Disinformation is information which is intended to mislead.

1. -Gender disinformation is abuse and violence against a specific gender.

-Gender disinformation is a component or subset of online gender violence. It is a form of online gender violence.

1. Here are some key references to legal or policy frameworks that have provisions to address the gender dimensions of disinformation in Zambia:

1. The Constitution of Zambia: The Constitution of Zambia guarantees freedom of expression while also allowing for restrictions in the interest of national security, public order, public health, and morality. The protection of individuals against defamation and false news is recognised, although the interpretation and application of these provisions may vary.

2. Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA) Act (No. 17 of 2002): The IBA Act regulates the broadcasting industry in Zambia. While it primarily focuses on licensing and regulation, it also includes provisions related to content standards, including the prohibition of hate speech, incitement to violence, and discriminatory content.

3. Electronic Communications and Transactions Act (No. 21 of 2009): This act governs electronic communications and transactions in Zambia. Although it primarily focuses on electronic commerce, it has provisions relevant to addressing disinformation, such as provisions related to cybercrime, data protection, and information security.

4. Zambia Information and Communications Technology Authority (ZICTA) Act (No. 15 of 2009): The ZICTA Act establishes the Zambia Information and Communications Technology Authority, which has a mandate to regulate the information and communications technology sector. While its primary focus is on ICT regulation, it may have provisions relevant to addressing disinformation.

5**.** The Cyber Security and Cyber Crimes Act, 2021:  This Act provides for the protection of persons against cyber crime, child online protection, facilitates identification, declaration and protection of critical information infrastructure, collection of and preservation of evidence of computer and network related crime and admission; in criminal matters, of electronic evidence; provide for registration of cyber security service providers.

Here are some cases on freedom of expression and the gender dimension of disinformation:

* Chipenzi v. The People
* The People v. Kasonkomona CR No. 9/04/13 (SubCt)
* Wina and Others v Attorney General (1990-1992) ZR 95 (HC).
* Law Association of Zambia v. the Attorney General (Appeal No. 8/2014) [2016] ZMSC 243

-Zambia has the anti-Gender based violence Act of 2011 which is a major step forward in the fight against GBV.

* This to a larger extent comply with international human rights law standard because the Act protects the victims as well as punishment for the perpetrators. The act also protects the freedom of expression because GBV compromises the freedom of expression.
* The measures have been effective because people now know that it is punishable by law to perpetrate Gender based violence.

LINKS/SOURCES

* [media.zambialii.org](http://WWW.media.zambialii.org)
* [www.un.org](http://www.un.org)
* Zambia anti Gender based violence Act.

1. Recommendation

* Sensitization of the people on gender disinformation should be done and such programmes should be considered for funding.
* The Gender division in Zambia should spearhead the sensitization programes.