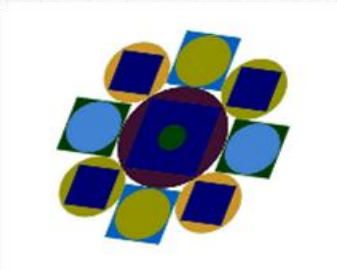




Gender & Leadership

Findings of Afrobarometer Round 6 Survey in Lesotho



What is Afrobarometer?



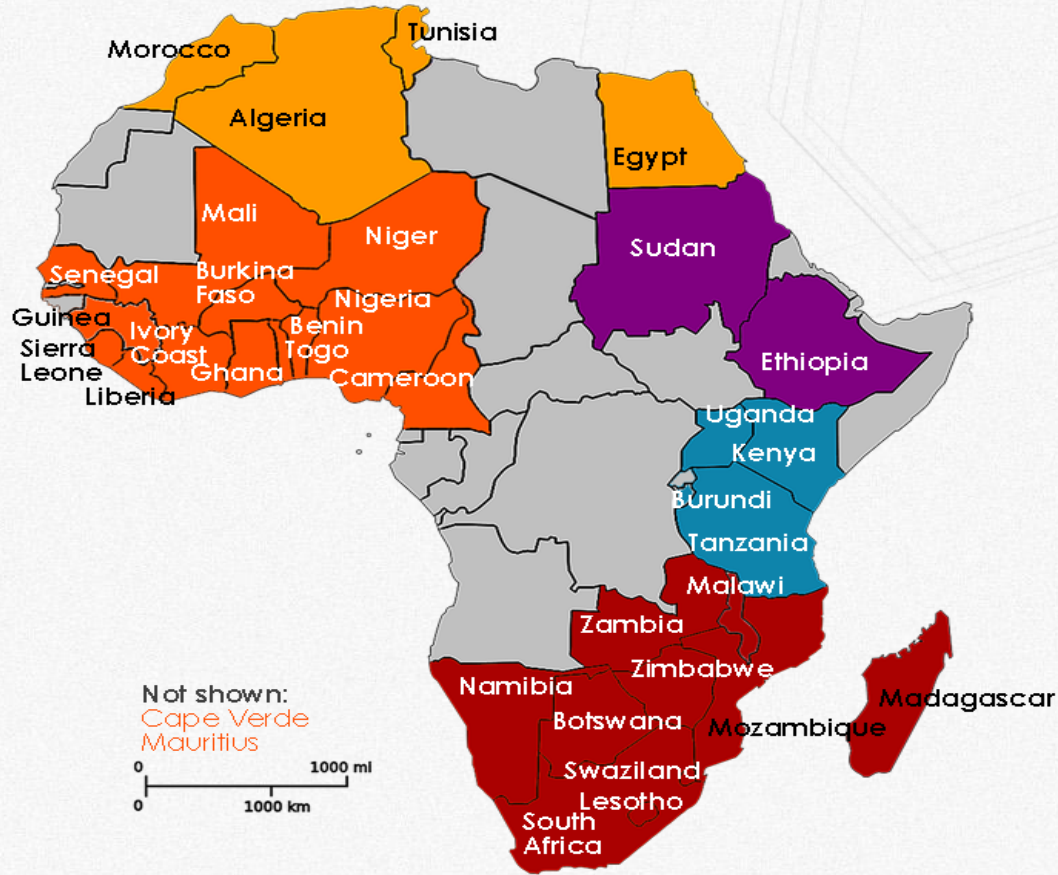
- An African-led, non-partisan survey research project that measures citizen attitudes on democracy and governance, the economy, civil society, and other topics.
- Started in 12 countries in 1999, expanded to 35 African countries in Round 5 (2011-2013).
- **Goal:** To give the public a voice in policymaking by providing high-quality public opinion data to policymakers, policy advocates, civil society organizations, academics, news media, donors and investors, and ordinary Africans.
- National partners in each country conduct the survey. In Lesotho, the Afrobarometer Round 6 survey was conducted by Advision Lesotho.



Where Afrobarometer works



Face-to-Face Interviews | 35 Countries
Surveys by state, region



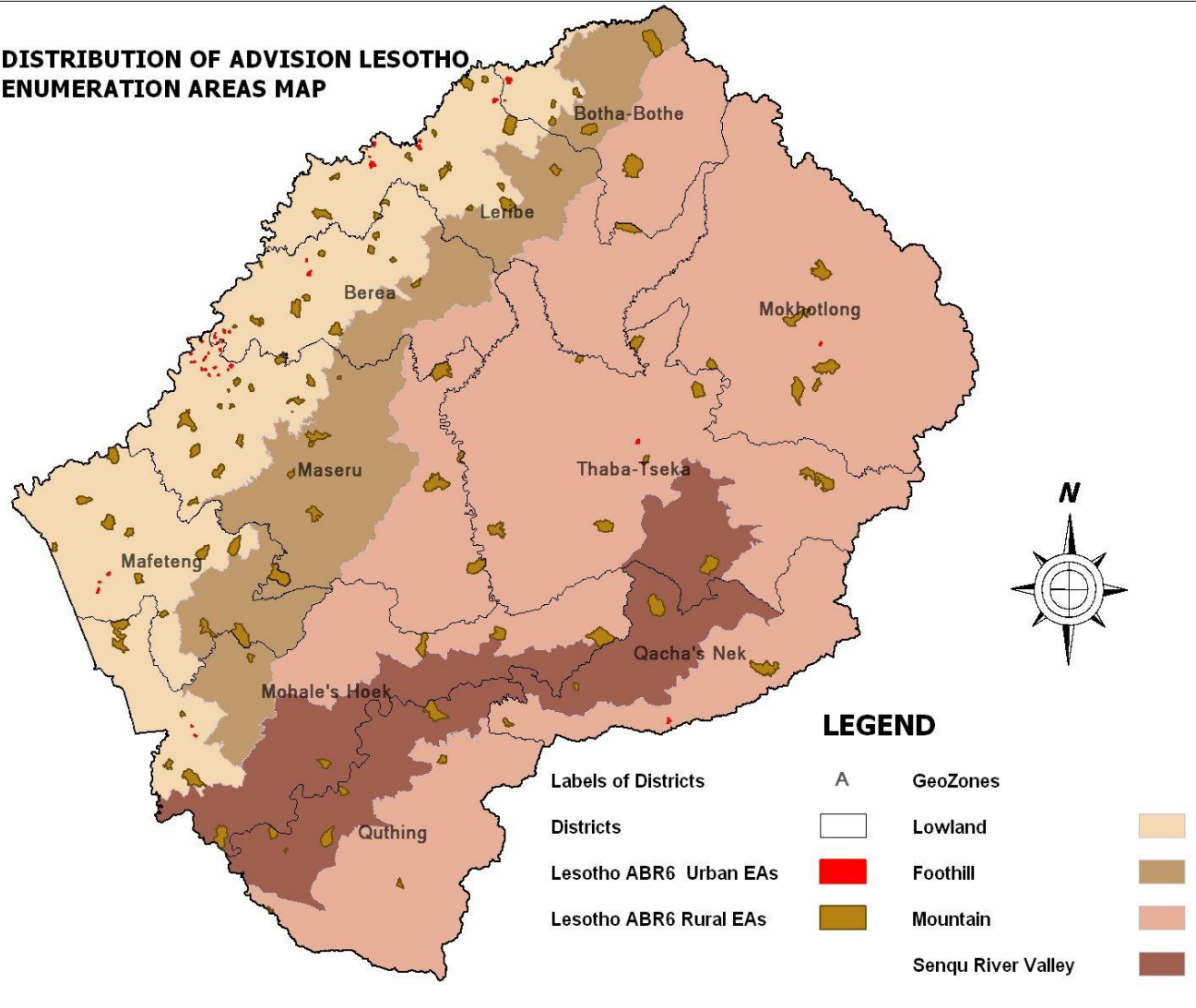
Methodology

- Nationally representative sample of adult citizens
 - ❑ All respondents are *randomly* selected.
 - ❑ Sample is distributed across districts and urban/rural areas in proportion to their share in the national population.
 - ❑ Every adult citizen has an *equal* chance of being selected.
- Face-to-face interviews In the language of the respondent's choice (English or Sesotho).
- Standard questionnaire allows comparisons across countries and over time.
- Sample size in Lesotho of 1,200 adult citizens yields a margin of error of +/-3% at a 95% confidence level.
- Fieldwork for Round 6 in Lesotho was conducted between **3** and **31 May 2014**.

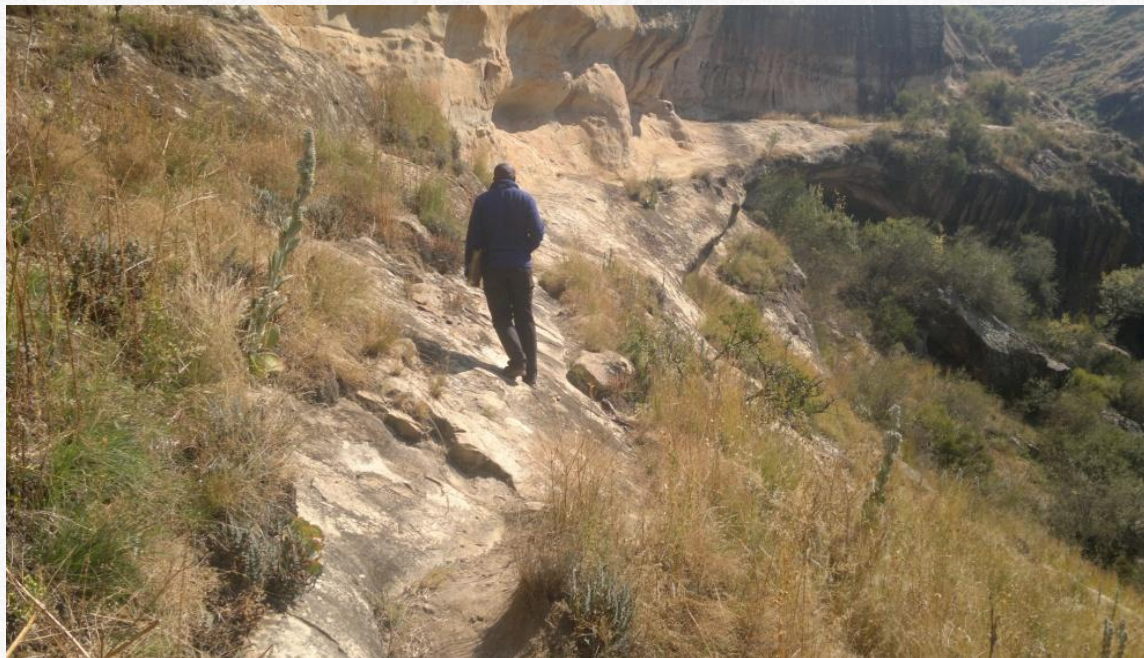


Enumerator Map

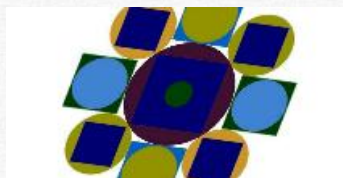
**DISTRIBUTION OF ADVISION LESOTHO
 ENUMERATION AREAS MAP**



Lesotho, the Kingdom in the Sky



A survey fieldworker negotiates difficult terrain to reach a remote village.



Survey Demographics (1)

		Unweighted	Weighted
Gender			
	Male	50%	50%
	Female	50%	50%
Location			
	Urban	30%	30%
	Rural	70%	70%
Education			
	No formal education	11%	12%
	Primary	53%	52%
	Secondary	28%	28%
	Post-secondary	8%	8%
Religion			
	Christian	90%	90%
	Muslim	0%	0%
	Other	10%	10%
	Refused	-	-

Survey Demographics (2)

	Unweighted	Weighted
District		
Maseru	27%	27%
Mafeteng	10%	10%
Mohale's Hoek	9%	9%
Quthing	6%	6%
Qacha's Nek	3%	3%
Mokhotlong	5%	5%
Butha-Buthe	5%	5%
Leribe	15%	15%
Berea	14%	14%
Thaba Tseka	6%	6%

**Advision Lesotho
performed the
survey in Lesotho
May 3-31, 2014**

We did face-to-
face interviews in
the language of
the respondent's
choice



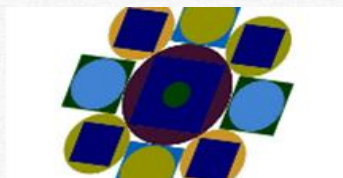


Results



At a glance

- **Basotho women** are still subject to discriminatory cultural practices and laws.
- The majority of women express the opinion that women should have the same chance of being elected to **political office**.
- The majority still support the law which **only allows sons** to succeed to chieftaincy in Lesotho.
- Lesser proportions of women when compared to those of men participate in **community actions**.
- The **Constitution of Lesotho** prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender but gender discrimination is maintained when it comes to chieftaincy succession
- The results suggest that **gender advocacy efforts** are needed to redress the discriminatory belief and legislation on succession.



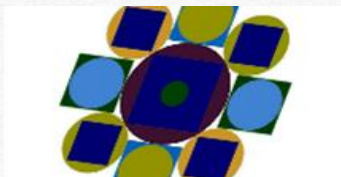


Women's Political and Traditional Leadership



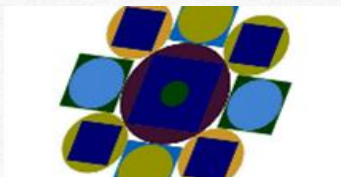
Key Findings

- Nearly seven in ten women (67%) say women should have the same chance of being elected to political office as men.
- Almost half of women respondents (46%) support chieftaincy succession by daughters.
- Six out of 10 (62%) of women when compared to seven in ten (73%) of men say they have attended a community meeting at least several times.
- Only one in five women (22%) as opposed to nearly two in 5 men (38%) have joined with others to raise an issue.

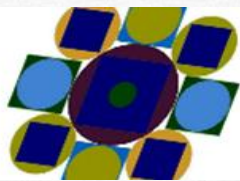
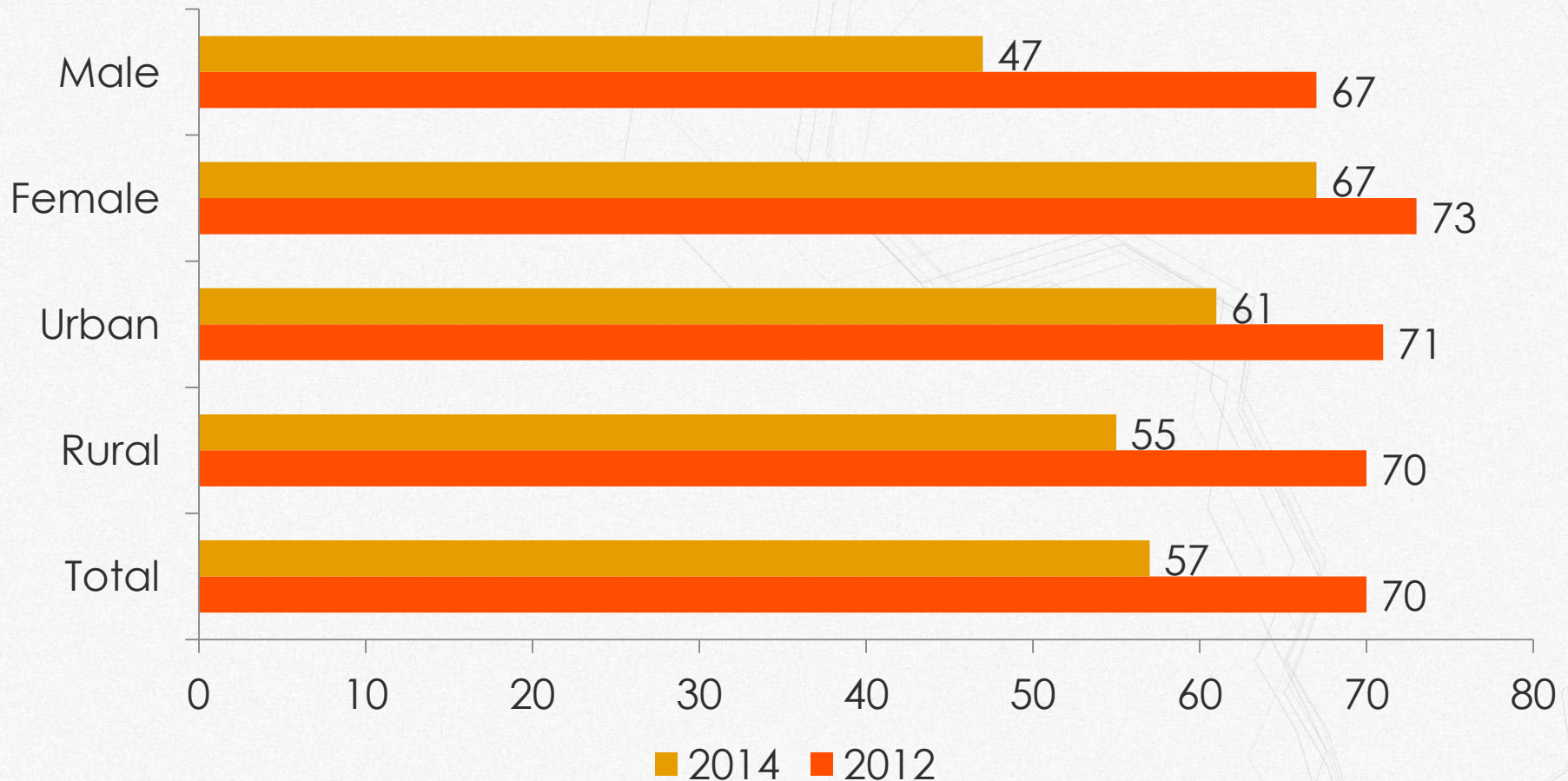


Women in Political Leadership

- In the current parliament elected in 2012:
 - 31 in 120 members of parliament are women
 - 9 in 33 senators are women
 - only 8 out of 30 cabinet members are women
- The OECD SIGI 2014 Report on Lesotho indicates that:
 - 24% of employers are women
 - 23% of decision making positions in government are occupied by women.
- The Afrobarometer national survey of 2014 shows that:
 - 57% of respondents say women should have the same chance of men to be elected into political office, which is a drop from 70% in 2012.
 - Support for gender equality is higher among women (67%) than men (47%) and among urban dwellers (61%) than rural (55%).

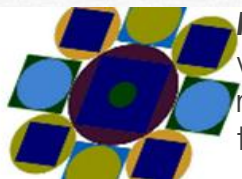
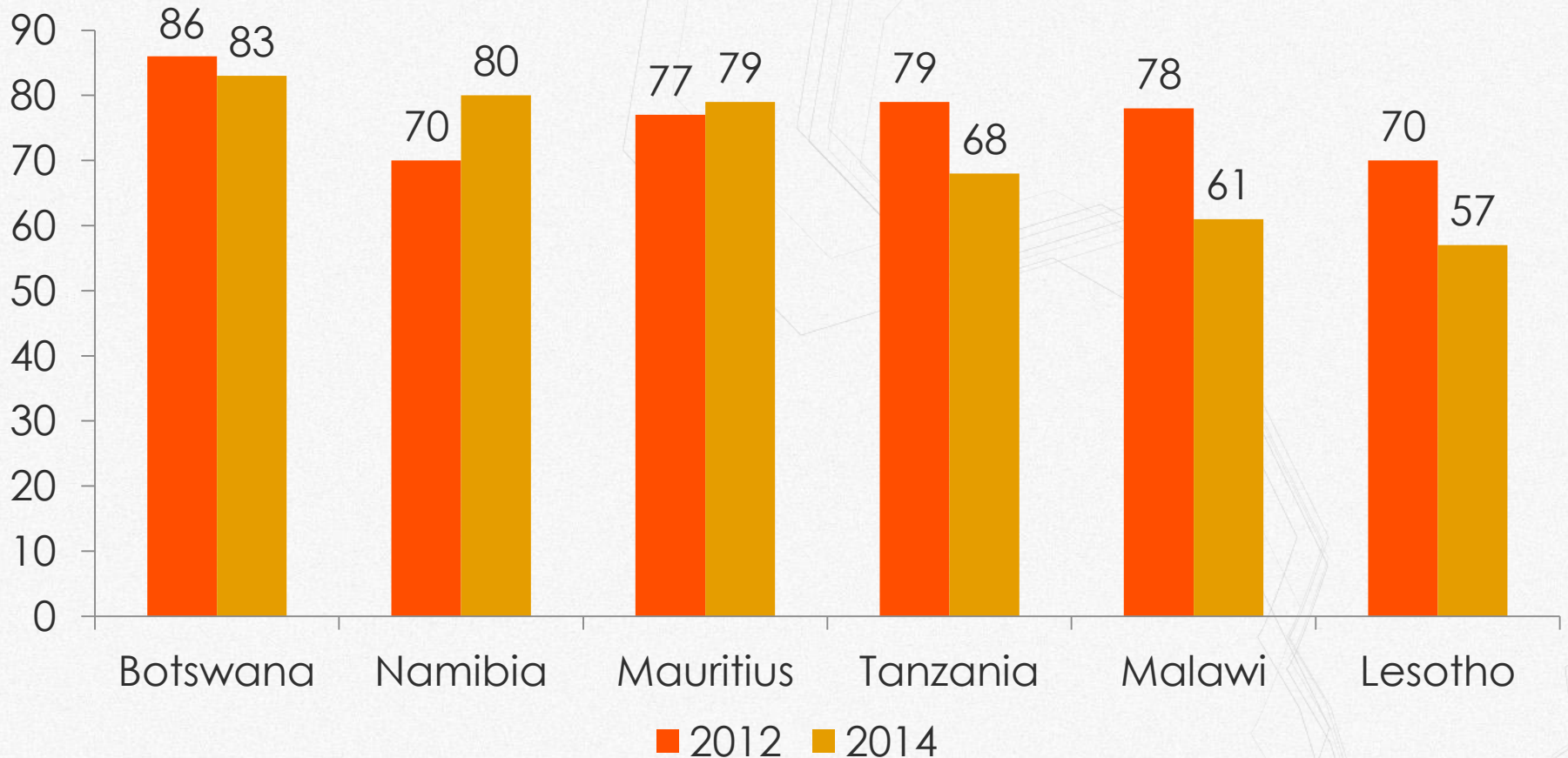


Support for political leadership for women



Participants were asked: Which of the following statements is closest to your view? "Men make better political leaders than women, and should be elected rather than women; Women should have the same chance of being elected to political office as men."

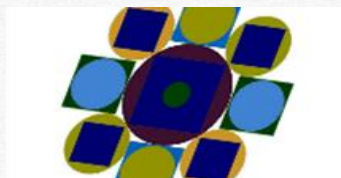
Support for political leadership for women by Country in SADC



Participants were asked: Which of the following statements is closest to your view? "Men make better political leaders than women, and should be elected rather than women; Women should have the same chance of being elected to political office as men."

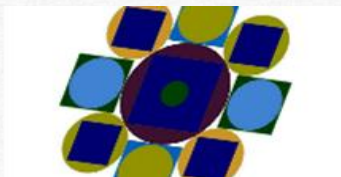
Gender and Chieftaincy Succession in Lesotho

- On succession to chieftainship, the girl child remains seriously disadvantaged, both culturally and legally.
- The Constitution of Lesotho has provisions for:
 - fundamental rights and freedoms (Section 4),
 - Freedom from Discrimination (Section 18) and
 - the Right to Equality before the Law and the Equal Protection of the Law (Section 19)
- These fundamental rights are conditional, for instance, Section 18 (4) para (b) and (c).
- The Chieftaincy Act of 1968 stipulates that only the male child can succeed his father to chieftainship



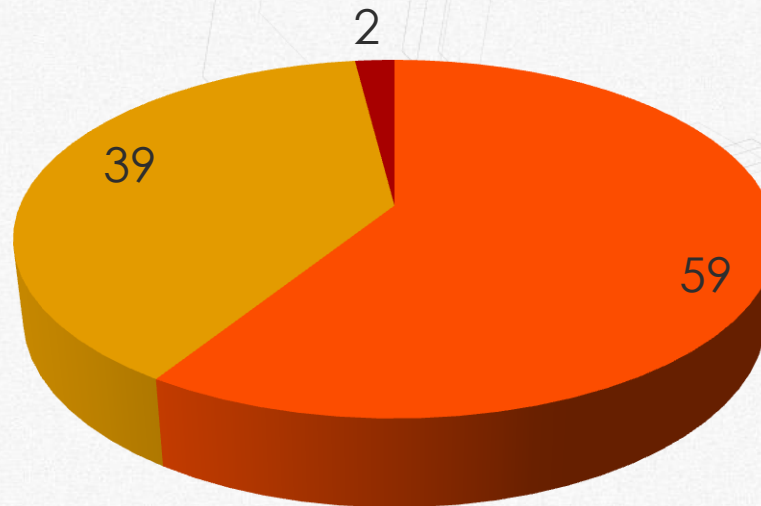
Gender and Chieftaincy Succession in Lesotho – ABR6 Results

- The majority of Basotho do not support succession of a girl child to chieftainship.
- Only 4 in ten respondents (39%) support a girl child succeeding to chieftainship
- 6 out of ten (59%) support the current system
- The proportion of women who support succession by daughters was 46% while that of men was only 30%
- There was no real difference by location at 37% (urban) and 38% (rural) respectively.



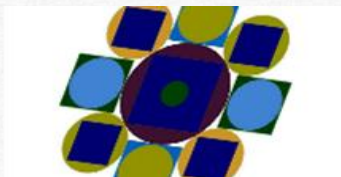
Rejection of chieftaincy succession by daughters

Succession to Chieftaincy

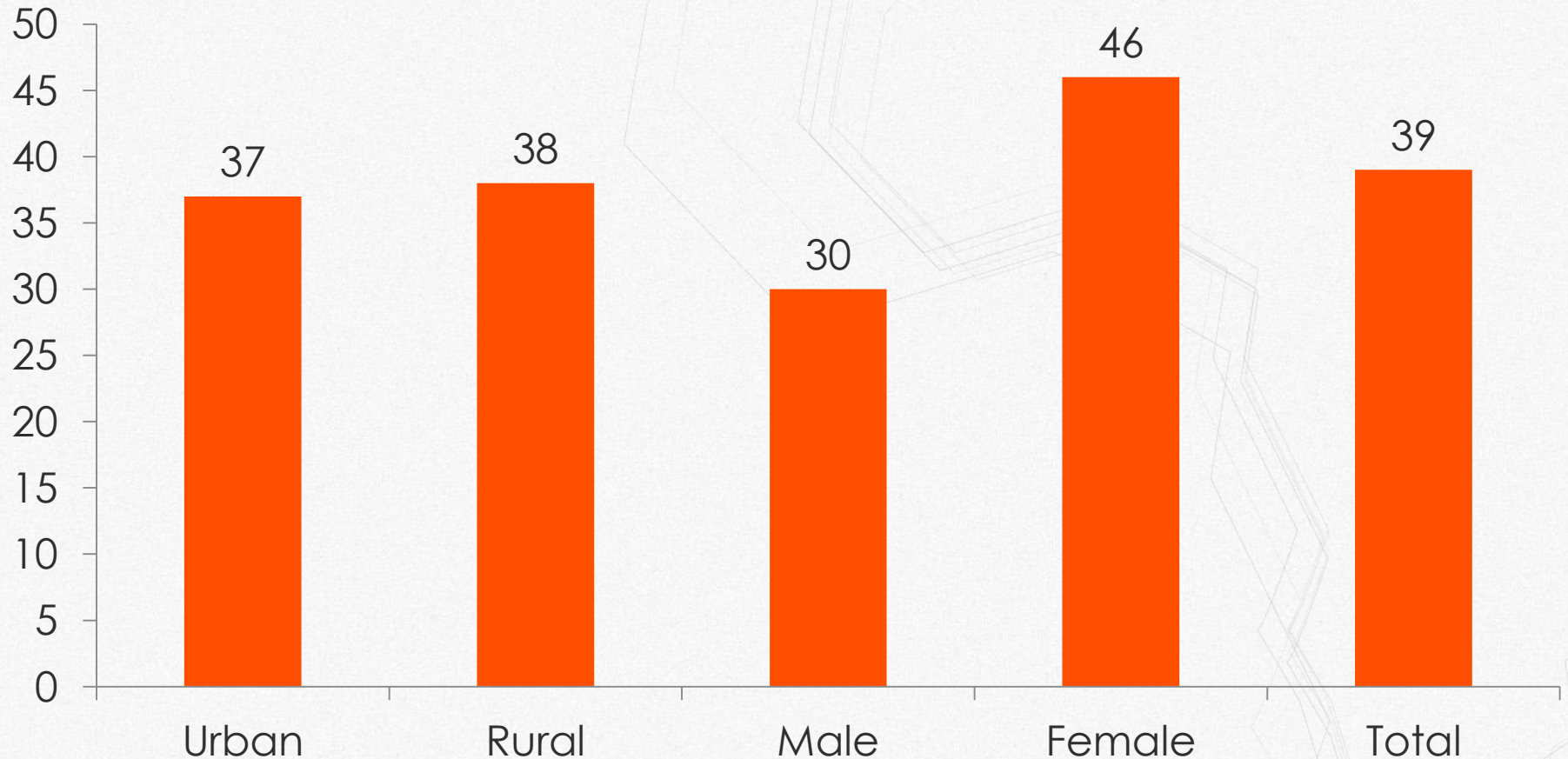


- Only sons to succeed
- Daughter to be allowed to succeed
- Don't know/Agree with neither

Participants were asked: Which of the following statements is closest to your view? "The current customary law which provides that only sons can succeed to the chieftaincy has served Lesotho well and should therefore be maintained; The customary law requiring that only sons should succeed to the chieftaincy should be replaced to allow for the succession of daughters."



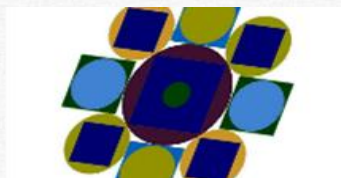
Support for succession of daughters to chieftaincy



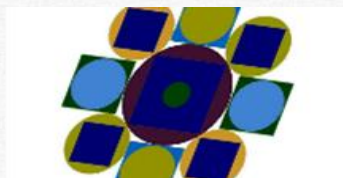
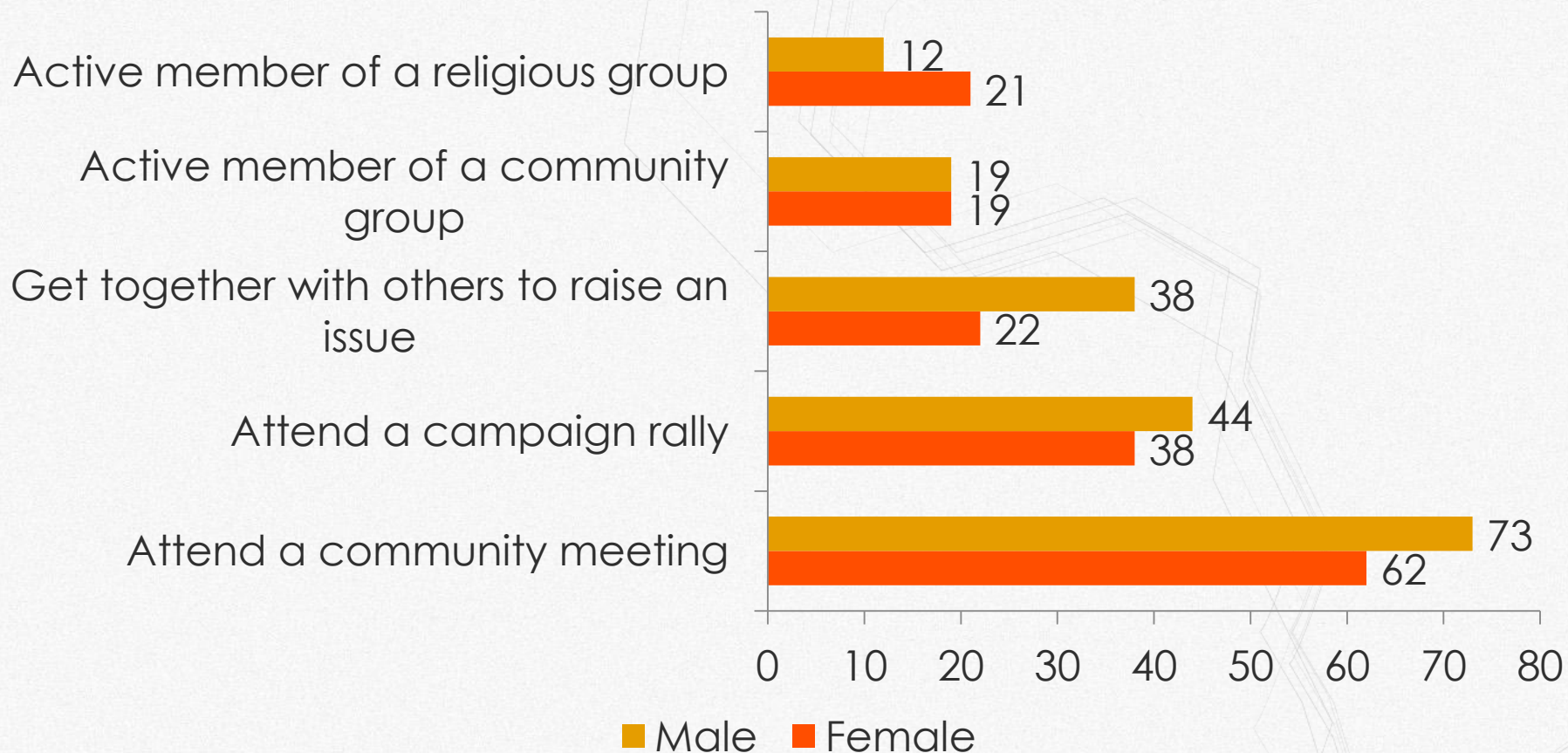
Participants were asked: Which of the following statements is closest to your view? "The current customary law which provides that only sons can succeed to the chieftaincy has served Lesotho well and should therefore be maintained; The customary law requiring that only sons should succeed to the chieftaincy should be replaced to allow for the succession of daughters."

Women less involved in community and political decision-making than men

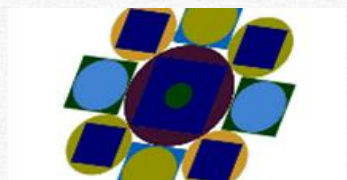
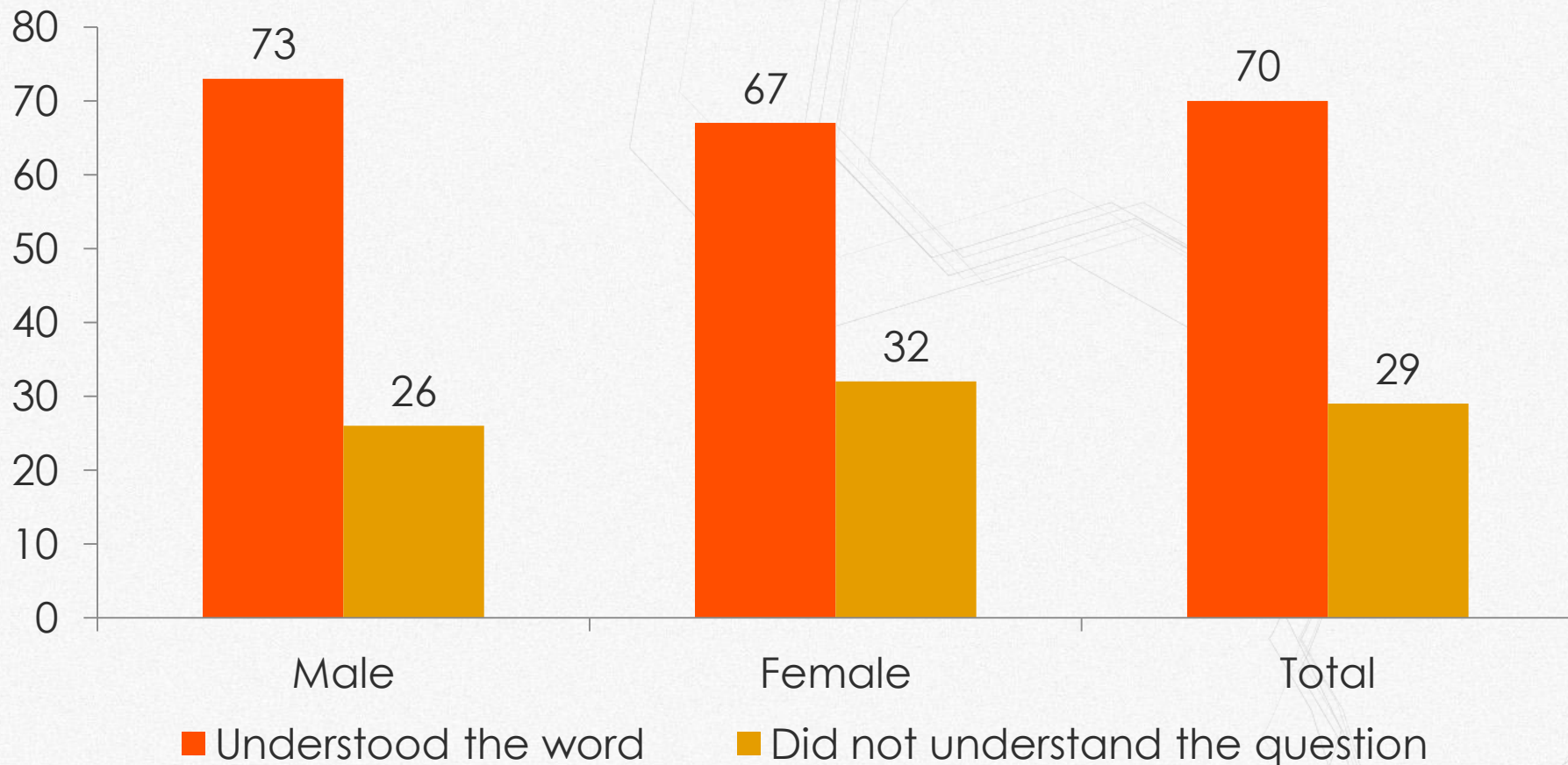
- 62% of women are less likely to attend a community meeting than men with 73%.
- Women (22%) are less likely to get together with others to raise an issue as opposed to 38% of men saying they would.
- Less than 4 in ten (38%) of the women respondents have attended a campaign rally, when compared with 44% of men.
- 67% of women when compared with 73% of men said they understood the word democracy in English or translated to Sesotho.
- a much larger proportion of women (21%) when compared with men (12%) were members of religious groups



Active Participation in community and political matters



Understanding of the Word Democracy



Participants were asked: "What, if anything, does "democracy" mean to you"



Re a
leboha
*Thank you
for your
attention*

