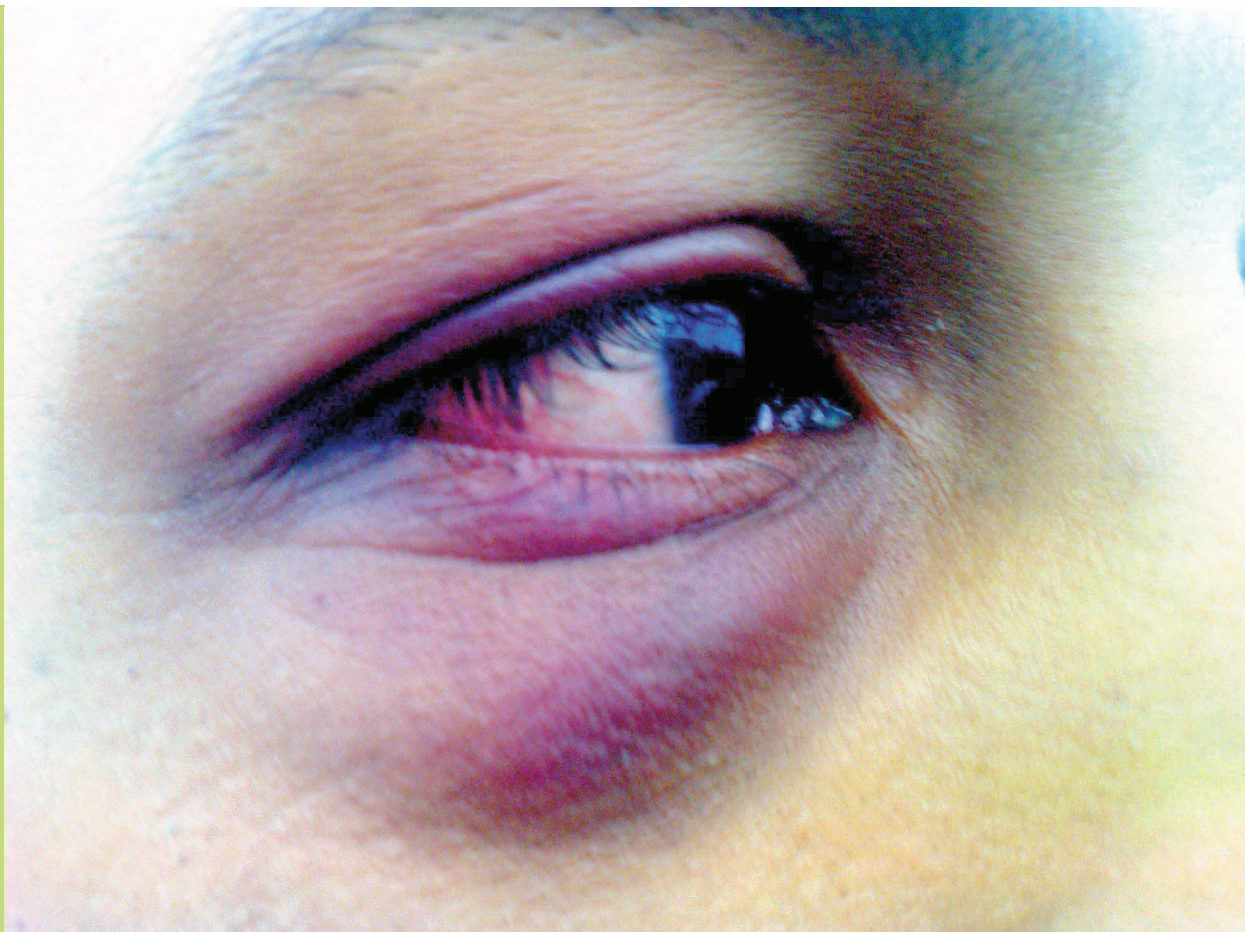




Breaking through, Building up and Binding
Action for Development



Sexual And Gender Based Violence In Uganda:

Experiences of Sexual Violence among Women
and Girls in Pallisa and Kisoro Districts

Baseline Survey, December 2009

Action for Development (ACFODE) is an Indigenous, Voluntary, Non-Governmental Women's organization formed in 1985. Its formation was stimulated by the United Nations Third World Conference on Women held in Nairobi in July 1985. The issues raised in this conference gave rise to a need for an organized forum that would formally provide a platform for effective debate and action on issues related to the advancement of women in Uganda. ACFODE was formed to provide this forum.

Vision:

A Just Society where there is Gender Equality and Equity

Mission:

To Promote Women's Empowerment, Gender Equality and Equity through Advocacy, Networking and Capacity Building of both Women and Men

Core Purpose:

Advocacy for Gender Equality and Equity

SEXUAL AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN UGANDA:

Experiences of Sexual Violence among Women and Girls in Pallisa and Kisoro Districts

BASELINE SURVEY

DECEMBER 2009

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FOREWORD

This baseline report represents the magnitude of sexualized violence in the districts of Kisoro and Pallisa as of December 2009. The report provides benchmarks of extent to which defilement, rape and sexual harassment are prevailing in the districts to enable the project implementation team to come up with cost effective measures for addressing critical issues that undermine the vulnerable girl child and the women in the target communities.

The choice of undertaking a baseline study hinges on the core values of ACFODE as a learning organization that prioritizes generation of empirical evidence as a basis for developing proactive strategies for meeting the needs of her beneficiaries. Schools are traditionally expected to be safe havens for children irrespective of their sex. Recent media reports indicate that schools are constantly violating children's rights particularly of girls. It is unfortunate that sexual harassment against the girl child is on the increase in schools. Teachers and head teachers of schools have been reported to be sexually abusing girl pupils. Cases of pregnancy and early marriages by teachers have often been reported. Boys have not been spared too although its less common compared to girls. While the home environment may not equally be quite safe for children, parents send their children to school with the trust that teachers will assume the role of parents while under their guardianship on top of the daunting task of character building and education.

Sexual harassment of girls by teachers in essence betrays the very trust bestowed upon teachers by parents. Teachers are a symbol of authority in the school environment. As such, many abuse their position in the school to influence children especially girls to succumb to their whims. Children tend to fear reporting cases of sexual harassment or violation for fear of being reprimanded for reporting to authorities including parents. Children in such situations suffer in silence. Many children especially girls have either dropped out of school directly from sexual harassment or related cases.

Breaking the silence requires strong confidence both by children and teachers responsible for handling such cases.

Prevention of sexualized violence project is run by the ACFODE in partnership with Independent Development Fund (IDF) and EIRENE. The project seeks to enable women and girls realise their potential by living a life free from rape, defilement and sexual harassment. The project is premised on the fact that sexualized violence which is a violation of rights is on increase in most parts of Uganda including the two districts.

The results of this study will be used to inform all actors working in the promotion of human rights, interventions of government and civil society organizations in their quest to meet the needs of the most vulnerable girls and women that are always at a disadvantage by enabling them recognize sexualized violence against them as a violation of their rights and affects enjoyment of their social, economic and cultural rights.

Regina Bafaki

Executive Director

Action for Development (ACFODE)

Acknowledgements

ACFODE would like to take this opportunity to thank the key informants, women, youth and men, for the invaluable information that formed the findings of this survey. We thank all those who participated in the research and who shared their knowledge and experience with us. We would also like to express sincere appreciation of the efforts of the research assistants, Ms. Sanny Gingo, Ms. Norah Kwoba, Ms. Margaret Akello, Ms. Matilda Makata, Ms. Esther Busingye, Ms. Rebecca Mbabazi, Mr. Amos Mwebaze, Ms. Margaret Ntakalimaze and Mr. John Kagambirwe.

To the team who worked tirelessly to have the work completed in time. This would not have been possible without the financial and technical support from Independent Development Fund and EIRENE – International Christian Peace Service.

While we cannot mention every one, we would like to specifically thank those who supported us in mobilising the communities and the political leadership of Kisoro and Pallisa for their cooperation and support.

To Mr George Kanyomoozi and Ms. Patricia Otuka-Karner, you are greatly appreciated for the field support and leadership. Appreciation to Ms Ampaire Christine, Ms Margaret Akello and Ms. Matilda Makata , for assistance in compilation of the report. Dr Florence Muhanguzi you are greatly appreciated for your invaluable advise, comments and technical advise in compiling this report. Last but not least, gratitude to ACFODE Executive Director Ms. Regina Bafaki for her priceless input, guidance and encouragement to undertake this work.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACFODE	Action for Development
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
EIRENE	International Christian Peace Service
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GOU	Government of Uganda
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
IDF	Independent Development Fund
LC	Local Council
MOGLSD	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
OC CID	Officer in Charge of Criminal Investigations Department
PEP	Post Exposure Prophylaxis
PF3 form	Police Form 3
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SV	Sexual Violence
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	Uganda Demographic Health Survey
UN	United Nations
VAW	Violence against Women

Executive Summary

The survey was conducted by ACFODE research team, supported by Independent Development Fund (IDF) and International Christian Peace Service (EIRENE). The survey is among the series of activities to be carried out under ACFODE project titled: **“Prevention of Sexualised Violence against women and girls in rural areas of western (Kisoro District) and Eastern (Pallisa District) Uganda”**

The Overall Objective of the Survey was: To establish the status of sexualized violence against women and girls in the project districts of Pallisa and Kisoro

The specific objectives were

1. To establish and understand the magnitude and the nature of sexualised violence in the project districts.
2. To establish the level of awareness of sexualised violence within the communities and by other stakeholders.
3. To find out existing mechanisms of coping with sexualised violence.
4. To identify interventions/strategies that are currently being used and their challenges.

Methodology: The survey was conducted using quantitative and qualitative methods. Data was collected from primary school pupils, teachers, public officials and community members.

Key Findings:

Although there are no specific laws on sexual violence, there are some provisions that can be applied to address the injustices arising out of sexual violence. Some are the provisions in the Penal code on assault or grievous bodily harm, indecent assault, defilement, rape, and attempted rape.

Mentioned forms of SV include: defilement, rape, incest, sexual harassment, marital rape, abortion, unwanted sexual touch, words and putting mirrors between girls’ legs. Others are use of bad /vulgar language, forced early marriages, sex with woman during her post natal period, words and signs related to sex, attempted defilement. In addition there is indecent assault and sex in the presence of children. Defilement, un wanted sexual touches and words plus rape were ranked as the worst forms of SV.

The study participants had a wide understanding of sexual violence with no clear cut line between SGBV. Nevertheless there are still cultural related tendencies regarding some SV offences such as unwanted sexual touches and marital rape as normal. The participants were aware of SV, although there were inadequacies with regard to some aspects of SV such as the pertaining laws and the rights especially the survivor’s rights

The magnitude of sexualized violence is high and its occurrence was reported to be quite often. However most of the cases go unreported thus denying justice to the survivor. Many

incidents of SV are under reported, making it difficult to ascertain the exact magnitude of the problem. Nevertheless, the problem of SV is a serious and difficult one to handle. It largely goes undetected due to the fact that the person who is supposed to protect the potential victim usually turns out to be the perpetrator (see parents and teachers)

SV occurs in places which are not suspected to be danger zones such as homes, schools, offices, teachers' quarters a phenomenon which further complicates SV matters. Isolated and bushy places were identified as risky.

SV is perpetuated by persons who have taken alcohol. Ignorance of victim, poverty and lack of basic necessities were mentioned among the major causes of SV. Much as the causes are identified with the offender, other offences such as early marriages are orchestrated by the survivor's parents.

The survivors fail to report due to poverty and unable to follow the costly and bureaucratic procedure of seeking justice. Complainants are repeatedly frustrated by police. Police conspires with the suspect to the detriment of the complainant. The stigmatisation attached to the survivor makes them withdraw from reporting. In case of defilement, some parents see that as an opportunity of getting money from the suspected defiler.

A significant number of pupils said that the right age at which to start sex among boys and girls should be 11-19 years. Their thinking is in contravention of the legally allowed age (above 18 years). It further shows the level of ignorance with regard to the scientific explanations of starting sex above 18 years.

The list of offenders includes nearly all the categories of people in the community. The most complained about offenders are the bodaboda cyclists.

Sexual violence has far reaching and devastating effects on the survivor, the family, community and government. There are the emotional, psychological and social consequences of SV which mainly affect the survivor and their family. Health related consequences which affect the survivor, the child and even the offender especially the sexually transmitted diseases. These include reproductive health complications and sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/ AIDS. The strain on the government and community resources and support systems were also reported.

There was no existence of any coping mechanisms reported at the time of the study. There was no availability of structures such as reception centres for pregnant girls, raped women, counselling centres mentioned in the study. Programmes for the survivors for instance arrangements to have a pregnant girl accomplish her studies were not reported. There was no system in place to give hope to the rather desperate survivors of sexual violence. What is noted is harassment and rejection of the survivor of SV.

Recommendations are: Life Skills Training, Develop Mechanisms for Coping with Sexual Violence, Formation of Male Action Groups/ Male involvement, Mass/Community Sensitization on Sexual Violence, Creation of Anti Sexual Violence Structure, Enhancing the Capacity of Ant Sexual Violence advocates, production of a documentary of voices on Sexual Violence, Information, Education and Communication strategy, Strengthening of the Existing Institutions handling SV, Coordination of SV related interventions by different stakeholders, strengthening networking, Reviving the Community structures/ institutions , Net working with Schools and revive Clubs, legal aid services and Sensitization on the Girl Child Education.

1.0 Background

Uganda is party to international human rights treaties which expressly prohibit sexual and gender-based violence. These include the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the UN Convention against Torture and other Cruel, inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women among others.

Uganda ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1985. The UN CEDAW Committee charged with overseeing the implementation of CEDAW, states that violence against women constitutes a violation of women's internationally recognized human rights and the denial of equal rights to women reinforces violence against them¹. The CEDAW Committee has emphasized the obligation of states: "To take appropriate and effective measures to overcome all forms of gender-based violence, whether by public or private actors; [and to] ensure that laws against family violence and abuse, rape, sexual assault and other gender-based violence, give adequate protection to all women, and respect their integrity and dignity." The Optional Protocol to CEDAW offers women direct means to seek redress at the international level for violations of their rights. However, Uganda has not yet ratified the Optional Protocol, thereby limiting the ability of women victims of violations under CEDAW to directly approach the Committee for remedies.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) was identified by the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and several international conventions as an obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of equality, development and peace. Acts of violence suffocates women's enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms. SGBV against women and girl children is a product of the social construction of masculinity, which often condones male dominance over women. SGBV is pervasive in all societies and has serious implications for women's ability to protect themselves from HIV infections.

¹ General Recommendation 19 of the CEDAW Committee, UN. Doc A/47/38 at 1 (1993), Paras 6-7

SGBV comprises domestic violence, systematic rape, sexual and psychological forms of abuse as well as harmful practices, such as genital mutilation/cutting. The consequences of sexual and gender-based violence are devastating, and survivors often experience life-long emotional distress, mental health problems, poor reproductive health, and abused women are also at high risk of acquiring HIV.

Sexual Violence is a wide spread problem in Uganda: 39% of women have ever experienced sexual violence², compared to 11% for men and 59.6% of women have ever experienced physical violence since the age of 15, compared to 53% for men (MGLSD 2008:14) (MGLSD 2008:17). Violence occurs mostly in marriage. 62% of married women have experienced violence compared to 52% never married women. (MGLSD 2008:14= Source: UDHS 2006). Most perpetrators of physical violence in Uganda are family members and 50.4% of physical violence against women in Uganda is committed by their current husbands/partners (MGLSD 2008:14= Source: UDHS 2006).

Records from the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development MGLSD also show the magnitude of SGBV in the country³:

A 650% increase in the number of cases of defilement reported over the last ten years. 15,000 defilement cases were reported in 2006, against 2,000 cases reported in 1997(MGLSD 2008:20). Overall, defilement cases were 15,385 in 2006 as compared to 12,545 in 2005. There was an increase of 23%. 9,507(62%) of the defilement cases reported in the rural settings, compared to 5,878 (38%) cases in urban. Equally, Rape cases have been rising steadily in the recent past (MGLSD 2008:20). The number of rape cases increased by 2.7% from 732 in 2005 to 750 in 2006. A total of 447(60%) of rape cases occurred in the rural setting compared to 303(40%) cases in urban areas.

1.1 Policy and Legal Framework for Addressing SV in Uganda.

While Uganda is a signatory to the international agreements that require governments to put in place policy and legal framework for addressing VAW, there is no specific law addressing violence against women and children in particular SV. However, there are some provisions in the Penal code on assault or grievous bodily harm, indecent assault, defilement, rape, attempted rape that are used.

2 Sexual violence here includes being forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against one's will

3 Ministry Of Gender Labour and Social Development National Situational Analysis of Sexual and Gender Based Violence and its Impact on Increased Vulnerability of Women to HIV /AIDs in Uganda (2008)

The Law Applicable on Sexual violence

Although there are no specific laws on sexual violence, there are some provisions that can be applied to address the injustices arising out of sexual violence. There are also provisions for redress for the affected party.

- The 1995 Constitution of Uganda
- The Penal Code Act CAP 120
- The Children Act CAP 59
- The Divorce Act CAP 249
- The Probation Department was established by an Act of Parliament.
- The Probation Act CAP 106 of 1964.
- The Local Council Courts Act Acts Supplement No 5
- Uganda Human Rights Commission Act CAP 24
- The Hindu Marriage and Divorce Act CAP 250
- The Marriage and Divorce of Mohammedans Act CAP 252
- The Marriage of Africans Act CAP 253

Examples of Sexual violence against women and how the law treats them

1. Common assault attracts two years maximum imprisonment.
2. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm e.g. loss of teeth attracts five years imprisonment.
3. Acts intended to cause grievous harm e.g. with intent to disfigure, wound or attempt to strike with a dangerous weapon such as a knife attracts life imprisonment.
4. Threatening violence, these acts/actions with intent to intimidate or annoy, threats to injure or burn a person attracts a year's imprisonment.
5. Child neglect, failing to provide for the basic and essential needs for one's immediate dependant relatives such as children and wife in form of food, clothing, medical care, education and accommodation. This attracts - 2 years imprisonment.
6. Rape attracts death sentence
7. Attempted rape attracts life imprisonment
8. Sexual abuse is rampant and difficult to detect as the perpetrators are relatives or are in close proximity with the victim. At the same time the children fear to talk about such abuse while others endure it without knowing that they can be helped and culture which makes it taboo to talk about sex.

There are many incidences of violence that are not covered by the law or if it is covered the violence is tolerated because the perpetrator is either related to the victim or an elder in the area.

1.2 Prevention of sexualised Violence (SV) Project

ACFODE is currently implementing a project on prevention of sexualised violence against women and girls in Kisoro and Pallisa districts of Uganda. The overall project goal is to enhance the quality of life of women and girls. The project seeks to enable women and girls realise their potential by living a life free from sexualised violence (Rape, Defilement and Sexual

Harassment). It is premised on the fact that sexualised violence which is a violation of human rights is on increase in most parts of Uganda including the two project districts. Sexualized violence is a crime by the Ugandan legal system.

The project will enable women and girls to recognize sexualised violence as a violation of their rights and its effects to their social and economic well being as human beings.

The community members and other stakeholders will be enabled to understand sexualised violence and the available legal and policy framework for addressing it and their role in preventing and reducing cases of sexualised violence. The women and girls (both in and out of school) including community members will be empowered to deal with sexualised violence and to demand from government protection and to ensure that the perpetrators are dealt with according to the laws of Uganda.

Women and girls will be enabled to recognize sexualized violence against them as a violation of their rights and its effects to their social and economic well being as human beings. The community members and other stakeholders will be enabled to understand sexualized violence, the available legal and policy framework for addressing it and their role in preventing and reducing cases of sexualized violence. The women and girls (both in and out of school) including community members will be empowered to deal with sexualized violence and to demand from the duty bearers (government) protection from sexualized violence and ensure that the perpetrators are dealt with according to the laws of Uganda.

The project objective is to reduce sexualized violence against women and girls in the project districts of Kisoro and Pallisa.

The projects expected outcomes:

- A community that is responsive to cases of sexualized violence against women and girls in schools and communities.
- Reduction in cases of sexualized violence against women and girls in Kisoro and Pallisa districts.
- Awareness of sexualized violence by district and local authorities integrate strategies to address sexualized violence in their plans and budgets. In the long terms, the project will contribute to enhanced quality of life of women and girls.

2.0 Purpose of the Survey on SV

ACFODE conducted a baseline survey on sexualised violence in Pallisa, in the sub counties of Kasodo and Butebo, while in Kisoro district the two sub counties were Busanza and Nyakabande.

ACFODE has been working in Kisoro and Pallisa for a period of time. This interaction led to the recognition of SV as a major problem affecting both women and girls in this area. As a result, ACFODE solicited support to address matters pertaining to SGBV in the 2 districts

In this regard ACFODE commissioned a study to assess and establish the situation of sexualised violence (SV) in the project areas. The study was conducted to provide ACFODE with data on the magnitude and nature of sexualized violence, the level of SV awareness within the communities, the coping mechanisms and current interventions in the project districts. The results of the study will be used to design and refine the SV interventions as well as benchmark to guide implementation and progressive assessment of prevention of sexualized violence against women and girls project.

The study results provide an assessment of the extent of sexualized violence in the communities, available coping measures for the survivors and strategies for addressing SV within the community. It also proposes intervention strategies to address sexualized violence.

2.1 Research Questions

1. What is the magnitude of sexualised violence among the girls? How many cases of sexualized violence are reported? (a) How many stories about sexualized violence are circulating among the community members and school children? (b) What is the nature of sexualised cases?
2. What is considered to be sexualized violence by the key informants and the community members? (a) What is the knowledge on definitions and the state of the law?
3. Who are the parties involved in cases of sexualized violence (perpetrators and victims)? (a) Where are they reported and what steps are taken? (b) Which institutions offer support SV survivors?
4. What can be done to improve the situation of sexualized violence? (a) Which interventions should be planned?

2.2 Research Objectives

The major objective of the survey was to establish the status of sexualized violence against women and girls in the project districts of Pallisa and Kisoro

2.3 Specific Objectives

1. To establish and understand the magnitude and the nature of sexualised violence in the project districts.
2. To establish the level of awareness of sexualised violence within the communities and by other stakeholders.
3. To find out existing mechanisms of coping with sexualised violence.
4. To identify interventions/strategies and which are currently being used and their challenges.

3.0 Methodology

This survey report was prepared based on primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected in two sub-counties of Kisoro and Pallisa districts of Uganda while secondary data was based on a review of several documents including government of Uganda policies, laws and protocols and the recent National Survey 2008 on SGBV. Some of the key institutions from which data and research reports were obtained include the Ugandan Police, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) and the Uganda Bureau of Statistics for national survey data.

Prior to primary data collection, a planning meeting was held with district leaders and officials of Kisoro and Pallisa to map out the sub counties, communities and the schools where the survey was conducted.

3.1 Study Area and Design

The study was conducted in the western and eastern regions. Kisoro and Pallisa districts were purposively selected on the basis of being ACFODE project areas. This geographical diversity was to allow for regional comparison. In Kisoro, the study was conducted in 2 sub counties namely Busanza, which is about 20km from town, very rural and difficult to access and Nyakabande, which is 4km from Kisoro town and urban. In Pallisa, the baseline survey was conducted in the 2 sub counties of Butebo and Kasodo.

The four sub-counties were purposively sampled because they are the ones with reported highest incidences of sexualized violence in the districts. Study participants were drawn from a broad spectrum of categories of people including the elite, illiterate, employed, unemployed, business to mention but a few.

The study design was cross-sectional and descriptive study employing both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection. Data was collected from both women and girls. The instruments used included questionnaire/surveys, interviews with key informants, focus group discussions and records.

3.2 Sample Selection and Size

The research team purposively selected the 2 sub counties in each district to participate in the survey.

The 8 schools were randomly selected i.e. 2 schools per Sub County with the help of the District education officer. A total of 8 schools were reached. Selection considered schools which have P7 and from different religious foundation (protestant and Catholic). The pupils (females) of P6 and P.7 were selected having been considered knowledgeable and able to understand the matter under examination. A total 420 children (191males and 229 Females) were reached of which 133 were from Pallisa, and 287 in Kisoro. This sample size was mainly to capture the description, perceptions and views of the respondents on sexual violence. In addition 20 teachers, 20 sub county officials, 26 district officials were reached while 24 focus group discussions (FGD) were conducted.

Key informants included the following categories:

- Police, District Community Development Officers
- Probation and Welfare Officers
- District chairpersons
- LCIII Chair persons
- Head Teachers
- Chief administrative Officers
- Senior Assistant Secretaries
- District Internal Security Officer
- Resident District Commissioner
- Education Officers
- Community Development Officers
- Teachers
- Senior Women Teachers
- Senior Male Teachers
- Officers In Charge Police and Family and protection unit
- Health workers
- Councillors
- Programme Officers

For in-depth interviews and key informants, the team selected people of different categories as listed above. Other research instruments employed in the study included interviews with Key Informants (KI) and Focus Group Discussions (FGD). These were qualitative instruments to generate in-depth information on sexualized violence. A FGD guide was provided for focus group participants in the categories of community members (male and female), school children (male and female) and out of school youths. They were selected on the basis that they were part of the community, had lived-experience, knowledge and understanding of the community practices, habits, values and norms linked to GBV. They included women and men in reproductive ages and adolescent girls and boys and out of school youth.

The key informants were purposively selected based on their knowledge and offices held in their respective areas. Participatory rural appraisal (PRA) methods such as timeline, community mapping and ranking were also used.

While quantitative data provided for broader description of the study variables and participants perceptions, deeper explanations and reflection about the subject matter were drawn mainly from the qualitative data. This approach that draws on mixed methods was found appropriate to study the complex and dynamics of sexual violence in communities.

During the survey, the research team upheld the research ethical value of confidentiality and assured respondents of confidentiality of their responses and that information would not be used for anything else other than the study. This was still held in the reporting of findings and preparation of the survey report given the sensitivity sexualised violence. Individual identifications were not used to guarantee anonymity of the respondents.

3.3 Research Team

The research team was selected from the ACFODE membership through competitive process. Those with skills, knowledge and experience in using Participatory Rural Appraisal were selected to carry out the survey exercise. Knowledge of the local languages of the survey communities was also considered.

A training workshop was organised to train the research assistants about relevant research ethics and to pre-test the research tools. Together with the team leaders, the necessary adjustments were made. The team of research assistants then proceeded to the communities to conduct the survey.

3.4 Methods and Tools of Data Collection

The study methods and tools included:

1. **Semi structured questionnaire for** interviews with individual children.
2. **An interview guide for** Key informant Interviews.
3. **A topic guide for Focus group discussions** with selected women, men youths and children.
4. **A case study guide/ check list** focusing on girls to capture and illuminate the unique voices and experiences with regard to SV.
5. **Document review** involving a wide review of relevant documents on SGBV such as research reports on women's economic and political participation. The pertaining policies, workshop reports, efforts by different stakeholders, were also reviewed.

3.5 Data Analysis and Management

Quantitative data, completed questionnaires were reviewed on a daily basis by the researchers to ensure their completeness and accuracy. The quantitative data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). In addition, descriptive analysis was adopted, graphical and tabular expositions of the situation of sexualized violence in the districts of Kisoro and Pallisa presented. Responses from semi-structured questions were coded and entered along with pre-coded responses and were analyzed using SPSS. Descriptive analysis using frequency tabulation was undertaken to give the situation of SV in the districts.

Qualitative data was analyzed thematically. This involved developing broad themes and examining relationships underlying the emerging issues on forms, causes, magnitude among others. Qualitative data was used by the researchers to understand the ideas and opinions that emerged and were related to the analyzed quantitative data. The analysis led to the findings and interpretations contained in this report.

Quality control was achieved through peer review meetings. The questionnaire was pre-tested to check its suitability, reliability, coherence and clarity. The researchers were trained on the survey and discussed each question thoroughly to ensure that they understood the data required.

4.0 Key Findings

The key findings are presented under the following sub-sections: Understanding of sexual violence, Magnitude of sexualised violence; Frequency of occurrence; Forms of sexualised violence; Causes of sexualised violence; Effects of sexualised violence; Existing mechanisms of coping with sexualised violence; Interventions and strategies which are currently being used.

Conclusion and Recommendations.

4.1 Knowledge/ Awareness about Sexualised Violence

Participants had a wide understanding of sexual violence with no clear cut line between SV and sexual and gender based violence. Their understanding of SV revolves around having sex without the consent of the other party reinforced with violence. Instances where drunken men force their wives into sex were provided as an example. One informant regarded SV as demanding sex with force or through enticing young girls by giving them small gifts and money. Other informants summed it up as rape (forcing a woman into sex) and defilement (having sex with a minor). Sexual harassment was also mentioned but noted it as a common practice at places of work where sex is used as a condition for promotion, getting and maintaining a job. Using bad language and unwanted body touches were considered as sexual violence. The informants had a good understanding of SV. Nevertheless, there are still cultural related tendencies of regarding some SV offences such as unwanted sexual touches, marital rape as normal. Below are some of the responses reflecting the different understanding of sexual violence among the key informants.

Sexual violence is when a man has sex with a girl when she is not interested. It is having sex forcefully for instance in case of rape. Also having sex with some one who is not yet developed for example a child or young girl i.e. defilement. Senior woman Teacher Pallisa District

When there is no willingness among the parties and the catch word is force. Rape in broader terms is sexual intercourse with a minor, although the victim could have accepted out of duress. Rape also occurs among married couples as the men forcefully demand for sex. LCV Chairperson Pallisa District

Sexualised violence is a situation where a woman is forced by a man to have sexual relationship. It is also known that a woman cannot force a man into sex. Sexual harassment: This is the use of words, expression such as wishful statements to have sex with girls; admiration and abusive languages. CDO Pallisa District

This is a situation where the two partners have sex without the consent of the other. For example a man comes when he is drunk and forces the woman to engage in sex . It also happens to girls. Councillor Pallisa District

Sexualised violence is sexually related rights when a man is claiming for his rights, and the lady is resisting. Senior Assistant Secretary Pallisa

Defilement – where a man or boy has sexual intercourse with a girl below 18 years of age, even if she consented to sex as long as she is below 18 years it is defilement. Rape is where a man forcefully has sexual intercourse with a female above the age of 18 years, without her consent. There is also the issue of early marriages – as long as the girl is below 18 years it is defilement. Sexual harassment is the unwanted or uncalled for advances – whereby the victim is pressurised into having sexual relationship. Deputy CAO Pallisa

Those are cases where there is no consent. Sexuality has to be with consent for the adults. For children, there is no issue of consent because they should not have sex. CDO Kisoro

SV is sex against somebody's consent. It can be against the cultural norms of society. Probation Officer Pallisa

I think that having sex without consent of either party is sexual violence. If there is no agreement and either party forces the other that is sexual violence. DISO Kisoro

The cases of sexual harassment are there but I believe most people do not take them as an issue. Most women believe that sexual harassment is not an issue. I personally think that it is not a big problem although such things are a common occurrence almost in every community around here and across different categories. LCIII Chairperson Pallisa District

4.2 Forms of Sexual Violence

Respondents and informants brought out different forms Sexualised Violence. They noted the common and rare forms of sexual violence. Information from the FGDs shows that SV presents it self in different forms.

Different forms of SV mentioned:

- Defilement
- Rape
- Incest
- Sexual harassment
- Marital rape
- Unwanted sexual touches or words(touching the girls buttocks, breasts and private parts
- Greeting girls while squeezing her hands
- Scratching the palm or holding on to it for a while
- Putting mirrors in between girls legs while in class and at assembly.
- Use of bad /vulgar language
- Forced early marriages
- Sex with woman still in the healing process after delivery
- Words and signs and funny words in relation to sex

- Attempted defilement
- Indecent assault
- Teachers cane girls while tightening their dresses
- Sex during menstruation period
- Sex in the presence of children

The District officials in Kisoro and Pallisa district confirmed and ranked defilement the highest form of sexualised violence. This was also validated by the sub county officials interviewed in the two districts. In a multiple response analysis Pallisa, male officials ranked defilement as the highest form of sexualized violence followed by rape at 80% and 60% respectively. The female officials identified rape as the most common form of sexualized violence followed by defilement at 100% and 66.7% respectively in responses. In Kisoro, defilement and rape are the most common forms of sexualized violence both taking 71.4% of the responses amongst the male sub county officials. All the female sub county officials interviewed in Kisoro believe that defilement and rape are the most common forms of sexualized violence. Other forms of sexualized violence like marital rape, touching the girl's buttocks, touching the girl's breasts, touching the private parts, greeting girls while squeezing there hands are also common. There is also use of vulgar language and capturing a reflection of the girl's private parts using a mirror. In Kisoro, the female sub county officials ranked such offences at 60%. The ranking is in agreement with the number of cases reported to police where defilement had the highest number of cases as compared to the other forms of SV in 3 years (see table ahead). Another district official in Kisoro observed that defilement ranked first among crimes reported in 2008.

Table1. Forms of Sexualised Violence - Sub county officials

Forms	Pallisa		Kisoro	
	Male (N=5)	Female (N=3)	Male (N=7)	Female (N=5)
Defilement	80.0%	66.70%	71.40%	100.0%
Rape	60.0%	100.0%	71.40%	100.0%
Abortion	20.0%	33.30%	50.00%	50.00%
Others	60.0%	66.70%	83.33%	60.00%

The table above shows that a big percentage of the teachers brought out rape and defilement as forms of sexual violence. All females (100%) mentioned rape as a form of SV. Abortion is a consequence although it was reported as a form of SV

In a multiple response analysis in table 2 below, all the interviewed male teachers in Pallisa district ranked defilement and rape as the highest forms of sexualized violence. Out of the 6 male teachers interviewed abortion ranked lowest at 33.3%. Like the males, the female teachers in Pallisa ranked defilement and rape as the highest common forms of sexualized violence at

100% and 80% respectively. In Kisoro defilement, rape and abortion ranked highest each taking 75% of the responses of the male teaching community. Amongst the female teachers interviewed, defilement and abortion ranked highest with 100% and 80% respectively. Touching girl's breasts, buttocks, and private parts and marital rape which belong to the others category ranked lowest in the Kisoro with the male teachers putting it at 40% as shown in the **figure 1** below.

Table2. Forms of Sexualized Violence – Teachers

Forms	Pallisa		Kisoro	
	Male(N=6)	Female(N=5)	Male(N=4)	Female(N=5)
Defilement	100.0%	100.0%	75.0%	100%
Rape	100.0%	80.00%	75.0%	60.0%
Abortion	33.30%	20.00%	75.0%	80.0%
Others	50.00%	60.00%	50.0%	40.0%

Figure1. Forms of offences faced by female pupils in Kisoro district

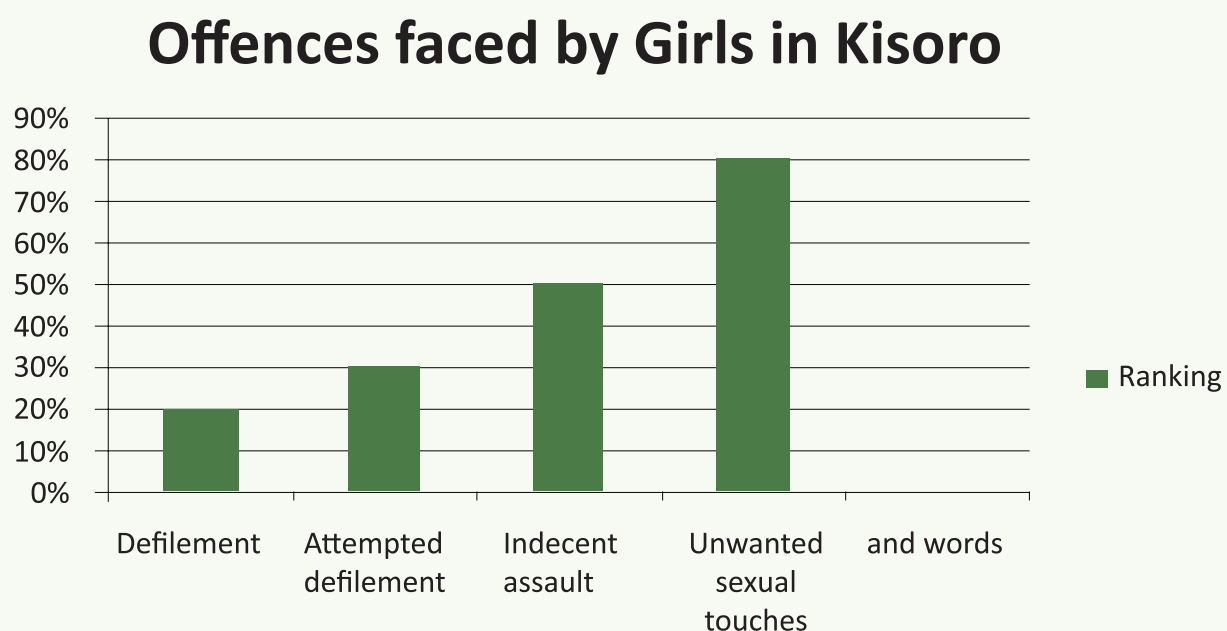
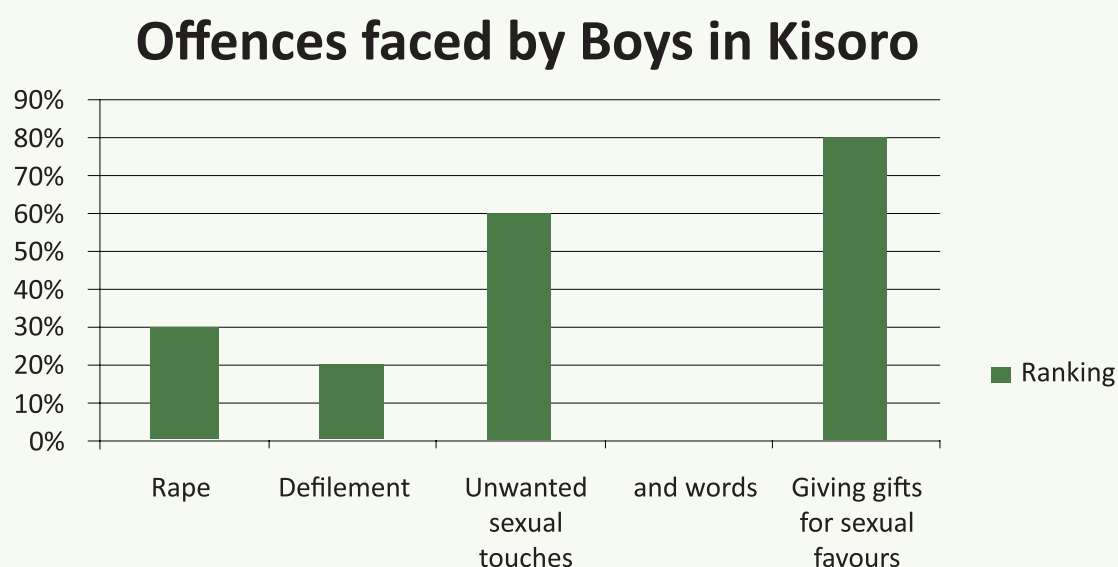


Figure2. Forms of offences faced by male pupils in Kisoro district

In the figures above, female pupils in Kisoro ranked un wanted sexual touches and indecent assault high while defilement was ranked least. They also named rape and defilement as major forms of sexualized violence though they also stressed that many victims do not report such violations to the authorities. Their counterparts ranked giving gifts for sexual favours high followed by unwanted sexual touches.

Generally, the problem of sexualized violence seems to be immense as evidenced from the various narrations. Female pupils in Gisorora Primary School rated unwanted sexual touches as the highest followed by indecent assault. Male pupils ranked giving gifts for sexual favours highest followed by unwanted sexual touches.

Pupils were asked to mention whether they had ever faced any sexual offence. A total of 31 out of 191 boys (16%) and 55 out of 229 girls (24%) reported having ever faced more than one SV offences-rape, defilement and under age marriages for boys and girls. No pupils mentioned unwanted sexual words or touches yet they are a precursor to the mentioned offences. Nevertheless the registered percentages are significant thus making sexual violence a considerable issue that needs attention.

Table3. Pupils who had ever faced Offences - Pupils

Forms	Pallisa		Kisoro	
	Male(N=15)	Female(N=12)	Male(N=16)	Female(N=43)
Defilement	26.60%	100.0%	62.50%	100.0%
Rape	60.0%	100.0%	50.00%	93.00%
Under age marriage (boys and girls)	73.33%	83.30%	18.75%	100.0%
Others(Unwanted sexual touches, words, incest , attempted rape)	60.0%	50.00%	18.75%	60.00%

In a multiple response analysis from male and female pupils who have fallen prey of sexualized violence in the table above, underage marriages are most common in the male pupils followed by rape at 73.3% and 60% respectively in Pallisa. However out of the 12 female pupils who are survivors of sexualized violence that were interviewed in Pallisa, defilement and rape were the highest forms of sexualized violence at 100%. Underage marriage was also common in the female pupils interviewed in Pallisa at 83.3%. In Kisoro defilement, rape and underage marriage rank highest each taking 100%, 93% and 100% of the responses of female pupils. Amongst the male pupils interviewed, defilement and rape ranked highest with 62.5% and 50% responses respectively. Other forms of sexualized violence common in pupils were incest, unwanted sexual signs and words, unwanted sexual touches and attempted rape as shown in the table above. This survey confirms the findings of the Uganda National Situational Analysis report 2008 on SGBV where every community in Uganda and across different categories of people from the young to the elderly experience SGBV.

Generally, the study established that the level of awareness about the law on sexualized violence was still low in the surrounding community although they understood sexual violence. All participants of the study were able to define sexualized violence as a case where one party is forced into any kind of sexual action without his or her consent. However it was noted that lack of awareness by parents and children was the leading cause of sexualized violence in Pallisa and Kisoro. Thus it can be concluded that the level of awareness regarding some aspects of sexual violence is still low. Additionally, a number of individual offences were named whereby it is noticeable that each group focused on the issues that are known to them.

Pupils were asked whether they have ever heard of the sexual relationships between different members of the community. More than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the pupils from the 2 districts had ever heard of sexual relationships between school girls and boys while that between teachers and their female pupils has not been heard of by more than 90% of them. Results show that 100% of the pupils have not heard about the teachers and boys while more than 50% heard about girls and community members.

Table 4. Ever heard of Sexual Violence

Aspects Rated	Pallisa				Kisoro			
	Male (N=56)		Female (N=77)		Male (N=135)		Female (N=152)	
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)	No (%)
A. Sexual relationship between school boys and school girls	75	25	67.5	32.5	80	20	91.4	19.6
B. Sexual relationship between teachers and school girls	3.5	96.5	9.1	90.9	4.44	95.5	5.9	94.1
C. Sexual relationship between teachers and school boys	0.0	100	0.0	100	0.0	100	0.0	100
D. Sexual relationship between school girls and youth in the community	57.1	43.9	49.4	50.6	70.4	29.6	51.3	48.7

E. Sexual relationship between school boys and youth in the community	8.9	91.1	10.3	89.7	7.4	92.6	13.8	86.2
F. Sexual relationship between community members and school girls	55.4	44.6	63.6	36.4	73.3	26.7	82.2	17.8
G. Sexual relationship between community members and school boys	0.0	100	2.5	97.5	0.00	100	8.5	91.5
H. Sexual relationship between male relatives / guardians and school girls	12.5	87.5	24.6	74.4	28.1	71.9	33.5	66.5
I. Sexual relationship between male relatives / guardians and school boys	0.00	100	2.5	97.5	0.00	100	15.1	84.9
J. Sexual relationship between female relatives / guardians and school girls	17.8	82.2	48.0	52	15.7	84.3	38.8	61.2
K. Sexual relationship between female relatives / guardians and school boys	0.0	100	6.4	93.6	0.0	100	13.1	86.9

4.3 Magnitude of Sexualised Violence

In Uganda both men and women across all age groups are at high risk of sexualised violence. However women are at a significantly higher risk than men. The UDHS 2008 study survey data show that 39% of women have ever experienced sexualised violence compared to 11% for men. Among women, sexualised violence is in the range of 40% to 49% across all age groups except those of 15 – 19. Sexualised violence is highest within rural areas where it is 40.5% compared to urban areas with 31.4%.

Pupils were asked to state whether they have ever heard about a given list of components of sexualized violence, the place of occurrence and finally rank them using a scale of 1(not bad) -6 (very bad). The ranking of the offences by the pupils is reflected in **table 5** below.

Table 5. Sexualized Violence – Pupils perspective

Forms	Pallisa(Male = 56)		Kisoro (Male = 135)		Pallisa (Female = 77)		Kisoro (Female = 152)	
	Very Bad	Not Bad	Very Bad	Not Bad	Very Bad	Not Bad	Very Bad	Not Bad
Defilement	91.1%	8.9%	74.1%	25.9%	100%	0.0%	92.1%	7.9%
Rape	66.1%	33.9%	80.7%	19.3%	72.7%	27.3%	66.4%	33.6%
Under age marriage	50.0%	50.0%	72.6%	27.4%	50.6%	49.4%	88.1%	11.9%
Others	73.2%	26.8%	64.4%	35.6%	55.8%	44.2%	63.8%	36.2%

A big percent of the pupils ranked defilement as very bad (Pallisa females 100%, Kisoro females 92.1%, Pallisa males 91.1% and Kisoro males 74.1%). These are significantly high percentages that confirm the enormity of the offence. Rape was equally ranked by a significant percentage of both boys and girls. A half (50%) of the boys ranked early marriages as very bad while more

than $\frac{3}{4}$ of their counterparts (Kisoro females 88.1%) ranked it as very bad. It is noted that all districts experience a high level of sexualised violence where by no child reported it's none existence.

Data from a police post which had been established from 21st May – 8th August 2009, in Butebo Sub County, Pallisa district, had registered 17 cases of sexualised violence at the time of the study. This excluded the cases that are negotiated and settled at family/ community level. It further excludes the cases that are kept secret for fear of stigmatisation of the survivor.

The analysis with the District officials from the table below, indicate that, 75% of the district officials in Pallisa, attest that sexualized violence occurs often. This is also true for district officials in Kisoro with 87.5% agreeing that sexualized violence occurs often as shown in the tables below.

Table 6. Magnitude of Sexualized Violence – District Officials

Key Informants – District Officials					
Kisoro			Pallisa		
	Often	Not Often		Often	Not Often
Male (N=7)	85.7%	14.3%	Male (N=6)	66.7%	33.7%
Female (N=1)	100%	0%	Female (N=2)	100%	0%

The table above shows that 85.7% of the 7 male sub county officials interviewed in Kisoro agreed that sexualized violence happens often, with 14.3% agreeing that it happens but not quite often. All the female sub county officials agreed that it happens often. Same scenarios were also recorded in Pallisa with 80% of the 5 male sub county officials agreeing that sexualized violence occurs often. All the 2 female sub county officials interviewed in Pallisa agreed that sexualized violence occurs so often. This shows that the magnitude of sexualized violence is high given that it occurs quite often.

In Kisoro district, the District leadership also stressed that sexualized violence is rampant and mentioned the particularly high occurrence of early and forced marriages. The district official from Kisoro/ Palisa confirmed thus:

Forced marriages are there. Parents force the girls to get married at a tender age. They want to get the bride price."

Table 7. Magnitude of Sexualized Violence – Sub county officials

Key Informants – Sub - County Officials					
Kisoro			Pallisa		
	Often	Not Often		Often	Not Often
Male (N=7)	85.7%	14.3%	Male (N=5)	80%	20%
Female (N=5)	100%	0%	Female (N=3)	100%	0%

From the table below, in the school communities of Kisoro, 75% of the 4 male teachers agree that sexualized violence occurs often while 25% agree that it occurs but not often. All the female teachers interviewed in Kisoro believe that sexualized violence common. However, in Pallisa out of the 6 male teachers interviewed, 50% agreed that sexualized violence is a common occurrence while the rest believe that it is not. Like in Kisoro, 100% of the 5 females in the Pallisa teaching community agree that this is an act that occurs so often.

Box 1 brings out serious emerging issues. There is pregnancy resulting out of rape and difficulties in ascertaining paternity. The situation also presents inadequacies in handling sexualized violence cases. There is the culture of silence of sexual violence with the resultant effects of denial of justice.

Table 8. Magnitude of Sexualised Violence – Teachers

Key Informants – Teachers					
Kisoro			Pallisa		
	Often	Not Often		Often	Not Often
Male (N=4)	75%	25%	Male (N=6)	50%	50%
Female (N=5)	100%	0%	Female (N=5)	100%	0%

While emphasizing the existence of sexual violence in schools and its effects, respondents had this to say

Sexualised Violence occurs here. These are usually among students i.e. boys and girls. The most common cases that occur in the schools are bad touches. Boys touch girls' breasts, buttocks, putting mirrors under their dresses and sometimes touching their private parts and tickling them. Some girls do report and others don't. Those who report are the ones who are not interested in the boy, but those who are interested don't report especially the big girls. These range from 14-16 years mostly in P5 and P7. Those who report are usually from P3 and P4 and in the range 10-13 years. Senior woman Teacher Pallisa

4.4 Ranking of Level of Occurrence by Pupils in different schools:

Pupils were asked to rank their responses on the occurrence of SV in order to determine the offence with the highest occurrence. Ranking was done by use of scores of 1-8. The most common sexual violence offence in terms of occurrence would be given 8 as the highest score, while the lowest would get one. Unwanted sexual touches and words were ranked high with a total score of (14) followed by giving gifts for sexual favours at (8) with defilement and early pregnancies scoring 6.

There is an observable difference in ranking between the boys and girls. The girls did not rank the giving of gifts while the boys ranked it highest. The giving of gifts is rather male dominated and seems to be the determining factor for their ranking. The females ranking focused on the effects of SV that directly affect them-abortion, early pregnancies and early marriages. Male counterparts in Matinza primary school, Kisoro district had provided a similar ranking on unwanted sexual touches and indecent assault. The variations are registered in defilement and attempted defilement. The pupils and male community members ranked unwanted sexual touches high. Both scenarios confirm existence of SV.

Box 1: At cross roads: The girls brought out an incident where one of their fellow P.6 pupils is not able to know the father of the child she is carrying because she was raped by 2 boys in her class. Both boys were beaten and the case ended there. On reporting to the senior woman, she advised the girl to keep quiet and wait to see whether she becomes pregnant or not. This reflects a case where rape cases are mishandled thus denying the victim justice. Further the senior woman seems to be ignorant or compromised yet she is supposed to help the girls. She only reported to the boys parents only. The girl's parents were still unaware of the girls condition at the time of the study. This deprived them of the opportunity to counsel their daughter as well as take her for HIV/AIDs check up. Both the girl and the child are at a risk of contracting HIV/AIDs.

Table 9. Ranking of SV occurrence by 3 primary schools

	Gogonya P/S	Matinza P/S (Male)	Matinza P/S (Female)	Total Score
Occurrence	Scores	Scores	Scores	
Defilement	2	2	4	6
Attempted Defilement	3			3
Rape		3		3
Indecent Assault	5			5
Unwanted sexual touches and words	8	6		14
Giving gifts for sexual favours		8		8
Early marriages			5*	5*
Abortion			8*	8*
Early pregnancies			6*	6*

* Please note that early marriages, abortion and early pregnancies are effects of SV although the girls emphasised them in their ranking.

According to the boys and girls, unwanted sexual touches and words, rape, defilement attempted rape take place in their communities. The pupils in all the schools visited in Pallisa and Kisoro districts, stressed that sexualised violence occurs in their communities.

Female FGD in Kasodo sub county Pallisa district used pair wise ranking to determine the worst sexual violence offence. They further provided reasons for their ranking.

Table 10. Pair Wise Ranking of SV by Kasodo S/C Female FGD

Offence	Rape	Forced Marriage	Early Marriage	Incest	Sexual Harassment	Defilement
Defilement	Rape	Forced marriage	Defilement	Incest	Defilement	X
Sexual Harassment	Rape	Forced marriage	Sexual Harassment	Incest	X	
Incest	Early marriage	Incest	Incest	X		
Early Marriage	Rape	Forced marriage	X			
Forced marriage	Rape	X				
Rape	X					
	4	3	1	4	1	2

The Kasodo S/C female FGD ranked rape as the highest although they said it was not very common. To them there is a lot of force used during rape where the survivor may sustain multiple injuries. The survivors usually keep quite about the ordeal because they fear being point of fun and discussion by the community members. Some women fear to report because their husbands may not believe them, which may lead to broken marriages.

Incest was also ranked high because it happens between close relatives and is normally not talked about and can be very difficult to deal with especially when the girl becomes pregnant. It is a very shameful act, and these cases are handled secretly by the family members to keep peace and harmony among the clan members.

Defilement was ranked 3rd because of its devastating effects on the survivor.

Defilement was ranked low, yet they said it is the most common. This could be the result of the perception the group has of defilement. To them, defilement was dependant on the age and whether there was "consent" or force used. If not forced the effects are not as grave with the exception of the girl getting pregnant and dropping out of school. Although sexual harassment

is a common occurrence, it was not ranked because the women seem to be used to it. Sexual advances that are directed to women take various forms, such as; touching a woman's body parts such as breasts, buttocks, making gestures or movements of a sexual nature, jokes that have a sexual interpretation or meaning e.g. "olimpako di?"

The phenomenon was summarised thus in one of the pupils FGD

Sexualised Violence is common. It happens almost every day, through touching of breasts, Kabiina (buttocks) and use of vulgar words like; Kapapala, Tomalakko, Mpa kumubiri, boys embrace girls by force, bikyi byosoma (you are wasting your time in school). This normally happens during break time and in the community it happens anytime i.e. in trading Centres, drinking places and even on the way as they go about their businesses. The boys also place mirrors under the desks where girls are seated. The purpose is to see whether they have knickers or not. If there are no knickers then they make fun of the girl.

Male community members within an FGD in Buzansa sub-county ranked certain offences of sexualized violence that had been identified before. To them, unwanted sexual touches and words is the most common form of sexualized violence:

Table 11: Ranking by Male FGD Busanza S/C

Offence	Ranking
Rape	2
Defilement	3
Incest	6
Sexual harassment	4
Sexual assault	5
Unwanted sexual touches and words	8
Early marriages	7
Marital rape	1

Rape has been ranked second least common. This may be attributed to the fact that it is an offence that often goes un reported due to the stigma attached to it. However this does not necessarily mean that it is a rare offence. Again, marital rape and rape is the least common. The community members still do not consider marital rape as a sexual offence. One female commented thus:

The man paid bride price so he is the husband in good and bad times. We have consent to it. So there is no way a woman can report him. Others would laugh about her. Female FGD

Some women mentioned marital rape as a form of sexual violence being forced by the husband. The most common scenario is where the man forces the wife into sex when she is tired from the garden and not ready for a sexual encounter. The husband goes ahead to rape her claiming that he has right to have sex with her as a husband. Sometimes the woman is weak or simply is not willing to have sex. However, when it comes to offences that are supposed to be reported and/or followed up, marital rape is not among them. The reason being that such woman would not be taken seriously, consequently forcing women to keep quiet about marital rape. Some extreme cases of marital rape include forcing a woman into sex after giving birth and still in the healing process. An officer in Kisoro narrated one cultural practice which involves having sex with a woman after birth and is the process of healing.

Cases when she is from the labor ward and for her man, culturally, as soon as the umbilical cord is cut off, they have to have sex immediately since they say otherwise a woman will stay barren. And also, that the semen helps the woman to heal. If the women are refusing they are beaten by the men and forced.

Generally, the problem of sexualized violence is immense as evidenced from the various narrations. All parties interviewed acknowledged that sexualized violence is a big challenge which is on the rise.

4.5 Places Where Sexual Violence Occurs

The survey brought out various places where sexual violence occurs. The community mapping further emphasized the places where SV occurs. The mapping shows that SV occur in homes, school, community among others but have become safe haven for SV perpetrators.

These include:

- Offices
- Staff quarters (teachers houses)
- Water points such as bore hole and rivers
- Paths especially the bushy ones
- In the bush while collecting fire wood and compound)
- On coaching programmes
- Market places
- Funeral rites
- Bars
- Friends home
- School (in classes and compound)
- Home
- Community
- On the way home from school

The hand book ⁴ on sexual violence brings out other places such as- Dark places, unfinished buildings, churches, cars and other vehicles, initiation, beaches, shops, disco halls and bars, funeral rites, dormitories, libraries and toilets. All these places need to be considered while designing SV interventions.

Table 12 below provides pupils' views about places where different sexual violence offences occur. Nearly all places assessed (home, friends home, school and community) are risky. Unwanted sexual signs are high at a friend's home (76.1%) and community (79%) for the female pupils. The pupils feel rape, defilement, attempted rape and unwanted sexual touches do not occur in the home. This could be attributed to the fact that such offences go unreported due to the stigma attached. Getting married before the age of 18 for boys and girls occurs at home, school and community except the friend's home for the boys.

Table 12. Places Where Sexual Violence Occurs (Pupils)

Offences	Home		Friends Home		School		Community	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rape	0.0%	0.0%	18.3%	44.5%	6.2%	30.1%	27.7%	44.5%
Defilement	0.0%	0.0%	13%	47.1%	0.0%	35.8%	23.5%	39.7%
Incest	12.5%	39.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.2%	25.7%
Unwanted Sexual signs and words	0.0%	0.0%	30%	76.1%	46.5%	61.5%	53.4%	79%
Unwanted Sexual touches	0.0%	0.0%	30%	36.2%	23.5%	46.2%	43.4%	37.9%
Attempted Rape	0.0%	34.4%	30%	35.8%	23.5%	38.8%	24.6%	53.7%
Girls getting married before 18	30.0%	36.2%	0.0%	52.8%	86%	46.7%	39.7%	47.1%
Boys getting married before 18	24.6%	5.2%	23.5%	25.3%	47.6%	34.4%	44.5%	79%

Males = 191 Female = 229, Pallisa and Kisoro both combined

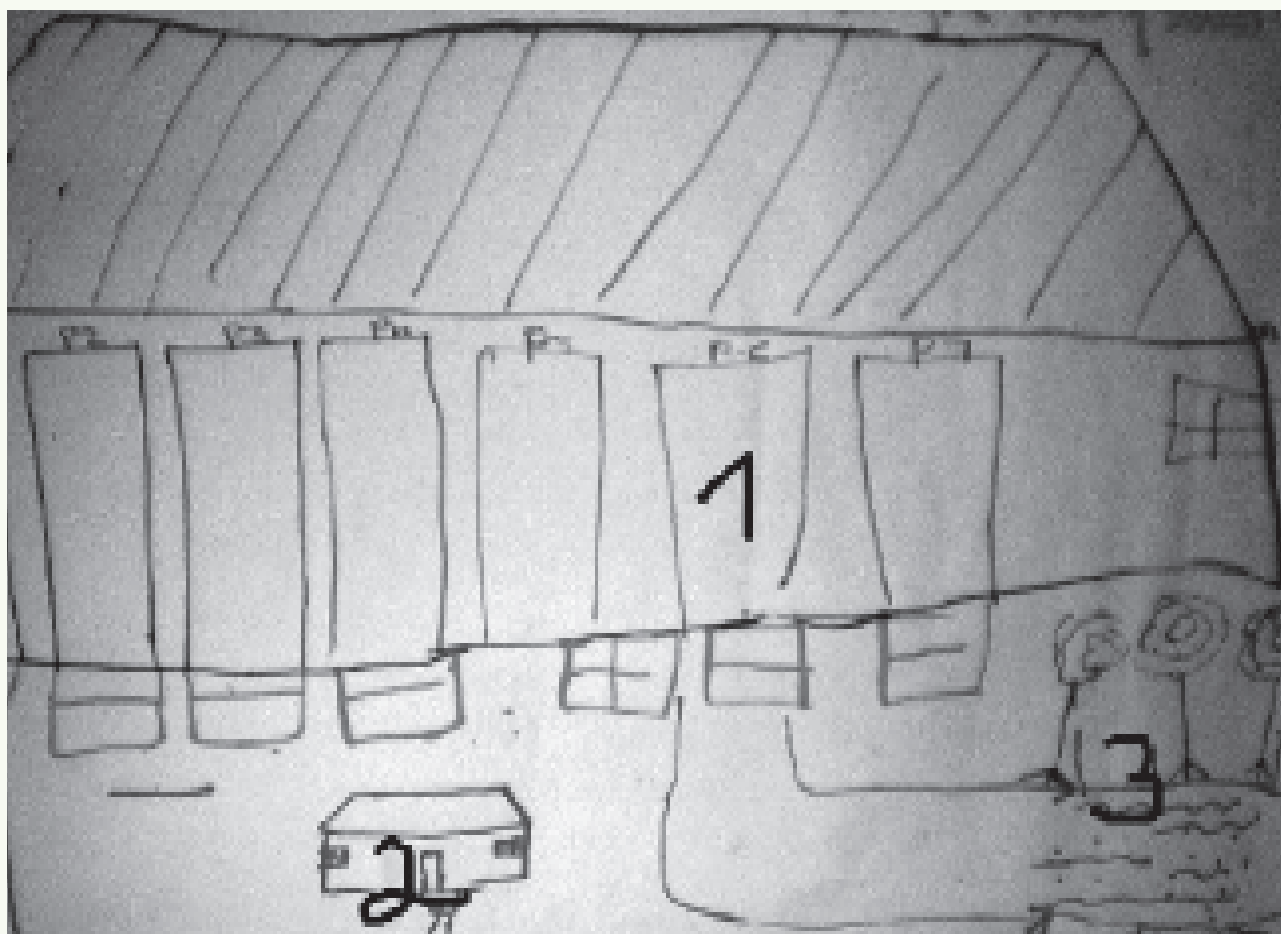
Please note that the percentage exceeds 100 because the respondents were allowed to indicate all the places where each type of SV occurred leading to multiple responses

4.6 Mapping of sexual Violence by Pupils

School girls of Nshungwe Primary School in Buzansa Sub-County/ Kisoro District identified places they felt most at risk within their school environment during a mapping exercise. The map below reflects the girl's views by indicating those places that bare potential danger to the girls in terms of sexual violence. Some of the areas identified were the teachers' offices (1)

and staff quarters (2) where they face sexualized violence by the teachers. Further, they revealed a spot on the way home (3), near a river crossing which is very bushy, where school boys try to assault girls. Their map shows a school house with the classrooms and then a path from the classroom down to the well. They reported that the well is a risky place because it is where most girls are raped within the community especially at night.

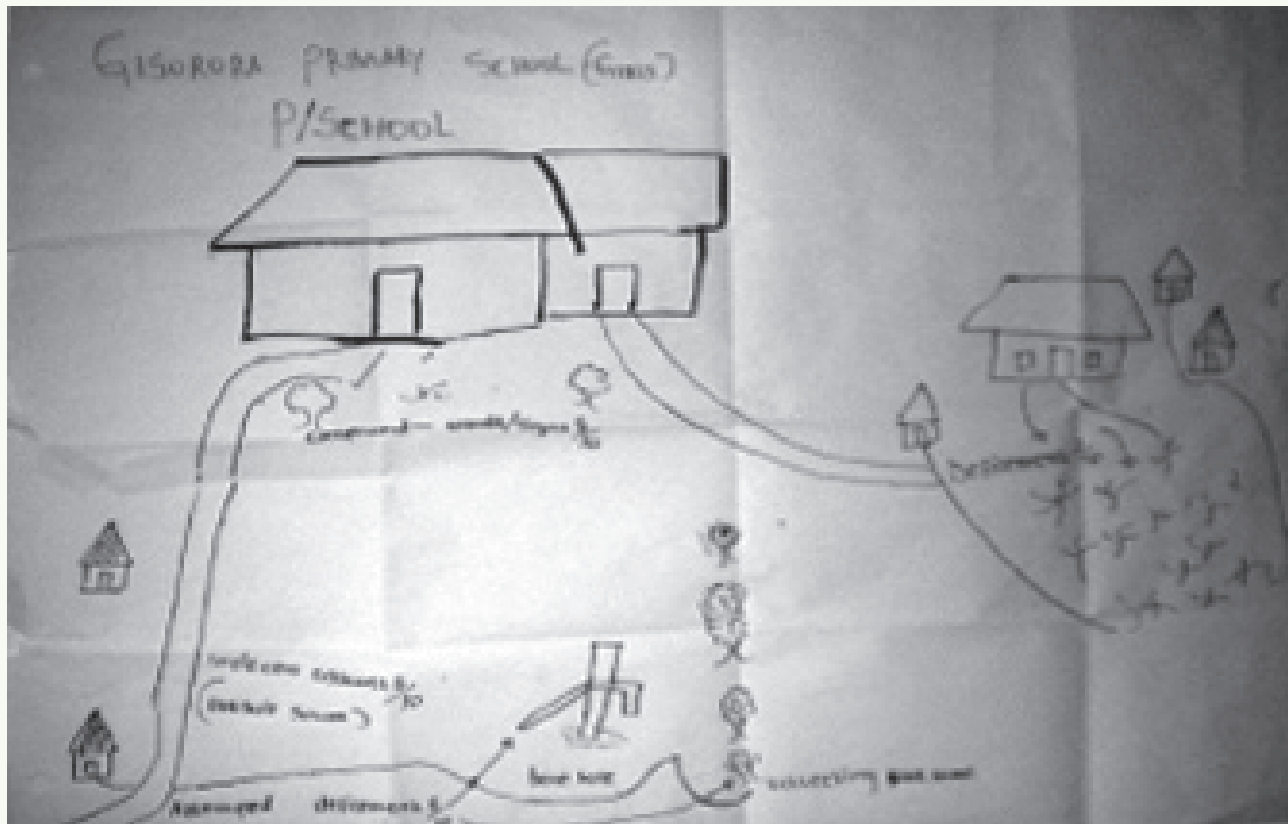
Map 1: Mapping of Sexual Violence Risk Places By Nshungwe PS girls



KEY

- 1..... Teachers offices
- 2..... Staff Quarters
- 3..... Very bushy areas near the river

The above map helps stakeholders to understand the SV dimensions. It provides the risky areas, the nature of environment that boosts SV. The offices which are supposed to be areas where programmes and policies (power centre of the school) regarding the education of the pupils have instead turned out to be a danger zone. The teachers who are supposed to protect the girls are instead the perpetrators. These are dimensions that have to be carefully considered if SV is to be prevented and curbed.

Map 2: Mapping of Sexual Violence Risk Places By Gisorora PS girls

The above map drawn by girls from Gisorora primary school provides places where the girls risk sexual violence. The girls mentioned that they face sexualized violence on the school grounds through verbal abuse and harassment by the fellow school boys (words and touches). Outside the school environment, e.g. on the way home, they face indecent assault from their fellow school mates. Other areas where they feel insecure are the borehole places and when collecting fire wood from the bushes because that is where they face attempted defilement by community members. Some also mentioned that the homes and the bushy areas around the homes can be insecure places.

4.7 Causes of Sexualised Violence

Several causes of sexual violence were identified. UNHCR ⁵ *“The root causes of SGBV lie in the society’s attitudes towards women and practices of gender discrimination which place women in a subordinate situation in relation to women”* Much as the causes are identified with the offender, other offences such as early marriages are orchestrated by the survivor’s parents.

The ignorance and innocence of the survivor seems to be among the leading causes. Most of the respondents reported that SV is perpetuated by persons who have taken alcohol. Ignorance of survivor, poverty and lack of basic necessities were mentioned among the major causes of SV.

⁵ UNHCR (2003), Sexual and Gender based violence against Refugees, Returnees, and internally displaced Persons: Guidelines for prevention and Response

The causes are summarised here below:

- Poverty
- Indulging in drinking alcohol for both women and men
- Parent's perception of their girls as a source of income
- Parents failure to counsel and guide their children(boys and girls)
- The materialistic nature of the girls
- Dressing indecently on the side of girls / Seductive girls
- Absence of lunch at school forcing girls to offer sex for money or chapati
- Parents failure to provide basic necessities especially to the girls
- Adolescence stage which forces boys into discovery
- Watching of un censored films
- Drug abuse
- Cultural upbringing where men do not see any thing wrong with having sex with a woman and girl
- High sexual libido among men
- Men's perception that young girls have no HIV/AIDs
- Parents failure to protect and supervise their children
- Growth of urban centres and children are exposed in the video and disco halls
- Ignorance of the dangers of sexual violence on the side of the girls
- Single roomed houses where the sexual engagements by parents are exposed to their children.

Box 2: Poverty and Sexual Violence Cycle by Deputy Head Teacher:

One day we sent away one girl because she like other school children are supposed to contribute some money for grinding maize to get flour for making porridge. This girl did not have the money (500/=) so she went back home to her father to ask for the money. Because the father was so poor and was avoiding being responsible for her daughters upkeep, he abused her saying "You mean you are so ugly that you have no person who can even fall in love with you and give you that 500/=?" This incident has made the girl's performance drop because she was forced to fall in love with a boy who gave her the required money.

Majority of the key informants emphasized poverty as one the major causes of sexual violence and presents itself in a cycle. This cycle was reflected in the narration of the deputy head teacher of one of the primary schools in Pallisa district (see box 2).

According to this teacher, the girl was pushed to get a man who provided the money and this psychologically affected her which caused her poor performance in class.

From the district officials interviewed, poverty and ignorance were seen as the leading causes of sexualized violence with. Other causes like malice and lust were also identified as possible causes of sexualized violence.

Parents were reported to be among those who reinforce or encourage sexual violence especially early/ forced marriages. Parents arrange the marriages for their young daughters in order to get wealth. They look at their daughters as a source of income with less focus on their education.

Early marriage, parents are dangerous, they are the ones who arrange to marry off their daughters.

Youth FGD

The parents also fail to provide basic necessities to their children especially the daughters. As a result the girls offer sex in return of small gifts. The girls are not counselled nor given any sex education by their parents. As a result, they are not aware of sexual violence, its consequences and how to protect themselves.

Case 1: Poverty has contributed a lot to early marriages in rural areas. This is arranged by parents especially father who arrange with other older men who have money and want to marry young girls as their 2nd or 3rd wives. For example, last year the school lost one student in P7 whose father made arrangements and married her off before she sat for her PLE. Her father said that he didn't have money to take her to senior one even if she passed. The girl is now married as a second wife and is expecting her first child. Senior Man Teacher -Pallisa

Case 2: Another case was of a girl aged 15 years who left home because although she was still studying, her parents used to hate her coming back to their family home because at that age, girls are supposed to be married off. So the mother arranges with another family that the boy defiled her daughter and take her for a wife.

Society plays a very major role promoting sexualised violence especially when girls reach the age of 15 years. This is evident from the statement below from one of the male participant in one of the FGDS.

Some mothers do not support the girls in school. When they reach the age of 15 years, some mothers make life difficult for them thus forcing them to get married and make their own families.

One district official in Kisoro shared that those who rape are youth, school drop outs who smoke and use drugs. Street children have grown to become street men and they smoke marihuana. They are idle and then they waylay women as they leave the market late.

The study also identified a number of cultural issues and traditional beliefs that contribute to the prevalence of sexualized violence. The OC/CID among others mentioned a form of cultural marriage whereby a man kidnaps a girl and keeps her at his home for two days after which he goes to her parents to introduce himself and tell them that he is the one with their daughter. Unless the parents complain, such cases are rarely reported to police. Also, culturally, the process of courtship goes with sleeping together.

One of the district officials in Kisoro said it is lack of basic necessities that drives young women and girls to accept gifts by men who eventually force them into sex. Parents are not able to meet the demands of these adolescent girls. Teachers also confirm that the main cause of sexualized violence is poverty

People do not know their rights and they are also not aware of the laws. Offenders take advantage of this ignorance and they know that nothing will happen to them.

Also, offenders might not be aware of the harm they are causing and think that their acts are for good intentions. A group of male youth in Kisoro for instance shared thus

Sometimes when you look at a girl and you want to show her that you like her you approach her and touch her breasts, bums and waist...

According to one teacher in Pallisa:

Some people do not know that having sexual intercourse with a girl below 18 years is a crime punishable by law. When girls see their peer being married off, they also get tempted to go. This is mainly among the Muslim communities

Other issues raised by teachers in Pallisa district were that some girls are ignorant because they are not exposed and do not know the dangers and consequences involved in sexual relationships. Some girls do things because they see others doing them without reflecting on what will happen to them and also having no vision in life.

4.8. Reporting of Sexualised Violence

From the survey, it was difficult to establish the frequency of Sexualised Violence, because these cases are not reported directly to police. Some report to Community Development workers while others keep quiet. One district official said:

Some concerned neighbours do report such cases. Sometimes aggrieved parties do report also. For example one woman who had remarried went to the second marriage with a 2 year old daughter. This second husband defiled the 2 year girl, so the case was reported to me here.

Others go to the Probation and Welfare Officer who is by law mandated to handle family issues. In defilement cases, a Probation Officer's report is needed in court. So he writes the report and sends the survivor to police and for medical check up.

There was a reported trend of appealing to "higher powers"/ heavy weight to intervene when the survivors are denied justice especially after having been frustrated by police.

Negotiation between the families of the perpetrator and survivor is a rampant practice in all the districts. The practice involves imposing an agreed upon fine on the offender's family. This actually occurs in cases where the victim becomes pregnant. Parents rarely report sexual violence especially where the survivor does not become pregnant after having been defiled.

Table13: Cases reported to Kisoro police in 3 Years

Year	Cases reported			Cases taken to court		
	Defilement	Rape	Indecent Assault	Defilement	Rape	Indecent Assault
2007	50	17	8	17	-	3
2008	71	26	9	59	20	6
2009	23	6	3	8	2	3

The above table shows that only 1/3(34%) of the reported defilement cases reached court in 2007, 83% in 2008 and 35% in 2009. The research team did not follow up the results of these cases in the courts of judicature. There is an observable reduced reporting trend in 2009. This can be attributed to the bad practice of families opting to settle such criminal cases at family level. Indecent assault is rarely reported much as it was ranked highest in occurrence of sexualised violence. This confirms low levels of reporting by the survivor despite the effects. All reported rape cases (17) in 2007 did not reach the courts of law while the trend changed upwards in 2008 and dropped in 2009.

Informants and pupils mentioned various places where offences of sexual violence are reported. In one of the primary school girls admitted being victims of sexual violence and confessed having reported to their female relatives/guardians or the female teachers. They also provided reasons for not reporting in some of the places. It was noted that parents report only when they have failed to reach a compromise with the offender. Even then, the compromise is never in favour of the girl which undermines justice to the survivor of SV. The agreements are not formalised and in most cases the girl is forced to marry the offender whether she likes it or not. This is without due consideration to the survivor's future.

Case: The girl tried to run away from her husband, but the father warned the relatives not to host her or else they would be the ones to pay back the dowry he had already taken. This girl was going through a hard time to accept the situation she was forced in. She had dropped out of school and her future was ruined may be she would have been an important person if she was given a chance to complete her studies. Senior Man Teacher Pallisa.

The places where sexual violence offences are reported are summarised below:

- Police
- Any teacher
- Senior teacher male
- Senior Teacher female
- Head teacher female

- Head teacher male
- Head teacher
- Male relatives/guardians
- Female relatives/guardians
- Clan heads
- Local council I
- Probation office
- CDO's office
- Medical personnel
- "Higher powers"

The pupils who had ever faced sexual violence were asked to mention the places they reported to. Females report more to female teachers or head teachers. The boys reported more to the male relatives while girls to the female relatives. Survivors seemed to secure reporting to authorities of same sex as indicated in table 14.

Table14. Where cases of SV are reported by pupils who had ever faced SV

Place of Reporting	Pallisa		Kisoro	
	Male (N=15)	Female (N=12)	Male (N=16)	Female (N=43)
Any teacher	0.00%	0.00%	00.00%	0.00%
Senior teacher male	46.67%	0.00%	25.00%	0.00%
Senior Teacher female	40.00%	16.67%	0.00%	83.72%
Head teacher female	00.0%	91.67%	0.00%	46.51%
Head teacher male	00.0%	16.67%	37.50%	0.00%
Head teacher	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Male relatives/guardians	73.30%	25.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Female relatives/guardians	0.00%	58.33%	0.00%	93.02%
Local leader	0.00%	8.33%	12.50%	16.28%
Police	0.00%	8.33%	18.75%	11.63%

Survivors of sexual violence report to different people as shared by the pupils. The table below shows that survivors report to senior male and female teachers, head teachers, relatives, local leader and police. It was surprising that they did not mention their parents. This is an indication that the parent - child relationship is at stake. There is need to instil confidence among the children. According to pupils, they said, they report mainly to the people nearest to them who included teachers and the relatives.

4.9 Reasons for Not Reporting Sexual Violence Cases

Information from the key informants and FGDs brought out different reasons for not reporting sexualised violence. The main reason for not reporting the cases to police is the negative response at police. For instance, when they report a serious case of defilement to police, the suspected defiler is seen walking free in the village within 2-3 days. This is in spite of the fact that there is serious incriminating evidence to that effect. The people get discouraged. Corruption is said to play a big role in frustrating people to report such cases. Whoever can afford to bribe more is the one who is considered to be right (male FGD Pallisa). The judicial system was reported to be ineffective due to its corruption tendencies.

Case: When cases are forwarded to police for action, the way police twists/interprets these crimes make them appear so weak so that the perpetrator/suspect is released on bond. In the case of the woman who was made to breast feed puppies, by her husband, the police interpreted this case to amount to causing bodily harm. Another case was cited where a girl was defiled and she is pregnant. The mother of the girl reported the matter to police and she is now being intimidated by police and they have instead turned against her and are accusing her of spreading malicious propaganda against the suspect. . She is being pressurised to drop the charges against the suspected defiler. The lady is currently so frustrated and confused. Presented by a highly placed Political leader

The process of reporting sexualised violence is very frustrating especially with the high poverty levels where people cannot even get money for transport to follow up such cases. The burden of proof is always shifted to the complainant by law. This involves spending money for instance on medical examination, transporting police to the scene of crime to collect evidence which money may not be available by the family of the survivors. This is further compounded by the lengthy procedures and bureaucracy which also discourages the community and parents from pursuing the cases.

The situation is sometimes made worse by the fact that those who come out of prison in such circumstances go around in the village bragging around as untouchables. This discourages other people from reporting. Some families think that if the case is reported to police, they will be creating an opportunity for the police to make money. The police also sometimes ask for money from the complainants. Additionally police take long carrying out investigations. As a result many people do not report cases. A member of an FDG in Kisoro district recollects:

When one reports, she is ridiculed and if she is still not married she can't get someone to marry her once it is known. Therefore the tendency is to keep quiet. The society tends to look at a woman who has been raped with a negative attitude. FGD Kisoro

The girls are asked to visit the staff quarters on Sundays. No girl has ever come to report sexual violence by the teachers. The girls fear the teachers and have to submit to their requests.

Other parents do not report the cases because they consider that as a chance to get money from the suspected offenders. There is a tendency of seeing girls as a source of wealth which is why most of the time they are married off at an early age. In case of defilement, some parents see that as an opportunity of getting money from the suspected defiler.

This year one P6 student from our school was impregnated by a teacher from another school. She just disappeared from school. By the time the school got to know about it, the parent had already been paid a fine and the girl is at home and is just about to deliver. The teacher could not take her for a wife because he is already married

Reporting such cases have turned into business at various levels right from the family/homes up to the courts of law. The community think that if the case is reported to police, the latter get a way to extort money from the suspected defiler and sometimes from the complainant. At family level, the survivors' family see it as an opportunity to get a fortune from the perpetrator without due consideration of the survivor's devastating situation. The situation is even worse with the court system where some suspected defilers have been set free even when there is overwhelming evidence incriminating them.

There is a tendency to keep quiet due to the stigma attached to sexual violence. The society tends to look at a woman who has been raped with a negative attitude. When one reports, she is ridiculed and if she is still not married at the time of the incident, she may not find a husband within the same community. One senior woman teacher elaborated on this by saying:

Sometimes the girls fear to say what has happened. The girls keep it as a secret so they do not spoil their chances for future matches. It could be happening even at school level but no one is coming up to report in the school environment.

4.10. Perspective of Primary School children on right age for starting sexual relations

Sex below 18 years is illegal under the laws of Uganda and is termed as defilement (Penal Code Act CAP 120 Penal Code Amendment Act 2007). The children were asked to give their views on their perceived right age for starting sex. It is surprising to note that nearly a half of the students (male 48.7% and females 40%) feel that the right age for boys to start sex is 17-19 years. The pupils have similar views for right age for girls (males 50.2% and females 54.0%) a reasonable number also had 11- 16 years as the right age at which to start sex among boys and girls. Their thinking is in contravention of the legally allowed age (above 18 years). It further shows the level of ignorance with regard to the scientific explanations of starting sex above 18 years.

Table 15. Perceived Right age of Boys by pupils

Age Range	Sex	
	Male (N=191)	Female (N=229)
7-10	0.0%	0.0%
11-13	0.0%	0.0%
14-16	11.9%	4.1%
17-19	48.7%	40.1%
20-21	21.9%	35.8%
22 and above	17.5%	20.0%

Table 16. Perceived Right age of Girls By Pupils

Age Range	Sex	
	Male (N=191)	Female (N=229)
7-10	0.0%	0.0%
11-13	0.0%	1.74%
14-16	10.5%	8.0%
17-19	50.2%	54.0%
20-21	15.1%	18.3%
22 and above	23.4%	17.9%

Information from the FGDs brings out different ranges of age at which to start sex among the boys and girls. Still some of their views are in contradiction of the pertaining law while others consider maturity as the basis for determining the age for starting sex.

The age for starting sexual relationships differed in the 2 districts. The school girls in Pallisa said on average, it should be above 15 years because at this age one is considered an adult. Also voiced was the idea to drop the age of consent to 15 for girls and 17 for boys since at that age both girls are mature and ready for sexual relationship.

Most male pupils in Kisoro considered the right time for one to start sexual relations to be between 16- 18 because a boy is grown up and can manage a home and can provide for the family. However, the girls were in support of 22 years and above because according to them, that is when both girls and boys are mature and they would have finished schooling.

In Pallisa, the primary school pupils interviewed recommended boys to start sexual relations at the age of 22 years since this would be a good age for sexual intercourse because they are ready for sex.

The boys also think girls should start sex at the 22 because at this age, they give birth without any problem and the body is also ready for sex. The girl's womb is large and girl at this stage can produce a baby.

The boys who recommended that the girls should start sex at age of 19 -21 say at this age their bodies are grown. They have reached adult hood. The girls recommended that boys should have sexual relationships at the age of 17 - 19 years; this is when they change their voices and everything.

4.11 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

The study confirmed different categories of persons as offenders. The list of offenders contains nearly all the categories of people in the community. The most complained about offenders are the bodaboda cyclists. Nevertheless, other categories of offenders were mentioned and these include:

- Boda boda cyclists
- Peers
- Business men
- Farmers
- Married men
- Sportsmen
- Fathers
- Teachers
- Close relatives
- Fellow children
- Parents
- Uncles
- Working class
- Stepfathers
- Husbands
- Youths
- Cattle keepers
- Age mates
- Classmates
- Brothers

The pupils who had ever faced sexual violence were asked to mention the offenders. The results are reflected in the table below. A very big percent of the girls (100% Pallisa and 81.3% Kisoro) said fellow boys were the offenders. It is surprising to see 100% girls in Pallisa complaining of fellow girls yet their counterparts in Kisoro were 0%. It is likely the Pallisa girls did not grasp the questions properly. The community members are reported by a big percent of both boys and girls. The males ranked the community members as being the biggest sexual offenders followed by school boys, then the community youth. To the girls the biggest offenders were the school boys followed by community members.

Table 17. Perpetrators of Sexual Violence by Pupils

Perpetrators	Pallisa		Kisoro	
	Male (N=15)	Female (N=12)	Male (N=16)	Female (N=43)
Fellow school boys	0.0%	100.0%	00.00%	81.3%
Fellow school girls	13.3%	100.0%	56.20%	0.00%
Teachers	0.00%	20.00%	6.25%	00.0%
Community youth	20.0%	50.00%	25.00%	65.10%
Community members	80.0%	58.30%	68.75%	90.6%
Male relatives/guardians	0.00%	16.67%	0.00%	0.00%
Female relatives/guardians	0.00%	8.33%	0.00%	0.00%
Any other?	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Male teachers seduce girls from P6 and P7 by telling them to come into office. The teachers trick the girls to go to office pretending to be calling them for serious issues. The teacher(s) then seduce the girl(s) to go to the staff quarters (home) on another day. Teacher(s) give the girl(s) some money and the former pretend to be going to teach them some things they do not know. Sometimes the teacher can even befriend the girl's parents to hoodwink them. The parents tend to regard the teacher as a good one for extending help to their daughter not knowing that the teacher is just pretending.

4.12 Effects on sexualised violence on Different communities

Sexual violence has far reaching and devastating effects on the victim, the family, community and government. There is the emotional, psychological and social consequences of SV which mainly affect the survivor and the survivor's family. Health related consequences which affect the survivor, the child and even the offender especially the sexually transmitted diseases. These include: reproductive health complications, sexually transmitted diseases. The strain on the government and community resources and support systems were also reported. The table below summarises the survey participants' responses on the effects of SV.

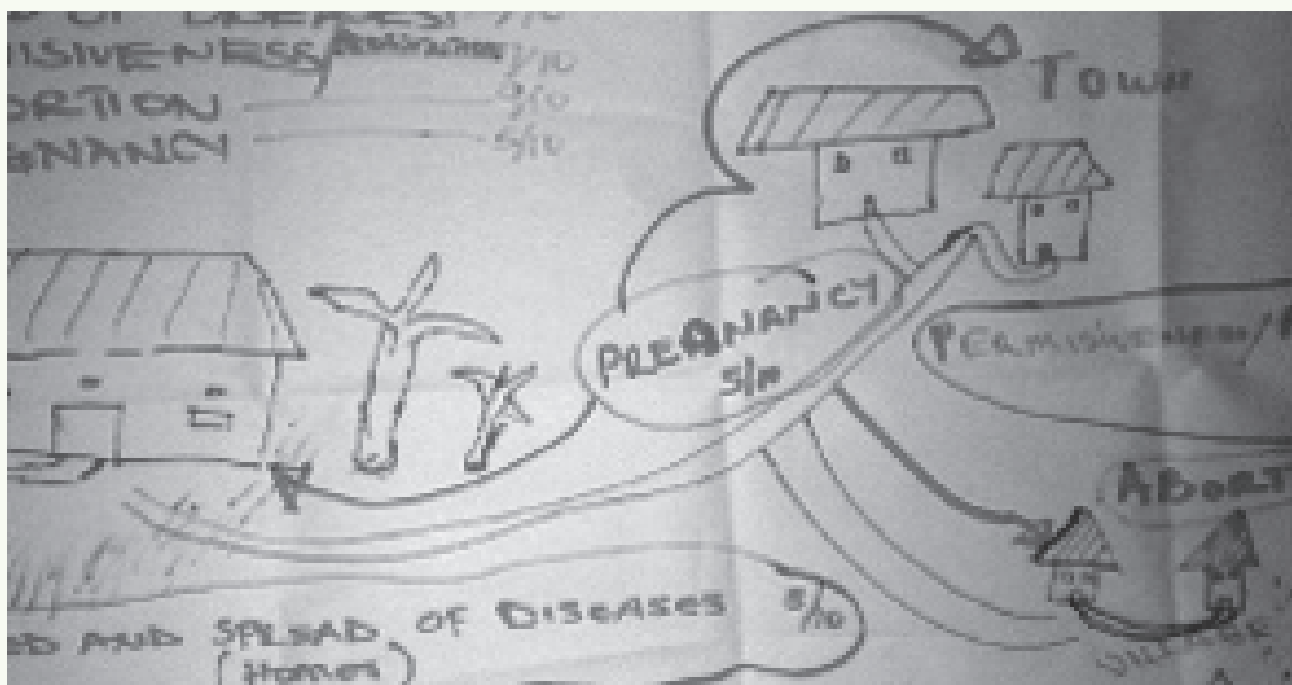
Table 18: Summary of Effects of Sexual Violence

Community	Effect(s)
Survivors	Dropping out of school and a ruined future
	Poor performance at school
	Contract sexually transmitted diseases especially HIV/AIDS
	Uncertainty on the welfare of the victim and her offspring
	Victims neglected by family and offender
	Un wanted pregnancy
	Trauma, humiliation, stigmatisation and isolation from her peers
	She becomes a point of reference for bad behaviour
	Loss of life during birth
	Suffer domestic violence because she cannot be accepted back home
	Forced marriages and early marriages
	Death through abortion
	Being a single mother
	Limits woman's career advancement at workplaces
	Poor performance at work place
Families	Destabilises the family
	Stigma of putting up with a criminal within the family
	Parents hopes get shattered and cannot be supported during old age
	Wasted resources in terms of school fees
	Conflict between the victims parents where the mother is accused of neglect.
	Broken families
	The victim and her child becomes a burden to the family
	Heavy fines on part of the offenders family and sale of property
	Burden of sharing the HIV positive survivors and the child
Community	Conflict and hatred among the victim's and offenders families
	Loss of life affected parties
	Low development in the community
	Strain on community resources and support systems
Government	Denial of justice due to fear to handle the cases by the local leaders
	Increase on police expenditure
	Government burdened on the welfare of the victim and offspring
	Increase in crime rate and congestion of prisons
	Increase on medical budget/ expenditure
	Loss of human resource (sacking of teacher offenders)
	Denial of justice due bribery of police which further traumatises the victim
	Strain on the already over constrained health services

Case 3: Last year there was a case of a teacher from another school, who impregnated a P6 girl from this school, the parents asked the teacher to pay them a fine of 800,000/= and he agreed that he was going to pay the next day. However he was told to marry the girl. When the girl went to pick her clothes from her home, the teacher committed suicide. The parents of the teacher wanted to kill the girl that she has caused their son's death.

Case 4: Another case is when a secondary student impregnated a P7 girl from this school. When the parents went to his home, he escaped and didn't come back to the village. The school administration advised the parents to let the girl sit for PLE after delivery, she came back to school and sat for the exams, she passed to go to secondary, but she again conceived when she was in senior two. She has now left school and is looking after her two children.

Map 3. Community Mapping of the Effects of Sexual Violence



The effects of sexual violence are visualised in the above community map and where they occur. The effects are interrelated.

Table 19. Effects of SV on Survivor as Reported by Key Informants

Category	Poor Performance		Early Pregnancy		HIV Aids		School Dropouts		Others	
	Pallisa	Kisoro	Pallisa	Kisoro	Pallisa	Kisoro	Pallisa	Kisoro	Pallisa	Kisoro
Teachers	75%	82.5%	75%	68%	91.7%	89.8%	75%	78.9%	66.7%	85%
District Officials	66.7%	71%	100%	87%	100%	67%	66.7%	81%	100%	78%
Sub County Officials	22.2%	75%	88.9%	67%	55.6%	89%	66.7%	77.4%	44.4%	45%

In the interviews carried out amongst the teachers, sub county officials and district officials in Pallisa district, the following results were established. In the teaching community, HIV, poor performance, school drop outs, early pregnancy and others like a wasted future, rejection in the community ranked 91.7%, 75%, 75%, 75% and 66.7% respectively as the major effects affecting the survivors of sexualized violence. Just like the teaching community, the district officials believed overwhelmingly with 100% figures that the survivors were mainly affected by HIV Aids, early pregnancies and other effects like rejection in the communities. Poor performance and school drop outs were also established as major effects on survivors with 66.7% for each. Sub County officials identified that the main effect on the survivors was early pregnancy with 88.9% and school drop outs with 66.7%, poor performance, HIV AIDS and others were also highlighted. Results from Kisoro also had similar scores. In the teaching community, HIV AIDS, Poor Performance, School drop outs, early pregnancy and others like a wasted future, rejection in the community ranked 89.8%, 82.5%, 78.9%, 68% and 85% respectively. Kisoro district officials believe that 71%, 87%, 67%, 81% and 78% of the survivors are affected by poor performance, early pregnancy, HIV AIDS, dropping out of school and other effects respectively.

Similar to the effects on the survivor also their families face challenges. Stigmatization also hits the family. When defilement or any other sexualized violence occurs in a family, the tendency among the community is not to support the survivor but rather shun her. Therefore there is a lack of self-esteem within the whole family. As narrated by a male teacher:

When a girl gets pregnant people start laughing at her. People blame the girl and her parents. Saying that the parents did not mind the girl and that is why this had happened.

While emphasizing the existence of sexual violence in schools and its effects, respondents had this to say

The boys usually are not much blamed. People in the community believe it is only the girl who is pregnant. That it only affects the girl and she is the one to be blamed. Life changes for her after pregnancy and the she is isolated and not with her age mates anymore. The parents stopped providing support. Teacher

Another pupil had this to say

The men tear the girls while playing sex, this makes the girls walk in a funny way. The community members laugh at you, after they have had sex with you, the boys say – I have managed you

Table 20. Effects of SV on the Offenders (perpetrators) and their Families

Category	Poverty		Imprisonment		Loss of employment		Hatred		Others	
	Pallisa	Kisoro	Pallisa	Kisoro	Pallisa	Kisoro	Pallisa	Kisoro	Pallisa	Kisoro
Teachers	42.9%	87%	47.6%	54%	50.0%	38%	55.6%	51%	52.9%	45%
District Officials	19.0%	19%	9.5%	5%	16.7%	28.2%	22.2%	15.7%	17.6%	24.5%
Sub County Officials	38.1%	31%	42.9%	48%	33.3%	27.3%	22.2%	29.7%	29.4%	15.1%

In multiple responses from teachers, sub county officials and district officials in Pallisa, offenders and their families are affected in a number of ways. 55.6% of the responses from the teachers show that hatred amongst the communities is the greatest effect followed by others like dropping out of school, bribes made to the police with about 52.6%. Loss of employment, imprisonment and poverty are also key effects cited from the teaching communities. Amongst the district officials, 22.2% of the responses show that the offender and their families are susceptible to hatred with the survivor's family, there is loss of employment and poverty as the offender remits cash tokens to the survivor and their families. Sub county officials made more responses on Poverty and imprisonment as the biggest effects to the offender and their families with 38.1% and 42.9% respectively.

It was the same findings in Kisoro, 87% of responses from the teachers believe that the effect resulting from sexualized violence to offenders and their families is that the offender and his family are drawn into poverty, 54% of the responses from teachers say imprisonment is one of the effects left on the offender and his family, loss of employment, hatred amongst family members and others like contracting HIV and dropping out of school were rated at 38%, 51% and 45% respectively.

4.12.1 Effects of SV on the School Environment

Bad publicity was the main effect made to the school environment. It was noted that out of the teachers interviewed, 90% of them believe that the only and main cause of sexualized violence is the bad image their school will receive whereas 10% of them were not agreeing, they think that such acts wont cause bad publicity in their school environment.

4.12.2 Effects of SV on Communities

Commonly mentioned was instability of the community as the survivor is a member of the community. Sexualized violence is a sign of insecurity. A sub-county official stresses the importance of the clan and clan leaders in cases of sexualized violence that are considered bad for the community. "The clan tends to look at a child produced out of rape as a bad omen."

Table 21. Effects of SV on Communities.

Category	Conflict & Hatred		Imprisonment		Poverty		Domestic Violence		Overpopulation	
	Pallisa	Kisoro	Pallisa	Kisoro	Pallisa	Kisoro	Pallisa	Kisoro	Pallisa	Kisoro
Teachers	62.5%	53.8%	55.6%	51.8%	60.0%	48%	60.0%	42.8%	33.3%	28.2%
Sub County Officials	37.5%	28%	44.4%	40%	40.0%	64%	40.0%	45.8%	66.7%	58.3%

Interviews carried out with Sub County Officials and District Officials indicate that the effects of sexualized violence are reflected in terms of Conflict and hatred, poverty, domestic violence and overpopulation. Amongst the responses from Pallisa, district officials come at 62.5%, 55.6%, 60%, 60% and 33.3% respectively. Sub county officials have quite different responses at 37.5%, 44.4%, 40%, 40% and 66.7% for Conflict and hatred, imprisonment, poverty, domestic violence and overpopulation respectively.

Further findings put district officials in Kisoro at 53%, 51.8%, 48%, 42.8% and 28.2% for Conflict and hatred, imprisonment, poverty, domestic violence and overpopulation respectively. Sub county officials have a slight difference citing lower responses in some cases with 28%, 40%, 64%, 45.8% and 58.3% for Conflict and hatred, imprisonment, poverty, domestic violence and overpopulation respectively as shown in the figure below

1.1.3 Effects of SV on Government

Table 22: Effects of SV on Government

Category	Waste of UPE Resources		Strain on Social Services		Potential disaster for government	
	Pallisa	Kisoro	Pallisa	Kisoro	Pallisa	Kisoro
Teachers	62.5%	56.7%	60.0%	71%	100.0%	91%
Sub County Officials	37.5%	30.8%	40.0%	51%	0.000%	21%

According to the people interviewed, sexualized violence impacts on government in a number of ways. For example it is a waste of UPE resources, strains on social services and potential disasters for government. District officials give 100% response to the fact that this is going to be a potential disaster for the government while 62.5% and 60% believe that waste of UPE resources and strains on Social services will happen respectively.

Sub county officials' responses are 37.5% for waste of UPE resources and 40% for strains on social services. Surprisingly they didn't respond on probabilities of potential disaster for government in terms of increasing population.

In Kisoro 91% of the responses agree that sexualized violence is a potential government disaster, 71% believe that it will strain the government on its provision of social services. Interviews with sub county officials showed that in Kisoro, 30.8%, 51% and 21% believe that the effects will be waste of UPE resources, strain on social services and potential government disaster respectively.

1.12 The Existing mechanisms of coping with sexualised violence

One of the objectives of the survey was to establish the existence of any coping mechanisms to deal with sexual violence at individual, family and community levels. This would help in building upon and strengthening the existing mechanisms. It was assumed that there would be mechanisms to help the survivors, their families, the offender to cope with the situation. There was no existence of any coping mechanisms at the time of the study. Availability of structures such as reception centres for pregnant girls, raped women, counselling centres was not mentioned in the study. Programmes for the survivors for instance arrangements to have a pregnant girl accomplish her studies were not mentioned. In all the survivors did not have any established or adhoc mechanism to deal with the effects of sexual violence. The survivors were not in any way assisted to cope with the trauma associated with SV. There is no system in place to give hope to the rather desperate survivors of sexual violence.

The informant instead noted harassment, rejection of the victim. This is in spite of the fact that, the victim is in a desperate situation that require support in terms of coping. In agreement with the above findings, the female FGD in Pallisa , Butebo S/C had this to say

Apart from humiliating the survivors, the community looks at the case as none of their business. It is always left for the close relatives to take care. The community doesn't have any preventive measure in place. Even survivors are not given any help. Since there is nothing in place, request is put out to ACFODE, other NGOs and the government to come up with strategies to help such people . The only place where one can go is police but without money, police will only frustrate the victim.

From the community perspective, according to the female elders interviewed, the survivors of sexual violence especially married women go through a very difficult time after the attack, because in most cases, husbands and the community just humiliate them instead of giving them a helping hand, therefore coping doesn't come easily. Sometimes when the survivor fails to cope she is forced to relocate elsewhere, where she can get peace.

In all there were no registered mechanisms for coping with sexual violence at individual, family and community levels.

1.13 The Existing Mechanisms for Addressing sexualised violence

According to some government officials, the survivors of sexualised violence are taken through medical examination, counselling and filling forms which are required by police in case there is need to testify in courts of law.

Survivors usually report cases to police or LCs and then they are given referral to the hospitals or medical workers. If it is defilement of a minor, usually the patient is taken for medical treatment as others go to report in order to save the child. Sexual offences are criminal offences so the cases are sent to police. In some instances, they are reported to the health workers and the Chief Magistrate.

The OC/ CID shared that the procedure most commonly is that the cases which are reported are brought up within 24 hours. Often, the cases are first reported to the LCI and then forwarded to the police. The police officer had this to say:

We have a good relationship with the LCIs. The system in place is good. For first administration, people on the ground like LCs are approached but those near police come directly

When sexualised violence occurs in schools, the survivor is directed to the senior woman teacher, and since most offences are touching breasts, buttocks and private parts, the senior woman teacher counsels and guides the girl on what to do. For case of defilement, the senior woman teacher advises the survivor to report to police.

According to the pupils, the senior woman teacher checks the girl for proof of defilement and then they call the boy to question him and as a punishment, he is often caned in front of the assembly.

According to the female pupils in Busanza sub-county, when sexualized violence occurs in a school, the survivor is advised to report to the senior women or senior man teacher if there is no female teacher in the school. However, most schools in Busanza sub county lack female teachers. The female pupils are at a loss as to whom to report in case the offenders are teachers themselves since they do not dare to report. They fear the teachers and also can't turn to their parents.

In some schools, as means of prevention, messages are written on the walls of different classes. They do offer warning to the pupils to desist from such bad habits. There are also general assemblies which at times are used to address sexualized violence when the case has just occurred. Some schools have health clubs in school that also provide messages of certain nature. Other schools have a program called Child to Child which empowers girls to resist such temptations.

The only legal service in the areas where the data has been collected is the police, but it is not helpful in addressing problems concerning sexual violence. Health personnel will only do examination when police has asked them to do so, but most of the time, survivors and relatives do not know what to do when rape has taken place and by the time police comes up to send the survivor for check up, proof will have been destroyed.

In most cases police expect the survivors and their relatives to meet the expenses where necessary and yet many of them cannot afford. For example the survivor/relatives will be asked to transport police to arrest the offender. If medical examination has to be done fast, survivor / relative have to part with money.

5.0 Recommendations

5.1 General suggestions by the Survey Participants

Several suggestions were made by the district officials and the other stakeholders on how to improve the fight against sexualized violence. They also noted that the communities have lost trust in the established system of handling cases related to sexualized violence. Suggestions made by the district officials include networking, especially between the different stakeholders working on sexualized violence such as probation office, police and local governments.

- The girls and women themselves need to be sensitised and empowered in school clubs and Mother's Unions or in other gatherings.
- Establishment of a system where volunteers are equipped with women's rights and are able to advocate against SV
- There is need to establish human rights centers/ bodies in the district where the community members can report - even the misdeeds of police since sometimes cases are mishandled because of corruption.
- There is need for more intense community sensitization on issues concerning sexualized violence in collaboration with the LCI, the community, religious leaders and teachers. Also, by use of mass and electronic media like local radio stations such as Radio Muhabura in Kisoro, masses could be reached and awareness raised.
- Existing women groups and youth clubs should be used to conduct sensitization through drama. The community should be educated about the dangers of sexualized violence, the causes and effects as well as the ways of reporting.

Suggestions by Local Government Officials

- More sensitization of political leadership and of local government from the LCIs to the LCIIIs is needed. The sensitization should cover the procedures as to when to report and where.
- At sub county level, the sub county officials suggested the need for creation of awareness on sexualized violence and on the dangers of moving at night and alone.
- Government to invest money so that victims are assisted with transport costs instead of the survivors having to incur all the costs of litigation which in most cases they do not have.

Suggestions by the Police

- Police should be assisted and facilitated to expedite the process of investigation.
- Community policing should be further encouraged.
- Different stakeholders should be involved so that such cases are handled properly like the preservation of evidence, and the knowledge that priority has to be given to medical examination.

Suggestions by the School Teachers

- The teachers' perspectives on the interventions were that there should be extensive sex education in schools so that the children are taught enough skills of how to avoid being victims of sexualized violence. Even the parents and the whole community need such information so that they can look after their children well.
- Awareness messages should be encouraged as a way of warning pupils about the dangers of involving themselves in sexual relations at a tender age.
- Enforce the school rules and regulations that govern the relations at school between the pupils themselves and with teachers. Spiritual and moral values among pupils and teachers at school are encouraged.
- Counselling and guidance should be offered and given priority.
- More female teachers are needed for those schools that have few or none to encourage girls to report cases of sexualized violence.
- In the case of the pupils, they should acquire life skills, understand gender and biased beliefs and attitudes, know Christian values, be helped to follow cultural norms and learn to say no.
- There should be regular meetings in the school to address any eventuality, conduct talk shows to educate the pupils or drama clubs and to work as a team. Parents should be included in the work and should discourage pupils from attending videos shows or coming home late from visits or market days.

Suggestions by the pupils

- The pupils suggested that stringent laws should be put in place to protect the rights of children, sensitization on the effects of getting involved in sexual relations and for young girls to avoid free gifts because they can be the cause for sexualized violence.
- The pupils further suggested that young girls who are pregnant should be encouraged to deliver in hospitals instead of shunning them because this can result into their and the baby's death.
- Formation of various clubs are encouraged to make pupils busy so that they are not redundant and be tempted to get involved in these sexual relations.

Suggestions by the communities

- Enforcement of the existing laws, access to justice for both the rich and the poor.
- Construction of a transit center to offer psycho social support and legal services should be established with Kisoro district to offer support to the survivors of sexualized violence. So far, there is no organisation or NGO supporting women's or human rights in Kisoro.
- ACFODE should conduct community sensitization on issues of sexualized violence. This will enable the community to be aware and fight against it.

5.2 Key Action Points for ACFODE

It is evident from the study that sexualised violence occurs in both districts and it is on the rise. It is also true that attempts are being made at different levels to address it. However, because of the different procedural demands, there are many loopholes in the government system and this allows apportioning blame. It should be noted that there are existing agencies (government and non government) handling different aspects of sexual violence. ACFODE therefore should consider strengthening and working within the existing structures. There is need to establish the pertaining gaps in regard to the activities of the different stakeholders and address them accordingly. Most important the survivors and perpetrators should also be a major point of focus.

Life Skills Training: There is need for life skills training especially for the boys and girls on how to detect prevent and protect themselves against sexual violence. ACFODE should borrow from the current life skills training developed by MGLSD on enhancing adolescent reproductive life. Other manuals have been developed by NGOs such as Action Aid and Stay Alive.

Develop Mechanisms for Coping with Sexual Violence: ACFODE notes that this issue was a major gap registered in the study. ACFODE should focus on networking with other CSOs handling SV related cases for referral purposes. This should be preceded by mapping of stakeholders, CSOs involved in handling SV for instance those with reception centres for the victims and counselling centres. ACFODE should design some mechanisms, systems and put in place some structures especially in schools to enable survivors cope with sexual violence situation.

Formation of Male Action Groups: There is need to involve the potential perpetrators in handling sexual violence matters. There should be male groups per parish who are trained and charged with the role of being a pressure group on fellow men to become anti SV advocates. A similar intervention is being used by CARE in Gulu and Amuru and can be used as a point of reference.

Mass Sensitization on Sexual Violence: There is need for mass sensitization for all community members both the young and the adults on sexual violence, the forms, causes, risky areas, perpetrators, effects, where to report and the prevention measures. Use of various methods of sensitization should be done but more emphasis put on the captivating documentaries. Efforts should be taken to use the traditional methods of communication such as songs and drama.

Establishment of Anti Sexual Violence Pressure Group: There is need to set up Anti Sexual Violence Pressure Groups to work against sexual violence in the community. The pressure group should constitute both male and female with clear and well laid out terms of reference as set by the community. Members of the group need to be trained on the different aspects of sexualized violence.

Enhancing the Capacity of Anti Sexual Violence advocates: These should be trained on the different aspects of sexual violence e.g. causes, forms, effects, measures to prevent, places of service, human rights, pertaining legal framework, gender and violence among others. As such the following sexual violence materials focusing on identification of SV, handling of different cases of SV, causes, effects, places of reporting, perpetrators, referral system will be prepared.

1. Training manual for Teachers
2. Training manual for Community Members (anti sexual violence advocates)
3. Training manual for Peer to Peer

Documentation of Voices on Sexual Violence: Since this research is meant to guide advocacy activities, more gender issues could be followed up through participatory approaches and production of a documentary indicating the voices of women and men and their levels of vulnerability. The documentary will be used for advocacy on sexual violence and to bring out the voices of men and women on SV. This can be conducted to back up the advocacy and training as well as the sexual violence intervention programme.

Information, Education and Communication Strategy: There is need to design IEC strategy to guide advocacy and sensitization on sexual violence. Such strategies/messages should focus on the following: Forms sexual violence, effect of SV on the household and community, SV and human rights, gender dimensions of SV, SV and the law, issues on access and utilization of services. Relevant sensitization materials covering the above topics should be developed. For instance:

1. A sensitization guide or Ant sexual violence advocate's guide
2. A sexual violence booklet showing the places where sexual violence is handled and the services provided there of.
3. Preparation of policy dossier out of this study as well as position papers pertaining to SV situation, the laws and initiatives in place and the situation of SV in general

Most important ACFODE should consider the existing SV IEC materials for replication/ reproduction and distribution or make additions to fill the gaps. IEC materials by different NGOs and many other stakeholders should be a starting point.

Coordination of SV related interventions by different stakeholders/ networking: There is need for coordination of SV interventions among all stakeholders particularly the government departments and NGO efforts. ACFODE needs to conduct consultative meetings with SV stakeholders and spearhead the formation of a network. The network/stakeholders need to develop strategic plans together, develop indicators of success and intervention methodologies. Facilitate networking efforts between the different stakeholders such as police and probation office to ensure the work is done effectively and efficiently.

Strengthening of the Existing Institutions Handling SV: A training module should be designed for the stakeholders. It should be preceded by a mini training needs assessment. For instance the LCs, teachers, senior woman and man teachers, Community Development officers at S/C level, NGOs need training to enhance their capacity to handle SV matters and need counselling and basics of the law. Strengthening and working through the existing friendly systems:

- a) Local Council Courts/ Local Councils
- b) Probation Department
- c) The Clan System
- d) Religious Institutions-mothers union, Catholic women's guild, fathers union
- e) Community groups

Networking with Schools and Revive Clubs: There is need to support the schools to revive clubs in schools like the child rights clubs where children could be heard. They would be the ant SV peers in their school as well as watch dogs. Also introduce the life skills trainings among school children. A system of peer education should be established for out of school youth and the communities.

The school authorities also need to promote clubs like Straight Talk. *Talking walls* should be used in many schools, so that students cannot miss a day without hearing or seeing these warnings. These are messages that are a reminder to the children on how best to behave in relation to sexual relations as: "please control your sexual desires as you would control hunger, anger and thirst".

Sensitisation on the Girl Child Education: The community should be educated about the value of girl education and reminded about their role of having to supervise the children instead of leaving this responsibility to teachers only. This will enable parents to counsel their children, especially the girls on consequences of engaging in sex at an early age and how the children should protect themselves. Strict enforcement of teacher's code of conduct for the teachers involved in sexualised violence.

Annex 1: Operational Definition of Key Concepts:

Sexual Violence: The study considered sexualized violence as rape, defilement and sexual harassment but not sexual and gender based violence which is broader than sexualized violence. The broader aspects of SGBV are not considered.

MOGLSD⁶ regards it as forcing of un desired sexual acts by one person to another. The hand book provides the different 3 types as:

- Non consensual, forced physical sexual behaviour such as rape or sexual assault
- Psychological forms of abuse, such as verbal sexual behaviour or stalking.
- The use of a position of trust for sexual favours

Sexual and Gender Based Violence: is violence that is directed against a person on the basis of gender or sex. It includes acts that inflict physical, mental, or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivation of liberty.

Appendices

Appendix I: Questionnaire

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN – PRIMARY 6 AND 7

Name of the School: _____

District or Sub-County: _____

Class: _____

Number of Students in Class: _____

Number of Females: _____

Number of Males: _____

Age: _____ Sex: _____

If you need more writing space please write the respective number of the question on the back of the sheet and continue.

1. What do you consider the right age for a girl and a boy to start sexual relations?

For Boys:

7 – 10	
11 – 13	
14 - 16	
17 - 19	
19 - 21	
22 and above	

For Girls:

7 – 10	
11 – 13	
14 - 16	
17 - 19	
19 - 21	
22 and above	

Why have you ticked that particular age group for

Boys _____

Girls _____

2. Have you ever heard of (please tick YES or NO):

- (a) Sexual relationships between school boys and school girls? YES ☐ NO ☐
- (b) Sexual relationships between teachers and school girls? YES ☐ NO ☐
- (c) Sexual relationships between teachers and school boys? YES ☐ NO ☐
- (d) Sexual relationships between school girls and youth in the community? YES ☐ NO ☐
- (e) Sexual relationships between school boys and the youth in the community? YES ☐ NO ☐
- (f) Sexual relationships between community members and school girls? YES ☐ NO ☐
- (g) Sexual relationships between community members and school boys? YES ☐ NO ☐
- (h) Sexual relationships between male relatives/ guardians and school girls? YES ☐ NO ☐
- (i) Sexual relationships between male relatives/ guardians and school boys? YES ☐ NO ☐
- (j) Sexual relationships between female relatives/ guardians and school girls? YES ☐ NO ☐
- (k) Sexual relationships between female relatives/ guardians and school boys? YES ☐ NO ☐

3. Have you ever heard of any of the following cases occurring in your school, community or anywhere else?**Please tick where you have experienced any of the cases.**

Mention where they occurred and rank them as to which you consider worst (6) and which you consider not serious (1) on a scale from 6 to 1:

Offense	Home	Friend's Home	School	Community	Scale 1 (not bad) – 6 (very bad)
Rape (forced sex)					
Defilement (sex with children below 18 years)					
Incest (sex with relatives)					
Unwanted sexual signs or words					
Unwanted sexual touches					
Attempted rape					
Girls getting married before they are 18 years					
Boys getting married before they are 18 years					
any other?...					

4. Have you ever faced any of the offences named above? (please tick YES or NO)NO ☐YES ☐

..... If YES, which one? (please tick)

Rape (forced sex)	
Defilement (sex with children below 18 years)	
Incest (sex with relatives)	
Unwanted sexual signs or words	
Unwanted sexual touches	
Attempted rape	
Girls getting married before they are 18 years	
Boys getting married before they are 18 years	
any other?...	

..... If YES, by who?

Fellow school boys	
Fellow school girls	
Teachers	
Community youth	
Community members	
Male relatives/ guardians	
Female relatives/ guardians	
any other?...	

..... if YES, where did you report to?

Any teacher	
Senior teacher female	
Senior teacher male	
Head teacher female	
Head teacher male	
Headmaster	
Male relatives/ guardians	
Female relatives/ guardians	
Local leader	
Police	
any other?...	

Appendix II: Question Guidelines for Key Informant Interviews**QUESTION GUIDES FOR KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS DISTRICT AND SUB-COUNTY OFFICIALS**

Name: _____

Title: _____

District or Sub-County: _____

Contact Details: _____

1. What is your understanding of sexualized violence? Which forms of sexualized violence do you know? (*PROBE to get a number of different offences and their definitions*)
2. Which of these cases do you think occur in your district/sub-county? How frequent do they occur?
3. What are the causes for sexualized violence?
4. Are any cases of sexualized violence reported to you? Why? *If yes*, how do you handle them? *If not*, whom are they reported to?
5. Once a case is reported? What are the procedures followed? Who is involved? Are there challenges with these procedures? Which improvements could be made?
6. Are the cases reported soon after the offence has happened? *If not*, why do you think there are delays in reporting the cases?
7. Who are the common survivors of sexualized violence?
8. Who are the common offenders of sexualized violence?
9. What are the effects that sexualized violence has on a) the survivors and their families, b) the offenders and their families, c) the community, d) the governmental bodies?
10. What can be done to prevent cases of sexualized violence within your district/sub-county? Who has to do what? What has to be changed? (*PROBE to get exact answers as to who should do what and try to avoid general recommendations.*)

Appendix III**QUESTION GUIDES FOR KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS – HEALTH PERSONNEL**

Name: _____

Title: _____

Health Center/clinic: _____

District or Sub-County: _____

Contact Details: _____

1. Which forms of sexualized violence do you know? (*PROBE to get a number of different offences and their definitions*)
2. Do you receive patients complaining of sexualized violence? *If yes*, what nature are the cases you receive?
3. On average, how many cases do you receive a year? Has there been a change over the years? *If yes*, can you give an explanation of the causes of the increase or decrease?

4. Do these patients come soon after they have been offended or not? *If not*, what do you think are the causes in delays of reporting?
5. What do you do when such patients come to you? What are the steps you take?
6. Are you aware of the evidence required to prove sexualized violence for prosecution? *If yes*, what kind of evidence is needed? Do you receive requests to provide such evidence?
7. Are you the first person survivors turn to? *If yes*, which steps do you take and whom do you recommend them to report to next? *If not*, whom have they been reporting to first?
8. Do you have enough personnel to handle such cases? What kind of specific training do you/they have to handle patients that have faced sexualized violence? What kind of additional training is required?
9. What problems do you meet when carrying out the examination?
10. In your opinion, how are cases of sexualized violence commonly handled within the community if the survivors are not reporting to you?
11. Who should be the key players in collecting evidence and handling cases of sexualized violence?
12. How can the processes be improved?

Appendix IV

QUESTION GUIDES FOR KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS – POLICE PERSONNEL

Name: _____

Title: _____

Station: _____

District or Sub-County: _____

Contact Details: _____

1. Do you receive any cases of sexualized violence at this station?
2. Please name the different cases of sexualized violence you receive (*PROBE how many different ones they know/mention apart from rape and defilement – agree on the definition used by both parties, interviewee and interviewer*)?
3. Do you think all cases are reported? *If not*, what are the reasons why they are not reported?
4. Are the cases reported immediately after the offence has happened or not? *If not*, what do you think causes the delay in reporting?
5. Are all offenders of sexualized violence who are reported to this station charged? Why are some cases dropped and never charged? What happens to the survivors and the offenders in such cases?
6. What can be done to raise the numbers of offences reported and charged?
7. What do you do once a case of sexualized violence is reported? What are the procedures that you follow? What are the trial requirements and procedures followed to reach conviction?
8. What problems do you meet when carrying out investigations?

9. What do you think is the best way to handle cases of sexualized violence? Who should be the key players (for reporting the case, making arrest, collecting evidence, trial, prosecute)?
10. In your opinion, what does the community know about the laws regarding sexualized violence?
11. What can be done to raise the responsiveness of the community and the level of understanding the dangers and gravity of sexualized violence?

Appendix V

QUESTION GUIDES FOR KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS – TEACHER

Name: _____

Title: _____

School: _____

District or Sub-County: _____

Contact Details: _____

1. What do you consider the right age for a girl and a boy to start sexual relations? Why? *Is there a difference between boys and girls, if so, why?*
2. What is your understanding of sexualized violence? Which forms of sexualized violence do you know? (*PROBE to get a number of different offences and their definitions*)
5. Has any of these cases occurred in your school? *If yes, which?* How often do they occur? What is the sex of the victims/ offender? What is the age of the victims/ offender?
6. *If yes, how are such cases handled by the school authorities? (who is involved at which step?)*
7. What do you think are the causes of sexualized violence? *Please mention some of the cases that have happened in the school as examples: why did they happen and who were the offenders?*
8. What are the consequences of sexualized violence on a) the survivor, b) the survivor's family (and community), c) the offender and the offender's family, d) the school environment?
9. Are there sexual acts between pupils and teachers that are not reported at your school (*or between teachers or between students*)? What are those acts? Why are they not reported? What prevents the survivors from reporting? Who are the offenders?
10. If a pupil (*or teacher*) reports a case of abuse to you: what advice would you give him/her? How can you help the survivor? Where would you advise the survivor to report the act? Why? What do you think is the appropriate punishment?
11. What can be done to prevent sexualized violence within the school environment?
12. What do you suggest as appropriate behaviors that pupils can adopt to avoid dangers of being victims to sexualized violence? What do you suggest is the appropriate conduct for teachers towards their pupils?
13. How can the school environment, the teachers, the parents, the community improve to prevent such offences?

Appendix VI: Question Guidelines for Focus Group Discussions**GUIDELINES FOR FOCAL GROUP DISCUSSIONS – COMMUNITY MEMBERS FEMALE OR MALE ONLY**

Location: _____

Date: _____

Time discussion started: _____ time ended: _____

Participants total: _____ women: _____ men: _____

Introduction

1. Introduce facilitators (who you are and the organization)
2. Introduction community members
3. Explain the purpose of the visit: “We want to understand issues of safety of women and girls in your community. We will be doing similar interviews with different groups.”
4. Explain how all answers will be treated confidentially: “We will treat all answers with respect and will not share them except as general answers combined from all people who talk to us. We will not give names of individuals, to make you feel comfortable talking with us. Participation in the discussions is completely voluntary and you do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to answer.”

Ask community members whether they are willing to participate in the group interviews.

Discussion Guide

1. What problems have women and girls experienced regarding women’s safety in your community? (PROBE on sexual violence)
2. Can you give examples of sexualized violence?
3. Let us do some RANKING together. Here is a list of sexual offences – each of you has the chance to rank the first, second and third worse offence. (PROBE why the choices are made and why other offences are not considered to be bad)
4. When and where does sexual violence occur? (POSSIBILITY of initiating a COMMUNITY MAPPING to identify those places that are most unsafe)
5. Who are the perpetrators? What happens to the perpetrators?
6. What are the problems that the women and girls face after the attacks? (PROBE physical, social, psychological problems)
7. How do survivors of sexual violence cope after the attack?
8. How do community members respond when sexual violence occurs? What is done to prevent violence? What is done to help survivors? How could these efforts be improved? Do support networks exist within the communities?
9. What social and legal services exist to help address these problems? (PROBE health, police, legal counseling) Who provides these services? How could these efforts be improved? How accessible are they?
10. Has the problem of sexual violence gotten worse, better, or remained the same over the last 5 years? (POSSIBILITY of drawing a TIMELINE if the participants agree that a lot has changed. PROBE to find out the reasons why they think the changes occurred)

Closing

1. Thank people for their time and ideas and express how helpful it has been to the facilitators.
2. Explain the next steps: “we will look at all information and will make a report on the findings which will be disseminated among representatives of the community who will then pass it on to you.”

Appendix VII**FOCAL GROUP DISCUSSIONS – OUT OF SCHOOL YOUTH – FEMALE OR MALE ONLY**

Location: _____

Date: _____

Time discussion started: _____ time ended: _____

Participants total: _____ women: _____ men: _____

Introduction

1. Introduce facilitators (who you are and the organization)
2. Introduction the youth
3. Explain the purpose of the visit: “We want to understand issues of safety of women and girls in your community. We will be doing similar interviews with different groups.”
4. Explain how all answers will be treated confidentially: “We will treat all answers with respect and will not share them except as general answers combined from all people who talk to us. We will not give names of individuals, to make you feel comfortable talking with us. Participation in the discussions is completely voluntary and you do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to answer.”

Ask community members whether they are willing to participate in the group interviews.

Discussion Guide

1. What problems have women and girls experienced regarding women’s safety in your community? (PROBE on sexual violence)
2. Can you give examples of sexualized violence?
3. Let us do some RANKING together. Here is a list of sexual offences – each of you has the chance to rank the first, second and third worse offence. (PROBE why the choices are made and why other offences are not considered to be bad)
4. When and where does sexual violence occur? (POSSIBILITY of initiating a COMMUNITY MAPPING to identify those places that are most unsafe) Why do you think these cases occur?
5. Who are the perpetrators? What happens to the perpetrators?
6. Who are the victims? What are the problems that the women and girls face after the attacks? (PROBE physical, social, psychological problems)
7. How do survivors of sexual violence cope after the attack?
8. What are your PEERS’ responses when sexual violence occurs? What is done to prevent violence? What is done to help survivors? How could these efforts be improved? Do support networks exist among peers or within the community?
9. What social and legal services exist to help address these problems? (PROBE health, police, legal counseling) Who provides these services? How could these efforts be improved? How accessible are these services?
10. Has the problem of sexual violence gotten worse, better, or remained the same over the last 5 years? (POSSIBILITY of drawing a TIMELINE if the participants agree that a lot has changed. PROBE to find out the reasons why they think the changes occurred)

Closing

1. Thank the youth for their time and ideas and express how helpful it has been to the facilitators.
2. Explain the next steps: “we will look at all information and will make a report on the findings which will be disseminated among representatives of the community who will then pass it on to you.”

Appendix VIII**FOCAL GROUP DISCUSSIONS – SCHOOL CHILDREN – FEMALE OR MALE ONLY**

Location: _____

Date _____

Time discussion started: _____ time ended: _____

Participants total: _____ women: _____ men: _____

Introduction

5. Introduce facilitators
6. Introduction school children (who you are and the organization)
7. Explain the purpose of the visit: "We want understand issues of safety of women and girls in your community. We will be doing similar interviews with different groups."
8. Explain how all answers will be treated confidentially: "We will treat all answers with respect and will not share them except as general answers combined from all people who talk to us. We will not give names of individuals, to make you feel comfortable talking freely with us. Participation in the discussions is completely voluntary and you do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to answer."

Ask school children whether they are willing to participate in the group interviews.

Discussion Guide

11. What problems have girls experienced regarding safety in your school/community? (PROBE on violence)

12. Can you give examples of sexualized violence?

13. Let us do some RANKING together. Here is a list of sexual offences – each of you has the chance to rank the first, second and third worst offence. (PROBE why the choices are made and why other offences are not considered to be bad)

14. When and where does sexual violence occur? (POSSIBILITY of initiating a SCHOOL MAPPING to identify those places that are most unsafe, where the girls feel most unsafe)

15. Who are the offenders? What happens to the offenders?

16. Who are the victims? What are the problems that girls face after the attacks? (PROBE physical, social, psychological problems)

17. How can school children protect themselves from sexualized violence?

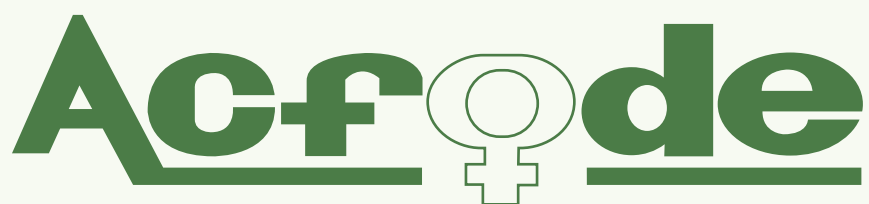
18. How do the community members respond when sexual violence occurs? What is done to prevent violence? What is done to help survivors? How could these efforts be improved? How accessible are these services?

19. Do support networks exist within the school environment? How does a student report a case? What is done after a student reports a case of sexualized violence?

Closing

3. Thank school children for their time and ideas and express how helpful it has been to the facilitators.
4. Explain the next steps: "we will look at all information and will make a report on the findings which will be disseminated among representatives of the community who will then pass it on to you."

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Breaking through, Building up and Binding
Action for Development



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Design & Print: MEC - Uganda