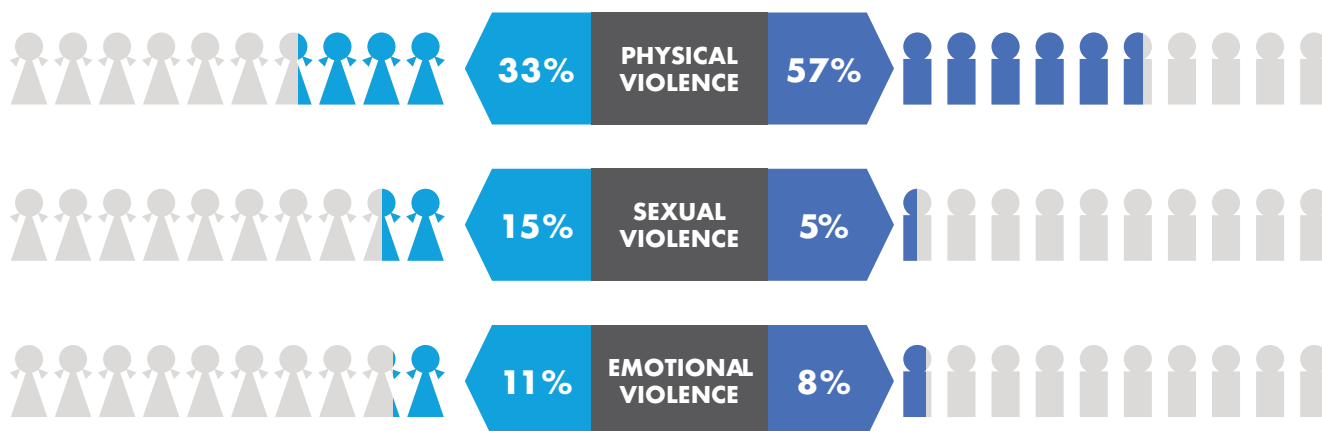


LESOTHO

VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

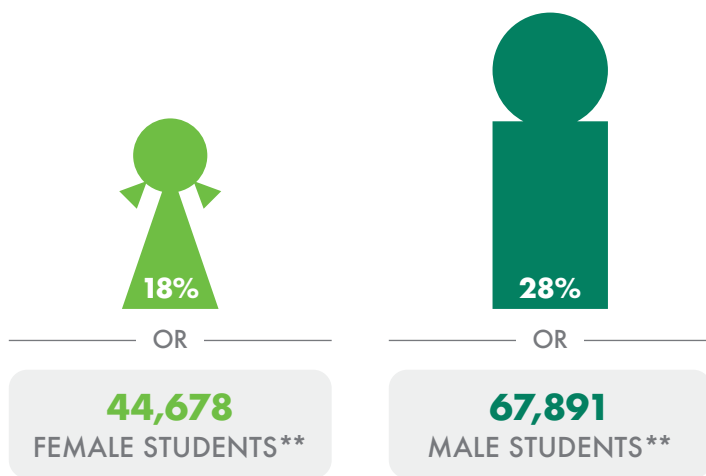
In Lesotho, both girls and boys experience unacceptably high rates of physical, sexual, and emotional violence. Violence can occur in the home, community, and at school.

% of **females** and **males** who experience physical, sexual, or emotional violence prior to age 18



SCHOOL-RELATED PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE IMPACTS MANY STUDENTS IN LESOTHO

% of students who experienced one or more forms of physical and sexual violence* perpetrated by teachers and/or classmates



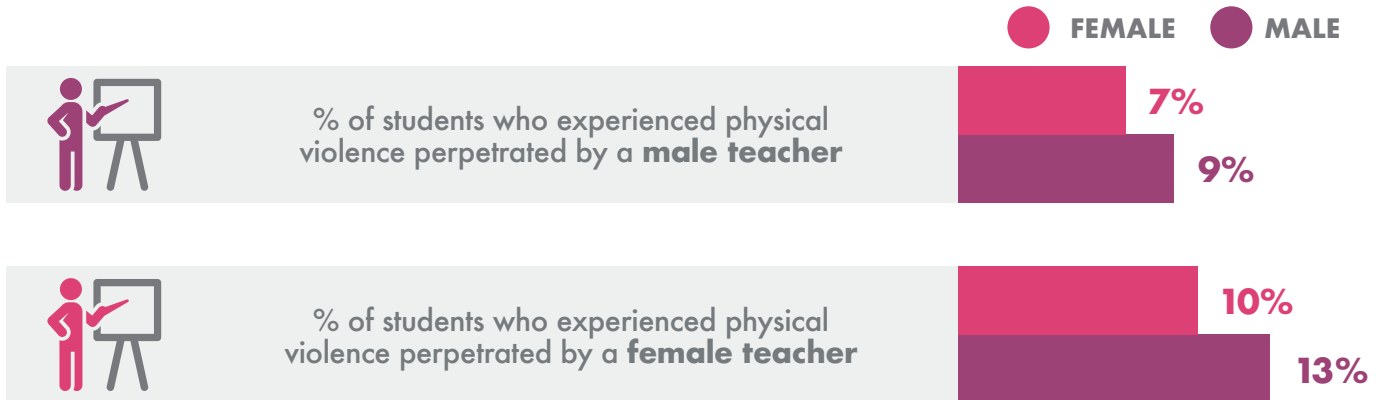
While school environments can enable violence, they also have a critical role to play in violence prevention and response. Schools can serve as protective spaces for children, acting as an important arena for broader social change to end violence both in and out of the schoolyard.

*Sexual violence is defined by four types of acts: unwanted sexual touching, attempted physically forced or attempted coerced sex, completed physically forced sex, and completed coerced sex.

**Estimate based on World Bank Health Nutrition and Population Statistics Database, 2017 Population Data.

STUDENTS EXPERIENCE PHYSICAL VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY TEACHERS

In Lesotho, a small percentage of male and female students experience teacher-perpetrated physical violence.





STUDENTS ALSO EXPERIENCE PHYSICAL VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY CLASSMATES

Physical violence among classmates is most likely to occur between the same sexes. Overall, male students are more likely to perpetrate violence against a classmate.



FEMALE AND MALE STUDENTS EXPERIENCE SEXUAL VIOLENCE

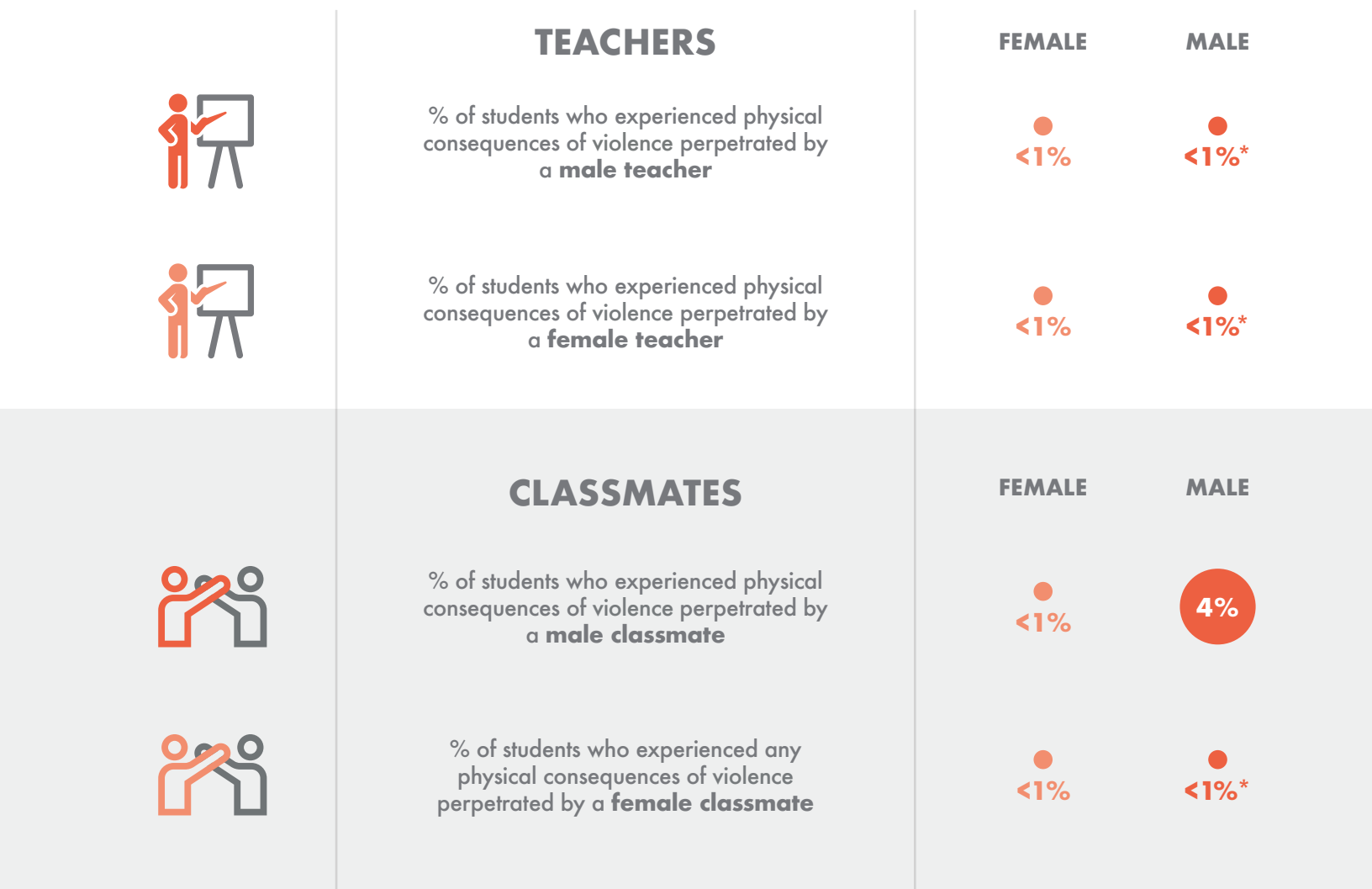
Students experience similar rates of sexual violence perpetrated by classmates. In Lesotho, a small percentage of students report experiencing sexual violence perpetrated by teachers.

	FEMALE	MALE
 % of students who experienced one or more forms of sexual violence perpetrated by classmates	<1%	0%
 % of students who experienced one or more forms of sexual violence perpetrated by teachers	2%*	1%

*Estimate may be unreliable

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE CAN HAVE HARMFUL CONSEQUENCES

In Lesotho, students are more likely to experience physical consequences from violence perpetrated by male classmates. Consequences of violence include bruises, cuts, scratches, sprains, dislocations, blistering, broken bones, permanent injury and/or disfigurement.



MANY STUDENTS WHO EXPERIENCE VIOLENCE SUBSEQUENTLY MISS SCHOOL

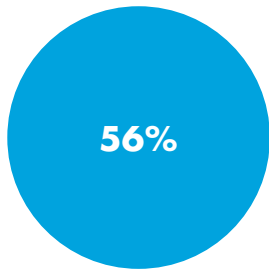


*Estimate may be unreliable

STUDENTS WHO EXPERIENCE VIOLENCE IN SCHOOL SETTINGS ARE NOT GETTING THE SUPPORT AND SERVICES THEY NEED

Few students who experience violence in school settings disclose their experiences, fewer seek services, and only a small proportion receive services.

FEMALE

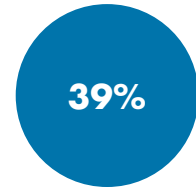


PHYSICAL VIOLENCE



TOLD SOMEONE ABOUT PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

MALE



2%



SOUGHT SERVICES FOR PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

5%*

2%



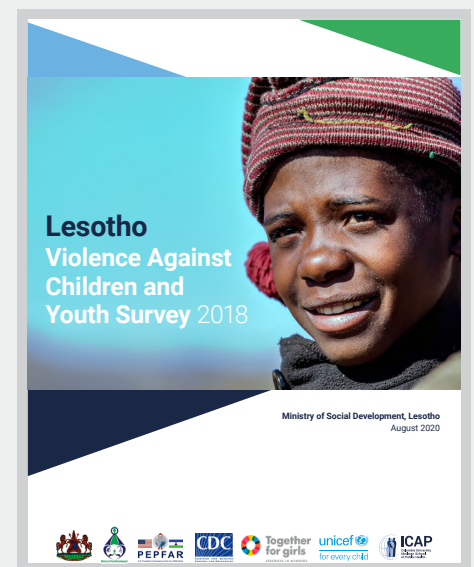
RECEIVED SERVICES FOR PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

4%*

*Estimate may be unreliable

THE LESOTHO VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY REPORT

The Government of Lesotho launched their Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS) Report in 2020. The VACS are nationally representative household surveys of children and young adults ages 13 to 24 years that measure the prevalence and circumstances surrounding emotional, physical, and sexual violence against males and females in childhood, adolescence, and young adulthood. Through support from the Government of Canada, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control conducted a secondary analysis of the (VACS) data to identify the prevalence of school-related gender-based violence, as well as details on violence perpetration, victimization risk, and post-violence behaviors for girls and boys in Lesotho.



**SOLUTIONS TO
PREVENT SRGBV**

School-related gender-based violence (SRGBV) impacts children around the world, but it doesn't have to be this way. For more research and evidence-based interventions to prevent school-related gender-based violence, visit:

togetherforgirls.org/schools