

¹⁸ Manjoo (2011)

¹⁹ WLSA, Cornell Law School, Avon Global Center for Women and Justice & International Human Rights Clinic (2012)

²⁰ WLSA, Cornell Law School, Avon Global Center for Women and Justice & International Human Rights Clinic (2012)

²¹ Manjoo (2011)

Finally, the twin pandemics of GBV and HIV in Zambia are fuelled and linked by gender inequality and the persistent undermining of women's rights. According to the 2013–14 ZDHS, Zambia's adult HIV prevalence rate reached 13%, affecting women (15%) to a greater extent than men (11%). The National Action Plan for Gender-Based Violence 2008–2013 states that "girls aged 15–24 are four times more likely to be infected with HIV than boys in the same age group".²² A 2011 report by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) raises concerns that the power imbalance between the sexes puts women in a weaker position when negotiating safe sexual practices thereby exposing them to a greater risk of HIV and other STIs. Further, a baseline study conducted by the Overseas Development Institute and the Frontiers Group states that "men who use violence against their female partners are more likely than non-violent men to have a number of HIV-risk behaviours, including having multiple sexual partners, frequent alcohol use, visiting sex workers, and having an STI" citing the World Health Organization.²³

NORMS AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS VAWG ZAMBIA

GBV continues to be widespread among the Zambian society and is widely considered acceptable by both men and women. The 2013–2014 ZDHS²⁴ finds that 31% of men and nearly half of women agree that a husband is justified in hitting his wife for either burning food, arguing with him, going out without telling him, neglecting the children, or refusing to have sex with him. Moreover, 13% of women and 8% of men believe a woman is never justified in refusing to have sex with her husband.²⁵

Beyond these attitudes towards violence, reasons underlying GBV are structural gender inequalities in favour of males. From an early age on, gender-specific roles play a pivotal part in the socialisation process. Girls are trained to fetch water and perform household chores while it is deemed appropriate for boys to obtain an education and earn money.²⁶ The reason for that is that due to limited financial resources, parents sometimes cannot send all their children to school. As there is a common understanding that girls will be married and join the husband's family, parents often prefer to provide education to their sons. Patriarchal structures combined with limited access to and control of resources uphold the present power imbalance and thwart female empowerment and independence.²⁷ Societal practices are partly responsible for women being more prone to poverty: About 27% of all households in Zambia are female-headed with 57% of these classified as extremely poor (as compared to 49% for male-headed households).²⁸ Widows are particularly vulnerable to poverty due to their economic dependence on their husbands and the widespread practice of property grabbing by the husbands' families. The loss of property and a male guardian makes it significantly harder for them to sustain their own as well as their families' livelihood.

The National AIDS Strategic Framework, 2011–2015²⁹ reports that "the dominance of male interests and lack of self-assertiveness on the part of the women" also act as a driver of the AIDS epidemic and interfere with measures to prevent new infections among women. The perception of women as inferior and their lack of capacity to provide for themselves put them in a vulnerable position when it comes to negotiating safe sex and protecting themselves from infections. Women are expected to please their husbands, regardless of potential infections. Throughout socialisation processes, which include traditional and cultural initiation ceremonies, the sole decision-making power of men over the use of contraceptive methods and extra-marital intercourse is emphasised.³⁰ Further, the pressure on women to prove their fertility can drive them into having unprotected sex.³¹ Barriers for seeking treatment and making use of other reproductive health services are often rooted in the fear of stigma and abandonment.

²² Republic of Zambia, Gender in Development Division, Cabinet Office (2008)

²³ Samuels et al. (2015)

²⁴ Central Statistical Office (2015)

²⁵ Central Statistical Office (2015)

²⁶ Manjoo (2011)

²⁷ Manjoo (2011)

²⁸ UNDP (2011)

²⁹ National AIDS Strategic Framework, 2011–2015 (2010)

³⁰ ASF (2017)

³¹ National AIDS Strategic Framework, 2011–2015 (2010)



The UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women³² cites the predominance of customary law and its institutions as a reason for the continuous discrimination against women. Traditional leaders' persistent influence on norms and attitudes reaches far into Zambian society. The report emphasises that the patriarchal values which are propagated through this system perpetuate the marginalisation of women and lay the ground for VAWG.

LEGAL, POLITICAL AND JUDICIAL SETUP AND INITIATIVES TO PREVENT VAWG IN ZAMBIA

Given the widespread gender inequality and prevalence of VAWG in Zambia, the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) has taken various measures to advance the status of women. To this end, the Zambian Government has signed and ratified all relevant international treaties, including CEDAW and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Furthermore, it has signed the African Charter on Human and People's Rights (ACPHR), the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Declaration on Gender and Development and its addendum on the Prevention and Eradication of GBV, as well as the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.³³

With the aim to put the obligations within these instruments, treaties, and agreements into practice, the Zambian Government has set up several public institutions, most importantly the Ministry of Gender and Child Development (MGCD). This Ministry has recently been forged from previous Government structures, when the Gender in Development Division (GIDD) from Cabinet Office was merged with the Department of Child Development from the Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health.³⁴ As a full-fledged ministry, the MGCD has the mandate to formulate and coordinate policies, hereby giving direction, leadership and guidance on gender and child-related matters. Some of the specific functions include facilitating gender mainstreaming and child-related matters in national policies and programs, as well as providing technical guidance or capacity building to key stakeholders on gender and child-related matters. Furthermore, the ministry plays a key role in monitoring the implementation of the Anti-Gender Based Violence Act of 2011. In addition, it provides information and undertakes the role of advocacy on gender and child-related matters in the country.³⁵

The Anti-Gender-Based Violence Act from 2011 was passed to provide protection for women who have been subjected to any form of gender-based violence. The Act defines gender-based violence as "any physical, mental, social or economic abuse against a person because of that person's gender" (Article 3.1).³⁶ The Act introduced important innovations, for instance it states that a single act may amount to gender-based violence (Article 4).³⁷ It also focuses on protecting the victims, for example by taking them out of violent environments and creating Government-run shelters as safe spaces. Furthermore, the Act established the Anti-Gender-Based Violence Committee, which has a monitoring and advisory role (Article 31) and created the Anti-Gender-Based Violence Fund (Article 32) to provide basic material support to victims, including counselling and rehabilitation.³⁸

Another key institution in the fight against GBV is the Zambia Police Victim Support Unit, which was founded in 1999 by the Police Service Amendments Act No. 14. It is mandated to deal with issues such as rape, sexual harassment, child abuse, spouse abuse, victimisation of elders as well as human trafficking. The VSU follows up on complaints and offers mediation between the involved parties, furthermore it provides counselling to the victims and prosecutes the offenders.³⁹ Practice shows though that it is difficult for the VSU to protect women within a formal justice system, as customary laws and practices are more prevalent in Zambian Society, and the existing statutory law is currently not sufficient to protect women and girls from abusive customary practices. Furthermore, the follow-up mechanisms for reported cases of GBV are insufficient, so most women return to their

³² Manjoo (2011)

³³ UNDP (2017a)

³⁴ Republic of Zambia, Ministry of Gender and Child Development (MGCD) (2016a)

³⁵ Republic of Zambia, Ministry of Gender and Child Development (MGCD) (2016a)

³⁶ Anti-Gender-Based Violence Act of 2011 (Zambia), Part I, § 3(1).

³⁷ Anti-Gender-Based Violence Act of 2011 (Zambia), Part I, § 4.

³⁸ Anti-Gender-Based Violence Act of 2011 (Zambia), Part V, § 31 and § 32.

³⁹ Manjoo (2011)

partner, families and communities. Challenges concerning logistics, transport, and human resources, especially in the rural areas, further make it difficult for the VSUs to function effectively and efficiently. Often private rooms for interviewing the victims are lacking, as are female police officers to take up the complaints and conduct sensitive interviews. The Police has undertaken various efforts to train officers in psychosocial counselling, human rights, gender and women's rights, but several of the above-mentioned challenges still exist.⁴⁰ And there are also high attrition rates especially among the trained VSU staff.

The national legal framework for the prevention of GBV also includes the National Gender Policy, adopted in 2000 and revised in 2014, which provides strategies for gender-responsive programming in national development processes.⁴¹ In this policy the Zambian Government makes an explicit commitment to the elimination of violence against women by setting strategies for changing harmful traditional practices, the establishment of mechanisms to coordinate activities between the police, the judiciary, and social workers, and the encouragement of victims to report all cases of violence and sexual abuse. It also foresees the creation of institutions that are in charge of the rehabilitation of female victims of violence.⁴² In addition, the Gender Equity and Gender Equality Act 2015⁴³ and the National Strategy on Ending Child Marriages 2016–2021⁴⁴ complement the policy framework in the GBV sector.

Despite efforts to improve the legal system with regard to VAWG, the duality of customary and statutory law creates contradictions in the application of laws that affect and disadvantage women, as found by UNDP and the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence.⁴⁵ Unwritten customary law, which varies across the 73 ethnic groups in Zambia, governs several areas of economic and social life. Often it operates to the detriment of women as it promotes and perpetuates their inferior status. It is particularly biased against women and girls, supports male superiority and aggressiveness, and reinforces the lack of sensitivity towards women's rights and empowerment by limiting their decision-making power and their recourse to protection from violence.⁴⁶ For example, while Article 11 of the Zambian constitution prohibits discrimination and guarantees the enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedoms, article 23(4) negates this guarantee by allowing the application of customary law in matters of personal law (marriage, divorce, inheritance, devolution of property).⁴⁷ Another example is the Marriage Act: The legal minimum age for marriage in Zambia is 16, with the condition that anyone under 21 years who is not a widow or widower needs written consent from the father (or parent/guardian). However, the Marriage Act does not apply to marriages formed under customary law, which simply requires 'maturity' (which is not defined by a specific age) of the parties involved.⁴⁸ As early marriages are widespread in Zambia, it is not uncommon to see girls as young as 13 years being married.⁴⁹ As such, the customary provisions related to marriage make it difficult to protect young girls from sexual abuse, even though the Zambian Penal Code prohibits sexual intercourse with a child younger than 16 years as a crime punishable up to lifetime imprisonment.⁵⁰

Beyond that, statutory law itself also contains contradictions and inadequacies that undermine the protection of women and girls from violence. For instance, the rather light treatment of abduction of girls below the age of 16 under the Penal Code (i.e. it is not classified as a felony⁵¹ but a misdemeanour⁵²) lays the ground for practices like bride kidnapping. Further, under the Penal

⁴⁰ Manjoo (2011)

⁴¹ Republic of Zambia, Ministry of Gender and Child Development (2014). National Gender Policy 2014

⁴² Republic of Zambia, Ministry of Gender and Child Development (2014). National Gender Policy 2014

⁴³ Republic of Zambia (2015). Gender Equity and Gender Equality Act.

⁴⁴ Republic of Zambia, Ministry of Gender and Child Development (2016b). National Strategy of Ending Child Marriages in Zambia 2016–2021

⁴⁵ UNDP (2017a)

⁴⁶ Manjoo (2011)

⁴⁷ Manjoo (2011)

⁴⁸ Manjoo (2011)

⁴⁹ WLSA (2012)

⁵⁰ Republic of Zambia (2012). The Penal Code Act

⁵¹ "'felony' means an offence which [...] is punishable, without proof of previous conviction, with death, or with imprisonment with hard labour for three years or more" (Republic of Zambia. The Penal Code Act [2012], Chapter II, Art.4)

⁵² "[...] misdemeanor [...] shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or with a fine or with both." (Republic of Zambia. The Penal Code Act [2012], Chapter II, Art.4)



Code, “marital rape” is not punishable, and there is no classification of rape to distinguish different forms of rape, for instance involving the use of excessive force/violence, gang-rape, or STI/HIV infection.⁵³

According to the Zambia Report of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, its Causes and Consequences, widespread impunity exists in Zambia with regard to violence against women, and many cases of violence against women are never reported to the Police or any other institution.⁵⁴ Furthermore, there are challenges in the accessibility of the formal justice system for women, because of the large geographical distances, bureaucratic procedures, and insufficient support and protection services for victims. The Special Rapporteur moreover reports that despite the drastic penalties foreseen in the Penal Code for crimes related to violence against women, The High Court sees very few cases of violence against women. A possible reason is that offences against morality, which often involve some sort of Gender-based violence, are not classified as serious crimes in the Penal Code.⁵⁵ Moreover, according to the Criminal Procedure Code subordinate courts can offer alternative ways such as reconciliation to the parties, in criminal offences other than a felony. This creates opportunities to avoid criminal prosecution, especially because female victims often prefer reconciliation as they are economically and socially dependent on their husbands or partners.⁵⁶ Finally, Section 123 of the Criminal Procedure Code allows persons accused of violence against women and girls to bail during the proceedings when providing a sufficient security.⁵⁷

In addition to the institutional and policy framework established as indicated above, initiatives to end violence against women in Zambia mostly take place at the tertiary or operational response level by government and non-governmental organisations.

The set-up of the Police Victim Support Unit (VSU) is part of the institutional effort by the Zambian government to address the prevention and investigation of criminal offences against women and girls.⁵⁸ The national training program at the Police Training College has incorporated special training encompassing gender studies, human rights, and law issues in the curriculum and aimed at sensitising law enforcement officers about GBV. However, the VSU faces major challenges in assisting victims of GBV which are often related to lacking evidence due to late reporting. Further, VSU officers state that not enough resources are being allocated. Thus, their capacity to reach out to victims and conduct investigations is limited. In addition, for many people the continuous mistrust of the police in general poses a barrier to approach the VSU.⁵⁹ Another example is the Zambia Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect, which has supported forensic examination trainings for medical workers.⁶⁰

In addition, one-stop-centres and shelters offering medical, legal and psychosocial services have been established in several locations.⁶¹ For instance in Lusaka and Livingstone, one-stop service is provided through the University Teaching Hospital (UTH). The ASAZA programme funded by the European Union and USAID implemented by CARE from 2007 to 2011 set up eight additional Coordinated Response Centres in seven districts in Zambia that also offer comprehensive services to survivors/victims, but that differ from the UTH One-Stop Centre in scope, as they also cover forms of GBV that go beyond sexual violence.⁶² Further, the Stop GBV project under the Survivor Support component funded by USAID and DFID and implemented by World Vision, Women in Law in Southern Africa (WLSA) and the Zambia Centre for Communication Programmes (ZCCP) from 2014 to 2017 established additional

⁵³ Republic of Zambia (2012). The Penal Code Act.

⁵⁴ Manjoo (2011)

⁵⁵ Manjoo (2011)

⁵⁶ Manjoo (2011)

⁵⁷ Republic of Zambia. The Criminal Procedure Code Act. (1996)

⁵⁸ UNDP (2017a)

⁵⁹ WLSA, Cornell Law School, Avon Global Center for Women and Justice & International Human Rights Clinic (2012)

⁶⁰ USAID (2010)

⁶¹ Zulu et al. (2017)

⁶² USAID (2010)

country-wide one-stop centres.⁶³ Other examples are the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), which has established country-wide women's shelters and drop-in centres (serving women and children).⁶⁴

Finally, GBV survivors' access to justice is targeted by several governmental and non-governmental actors: The European Union is implementing various Access to Justice projects in Zambia aimed at addressing violence against women and girls. In addition, Women in Law in Southern Africa (WLSA) and WiLDAF are providing legal aid services and are leading the civil society advocacy efforts for the development and operationalisation of the Rules of Court for the GBV Fast Track Courts and the Anti-GBV Act.⁶⁵

⁶³ Menon et al.(2015)

⁶⁴ USAID (2010)

⁶⁵ Menon et al. (2015)

3. OVERVIEW: THE VAWG PREVENTION ARENA IN SOUTHERN ZAMBIA

As violence against women and girls is highly prevalent in the Southern Province of Zambia, various actors have become active in prevention efforts in the area. The “arena” of stakeholders engaged in the prevention of violence against women and girls in the Southern Province comprises actors from the public sector, civil society, international donors and international NGOs, the media, churches (including faith-based organisations) as well as traditional leaders (e.g. tribal chiefs).

Regarding the Southern Province in Zambia, the results of the study show that stakeholders from civil society (36.4%) and the public sector (33.3%) form the largest group of actors. Civil society organisations in Southern Zambia are typically small-scale non-governmental organisations that focus on community-based interventions and awareness-raising activities against gender-based violence. Many of these organisations combine activities on violence prevention against women and girls with programmes on HIV prevention, as this is very prevalent in the region and closely linked to sexual self-determination.

Another sector that is quite active in the arena is the media (15.2%). In Southern Zambia, the media sector includes privately owned media outlets as well as non-governmental organisations that have a strong focus on media activities, such as youth radio stations. In comparison, there are less international donors and international NGOs (INGOs) directly engaged in the prevention of VAWG in the Southern Province. These include USAID, GIZ, DFID as well as the European Union and UNDP.

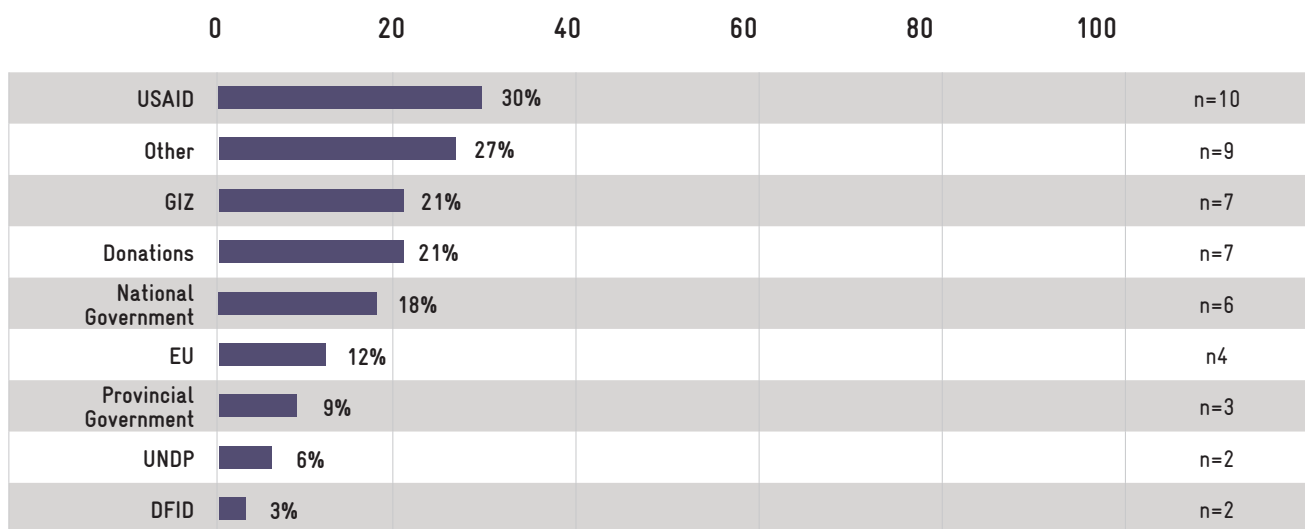
Furthermore, churches and faith-based organisations make up for 6.1% of the stakeholders. As religion plays an important role in Southern Zambia, the church and church-affiliated organisations often take over tasks related to social welfare, education and health that are not sufficiently addressed by the government.

Strikingly, according to the quantitative data, there are two sectors that are completely absent from the prevention of VAWG arena: Traditional leaders and the private sector (defined in a strict sense, i.e. without media organisations). While the interview and workshop results indicate that traditional leaders are to some extent involved in activities surrounding the prevention of violence against women and girls, this cannot be said for the private sector. Both qualitative and quantitative data show that private companies do not play a role in the prevention of VAWG in Southern Zambia. This is partly due to the fact that the Southern Province mostly consists of rural areas, small cities and towns, meaning that large industries do not exist. Even smaller companies do not seem to be engaged in the prevention of violence against women and girls though, as no relevant actors could be identified throughout the baseline study.

While the VAWG prevention 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 the prevention of VAWG constitutes their core area of expertise, other actors address VAWG only as part of their overarching work, for instance on health, youth, or economic empowerment.

Just as the landscape of actors is diverse, so are the sources of funding. In this regard, USAID is the most important source of funding (30%, n=10), followed by GIZ (21%, n=7). Donations provide an equally important source of financial support (21%, n=7)⁶⁶. Furthermore, 18% (n=6) of the respondents receive funding from the Zambian national government, while 9% (n=3) are financially supported by the provincial government. Apart from the Zambian government and bilateral donors, multilateral donors in form of the European Union (12%, n=4) and UNDP (6%, n=2) also provide funding to the arena. "Other" sources of funding include organisations such as Dan Church Aid, Caritas Zambia, the National Aids Council, and Zitukule Self Help Consortium. While the data suggests a wide variety of funding opportunities, the qualitative interviews indicate that competition over funding is high and resources are scarce, especially for civil society organisations.

Figure 4: Sources of funding technical support in the Zambian arena

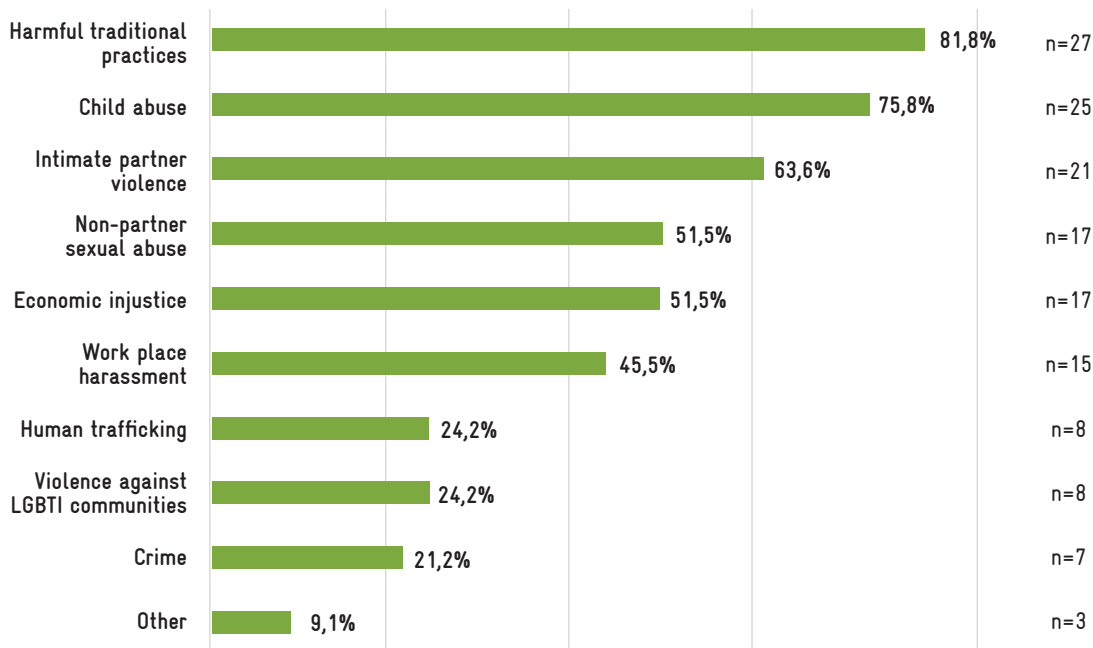


Source: Syspons 2018

Concerning the types of violence addressed, it is evident that most stakeholders focus on tackling harmful traditional practices (81.8%, n=27) and child abuse (75.8%, n=25). Harmful traditional practices related to violence against women and girls consist among others of early marriages as well as traditional beliefs surrounding sexuality. As such, child abuse is often interlinked with harmful traditional practices in the form of early marriages or violation of girls due to a belief in their 'healing powers' as virgins. Ranked third, intimate partner violence is another important issue addressed by stakeholder in the Zambian arena (n=63.6%, n=21). This type of violence mainly relates to beatings, sexual abuse and other forms of physical and emotional violence within the household. 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. The least prominent topics in prevention work are human trafficking, violence against LGBTI communities as well as crime in a broad sense.

⁶⁶ The survey does not specify what kinds of donations the respondents receive.

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

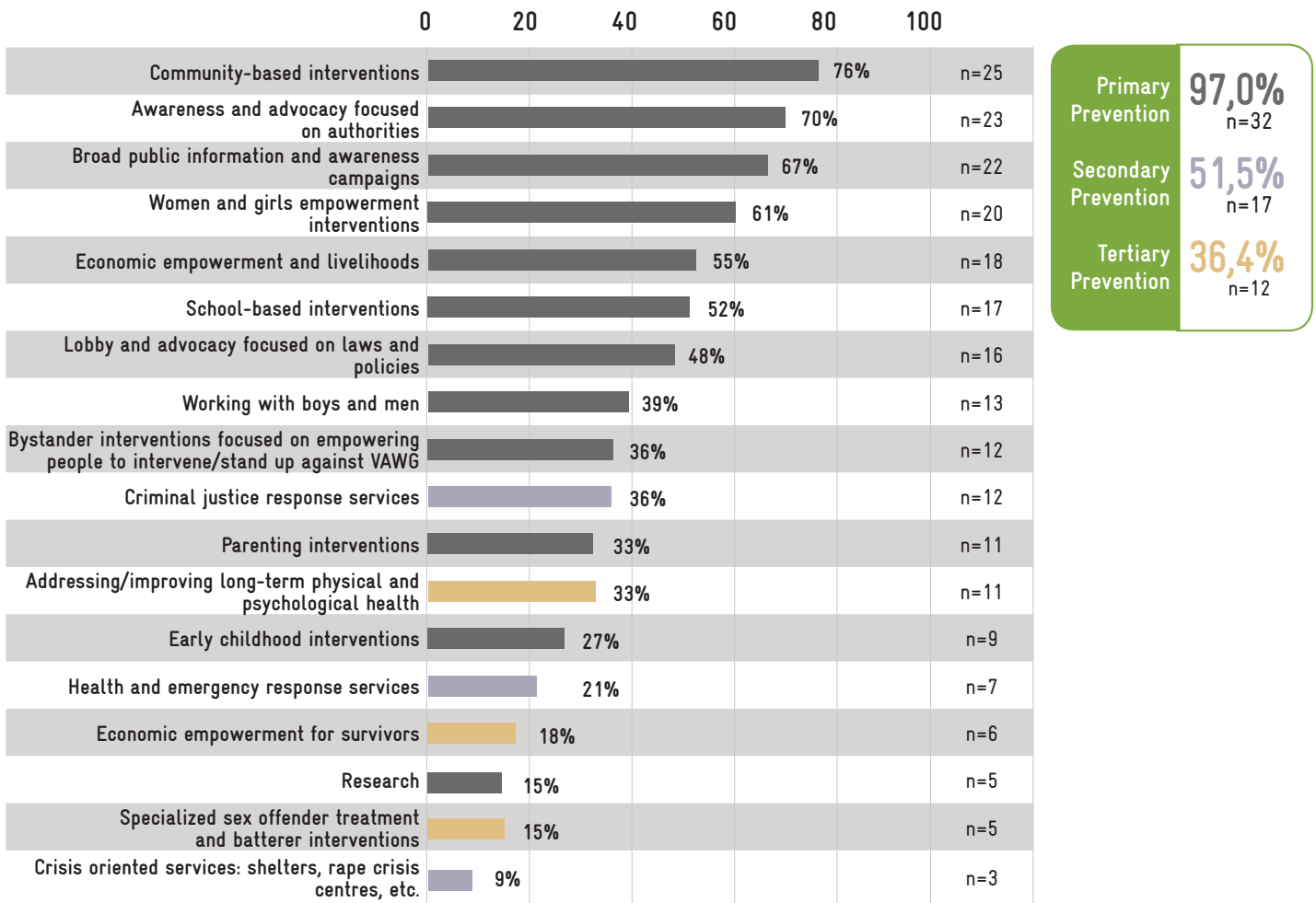


Source: Syspons 2018

Looking at the levels of interventions, the study demonstrates that almost all stakeholders focus on primary prevention of violence against women and girls (97%, n=32). Community-based approaches (e.g. trainings and community dialogues) are here among the most common types of interventions (76%, n=25), followed by awareness and advocacy campaigns (70%/67%, n=23/n=22), as well as empowerment interventions. The qualitative data underlines these results, confirming that many of these awareness and advocacy campaigns focus on the sensitisation of communities regarding harmful gender norms that are conducive to violence. Some civil society organisations use different kinds of media to broadcast their message to the communities, while others directly interact with the communities during visits, using creative tools such as theatre or educative pictures.

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. Half of the organisations (52%, n=17) are active in secondary prevention, for example through criminal justice response services (36%, n=12) or health and emergency response services (21%, n=7). Approximately a third of the organisations are furthermore engaged in tertiary prevention efforts (36%, n=12). Here, the focus lies on counselling for survivors to reduce the long-term physical and psychological impact of the violence experienced (33%, n=11).

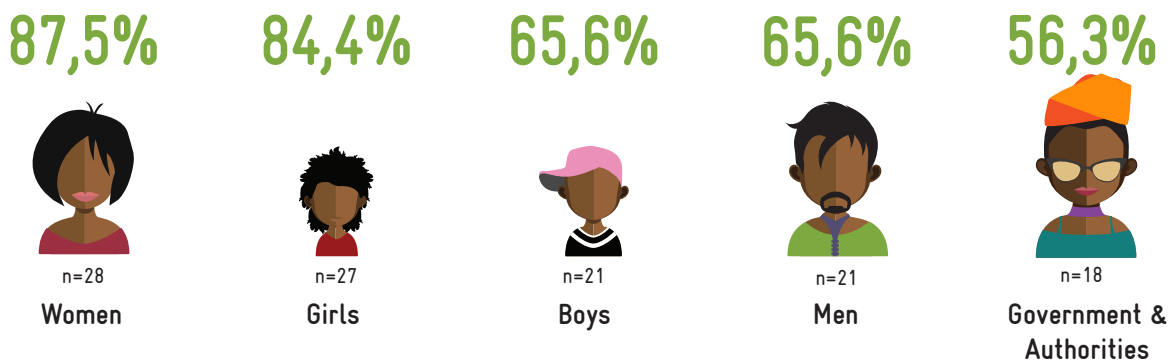
Figure 6: Types of interventions supported or implemented by actors in the arena



Source: Syspons 2018

The most common target groups of interventions are women and girls (see Figure 7). Hence, when tackling violence most actors focus on working directly with women (87.5%, n=28) and/or girls (84.4%, n=27). Men and boys are less frequently addressed as a target group (both 65.6%, n=21). However, stakeholders in the interviews and workshops noted that more and more organisations include men and boys in their prevention efforts. Especially working with adolescent boys is seen as crucial for breaking harmful traditional norms and practices.

Figure 7: Main target groups of interventions in Zambia



Source: Syspons 2018

4. INFLUENCE AND COOPERATION IN THE VAWG ARENA

PERCEIVED INFLUENCE IN THE SOUTHERN ZAMBIA ARENA

Within the diverse landscape of actors 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 arena and the wider space of stakeholders engaged in the prevention of VAWG.

In Southern Zambia, the media, as well as the public sector and civil society are all perceived as influential sectors. Actors from the public sector were selected most frequently (59 times) as influential actors, followed by actors from civil society (32 times). The large number of organisations selected shows that these sectors are also in part influential because they simply comprise so many actors. While media organisations are less frequently selected as influential (11 times), these actors receive on average the highest rating regarding their influence on a scale from 1 to 10 (3.0). This shows that while there exist relatively fewer influential media actors than actors from the public sector or civil society, the individual media actors are on average deemed more influential than those from the public sector (2.6 points) and the civil society (2.6 points). In contrast, considerably fewer organisations were selected as influential from the church sector (5 times), international NGOs (3 times), and traditional leaders (1 time).

Media organisations themselves in turn rate the traditional leaders as the most influential actors in the arena (5.0 points)⁶⁷. The influential role of tribal chiefs was emphasised in the interviews and stakeholder workshops as well. According to many stakeholders, traditional leaders function as gatekeepers in rural communities as they decide which information reaches the inhabitants and which activities are carried out concerning the prevention of VAWG. While traditional leaders are considered influential, hardly any organisations actually enter into cooperation with them for activities and programmes on violence prevention and think of them as official partners in the implementation. Rather, in the interviews and stakeholder workshops, it was emphasised that traditional leaders also constitute part of the target group, as they often still need to be sensitised on issues of violence against women and girls before working with them as partners in the prevention efforts.

In terms of the individual organisations that are considered most influential by others, the Victim Support Units (Livingstone and Choma), the Anti-GBV Task Forces (Livingstone and Choma), the One-Stop Centers (Livingstone and Choma), as well as the Ministry of Community Development receive the highest ratings in the public sector. These findings are supported by the qualitative data, as stakeholders regularly mentioned that One-Stop Centres play an important role in the VAWG prevention arena, combining legal, medical and other responses to VAWG in one place. The police also forms part of these One-Stop Centres in the Southern Province. Concerning the civil society, organisations deemed most influential include LADA in Monze and YWCA (Young

⁶⁷ Only one traditional actor is named as influential in the survey (n=1).

Women Christian Association in Livingstone and Choma). Among the media actors, Radio Chikuni stands out as an influential actor according to the survey respondents.

The qualitative descriptions of influential actors suggest that influence can be tied to several different factors, such as the centrality of an actor in the sector, the convening and agenda-setting power of an actor as well as its outreach and ability to shape gender norms within society.

Looking at specific sectors, the influence of the media mainly stems from its ability to reach large numbers of people from the target group. Among the media, stakeholders are several radio stations, communication centres and other media outlets that broadcast messages on VAWG prevention in the respective districts. As the radio is often the most important media source in rural communities, these actors are deemed to have a significant influence on people's attitudes and behaviour concerning gender-based violence. At the same time, in the interviews and workshops, it was emphasised that the media on its own cannot achieve results but becomes most effective when partnering with actors that provide programmatic input (i.e. messages on VAWG prevention), such as civil society organisations. As such, the influence of civil society is frequently based on its appealing and innovative programmatic approaches as well as its close work with people in the communities. In this regard, stakeholders particularly see an asset in the work of community-based organisations on ground level, as they directly interact with the target groups in creative and innovative ways (e.g. through theatre and dialogue formats).

The influence of the public sector in turn frequently stems from its centrality in the sector. The public sector is largely perceived as influential due to its gatekeeping function to government funds and the policy arena. Its support and engagement are deemed central to achieve advances in the fight against VAWG. Nevertheless, several stakeholders point to complications in engaging with the public sector, as the institutional set-up in the field of prevention of VAWG in the Southern Province lacks clarity, coordination and leadership.

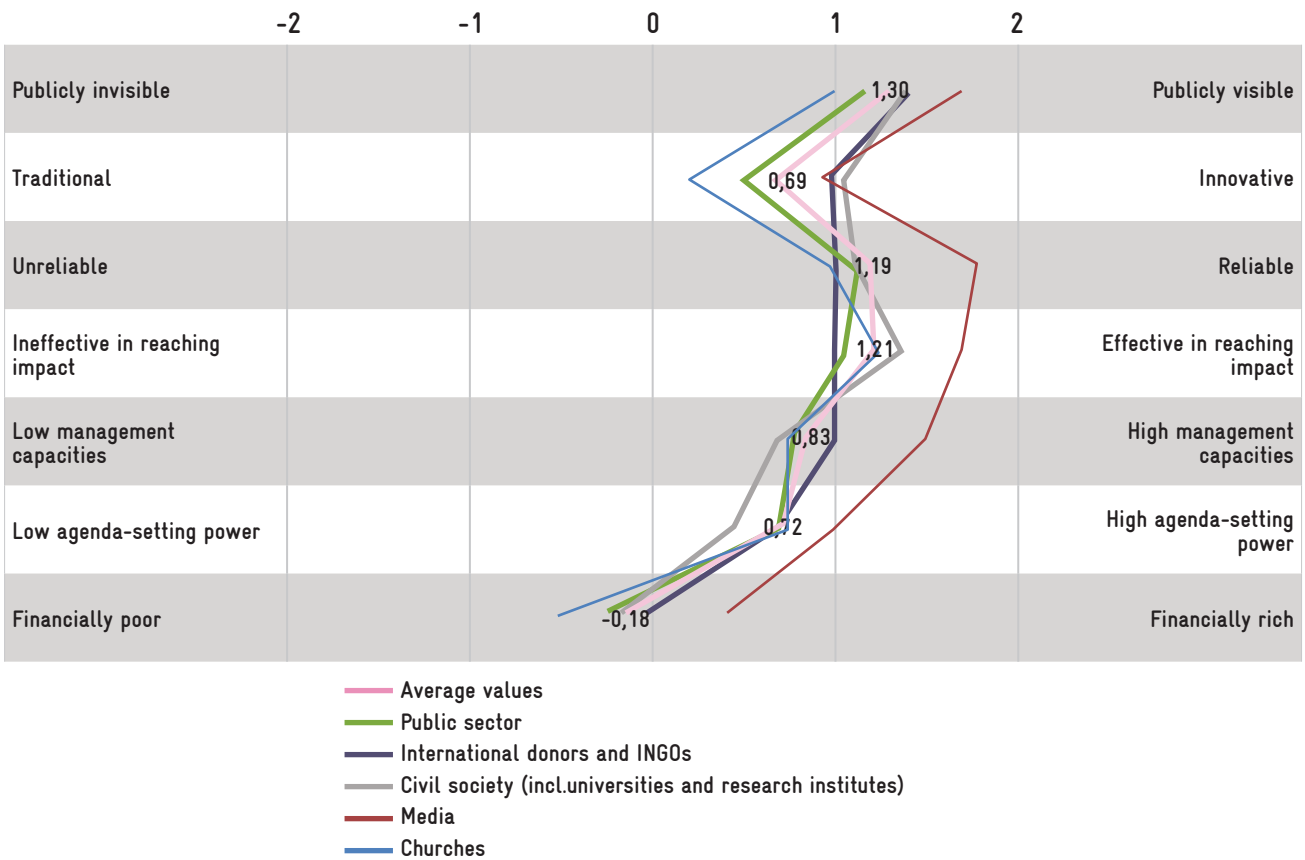
Regarding the organisations' visibility, media organisations receive the highest rating (1.73), followed by international donors and INGOs (1.67). Overall, the visibility of actors engaged in the prevention of violence against women and girls in Southern Zambia is perceived as positive by the respondents (1.3). Likewise, stakeholders in the arena are seen as relatively reliable (1.19) and effective in reaching their impact (1.21). According to the perception of the survey respondents, media organisations are considered the most reliable (1.8) and effective (1.7) stakeholders in the arena. In comparison, the innovative character of influential actors is less pronounced in Southern Zambia, with an overall rating of 0.69 points. Tribal chiefs⁶⁸, churches, and the public sector are seen as the least innovative, whereas civil society, INGOs and the media are perceived as more innovative. The management capacities are rated with 0.83 points on average, with the media (1.5) and international donors (1.0) scoring highest. The agenda-setting power of stakeholders in the arena, in turn, varies between 0.45 (civil society) and 1.0 (media), with an average of 0.72. With regard to the financial capacities for the stakeholders, the survey shows that the actors in the arena are generally not very well funded (average -0.18). Not surprisingly, the media (which is partly privately owned) and international NGOs are financially better equipped than other sectors, according to the perceptions of the stakeholders.

Leaving these differences aside, the survey results show that the arena in Southern Zambia has some strengths and weaknesses according to the perception of the stakeholders. The strengths lie in the visibility of the actors engaged in violence prevention, as well as in their reliability and effectiveness to achieve impact through their interventions. At the same time, most organisations engaged in the prevention of VAWG in the Southern Province are perceived to be lacking financial resources. Based on the perception of the stakeholders in the arena, their level of innovation, as well as their management capacities and agenda-setting power is currently at a moderate level.

⁶⁸ As only one organisation belonging to the traditional leaders / tribal chiefs was characterised along the semantic differentials in the survey, the results for this actor group reflect the qualitative statements of stakeholders from the interviews and workshops.



Figure 8 - Description of influential stakeholder groups in the Zambian arena



Source: Syspons 2018

COOPERATION IN THE ARENA IN SOUTHERN ZAMBIA

Cooperation among different sector actors is crucial to shape multi-sectoral, concerted and coordinated efforts that can assist more effectively in curbing violence against women and girls. The baseline study finds that stakeholders in the Southern Province are related to each other in several ways. These relations vary in their form, intensity and quality. While cooperation in the arena is already widespread, there is nevertheless room to improve the quality of cooperation and forge new relationships.

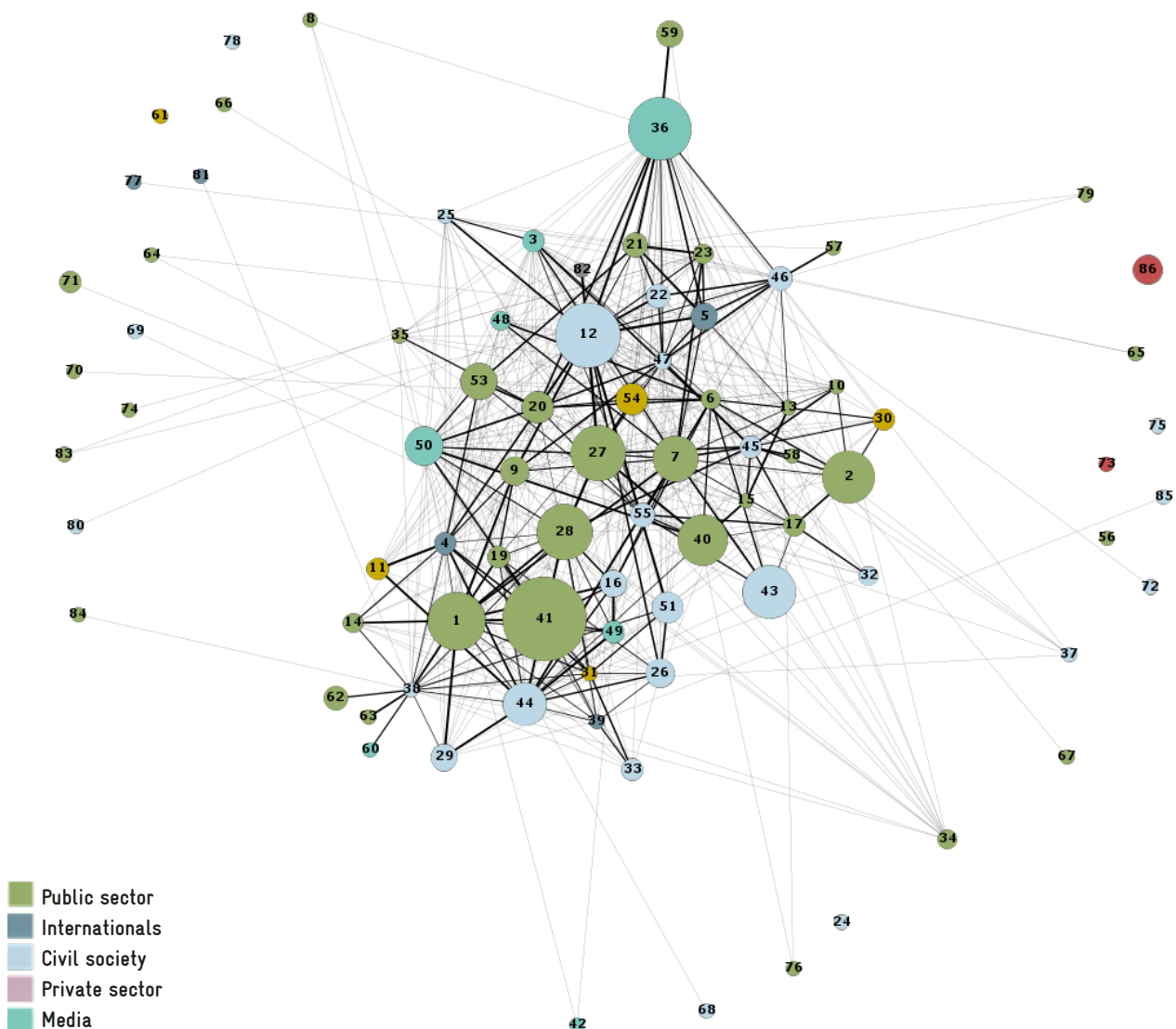
Given the size and rural nature of the Southern Province, the network of stakeholders engaged in the prevention of VAWG in the arena comprises a relatively large number (n=84) of rather decentralised stakeholders. It includes actors from various sectors such as civil society, media organisations, public sector actors, donors and INGOs as well as traditional leaders. Through this mix of stakeholders, it lays the foundation for multi-stakeholder engagements. In Figure 39 each circle represents one of the 84 actors in the network who are classified according to their sector (see legend of Figure 39). 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 at the network, it becomes apparent that the public sector and civil society are particularly central in the network. The media, donors and INGOs, as well as religious institutions, are to some extent represented. These are, however, fewer in numbers. Based on the size of their circles in the graph, one can see that some actors from the public sector, civil society and the media are seen as particularly influential. About one-third of the 84 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.

The network is already relatively well connected and rather dense within the districts of the Southern Province, while there are fewer connections across the districts (i.e. on provincial level). Currently, the stakeholders in the overall network in the Southern Province hold between 0 (minimum) and 52 (maximum) connections with other actors. On average, each off the 84 organisations is connected to almost 12 other actors in the network (average degree: 11.9). These connections are not only bilateral but often extend to triangular relations: In 65% of the cases where stakeholder A is connected to stakeholder B and C, there is also an independent connection between the stakeholders B and C (average clustering coefficient of 0.65). This finding is supported by the qualitative data, as the stakeholder workshops in Choma and Livingstone revealed that many actors know each other and have already worked together in some way or another in the past. Building and keeping connections with other stakeholders is facilitated by the fact that the size of the arena (i.e. the number of actors), as well as the geographical size of the Southern Province, is small enough to cross each other's paths when working in the field of VAWG prevention.

At the same time, there exists room for further strengthening of the network, as the current connections only represent 14.2% of all possible connections. As such, cooperation in the network could still be increased by forging new relations among actors. The interviews and stakeholder workshops demonstrated that many actors know that the other organisations exist, but do not work together yet, as clear cooperation structures and opportunities are lacking.

Figure 9: Network within the arena of Zambia's Southern Province



Source: Syspons 2018



A closer look at the numbers of connections of each stakeholder reveals that some of the best-connected stakeholders are also perceived as most influential by other actors in the network. Among these well-connected and likewise influential actors are Radio Chikuni from the media sector (52 connections), YWCA Livingstone (39 connections) as well as LADA Monze (33 connections) from civil society. Furthermore, ZCCP Choma (42 connections), Byta FM (34 connections) and Tusole Theatre (33 connections) are also among the five most connected stakeholders. The best-connected actors consequently present a mix of civil society and media organisations.

Of 538 relationships where stakeholders are in contact with each other, 65.8% (n=354) of these connections are described as mutual.⁶⁹ Consequently, stakeholders not only share or receive but exchange information with each other. To a smaller extent, contacts are characterised as 'one-way streets', meaning that an organisation mainly sends information (17.7%, n=95) or mainly receives information (16.5%, n=89) by another. This finding 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 with each other 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=45). The actors who stakeholders deem their most important partners predominantly stem from the public sector and the media. Actors in the arena consequently engage more extensively with these sectors than with others. However, the qualitative data indicates that this is also in part due to the sheer size of these sectors, meaning that there are simply more actors from the public sector and the media to engage with than for instance church actors. Private sector actors and traditional leaders are not mentioned at all as important partners by other organisations, emphasising the lack of private sector engagement in the prevention of violence against women and girls in the region⁷⁰. With regard to traditional leaders, the study reveals an apparent contrast between their general influence in the arena and their importance as active partners in violence prevention. As indicated by stakeholders in the interviews and workshops, tribal chiefs and traditional leaders are seen as influential gatekeepers when targeting rural communities, for instance through sensitisation and awareness campaigns. But at the same time, hardly any stakeholders directly work with tribal chiefs as partners in their prevention efforts, as the traditional authorities also need to be sensitised about gender-based violence in their view. As such, the qualitative data suggests that while traditional leaders are a key sector in the arena, they are often seen as part of the target group by other organisations rather than equal partners in the fight against violence. Future efforts to strengthen cooperation could hence be directed at involving traditional leaders more intensely as partners in the prevention activities.

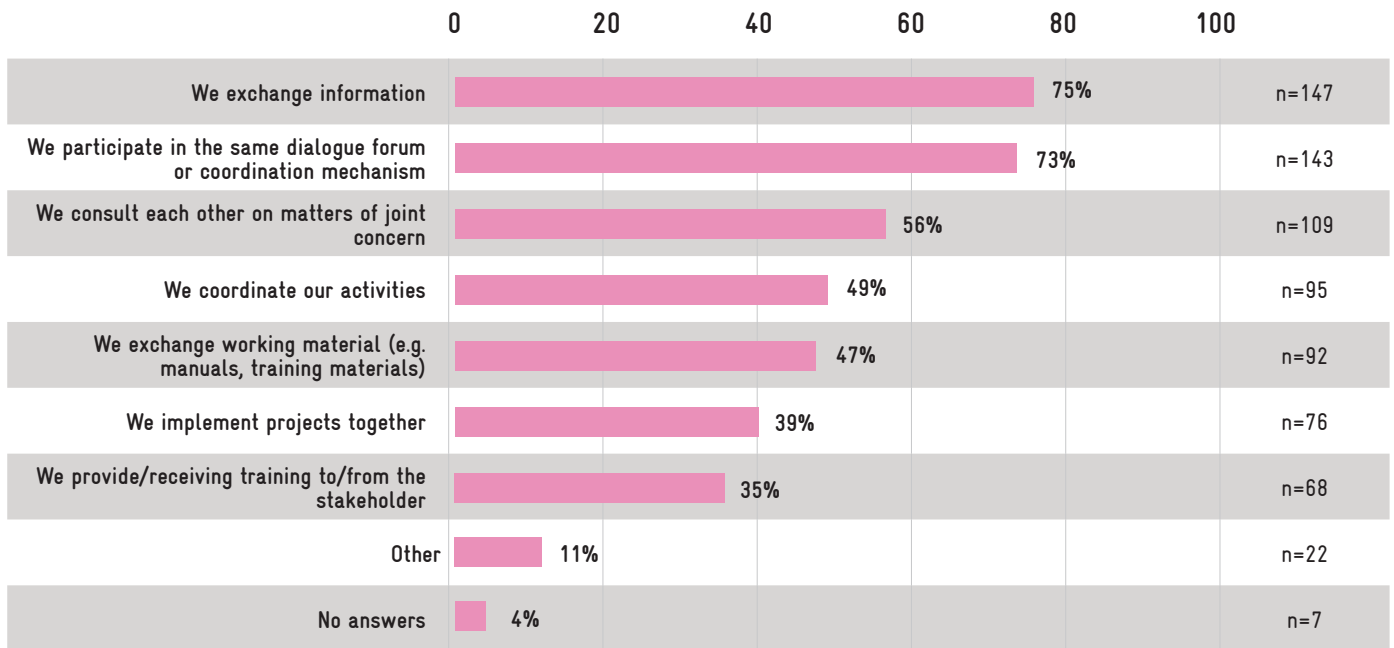
Looking at the overall arena, cooperation among stakeholders takes different forms: Most frequently, actors in the arena cooperate by exchanging information (75%, n=147). Furthermore, many stakeholders participate in the same dialogue forum or coordination mechanism (73%, n=143). These dialogue fora and coordination mechanisms usually refer to the Anti-GBV Task Force or non-governmental coordination platforms. More than half of the stakeholders also consult each other on matters of joint concern (56%, n=109).

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. Although in 39% of all relations joint projects are realised by the stakeholders, the qualitative data suggests that this does not necessarily refer to the joint planning and implementation of activities. Instead, it is more common for stakeholders in the arena to contact one another when certain expertise or input is needed for a programme, or when they wish to invite other actors in the field to participate in their activities. Furthermore, stakeholders frequently refer activities or cases to one another, when they do not have enough capacities to implement them on their own. As such, the realisation of joint projects currently has an 'ad hoc character' rather than constituting a joint systematic approach to projects.

⁶⁹ 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.

⁷⁰ Defining private sector in the strict sense, i.e. without media organisations.

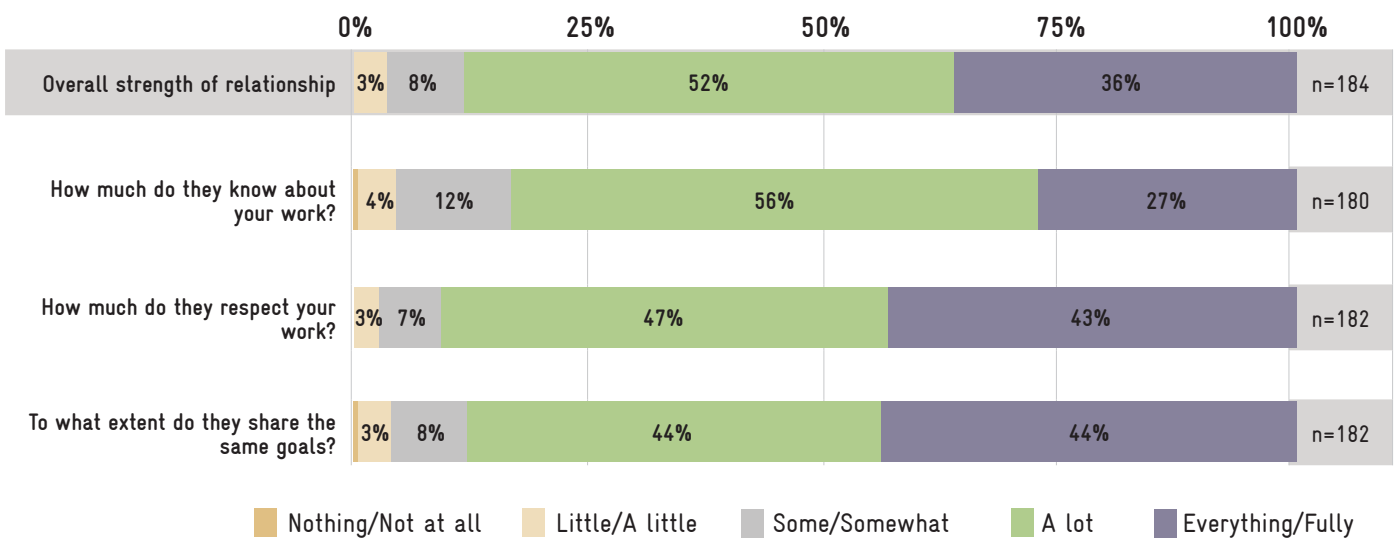
Figure 10: Forms of cooperation in the Zambian arena



Source: Syspons 2018

With regard to the dynamics and strength of these relationships, relations in the network are characterised by a high level of respect, knowledge about the partner’s work and shared goals. In the large majority of connections assessed, actors feel that their partners know a lot or even everything about their work (83.3%, n=150). Even more so, most actors feel that their partners respect their work (90.7%, n=165) and share the same goals (88%, n=160). The qualitative data confirms this finding, as the majority of stakeholders, describe their existing relationships with other actors in the arena as for the most part satisfying and fruitful.

Figure 11: Strength of relationships in the Zambian arena

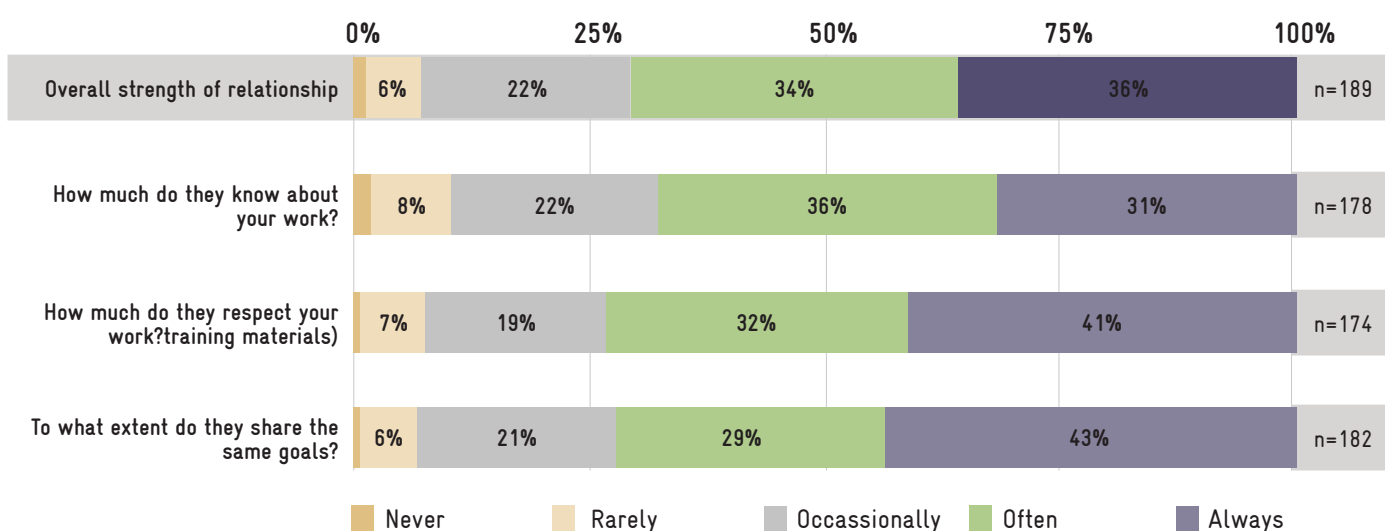


Source: Syspons 2018

On average, stakeholders communicate monthly to quarterly with the partners most important to their work (quarterly: 32.4%, n=55; monthly: 27.6%, n=47). Less than one-fifth of actors are in a weekly exchange with their partners (17.6%; n=30). A daily exchange of communication is even less common among the partners (13.5%, n=23).

Moreover, the communication is mostly described as timely, accurate and solution-oriented (70%, n=133). While some room for further improvement exists, the quality of communication in the network is thus rather high, according to the self-assessment of the stakeholders. Approximately two-thirds of the stakeholders in the Southern Province indicate that their partners communicate often, if not always, in a timely manner (67.4%, n=120). Likewise, the accuracy of the communication is also assessed positively by the majority of stakeholders (73%, n=127). Furthermore, 72% (n=131) of the stakeholders state that the communication with their partners is often or always solution-oriented.

Figure 12: Quality of communication in the Zambian arena



Source: Syspons 2018

Therefore, the data shows that while many relationships in the network are already strong, there are still opportunities to improve and strengthen existing cooperation as well as to build new cooperations. These opportunities become apparent when examining the perceived average quality of cooperation among different sectors.⁷¹

While the overall picture shows that relational coordination is assessed positively by the various sectors (see Figure 43), there are some relationships that can still be strengthened. For instance, public sector institutions assess their relational coordination with the media as rather mediocre (see Fig. 11). Indeed, the qualitative data shows that the media mainly cooperates with civil society organisations to implement initiatives on the prevention of VAWG. Strong connections between the public sector and the media do not seem to exist yet in VAWG prevention efforts in the arena.

Likewise, churches and faith-based organisations perceive their relational coordination with the public sector to be mediocre. While Christian institutions in the Southern Province often provide services related to social welfare, health, and education – areas that are key in the prevention of VAWG – there seems to be room for improvement in cooperating and creating synergies with government institutions in this regard.

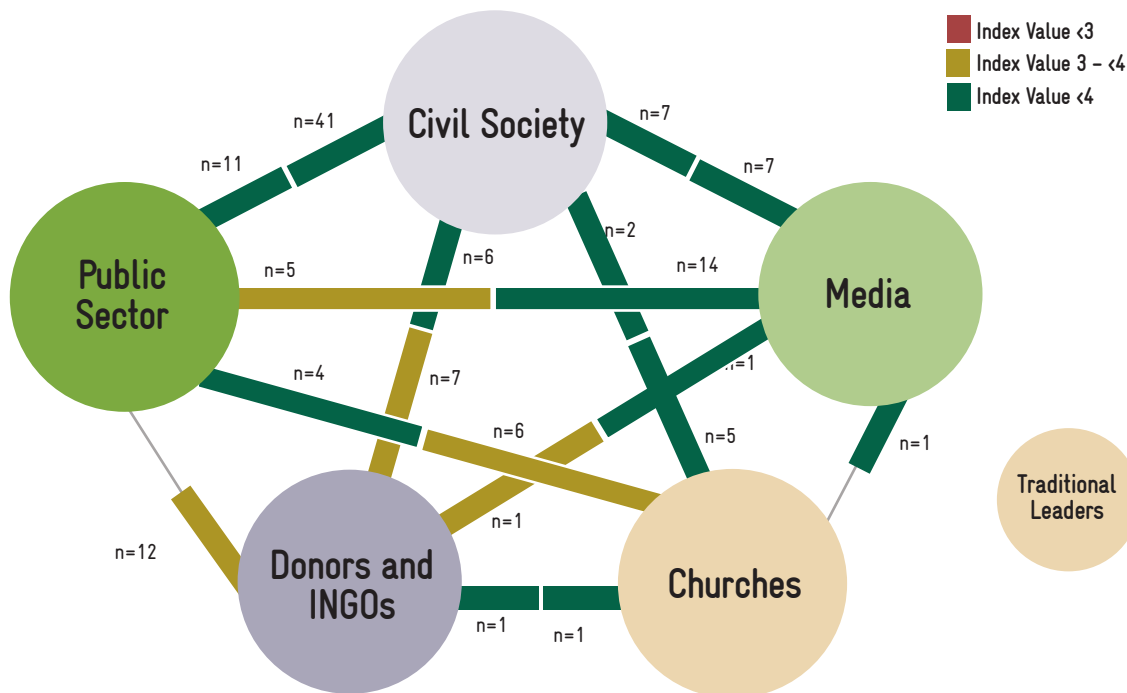
Furthermore, international donors do not seem to be completely satisfied with their relational coordination with some other sectors, including the public sector, civil society, and media organisations. While civil society and the media assess their

⁷¹ 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.

cooperation with donors and INGOs in positive terms, there seem to be different expectations from the diverse sectors regarding the forms and modes of cooperation.

Finally, what becomes apparent from the quantitative as well as the qualitative data is the lack of involvement by the private sector as well as traditional leaders in the existing cooperations. As mentioned before, private companies are not yet engaged at all in the prevention of violence against women and girls in the Southern Province, while traditional leaders are rather present as influential gatekeepers than active partners in prevention efforts.

Figure 13: Assessment of relational coordination between different sectors in the Zambian arena



Source: Syspons 2018

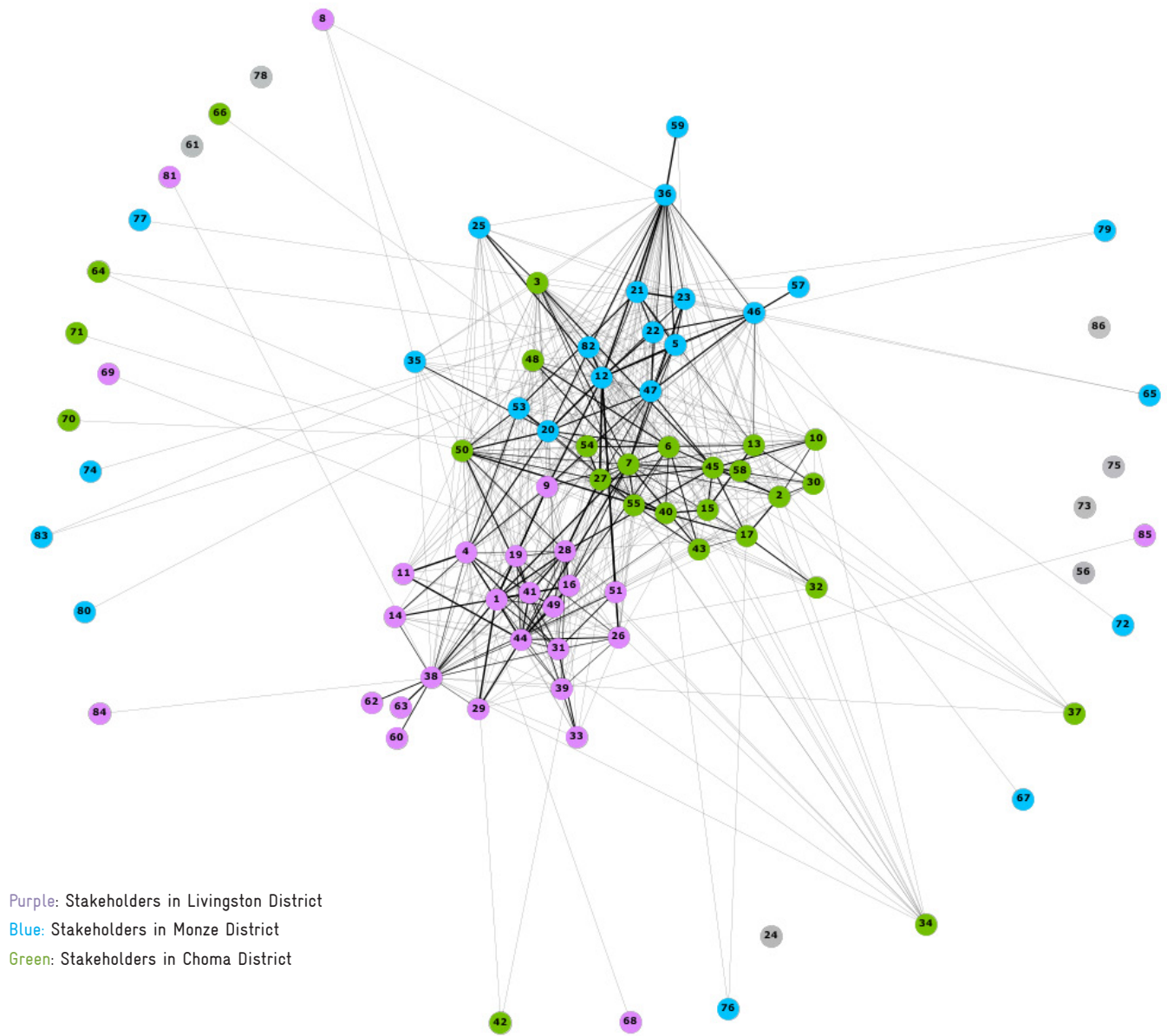
As the study provides an overview of the existing network and cooperative relationships between stakeholders in the Zambian arena, it also allows to zoom in and discover that there exist clusters of closer multi-stakeholder cooperation in the Southern Province.⁷² One can distinguish three clusters within the network, which reflect the three different districts: Monze, Livingstone, and Choma. Actors within these clusters work more closely with each other than with actors from other clusters. This result is no surprise, given the personal connections within a district and the logistical advantages of cooperating with actors in the same city or area. In the interviews and workshops, stakeholders emphasised that most of their activities focus on the district level and that their working relations to other actors within the district are much more important and relevant to them than to actors on the provincial level.

When considering media organisations as part of the private sector, one can identify several multi-stakeholder-partnerships within the three clusters, as all clusters include actors from the public sector, civil society, and the media. Even though some media actors can be seen as representatives from the private sector, there are no strictly commercial or industrial companies in the network. Therefore, despite the fact that many actors in the arena can build on existing relations and experiences of working with other sectors, it is evident that multi-stakeholder cooperation can still be further strengthened by bringing new actors on board and fostering private sector buy-in.

⁷² Clusters of closer cooperation were identified using the modularity algorithm in Gephi. Specifically, it looks for the nodes (actors) that are more densely connected together than to the rest of the network



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



Source: Syspons 2018

5. CAPACITY NEEDS IN THE VAWG ARENA

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

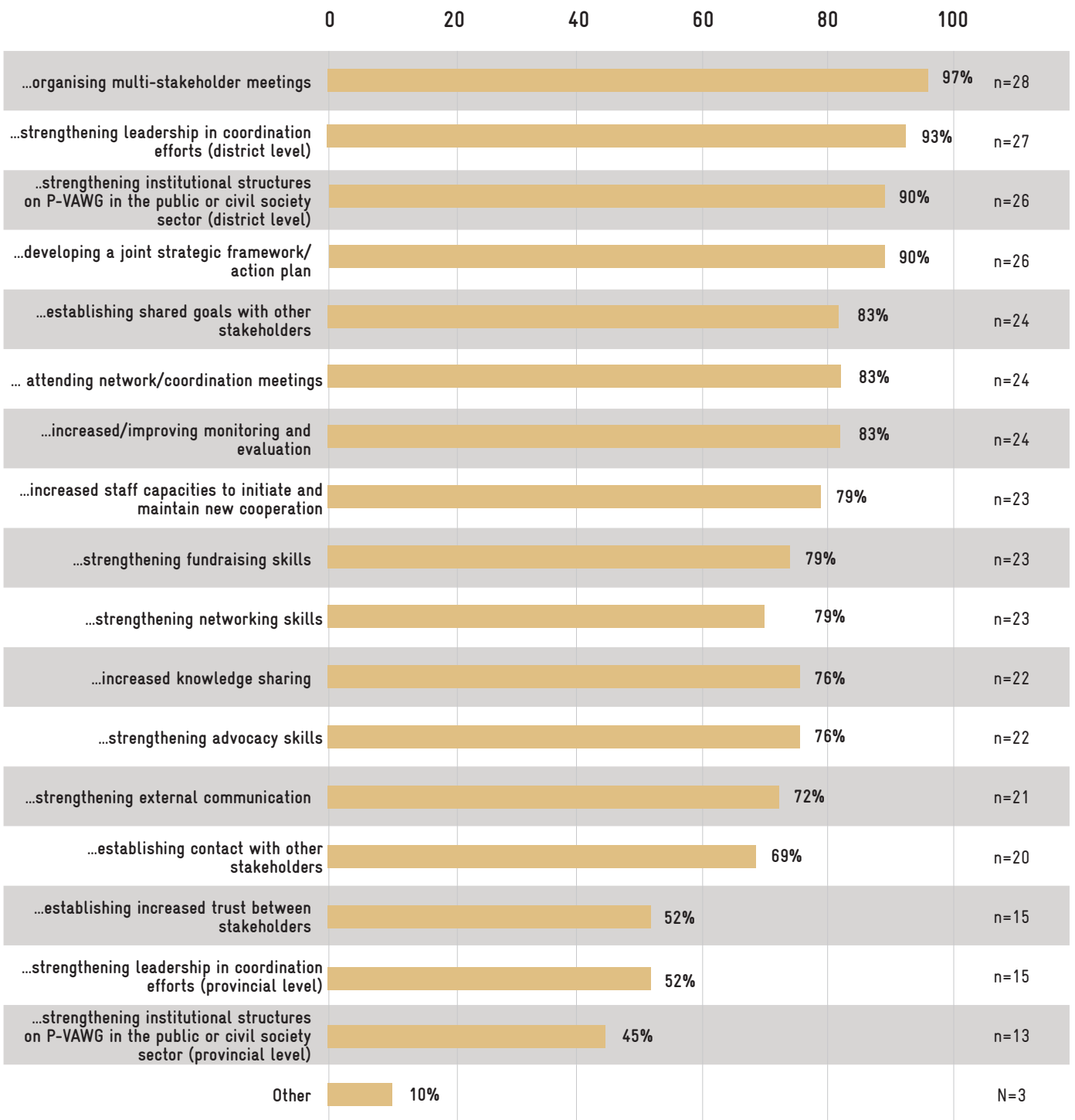
According to the results of the study, almost all stakeholders would appreciate support in organising multi-stakeholder meetings (97%, n=28). In the interviews and workshops, this finding was confirmed: It became apparent that most actors are interested in forming multi-stakeholder partnerships, but that there are numerous organisations that lack experience and knowledge on how to form such partnerships and make them work effectively. This also explains that in the survey most stakeholders articulate the need to strengthen leadership in coordination efforts on the district level (93%, n=27). In comparison, only 52% see this need on the provincial level (n=15). Already existing coordination efforts in the districts include for instance the Anti-GBV Task Force in Livingstone or the District Gender Subcommittees. Throughout the interviews and workshops, it became clear that these coordination mechanisms are formally in place, but are not sufficiently functional to allow for effective coordination. According to the stakeholders, it would be helpful to have a clear leadership, in order to improve the work of these coordination mechanisms.

Likewise, the development of a joint strategic framework and/or action plan is mentioned as a key support need by many stakeholders (90%, n=26). In the interviews and workshops, the stakeholders emphasised that such a strategic framework would give direction and structure to the existing coordination bodies and provide new impetus for joint activities.

In addition, strengthening institutional structures in the public or civil society sector for the prevention of VAWG is mentioned as a key necessity (90%, n=26). Twice as many stakeholders see this need on the district level than on the provincial level (45%, n=13). The qualitative data reveals that this is mainly due to the organisations' area of operation. Most organisations plan and implement their activities within one district, i.e. Monze, Choma, or Livingstone, hence it is much more important to them that the institutional structures on district level are functional than on the provincial level. However, this line of reasoning does not consider the importance of coordinating and aligning the activities across different sectors. Considering the political structures in Southern Zambia, it seems that an institutional strengthening of the institutional structures within certain districts, requires an effective political body, as well as a strengthening of leadership on provincial level, so as to coordinate and govern all prevention measures in VAWG.



Figure 15: Capacity needs in the Zambian arena



Source: Syspons 2018

6. STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS



1

The programme should focus on strengthening multi-stakeholder initiatives that involve the media. The baseline study highlights the importance of working with the media. As it emerged from the survey and the stakeholder workshops, the media is seen as a very influential actor in VAWG prevention in the Southern Province. The public sector, international donors as well as civil society organisations rank the media as the most influential actor in the arena. At the same time, the study reveals that the media on its own cannot achieve results but becomes most effective when partnering with actors that provide programmatic input (messages on the prevention of VAWG), such as civil society organisations. Given their influence in the network, the programme should focus on strengthening multi-stakeholder-partnerships that already exist between the media and other sectors, as well as fostering new relations in the arena that include the media.

2

The programme should focus on integrating traditional leaders and tribal chiefs, as well as religious authorities in the network of actors engaged in the prevention of VAWG. As highlighted in the interviews, churches and Christian organisations have a large influence on attitudes of people living in the Southern province. The results of the baseline study show that some Christian NGOs in the three districts are already well connected (e.g. Caritas Livingstone, Caritas Monze) to civil society organisations and the media, while others have only few connections (e.g. Catholic Bishop Conference, Council of Churches). In addition, the study results show that traditional leaders and tribal chiefs are seen as very influential in shaping norms and behaviour of people living in Southern Zambia. However, they do not yet appear as partners in the network at all. Hence, the GIZ programme should focus on strengthening the existing relationships between religious authorities as other sectors, as well as integrating traditional leaders in the network as equal and active partners in the prevention efforts.

3

The programme should focus on strengthening the leadership and clear structures in coordination efforts on provincial as well as district level. The study indicates that many stakeholders are interested in forming multi-stakeholder partnerships. In order to establish these, what is needed first and foremost are cooperation structures and clear institutional responsibilities on provincial as well as district level. In this regard, the Anti-GBV Task Force and the District Gender Subcommittees provide crucial entry points, as they are already established bodies intended to foster cooperation. Hence, the GIZ programme should strengthen the role of these bodies, for example through the development of an action plan or a joint strategic framework. By this, the programme can help the stakeholder to agree on a direction and trigger new impetus for cooperation in the field. In supporting the institutional structures, the programme should target both the district level and provincial level, as this will ensure coordination of all prevention measures concerning VAWG within and across districts in Southern Zambia.



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ANNEX 2: LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS

Name of organisation	ID
Anti-GBV task force, Livingstone	1
Anti-GBV task force, Choma	2
Byta FM	3
Catholic Diocese of Livingstone (Caritas Livingstone)	4
Catholic Diocese of Monze (Caritas Monze)	5
Choma Municipality Council	6
Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health (MCDMCH)	7
Department of Water Supply and Sanitation	8
Gender Focal Point, Livingstone	9
Gender Focal Point, Choma	10
Jesuit Center for Theological Reflection (JCTR)	11
Law and Development Association (LADA), Monze	12
Legal Aid Board, Choma	13
Legal Aid Board, Livingstone	14
Legal Service Unit (LSU), Choma	15
LifeLine/Childline Zambia	16
Local Authority, Choma	17
Local Authority, Livingstone	19
Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs (MoCTA)	20
Monze District Land Alliance	21
Monze District Women Development Association	22
Monze District Women's Association (DWA)	23
Network for People with Disabilities	25
Network of Zambian People Living with HIV/AIDS (NZP+), Livingstone	26
One-Stop Centre, Choma	27
One-Stop Centre, Livingstone	28
Paralegal Livingstone, Legal Resource Unit, Legal Resources Foundation Zambia	29
Pastors Forum, Choma	30
Pastors Forum, Livingstone	31
Planned Parenthood Association of Zambia (PPAZ), Choma	32
Planned Parenthood Association of Zambia (PPAZ), Livingstone	33
Provincial Administration	34
Provincial Minister	35
Radio Chikuni	36
Same World Same Chance (SWSC)	37
Tusole Theatre Group	38
USAID Open Doors	39
Victim Support Unit (VSU), Choma	40
Victim Support Unit (VSU), Livingstone	41
Y9 Fun Radio	42
Young Women Christian Association (YWCA), Choma	43
Young Women Christian Association (YWCA), Livingstone	44

Name of organisation	ID
Youth Development Organisation (YDO)	45
Zambia Land Alliance (ZLA)	46
Zambia Youths for Development	47
Zambia News and Information Services (ZANIS)	48
Zambia Centre for Communication Programmes (ZCCP), Livingstone	49
Zambia Centre for Communication Programmes (ZCCP), Choma	50
ZP Y.S.U.	51
Ministry of Gender and Development	53
Musokotwan Compassion Mission	54
Network of Zambian People Living with HIV/AIDS (NZP+), Choma	55
Ministry of Justice	56
Victim Support Unit (VSU), Monze	57
Victim Support Unit (VSU) of Zambia	58
One-Stop Centre, Monze	59
Radio Musi-oa-tunya	60
Pastors Forum, Monze	61
District Education Board	62
Tusole District Health Office	63
Ministry of Education	64
Drop-in Centre, Monze	65
Education Choma	66
Victim Support Unit (VSU), Sinazongwe and Siavonga	67
Youth Alive Zambia, Livingstone	68
Lushomo Safe House, Livingstone	69
Social Welfare, Choma	70
Ministry of Health	71
Non-Governmental Organisations Coordinating Council (NGOCC)	72
Monze Chiefs Council Affairs	73
Department of Water Affairs (DWA), Kalomo	74
The Civil Society for Poverty Reduction (CSPR)	75
Victim Support Unit (VSU), Mazabuka and Pemba	76
World Vision, Monze	77
Foundation for Democratic Process (FODEP)	78
Victim Support Unit (VSU), Gwembe	79
Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA)	80
SOS Children's Villages	81
Child Protection	82
Subordinate Court, Monze	83
Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR)	84
DREAMS Project	85
Traditional Leaders (Chiefs)	86



ANNEX 3: DESCRIPTION OF METHODOLOGY

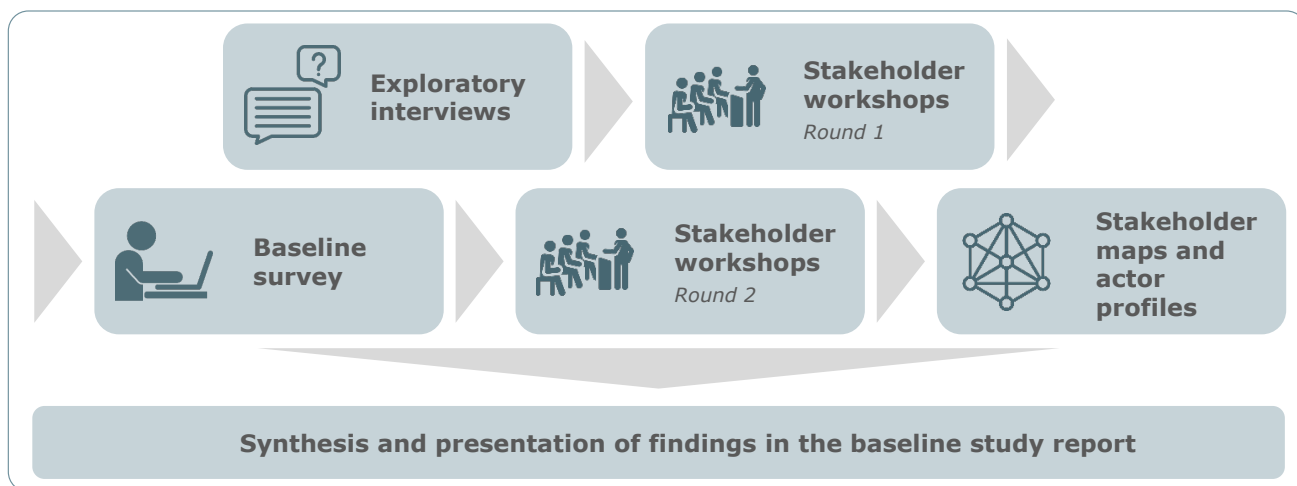
RESEARCH DESIGN

For the overarching research design, Syspons⁷³ 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

⁷³ 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. A 10 signified the highest importance for their work. They could thus choose one organisation with ten points allocated, ten organisations with one point each, or a combination in between these extremes.
- ➔ **Influence of actors:** The extent to which an actor is viewed as influential by other actors in the network. Similar to the assessment of importance, respondents were asked to specify up to five organisations from a drop-down menu that they deem to be influential in the area of VAWG prevention in their country. Again, they were then asked to distribute ten points between the organisations they chose. Lastly, they were asked to rate the chosen organisations in terms of their visibility, innovativeness, reliability, effectiveness, management capacities, discourse leadership, and financial endowment

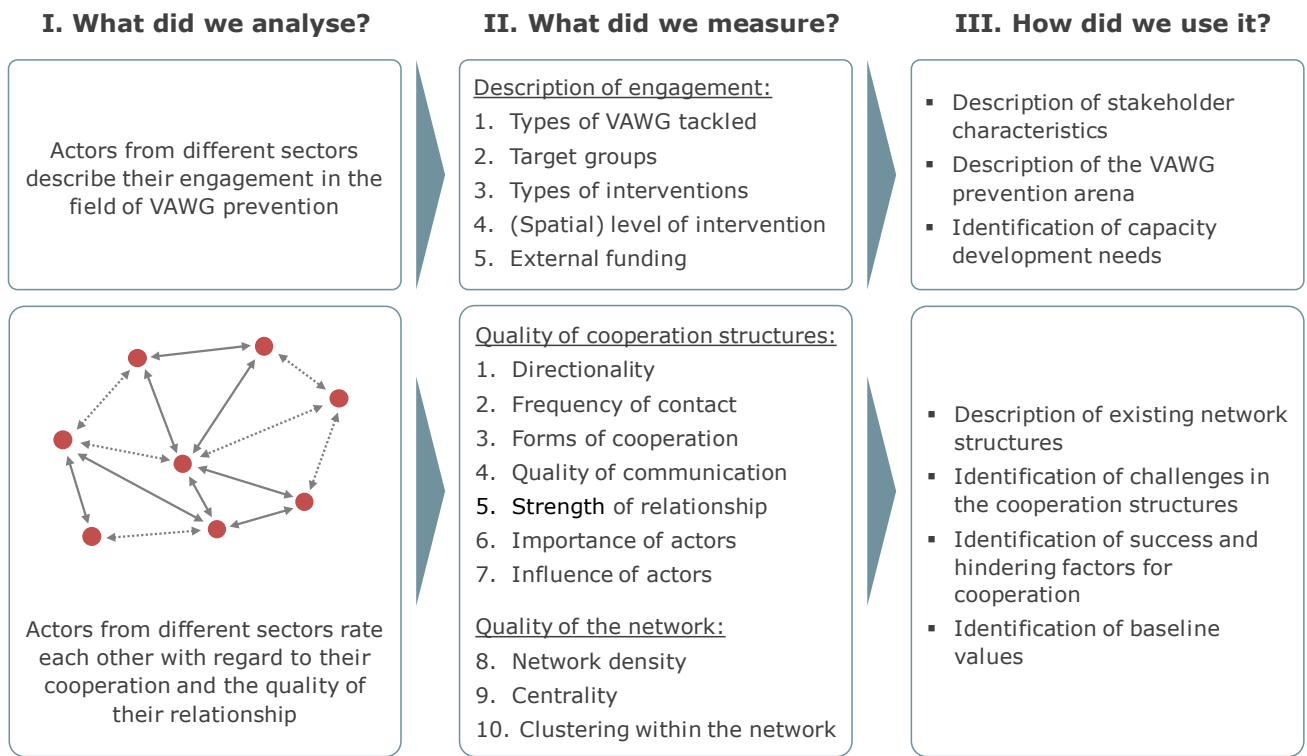
On network level, the following analytical dimensions were analysed by use of the network analysis software Gephi:

- ➔ **Network density:** The ratio of existing connections in relation to all possible connections within a network. Hereby, a value close to 0 signifies a low network density and the value of 1 that every stakeholder is connected to every other stakeholder in the network.
- ➔ **Centrality:** Extent to which actors occupy different (central) positions in a network. In order to calculate the centrality of an actor, social network analysis uses different analytical techniques such as degree centrality (number of connections of an actors), betweenness centrality (importance in connecting other stakeholders that are otherwise not connected), or closeness centrality (distance to all other stakeholders in the network).
- ➔ **Clustering coefficient:** The extent to which organisations in contact with one organisation are also in contact with each other. Hereby, a value close to 0 signifies that stakeholders are mostly in contact with unconnected other stakeholders, whilst a value close to 1 describes that stakeholder are highly interconnected with each other.
- ➔ **Number and types of clusters within a network:** Amount of sub-network clusters that are characterised by closer cooperation within their group than with other stakeholders in the network. Based on the organisations located within these clusters, qualitative assessments were made on who is in close cooperation and which characteristics describe this group (e.g. organisations based in one district or organisations based in the same area of work).

The analytical approach is summarised in Figure 17.



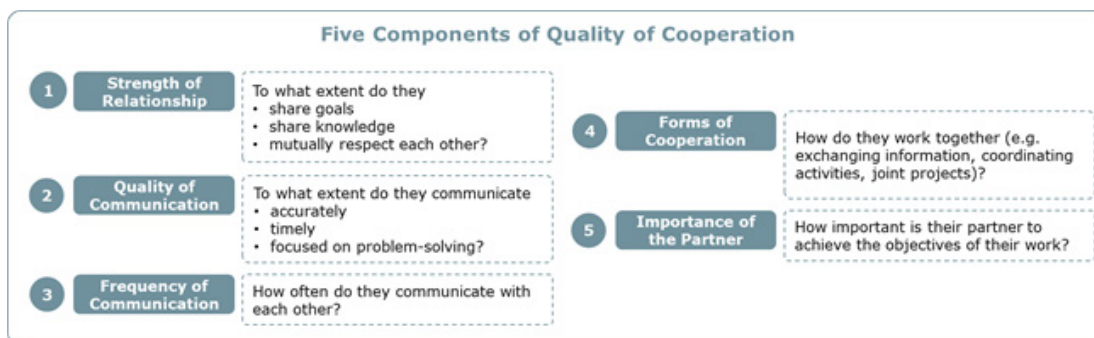
Figure 17: Analytical approach of the baseline survey



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: ZAMBIA, SOUTHERN PROVINCE

For Zambia, an overall of 52 organisations were invited to participate in the baseline survey representing the central stakeholders in the area of VAWG prevention in Zambia's Southern Province. Most organisations embodied actors of the public sector (38%, n=20) or civil society (37%, n=19). In addition, six stakeholders from the media (12%) were invited. Many of these represent radio stations that play a big role in the rural context of the province in terms of information dissemination, awareness raising and civic engagement. However, only few international organisations or donors are active in prevention efforts in the Southern

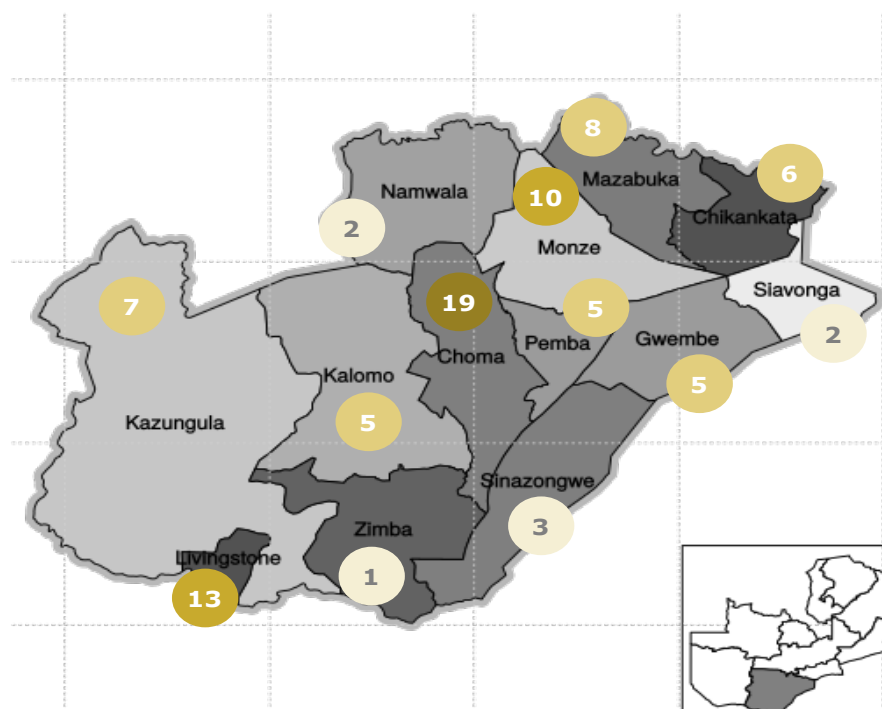
province. This is why only three organisations were invited (6%). Similarly, four representatives of churches and missionaries were included (8%).

Overall, 33 respondents answered the baseline survey, realising a response rate of 63%. In terms of their areas of work, the respondents cover all sectors and are representative of the invited stakeholders. Actors of the largest groups realised similar response rates with 63% for civil society (n=12) and 55% for the public sector (n=11). For international organisations all respondents (n=3) and for media all but one respondent (n=5) replied. Lastly, two representatives of churches (50%) replied ensuring that this area was covered by the study.

To maximise synergies with the existing GIZ portfolio in Zambia and complement activities of other donors who are for the most part active in other provinces, the baseline study focused on stakeholders and their cooperation in the Southern province in the three districts of Livingstone, Choma and Monze. Consequently, all stakeholders involved in the baseline study are active in at least one of the three districts. Their scope and reach of activities in the different districts however vary. The majority of respondents is active in one district (49%). The other half is active in two to 30 districts, which are located partially only in the Southern province, and partially also in other provinces.

Due to the decision to solely invite stakeholders from the three districts and the fact that VAWG prevention activities in Zambia are mostly implemented on a district level, organisations active in Choma, Livingstone, and Monze are overrepresented vis-à-vis stakeholders from other districts (see Figure 19). Those districts were chosen to build upon previous partner structures. In consequence, the results presented in this baseline report focus primarily on these districts and are not necessarily transferable to the entire Southern province.

Figure 19: Distribution of organisations active in prevention efforts in the districts of Zambia's Southern province as per self-report in the baseline survey



Source: Lighton Phiri, adopted by Syspons 2018



ANNEX 4: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

- ➔ Syspans 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)	
<input type="radio"/>	Intimate partner violence
<input type="radio"/>	Non-partner sexual abuse
<input type="radio"/>	Domestic violence [<i>South Africa</i>]
<input type="radio"/>	Harmful traditional practices (i.e. female genital mutilation, child marriage)
<input type="radio"/>	Human trafficking
<input type="radio"/>	Child abuse
<input type="radio"/>	Violence against LGBTI communities
<input type="radio"/>	Workplace harassment
<input type="radio"/>	Economic injustice
<input type="radio"/>	Crime
<input type="radio"/>	Other: _____ (text field)
<input type="radio"/>	None
2. Who are the main target groups of your work? (you can choose multiple answers)	
<input type="radio"/>	Women
<input type="radio"/>	Men
<input type="radio"/>	Girls
<input type="radio"/>	Boys
<input type="radio"/>	Authorities (e.g. policy-makers, traditional & religious leaders, judiciary)
<input type="radio"/>	Other: _____ (text field)
<input type="radio"/>	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.]	
<input type="radio"/>	Lobby and advocacy focused on laws and policies
<input type="radio"/>	Awareness and advocacy focused on authorities
<input type="radio"/>	Economic empowerment and livelihoods
<input type="radio"/>	Broad public information and awareness campaigns
<input type="radio"/>	Community-based interventions (i.e. provision of training and community dialogues)
<input type="radio"/>	Parenting interventions
<input type="radio"/>	School-based interventions
<input type="radio"/>	Bystander interventions focused on empowering people to intervene/ stand up against VAWG
<input type="radio"/>	Working with boys and men
<input type="radio"/>	Women and girls empowerment interventions
<input type="radio"/>	Early childhood interventions
<input type="radio"/>	Research
Secondary prevention: [For internal information only.]	
<input type="radio"/>	Crisis-Oriented Services: Shelters, Rape Crisis Centres, etc.
<input type="radio"/>	Health and Emergency Response Services
<input type="radio"/>	Criminal Justice Response Services

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

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

Only Lesotho and Zambia Surveys

5. Who do you receive funding from? (you can choose multiple answers)	
<input type="radio"/>	List of Donor + ministries + other
<input type="radio"/>	Other: _____ (text field)
<input type="radio"/>	Not applicable

6. In which district (Lesotho)/ / 6a. province, 6b. district (Zambia) ⁹⁶ are you currently implementing activities? (you can choose multiple answers)	
<input type="radio"/>	List of districts (<i>Lesotho</i>) / 6a. provinces, 6b. districts (<i>Zambia</i>)
<input type="radio"/>	Other: _____ (text field)
<input type="radio"/>	Not applicable

Only South Africa Survey

5. In which provinces (South Africa) are you currently implementing activities? (you can choose multiple answers)	
<input type="radio"/>	List of provinces (<i>South Africa</i>)
<input type="radio"/>	Other: _____ (text field)
<input type="radio"/>	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?	
<input type="radio"/>	Yes
<input type="radio"/>	No
<input type="radio"/>	Not applicable

⁷⁴ Activation: In the Zambia survey districts in question 6b. are activated based on the provinces that have been selected in 6a.



6.2⁹⁷ 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	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

YOUR ORGANISATION'S RELATIONS WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

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

- ➔ **We mainly send information to the organisation:** Please select this option if your contact was characterised by mainly sending or sharing information on prevention efforts of VAWG to the organisation within the last year.
- ➔ **We mainly receive information from the organisation:** Please select this option if your contact was characterised by mainly receiving information on prevention efforts of VAWG from the organisation within the last year.
- ➔ **We are in mutual exchange:** Please select this option if you have been exchanging information with the other organisation for instance during meetings at the least in the last year.

	We mainly send information to the organisation	We mainly receive information from the organisation	We are in mutual exchange	No Contact	No Answer/ Don't know
List of stakeholders based upon the invitation list for the stakeholder workshops ⁹⁸	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5 text fields for further stakeholders ⁹⁹	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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.

⁷⁵ Activation: In the South African surveys Question 6.1 was activated when respondents select "Yes" in Question 6.

⁷⁶ Activation: Each organisation name was activated based on background variables so that respondents are not shown their own organisation.

⁷⁷ Validation: If you select "Others" please fill out the corresponding textbox. Please only fill out the corresponding textbox if you have selected "Others".

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

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

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

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

⁷⁸ Validation: The sum of points had to be 10.

⁷⁹ 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 STAKEHOLDERS⁸⁰

You told us that **Filter**⁸¹ 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?	
<input type="radio"/>	Daily
<input type="radio"/>	Weekly
<input type="radio"/>	Monthly
<input type="radio"/>	Quarterly
<input type="radio"/>	Yearly
<input type="radio"/>	Less than yearly
<input type="radio"/>	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)	
<input type="radio"/>	We exchange information.
<input type="radio"/>	We exchange working material (e.g. manuals, training material).
<input type="radio"/>	[<i>Lesotho</i>] We participate in the same dialogue forum or coordination mechanism (Gender-Technical Committee, LCN Commission) [<i>Zambia</i>] We participate in the same dialogue forum or coordination mechanism (e.g. Anti-GBV Task Force, Gender Sub-Committee, NGOCC). [<i>South Africa</i>] We participate in the same dialogue forum or coordination mechanism.
<input type="radio"/>	We consult each other on matters of joint concern.
<input type="radio"/>	We coordinate our activities.
<input type="radio"/>	We provide/ receive trainings to/ from the stakeholder.
<input type="radio"/>	We implement projects together.
<input type="radio"/>	Other: _____ (text field)
<input type="radio"/>	No answer

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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
They communicate accurately.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
They work with us to solve the problem when problems occur.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

⁸⁰ This chapter was programmed 10 times. Activation: Page only activated if a stakeholder has been selected and has been accorded points by the respondent.

⁸¹ 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.

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
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

Not at all	A little	Somewhat	A lot	Fully	No answer
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

Not at all	A little	Somewhat	A lot	Fully	No answer
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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.

⁸² Validation: The sum of points had to be 10.

⁸³ 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".



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

16. You rated Filter⁸⁴ 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.⁸⁵

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

Publicly invisible	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Publicly visible
Traditional	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Innovative
Unreliable	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Reliable
Ineffective in reaching impact	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Effective in reaching impact
Low management capacities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	High management capacities
Low agenda- setting power	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	High agenda- setting power
Financially poor	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Financially rich

⁸⁴ Based on question 15 and the respective item the name of the important stakeholder was displayed.

⁸⁵ 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)	
<i>To strengthen cooperation, our organisation would appreciate support for ...</i>	
...establishing contact with other stakeholders.	<input type="radio"/>
...establishing shared goals with other stakeholders.	<input type="radio"/>
...strengthening external communication	<input type="radio"/>
...establishing increased trust between stakeholders	<input type="radio"/>
...strengthening leadership in coordination efforts	<input type="radio"/>
<i>[For Zambia, please distinguish between provincial and district level].</i>	
...attending network/ coordination meetings	<input type="radio"/>
...organising multi-stakeholder meetings	<input type="radio"/>
...strengthening institutional structures on the prevention of violence against women and girls in the public or civil society sector.	<input type="radio"/>
<i>[For Zambia, please distinguish between provincial and district level].</i>	
<i>[For Zambia and Lesotho: ...developing a joint strategic framework/action plan.]</i>	
...increased knowledge sharing.	<input type="radio"/>
...increased/ improving monitoring and evaluation.	<input type="radio"/>
...increased staff capacities to initiate and maintain new cooperation.	<input type="radio"/>
...strengthening fundraising skills.	<input type="radio"/>
...strengthening networking skills.	<input type="radio"/>
...strengthening advocacy skills.	<input type="radio"/>
Other: _____ (text field)	
I don't need any support.	



18. In which areas do you see a need for innovative new partnerships? Please further indicate what such a partnership could look like.

_____ (text field)

FINAL QUESTIONS

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

19. Are there any further aspects you would like to share about your work?

_____ (text field)

20. Do you have any further remarks or recommendations for the new programme that you would like to share with GIZ?

_____ (text field)

CONCLUSION

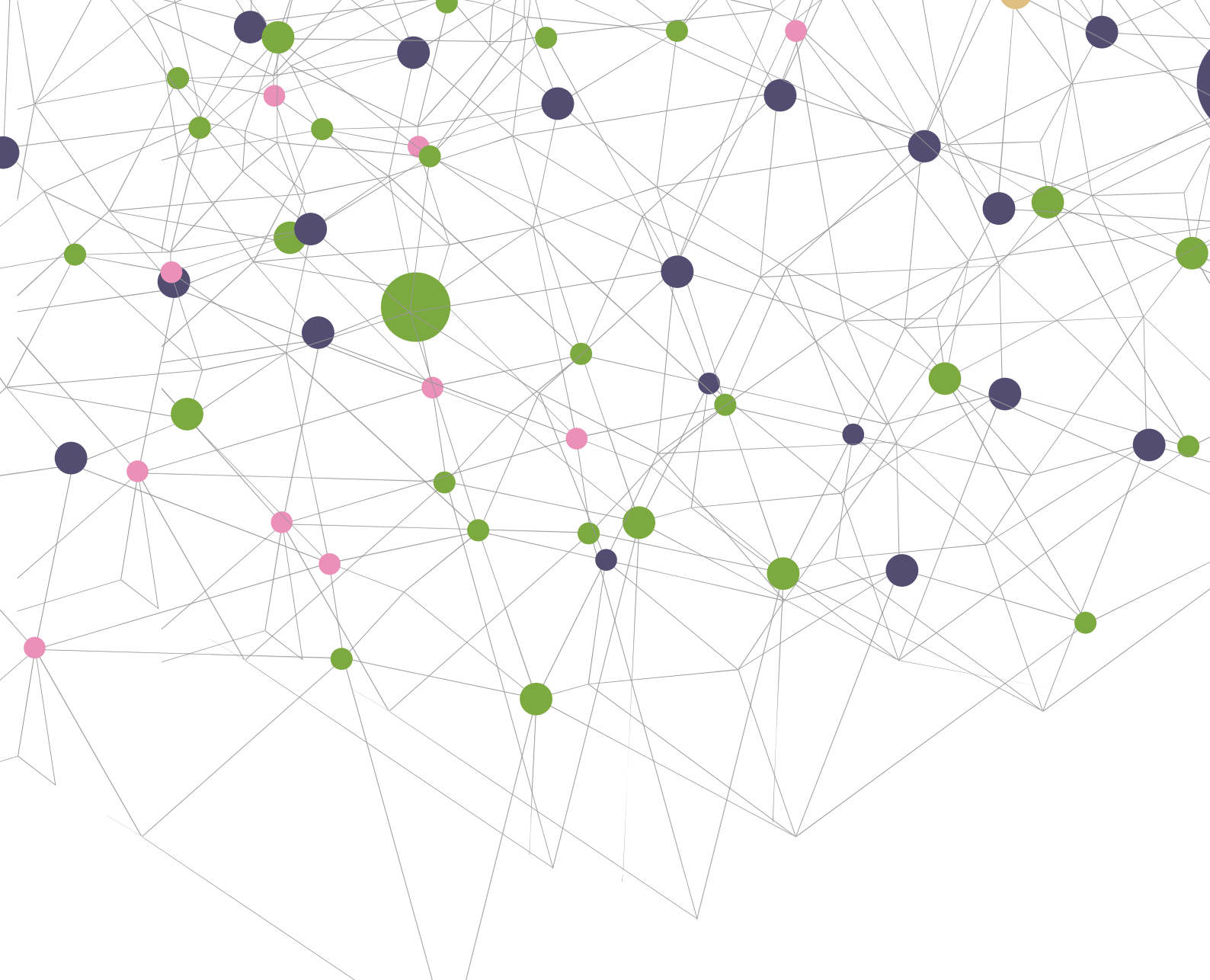
Thank you very much for your participation!

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

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

<printer symbol>





CONTACT DETAILS

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Implemented by:

