

UNDER THE SAME SUN (UTSS) / UNICEF

**SEXUAL ABUSE CASES REPORTED IN
ASSESSED SCHOOLS AND CENTRES HOSTING
INTERNALLY DISPLACED CHILDREN WITH ALBINISM
AND OTHER CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES**

**A REPORT TO THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
VOCATIONAL TRAINING (MoEVT)**

26th May, 2011

1. INTRODUCTION

In October 2010, Under the Same Sun (UTSS) and UNICEF entered into a partnership agreement to provide emergency support to the nine schools/centres hosting the internally displaced children with albinism in the Lake Zone, North Western Tanzania (NWT) and Tanga Region in the north-eastern part of Tanzania. The collaboration between UTSS and UNICEF is multi-sectoral in nature and has engaged UNICEF's emergency, child protection, education, health, water/sanitation and communications sections. This collaboration started in October 2010 and will end on the 30th of June 2011; thereafter it will be decided on the way forward.

To get a better understanding of the situation in these nine schools/centres and to know what assistance is required to improve the well-being, care and protection of the children and youths, an assessment was included as one of the main components of this project. In addition to the assessment, other activities are included such as provision of supplies including recreational items, education materials, furniture, utilities, clothes, beddings, and hygiene, protection, mobility items for the children and youths residing in the schools/centres, coordination and collaboration with central and district government authorities, NGOs/CBOs/FBOs, capacity building of staff, children/youth clubs (empowerment and recreation) and community awareness raising on issues regarding children with albinism.

2. THE ASSESSMENT

The assessment of the situation of children living in the various schools/centres; Buhangija Primary School in Shinyanga, Bukumbi Centre for the Elderly (Leprosy) and Mitindo Primary School in Mwanza, Furaha School for the Blind and Missionary of Charity in Tabora, Kabanga Primary School in Kigoma, Mugeza Mseto and Kitengule Primary Schools in Kagera and Pongwe Primary School in Tanga was conducted by UTSS with support from UNICEF. The assessment was conducted from February to May, 2011.

To lead the UTSS assessment team and ensure the required quality, a Professor from the University of Dar es Salaam (expert in Special Needs Education) was hired as a consultant by UTSS. The remaining team consisted of staff and interns from UTSS who received training on assessment skills and child protection by the consultant and UNICEF. Local Government Authority officials in almost all districts were part of the assessment team, mainly Social Welfare Officers, but also District Education Officers and Community Development Officers. The informants were boys and girls; separated according

to age and gender into three groups; 10 – 13, 14 – 17 and 18-21 years old, residing and day scholars, other residents in the centres, the staff in the schools/centres and district officers.

The aim of the assessment was to find out, among other things, the situation of children residing in the different centres aforementioned. Specifically the study sought to find out the care provided to the children their safety, whether or not they communicate with their families, and if they would like to join their families when the situation becomes peaceful, etc. The assessment also aimed at finding out if there were any abuses taking place. In summary, the main purpose was to assess the suitability of the environment for the children living in the various centres. This report presents preliminary findings on sexual abuse of children living in the schools/centres. This report was pre-empted by the initial findings which revealed that sexual abuse was going on in the centres and some action needed to be taken immediately to address the situation.

3. DEFINITION OF TERMS

Abuse: Abuse is the improper usage or treatment for a bad purpose, often to unfairly or improperly gain benefit, physical or verbal maltreatment, injury, sexual assault, violation, rape, unjust practices; wrongful practices or custom; offense, crime, or other verbal aggression. Abuse can come in many forms¹; verbal, emotional, sexual or physical.

Sexual Abuse: Sexual abuse, also referred to as molestation, is the forcing of undesired sexual behaviour by one person upon another. When that force is immediate, of short duration, or infrequent, it is called sexual assault. The offender is referred to as a sexual abuser or molester. The term also covers any behaviour by any adult towards a child to stimulate either the adult or child sexually. When the victim is younger than the age of consent, it is referred to as child sexual abuse.²

Child Sexual Abuse: Child sexual abuse is a form of child abuse in which an adult or older adolescent uses a child for sexual stimulation. Forms of child sexual abuse include asking or pressuring a child to engage in sexual activities, indecent exposure of the genitals to a child, displaying pornography to a child, actual sexual contact against a child, physical contact with the child's genitals (except in certain non-sexual contexts such as a medical exam), viewing of the child's genitalia for the purpose of sexual gratification, or using a child to

¹ The Wikipedia, the free encyclopaedia. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abuse>

² The Wikipedia, the free encyclopaedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sexual_abuse

produce child pornography³. Examples of sexual activities are sexual intercourse, sodomy, oral sex and masturbation.

In the same vein, Reber (1995) refers sexual abuse to sexual mistreatment of another person, virtually referring to abuse of children by adults. In this report, both the Wikipedia and Reber's definition apply.

Sexual abuse is normally divided in the following groups:

- a. Non-consensual, forced physical sexual behavior (rape and sexual assault).
- b. Unwanted touching, either of a child or an adult.
- c. Sexual kissing, fondling, exposure of genitalia, and voyeurism, exhibitionism and up to sexual assault.
- d. Exposing a child to pornography.
- e. Saying sexually suggestive statements towards a child (child molestation).

It also applies to certain forms of sexual harassment.

4. CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE INCIDENTS AND RISKS REPORTED/OBSERVED IN VARIOUS CENTERS

4.1 BUHANGIJA

Buhangija Primary School in Shinyanga District and Region has a total of 812 children and adults registered; day scholars and residents. The residents are children with albinism (79), young mothers with albinism with children without albinism and children who are visually impaired (49). In addition to the children in the centre, 46 UTSS Education Scholarship Fund grantees return to Buhangija during holidays from their private schools. There are 18 teachers and four cares supervising the children.

Boys 14 – 17 reported that some years back, 2007 – 2009, sexual abuse took place frequently. The sexual abuse reported were older boys with visual impairment having sex with girls with albinism. However it was not clear if this was consensual sex or forced, as well as the age of the children involved. Unwanted touching by older boys with visual impairment of girls with albinism was also reported. The boys stated that the incidents had been reported to the Head Teacher and the District Education Officer (DEO). However, some

³ The Wikipedia, the free encyclopaedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Child_sexual_abuse

children said that they sometimes opt not to report to the Head Teacher any sensitive issues for fear of reprisals.

When asked about existence of reporting and complaints procedures the assessment team was told that issues related to boarding facilities and boarders are reported to the matrons and patrons by the children. Academic issues/incidents that occur in the class are reported to the Head Teacher, Academic Master and Discipline Master and Discipline committee. The School Baraza is used at the beginning and the end of the term when the Head Teacher would announce rules and discipline measures taken by the Management against students who have breached the rules. However, a specific system of reporting and procedures related to sexual abuse incidents is not in place.

The dormitories where the children are sleeping (the children are sleeping two or three in one bed) is surrounded by a fence. The dormitories have locks, but they are not utilised. There is a full time security arrangement, however the guard was not considered professional. Also security lighting is not a priority. There are two matrons and one patron who make sure that two of them are staying with the children during the night.

4.2 BUKUMBI

When it comes to Bukumbi Centre for the Elderly and the Vulnerable (Leprosy) in Mwanza UTSS and UNICEF are not sure of the actual number of students and residents. Previous information provided to UTSS by the Head of Bukumbi centre (Charles Bundala) states that the centre has a total of 368 children; children with albinism (10) and children with other disabilities (352) and adults (16) registered. There is 1 teacher and 14 care givers supervising the children. Additional information states that the residents are children with albinism, young mothers with albinism, young mothers without albinism living with their children with albinism, young men and women with albinism and elders; men and women of all ages and elders with leprosy, but nothing said about children with other disabilities. The latest data received from the centre (17th June) shows the following:

- Elderly people and youth above 18: 61 male; 98 female: Total 159
- Youths with families: 54 male; 55 female: Total 109
- Children and youths below 18 born and bred at the centre: 46 male; 40 female: Total 86
- Grand Total of Bukumbi residents: 354 (UTSS was informed by Mr. Bundala that some of the elderly have died)

- There are 9 persons with albinism of the 354 residing at the centre. 4 of the PWA are children (under 18) and one youth – Maneno passed away recently.

UTSS has not conducted a census in Bukumbi, just like in any other institution visited. We have always relied on the data provided by the SWOs, CDOs DEOs or heads of the centres.

When UTSS went to conduct the assessment the Bukumbi Head, who in February had given consent together with the LGA, was not available as agreed upon. On 10th April he told the team that he would not be around instead he had already instructed his assistant to receive the delegation. The Acting Head of the centre who was present when UTSS conducted the assessment between 11th and 13th April 2011 had indicated in the interview that she does not have all the facts about the centre since she has just officially been working for a month. She also claimed that she finds it very difficult to extract any data from Mr. Bundala who is very uncooperative. She was informed by Mr. Bundala that UTSS and UNICEF were going to Bukumbi to distribute aid and that she should receive the team and give full cooperation.

The team was able to interview the SWO, the matron, the Health Officer and conducted one FGD with adults/parents with albinism and made observation as much as possible. They were told that all children who are there are below 10 years old and therefore no information was obtained from the children.

All informants, including the Acting Head of the centre, said that there were no sexual abuses cases reported or implied. There were no reports of non-consensual, forced physical sexual behaviour (rape and sexual assault). However, consented sex between adults was reported to be happening which children due to sleeping arrangements could be witnessing. They said that under normal circumstances the matron would be informed should any issue of concern arise.

The male and female dormitories are separated but not according to age; boys are staying with the men and girls with the women. However mothers are staying together with their children irrespective of gender and grandparents stay with their grandchildren regardless of their gender. Persons with albinism stay in the middle dormitories for security purposes. The wife of the head of the centre is the matron of Bukumbi. However, she does not provide any care or assistance during the night, unless called for an emergency. There are three security guards at night, with no professional background, who were considered

inefficient and not very helpful. There is no fence around the premises and no security lighting.

4.3 FURAHA

Furaha School for the Blind in Tabora has a total of 92 registered children, all residents; children with albinism (16) and children with vision impairment (76). There are 21 teachers and 15 carers supervising the children.

FGD 10 – 14 yrs girls indicate that sexual abuses exist in the school. Students spoke of the abusers against girls being a teacher who is visually impaired and another teacher without disability.

UTSS staff observed that the proximity of the boys' and girls' dormitories could lead to unintentional exposure of genitalia as students move in and out of bathrooms and toilets.

From the FGD 10 -14 yrs UTSS learned that some teachers and security guards were making sexually suggestive statements to children.

According to the staff there are no sexual abuse concerns in the school. The Head teacher said that there are no protection concerns regarding sexual, physical and/or emotional abuse, exploitation, neglect and violence since the school is following Christian doctrine. He explained further that the school has formulated a counselling team that deals with students. One of the teachers said that "the school does not have a reporting and complaints procedures in regard to abuse, exploitation, neglect and violence of children but the staff provide psycho-social and emotional support to the children, and they do have weekly meetings every Saturday for counselling/ discipline." Students report their concerns through dormitory leaders, the matron, Children Barazas, teachers and the School Manager. The youths stated that "yes we feel safe here at the centre, because the life here at the centre is almost similar to other places in the country. The head teacher, other teachers and non-teaching staff protect us against any abuse so we are not scared of any one here at the school." They also said that the head teacher told them that, if anyone experienced any kind of abuse from any person within and outside the school, she/he should report the incident to any person that they think will provide help.

However, information from focus groups of ages 10-14 years (girls) showed that among the problems facing the children at the centre were sexual relationships among students. They said that some teachers and security guards made sexual suggestive statements requesting them to make love with them.

They also stated that they are afraid of reporting because teachers defend each other and would blame children for telling lies. The social worker said that she had never visited the centres; therefore she did not know much about the security of children, which is a major concern.

But children informed UTSS team that they are too frightened to report any of the sexual abuses or any abuse in general to anyone because teachers protect one another blaming children of telling lies. They are also afraid of the repercussions as the accused become hostile towards the students and would severely punish them.

The sleeping arrangements are not according to standards; 16 beds and 32 students (two students per bed). There is one matron and one patron caring for the children. The matron stays on the premises while the patron stays away from the school compound. There are three security guards, who according to the residents are shutting the gate and go out leaving the children all alone. Once an electric short circuit occurred during the night and the security guards were absent to help the residents. In addition, the safety lights are very poor.

4.4 KABANGA

Kabanga Primary School in Kigoma has a total of 883 registered children and adults; day scholars and residents. The residents are children with albinism (74), children who are visually and physically impaired (120), young mothers with albinism with children without albinism, parents with albinism living with children with albinism and without albinism and youth who are physically challenged. There are 40 teachers and 7 parents who volunteer as caregivers supervising the children.

In Kabanga the staff expressed their concerns about child to child sexual abuse; especially sexual abuse amongst boys. In one incident the Academic Mistress said that an older boy took in a younger boy “as his wife” forcing him to commit sodomy. Both staff and children (via FGDs and tete-a-tete) themselves reported that older visually impaired boys forcing themselves on visually impaired younger boys. There is also sexual interaction between boys and girls; but it was not clear about how the children consented to this or about the ages of the children involved.

Unwanted touching, fondling and indecency exposure of genitals was also reported to the Academic Mistress and the school management. Adults using abusive languages with sexual connotation among themselves and in front of the children were also reported.

Children said that they did trust the Head Teacher and Special Needs Education Teacher, who they would confide in if required.

Adults expose themselves to children (may be not by choice). It was reported that, when parents visit their spouses at the centre, they have sexual intercourse on the premises / dormitories. This situation could be dangerous for young children who would happen to see such acts.

The dormitories are overcrowded and children are mixed with adults; the ratio is 2-4 persons per bed. There is no matron or patron. One teacher has been assigned to assist the residents if required during the night, but the teacher does not stay on the premises. Sometimes the adults who stay in the dormitories volunteer to assist the children, but mainly the children have to care for themselves as well as help each other.

4.5 KITENGULE

Kitengule Primary Schools in Kagera has a total of 243 children and adults registered; day scholars and residents. The residents are children with albinism (12) and children who are visually and physically impaired (2). There are two cares supervising the children.

Both staff and children reported sexual abuse; unwanted touching and sexually suggestive statements towards children, either by a child or an adult. From the matron, head teacher, FGD 14-17 boys FGD 10-13 girls and FGD 14-17 girls UTSS learned that this used to happen in the past but they were warned against it by the School's Discipline Committee and that they claim that the practice has stopped. However, during further interviews and by observation it was evident that there were sexual abuses among assistant cook/patron against girls, boys against girls as well as teachers to boys as indicated in Table 1. These acts started a long time ago and they are on-going.

During the assessment, UTSS observed the following:

- Standard VII girls were intentionally exposing their bosoms by leaving their blouse buttons unfastened and wearing see-through tops and dresses without bras.
- Older boys seducing girls behind dormitories and making sexually suggestive statements while younger children eavesdrop under the dormitory windows.

The children stated that the person they trusted and would confide in was the head cook. Incidents have been reported to the head Teacher and the Matron.

In Kitengule, the sleeping arrangement is poor. Younger and older children are sleeping in the same dormitory, and, more than one child sleep in one bed; over crowdedness. The matron is present but she is not around all the time, despite the fact that she stays close to the school. The toilets are very far from the dormitories, no security and there is no adult to assist the children needing to go to the toilet during the night. There are no security guards. However, prison officers patrol the area around the school compound. The school is open for the community; no fence.

4.6 MISSIONARIES OF CHARITY

Missionaries of Charity in Tabora has a total of 134 registered children and adults. Children with albinism (20), children who are visually impaired (41), babies and under-fives without albinism who are abandoned and orphaned, elders and the physically challenged. The institution is not a school but a mission centre under Roman Catholic nuns. There are 39 Volunteer caregivers (who come and go on a daily basis) and 8 nuns.

The Head of the Centre stated that unwanted touching of younger children by older ones is happening. It was also reported that female teenagers come with sex magazines from town containing pornography materials and letting other children see and read. The sexual touching incidents happened frequently in 2009-2010. Here the children were unable to suggest any adult they trust and confide into as well as both children and staff said there are no reporting procedures in place when it comes to sexual abuse, and so far no incidents have been reported.

The living and security arrangements here are quite different from the other schools/centres. Children and adults are not mixed and its one person per bed. The nuns stay within the premises and they help children requiring assistance during the night. There is one security guard whose work is to open and close the gate; and seemed to be doing a good job. The security lighting is excellent. When it comes to access to the children, non-residents come by appointment only and would be supervised to the end of their visit.

4.7 MITINDO

Mitindo Primary School in Mwanza has a total of 1172 children registered; day scholars and residents. The residents are children with albinism (103) and children with vision impairment (62); including one child with physical disability and vision impairment. Of the 103 children with albinism, 61 have,

with the help from UTSS, been transferred to private English Medium Schools and to be returning to Mitindo during their holidays. There are 38 teachers and two carers supervising the children.

Voyeurism by teachers, security guards, patrol police and male students from neighbouring institution were also indicated as happening.

During this assessment, the team got different statements from the informants. The Academic Teacher said that there was nothing like sexual abuse and child abuse in Mitindo ‘‘they don’t exist here. I have not received abuse cases from students. We have in place the punishment regulations that helps keep students in line.’’ The Assistant Head teacher did not respond to the question at all. However, one teacher, the matron and FGDs with students stated that sexual relations between students (may not be abusive) and voyeurism by security guards, patrol police and male students from a neighbouring institution – Misungwi Community Development Technical Training Institute were rampant up to 2010 and still on-going. The children (FGD with girls) stated that the matron said a sexually suggestive statement towards a child. Some of the children said that they trusted a few specific teachers and the matron. The Matron reports to Head Teacher, who reports to the District Executive Director, who reports to the District Commissioner.

The dormitories are in a very bad condition and overcrowded, children and youths together; boys and girls separated. The matron is present during the day but absent at night. The boy’s toilets are a bit far from the dormitories and there are no security lights on the premise; often they just go around the corner of their dormitory instead to the toilets. Sometimes the younger children get help from the older ones. There is a fence around the premise, including the school, but repairs are required. There are guards during the day and night and during the night two police officers patrol around and inside the premise. The children, especially the girls, complained about not having any locks and the fact that the guards and police officers came into the dormitories at night. Parents come during visiting days only, by LGA written permission. Daytime the gate is open as many children from the community are students here. The gate is locked after school hours but children from the community can easily come if they want.

4.8 MUGEZA

Mugeza Mseto Primary Schools in Kagera has a total of 174 children registered; day scholars and residents. The residents are children with albinism (33), children who are visually impaired and children with physical disabilities (46). There are 13 teachers and six carers supervising the children.

The Discipline Master did not indicate incidences of sexual abuse or harassment in Mugeza School. When he was required to comment on whether or not there were any protection concerns for children in the school, he said, “nothing of such kind has happened.” He also went ahead saying that in Mugeza they teach children about their rights, hence if anything happens they can report through set procedures and regulations for reporting their concerns. They also provide psychosocial and emotional support to children when and where needs arise. When the students were asked about what was good in Mugeza they said that Mugeza had no problem, except that the guard comes drunk during work hours.

The matron said that there was no sexual abuse in the centre. However, from the FGD, it was also revealed that the Matron always accuses girls of sleeping with boys and when they are sick they are told that they are pregnant. This implies that there is sexual abuse in the school (See Table 1 attached to this document). The children were unable to provide information about any adult they trust or confide in. There are School Baraza meetings where children can air their views.

The dormitories are overcrowded, youths are mixed with children and forced to share beds. There are two matrons and one patron, but they offer poor services and do not stay there all the time; children mainly have to care for themselves or with support from other children and the youths. Children go on their own outside the compound to fetch water and firewood, to the farm belonging to the school and to cut grass for cows; this is expected for the children with visual impairment as well. The toilets are a bit far from the dormitories and not easily accessible for the children with physical disabilities. And there is no security lighting. There are no security guards during the day, but during the night, who however are sometimes under the influence of alcohol and beat the children and youths unnecessarily. The fence does not cover the whole premises and the doors of the dormitories are very weak and there are no locks. There is free access for community members; motorbikes are allowed to pass through the school compound.

4.9 PONGWE

INTERVIEW WITH THE MATRON

Pongwe Primary School in Tanga has a total of 1058 children registered; day scholars and residents. The residents are children with albinism (29) and children with visual impairments; including one child with visual impairment

and HIV positive (37). There are 28 teachers and four cares to supervising the children.

In Pongwe sexual abuse of children has been reported and action taken by the MoEVT, however, sexual abuse is still taking place. The information was given by different staff and children themselves. The sexual abuse reported was related to rape of girls with visual impairment and girls with albinism by the teachers and visually impaired boys forcing themselves on visually impaired boys, older boys forcing themselves on younger girls. Some of these incidents have been reported to be performed in the school's mosque, library, and vegetable garden and behind toilets mainly during 2008 - 2010. Security guards have also been said to inappropriately touch the children. The cases of the two teachers raping the girls was reported some time back and the teachers were expelled and taken to court. As none of the girls appeared in court to give evidence about the rapes, the teachers were released and back on duty in Pongwe, despite children's admission of being abused. In the case with the boys sexually abusing other boys, the matron said the following "... parents were informed and the boys were warned that if they repeat the acts they would be expelled from the school. The boys said that they had similar experience at home where they were abused by their relatives who warned them not to tell anybody. So they thought that it was normal to do such things and keep it secret."

Additional staff has been employed to prevent sexual abuse; however the staff expressed their concern that unwanted sexual abuse, including the possibility of sodomy, is still taking place between male students and possibly also by the reinstated teachers. The Head Master said the following "I think these bad practices may still be going on as one teacher saw young kids putting off the clothes of their fellow blind pupil and started playing with his body." Upon discussing with the group of boys 10-13 years; one of them stated as follows "I was once accused of having raped a standard one girl ...I was whipped by the Head teacher." The team was informed that various steps were taken to combat sexual abuse in Pongwe, which included the following:

- The boys had to confess to teachers and asked for forgiveness. The students were not expelled from school.
- Parents were informed and the kids confessed in front of them and the teachers. They were punished in front of fellow students and teachers.
- Parents are advised not take their 5 year old kids to boarding schools so that they enjoy parental love. (They are considered most vulnerable to the abuse).
- Parents should teach their children good manners.

- Parents should visit their children during weekends.

Other mechanism in place is:

- Pongwe has placed informants in the dormitories who are supposed to reveal all the malpractices in dormitories.
- Children are taught about the do's and don'ts of girl/boy relationship.
- Children are given tasks and extracurricular activities to keep them busy.
- Victims are advised to report to staff, even to the head teacher, or any adult immediately after the incident.

The children reported that the person they really trusted and confided in was the former Head Teacher. Incidents have been reported by children to fellow students, security guards and the Head Teacher, who reported to the Municipal Council and Regional Authorities. The security guards have reported incidents to the teachers and the matron.

In Pongwe the dormitories are overcrowded; more than one child per bed. The dormitories have no strong doors or any locks. There are two matrons and one patron; the matron stays in the girl's dormitory and the patron lives outside the school compound. Police once brought a child, who attempted to escape after he was severely punished by the matron, back to the matron, who was unaware that the child went missing. In spite of the care arrangement no adult helps the children to go to the toilet during the night. To avoid going to the toilet at night, which are a bit far from the dormitories, many children wet their beds. There is no fence around the premise and there is no security lighting. The security guards are old and have always under the influence of alcohol. Since there is no fence, community members get in and out of the school compound without any problem, and the school compound is next to the main road with easy access from all sides.

Staff said that that the older boys are no longer forcing themselves / raping younger boys as measures were taken but children indicated that all types of above mentioned abuse is still happening frequently.

5. CONCLUSION

The above findings clearly indicate that sexual interaction and sexual abuse is taking place between the residents as well as staff and residents in these schools/centres. The environment in where the children are living does in most of the places adds to the risk of children being sexually abused.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

- a) The MoEVT and MoHSW to immediately conduct a follow-up visit to these institutions, with the view of investigating further the incidences and allegations and coming up with concrete and workable solutions to address this problem; to prevent and respond to sexual abuse and any other human rights / children's rights violations.
- b) The government has to immediately conduct a proper census of residents in the centres and schools.
- c) Social Welfare Officers should be the first port of call for all children and persons with disabilities. SWOs should work with children and listen to their grievances at least once a month in the absence of teachers, head teachers, matrons, patrons, caregivers, security guards and the like. Children should have access to SWOs all the time and should be able to reach these officials when in distress.
- d) The government should clearly define the role, duties and responsibilities of Community Development Officers and Social Welfare Officers. At the moment this assessment has discovered that SWOs work under CDOs when it comes to budgeting and are not at all involved with these institutions. They are not allowed to visit the centres and are not informed when abuses are committed. However, when it comes to the implementation of the social work activities SWOs are left without any resources and therefore cannot fully perform their duties as assigned to by the relevant authorities.

Table 1: The Situation of Sexual Abuse in the Surveyed Centres of Internally Displaced Children With Albinism and those with other Disabilities.

BUHANGIJA

<p>Type of abuse</p>	<p>Non-consensual, forced physical <u>sexual behaviour</u> (<u>rape</u> and <u>sexual assault</u>).</p> <p>Yes. Students having Sex</p>	<p>Unwanted touching, either of a child or an adult.</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>Sexual kissing, fondling, exposure of genitalia, and <u>voyeurism</u>, <u>exhibitionism</u> and up to <u>sexual assault</u>. We will never know the whole truth</p>	<p>Exposing a child to pornography</p> <p>Not stated</p>	<p>Saying sexually suggestive statements towards a child (<u>child molestation</u>).</p> <p>We will never know the whole truth</p>
<p>Who reported the abuse</p>	<p>FGD 14-17 Boys</p> <p>They told UTSS that it used to happen in the past but they were warned against it by the School's Discipline Committee and that they claim that the practice has stopped</p>	<p>FGD 14-17 Boys</p> <p>They told UTSS that it used to happen in the past but they were warned against it by the School's Discipline Committee and that they claim that the practice has stopped</p>	<p>FGD 14-17 boys would giggle and tell others (whispering loud enough for the interviewers to hear) not to speak about such incidents</p> <p>They told UTSS that it used to happen in the past but they were warned against it by the School's Discipline Committee and that they claim that the practice has stopped</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>FGD 14-17 boys would giggle and tell others (whispering loud enough for the interviewers to hear) not to speak about such incidents</p> <p>They told UTSS that it used to happen in the past but they were warned against it by the School's Disciplinary Committee and that they claim that the practice has stopped</p>

Abuser	Older boys who are visually impaired to girls with albinism and with vision impairment No names were given out	Older boys who are visually impaired to girls with albinism and with vision impairment No names were given out	Older boys who are visually impaired to girls with albinism and with vision impairment No names were given out	-	Older boys who are visually impaired to girls with albinism and with vision impairment No names were given out
One incident	-	-	-	-	-
More than one time	Yes	Yes	They did not indicate	-	They said they do not treat this as sexual abuse, but it is a normal thing for a boy to say to a girl or a man to a woman
Frequently	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Recently	-	-	-	-	-
Long time ago	2007 - 2009	2007 - 2009	2007 – 2009 However from the giggling and whispering this indicates that it is still continuing	-	This is ongoing
Any adult children confide in (trust)? (Y/N) who	Yes. Head Teacher. However, they did not indicate that they have informed the Head Teacher about the abuses. They also told UTSS that when they tell teachers or the head teacher about any abuse the teachers would tell the accused staff and this would lands the students into trouble.	Yes. Head Teacher. However, they did not indicate that they have informed the Head Teacher about the abuses. They also told UTSS that when they tell teachers or the head teacher about any abuse the teachers would tell	Yes. Head Teacher. However, they did not indicate that they have informed the Head Teacher about the abuses. They also told UTSS that when they tell teachers or the head teacher about any abuse the teachers would tell the accused staff and	-	Yes. Head Teacher. However, they did not indicate that they have informed the Head Teacher about the abuses. They also told UTSS that when they tell teachers or the head teacher about any abuse the

		the accused staff and this would lands the students into trouble.	this would lands the students into trouble.		teachers would tell the accused staff and this would land the students into trouble.
Reported the case (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes
If reported, to who	Head Teacher and the DEO	Head Teacher and the DEO	Head Teacher and the DEO	-	Head Teacher and the DEO
Existence of reporting and complaints procedures (Y/N)	<p>Yes. If issues are related to boarding facilities and boarders' children report to matrons and patrons. Academic issues / incidents that occur in the class are reported to the Head Teacher, Academic Master and Discipline Master Discipline committee.</p> <p>School Baraza – is used at the beginning and the end of the term when the Head Teacher would announce rules and discipline measures taken by the Management against students who have breached the rules.</p> <p>But children say that they opt to report to Head Teacher for fear of reprisals and sometimes they don't report any sensitive issues.</p>				

KABANGA

Type of abuse	Non-consensual, forced physical <u>sexual behaviour</u> (<u>rape</u> and <u>sexual assault</u>).	Unwanted touching, either of a child or an adult.	Sexual kissing, fondling, exposure of genitalia, and <u>voyeurism</u> , <u>exhibitionism</u> and up to <u>sexual assault</u> .	Exposing a child to pornography	Saying sexually suggestive statements towards a child (<u>child molestation</u>).
	Yes: Having sex and Sodomy	Yes	Yes	Not indicated	Yes. By implications
Who reported the abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview with Academic Mistress • Tete-a-tete with children 	By Implication During the interview with the Academic Mistress and tete-a-tete with children	This came from the FGDs through their complaints from both children and adults	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview with Academic mistress • Tete-a-tete with children

Abuser	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visually impaired boys to Visually impaired boys • Boys to Girls 	-	<p>Adults expose themselves to children (may be not by choice)</p> <p>When parents visit their spouses at the centre they have sexual intercourse on the premises / dormitories unintentionally displaying their acts to the minors</p> <p>Indecent exposure (when changing clothes or having a shower) due to sharing the same bathrooms and dormitories</p>	-	Adults use abusive languages with sexual connotation among themselves and in front of the children
One incident	-	-	-	-	-
More than one time	Y	Y	Y	-	Y
Frequently	Y	Y	Y	-	Y
Recently	Up to 2011	Up to 2011	Up to 2011	-	Up to 2011
Long time ago	-	-	Y	-	Y
Any adult children confide in	N	-	--	-	Head Teacher and Special Needs Education Teacher. However, it is not clear

(trust)? (Y/N) who					whether these cases were reported the staff by the abused children
Reported the case (Y/N)	Y	-	Y	-	Y
If reported, to who	Academic Mistress	-	School Management	-	School Management
Existence of reporting and complaints procedures (Y/N)	Y Children report to Academic Mistress or Head Teacher and School Management. The issue is addressed at the Disciplinary Committee. When the matter is resolved the Management would announce measures and pronounce warnings at the School Barazas where all children and teachers participate				

MUGEZA

Type of abuse	Non-consensual, forced physical sexual behaviour (rape and sexual assault). Not indicated	Unwanted touching, either of a child or an adult. Not indicated	Sexual kissing, fondling, exposure of genitalia, and voyeurism , exhibitionism and up to sexual assault . Not indicated	Exposing a child to pornography Not indicated	Saying sexually suggestive statements towards a child (child molestation). Not indicated
Who reported the abuse	Children are too scared to talk about it. From the FGD 13-17 UTSS was informed that the Matron always accuses girls of sleeping with boys and when they are sick they are told that they are pregnant. This could imply that there is sexual	-	-	-	-

	abuse in the school				
Abuser	-	-	-	-	-
One incident	-	-	-	-	-
More than one time	-	-	-	-	-
Frequently	-	-	-	-	-
Recently	-	-	-	-	-
Long time ago	-	-	-	-	-
Any adult children confide in (trust)? (Y/N) who	-	-	-	-	-
Reported the case (Y/N)	-	-	-	-	-
If reported, to who	-	-	-	-	-
Existence of reporting and complaints procedures (Y/N)	No. But there are meetings or School Barazas where children can air their views.	-	-	-	-

KITENGULE

Type of abuse	Non-consensual, forced physical sexual behaviour (rape and sexual assault).	Unwanted touching, either of a child or an adult. YES	Sexual kissing, fondling, exposure of genitalia, and voyeurism , exhibitionism	Exposing a child to pornography	Saying sexually suggestive statements towards a child (child

	Yes: Sexual Assault		and up to sexual assault . Yes	Not indicated	molestation). Yes
Who reported the abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FGD 10 – 13 Boys • FGD 10-13 and 14-17 girls • Interview with Matron • Interview with the Head Teacher 	<p>FGD 10-13 and 14-17 girls</p> <p>Older boys and adult males indecently touching girls</p>	<p>Interview with Matron</p> <p>UTSS Observation: Standard VII girls were intentionally exposing their bosoms by leaving their blouse buttons unfastened and wearing see-through tops and dresses without bras</p>	-	<p>FGD 10-13 boys</p> <p>The interviewees spoke of teachers’ verbal abuses relating to boy’s genitalia</p> <p>FGD 10-13 and 14-17 girls: complaints about the assistant cook making sexually suggestive statements to girls.</p> <p>UTSS Observations: Older boys seducing girls behind dormitories and making sexually suggestive statement while younger children eavesdrop under the dormitory windows</p>
Abuser	<p>Assistant cook / patron against girls</p> <p>Boys against girls</p>	<p>Assistant cook to girls</p> <p>Boys with girls</p>	<p>Boys to girls</p> <p>Girls to boys</p>		<p>Teacher to boys in front of girls</p>
One incident	-	-	-	-	-
More than one time	Y	Y	Y	-	Y
Frequently	Y	Y	-	-	Y

Recently	-	Y	Y	-	Y
Long time ago	2011 (assistant cook) 2008 - 2009	2011 (assistant cook) 2008 - 2009	Ongoing	-	Ongoing
Any adult children confide in (trust)? (Y/N) who	Yes. Head cook and matron who is on sick leave However, students could not say whether they have told these members of staff about the abuses				
Reported the case (Y/N)	Y	Y	Y	-	N
If reported, to who	Matron and Head teacher				
Existence of reporting and complaints procedures (Y/N)	Yes. Abuses that took place between 2008 and 2009 were reported to the matron and head teacher and action was taken. Parents were notified. A meeting was held and children were warned. The matter was settled. However, students did not say whether ongoing abuses have been reported .				

PONGWE

Type of abuse	Non-consensual, forced physical sexual behaviour (rape and sexual assault). Y (Rape and Sodomy)	Unwanted touching, either of a child or an adult. Yes	Sexual kissing, fondling, exposure of genitalia, and voyeurism , exhibitionism and up to sexual assault . Yes	Exposing a child to pornography Not informed	Saying sexually suggestive statements towards a child (child molestation) Not informed
Who	Interview with SWO	FGD	Patron	-	-

reported the abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FGD • (14-17) girls & 10-13 boys • Interview with Matron • Head Teacher 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (14-17) girls • & 10-13 boys • Security guards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security guards • Students 		
Abuser	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teachers to girls • Older Boys to younger boys • Boys to Girls • Older Boys to younger boys 	Not known	Students Playing with a fellow a naked visually impaired student Teachers to girls	-	-
One incident	-	Not known	-	-	-
More than one time	Yes	Not known	Y	Y	-
Frequently	Yes, in the past	Not known	Y	Y	-
Recently	-	Not known	-	-	-
Long time ago	2008 - 2010	Not known	up to 2010	-	-
Any adult children confide in (trust)? (Y/N) who	Yes – Former Head Teacher	Not known	N	N	-
Reported the case (Y/N)	Yes	Not known	Y		-
If reported, to who	Regional Authority Head Teacher Matron Teachers	Not known	Students; Security guards	Students; Security guards	-

Existence of reporting and complaints procedures (Y/N)	They report to teachers, matrons, H/T who then sends information to Municipal Council	-	Security guards report to teachers, and Head Teacher who then sends information to Municipal Council	-	-
---------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---	---

FURAHA

Type of abuse	Non-consensual, forced physical sexual behaviour (rape and sexual assault). Yes. Sexual abuse	Unwanted touching, either of a child or an adult Yes	Sexual kissing, fondling, exposure of genitalia, and voyeurism , exhibitionism and up to sexual assault . Not officially informed However, unintentional exposure of genitalia is a possibility.	Exposing a child to pornography Not indicated	Saying sexually suggestive statements towards a child (child molestation). -
Who reported the abuse	FGD 10-14 girls	FGD 10-14 girls	By observation it has been noticed that the proximity of boys and girls dormitories could lead to unintentional exposure of genitalia as students move in out of the bathrooms and toilets.	-	Student FGDs 10-14

Abuser	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teacher who is visually impaired Teacher without disability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teacher who is visually impaired Teacher without disability 	Both boys and girls. However, this is not reported as an abuse ...	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some teachers Security guards
One incident	-	-	-	-	-
More than one time	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Frequently	Y	Y	-	-	Y
Recently	Y	Y	Y	-	Y
Long time ago	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
Any adult children confide in (trust)? (Y/N) who	<p>They are afraid of reporting because teachers defend each other and would blame children for telling lies. They are also punished for reporting such cases and the accused become hostile towards the children.</p> <p>They are also punished for reporting such cases and the accused become hostile towards the children</p>		-	-	They are afraid of reporting because teachers defend each other and would blame children for telling lies. They are also punished for reporting such cases and the accused become hostile towards the children
Reported the case (Y/N)	N	N	-	-	N
If reported, to who	-	-	-	-	-
Existence of reporting and complaints procedures (Y/N)	Students report to Dormitory Leaders who relay the information to the Matron. Matters that need views from everybody are later discussed at Children Barazas in front of Teachers and the School Manager				

MISSIONARIES OF CHARITY

Type of abuse	Non-consensual, forced physical sexual behaviour (rape and sexual assault) Yes. By implication	Unwanted touching, either of a child or an adult Yes. By implication	Sexual kissing, fondling, exposure of genitalia, and voyeurism , exhibitionism and up to sexual assault . Not sure	Exposing a child to pornography Yes	Saying sexually suggestive statements towards a child (child molestation). Not officially informed
Who reported the abuse	This came out during the interview with head of the centre alleging that adults were doing some impure things towards the children	This came out during the interview with head of the centre alleging that adults were doing some impure things towards the children	During the interview with the head of the centre the phrase, “bad behaviour by older residents towards children who shared the same sleeping space forced the management to separate children from adults” clearly implies that some sort of exposure of genitalia and other related abuses could have been taking place	This came out during the interview with head of the centre alleging that two teenage girls who were studying out of the centre are bringing back pornographic material to the institution	The interview with the head of the centre implies that this type of abuse was going on before children were separated from the adults
Abuser	Adults to younger children	Adults to younger children	Possibly adult residents	Two Teenage girls come back to the	-

				centre with sex magazine	
One incident	-	-	-	-	-
More than one time	Y	Y	-	Y	Y
Frequently	Y	Y	-	Ongoing	Not indicated
Recently	From 2009 - 2010	From 2009 - 2010	-	-	Not indicated
Long time ago	From 2009 - 2010	From 2009 - 2010	-	Ongoing	It used to happen but the head of the centre did not indicate when that was stopped
Any adult children confide in (trust)? (Y/N) who	Not indicated in the interviews. However, children seem to be too frightened of the nuns to be confiding them. They are always with volunteer caregivers who look after them during the day				
Reported the case (Y/N)	N	N	-	-	-
If reported, to who	N/A	N/A	-	-	-
Existence of reporting and complaints procedures (Y/N)	Not informed. The nuns are reluctant to give details				

BUKUMBI

<p>Type of abuse</p>	<p>Non-consensual, forced physical sexual behaviour (rape and sexual assault).</p> <p>NO</p> <p>However, there is Consented sex between adults.</p>	<p>Unwanted touching, either of a child or an adult.</p>	<p>Sexual kissing, fondling, exposure of genitalia, and voyeurism, exhibitionism and up to sexual assault.</p> <p>Not spelt out</p>	<p>Exposing a child to pornography</p> <p>Not known</p>	<p>Saying sexually suggestive statements towards a child (child molestation).</p> <p>Not spelt out</p>
<p>Who reported the abuse</p>	<p>Interview with Bukumbi Health Officer</p> <p>FGD 18-40 Women & a man</p> <p>For both reporters it was not indicated that there is any non-consensual , forced physical sexual behaviour</p>	<p>Interview with Acting Head of the centre</p> <p>FGD interviewees spoke to UTSS interviewers</p> <p>However, those interviewed see this conduct is normal for boys or men to approach girls of women this way and it is up to the females to reject or accept such advances</p>	<p>No one had reported such sexual assault or abuse to UTSS.</p> <p>However, via observation and through the interviews it is evident that some of the sex acts are performed in rooms where children sleep with their grandparents or parents. Deducing from this we can say that Vouyeurism, exposure of genitalia, fondling and kissing is done in the presence of children, although it could be unintentional.</p>	<p>We did not find any evidence of such publication</p>	<p>Those who were interviewed did not think men or boys uttering sexually suggestive statements towards a child is unusual in the society</p>

Abuser	No abuser was reported	No abuser was reported	No abuser was reported	-	No abuser was reported
One incident	-	-	-	-	-
More than one time	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	-	Ongoing
Frequently	-	-	-	-	-
Recently	-	-	-	-	-
Long time ago	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	-	Ongoing
Any adult children confide in (trust)? (Y/N) who	Yes. Matron However they did not say that they speak with her about the sexual activities	Yes. Matron However they did not say that they speak with her about the sexual activities	Yes. Matron However they did not say that they speak with her about the sexual activities	-	Yes. Matron However they did not say that they speak with her about the sexual activities
Reported the case (Y/N)	-	-	-	-	-
If reported, to who	-	-	-	-	-
Existence of reporting and complaints procedures (Y/N)	All cases are reported to either the Matron or the Head of the centre. However, there are no stated formal reporting and complaints procedures				

MITINDO

Type of abuse	Non-consensual, forced physical sexual behaviour (rape and sexual assault). Yes	Unwanted touching, either of a child or an adult.	Sexual kissing, fondling, exposure of genitalia, and voyeurism , exhibitionism and up to sexual assault . Yes. Voyeurism	Exposing a child to pornography No	Saying sexually suggestive statements towards a child (child molestation). Yes
Who reported the abuse	Interview with a Teacher	Matron	Discussions with students	-	FDG with 14-17 girls
Abuser	Teachers to girls Boys to girls	Teacher to boys	Security guards Patrol police male students from a neighbouring institution	-	Matron
One incident	-	-	-	-	-
More than one time	Y	Y	-	-	Y
Frequently	Not indicated	Not indicated	-	-	Y
Recently	Ongoing	Up to 2010	-	-	Ongoing
Long time ago	-	-	-	-	-
Any adult children confide in (trust)? (Y/N) who	Y Teacher	Y Matron	-	-	Y Teacher

Reported the case (Y/N)	Y	Y	-	-	Y
If reported, to who	Head Teacher	Head Teacher	-	-	Teacher
Existence of reporting and complaints procedures (Y/N)	School Barazas and Discipline Boards	Matron reports to Head Teacher who Reports to the District Executive Director Who reports to the District Commissioner	-	-	-

Table 2: Sexual abuse risks – environment

PONGWE

S.N	ITEM	COMMENT
1	Locks at dormitories	No Locks, No Strong Front Doors
2	Sleeping arrangements; children and adult mixed, more than one child in one bed, etc.	Overcrowdings in dormitories More than one child per bed
3	Matron/patron staying close to the children during night? (Y/N)	Yes. 2 matrons in the girls' dormitory. Police once brought a child who attempted to escape after he was severely punished by the matron to the matron who was unaware that the child was missing Patron lives outside the school compound
4	Any adult to help children going to the toilet during the night? (Y/N)	None Younger children wet their beds

5	Distance to toilets	Outside but not very far. However, unsafe for the children due to lack of the fence and outside lights
6	Security measures when children are doing different chores the premises	No fence at present. There is need of having a strong fence/security to protect the children, especially during day time. The old security guards come at night only. Children who are visually impaired are allowed to wonder out of the school premises
7	Security and guards' behaviours, comments about the guards.	Security guards are old and have no weapons They are always under the influence of alcohol
8	Safety lights in the premise	No fence
9	Community members access to the children/schools/centres	Since there is no fence, members of the public get in and out of the school compound without any problems. The school compound is by the main road with easy access from all sides

MITINDO

S.N	ITEM	COMMENT
1	Locks at dormitories	There are no strong locks, no locks on some of the doors Classrooms which form part of the fence separating the school from the male dormitory of a nearby institute have windows with broken / missing metal grills – in some places there are gaps which could let in an adult
2	Sleeping arrangements; children and adult mixed, more than one child in one bed, etc.	Crowdedness, sharing beds.
3	Matron/patron staying close to the children during night? (Y/N)	Matron is present during the day but absent at night. At night two policemen patrol the school compound from inside the fence
4	Any adult to help children going to the toilet during the night? (Y/N)	Students assist each other
5	Distance to toilets	Girls' toilets are situated within their dormitory compound. However,

		younger children use a dormitory corner as toilets at night because they are afraid of going outside the dormitory. The boys use toilets outside the dormitory
6	Security measures when children are doing different chores the premises	There is a fence which needs to be strengthened
7	Security and guards' behaviours, comments about the guards.	There is barbed wire fence. Some of the buildings have been constructed at the edge forming part of the wall. There are guards during day time in the school. Police come at night.
8	Safety lights in the premise	Insufficient There is a chicken wire fence No security lights on the compound.
9	Community members access to the children/schools/centres	Parents come during visiting days only, by LGA written permission. Access not that free, there is a chicken wire fence. However, students from a neighbouring institute come closer to the school compound and do linger around the broken classroom windows

BUKUMBI

S.N	ITEM	COMMENT
1	Locks at dormitories	No locks, doors are in poor condition
2	Sleeping arrangements; children and adult mixed, more than one child in one bed, etc.	Reasonable. Mothers sleep with their children. Male and female dormitories are separate but are located on the same compound
3	Matron/patron staying close to the children during night? (Y/N)	There is a health officer who offers health service. There is a centre manager and his wife acts as a matron. Most people who live there are adults, the elderly with leprosy and young adults with albinism with their children
4	Any adult to help children going to the toilet during the night? (Y/N)	No one is helping them. They support each other.
5	Distance to toilets	Toilets are inside the dormitories.
6	Security measures when children are doing different chores the premises	There are 3 unprofessional security guards at night. However they are inefficient and not very helpful No fence
7	Security and guards' behaviours, comments about the	Not very serious with their job.

	guards.	Moderate behavior
8	Safety lights in the premise	Electricity is only inside the dormitories
9	Community members access to the children/schools/centres	Access is free as most of the residents are adults and are visited by relatives' e.g. Grand children, sons and daughters

MISSIONARIES OF CHARITY

S.N	ITEM	COMMENT
1	Locks at dormitories	Yes, they are in good condition
2	Sleeping arrangements; children and adult mixed, more than one child in one bed, etc.	Good arrangement, one child per bed, children and adults are not mixed
3	Matron/patron staying close to the children during night? (Y/N	The nuns do stay within the premises
4	Any adult to help children going to the toilet during the night? (Y/N	The nuns do help the children
5	Distance to toilets	Toilets are inside the dormitories
6	Security measures when children are doing different chores the premises	There is one security guard whose work is to open and close the gate.
7	Security and guards' behaviours, comments about the guards.	Good
8	Safety lights in the premise	Excellent
9	Community members access to the children/schools/centres	No access. Non-residents come by appointment only and would be supervised to the end of their visitor

MUGEZA

S.N	ITEM	COMMENT
-----	------	---------

1	Locks at dormitories	No locks Very weak doors
2	Sleeping arrangements; children and adult mixed, more than one child in one bed, etc.	They are overcrowded. Older children are mixed with the young ones
3	Matron/patron staying close to the children during night? (Y/N)	The matron does stay there but offer poor services. There are 2 matron and 1 patron
4	Any adult to help children going to the toilet during the night? (Y/N)	Children help each other
5	Distance to toilets	The toilets are a bit far from the dormitories. It is a problem for the children at night. Pavements are not even thus a problem for physically challenged. Toilets not suitable for the visually and physically impaired.
6	Security measures when children are doing different chores the premises	Children go on their own outside the compound to fetch water, firewood, till the land and cut grass for cows. No security guards during the day. There is one security guard at night who is sometimes under the influence of alcohol.
7	Security and guards' behaviours, comments about the guards.	Bad behaviour. They come drunk during the night. They beat students unnecessarily
8	Safety lights in the premise	No security lights on the premises. 1 or two bulbs in dormitories.
9	Community members access to the children/schools/centres	The fence does not cover the whole premises. Free access to community members – right through the compound. Motorbikes are allowed to pass through the school compound

FURAHA

S.N	ITEM	COMMENT
1	Locks at dormitories	Lock and keys are not durable
2	Sleeping arrangements; children and adult mixed, more than one child in one bed, etc.	Crowded, 2 students per bed. There are 32 students with only 16 beds
3	Matron/patron staying close to the children during night? (Y/N)	There is one matron and one patron. The matron stays on the premises. Patron stays away from the school compound.

4	Any adult to help children going to the toilet during the night? (Y/N)	Yes. The matron assists the children
5	Distance to toilets	There are some toilets close to the dormitories. Some are very far. During the night they do use those that are near the dormitories.
6	Security measures when children are doing different chores the premises	There are 3 security guards
7	Security and guards' behaviours, comments about the guards.	Not very safe since there are three security guards instead of the required number i.e. five security guards. They are blamed for shutting the gate and go out leaving the children all alone. Once an electric shot occurred during the night and the security guards were absent to help the residents.
8	Safety lights in the premise	Poor
9	Community members access to the children/schools/centres	Access not that free; but there are some community members who have rented houses which were to be used by teachers.

KABANGA

S.N	ITEM	COMMENT
1	Locks at dormitories	No. The doors are in very poor condition
2	Sleeping arrangements; children and adult mixed, more than one child in one bed, etc.	Overcrowded. The children and adults are mixed. More than one child sleep in one bed. The ratio is 2-4 per bed
3	Matron/patron staying close to the children during night? (Y/N)	No matron/patron. One teacher has been assigned the task. But does not stay on the premises.
4	Any adult to help children going to the toilet during the night? (Y/N)	No one. Sometimes the adults who stay in the dormitories volunteer to assist the children at their own will
5	Distance to toilets	Distance to toilets is a bit distant. Not good for children at night
6	Security measures when children are doing different chores the premises	Security is poor during the day. Security guards with weapons do come during the night

7	Security and guards' behaviours, comments about the guards.	Security guards are not active. They are blamed for sleeping on the job. Sometimes residents leave the centre unnoticed
8	Safety lights in the premise	Not quite good
9	Community members access to the children/schools/centres	No access as there is a fence at the dormitories. Access is there during the day as there is no fence around the classroom buildings. The fence is strong but has holes where one can peep and see the inside activities.

BUHANGIJA

S.N	ITEM	COMMENT
1	Locks at dormitories	The locks are there but do not close
2	Sleeping arrangements; children and adult mixed, more than one child in one bed, etc.	Crowded, two to three children per bed
3	Matron/patron staying close to the children during night? (Y/N	There are 2 matrons and one patron. They have organised themselves so that at least 2 stay with the children during the night.
4	Any adult to help children going to the toilet during the night? (Y/N	Yes. The matron/patron do help them
5	Distance to toilets	They have toilets in the dormitories. However they are in very poor conditions. They stink and the stench stays inside the dormitories especially at night when doors and windows are shut.
6	Security measures when children are doing different chores the premises	There is a security guard all the time.
7	Security and guards' behaviours, comments about the guards.	Moderate behaviour. Not very professional
8	Safety lights in the premise	Poor
9	Community members access to the children/schools/centres	No access as there is a fence at there dormitories. Access is there during the day as there is no fence at classroom buildings.

KITENGULE

S.N	ITEM	COMMENT
1	Locks at dormitories	Doors do not close. Poor locks
2	Sleeping arrangements; children and adult mixed, more than one child in one bed, etc.	Old and young children mixed in dormitories. Over crowdedness
3	Matron/patron staying close to the children during night? (Y/N	Matron present but not all the time.
4	Any adult to help children going to the toilet during the night? (Y/N	No adult. Older children do help the young ones.
5	Distance to toilets	Very far. Not good for children's safety during the night.
6	Security measures when children are doing different chores the premises	NA. No security guards. Prison officers patrol the area around the school compound
7	Security and guards' behaviours, comments about the guards.	NA
8	Safety lights in the premise	There are no security lights
9	Community members access to the children/schools/centres	Free entrance for community members to the school.