

**RESILIENCE OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE AMIDST STRATEGIES TO
CURB THE VICE IN LUSAKA DISTRICT**

BY

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO KWAME NKRUMAH UNIVERSITY IN
PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF
DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN CIVIC EDUCATION**

SUPERVISOR: DR. HAMBULO F.

2020

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DECLARATION

I, MUNYIKWA PERITY KAPATA, declare that the dissertation on `` *Resilience of Gender Based Violence amidst strategies to curb the vice in Lusaka District* `` is my own work and has not been previously submitted for degree, diploma or any other qualification at Kwame Nkrumah University.

Signed: _____

Date: _____



APPROVAL

This dissertation by MUNYIKWA PERITY KAPATA is approved as partial fulfillment of the requirements of the award of the Masters of Education in Civic Education degree at Kwame Nkrumah University.

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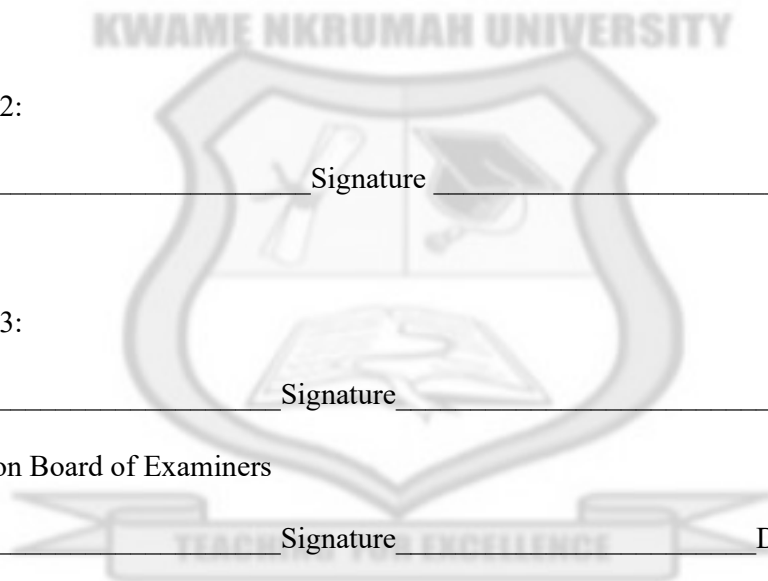
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ABSTRACT

The study investigated the resilience of Gender Based Violence in Lusaka district amidst interventions put in place. It was guided by the following objectives: to assess the strategies put in place in the fight against Gender Based Violence; to establish the main obstacles affecting the strategies that have been put in place to fight Gender Based violence and to establish the effects of Gender Based Violence on the victims and society. The study was qualitative in approach and utilized a qualitative descriptive design. The study had 24 participants and purposive sampling was used. Information was collected using the following data collection instruments; interviews, focused group interviews and document analysis. The following key findings were established in the study: there were a number of strategies put in place in order to fight the problem of Gender Based Violence they included the following: community awareness, establishment of Victim Support Unit, availability of laws on gender based violence, establishment one stop centers, Gender Based Violence activism period, the Civil society organizations, counseling of couples at health facilities, cooperating partners, and use of drama. The study established that the following obstacles had made it difficult to fight against GBV: Cultural norms, Gender Based Violence considered as disciplinary measure, the role of traditional marriage counselors, corruption, ignorance, sign of love, family affairs, economic vulnerable of women, abused victims not reporting, limited sensitization, conflicting law and limited resources towards GBV fight. The study further established that Gender Based Violence had a number of effects which included the following: divorce, loss of productivity to the victim, pressure on government expenditure, transmission of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, Gender Based Violence is fatal, leads to disability and GBV instills fear in women and girls. Based on the findings, the study concludes that: more community education on GBV should be done, perpetrators of Gender Based Violence must be severely punished and that more resources should be channeled towards the fight against GBV.

Key words: Resilience; Gender, Strategies and Curb

DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to my lovely family and my daughter Chipo Sikwela Chrislly for their patience and perseverance during my study. They encouraged me to work hard and allowed me to be away from home at the time of my study. This work is also dedicated to my mother Lilly Mweempe Kalapa (Mrs. Munyikwa) who laid a good foundation for education and whose interest in my education has never ceased to amaze and inspire me with her unconditional love. She also encouraged me to work extra hard amidst financial hardships.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My sincere gratitude goes to my supervisor, Dr. Hambulo, F for his invaluable role in ensuring that I successfully completed this work. His immense contribution and fatherly guidance all through the process of this undertaking deserve commendation.

I further wish to acknowledge the positive contributions of my course Coordinator, Mr. Sakala, S and the entire Directorate of Graduate and Research Studies of Kwame Nkrumah University.

To my fellow students; Ms. Nyimba Kasamba, Mr. Bruno Chilufya and Mr. George Mulenga many thanks for the remarkable ideas and knowledge we shared from the beginning of the program.

Finally, yet not the least, my sincere gratitude also goes to my participants and gate keepers who played a role in the provision of vital information needed for the study.



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ACROYNMS

ASF	Avocats Sans Frontiers
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
ToC	Theory of Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VSU	Victim Support Unit



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Overview

The chapter opened the door to the entire research report. It looked at the background to the study. It outlined the definitive facets of the strategies used in the fight against Gender Based Violence in Zambia. The whole chapter anchored on the prevailing situation in some selected areas of Lusaka district. The chapter further looked at the statement of the problem, general objective, specific objectives, research questions, the significance of the study, delimitation and limitations of the study. Finally, it gave a summary of the chapter.

1.1 Background of the Study

Gender Based Violence was a pervasive public health and human rights problem throughout the world and Zambia in particular. The pattern and prevalence of violence vary from one place to another. To this effect, if Gender Violence remained unchecked, then there would be detrimental human development and there was need to put out measures to stop this. Gender Based Violence reflected and reinforced inequalities between men and women and compromises the health, self-respect, safety and sovereignty of individuals (Duvvury, 2013).

According to World Bank (2018), 35 percent of women had experienced either physical or sexual intimate violence at the same time in their lives. Globally, 7 percent of women had been sexually assaulted by someone other than a partner. 2,000 million women had experienced female genital mutilation worldwide. This issue was not only devastating for survivors of violence and their families, but also entails significant social and economic costs.

Failure to address the vice also entails a significant cost for the future. Numerous studies had shown that children growing up with violence were more likely to become survivors themselves or perpetrators of violence in the future (World Bank, 2018).

As of 2018, the Zambia Daily Mail reported in their Newspaper that there were more reported Gender Based Violence against women and girls. Of the reported cases, sexual and physical violence were the most common abuses that continued to hinder women from enjoying their rights and exploring their full potential in life.

Over 20,000 cases of divorce were reported in Zambia in the daily Newspaper dated 15th February 2020 with Lusaka recording more than 4,000 cases. Gender based violence was among the major reasons why the affected couples sought for divorce.

The Zambian government, the National Action Plan on Gender Based Violence, the National Communication Strategy and the Gender Song on 25 November 2010. It did so on the day, which launches the annual the global campaign to End Violence Against Women. The statement during the launch by the Minister of Gender in Development emphasized the catalytic role of leaders at all levels in the struggle to curb the scourge (Duvvury,2013). On the global level, there had been an annual campaign to end Gender Based Violence.

In this vein, the Zambian government put in place a number of strategies to mitigate Gender Based Violence such as the Victim Support Unit under the police Service. It had also collaborated with a number of Non-Governmental Organizations such as World Vision. Despite the interventions put in place to end GBV at global and national levels, the vice had persisted.

Avocats Sans Frontiers (2017) confirmed the above that Gender Based Violence (GBV) was an endemic in Zambia. Zambia was ranked 116 out of 145 countries in the world. This renders it as one of the counties with a high number of GBV cases. The study therefore, was prompted by the persistence of GBV which affected the victims' mental, physical and socio-economic well-being despite the strategies put in place to curb it.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

SIDA (2015) revealed that Gender Based Violence was a violation of human rights, and a global health issue that cuts across boundaries of economic wealth, culture, religion, age and sexual orientation. In Zambia the occurrence of Gender Based Violence had persisted despite various strategies made by government and the cooperating partners (private sector) to end it. According to Avocats Sans Frontiers (ASF) (2017) Gender Based Violence (GBV) was endemic in Zambia, with half of Zambian women having experienced some form of GBV in their lives. Zambia was ranked 116 out of 145 countries in the World Economic Forum's levels of gender inequality. The research was prompted by the persistence of the scourge against the background of all strategies taken to deal with it as highlighted by ASF.

1.3 Main research objective

The study was guided by the following main research objective:

1. To investigate why Gender Based Violence has persisted amidst strategies and efforts being put in place to address the vice.

1.4 Specific Objectives of the Study

The study was guided by the following specific objectives:

1. To assess the strategies put in place to curb Gender Based Violence.
2. To establish the main obstacles affecting the strategies that have been put in place to curb Gender Based Violence.
3. To establish the effects of Gender Based Violence on the victims and society

1.5 Main Research Question

The study was guided by the following main research question.

1. Why has Gender Based Violence persisted despite strategies and efforts to curb the vice?

1.6 Specific Research Questions

The following were the specific research questions:

1. What strategies are used to curb Gender Based Violence?
2. What are the main obstacles affecting the strategies that have been put in place to curb Gender Based Violence?
3. What are the effects of Gender Based Violence on the victims and society?

1.7 Significance of the Study

The findings of the study were relevant in a number of ways. Findings of the study were equally useful in providing information to various stakeholders on why Gender Based Violence had persisted despite a lot of measures put in place. The findings of the study were also relevant in policy making and implementation in line with the vice of Gender Based Violence, a scourge that was one of the major social problems in Zambia and worldwide. Furthermore, having

carried out this study it also added scholarly literature in the area of research which future research might use for reference purpose.

1.8 Delimitation of the Study

The study focused on the Resilience of Gender Based Violence amidst strategies put in place in Zambia; a case study of some selected areas of Lusaka District. The study was limited to assessing the strategies used to curb Gender Based Violence in Zambia. The data on various aspects of Gender Based Violence that falls outside the delimitation did not play a role in the assessment of the strategies used in the fight against Gender Based Violence. The study was as well within its delimitation on the various strategies used by both government and other stakeholders in the fight against Gender Based Violence and the effects of Gender Based Violence on victims and society at large.

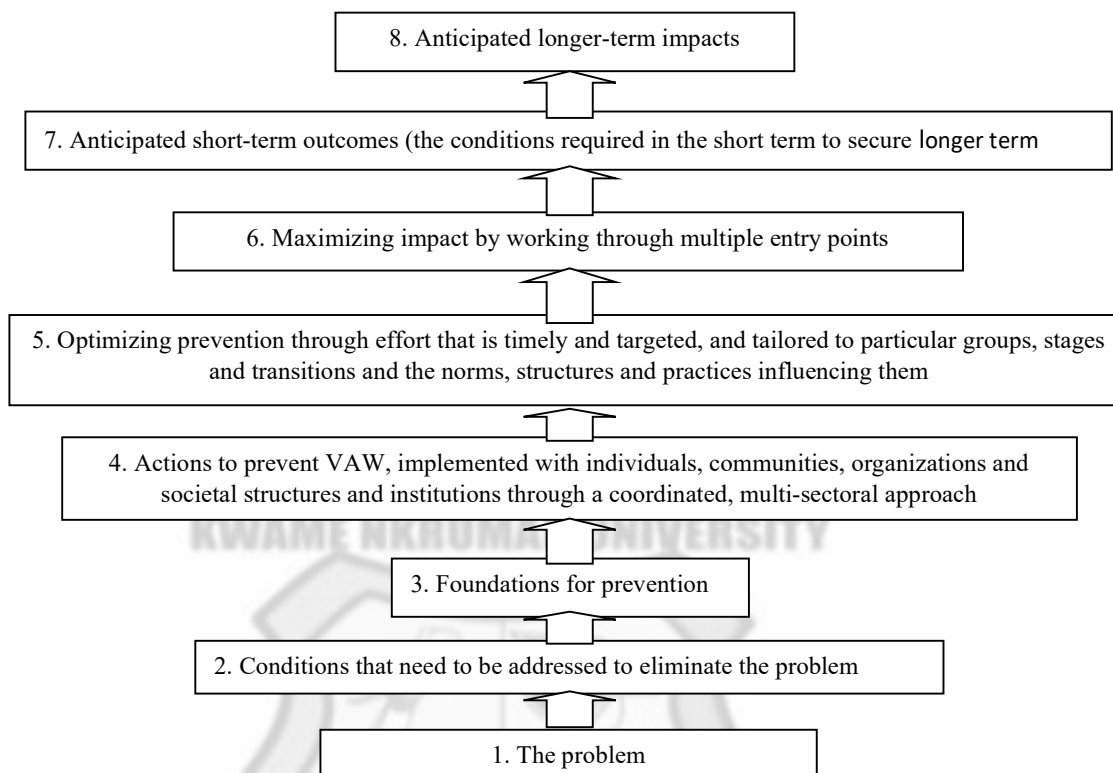
1.9 Limitations of the Study

The study was conducted in the urban areas of Lusaka district. Findings of the study could not be generalized to other areas because Lusaka was another typical geographical area with unique factors. A similar study conducted in another area could yield different results hence, the findings cannot be generalized. The study also had a small sample size. The implication was that if a large sample size was to be used in another study it might not have yielded similar results. Furthermore, the researcher encountered challenges of accessing participants who had key information to study. However, the researcher ensured that the participants' safety was assured through upholding secrecy and not collecting their personal details.

1.10 Theoretical Framework

The study employed a Social Theory of Change. It was developed by Wessi Carol (1995). The theory of change described sets of assumption that explained both mini-steps that led to long term goals and the connections between program activities and outcomes that occur at each step of the way. The United Nations Women (2015) explained that the theory of change was suitable for application in social problems such as Gender Based Violence. Anderson (2005) also explained that the Theory of Change was designed to draw a broad strategic picture on the basis of which multiple interventions can be developed.

Below is the theoretical framework presented in the diagram form highlighting its major components.



(Theory of Change linear process: Wessi Carol (1995).

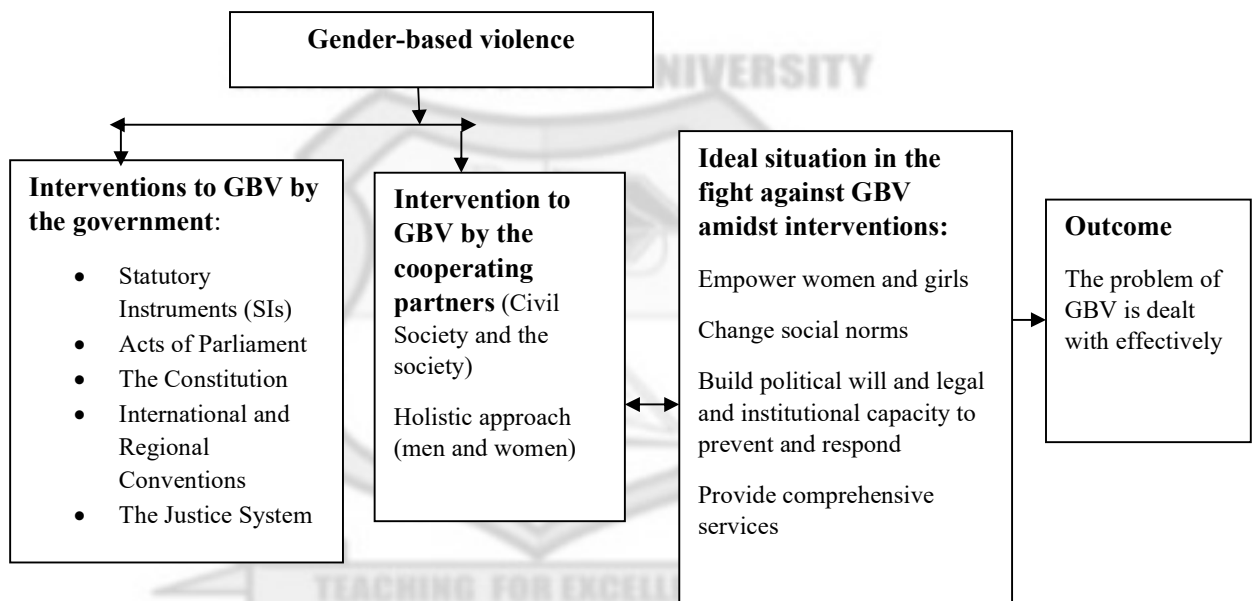
The diagram above explained how activities undertaken by an intervention contributed to a chain of results that led to the intended or observed impacts. It further explained options for how it would develop or revised, how it would be represented and how it would be used. The top most part of the theory were the outcomes as a result of interventions put in place to deal with GBV. The Theory of Change was linear in nature and it started from the bottom where the problem was identified and various issues in the linear process were to be examined to successfully deal with the problem of GBV. The Theory of Change was adopted by the United Nations in the fight against Gender-Based Violence, (The United Nations Women, 2015).

1.11 Conceptual Framework

The section presented the conceptual framework that guided the research study. The conceptual framework was narrative in nature.

The conceptual framework depicted that the problem was identified as Gender Based Violence. Hence, the fight against Gender Based Violence called for interventions from both the state and cooperating partners as indicated in the conceptual framework. The state used various

interventions to fight GBV such as Statutory Instruments, Acts of Parliament, the Constitution and the domestication of the provisions of regional and international conventions on GBV in pieces of legislation. Cooperating partners also complimented government efforts through advocacy, sensitization and funding programs in communities to deal with the problem of GBV. From the conceptual framework, efforts by the state and cooperating partners yielded positive results if certain issues were addressed such as: Empowering women and girls, changing social norms, building political will and legal and institutional capacity to prevent and respond to GBV. The listed issues presented an ideal situation in making it easy to deal with the problem of GBV. The following was a graphical representation of the conceptual framework.



These interventions once incorporated by the government would help in curbing the vices of Gender Based Violence. This was done by implementing the Statutory Instruments on Gender Based Violence by providing information to the members of the public on the dangers of GBV and the effects that GBV comes with. In addition, different cooperating partners such as NGOs and Civil Society Organizations could come on bold to educate and share information on how GBV could be curbed. Gender Based Violence could be managed once social norms were changed, empowering women, men and girls, building political will and legal and institutional capacity to prevent and respond to cases of GBV, and by providing comprehensive services towards GBV.

1.12 Definition of Terms

The key terms of the study had been identified as *Gender Based Violence*, the *criminal justice system*, the *Anti-Gender Based Violence Act of 2010* and *cultural conservatism*.

Gender Based Violence: Gender Based Violence, Gender violence, also known as gendered violence, as the term used to denote harm inflicted upon individuals and groups that was connected to normative understandings of their gender (Miller, 2008). This connection could be in the form of cultural understandings of gender roles, both institutional and structural forces that endorse violence based on gender and societal influences that shaped violent events along gender lines. While the term was often used synonymously with ‘violence against women’, gendered violence can and does occur for people of all genders including men, women, male and female children and gender diverse individuals.

Gender Based Violence covered different types of abuse including domestic violence, harassment and stalking, rape and sexual assault, female genital mutilation, forced marriage, honor-based abuse and trafficking.

The **criminal justice system** was defined as the set of agencies and processes established by governments to control crime and impose penalties on those who violate laws. There was no single criminal justice system in the United States but rather many similar, individual systems. How the criminal justice system worked in each area depended on the jurisdiction that was in charge: city, county, state, federal or tribal government or military installation (National Center for Victims of Crime, 2008).

Cultural conservatism: Cultural conservatism was described as the preservation of the heritage of one nation, or of a shared culture that was not defined by national boundaries. A **cultural conservative** would argue that the government should not only work to advance the use of the language but should also prevent the use of other languages (Seaton, 1996).

Anti-Gender-Based Violence Act of 2010: This one was understood as “An Act to provide for the protection of victims of Gender-Based Violence; constitute the Anti-Gender-Based Violence Committee; establish the Anti-Gender-Based Violence Fund; and provide for matters connected with, or incidental to, the foregoing. An act of Gender-Based Violence should be inquired into, tried, and otherwise dealt with in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code, the Penal Code and any other written law. Subject to the Constitution, where there was any inconsistency between the provisions of this Act and the provisions of any other written law,

the provisions of this Act shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency (Anti-Gender-Based Violence Act No. 1 of 2011).

1.13 Summary

The chapter presented background of the study, statement of the problem, main research objective, specific objectives, research questions and the significance of the study, delimitation, limitations of the study, theoretical framework, conceptual framework, definition of key terms used in this study.



CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Overview

The literature review was seen as a creation of relevant previous studies from different authors on the strategies used to address Gender Based Violence. The chapter was organized as follows: first, review of related studies on Gender Based Violence, literature on strategies used to curb Gender Based Violence on the global scale. Secondly, the strategies used to address Gender Based Violence in Africa were discussed. Thirdly, literature related to strategies used to address Gender Based Violence in Zambia was equally presented along with a summary of the nation's efforts to address the problem and fourth, review of related studies. Finally, the summary of the entire literature review in line with the identified gaps and how the research was going to bridge these gaps outlined.

2.1 Review of Related Studies on Gender Based Violence

2.1.1 Related Studies to curb Gender Based Violence at the Global level

Suryavanshi et al, also carried out a study, Gender Based Violence screening methods preferred by women visiting a public hospital in Pune, India. The study was a cross sectional, observational study which had a sample size of 300 participants (women) who were interviewed by trained counselors. Data obtained was analyzed using descriptive statistics. The study obtained the following results: 23% of the participants revealed that they had experienced Gender Based Violence, 90% of the participants indicated they had never been asked about their experience in GBV in a health care setting, 72% expressed willingness to be asked about GBV by their health care providers, with the preferred provider being nurses or counsellors. Additionally, 53% of women reported face-to-face interview as the most preferred method for screening. There were no major differences in these preferences by GBV history status.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (2015) conducted a study, Unseen, unheard: Gender Based Violence in disasters: Global study. The study was based on academic literature, practitioner reports and country-based studies on Gender Based Violence between the periods May and August 2015. Countries which were targeted were

selected on the basis of how the countries were affected in terms of disaster. Nine disaster-affected countries which included: Bangladesh, Bosnia-Herzegovina, El Salvador, Haiti, Malawi, Myanmar, Namibia, Romania, and Samoa were used to provide information on regional perspectives in relation to Gender Based Violence. The following findings were established: displacement as a result of disaster can increase the incidence of GBV, disasters cause impoverishment prompting people to indulge in transactional sex, Gender Based Violence increased the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in disaster affected areas, all the 9 countries which were studied had national policies on Gender Based Violence but did not have plans on how to prevent and respond to GBV, police records were missing during emergency situations such as disasters and statistics on the occurrence of GBV were problematic.

Another study was carried out by Heise et al, (2002) titled, A Global Overview of Gender Based Violence. The study focused on the effects of Gender Based Violence health particularly on sexual and reproductive health. Findings of the study revealed that Gender Based Violence lead to reduced sexual autonomy, lead to unwanted pregnancies and STIs and HIV among the victims, violence increased risks for other gynecological problems and violence lead to adverse pregnancy outcomes. Findings of Heise et al,'s study showed to us that GBV had health consequences. Despite these findings, the study did not address the problem on why Gender Based Violence was on the rise amidst interventions put in place. The study was also based on literature review of other studies done on Gender Based Violence as it was a desk study in nature.

CARE International (2018) carried out a study, CARE Counting the Cost: The Price Society Pays for Violence Against Women. The study included three countries namely: Zambia, Bangladesh and Cambodia. The findings on the prevalence of Gender Based Violence revealed that: 65% of women aged 15-49 had ever experienced physical violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime in Bangladesh, 43% of Zambian women aged 15-49 had ever experienced physical violence by an intimate partner since the age of 15 and that 21% of women in Cambodia who had ever been in a relationship had experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner at least once in their lifetime in Cambodia.

Findings of the study also indicated that Gender Based Violence had a huge cost globally amounting to billions of Dollars (Estimates of the costs of violence against women to the global economy is 2% of global GDP or US\$1.5 trillion). Gender Based Violence also had direct and indirect costs. Direct costs were incurred to treat or respond to violence to survivors and their

families, to perpetrators through fines and legal fees, the state through various programs put in place to curb the problem and to non-state actors. CARE International (2016) also indicated that indirect costs were incurred. On survivors the implication of GBV is that they become unproductive due to injuries and the time spent on treatment at the expense of working. In addition, perpetrators were jailed and they could also lose income to pay legal fee and related costs. A comparison on two countries on the cost of GBV indicated that in Zambia the cost of GBV was US\$460,000,000 (annual costs to survivor and her family in 2016) and Bangladesh it was US \$227,000,000 (annual costs to survivor and her family in 2010). In Cambodia garment factories incurred huge losses due to sexual harassment in work place in 2017. These were categorized as: US \$ 85,000 employee turnover, US \$ 88 Million absenteeism costs, US \$ 545,000 absenteeism cost and US \$ 89 Million total financial cost to employer.

The implications of the study were that Gender Based Violence was still prevalent in Zambia as indicated by CARE International (2016) and that the cost that comes along with this social problem was very huge. A lot of funds that could be channeled into other developmental projects and programs were diverted into fighting the scourge. However, the study did not address the question on why GBV had persisted.

Mergaert et al, (2016) conducted a study, Study on Gender Based Violence in Sport. The study carried out a comprehensive of methodological tools. 28 National researchers collected data in European Union member countries between January and April 2016. The study also consisted of a web-based search, complemented with semi-structured interviews, consultations with stakeholders and experts, and a literature review. The study established the following findings: existing legal and policy recommendations specifically related to Gender Based Violence in sport go back 20 years and that they addressed prevention and protection actions. The study also revealed that current legal provisions in place in most EU Member States allowed for the prosecution of many forms of Gender Based Violence in sport committed against adults or children, few countries developed specific national policies to address forms of Gender Based Violence in sport, multi-level, multi-disciplinary and multi-actor partnership initiatives were identified in a limited number of EU Member States, a lot of information was missing on GBV in sports in a number of EU countries and that some countries had put in place interventions to address GBV in sports where sports organizations and coaches were targeted.

The study by Mergaert et al (2016), narrowed its scope on the occurrence of GBV in Sports. This created methodological variations with the current study with reference to the target

population and context. The study was also carried out in the European Union countries (28 countries); hence, this presents geo-political differences with regard to research. Thus, the findings of the study cannot be generalized to current proposed study.

Thomas et al, (2019) carried out a study, Monitoring and reporting incidents of sexual and Gender Based Violence across the refugee journey. The study focused in many areas such as assessing violence, challenges in monitoring GBV and many more. The study showed that pervasiveness of SGBV was well documented but ascertaining the accurateness in the violence was a challenge because of limitations and variations in data collection. The study also revealed that challenges in monitoring and reporting included: inadequate reporting mechanisms and the nature of the settlements (camps) making it difficult for women to report GBV cases. Study findings also showed that many of victims of SGBV had failed to recognize themselves as victims of the scourge. Inadequate reporting mechanisms had also led to utilization of secondary data which a number of limitations in providing a clear of the state of affairs. The study further indicated that barriers to effective reporting SGBV were of different nature and included the following: psychological barriers, social barriers, cultural barriers and structural barriers. Additionally, the study also revealed that the value of accurate monitoring and reporting cannot be underestimated for it possesses a number of merits such as adequate funding and provide an avenue for effective evaluation of interventions of SGBV measures.

The Government of Nepal (2012) conducted a study on Gender Based Violence. The study was a mixed design and collection data instruments included FGD, interviews and cross-sectional surveys were used. The study also had a sample size of 993 participants drawn from the 6 participating districts. The study established the following findings: Knowledge on GBV was low (the majority of women (61.3%) were not aware of GBV laws, Knowledge of services available to GBV survivors was low, violence was prevalent, belief that wife-beating is not (usually) justified, help was not often sought because barriers exist, negative consequences of violence were common and can be serious, male respondents were aware of Gender Based Violence against women, stakeholders revealed that GBV took place both in public and private settings, some women were more at risk of violence (Dalit or religious minority groups, widowed, divorced or separated women, and women living in the hill regions), women were most at risk of violence from people closest to them.

The study established that GBV had consequences. Among the 432 who admitted having had an experience of GBV over four fifths reported at least one health problem, 69% mentioned

that they had psychological problems such as fear, depression, tension while others attempted suicide. Additionally, the study also revealed that violence emanated from social and structural levels such as more women living in poverty than men, lack of education among women, having a male dominated social structures in society made women vulnerable to violence.

2.1.2 Related Studies to curb Gender Based Violence in the African Context

Chege (2007) conducted a study titled: Education and Empowerment of Girls against Gender Based Violence. Chege's study (2007) was focused on how Gender Based Violence interacts in formal education African set ups between boys and girls leading to disempowering experiences girls than male schoolmates. The study used research findings from selected settings of the Eastern and Southern Africa Region (ESAR). The study established that teacher identities were constructed in explicit ways that provided powerful models of femininities and masculinities for both the female and male learners. Masculinities were perceived to be more powerful than femininities and in return these placed girls under oppression.

Chege's study (2007) further revealed that teachers were disempowering girls through models of violent masculinities. This was demonstrated through harsh treatments and humiliation boys were given such as beatings while on the other hand teachers were so soft on female learners and this portrayed female learners as weak species. The study further revealed that girls were not beaten like boys' male teachers treated female students as their sexual objects. Teachers sexually harassed female learners and also intimacy relationships where they were also favored in receiving high marks or being aided in examinations.

Findings of Chege's study (2007) suggested that Gender Based Violence was facilitated through schools by teachers in the manner how they treat girls and boys differently. The favoritism and soft always given girls make them to be vulnerable in many ways as indicated by Chege.

Mellish et al, (2015) carried out a study, Gender Based Violence in Malawi: A Literature Review to Inform the National Response. The study involved an Online search of literature on Gender Based Violence in Malawi from 1995 to 2015. Data bases such as Google, Google Scholar, PubMed, POPLine and Development Experience Clearing hours were used to extract information on studies that were conducted in Malawi on Gender Based Violence in the stated period. One of the objectives of the study was to find out the prevalence of violence experienced by women. Prevalence violence on women was categorized as experience since

the age of 15 and in the last 12 months at the time the study was being conducted. Since the age of 15 and those who had experienced it in the last 12 years study findings revealed that the prevalence of physical violence by any perpetrator had remained fairly constant from 2004 to 2010 (around 28% for ever experienced since age 15 and around 14% for experienced in the past 12 months).

The study by Mellish et al, (2015) revealed that the targeted population (15-49) 14.7% had their first sexual encounter through being forced. Additionally, the study also sought to find out if women were pregnant at the time of the pregnancy had any encounter of physical violence. Study findings showed that there was a steady increase on the number of women who had experienced physical violence during pregnancy. Never married women indicated that they had such an experience and the prevalence from rose from 4.0% in 2004 to 6.7% in 2010.

Undie et al, (2016) conducted a study, Screening for Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Emergency Settings in Uganda: An assessment of feasibility. The study conducted from Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement located in Kamwenge District of Western Uganda and a descriptive case study design with focus assessing the implementation of routine Sexual Gender Based Violence screening protocols in health facility settings in an emergency context. Targeted population included 32 providers trained to screen for SGBV via a two-tiered training process, 17 providers by Kenyatta National Hospital and the Population Council, 15 providers trained by AHA staff from the SGBV Response Unit. The participants were also nurses and counselors from the participating sites. The study also had clients who were being screened for SGBV (46 survivors, 30 compliant survivors and 16 non-compliant survivors and other 8,462 clients.

Undie et al,'s study (2016) established the following findings: 10% of the screened clients disclosed that they were exposed to sexual and Gender Based Violence. The following survivor disclosures were obtained: 699 survivors disclosed having an experience intimate partner violence, 313 disclosed having experienced more than one type of IPV, 128 disclosed IPV and non-partner sexual violence. The study revealed that providers achieved high rates of screening and survivor referral, for instance, from 837 survivors who disclosed some form of SGBV 806 (92%) were referred comprehensive SGBV care. Other findings of the study included: survivors achieved modest rates of referral adherence, survivor satisfaction with SGBV services was high, provider satisfaction with implementing screening protocols was high and

that survivor and provider recommendations demonstrated the high acceptability of the intervention.

The study by Undie et al, (2016) was different from the current study in a number of ways. The current study would be addressed in finding out why GBV has persisted amidst interventions while Undie et al, concentrated on assessing screening for SGBV in emergency settings. The study was also exclusively conducted in a refugee camp hence, its findings cannot be generalized to the current study. The sample size was also very large compared to that of the current study.

Okot et al, (2004) carried out a study, *Suffering in Silence: A Study of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in Pabbo Camp, Gulu District, Northern Uganda*. The study was a mixed design and had a sample size of 100 respondents. The study established that the most common sexual gender violence was abuses by men, however, these were treated as family affairs, as a result victims were reluctant to report cases so that they preserve the dignity of their families. The study also established that women and girls were more vulnerable to sexual Gender Based Violence than men. Study findings further revealed that the magnitude of Gender Based Violence was not accurate arising from a number of factors but the problem had become a daily life activity in Pabbo IDP camp. Several factors were identified as the causes of Gender Based Violence in Pabbo camp and included the following: high poverty level leading girls to earn a living through selling sex, ignorance on the understanding rights, provocative dressing by females in the camp, lack of understanding between women and men, the influence of the media through blue movies and others, presence of night disco houses providing a fertile ground where illicit activities such as fornication, drug abuse are done, over congestion in the camp and alcohol abuse in the camp. Okot et al, (2004)'s study also revealed that there many obstacles to reporting of GBV cases such as fear of stigmatization, distrust with the authorities, lack of awareness by the community members on GBV policies, low number of law enforcers in the camp and many more.

The Republic of Botswana (2012) also carried out a study, *Gender Based Violence Indicators Study Botswana*. The study revealed that 67% of women in Botswana had experienced GBV in the of partner and non-partner violence. The study further revealed that a proportion of 44% male admitted to have perpetrated violence against women. Partner violence accounted for the largest proportion (29%). Despite overwhelming evidence suggesting that gender based was on an increase only 1.2% of the cases were reported to police. The survey showed that

prevalence levels were 24 times higher than what was reported in the official statistics. Study findings also showed that there were consequences of GBV.

The study by the Republic of Botswana (2012) revealed that: "Almost one in every five women (18%) physically abused sustained injuries. Over half of the injured women had to stay in bed for an average number of nine days, A quarter of all the women interviewed had been diagnosed with a sexually transmitted infection (STI) in their lifetime, a greater proportion of women who experienced Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) or rape were diagnosed with STIs compared to the proportion of women who had not experienced IPV or rape, a tenth of women and above a fifth of men interviewed in this study had never tested for HIV, about a quarter (26.1%) of the women who experienced physical IPV in their lifetime were HIV positive, a fifth (20.3%) of the women who experienced sexual IPV in their lifetime were HIV positive, Fifteen percent of the women who were raped in their lifetime were HIV positive, of the women who experienced IPV in their lifetime, 8.7% attempted suicide, of the women who were raped in their lifetime, 15% attempted suicide, of the women who experienced IPV in the last 12 months, 11.6% attempted suicide, of the women who were raped in the last 12 months, 30.8% attempted suicide ". The study also showed that patriarchal attitudes contributed to Gender Based Violence because in intimate partners there was no equality.

The study by the Republic of Botswana had revealed that in Botswana GBV was on the rise and that it had a number of consequences such as the transmission of STIs/HIV and many other negative effects. Despite these important findings the study only addressed key indicators of GBV in Botswana and the study was conducted at the national level. Consequently, findings of the study could not be generalized to the current study because the area of focus is different.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) (2017) carried out a study Zimbabwe Country Case Study: Effective law and policy on gender equality and protection from sexual and Gender Based Violence in disasters. The study was qualitative in nature and it involved review of literature. Document analysis was utilized in the Zimbabwean by considering review of literature, analysis of existing laws, policies and plans, a review of practitioner reports, and focus group discussions with women in disaster affected communities in Muzarabani district, northern Zimbabwe (IFRCS, 2017). The study established that Zimbabwe had good legislation on the fight of GBV but there was need for more to be done in the area of implementation in times and during disasters. The study also revealed that during

disasters there were management challenges in addressing GBV because the Civil Protection Act did not include any objectives in addressing gender.

2.1.3 Related Studies to curb Gender Based Violence in Zambia

Parkes et al, (2017) carried out a study, Addressing School Related Gender Based Violence in Zambia: A Scoping Study. The study employed a wide range of data collection methods such as holding of an interactive two-day workshop with 64 participants led by the Ministry of General Education (MOGE) and facilitated by UNICEF and the UCL Institute of Education (March 2016) and a range of various stakeholders. The study also utilized literature review and document analysis based on policy documents in Zambia aimed at fight SRGBV and research reports on GBV. In depth interviews through the use of semi-structured interviews were used on 26 stakeholders.

Findings of the study through literature reviewed that violence against children in schools was a growing problem. Parkes et al, cited the Health and Wellbeing Survey (H-Well) (Together for Girls, 2014) which established that girls (17%) and boys (6%) who participated (aged 13-14) in the study had an experience of some form of sexual violence in the past 12 months at the time the study was conducted in the form of unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex and forced or coerced sex. Another study by Population Council on SRGBV (2018) involving children in the age range of 14-18 years in eight schools of Lusaka and Chongwe districts of Zambia was carried out and revealed that 24% of the respondents (boys and girls) had an experience of someone touching them in a sexual way and that 27% had exposed themselves in a sexual way. The violence was more perpetrated by boys than girls and with teachers it was less. The study further indicated that Zambia had adopted policies and laws to deal with GBV from international, regional and local pieces of legislation.

The following policies were identified in dealing with the problem of SRGBV: Education Policy (1996), Revised Sixth National Development Plan 2011-16 (r-SNDP) (extended to end of June 2017), Education Sector National Implementation Framework III 2011-2016 (NIF III) (extended to end of June 2017), National Gender Policy (2014) (Ministry of Gender), Gender Policy on Accountability (2015) (MOG with support from UNESCO, ILO, UNFPA), National Strategy on Ending Child Marriage in Zambia (2016-21) (MOG), National Youth Policy (2015) (Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development), National Disability Policy (2015)

(Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development; Ministry of Health), Guidelines on the Administration and Management of Guidance and Counseling in the Education Sector 2014 (MOGE), Strategic Plan for promoting Gender Equality and Child Development in National HIV/Aids Strategic Framework 2014/16 Zambia (2014-16) (MOG/MYSCD – formerly Ministry of Gender and Child Development) and National Child Policy (2015) (MYSCD).

The following laws related to SRGBV in the local context were identified: Zambian Constitution (1996) with special emphasis on the protection of fundamental human rights, Zambia Police Act (1999) with special emphasis to create Victim Support Units so that counseling services are offered, Penal Code Act (amended in 2005) criminalizing all forms of Gender Based Violence, Juveniles (Amendments) Act No 3 of 2011, Anti-Gender Based Violence Act No. 1 of 2011, Education Act 2011 (currently under review) and the Code of Ethics for the Teaching Profession in Zambia 2016 (Teaching Council of Zambia).

The study by Parkes et al, (2017) narrowed its scope in investigating occurrence of sexual Gender Based Violence among learners in schools. The target population was also mainly school going children. Hence, the findings of the study could not be generalized to the current study because the two had different areas of focus.

The Avocats Sans Frontières (ASF) (2017) carried out a study, Challenges of Implementation of the Anti-Gender-Based Violence Act 2011 in Zambia: A case study on pursuing strategic advocacy actions for the effective implementation of the Anti-Gender-Based Violence Act by examining the level of its operationalization in two districts. The study was a qualitative in nature and it was carried in Lusaka, Kasempa and Solwezi districts of Zambia with a sample size of 80 participants. The study established the following findings: the participants' preference to address GBV cases was still the customary dispute resolution mechanisms, due to high costs and length of court processes, and language barriers, gender stereotyping, social norms and attitudes perpetuated widespread notions that women were subservient to men, and forms of domestic violence are often condoned, there was much reluctance to file a complaint due to diverse reasons such as stigma, humiliation and fatalistic acceptance of the situation, the duty bearers, conveyed that they had no clarity on the application and implementation of protection orders and occupation orders. Survivors of GBV (women) also preferred counseling and mediation intervention through the formal justice system but they were reluctant to report and undertake legal actions. Women were also in cycles of GBV which were very difficult to break because issues of GBV were considered as private or family matters.

Mutakwa (2016) conducted a study, Trends and Patterns of Gender Based Violence and Help seeking Behavior in Zambia: A Case of Old Market Compound of Lukulu District. The study adopted a mixed design approach with a sample size of 100 respondents. Study findings brought to light by indicating that GBV in Lukulu was caused by environmental, socioeconomic factors and cultural practices. In addition, the study showed that GBV had adverse effects on the victims such as: unwanted pregnancies, abortions, maternal mortality, school drop-out, STI and HIV and AIDS infections. Sexual and physical violence was more prevalent in the younger age than old age, physical violence had observable effects while emotional violence had long lasting effects on the victim, women in the reproductive age were more at risk of Gender Based Violence (sexual violence) and physical and emotional violence were more common than sexual violence.

Despite bringing to light several issues on GBV in Lukulu District, Mutakwa's study(2016) did not address the question why GBV had persisted though interventions were put in place. The study in methodological aspect also adopted a mixed design. In addition, the study was conducted in a rural district but the proposed study was conducted in an urban area. The current study would only utilize qualitative methods. Consequently, findings of Mutakwa's study could not be generalized to the proposed study.

The Republic of Zambia (2017) carried out a study, Status of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in Zambia: Violence against Women and HIV/AIDS Prevention and Treatment. The study established the following findings: Patriarchy perpetuates GBV due to dual legal system, withdrawal of GBV cases was still prevalent (In 2012, for example, of the 1,500 GBV cases that were in court, 233 (15.5%) were withdrawn from court hearings (UNDP 2013), there is lack of justice for\of GBV survivors in rural areas, and slow implementation of the GBV Act.

USAID/Zambia (2010) also carried out a study, USAID/Zambia Gender Based Violence Programming Evaluation. The study employed a mixed design and the following findings were established: coordinated community response approach was an effective model in helping survivors of GBV because it was more comprehensive. The study also revealed that the dual-pronged approach of providing direct services at the same time as conducting public outreach and sensitization campaigns/activities at all levels from the community to the national level was the most effective approach to comprehensively address GBV in Zambia.

The study conducted by Yambani (2016) revealed that Sexual and Gender Based Violence and Its Effects on Married Women: A Case of N'gombe Compound in Lusaka District. The study employed a mixed study approach which adopted both qualitative and quantitative research methods. Study findings showed that sexual and physical violence was observable in forms of physical, economical, sexual and emotional forms. Women also revealed that rape, defilement, and incest were common forms of sexual abuses in their homes. Several factors were identified to account for GBV in N'gombe such as abuse, peer pressure, financial misunderstanding, jealousy, bride price, biased laws and traditions practices. The study further indicated that N'gombe was faced with water problem, thus, as girls and women searched for water late, they became vulnerable to rape. In addition, N'gombe only has one drop-in centre resulting to inadequacies in the provision of service to survivors of GBV.

Yambani's study (2016) had shown forms GBV manifests itself and factors that facilitate GBV. The study was also carried out using a mixed design, raising variations in methodology issues with the current or rather proposed study. The findings of the study could not be generalized due to noted variations in methodology.

2.2 Strategies to curb Gender Based Violence on the Global Context

The global context looked at the subject Gender Based Violence and the strategies that have been employed to curb the proliferation of cases on a global scale. The subheading depicted the subject as envisaged by scholars in different countries on a global scale.

2.2.1 Strategies to curb Gender Based Violence in United States of America

The scourge of Gender Based Violence against both men and women in the world has not spared the United States of America. Greg Marvin (2009) observed that the prevalence of Gender Based Violence in the USA had of late been characterized by the use of guns both in the north and south of the country. The author does, however seek to racially profile the scourge to establish a trend among the various racial communities in the United States of America. For example, the author would have sought to aver based on the participation of Hispanics, African Americans, the Chinese and the Caucasians. This would help in understanding the root cause of the vice and ultimately give light into the design of appropriate strategies the scourge of Gender Based Violence in the communities (Seaton, 1996).

Marcus (2014) writes, “In the USA Gender Based Violence is a human rights and public health issue that limits individual and societal development with high human and economic costs”. He further noted that eliminating GBV was a long-standing goal of the U.S. Government as the fight against Gender Based Violence was cardinal in the equal participation of women in the Political, Economic and Social spheres was a key ingredient for Democratic Development. Agreeably so, unless women fully enjoy their human rights, to which freedom from violence was inextricably bound, progress toward development would continue to fall short. Women who are abused by their partners are less likely to earn a living and less able to care for their children. Children who witnessed violence were significantly more at risk for health problems, anxiety disorders, poor school performance and violent behavior.

2.2.2 Strategies to curb Gender Based Violence in the European Union

The coming together of the European countries and nation-states in the two bodies of Schengen and the European Union has culminated into accelerated cultural diffusion. In her treatise on the role of women in the European Union, Lara (2016: 236) argued that “The EU has also set up instruments for the mutual recognition of protection measures. These ensure that measures such as restraining or barring orders issued in one EU country were recognized in another with a minimum of bureaucracy”. Thus, victims could move across borders without fear of losing legal protection. These instruments were important tools to prevent violence against women. This in a way was step in the right direction because a strong legal system was a backbone of every society. The other positive of the legal formulation was that, coupled with sensitization on Gender Based Violence, the strategy would raise awareness of Gender Based Violence by co-funding campaigns run by national governments, and support to transnational projects run by Non-governmental Organizations combating violence against women, children and young people (Campbell,2004).

At a glance, the strategies employed by European Union in combating the problem of Gender Based Violence seemed to had started with a legal step. The EU facilitates finding common solutions among EU countries, by organizing exchanges of good practices. The EU also conducts research on Gender Based Violence (Elmar, 2005).

Concisely, the scourge of GBV in the European Union seems to had been in existence for generations preceding the formation of Schengen and the EU. What seemed to have pushed the need for concerted effort to fight the vice was the evolution of human rights and the call to put

into practice the recommendations of the Bruntland Commission (1987) on sustainable development, which spelled out equity as a cornerstone in ensuring that women are not left out in the development process.

2.2.3 Strategies to curb Gender Based Violence in India

Scholars had written widely and extensively about Gender Based Violence in India and on the Indian subcontinent in general. Sidhiq (2017) records that between 2005 and 2014, 2.24 million crimes were reported against women in India. That was 26 crimes reported every hour. In 2015, sexual harassment incidents involving assault, stalking or use of criminal force rose by 2.5%. Kidnapping and abduction of women also increased to 59,277 cases in 2015.

Sidhiq (2017) also noted that *two years after the brutal gang rape of Jyoti Singh*, when the assault on the 23-year-old physiotherapy student in New Delhi that led to her death sparked mass protests across the country, crimes against women in India rose by 9%, to 337,992 cases. The academic value and potency of the author was punctuated by his reliance on quantitative data. Though he did not expressly bring the remedies to the scourge, the information is vital for its depth in coverage.

The prevalence rate of Gender Based Violence in India had attracted the attention of one organization named Save The Girl Child. Gupta (2018) stated that Save the girl child had relied upon the strength of the legal framework via the enactment of BetiBachao, BetiPadhao Save the Girl Child and Educate Her scheme. This was in line with the phenomenal rise of women like Kalpana Chawla, the first woman of Indian origin to go into space, and Olympic medalists like PV Sidhu, MC Mary Kom, among others succeeded, there were still few opportunities for women in India's numerous obscure villages. Barriers such as caste and gender inhibit their opportunities.

On the hand, the problem of Gender Based Violence and the strategies to root it out depended on the understanding of the social ills in which it was anchored. Social ills like dowry, a marriage rite and practice where the girl's family must give the man's family money before marriage or child marriage, persist despite there being laws against it. This made the struggle of women and men for equal rights even more incredible. This was so because when one woman or man speaks out, a hundred are empowered. In addition, no discussion around gender could be conducted without the participation of all sections of the society male, female and transgender (Sidhiq, 2009).

2.2.4 Strategies to curb Gender Based Violence in Thailand

The occurrence of Gender Based violence in Thailand had been all time just as serious as it had always been in the India subcontinent. Though Gender Based Violence in Thailand had its own peculiarities, the defining characteristics of the scourge in the Far East were similarly world universal. In the development publication *Tackling Gender Based Violence* Ebert-Stiftung (2017) contended that Every third woman worldwide had experienced physical and/or sexual violence in her lifetime, and it was only right to assert that those incidents impacted physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive well-being, which made violence against women a major public health problem. Mathieu (2010:44) added that “The international and regional community had developed many international instruments to tackle this issue of violence against women and girls, but it was still one of the most widespread, persistent and devastating human rights violations in the world and in the region”.

Phungata (2004) indicated measures that could be used to address GBV. He further recorded that Incidence of Violence Against Women (VAW) was very high in Thailand with evidential figure given as more than 20,000 cases annually. The author further noted that, however, the number of cases reported to police was much lower. In 2013, there were 31,866 cases of violence against women and children reported at hospitals but only 3,273 cases reported to police.

The 1979 Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) held a review process in 2017, during which Thai civil society groups addressed these problems as a priority. Later, the CEDAW Committee recommended that the Thai government simplify women’s access to legal aid in suspected cases of Gender Based Violence, amend domestic violence laws which pressured women to reduce claims, accept mediation or otherwise forfeit their legal rights, increase the number of women working in the justice system, and improve the training of justice personnel on gender sensitivity, those were some of the recommendations which were taken to curb the vice.

2.2.5 Strategies to curb Gender Based Violence in Africa

The African context on the strategies used by both private and public sectors in combating Gender-Based Violence looked at Sierra Leone, Cameroon and Zimbabwe.

2.2.6 Strategies to curb Gender Based Violence in Sierra Leone

In Sierra Leone, Gender Based Violence and the strategies to curb it had been explored by several scholars in the field of social development studies. Denov and Maclure (2006: 67) posits, “Although Gender Based Violence (GBV) was a global problem, recent research in West Africa, particularly in Sierra Leone, suggested that the problem became particularly acute in post-conflict countries”. The author was right in making a connection between Gender Based Violence and women because it was widely estimated that during Sierra Leone’s civil war from 1991 - 2002, up to 250,000 women and girls were victims of GBV. All factions used rape systematically and, although peace was declared in 2002, the trauma of war has left scars, which run through the fabric of households, families and communities (Park, 2006).

In an in depth case study of Gender Based Violence in Africa with a specific focus on Sierra Leone, it was established that in the absence of formal law enforcement, particularly in rural regions, and in light of the persistence of patriarchy and dearth of resources for women’s organizations, the case study sought to explore not only because the value of engaging with men and boys in order address the prevalence of GBV in Sierra Leone relying on the understanding that gender violence affected both men and women, but because men’s participation in GBV-interventions enabled them to actively change community perceptions and values regarding GBV (Shaw, 2007).

Prevalent forms of GBV in post-conflict Sierra Leone included domestic violence, sexual assault, including rape of adults and minors, rape in marriage and school-related sexual abuse, as well as harmful practices such as female genital mutilation (FGM). It was difficult to know how many cases of Gender Violence went unreported, but many in Sierra Leone agreed the country faced a serious problem (McKay, 2004).

At a national level, several legislative and policy frameworks had been developed since the end of the conflict, which established a supportive and conducive environment for addressing GBV, demonstrating a political will to reduce GBV. In 2007, the Sierra Leone Government adopted three Gender Acts - the Domestic Violence Act, the Devolution of Estates Act and the Registration of Customary Marriage and Divorce Act. In 2012, new, more stringent, Sexual Offenses Act, was passed to help end the culture of impunity.

However, in a state as desperately under-resourced as Sierra Leone, still struggling with a war-ravaged infrastructure, there were serious limits to what legislation can achieve. Further, in

terms of law enforcement to implement this legislation, research showed that household violence was rarely considered a matter for the police. In some rural regions, where traditional patriarchal power structures remain strong, cases of GBV are often mediated by respected relatives and community elders: typically, men (Denov and Maclure, 2006).

One important change because of the war was the increased and sustained activism of women advocating for peace, democracy and good governance. During and after the war, women's organizations had responded to the disruption of social services and community-based structures by developing networks and alternative coping strategies to deal with problems such as food scarcity, sexual violence, and shortfalls in health and education provision. Recently, several organizations had also begun working with men and boys to become more active participants in efforts to end the culture of tolerance and impunity surrounding GBV in Sierra Leone. Strategies had included training programs that incorporated sensitization and awareness raising about the importance of prosecuting perpetrators of sexual violence that target both officials in the legal sector as well as authorities within the communities would help to ameliorate this problem. As well as strategies that incorporated consultations with community leaders across the country to identify how to address the issue would be useful. However, these organizations had very limited resources and capacity for sustaining the implementation of these projects in the long-term, making government- and donor-support critical to their ongoing activities (Ng-Mak, Salzinger and Feldman, 2004).

2.2.7 Strategies to curb Gender Based Violence in Cameroon

The Republic of Cameroon acceded to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel or Degrading Treatment or Punishment on 19 December 1986. On 12 October 2000, Cameroon declared about article 21 of the Convention against Torture that it recognized the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications from a State Party claiming that the Republic of Cameroon was not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention. However, such communications would not be receivable unless they referred to situations and facts after this declaration and emanate from a State Party, which had made a similar declaration indicating its reciprocal acceptance of the competence of the Committee regarding itself at least twelve (12) months before submitting its communication. With regard to article 22 of the Convention, Cameroon also declared on 12 October 2000, that it recognized, in the case of situations and facts subsequent to this declaration, the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals

subject to its jurisdiction who claimed to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention. Cameroon ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women on 23 August 1994. In 1992, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) adopted General Recommendation 19 in which it confirmed that violence against women constituted a violation of human rights (Moffitt and Caspi, 2001). However, it was noted that Cameroon had not ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

2.2.8 Strategies to curb Gender Based Violence in Zimbabwe

The phenomenon of Gender Based Violence in Zimbabwe had been understood in the most technical sense. The UK Home Office (2018) understood Domestic abuse as not just about physical violence. It covered any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behavior, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality. It included psychological, physical, sexual, economic or emotional abuse. Children could also be victims of, or witnesses to, domestic abuse. Anyone could experience domestic abuse, regardless of background, age, gender, sexuality, race or culture.” This preceding excerpt was comprehensive as it touched on the core defining features of Gender Based Violence in Zimbabwe. It did not scratch here and there leaving cornerstones unattended to. It must be mentioned, However, that to establish a claim for protection under the refugee convention or humanitarian protection rules in the context of asylum application by victims of Gender Based Violence the purported Gender Based abuse needed to reach a minimum level of severity to constitute persecution or serious harm.

In his reflection on what characteristics of Gender Based Violence in Zimbabwe, Mabhena (2017: 31) gave a categorical assessment of the relationship between Gender Based Violence, human rights and strategies to curb the vice. He wrote that Gender based violence constituted a breach of human rights. Article 3 of the Istanbul Convention defined it as the “violence that was directed against a woman because she was a woman or that affected women disproportionately”. The Istanbul Convention constitutes the most comprehensive binding international instrument addressing violence against women and domestic violence. So far, Zimbabwe had addressed Gender Based Violence mainly through political and soft-law instruments, guiding principles and capacity building programs.

2.2.9 Strategies to curb Gender Based Violence in Zambia

The history of the fight against Gender Based Violence in Zambia dated to the old days of culture and tradition and this culminated into the emergence of non-governmental organization that devoted their energies to championing the rights of girls and women in schools, work places and business markets.

Heise (1999) understands GBV as any physical, mental, social or economic abuse against a person because of that person's gender and it includes: (a) Violence that results in or was likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to a person, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life; (b) Actual or threatened physical, mental, social or economic abuse that occurs in a domestic relationship. Based on international reviews, it was estimated that approximately one out of every three women globally was beaten, raped or otherwise abused during her lifetime (c) Sexual violence such as rape, defilement, incest and sexual harassment; (d) Physical violence refers to physical harm or use of physical force against another person e.g. beating, kicking, slapping, and pouring hot liquid on a person, violence using weapons (e) Emotional Violence refers to a pattern of humiliating conduct towards a person and includes insults, name calling including threats that cause emotional distress; being obsessively jealous, which constitute a serious invasion of the person's privacy, liberty, integrity, or security; (f) Economic violence refers to unreasonably denying a victim, family member or dependent of financial resources they are entitled to by law and includes property grabbing; (g) Harmful traditional practices such as child marriage, sexual cleansing and widow inheritance.

The foregoing definition had over the past decade helped in defining the scope of the law designed to deal with perpetrators of Gender Based Violence and this had been the *Anti-Gender-Based Violence Act* [No. 1 of 2011 25]. The Anti-Gender Based Violence was assented on 12 April 2011 as an Act to provide for the protection of victims of Gender Based Violence; constitute the Anti-Gender-Based Violence Committee; establish the Anti-Gender-Based Violence Fund; and provide for matters connected with, or incidental to, the foregoing.

The definition above was in line with the assertions made by Mundia (2015:12) who stated that "Gender Based Violence (GBV) was pervasive in Zambia." Agreeably so, Njobvu (2017) wrote that together with World Vision International in Zambia, and the Frontiers Group, the Overseas Development Institute carried out a baseline study for the USAID funded 'Stamping

Out and Preventing Gender Based Violence' programme which aimed to institutionalize services for GBV survivors throughout government structures and to strengthen the quality of the GBV service referral mechanism in six districts - Chingola, Kalomo, Monze, Mpika, Mumbwa and Nyimba. The study focused on three main areas: GBV survivor services, access to justice, and prevention and advocacy.

Data from the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) indicated that from the age of 15 years, almost half of all women have experienced physical violence. Factors contributing to GBV include sexual cleansing rituals, initiation ceremonies, economic dependence of women on men, socialization of boys and girls at home and in school, inadequate laws on GBV and domestic violence and lack of law enforcement, and intimate partner violence (IPV) (DHS, 2007).

In summary, it must be admitted that GBV was a barrier to the attainment of gender equality as well as the actualization of social and economic endeavors as it erodes the survivor's ability to participate in development efforts. Multi-sectoral approaches involving enhancing access to health services, legal services and social protection systems for survivors of GBV have been initiated as part of a sustained effort in strategies to fight the scourge of Gender Based Violence in Zambia. These efforts are not only insufficient, but they are also contributing to addressing the problem of GBV in Zambia. The onus is on each Zambian, female and male to ensure that they act against GBV in their environment by being vigilant and reporting to the police, cases of GBV and helping survivors seek the necessary help (DHS, 2007).

2.3 Obstacles to Gender Based Violence

SIDA (2015) revealed that Gender Based Violence took place in homes, schools, work places, parks and in public places. SIDA further explained that Gender Based Violence was expressed in various ways. These include: intimate partner violence (domestic violence), sexual violence by non-partners, conflict related Gender Based Violence and sexual violence, harmful practices (female genital mutilation), honor violence or violence in the name of honor, early child marriage, violence against LGBTI and trafficking in human beings. In addition, GRZ (2008) stated that women and girls in Zambia experienced violence that comes in all forms and patterns but physical and sexual violence are very common.

2.3.1 Intimate Violence

Gender based violence occurs in the context of people in intimate relationships involving men and women, (SIDA, 2015). It was also referred to as domestic violence. This kind of Gender Based Violence affected both men and women but women were usually the most affected. It involved physical, sexual and psychology forms. SIDA (2015) revealed that 1/3 of women in intimacy relationships have experienced this type of Gender Based Violence. In Zambia physical and sexual violence were very common (GRZ, 2008).

2.3.2 Violence by non-partners

Violence by non-partners was manifested through sexual assault, sexual harassment, rape and gang rape (SIDA, 2015). This kind of Gender Based Violence was experienced by women outside relationships. They were usually raped and sexually assaulted. In public places they were also usually harassed through passing comments against their wish to people they do not know. WHO statistics as revealed by the SIDA showed that in Asia and Pacific regions women have experienced gang rapes and that in South Africa rape at least 33% of men had reportedly revealed that they raped a woman in their life time. Although this problem mainly affects women and girls it also affects men and boys though not very much.

2.3.3 Conflict related Gender Based Violence

Gender based violence also occurred in areas where there were conflicts. Conflict involved militarism made women to be vulnerable to conflict related Gender Based Violence. SIDA (2015) stated that when violence in general was more present in a society and in situations of increased militarization, subordinated groups in the society become more vulnerable in public arenas as well as in private. It had been established that during wars, when men were absent, women were forced to assume the duties of men in war areas. SIDA cited Europe during World War II Bosnia as an example of where conflict related Gender Based Violence was rampant. Other than during the WW2 other areas where conflicts exposed women to this kind of GBV included: Rwanda, Liberia, Northern Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Sudan, Iraq, Libya and Syria.

2.3.4 Harmful Practices

Gender Based Violence was also experienced in the form of harmful practices. The common form of harmful practices was the female genital mutilation and killing of honors. Such practices were considered as traditional norms and religious widely practiced in certain parts

of the world. According to SIDA (2015) female genital mutilation was practiced in Sub-Saharan Africa, Middle East, Northern Africa, Europe, Asia and the Americas. In Africa countries where women had suffered female genital mutilation in percentage included the following: ranges from over 90 % (Somalia, Guinea, Djibouti and Egypt) to less than 5 % (Ghana, Togo, Niger, Cameroon and Uganda) (SIDA, 2015). Honor killing referred to violence against family members (usually women and girls) conducted with reference to the shame and dishonor a person was supposed to have brought to their family or community (SIDA, 2015). In addition, honor violence may include physical, sexualized and psychological violence as well as other forms of control such as forced marriages or coerced marriages of women with the men who raped them, (SIDA, 2015).

2.3.5 Early/Child Marriage

Early marriage involved marrying off a child below the age of 18 years. GRZ (2008) also indicated that early/child marriage was among the forms of gender violence experts who convened at GIDD in 1997 identified. Gender Based Violence on ground of early or child marriage was necessitated by poverty. Parents or guardians were forced to marry off their underage girls on financial basis. This practice had detrimental effects on the girl child because it denied her the right to education, good health, good childhood and security.

2.3.6 Violence against LGBTI Persons

According to SIDA (2015) violence in this category included on people who were Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI). These groups of people in society are discriminated in society in many parts of the world. They were also physically assaulted and some instances killed. SIDA recorded that in 76 countries, being LGBTI was a crime, and in turn, it was legal grounds for life imprisonment or execution.

2.4 Effect of Gender Based Violence

Gender based Violence has many effects that are detrimental to the victims. Government of the Republic of Zambia and United Nations (2012) showed that 2030 Vision policy document recognised Gender Based Violence to be among the causes of spread of HIV and AIDS to women and girls. This happened when their rights were violated through forced sexual activities. Mutakwa (2017) also noted that Gender Based Violence increased the chances of the victims to contract sexually transmitted diseases such as STIs, HIV and AIDS. The victims

who were usually at high risk were girls because they were more vulnerable to Gender Based Violence than men.

Gender Based Violence resulted to cause of physical injuries to victims. Physical violence caused injuries on the victims. Republic of Botswana (2012) revealed that almost one in every five women (18%) physically abused sustained injuries. Over half of the injured women had to stay in bed for an average number of nine days. Physical injuries applied to both men and women; however, women were more vulnerable to physical injuries. Others ended up having permanent disabilities by losing some body parts while others malfunctioned due to injuries. This shows that Gender Based Violence had negative effects on the bodies of the victims.

Gender Based Violence in all its forms had fatal results. The various forms fatal results of gender included the following: homicide, suicide, maternal mortality, infant mortality and HIV/AIDS related (IASC Guidelines for Gender Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings, 2006). Gender Based Violence led to death when the victim has been badly injured. At times objects like guns were used towards the victims and eventually dies. Some victims died through suicide because of the constant violation they undergo. In turn they resorted to killing themselves.

A study by the Republic of Botswana (2012) showed that 15% of the victims of Gender Based Violence had attempted to commit suicide. Additionally, some victims of Gender Based Violence found themselves in maternal deaths while some children also were killed because of Gender Based Violence. The most vulnerable are usually women but even men were also victims of GBV and had also been met with fatal results.

Some studies such as the one conducted by Medica Mondiale (1993) in Afghanistan concentrated on finding out the impact of Gender Based Violence on the reproductive health of women. The study suggested that Gender Based Violence possesses reproductive effects on the victims. These included the following: miscarriage, unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortion, menstrual disorders, and pregnancy complications (Heise *et al*, 2002). When exposed to Gender Based Violence pregnant women were experiencing miscarriages while in some cases women had become pregnant against their will because of being raped or coerced to have sex by the perpetrators. (Heise *et al*,2002) also explained that sexual abuse and physical violence to women exposed them to unwanted pregnancies. Due to unwanted pregnancies some girls ended up becoming teenager mothers.

Heise *et al*, (2002) also noted that Gender Based Violence on the victims such as women caused negative health behaviors. These negative behaviors included smoking, alcohol and drug abuse, sexual risk taking, overeating and physical inactivity. A victim exposed to Gender Based Violence was likely to find solace in negative behaviors for comfort. As indicated by Heise *et al*, they resorted to excessive alcohol intake while at the same smoking heavily. These activities were also not health because they caused other diseases. This further worsened their problems.

Gender Based Violence also had a number of economic effects. CARE International (2016) carried out a study and showed that Gender Based Violence had an impact on national economies. CARE International (2016) showed that both developing and developed countries spent a lot of money in relation to Gender Based Violence. Perpetrators, victims and countries incurred costs as a result of the vice. CARE International (2016) indicated that violence against women had an impact on the global economy. Huge colossal sums of money in various countries cost national economies. For instance, the following figure were obtained by CARE International in ten countries: in Canada US\$7.3 billion, USA-US\$273.4 billion, EU-US\$352 billion, Morocco-US\$6.8 billion, Australia-US\$19.2 billion, Uganda-0.3 billion, Tanzania-US\$0.3 billion, Zambia-US\$0.5 billion, Vietnam US\$2.1 billion and Fiji 0.3 billion.

The costs indicated by CARE International (2016) came in various ways in individual nations. CARE International showed that governments spent a lot of money in the treatment of GBV survivors and related programs on GBV. In national economies productivity of workers was negatively affected by GBV. Some workers in factories absconded from work in order to get treatment as a result of Gender Based Violence. On the other hand, perpetrators of Gender Based Violence also spent a lot of time in attending to court cases when that time should have been used in various economic activities. They also lost finances in the payment for legal fees and other related costs. Thus, the economic effect of Gender Based Violence transcended from the individual level to the national economic level.

2.5 The identified Research/ Knowledge Gap

The studies reviewed have not extensively addressed the resilience of Gender Based Violence despite measures being in place. Thus, this proposed study will address this problem at length by investigating in the identified areas of Lusaka district. Furthermore, in spite literature reviewed both in the local and international context bringing out a number of important issues on GBV, it was felt that the proposed study was conducted because of a number of factors. In some cases, reviewed studies relied on secondary information (desk studies) for their information. Thus, there could be chances that wrong information might have been included because they did not use primary data as well to confirm their findings.

Geo-political boundary aspect also presents an opportunity to carry out the proposed study because the set up where the study was conducted also affects the results. Thus, findings of the reviewed studies cannot be generalized to the proposed study because a similar study conducted in another geo-boundary might yield different results. Some studies reviewed were conducted in specific contexts such as refugee camps where victims were already vulnerable through the nature of place, they lived in. This entails that their findings as well cannot be generalized to other contexts. Methodology issues such as sample size, research designs, area of coverage were not uniform. These also determined the kind of results to be obtained, for instance, some studies were carried out in many countries while others were national studies or just in one or several districts. Some studies only concentrated on specific target populations such as learners, women but the proposed study will have a wider population to collect views on the persistence of GBV. The period in which reviewed studies were carried out also created a knowledge gap in the context of the proposed study. Many of the studies were carried 4 to 8 years ago. Human behavior was not static like in natural sciences, hence, the need to collect latest information on why Gender Based Violence has persisted despite interventions being in place.

2.6 Summary

This chapter presented a wide range of Literature on a number of relevant issues to this study. The chapter clearly stated various strategies that had been used in addressing Gender Based Violence. It further looked at various strategies that were used to address GBV vices at global level, Africa and the Zambian context. In additional, the chapter discussed literature related to strategies used to address Gender Based Violence.

Notwithstanding the above literature presentation, the study was very important as it was going to contribute significantly to the larger already existing body of knowledge on Gender Based

Violence. First of all, the study was under taken from the urban areas of Lusaka district, a place that is endowed with a high number of GBV. It is therefore expected to bring out a variety of strategies that could help to address the resilience of GBV.



CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Overview

The core of study was to explore the strategies used to address the resilience of Gender Based Violence and the chapter has been packaged to cover the methodological and designs that were used during the collection and analyzing of the data was collected. The chapter also described the procedure that was followed in conducting the study.

The chapter identified the population under study and details under this chapter the following were presented: research paradigm, research approach, study design, target population, study site, sample size, sampling procedure, data collection instruments, data analysis and presentation, procedure for data collection, ethical considerations and credibility and trustworthiness of the study.

3.1 Research Paradigm

Paradigms are general framework or viewpoints: literally “points from which to view”. They provide ways of looking at life and are grounded in sets of assumptions about the nature of reality (Babbie,1998). A research paradigm is “the set of common beliefs and agreements shared between scientists about how problems should be understood and addressed” (Kuhn,1970). “Research paradigms can be characterized by the way Scientists respond to three basic questions: ontological, epistemological and methodological questions” (Guba, 1990). “Social scientists can ground their inquires in any number of paradigms. None is right or wrong, merely more or less useful in particular situation. They each shape the kind of theory created for general understanding” (Babbie, 1998).

The study was guided by the Philosophical perspective paradigm. Retchie and Lewis (2003) revealed that ontology as a philosophical perspective in qualitative research deals with social reality. In this study, ontology was applied because the persistence of Gender Based Violence was a social problem and a reality. Gender Based Violence has continued to rise amidst the interventions put in place. Adopting this philosophical school of thought in this enhanced the researcher to bring the reality of Gender Based Violence.

3.2 Research Approach

The study employed a qualitative approach to enable the researcher to collect views from participants on the resilience of Gender Based Violence despite measures in place. A qualitative approach was defined by Dawson, (2002) as an approach that relies on data obtained from first-hand observation, interviews, questionnaires, focus groups, participant-observation, recordings made in natural settings, documents and artifacts. Usually qualitative research explores attitudes, behavior and experiences through such methods as interviews or focus groups and others (Dawson, 2002; Hambulo, 2016). It attempts to get an in-depth opinion from participants. As it was attitudes, behavior and experiences which are important, fewer people take part in the research. In line with Dawson's (2002) and Hambulo's (2016) assertion above, it can be stated that a qualitative approach made it easy to collect data from the participants through the use of interviews, focus group discussion and document analysis.

3.3 Research Design

This study employed a qualitative descriptive design. Qualitative descriptive design was chosen in this study because of its suitability in qualitative studies and more especially on social issues such as GBV. According to Lambert and Lambert (2012) a qualitative descriptive study tends to draw from naturalistic inquiry, which purports a commitment to studying something in its natural state to the extent that is possible within the context of the research arena. Lambert and Lambert further stated that data collection instruments for this type of a study draw attention on discovering the nature of the specific events under study. Consequently, data collection involves minimal to moderate, structured, open-ended, individual or focus group interviews. To a large extent other instruments of data collection may be used and these include observations, and examination of records, reports, photographs, and documents.

3.4 Target Population

Population denotes a large group consisting of elements having at least one common feature. The term was often contrasted with the sample, which was nothing but a part of the population that was so selected to represent the entire group. Population represents the entirety of persons, units, objects and anything that was capable of being conceived, having certain properties. On the contrary, the sample was a finite subset of the population that was chosen by a systematic process, to find out the characteristics of the parent set (Fisher, 2007). The population of interest in this study included participants who are working in institutions such as Victim Support Unit

(Zambia Police), courts of law, non-governmental organizations such as World Vision, medical institutions and community members.

3.5 Study Site

The study was conducted in three selected areas of Lusaka district, which were Bauleni, Nyumba Yanga and Chawama townships. This was so because a number of GBV have been reported in these areas. This was evidently seen through various records from the three-township recorded at their various Police stations.

3.6 Target Sample Size

The sample population of the study had 24 participants. Lewis and Ritchie (2003) explained that qualitative samples were usually small in size. They further explained that there were three main reasons for this. First, if the data were properly analyzed, there would come a point where very little new evidence is obtained from each additional fieldwork unit. This was because phenomena need only to appear once to be part of the analytical map. There was therefore a point of diminishing return where increasing the sample size no longer contributes new evidence. In line with Lewis and Ritchie the sample size of 24 participants was chosen because a qualitative study needs a relatively small sample size. These were categorized as 14 community members, 2 officers from victim support unit, 3 officers from health institutions (GBV drop-in centers), 3 officers from NGOs such as World Vision and 2 officers from the courts of law.

3.7 Sampling Technique/Procedure

The study used purposive sampling to select the participants. Purposive sampling also known as judgmental or selective sampling is a non-probability sampling technique where the researcher intentionally selects individuals to learn from who understands the phenomenon. According to Robson (2002), purposive sampling allows the selection of people who were considered to be critical for the production of valuable data. The idea of purposive sampling was to concentrate on people with particular characteristics who would be better to assist with relevant research. Purposive sampling was ideal for qualitative studies and it also allowed the researcher to identify participants with the characteristics needed for the study. Dawson (2004) also stated that in purposive sampling it was not possible to specify the possibility of one person being included in the sample. Rietjens (2014) also explained that the main goal of purposive

sampling was to focus on particular characteristics of a population that were of interest, which would best enable you to answer your research questions. The intention was not to produce a sample which was statistically representative, and the probability of units being selected were not known (Ritchie and Lewis, 2004). Purposive sampling was also broad in nature. Thus, in this study homogenous and typical sampling techniques were employed. Homogeneous sampling technique was used to select community members. Homogenous purposive sampling technique was used to capture a wide range of perspectives relating to the things that you are interested in studying (Robson, 2002). The basic principle behind homogenous sampling technique was understand and describe a particular group in depth. While typical sampling was used to select officers in identified organizations that dealt with Gender Based Violence.

3.8 Data Collection Instruments

According to Creswell (2009), data collection is the process of gathering and measuring information on themes, in an established systematic fashion that enables one to answer stated research questions and evaluate outcomes. The study proposed to collect both primary and secondary data.

Primary data is a set of raw information that was collected by the researcher when conducting a research. In this study, the researcher used semi-structured interviews and focus group discussion to collect data.

Secondary data refers to information that already exists and was collected by others. Secondary sources such as different journals and related literatures on the strategies used to curb GBV. were reviewed and analyzed in order to substantiate the information gathered from primary sources.

3.9 Interviews

Interviews refers to the interchange of views between two persons conversing about a common theme or dialogue between two partners about a topic of mutual interest (Kvale,1996). Interview as a data collection instrument has three common types: highly structured, semi-structured and unstructured. In structured interviews, the interviewer asks the same questions in the same way, and a tightly structured schedules is used in advance, very much like a questionnaire. Semi-structured interviews, sometimes referred to as focused interviews, involve a set of open-ended questions. The interviewer has a general idea of where he or she

wants the interviews to go, and what should come out of it, but does not enter the interview with a set of pre-determined questions. The interviewer had enough freedom to probe the interviewee to elaborate on the original response or to follow a line of inquiry introduced by the interviewee (Kvale, 1996).

Unstructured or in-depth interview had very little structure at all and it was mainly guided by the responses of the interviewee rather than the agenda of the researcher. The interviewer discusses a limited number of questions and frames the questions on the bases of the interviewee's previous responses. Since the interviewer had little or no control over the interview, the direction of interviews seemed to be relatively unpredictable.

The study specifically used semi-structured items when interviewing officers. Interviews were used as a means of data collection in this study to capture the participant's views, perceptions and experiences on Gender Based Violence. One main goal of interviews was to provide a way to retrieve rich data, where at times participants are unwilling to share confidential information. De Vos (2002), argued that person-to-person interview allowed the interviewee to express themselves as clearly and as freely as possible about their personal experiences.

3.9.1 Focused Group interview guide

Focused Group interview is a qualitative technique for data collecting. A focus group is "a group comprised of individuals with certain characteristic who focus discussions on a given issue or topic" (Anderson, 1990:241). According to Denscombe (2007:115), "focus group consists of a small group of people, usually between six and nine in number, who are brought together by a trained moderator (the researcher) to explore attitudes and perceptions, feelings and ideas about a topic". A focus group interview provides a setting for the relatively homogenous group to reflect on the questions asked by the interviewer. According to Casey and Kruegar (2000), focus group interview provides a more natural environment than that of individual interview because participants are influencing and influenced by others-just as they are in real life.

Focus group interview aimed at collecting high quality data in a social context, which primarily help understand a specific problem from the viewpoint of the participants research (Khan and Manderson, 1992). The question as to why the study proposed to use focus group interview was important. Firstly, focus group interview was a valuable research instrument when the researcher lacks substantial information about the subjects. Focus group provides a rich and detailed set of data about perceptions, thoughts, feelings and impressions of people in their own

words. (Stewart and Shamdasani,1990). Secondly, focus groups are predominantly beneficial in the case of the study where the researcher intends to find out the strategies used to curb GBV. Use of focus groups were common to give opportunity to marginalized segments of society such as the minorities, women and girls for exposing their feelings about their needs and problems.

Three focused group discussions (FGD) were conducted with 15 community members. This served time because the researcher was able to meet all the required participants in at one setting. Discussions were fruitful because at one setting a lot of information was given out.

3.9.2 Document analysis

The study used document review to get secondary data on what others have said and written on the topic of Gender Based Violence and the strategies used to curb vice in Zambia and internationally. Sources of secondary data included: policy documents, pieces of legislation, earlier research on GBV, reports published in newspapers, magazines, on internet and other relevant documents on GBV.

3. 10 Data Analysis

Data analysis is a process that seeks to reduce and make sense of vast amount of information, often from different sources, so that impressions that shed light on a research question can emerge (Dey 1993). Data analysis was central to the credibility of any form of research. The study proposed was guided by the philosophical research paradigm, it also analyzed secondary data using documentary analysis. Further, analysis of the findings was done using the qualitative thematic analysis. Data obtained from the field was transcribed into Microsoft word and presented into verbatim form as reported by the participants. After this process, data was thematically analyzed (thematic approach). Emerging themes were identified and discussed at length in prose form to provide complete meaning. Themes and topics were developed in line with the objectives of the study and these themes were used as chapter sub-headings on the findings. Consequently, interpretation of data was done as a way of trying to make sense of the findings in relation to the study. In addition, simple numeric data was presented using bar graphs and tables.

Thematic analysis is the process of identifying patterns or themes within qualitative data. Braun and Clarke (2006) suggest that it is the first qualitative method that should be learned as it provides core skills that will be useful for conducting many other kinds of analyses. Boyatzis

(1998) described thematic analysis as a method to identify, analyze and report patterns (themes) within the data.

3.11 Data Collection Procedure

As part of the ethics in research, permission was sought from relevant authorities to collect data in areas where the study was carried out. This was done in order to have access to participants and be secured in various institutions for the information given.

3.12 Ethical Considerations

Matters of ethics were highly considered in this study. To start with, permission was sought from *Kwame Nkrumah University Research Ethics Committee* to go ahead with the study. Thereafter, permission was sought from the respective offices of the Court Registrars and Police Officers in-Charge in the various jurisdictions in which the research was carried out. The aim of the study was clearly explained to the respondents prior to the commencement of the study. This was done in order for the researcher to have maximum cooperation from both the administrators and their subordinates. The study also adhered to other ethical issues such as informed consent, voluntary participation, confidentiality and use of familiar language to participants.

Informed consent: The researcher explained the nature of the study to the participants that there would be no financial benefits by participating in the study. Participants were also informed that those who would feel to withdraw from participation were free to do so.

Voluntary participation: participation in the study was through voluntary participation. No participant was coerced to participate in the study. Thus, participation was done on voluntary basis.

Confidentiality and anonymity: Obtained information was used solely for academic purposes. It was not to be shared to the public. In addition, in the study no names of the participants were used so that participants are protected from any possible harm or threats. Furthermore, findings of the study were only to be shared to participants for the purpose of data verification to ensure that obtained data was correctly written and reported.

3.13 Credibility and Trustworthiness of the study

To guarantee credibility and trustworthiness of the study of data the researcher used the triangulation method. This method meant using more than one method to collect data on the same topic. This was a way of assuring the credibility of research using a variety of methods to collect data on the same topic, which involved different types of samples as well as methods of data collection. Triangulation guarantees credibility and trustworthiness of the study because a weakness in one method would be compensated for by another method, and this heled the researcher and other readers to make sense between different accounts, (Angen, 2000). The chapter also highlighted the following; Research paradigm, Research approach, Research design, data Collection Instruments, Data Collection Procedure and Data Analysis techniques in the context of the study. The study further highlighted strict adherence to research ethics such as safety, confidentiality and privacy of research participants.

3.14 Summary

The chapter discussed the methodology which was used in collecting data. It employed a qualitative approach which enabled the researcher to collect views from the participants on the Resilience of Gender Based Violence. It also employed a qualitative descriptive design. The chapter discussed further the following; target population, study site, sample size and sample procedure. Apart from that, it discussed the instruments used when collecting data. Document analysis was also used to compile data. The chapter further used Focused Group Discussions for community members as a way of collecting data. In addition, the chapter also discussed how data was analyzed and presented. As part of ethics in research, permission was sought from relevant authorities in the areas where the study was carried out. The chapter equally discussed the nature of the study to the participants. Above all, confidentiality and anonymity were highly observed.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Overview

The chapter presents the findings of the study. The results are presented using a thematic approach following the research questions. Below were the research questions which guided the study:

1. What strategies are used to curb Gender Based Violence
2. What are the main obstacles affecting the strategies the strategies that have been put in place to curb Gender Based Violence?
3. What are the effects of Gender Based Violence on the victims and society?

4.1 Participants' view on Strategies to curb Gender Based Violence

The study sought to establish strategies that have been put in place to curb the vice of Gender Based Violence in Zambia. The following data was obtained from the study through interviews:

4.1.1 Community awareness

Through interviews, participants revealed that in order to make it easy to fight against Gender Based Violence, utilization of community awareness was one of the interventions which were in place.

We also carry community sensitization through our cooperating partners such as the Church, NGOs among others. We are aware that when people are sensitized, they will become aware of the dangers of engaging in GBV (interview with police officer,2020).

Another participant commented that:

No, NGOs are dealing a good job. They carry out community sensitization on the dangers of GBV. (interviews with focus Group Discussion, community members,2020)

One of the respondents stated that:

We usually have a number of programmes on various types of media platforms. Media platforms like radio stations and TV stations have been very useful and are still useful in sensitizing community members what GBV is and various forms it is. (interview with police officer, 2020)

4.1.2 Establishment of Victim Support Unit

Participants during interviews brought to light that Victim Support Unit facilities were opened in central police stations across the country. One of the major tasks these departments of Zambia Police Service are expected to be dealing is the problem of Gender Based Violence. Some of the responses from the participants as transcribed in verbatim form included the following:

As a Victim Support Unit (VSU) we offer counseling services to our clients. Instead of just arresting the offenders we also help them rebuild. Some of them are rehabilitated and become better persons (interview with police officer, 2020).

Another participant explained that:

The government has put in place the police department called victim support unit (VSU) that stands out to fight violation of human rights. However, in our communities we also have branches of NGOs. The NGOs are many working with different issues. Moreover, some NGOs are specifically working on Gender Based Violence issues (interview with police officer, August 2020)

Another participant commented that:

As Victim Support Unit we do carry out counseling to our victims especially couples. We create a conducive environment where victims are free to open up their issues. Where necessary we arrest and take the offender to court (interview with police officer, 2020)

4.1.3 Availability of Laws on Gender Based Violence

During interviews, participants revealed that Gender Based Violence had become a serious social cross cutting issue. Hence, it was considered as a crime for it endangered lives of the victims. To curb out this problem Gender Based Violence is criminal offence and as such in Zambian laws there is a piece of legislation to deal with the vice. The following were some of the responses from the participants:

It is important to point out that Gender Based Violence is a crime. It is also a serious problem in our communities. So, we cannot just let people be beating each other and eventually causing deaths carelessly. The government did very well to enact a law on Gender Based Violence so that doers can be punished through the laws. This will deter people from involving themselves in GBV issues (interview with court officer, 2020)

Another participant commented that:

If this social problem is not well taken care of, it will increase fatalities yet it is avoidable. We have laws because Gender Based Violence is a form of assault and

once someone has been reported of engaging themselves in such activities usually the law takes its course. The law is very much alive on Gender Based Violence. It is criminal for anyone to be involved in such (interview with NGO officer 2020).

4.1.4 Establishment one stop centers

One of the strategies in helping to curb out Gender Based Violence that emerged through interviews was the creation of one stop centers. Participants pointed out that one stop centers had been created and opened in some health facilities. These centers were aimed to dealing with Gender Based Violence, defilement cases and many more. Participants further pointed out that there were assigned law enforcement assigned to such centers to help out in fighting and making follow ups on cases of Gender Based Violence. The following were some of the responses from the respondents.

One of the greatest achievements in the fight against Gender Based Violence is that of the formation One Stop Centers in health facilities. These centers are very vital towards fighting this problem. There are health officials assigned to work from these centers. There are also law enforcement officers assigned as well. The civil society is also on board through provision of resources to make it easy to follow up culprits of such vices in their communities (interview with Health official, 2020).

Another participant indicated that:

This time around in some cases one does not have to necessarily report to the report station. A lot of progress has been made. In some health centers there is an addition of One Stop Centre. These offer a wide range of services. Among these services there are issues to do with defilements and Gender Based Violence. These centers are all over the country so that as victims of GBV receive treatment legal issues simultaneously take their course since there are some officers from Zambia Police Services assigned to make arrests or in apprehending offenders (interview with NGO officer 2020).

4.1.5 Gender based violence activism period

Participants also revealed that in the country there is a period allocated by the government to seriously reflect on Gender Based Violence issues in the country. They mentioned that Gender Based Violence activism period was usually done every December of the year in the country. The Minister of Gender addressed the nation through National Broadcaster and thereafter the launch a number of sensitizations programmes robustly followed on TVs, radio stations, and print media. The following were some of the responses from the participants:

People in the country and globally are supposed to be reminded. Each country must show commitment in the fight against Gender Based Violence. It is important

to reveal that in Zambia we have a Gender Based Violence activism period which usually comes every year somewhere in December for a number of weeks. This is good because when government officials like the Minister addresses the nation on GBV a strong message is usually sent (interview with court officer,2020).

Another participant explained that:

Gender based violence activism week usually comes with a lot of fully packed programmes on this social problem. Adequate space on media platforms is allocated so that discussions on Gender Based Violence can be discussed. This is important because one way of dealing with this problem is massively talk about its consequences to the victims and actors and generally on the society. This might lead to change in behavior (interviews with NGO officer, August 2020).

4.1.6 The Civil society organizations

Participants during interviews revealed that fighting Gender Based Violence was a very big task. The government alone cannot manage to win this battle. Hence, the government worked hand in hand with some non-governmental organizations in the fight against Gender Based Violence. These organizations went into communities to sensitize community members on Gender Based Violence and also economically empowered women. The following were some of the responses from the respondents:

The Civil society plays a very critical role as an intervention in the fight against Gender Based Violence. These communities are very vast and the government has limited resources. Hence, we have non-governmental organizations that are helping out in reaching communities and discuss issues to do with GBV. They reach out to where the government fails (interview with court officer, 2020).

Another participant explained that:

Issues of Gender Based Violence require a lot of resources. In some communities, more remote areas and where education levels are usually low, acts of Gender Based Violence are still considered a normal thing. But this time around we have some NGOs scattered across the country. One of their activities borders on GBV. Here in Lusaka for instance, we have World Vision. World Vision has interest in issues to do with GBV. Consequently, they are helping a lot in coming on board with government departments. Some of the One Stop Centers have been funded by World Vision. They even provide equipment and other requisites. World Vision is just one example, but there are other NGOs. The beauty with NGOs they get to grassroots and form task force committees on GBV. They invite the local leadership and give them necessary information on GBV. At least this helping hand is effective to some extent and they must continue helping out (interview with police officer,2020).

4.1.7 Counseling of couples at health facilities

During interviews there was a revelation from the participants that couples in health facilities were being counseled. Counseling was done to some couples who were experiencing Gender Based Violence so that they could stop and where possible educate their peers on GBV. Counseling was also done at Victim Support Unit department of Zambia Police service. Some of the responses included the following as presented in verbatim form:

Here at the hospital we have a counseling services department which helps victims and perpetrators. Victims usually undergo counseling to resolve their emotion challenges. People who are raped are highly affected and traumatized. As a result, they need counseling to help them recover (interview with Health officer, 2020).

Another participant commented that:

As victim support unit we do carry out counseling services to our victims especially couples. We create a conducive environment where victims are free to open up their issues. Where necessary we arrest and take the offenders to court (interview with police officer, 2020).

4.1.8 Appointment of ambassadors in GBV

Participants during interviews explained that one intervention which was put in place in the fight against Gender Based Violence was use of ambassadors. They explained that famous people in the community at the national level were appointed as ambassadors in the fight against GBV because they possessed a huge following. Such ambassadors spoke on related issues to with GBV and many more. Some of the responses from the respondents included the following:

The world has evolved a lot. We have seen a number of ambassadors in social cross cutting issues like HIV/AIDS, human rights, climate change, among others. United Nations agencies have appointed celebrities to undertake this mission and GBV has not been left out. In Zambia, too we do have ambassadors championing the fight against GBV. This is a positive move because these ambassadors promote behavioral change.

Another participant commented that:

You have to identify influential people in the community with a reputable character to enhance behavioral change on GBV. To a larger extent, this works together with other interventions put in place in the communities. Since, there are already other interventions, use of the ambassador's compliments on already existing intervention (interview with NGO officer, 2020).

4.1.9 Cooperating partners

Participants also revealed that the government had reached out to the cooperating partners, the donor community in helping out fighting the problem of GBV. They cited the American government through USAID that it was fully involved in all Gender Based Violence programmes through funding. The American ambassador also officiated at a number of activities aimed fighting GBV in Lusaka and country at large. Participants also cited the European Union as another cooperating partner in the fight against GBV. The following were some of the responses from the participants:

The donor community plays a critical role in the mobilization of required resources to fight against Gender Based Violence. Fighting GBV requires a lot of resources and the government alone cannot manage to do. Consequently, we have seen countries like the United States of America through their international agency for development like USAID funding a wide range of programmes in the country. One of them is Gender Based Violence programmes. USAID has funded construction of One Stop Centre in the health facilities and has gone further to donate equipment such as computers and assorted equipment (interview with police officer, 2020)

Another participant explained that:

Sometimes when you see sensitization programmes going on in our communities it is because the donor community has come on board. Cooperating partners attach great importance in the fight against GBV. Their aid is of valuable importance because we are able to see the results when resources are readily available. We have the European Union giving a lot of financial support in such programmes. They also attend and officiate on a number of functions when requested to do so (interview with court officer, 2020)

4.1.10 Use of ex-convicts

During interviews one of the themes that emerged was that of the use of ex-convicts on Gender Based Violence related cases. Participants revealed that some of the ex-convicts on Gender Based Violence cases were given an opportunity of becoming ambassadors in Gender Based Violence. Some of the responses included the following:

Sometimes ex-convicted perpetrators on Gender Based Violence play an important role in the fight against Gender Based Violence. We have seen one of the musicians who later after being pardoned by the Republican President on sexually Gender Based Violence was appointed as an ambassador. He produced a number of songs sending a strong message on the consequences of Gender Based Violence. The message enhanced behavioral change among the doers of GBV (interview with court officer, 2020).

Another participant commented that:

Those that have been punished before for indulging in Gender Based Violence are very useful in sending the message to others. We are utilizing them to give their testimonies so that others can learn. Those with experience convey the message better than those who watch from the terraces (interview with court officer, 2020)

4.1.11 Use of drama

Participants further explained that communities were also using drama as a way of educating community members on Gender Based Violence. They stated that busy areas were identified such as market places and public performances were done accompanied with music to attract the public. The following were some of the responses from the participants:

Remember we have talked about sensitization of community members through media platforms like TVs, radio stations, print media and Internet. But we have another effective method we usually employ in our communities to send the message on Gender Based Violence. We use drama through peer educators. These are paid to conduct such activities. It is working, though you cannot completely wipe out the problem (interview with NGO officer, 2020)

Another participant had this to say:

Some people find it boring to sit down and listen to programmes on TV and other media platform on GBV. But when you involve dramatization in form a public performance they will be attracted to watch. The process of watching enhances one to learn something at the end of the day and probably also being motivated to share to peers. Drama has been very useful so far. Only that resources are usually limited but it is useful (interview with court officer, 2020)

4.5 Obstacles to in the fight against Gender Based Violence

The study also sought to investigate the obstacles towards the fight of Gender Based Violence. The following findings were obtained during the study:

4.5.1 Cultural norms

During interviews participants revealed that cultural norms had contributed in the occurrence Gender Based Violence in a number of ways. Among which the Zambian culture always placed a woman as a second-class citizen. The following were some of the responses from the participants:

Traditional beliefs are still the obstacle. There are still beliefs that man is more important than a woman. The man makes all the decisions while follows. When it comes to sex there is a belief that sex is a preserve of man. A woman cannot deny her man sex whether she wants or not. She has to give it to him. This has resulted to marital rapes (interviews with Focus Group Discussion with community members, 2020)

Another participant commented that:

Traditions and customs in our Zambian culture, men and women are taught that sex is a prerogative of man which hinders women from reporting marital rape (monga ine-for instance me). When my husband wants sex, I have to agree. It doesn't matter whether I want or not, I have to give it to him (interviews with Focus Group Discussion with community members, 2020)

4.5.2 Gender Based Violence considered as disciplinary measure

Another theme that emerged during interviews is that Gender Based Violence was considered as a disciplinary measure. Participants pointed out that men exerted violence on women as a way of disciplining them when they did something wrong towards their husbands. The following were some of the responses from the participants as transcribed in verbatim form:

Worse more, in my community GBV is taken as a disciplinary measure and not violence. Our men always say any human being is subject to discipline. They say man is the head of the family and has the right to knock out bad behavior. This is a challenge because even if you report, the case will end up being thrown out at the police station (interview with court officer, 2020)

Another participant commented that:

Most women still believe that if a man beats you, it means he loves you. This still goes back in the manner women are viewed as second class citizens who always should be under the care of the husband. This is not right and women also still believe it is fine to be whipped when they do something wrong. In the process a woman is injured and sometimes it is fatal. This is wrong (interviews with Focus Group Discussion community members, 2020)

4.5.3 The role of traditional marriage counselors

Participants during interviews also cited the role of traditional marriage counselors as one of the contributing factors in the fight against Gender Based Violence. They explained that the way women were taught as they prepared for marriage accounted for the increased GBV cases. Participants pointed out that women were taught to be submissive to men all the time and question their husbands. The following were some of the responses from the participants:

Women are taught to be submissive to their husbands by traditional marriage counselors. This is a form systematic slavery towards women because when they are beaten, they stay and not take in any action towards their abusive husbands. The root cause here is the marriage counselor because of these outdated teachings. Women suffer in silence because of these traditional teachings (interview with court officer,2020)

Yet another participant explained that:

There is need to change ways of teaching women before marriage by the traditional marriage counselors. These teachings to some extent are detrimental to the well-being of women. Women fail to fight back when abused because of our teachings as they are being prepared for marriage. Our teachings are do not fit well in the 21st century. Of course, not everything is bad but what promotes GBV should be gotten rid of. This is my submission (interview with court officer, 2020)

4.5.4 Corruption

Participants further cited corruption as one factor that had contributed in the rising numbers on Gender based violence. Participants explained that authorities like police officers were corrupt such that reported cases on GBV went nowhere in terms of the legal processes. The perpetrators bribed the police officers who are expected to process such crimes to courts of law. The following were some of the responses from the participants:

However there too much corruption taking place, the people who work under Victims Support Unit are very corrupt in the sense that when a person has committed a crime, instead of arresting the person, the police are easily bribed (interviews with Focus Group Discussion community members, 2020)

Another participant commented that:

Our police and courts are also corrupt. Even if you report, they will end up acquitting the person as long as the person has money. At times it is actually the police who even initiate strategies on how such cases should not proceed to courts of law. They will engage the victim to withdraw the case so that they can benefit something once the case has been withdrawn (interviews with Focus Group Discussion community members,2020)

Yet another participant stated that:

Corruption is a big obstacle. Our legal system is very corrupt. Even if we take our women to court, nothing can happen as long as the person is able to pay them (interview with court officer, 2020)

4.5.5 Ignorance

Participants during interviews revealed that ignorance had contributed in occurrence of Gender Based Violence. They explained that a lot of women could report such matters to relevant authorities because they lacked knowledge. They did not know that such acts were crimes and that this resulted to them keeping quiet and not taking any step. The following were some of the responses from the participants:

Most of us women are not very educated. We don't even know these things. We are not even aware of the laws that protect us. Low level of awareness hinders the reduction of GBV (interview with police officer, 2020)

Another participant commented that:

Where people have the vital information on GBV they will refrain from such acts. But you will find they are ignorant. When someone is taken to police, they will tell that they do not know it is a crime because they are dealing with their wife. Women also see it normal when their lives are being shattered. When a woman has lost her beauty because of beatings the man goes for other women. Yet women will allow such to be happening. Why? Because they are ignorant on such matters that put their lives in danger (interview with court officer, 2020)

4.5.6 Sign of love

Participants also revealed that there was a belief that a woman who is usually beaten by her husband is being loved. It was a sign of love. Participants stated that because of such beliefs a number of women had continued experiencing violence on the basis of likening Gender Based Violence acts to love. The following were some of the responses from the participants as presented in verbatim form:

Most women still believe that if a man beats you, it means he loves you (interviews with Focus Group Discussion community members, 2020)

Another participant explained that:

It is common in setup to believe that a woman is beaten by her husband is a sign of love while the one not beaten is not loved. This is not true because permanent damage is done on a woman. A woman is not a punching bag but a human being who should be loved. These are misconceptions among our people in communities. This ends up damage such as eyes, ears, legs, hands or any other body. A human body is fragile so you cannot be beating someone as a sign of love. This is wrong (interview with court officer, 2020)

4.5.7 Family affairs

One of the themes that emerged during interviews was bordered on Gender Based Violence being linked to family ties. Participants explained that a number of cases were being withdrawn from the relevant authorities so that they could be dealt with internally by family members. Consequently, this resulted to having few culprits being prosecuted and punished by the law. The following were some of the responses from the participants:

One major problem we still experience when it comes to issues of Gender Based Violence are withdrawn of cases. We have seen many withdrawing GBV cases from the relevant authorities. You cannot push for such cases when the family has decided otherwise because you will be seen to be having some of interest. We leave them to decide for themselves) (interview with police officer, 2020

Another participant explained that:

Families encourage complainants to withdraw reported cases. They prefer resolving issues at home than in court (interview with court officer, 2020)

4.5.8 Economic vulnerable of women

Participants during interviews revealed that economic vulnerable of some women had continued exposing them GBV by abusive men. They explained that some women failed to report cases of Gender Based Violence for fear of being divorced. They depended on their husbands for their economic survival and as such reporting their spouses to authorities would result to poverty. The following were some of the responses from the participants.

Most perpetrators are bread winners. They are the ones that provide for the family. Once arrested, then the family suffers (interview with Focus Group Discussion with community members, 2020)

Another participant commented that:

We still have a number of women who entirely depend on their husbands for their economic needs. These are pure house wives and without their husband's life will be tough. As long as women will continue with this kind of dependence syndrome Gender Based Violence will continue because no matter how one is brutally assaulted, they will continue staying with abusive husbands. This is a sad reality. These things are real and are happening (interviews with Focus Group Discussion with community members, 2020)

4.5.9 Abused victims not reporting

Participants through interviews and focused group discussions revealed that cases of gender Based violence were on an increase because the abused victims had decided not report the violence. Participants further explained that with victims not reporting Gender Based violence cases it was difficult to stop the scourge. The following were some of the responses from the participants:

Ladies don't report in some cases thinking I will lose out on assets (interview with police officer, 2020)

Another participant explained that:

A number of cases go unreported; hence, it does not give a true picture to stakeholders on the actual statistics. This affects planning and to some extent lobbying of resources to fight this problem (interview with police officer, 2020)

4.5.10 Limited sensitizations

Participants also revealed that there is limited sensitization to community members on the problem of Gender Based Violence. The implication was that the more it was less publicized the more cases of Gender Based Violence escalated upwards amidst interventions put in place. The following were some of the responses given by the respondents:

Most us women are not very educated. We don't even know these things. We are not even aware of the laws that protect us. Low level of awareness hinders the reduction of GBV (interviews with Focus Group Discussion community members, 2020)

Yet another participant commented that:

People are not sensitized on the dangers of GBV. In my community people are not aware that violence they commit is in fact an offence under the laws of Zambia. They need to be made aware (interviews with Focus Group Discussion with community members, 2020)

4.5.11 Conflicting law

Participants further explained that there was a conflict with the Zambian laws which deal with Gender Based Violence. The law considered Gender Based Violence as a mere assault and not a serious crime. Furthermore, participants explained that there was conflict between the anti-gender-based violence law with other laws. The following were some of the responses from the participants.

Conflict between the Anti-Gender Based Violence Act and other laws. For instance, under Anti-GBV, Marital rape is an offence whereas, the penal code does not recognize marital rape (interview with court officer, 2020)

Another participant explained that:

Laws are not strong enough. According to our constitution GBV is taken as a mere assault. I remember escorting a friend to the police station who was hit by his wife using a cooking stick. The guy was bleeding from his head. The police ended up registering the case as an assault and not GBV (interview with court officer, 2020)

4.5.12 Limited resources towards GBV fight

One of the themes that emerged during interviews and focused group discussions was the obstacle of limited resources towards the fight against Gender Based Violence. Participants stated that resources were not adequate to curb gender violence because relevant authorities

like the police fuel to follow up and apprehend perpetrators of Gender Based Violence. The following were some of the responses from the participants:

Lack of transport and communication services for police officers to quickly attend to the issues (interview with police officer, 2020)

Another participant commented that:

The victim support needs enough vehicles and funding for fuel. But this is not the case. Consequently, victims are usually compelled to pay for transport so that culprits are apprehended. If the victim does not have transport such cases just vanish because it will take time to get hold of the culprits. More resources are needed to deal with Gender Based Violence (interview with police officer, 2020)

4.6 Effects of Gender Based Violence

The study also sought to find out the effects of Gender Based Violence on the victims and society at large. Consequently, a question was asked to participants to state the effects of Gender Based Violence. The following were results were obtained during the investigation through interviews and focused group discussions:

4.6.1 Divorce

During one to one interview one of the key informants explained that Gender Based Violence had led to divorce. Gender based violence led divorce because the abused could not bear the pain of being brutalized by their spouse. The following were some of the responses from the participants:

In homes GBV spearhead the divorce. The impact is that children will start lacking food, shelter and clothes. As a result, they will resort to go into the street just earn a living (interviews with Focus Group Discussion with community members, 2020)

Another participant commented that:

No one can withstand beatings from the husband or wife. If they continue staying in such an abusive marriage, one will end up dying. Those that recognize the dangers of persistent Gender Based Violence in their marriage they give up to safeguard their lives. They opt for divorce (interview with court officer, 2020)

4.6.2 Loss of productivity to the victim

Participants also revealed that Gender Based Violence had a negative impact on the victim in terms of productivity. A victim of gender based was expected to abandon their work or business

in order to get medical attention or attend court sessions. Gender based violence also affected the physical and mental being of the victim. The perpetrators also lost productivity for they were either jailed or fined and also spent considerable time on legal matters. The following were some of the responses from the participants:

Gender based violence has significant impact on the individual level with victims suffering from physical and mental effects, loss of earnings and increased health care costs (interview with Health officer, 2020)

Another participant explained that:

Consequences are not just on the victims who is injured but also on the culprit. Considerable time needed for the economy is usually lost out. GBV is also done by educated people with good jobs. As a result, one will be expected to be in court all the time at the expense of working. This time lost out negatively affects one's contribution to the economy of the country and the individual (interview with court officer, 2020)

Another participant commented that:

It also affects the economy of the country as some of the people affected by GBV die and leave their families in poverty and the skills they were contributing to society or knowledge are lost (interview with police officer, 2020)

4.6.3 Pressure on government expenditure

Participants also explained that Gender Based Violence was exerting a lot of pressure on the government treasury through medical expenses of the victims. Victims of Gender Based Violence needed medical attention and the bills of this scourge were met by the state in public hospitals and clinics. The following were some of the responses from the participants:

Health services which are expected to be given to victims of Gender Based Violence. Every single treatment on the victim is a huge cost on the part of the government. Medicines are given and other services. There are usually many cases of GBV. This means more expenditure is incurred (interview with Health officer, 2020)

Yet another participant explained that:

It also has a wider societal impact including lower productivity and thus reduced economic output and growth which result in the increase of pressure on social and health services (interview with Health officer, 2020)

Another participant stated that:

It causes stress on people and brings about medical challenges which make the government to lose finances in treating the ailments (interview with Health officer, 2020)

4.6.4 Transmission of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases

Participants revealed that gender based contributed to the spread of sexually transmitted disease to the victims like HIV/AIDS and other STIs. This is because victims were usually coerced in having sex against their will through criminal activities like rape and defilements or marital rape. The following were some of the responses from the participants:

...Increase of HIV/AIDS. People who are raped are not given an opportunity of using condoms. They end up contracting the disease which can have a negative impact on their lives (interview with Health officer, 2020)

4.6.5 Gender based violence is fatal

Participants also pointed out that Gender Based Violence had fatal results on the victims. They reported that in some cases Gender Based Violence had resulted in deaths and that these issues were well covered in the press. The following were some of the responses from the participants:

It also affects the economy of the country as some of the people affected by GBV die and leave their families in poverty and the skills they were contributing to society or knowledge are lost (interview with court officer, 2020)

Another participant explained that:

Deaths related to Gender Based Violence are on an increase. We have heard of women being axed to death by their spouses. We have also heard of men being killed by the spouses. This problem has fatal results and children in the end suffer because the culprit is usually jailed when it reaches this stage (interview with Health officer, 2020)

4.6.6 Leads to disability

Participants during interviews and focused group discussions respondents revealed that at times Gender Based Violence lead to physical disability on the victims. Some victims had their eyes, arms, legs, spine, nose and many other body parties damaged permanently. The following were some of the responses from the participants:

Gender based violence can result to disabilities or permanent physical harm (interview with Health officer, 2020)

Another participant explained that:

Some of victims have had their body part damaged because of constant beatings. Perpetrators of Gender Based Violence use a wide range of things to beat the victims like knives, axes, sticks and any object might come across. Ultimately, one becomes lame because of GBV (interview with police officer, 2020)

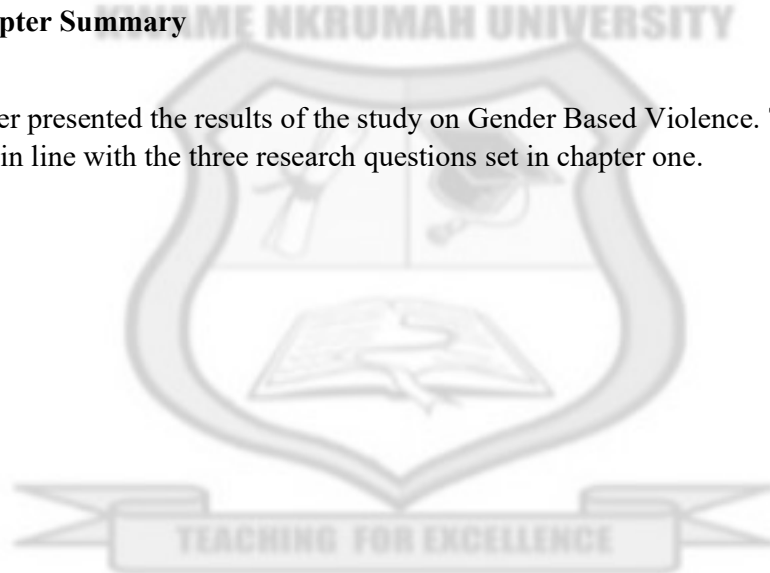
4.6.7 GBV instills fear in women and girls

Some community during focused group discussions revealed that Gender Based Violence was a bad vice because it instilled fear in women and girls. Women and girls were no longer free in their communities. This is because the vice was done by people out in their communities who were not close to them. The following were some of the responses from the participants:

Life is not safe for our women and girls. Females especially girls and young ladies are at risk of physical and psychological violence from abusive boys. These boys on the streets use bad language on our women especially when they are rejected. They insult these girls. So, our women are no longer safe. For me I always have to pick up my fiancé from her place of work as she is always approached by these street boys who use bad language on her she refuses to stop. So GBV instills fears in the general public (interview with police officer, 2020)

4.6.8 Chapter Summary

The chapter presented the results of the study on Gender Based Violence. The results were presented in line with the three research questions set in chapter one.



CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

5.0 Overview

The previous chapter presented the results on Gender Based Violence. The results were presented in line with the three research objectives. This chapter discussed the findings of the study. Furthermore, the discussion of findings was linked to literature reviewed and the theory the study adopted. The chapter closes with a chapter summary.

5.1 Strategies put in place to curb Gender Based Violence

A lot of effort is needed to curb Gender Based Violence. It required a diverse of strategies. Hence, the study investigated some of these strategies that were put in place in an attempt to mitigate the vice. The Study revealed that a number of strategies were in place in a quest to alleviate the vice. Participants indicated that a number of strategies or rather interventions were put in place.

The study on the strategies put in place to curb Gender Based Violence established the following findings: community awareness, establishment of Victim Support Unit, availability of laws on Gender Based Violence, establishment one stop centers, Gender Based Violence activism period, the Civil society organizations, counseling of couples at health facilities, appointment of ambassadors in GBV, cooperating partners, use of ex-convicts and use of drama.

Community awareness on any social problem that affected society played an important role. Hence, the study also established that community awareness was one of the prevention methods that was employed to curb Gender Based Violence. ASF (2017) also noted that there was need to innovate community sensitization efforts on the Anti-GBV Act. In line with ASF's observation it is important to go an extra mile by stating that community awareness must go beyond just explaining on Anti-GBV Act but also sharing more information on the dangers of GBV, the forms of GBV and other important related information. Community awareness must be robustly carried out and the local languages must be used so that community members can learn a lot.

The study established that the Victim Support Unit of the Zambia Police Service was among the interventions put in place to deal with the vice of GBV. The Victim Support is mandated to investigate, arrest and prosecute all cases involving and committed against spouse, women, children and the aged. For easy operation on Gender Based Violence, the department has qualified police officers who work hand in hand with officials from other sectors.

The Government of the Republic (2014) also indicated that a number of pieces of legislation were in place to deal with the vice of Gender Based Violence. The first legal provision framework being the republican constitution which provided for the enjoyment of rights by all citizens regardless of their gender. Other legal frameworks were the Penal code Amendment and the Anti-Gender Based Violence Act No. 1 of 2011. The Penal Code stipulated the penalties for those found wanting of committing such crimes. Furthermore, the Anti-Gender Based Violence Act No. 1 of 2011 provided for the protection of GBV survivors, the formation of the Anti-GBV Committees and the establishment of the Anti-GBV Fund (GRZ, 2014). This strategy of legal provision by the state was in line with the finding of the study where participants revealed that there were laws in the country aimed at combating Gender Based Violence.

The study revealed that One-Stop Centre was established towards the fight of Gender Based Violence. Olson *et al*, (2019) also explained that the rationale behind the development of One-Stop Centre (OSC) models was a response to numerous issues identified by survivors and their advocates when seeking services in traditional healthcare, police and legal systems. During interviews and focused group discussions, also revealed that OSCs had established in Zambia. One Stop Centre offer an opportunity for the victims of Gender Based Violence to receive multi-disciplinary services at one facility or centre. As indicated earlier in the verbatim in chapter 4 of this study (4.3.4) one stop centre has a wide range of personnel such as police officers, health personnel, counselors among others. The implication of this initiative was that a survivor of Gender Based Violence would not have to struggle to access various services needed by moving from one place to another. Lumpa (2016) indicated that One-Stop Centre provided victims of GBV with immediate medical aid, paralegal services, psychosocial counseling and legal investigation services. Hence, this finding was in line with information on interventions that were put in place to deal with the problem of GBV.

Gender Based Violence activism period provided an opportunity for people to reflect and also disseminate a lot of information on the problem on various media platforms. Participants during

interviews and focused group discussions reviewed that Gender Based Violence activism period was among interventions that had been put in place to deal with the vice of GBV. The strategy combined two important aspects; the first one being a tool for community awareness on the problem and secondly conducting campaigns against the vice. Similarly, a study on GBV showed activism was an effective intervention. A study which was conducted by the Republic of Botswana (2012) revealed that the Women's Affairs Department had used the 16 days of activism campaign as a measure to bring about Gender Based Violence awareness and other related issues. During this period electronic media played an important role through the airing of discussions on Gender Based Violence.

The fight against Gender Based Violence is a huge task. If left alone to the government, it would be very difficult to address it. The study also established that the civil society organization and cooperating partners were on board giving a helping hand. GRZ (2014) also pointed out that more resources in dealing issues such Gender Based Violence. Hence, the civil society and cooperating partners would come on board in supplementing government efforts. This is true because the civil society organizations like World Vision Zambia in their catchment areas of operations have been assisting the government opening One Stop Centre equipped necessary tools for use. Cooperating partners like USAID have also been doing a lot in the fight against Gender Based Violence. Similarly, World Vision Zambia was involved in a number of programmes aimed at eradicating Gender Based Violence like opening of One Stop Centers. This shows that if more civil society organizations and cooperating partners were to come on board, the vice could be reduced further. Lumpa (2016) revealed that USAID and United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) had launched the first one-stop GBV survivor centre at Ngombe Clinic in Lusaka in 2014. By 2016 the country had over 16 one stop centers opened in Chimbombo, Chongwe, Choma, Chingola, Kafue, Kalomo, Kapiri Mposhi, Katete, Luanshya, Lusaka, Mongu, Monze, Mumbwa, Nyimba and Nakonde.

Counseling was used in settling conflicts in a number of situations. The study also established that counseling was one of the strategies that had been put in place in addressing Gender Based Violence. Involved parties were being counseled at Victim Support Unit and One Stop Centre. The study by ASF (2017) also established results on the use of counseling in resolving Gender Based Violence issues. ASF indicated that counseling and mediation intervention were commonly used more especially that victims preferred solving their grievances using these methods. Additionally, as noted already one of the services offered by One Stop Centers and

Victim Support Unit was that of counseling. Sometimes the degree of the problem required counseling to be instituted so that the abuser could be reformed.

Steps to fight Gender Based Violence had also taken into consideration by appointing ex-offenders of GBV related cases. Usually a person who has been convicted of a case bordering on Gender Based Violence would teach others to stay away. The study also established that the use of ex-offenders was being utilized in the fight against GBV. Kisambe (2016) points out that Zambia's Republican President had appointed an ex-offender sexual Gender Based Violence as an ambassador towards GBV fight. However, this appointment was later revoked as the appointed ambassador had continued involving himself in GBV issues. However, there are mixed reactions on the appointment of ex-offenders to be ambassadors of GBV. In the case of General Kanene, the United Nations representative had petitioned the President to revoke the appointment because it would hurt and affect the victim. Therefore, this intervention had issues from certain sections of society.

Participants also revealed that drama was one of the strategies put in place to create awareness on Gender Based Violence. Drama had been used on a number of social issues as a method of sensitizing the communities. Social issues such as HIV/AIDS, elections among others have been using this method of creating awareness. USAID (2010) also affirmed this method of creating awareness on GBV. A study by USAID on Gender Based Violence, for instance, recorded that One traditional leader reported that since he joined the Men's Network, he had been participating in the monthly Community Conversations, and had encouraged the use of popular drama to challenge some of the cultural practices that he believed to be oppressive to women and children, particularly girls.

These interventions are in line with the theoretical framework the study adopted, the Theory of Change (ToC). According to Theory of Change (2015), once the problem has been identified, interventions must be put into place. In the study, the problem was Gender Based Violence and these interventions discussed reflect what different stakeholders are doing in order to fight the scourge.

5.2 Obstacles in the fight against Gender Based Violence

The fight against Gender Based Violence had faced with a number of obstacles. GRZ (2014) revealed that data collected by the Victim Support Unit showed that Gender based cases had increased between 2008 and 2011 with 6,716, 467 and 11, 914 cases recorded in 2008, 2010

and 2011. Similarly, Lumpa (2016) indicated that despite many interventions and efforts put in place by the government to fight the scourge, the prevalence rate for the vice remained high. Lumpa also revealed that from October 2015 to September 2016 more than 18,000 victims had received post GBV care at One-Stop centre. This information suggested that, despite interventions put in place, GBV was still a serious problem. In this study, the following findings were established on the obstacles in the fight against GBV:

Cultural norms, Gender Based Violence considered as disciplinary measure, the role of traditional marriage counselors, corruption, ignorance, sign of love, family affairs, economic vulnerable of women, abused victims not reporting, limited sensitization, conflicting law and limited resources towards GBV fight.

ASF (2017) indicated traditional that culture had proved to be an obstacle in the fight against GBV in the communities. Traditionally a man was considered to be above a woman and she was expected to be submissive to a man. If she does not do so it was a sign of insubordination and was subjected to be beaten. Consequently, one of the findings of this study on the obstacles to Gender Based Violence was the obstacle of cultural norms. Cultural norms obstacle manifested itself in many situations. A man was usually considered the head of house. This implies that decision making rests with the man at different levels such as family and the community. This in itself perpetuates violence on women because they were considered to be underneath men.

There was a common belief that violence against women was an act of discipline. Everyone was subjected to make mistakes but it was usually a different case with women. They were usually battered by their partners as a way of instilling discipline. Therefore, one of the findings of the study was that some sections of society viewed violence against women as a form of discipline. It was surprising that no one subjected a man towards corporal punishment when they error. As long as the community would continue tolerating linking Gender Based Violence as a form of disciplinary measures on women it would be difficult to get rid of GBV. Thus, there was needed to remind such kind of mindsets through community awareness and conversations on Gender Based Violence.

Traditional marriage counselors in the marriage process of woman was another vice which was established by the findings. They prepared her on how to look after her house and husband once in marriage. The main objective was usually to produce a wife who would not embarrass her family and community at large. This was good but however, the process had some

shortfalls. A woman was taught to be submissive to her husband regardless of whatever the husband does to her. This was recipe for Gender Based Violence because a number of women had been silenced based on these kinds of teachings. The study also established that traditional marriage counselors had a role to play in exacerbating Gender Based Violence. Shikupilwa (2018) also agreed with this finding. Shikupilwa (2018) pointed out that premarital counseling subjected a woman learning how to please a man using their femininity and sexuality to please the man. It was important that in the 21st century traditional marriage counselors were to be integrated to organizations that dealt with Gender Based Violence so that their teachings are in line with the fight against Gender Based Violence. Usually, women of low educational status were affected because of ignorance.

It also came out from the study that corruption was one of the obstacles to Gender Based Violence. Participants revealed that there was corruption in the manner Gender Based Violence cases were handled at police stations. They highlighted that culprits or perpetrators walked away freely without being punished for GBV. Participants also pointed that police officers-initiated discussions on the possible need to withdraw such cases. They discussed with perpetrators who promised to give in something to the police once it was a success. Such cases did not go very far. In some instances, once the police were bribed, they would not pay attention on the reported cases. The similar issues raised also appeared on one of the television stations in Lusaka where a child was defiled but despite availability of evidence the police could not detain the suspect. He was on the loose in the community. This finding implies that if sanity was not enhanced among the law enforcers it would be difficult to fight GBV.

Gender Based Violence was a social problem that required people to be abreast with a lot of information. People needed to know that Gender Based Violence is criminal offence and that there are laws applicable to it in the Zambian legal system. The study established that one of the obstacles to fight against Gender Based Violence was ignorance. Many victims do not know and did not know that the violence instituted against them by any one was actually Gender Based Violence. Those in marriages, for instance, saw it to be marital disputes and in this manner the problem had been going on because of ignorance. As noted already, more conversations through various media platforms, it was important to deal with such issues of ignorance. Education plays an important role as well on ignorance. Many of the women with a low education status were subjected to encounter Gender Based Violence. Hence, in a similar manner, Mutakwa (2016) indicated that there was a very strong relationship between education and Gender Based Violence. Education empowers a person with knowledge and skills for one

to be able to get a job. Empowerment with knowledge, education enhances one to be able to recognize that Gender Based Violence was being inflicted on her or him while empowerment of education with skills, makes one to be financially independent through getting a job. Consequently, this implied that in order to deal with the problem of ignorance, more education was needed on GBV through community awareness.

There were misconceptions that if a female spouse was not beaten by her husband, then she not loved. In this regard, battering of women is seen as a sign of love. Hence, this study also established that people regarded acts of Gender Based Violence as a sign of love. "If your husband does not beat you once in a while, he does not love you". Participants explained that this was a common trend among women who ended up being injured. This misconception calls for all stakeholders to educate women and desist because it promoted Gender Based Violence. At some point, one senior government official who was also a member of parliament had battered his wife. He explained that the battering was done as a sign of love and the general public condemned this act. What was interesting was that the battered wife took the matter to court, however, reconciliation it was withdrawn from the courts of law. More voice was required so that this kind of violence against women could end.

The study demonstrated that the economic status of a woman was another obstacle that was faced to curb GBV. Women in society had continued to be the most marginalized in society economically. This partly explained why they were also the victims of Gender Based Violence. The study also established that women endured to Gender Based Violence on economic reasons. They continued staying around with abusive spouses because of material wealth which on their own could not afford. This finding agrees with Mutakwa (2016)'s study which established that there was a link between poverty and Gender Based Violence. Poverty creates a socioeconomic gap among people like women leading to dependency and suppression. This meant that if many women would continue to be in poverty, they would continue being subjected to GBV because the problem mostly affects women and girls. There was need to promote education of girls and women if the problem of Gender Based Violence was to be alleviated.

Stakeholders required correct information on cases of Gender Based Violence so that planning and mobilization of resources could tally with the number of cases. However, this had been a challenge highlighted by the participants who explained some of the Gender Based Violence cases were not reported. Victims did not report such cases and opted to remain silent. This

study also established that some victims of Gender Based Violence had decided not to report such violations. Additionally, the finding was in agreement with GRZ (2014)'s observation which noted that there were low levels of reporting amongst women and men. Participants revealed that it was difficult for many men who were victims of Gender Based Violence to report because of fear of being ashamed. There was need of encouraging both men and women who were subjected to GBV to report such violations as this would also help in having a clear picture on the magnitude of the vice.

Sensitization was equally an important component of Gender Based Violence fight because it brings about awareness on the vice of Gender Based Violence. As noted already in the findings in chapter 4 of this study, participants indicated that one of the measures the state had put in place fighting GBV was sensitization. However, participants also indicated that there was limited sensitization on GBV. Gender Based Violence sensitization was supposed to be a continuous process just like sensitization on HIV/AIDS was being done. There was need for the relevant authorities to ensure that sensitization on GBV was done robustly through discussion of various forms of GBV, laws that deal with GBV and other related issues.

Zambia has a dual legal system emanating from customary law and English law system. These two laws were conflicting each other in the fight against Gender Based Violence. Participants through interviews and focused group discussions explained conflicting law in Zambia made it difficult. ASF (2017) indicated that one of the implementation barriers in the fight against Gender Based Violence was the customary system. Many prefer using the traditional courts to deal with Gender Based Violence issues. This meant that there was need to reconcile the two because the traditional court in many instances did not at all apply the Anti-GBV Act when settling such issues and also considered such issues as just mere marital disputes.

The fight against GBV required a lot of resources. Hence, there was a link between resources and success in fighting the problem of Gender Based Violence. This established that successful fighting of the GBV was made difficult because limited resources towards GBV fight. It would be prudent to mention that all activities surrounding successful fighting of GBV were centered on the availability of resources. The finding agrees with Olson *et al*, (2020)'s study which established that across 17 countries the cost of operating OCSs had challenges of costs. There were many requisites for successful implementation of any program aimed at fighting Gender Based Violence. For example, there was need for human resource, transport, office equipment

testing kits, finances among others. The government must continue lobbying for support from cooperating partners and civil society.

The theoretical implication of these obstacles was that once the problem had been identified, challenges or rather barriers making it difficult to deal with the problem must be identified. These obstacles discussed in this section were in line with the Theory of Change which identifies lack of resources, dominant social norms, inadequate services, lack of social, legal and economic autonomy for women and girls among others as barriers in the fight against Gender Based Violence.

5.3 Effects of Gender Based Violence

Gender Based Violence has been recognized as a cross cutting issue because of its devastating effects on the individuals and society at large. The following findings on the effects of Gender Based Violence were established; divorce, loss of productivity to the victim, pressure on government expenditure, transmission of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, Gender based violence is fatal, leads to disability and GBV instills fear in women and girls.

Gender Based Violence leads to divorce because the abused can no longer sustain his or her stay in a marriage characterized with violence. The study also established that Gender Based Violence had an effect of causing divorce. Children in such cases were forced to live without the other parent because of Gender Based Violence. Children who also witnessed the violence in their homes become traumatized and lose concentration in schools. In addition, children who experienced or rather witnessed violence, they also become violent themselves in society and are usually difficult to rehabilitate. It could be deduced that Gender Based Violence had negative effects on the wellbeing of the children because divorce and children witnessing violence.

Productivity was explained in terms of how work a person does in a given period of time at a work place or individually. Productivity had an important role to play in the development of an individual and society at large. The skills one possesses as being employed or self-employed have a role to play economically. The study found that Gender Based Violence leads to loss of productivity on the victims and perpetrators of Gender Based Violence. Participants explained that a person who had experienced violence would be required to seek medical services and might also not be fit to work. The perpetrator might also be spending time in court and facing other legal issues. Both the victim and perpetrator in the end, their time to do productive

activities will be disturbed because of these reasons discussed. A study by CARE International highlighted annual costs to survivors and their families in Zambia in 2016. CARE International (2016) indicated that US\$20 was spent on medicals, US\$57 was spent on food and transport, US\$43 was spent on relocation, US\$26 was spent on legal issues, US\$2 was spent on community meetings and US\$312 was spent on income. In the end, the individual and society at large lose out. CARE International also revealed that violence against women cost the global economy US\$ billions of dollars from the 13 studies which were conducted. In Zambia, the cost was US\$0.5 billion, in the USA US\$273.4 billion, in Bangladesh US\$2.3 billion among others.

The government had been spending a lot of money on the treatment for Gender Based Violence victims. Participants explained that Gender Based Violence was an additional cost on the part of government. The finding was in tandem with the findings of CARE International in Zambia. CARE International records that in 2016 the state spent US\$ 474 Million on Gender Based Violence related costs. These costs include costs to survivors, costs to state institutions, costs to perpetrators and costs to non-state institutions. CARE International further pointed out that this amount of money the state spent on GBV related issues represented 2.27% of GDP of the country. This scenario shows Gender Based Violence economically drains the government treasury. If Gender Based Violence was to be addressed these finances could be channeled into other income generating activities which would in turn spur development of the country.

The study also established that Gender Based Violence led to HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases transmission. Other studies also yielded similar results, for instance Mutakwa (2017) found that Gender Based Violence led to STI and HIV and AIDS infections. Sexual violence was usually imposed on women and girls. They were even raped or forced to have sex against their will and without protection. Consequently, they get these diseases. Similarly, a study by the Republic of Botswana (2016) also showed that GBV had many effects. Women who had experienced physical intimate violence (26.1%) and rape (15%) were HIV positive. These diseases like HIV cause lifelong suffering on the victims of GBV because they become vulnerable to many diseases. GBV needed serious attention.

Gender Based Violence was fatal because it leads to death in some cases. The study found that Gender Based Violence caused some deaths on some victims. Participants explained that GBV had fatal results in some cases. Someone's life was taken because of GBV as some actions involved use of dangerous objects like knives, guns, axes and other dangerous things. Some

victims died instantly, while others were hospitalized and, in the process, died as a result of internal injuries. Republic of Botswana (2016) also indicated that of the women who had experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime 8.7% attempted while those who experienced rape 11.6% attempted suicide as well. From this information it was deduced that GBV was indeed a cross cutting issue that requires urgent attention.

The study also established that Gender Based Violence leads to disability. Participants explained some of their friends in the community had become lame because of being beaten by someone close or some other people in the community. Sometimes the degree of the impact leads to loss of a body part or either disfiguring a body part. As a result, some of them have become lame because of GBV.

Gender Based Violence mostly affected women and girls even though it was a problem for both sexes. The study established that GBV instills fear in women and girls. Participants revealed that women and girls were being harassed in their communities such as in roads or other settings. Consequently, this instilled fear in women and girls. Some schools, for instance, were afraid of going to school for fear of being harassed. Some women too, for instance were not at peace in their homes for fear of being beaten by their partners or just being harassed outside home. This implies that Gender Based Violence has made life difficult for women and girls in society.

5.4 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The chapter discussed findings of the study which included; various strategies put in place to curb Gender Based Violence and these included community awareness, establishment of Victim Support Unit, availability of laws on Gender Based Violence, establishment of one stop centers, Gender Based Violence activism and counseling of couples at health facilities. It also discussed different obstacles in the fight against Gender Based Violence and how they can be mitigated. The chapter further discussed effects of Gender Based Violence and how devastating they had caused on an individual and the society at large.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.0 Overview

The previous chapter presented the Major findings of the study. The present chapter will draw conclusions to study, provide recommendations on strategies used to curb Gender Based Violence and make suggestions for further study.

6.1 CONCLUSION OF THE STUDY

The study sought to establish strategies that were put in place to curb Gender Based Violence in selected township of Lusaka District. The findings of the study which were obtained through interviews and focused group discussions suggested that a number of strategies in the fight against Gender Based Violence were in place. The first objective of the study revealed that there were a number of interventions put in place in the fight against Gender Based Violence. These included the following: community awareness, establishment of Victim Support Unit, availability of laws on Gender Based Violence, establishment one stop centers, Gender Based Violence activism period, the Civil society organizations, counseling of couples at health facilities, cooperating partners, and use of drama.

The second objective of the study focused on finding out obstacles towards the fight against Gender Based Violence. Under this objective the following findings were established: Cultural norms, Gender Based Violence considered as disciplinary measure, the role of traditional marriage counselors, corruption, ignorance, sign of love, family affairs, economic vulnerable of women, abused victims not reporting, limited sensitization, conflicting law and limited resources towards GBV fight.

The third objective investigated the effects of Gender Based Violence on the victims and society at large. The following findings were obtained on the effects of GBV on victims and society: divorce, loss of productivity to the victim, pressure on government expenditure.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY

Emanating from the research findings the following are the recommendations of the study:

1. Roll out extensive sensitization programmes for community awareness on GBV
2. Victims must be encouraged to reporting cases of GBV to relevant authorities

3. Offenders of GBV must be given stiff punishment
4. More resources must be allocated towards the fight against GBV

6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES

The study on the resilience of Gender Based Violence amidst the solution put in place only concentrated in the urban areas of Lusaka. Therefore, it would be prudent that other scholars could do further study national wide and find out why Gender Based Violence has persisted.



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