



UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
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DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE



Grayson Koyi (Mr.)

Dear readers,

Greetings from INESOR !

We are happy to share with you this issue of our newsletter. We hope that you will enjoy reading about what we do as a university research Institute.

Not having published our newsletter for some time has given us an opportunity to reflect on the best ways in which we can improve information sharing on this platform. This being the case, you will notice some changes in our layout and information packaging. This is meant to ensure that our packaging of research information does not only attend to scholarly and policy interests but that it is user-friendly, easier to follow, interesting and enjoyable for a wider audience.

In this edition, we share information on some research projects and related activities such as publications, research symposia, workshops and conferences that are dealing with pertinent development questions, and promoting knowledge generation, impartation, academic exchange and interface with society.

We wish to reiterate our commitment to contributing to national development on the six (6) thematic areas of our research, namely; Agriculture and Rural Development, Economic and Business, Health Promotion, Socio-cultural, Governance and Urban Development with support from our key stakeholders and Co-operating partners. We will endeavour to generate evidence-based information and ensure it is widely disseminated through various channels, including this newsletter.

We value your feedback on the work we are doing and the packaging of the information in this newsletter. Should you have any suggestions and comments concerning this publication, please feel free to get in touch with us.

Pleasant reading!

Grayson Koyi (Mr.)

Acting Director

Findings of study on Sexual and Gender – based Violence among Refugees (SGBV) in Zambia validated



Picture courtesy of
<http://www.lusakavoice.com/2013/04/16/increase-in-gbv-cases-worries-ywca/>

The findings of the *Assessment Study of Sexual and Gender Based Violence Situation, Drivers and Response in Refugee and Host Communities in Kalumbila and Kaoma Districts* were recently validated in at a workshop held on 7th December 2017 at the Ministry of Gender (Government Complex) Conference Room. The study was commissioned by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and was undertaken by a team of three (3) Researchers namely, Dr. Mushiba Nyamazana, Ms. Gertrude Ngenda and Mr. Edward Chibwili.

According to Mr. Edward Chibwili, a member of the study team, the aim of this study was to generate better knowledge of how the interactions of social, cultural and economic variables influence SGBV dynamics among refugee and host communities in Zambia. He further explained that the study adopted a triangulation research approach to have a better understanding of SGBV situation, drivers and responses. This approach included literature review, a quantitative household survey, key informant interviews, in-depth interviews of survivors and focus group discussions with relevant stakeholders.

Mr. Chibwili stated that study findings revealed GBV to be common in both refugees and host communities. Further, in terms of SGBV acts, awareness and knowledge (i.e. identifying acts that constitute SGBV), the results show that refugees and host communities are highly knowledgeable of what constitutes GBV. However, on the more intrusive and violent forms of GBV such as touching sexual organs/parts of somebody without their consent; touching someone in a sexual manner against their will; rape and defilement, the differences in knowledge about these vices between the two districts were minimal.

On personal experiences of SGBV over the previous 6 months prior to the survey, the findings revealed that more refugee males than host community males (and statistically significant) had witnessed such vices. At the district level, Kalumbila had more respondents with such personal experiences than Kaoma respondents. Further, the perpetrators of GBV were known by a large majority of the respondents – most of whom were men perpetrators who were either family members or from the local community.

Across the two districts, males and females as well as across the different refugee nationalities, the following were identified as the key SGBV drivers in the refugee and host communities: substance abuse (drugs); extreme poverty; low levels of education among the settlements and host community population; traditional norms and values that socialize women to accept and tolerate physical violence and teaches men that beating women is normal; extreme dependence on men by women; inadequate enforcement of existing laws on GBV to protect survivors and check high GBV prevalence rates; beliefs that having sex with a virgin cures HIV and AIDS; and high rates of unemployment among men.

On the other hand, the following factors were identified as being important in responding effectively to the prevailing SGBV situation: adequate and responsive public support services that are located close to the communities to support victims; economic independence from perpetrators; communities disagreeing with SGBV; enhanced equality in decision-making in households; strengthened community support to victims; economic empowerment of victims through provision of monetary/credit support (especially females to reduce their extreme dependence on abusive men); and scaling up publicity and sensitization programs on SGBV (especially targeted at men).

The study was important because its findings are expected to inform public policy on strategies for combating SGBV in its various forms in both target communities and the nation at large. The study findings also prompt a number of recommendations on priority actions that can deal with the factors that drive SGBV as well as measures to detect and reduce the high prevalence rates of SGBV in the refugee and host communities.

By Edward Chibwili

UNESCO approves US\$ 334,000 Project Proposal for Zambia

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) through its Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage has approved a grant of US \$ 334, 820.00 for the University of Zambia to develop and implement a degree programme on intangible cultural heritage.

During its 12th Session meeting that took place from 4-9 December 2017 in Jeju Island in the Republic of Korea, the Intergovernmental Committee (IGC) approved two International Assistance requests. An amount of United States Dollars 232,120.00 was approved for Uganda, while Zambia got the amount mentioned earlier.

A total of 814 participants from 115 countries attended this meeting. Zambia was represented by the Country's representative to Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, Mr. Munukayumbwa Munyima who is a Research Fellow at the Institute of Economic and Social Research. Also in attendance at this meeting was Ministry of Tourism and Arts Acting Director, Mr. Thomas Mubita.



Munukayumbwa Munyima (left) and Thomas Mubita at the IGC in Jeju

The degree programme in Intangible Cultural Heritage to be introduced at the University of Zambia will be the first of its kind in the sub-Saharan Africa. Therefore, the programme has the potential to attract students not only in Zambia but also from countries within and beyond the Southern African region. The UNESCO funding will support the introduction of the programme and will run it for a duration of 36 months from the year 2018. Thereafter, funding of the programme will be taken over by the Government of the Republic of Zambia. It is however anticipated that the programme will, in the medium term, be self-sustaining as it will attract enrolment of international students.

By Munukayumbwa Munyima

Child Health and Nutrition Study completed



Picture courtesy of <https://zambia.savethechildren.net/what-we-do/health-and-nutrition>

The Institute of Economic and Social Research (INESOR) has concluded its research on Child Health Nutrition study (CHINIS). The study which was conducted in collaboration with John Hopkins University took place from 2013 to 2017.

According to Dr. Sydney Malama, a member of the research team, the main objective of this study was to gain an understanding of the effect of social audit mechanisms to improve patient centered care for children in rural ambulatory clinics.

He also explains that in order to address the major disease burden in children under five, the integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) clinical practice guidelines designed by WHO and UNICEF for resource constrained contexts have been mandated nationally for routine screening and treatment for all children under five presenting in outpatient clinics. This is because social audit

mechanisms offer opportunities for joint appraisal of structural and clinical quality, patient and provider satisfaction and more importantly shared decision making to improve healthcare quality.

As a result, an experimental trial in four rural districts in Zambia from 2013-2016 was conducted whose final sample included 90 outpatient visits for children aged 1-59 months from 19 facilities. In terms of methodology that was used, the social audit mechanisms, including community score cards and community health councils were integrated in clinics in two districts. Two other matched districts were also integrated community health councils and received interventions through the ongoing district systems strengthening programs. All primary care facilities in the district were included, and five children were randomly sampled from each outpatient clinic. Trained teams conducted observations of patient screening and caretaker counseling, followed by exit interviews with caretakers. Quality of care was determined by adherence to the IMCI clinical standards for patient screening and counseling.

The study found that the quality of patient screening was significantly higher in clinics receiving the systems strengthening interventions than those receiving only the social audit interventions based on the IMCI assessment index. Caretakers of children in clinics with the district strengthening mechanisms had a slightly higher mean counseling index. Though clinics receiving the systems strengthening interventions and community councils illustrated better compliance to IMCI standards of care, clinics receiving the community score card and community health council interventions, showed significantly higher child caretaker satisfaction with waiting times and knowledge of return dates for follow up visits. After adjusting for relevant covariates including child age, provider type, IMCI training, which are reported to be key predictors of quality of patient care in previous studies, the systems strengthening interventions emerged as significant predictors, along with frequency of supervision visits, and IMCI training.

Clearly, social accountability mechanisms have been shown to be effective in ensuring people centered care, however, in extremely resource constrained settings, efforts must be accelerated to ensure optimal system capacity to enhance clinical quality of care. In view of the dual objective of the IMCI of achieving universal coverage and optimizing quality health care for children under the age of five, there is need therefore for complementary interventions for systems strengthening and social audit mechanisms as clinics receiving community score card interventions also illustrated higher utilization in the past month, than those without.

By Dr. Sydney Malama

Documentation of Slave Trade Routes, Activities and Sites in Zambia

The University of Zambia through the Institute of Economic and Social Research in collaboration with the Zambia National Commission for UNESCO (ZNC-UNESCO), National Heritage Conservation Commission (NHCC) and National Museums Board (NMB) have carried out a study to trace and document slave trade routes, activities and sites in Zambia. The study team comprised five researchers, namely Dr. Charles Ndakala and Ms. Hilda M. Sinywibulula from ZNC-UNESCO; Mr. Munukayumbwa Munyima from the Socio- Cultural Research Programme at INESOR, UNZA; Ms. Victoria P. Chitungu from National Museums Board and Mr. Kagosi Mwamulowe from National Heritage Conservation Commission. In addition, the team had a Video Documentalist, Mr. Frank Tolopa from Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation in Kitwe.

The objectives of the study were:

- To identify and document places and routes where the slave trade took place;
- To identify (groups of) people associated with the slave trade in Zambia and gather as well as authenticate information collected from different sources;
- Document activities associated with slave trade in Zambia;
- Disseminate information about slave trade in Zambia.

Although the study was carried out in seven (7) Provinces of Zambia, namely Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula, Lusaka, Northern, Southern and Western Provinces, field data collection was only done in Northern, Luapula, Copperbelt, Eastern and Lusaka provinces as these were the provinces with the main study sites. Desk research was done in the provinces.

The study collected data from two main sources, namely archival research and semi-structured interviews with Key Informants. Data collection was done at different intervals over a period of 60 days from February to October 2017.

Although the final report is still work in progress, highlights from the field work indicate the evidence of key slave trade sites and activities in Northern, Luapula, Copperbelt and Eastern provinces.



Thick brick fort protecting the missionaries against gunfire

In telling the story of slave trade in Zambia, it is clear that slavery was practiced by many tribal groups long before the coming of Europeans to Africa. During intertribal wars, victorious tribes often captured some people from the vanquished groups and kept or exchanged them as slaves. The Ngoni tribal group under Mpezeni were reported to have been such raiders who attacked and captured the valley people whom they kept or traded as slaves.

It is however worth noting that towards the end of the 19th century, church missionaries played a key role in stopping slave trade. For example, at Kayambi Mission in Northern Province, missionaries erected a thick brick fort to protect themselves against gunfire by the slave traders from whom they rescued some slaves.

By Munukayumbwa Munyima

INESOR conducts baseline of WVZ programme interventions



Picture courtesy of <https://www.lusakatimes.com/2017/09/19/world-vision-launch-new-child-protection-campaign/>

(3) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); (4) Zambia Reading for Education and Development (ZREAD); and (5) Church Community Engagement and Sponsorship Plan.

The baseline came in the wake of World Vision Zambia 's (WVZ) change of its programming from implementing isolated programs in different Area Programmes (APs) to simultaneous implementation of all Technical Programmes (TPs) in all APs.

Dr. Jolly Kamwanga explained during an exclusive interview that the overall objective of the baseline was to assess the status of the communities with regards to key indicators of Child Well-being (CWB) aligned to the different TPs. He stated that, considering that WVZ had been implementing similar programs in some of the APs, the baseline was expected to provide information on the status of the results achieved thus far, highlight the gaps and thereby inform further actions for revising or resetting targets, refocusing of the scope and allocation of resources.

The specific objectives of the baseline included:

- ◆ To establish benchmarks for all TP outcome indicators, and inform setting up of realistic targets to be measured based on similar evaluation process at the end of the program cycle; and establish intermediate milestones that help monitor annual progress.
- ◆ To affirm TP priority areas and refocus as needed/required. The results of the baseline study were expected to show outcomes of the TPs that require more focus than others, or could call for repurposing of funds to more demanding TPs.
- ◆ Provide data that would help ensure accountability to all partners and stakeholders including communities, donors, supporters and the Government of Zambia.
- ◆ Provide evidence on performance or lack thereof of WVZ programs to inform future programming, raise funds, inform Government strategy and investment as well as for use in advocating for the most vulnerable through lobbying for policy review, resource allocation and advocacy.

The project run for a period of six months, from June to December 2017. This baseline is a product of the Research, Monitoring and Evaluation Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that the Institute signed with WVZ a few years ago. This MOU culminated from INESOR's long standing relationship with WVZ resulting from the excellent performance of the institute in some past engagements with the organisation.

By Dr. Jolly Kamwanga

The Institute of Economic and Social Research (INESOR) conducted an integrated baseline for World Vision Zambia (WVZ). The baseline survey collected data that will be used to gauge the performance of WVZ programme interventions. This project was led by Dr. Jolly Kamwanga who was assisted by Dr. Joseph Simbaya, Mr. Richard Bwalya and Dr. Sydney Malama.

The baseline covered all the five (5) Technical Programmes (TPs) of WVZ. The TPs are: (1) Sustainable Enterprise and Economic Development (SEED); (2) Maternal, New-born and Child Health Nutrition Promotion (MNCHN);

INESOR Infrastructure Restoration Activities

The Institute of Economic and Social Research is scheduled to get some major renovations to its offices during the course of 2018. This is in a bid to improve the appearance of the surroundings and ultimately make it more attractive.



Institute of Economic and Social Research Offices in Chudleigh, Munali Road, Lusaka

INESOR Acting Registrar, Ms. Wamunungo Musialike, disclosed this during a meeting held at the Institute in December, 2017.

Ms. Musialike explained that the works will range from separating the staff residences from the offices, paving the drive in, rehabilitation of the entire water reticulation system, painting of the roofs, buildings and wall fence as well as erection of a new guard house.

She explained that the works would be conducted in phases in order to ensure that there is sufficient concentration on the works and proper supervision of the contractors.

In terms of the overall long term plans for the future, management is in the process of developing a Master Plan which will outline future development concepts for the Institute such as expansion of the Elizabeth Colson Research and Documentation Centre (ECRDC). It is worth noting that the current planned works will also be incorporated in the Master plan.

The works are scheduled to be completed in 2019.

By Twaambo Kanene– Mwale

Recent Journal Articles and Publications

Our staff also took part in the dissemination of research finding through the publication of the following articles:

Chiyangi H., Muma, J. B., **Malama**, S., Manyahi, J., Abade, A., Kwenda, G., and Matee, M. L. (2017) **Identification and Antimicrobial Resistance Patterns of Bacterial Enteropathogens from Children aged 0–59 months at the University Teaching Hospital, Lusaka, Zambia: A Prospective Cross Sectional Study**. BMC Infectious Diseases, 17:117 doi: 10.1186/s12879-017-2232-0

Macwan’gi, M., Muya, M., Matakala, L., **Milapo**, N. (2017) **Evolving Cultural Norms at Cross Roads with Legal Frameworks in reducing Corruption in the Procurement of Construction Projects in Zambia**. Iraj International Journals. ISBN: 978-93- 86083-340

Mtalimanja J.L., Simuunza M., **Malama S.**, Muma J.B. (2017) **Epidemiology of Tuberculosis in the Context of HIV and AIDS in Sinazongwe District of Zambia: A Retrospective Analysis**. Health Press Zambia Bull.; 1 (4), 39- 49

Mtonga, F., **Malama**, S., Kwenda, G., Chimana, H., Muma, J. B. **The Nosocomial Risk of Bacterial Contamination of Surgical Wards at Saint Francis Hospital in Katete District of Zambia**. ARC Journal of Clinical Case Reports. 2017; 3(4):14-18. doi:[dx.doi.org/ 10.20431/2455-9806.0304004](https://doi.org/10.20431/2455-9806.0304004)

Monde, N., Munyeme, M., Muwonge, A., Muma, J.B. **Malama, S. Non-Tuberculous Mycobacteria Recovered from Suspected TB Cases in Namwala District of Zambia**. ARC Journal of Clinical Case Reports. 2017; 3(2):1-7. doi:[dx.doi.org/10.20431/2455-9806.0302002](https://doi.org/10.20431/2455-9806.0302002)

Sartelli, M.....**Malama, S.**..... et al. (2017) **The Global Alliance for Infections in Surgery: Defining a Model for Anti-microbial Stewardship - Results from an International Cross-Sectional Survey** World Journal of Emergency Surgery. 12:34 /doi 10.1186/s13017-017-0145-2

ABOUT INESOR

Established in 1938, as Rhodes Livingstone Institute, INESOR is an interdisciplinary social science centre of the University of Zambia (UNZA). The Institute conducts both basic and applied research and consultancy. Our research activities are organized around six thematic areas: Agriculture and Rural Development, Economic and Business, Health Promotion, Governance, Socio – Culture and Urban Development.

OUR CONTACT DETAILS

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CAPACITY BUILDING THROUGH SHORT COURSES

As part of our contribution to knowledge development, we offer short trainings courses. The short courses are tailor made and held on a quarterly basis with the aim of raising the capacities of Researchers, Policy Makers, Program Managers, and students to engage more effectively and achieve evidence based policy and program decision-making. They are also targeted at practitioners working in public, private, media, NGOs, students and members of the public who may be interested and working in an environment related to Research, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation. Some of the courses offered are Research Methods, Data Analysis, Monitoring and Evaluations and Policy Analysis. We also train So far, we have trained the Zambia Police Research Department, Ministry of Finance and National Planning Monitoring and Evaluation Planners, among others.

Contact us for more details

ELIZABETH COLSON RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION CENTRE



ECRDC Issue Desk

The Elizabeth Colson Research and Documentation Centre (ECRDC) is the information unit of INESOR. It is situated within INESOR premises and was primarily set up to support the research needs of the Institute but has over the years extended its services to students, lecturers, researchers and the general public.

The services offered are reference, dissemination and internet or computer services.

The centre has a rich collection of journals and periodicals, Research Reports, Manuscripts and Off Prints, Government Reports, historical and cultural information. The ECRDC collection is being added to the main UNZA library catalogue to ensure that the collection is searchable and viewable online through the UNZA website. The ECRDC is open from 08:00-17:00 hours Monday to Friday except week ends and public holidays.