

- At community level, report all cases of SEA to the nearest Police Station Victim Support Unit
- Call the GBV toll line 933 to report SEA

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## About ZNWL

The Zambia National Women's Lobby (ZNWL) is a non-partisan, non-profit making and membership driven non-governmental organization committed to the equal representation and participation of women in decision making at all levels. ZNWL promotes the participation and representation of women and girls through advocacy, lobbying and capacity building of women and girls in order to enable them effectively participate in decision making processes of the country.

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“Together  
we can end  
Sexual  
Exploitation”

HUMAN DIGNITY



**PROTECTION  
AGAINST SEXUAL  
EXPLOITATION  
AND ABUSE (PSEA)**

# What is Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)

Sexual exploitation refers to any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another.

Sexual abuse refers to actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions. SEA is based on gender inequality, power imbalance and disrespect of human rights.

## What constitutes SEA?

- Any sexual relationship with beneficiaries of services that involves improper use of position of influence and/or power.
- Sexual activity with children below 18 years.
- Exchange of money, employment, goods or services for sex.
- Engaging in acts of sexual misconduct on grounds of cultural accommodation.



## Factors that promote SEA

- Absence of SEA policies in organisations – most organisations such as political parties, banks, and civil society organisations do not have clear SEA policies and those that do, rarely enforce these policies when need arises.
- Lack of knowledge about SEA – community members do not have adequate and correct information on SEA
- Poverty and/or economic vulnerability – taking advantage of beneficiaries who are in financially challenging situations. Lack of financial capacity mostly affecting women and girls who are the most vulnerable in society
- Negative cultural practices – reinforcing patriarchal traditional norms that lower the status of women and girls e.g. encouraging them to have sexual affairs in exchange for goods and services

- Abuse of power and authority e.g. sex for grades in schools and universities, sex for jobs/promotions/services in workplaces and sex for adoption/appointment in political parties

## Addressing SEA

### **Institutional/Organisational Level**

- Organisations should budget for PSEA
- Program planning should clearly show how PSEA will be taken into consideration
- Organisations should develop and effectively implement PSEA policies

### **Community Level**

- Awareness raising- providing access to adequate and correct information about SEA
- Community members are encouraged to act by reporting cases of SEA
- Capacity building of members of the community on PSEA

### **Duty bearers and Policy Makers**

- Strengthen legal frameworks that address SEA
- Duty bearers and policy makers should prioritise the development, implementation and monitoring of PSEA policies
- Traditional and religious leaders should be pro-active and speak -up against SEA

### **Reporting Mechanisms for SEA**

SEA is a form of gender-based violence and should be acted on.

- At institutional level, report SEA to the designated PSEA officer or human resource personnel