

QUARTERLY MEDIA SURVEY VIOLENCE AGAINST GIRLS IN SCHOOL



JULY to SEPTEMBER 2010

ActionAid, October 2010

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HELLO EVERYBODY!



Here we are with the 5th issue of the quarterly media survey release on violence against girls in schools, with about one thousand articles compiled and reviewed within 15 months! Reviewing and informing the readership on the issue of “violence against girls” - which is often poorly documented - is no easy task. Yet, the 14 ActionAid country offices have risen to the challenge of reporting all cases of violence and articles dealing with that topic. This was no obvious undertaking given the workload and the specifics of each country. Thanks to you, we have been able to document, disseminate and popularize this study on violence against girls in schools.

The challenge of conducting this media survey on violence against girls in 18 countries proved to be quite daunting. In some countries we faced a lack of information in newspapers, a lack of human resources to conduct the survey, the closing of the country office, language as a barrier (Amharic, Swahili, Portuguese...) etc. We would like to express our thanks to all those who contributed to make this media survey see the light of day every quarter for 15 months. In saying this, we bear specifically in mind our colleagues, national coalitions for the education for all programs, media professionals who have contributed, in their own way, to put an end to violence against girls through the analytical coverage of cases.

Indeed, it cannot be overemphasized that journalists have a key role to play in behaviour change. This is why the processing angle of violence against girls is determining in the fight against this scourge.

We may not forget our partners at all levels, who have repeatedly shown their commitment through their encouragement and dissemination of quarterly summaries within their different networks.

It is true that much is left to be done because there are many obstacles blocking girls' pathway... So dear colleagues, partners, advocates of girls' education please help us spread the message for girls' school attendance and achievement. This 5th issue of the quarterly release on violence against girls will certainly not be the last one because, hand in hand with you, we are exploring new avenues for an effective fight for girls' education.

Enjoy

MEDIA SURVEY

ActionAid has conducted several surveys on violence against girls as obstacles to girls' access, retention and achievement in schools. Eighteen (18) countries were targeted and articles published in 42 newspapers selected by our colleagues were compiled and reviewed between July 2009 and September 2010. One hundred and sixty-one (161) articles have been collected, reviewed and analyzed in the current issue.

Violence is defined as “**all forms of abuse** – (physical, mental, psychological, verbal, emotional, direct, indirect, etc.) against girls below 18, schooled or of school age. Violence can occur at home - household chores, punishments, abuses, rapes, sexual mutilations and other practices harmful for the girl) as well as **in school** (punishments, discriminations, physical and verbal abuses) and on the street”.

Cases of early pregnancies, sexual exposure, sexual harassment, indecent assault, HIV-infection following a rape, early/forced marriages, forced abortion, forced prostitution, forced labour, sex-based antenatal selection are also addressed.

STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST GIRLS!

VAGS ARTICLES COMPILED FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST SEPTEMBER 2010

PAYS	JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		TOTAL QUARTER country	TOTAL previous quarter
	Case	Analysis	Case	Analysis	Case	Analysis		
Burundi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ethiopia	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	4
The Gambia	3	1	4	1	2	3	14	15
Ghana	6	0	12	2	4	0	24	31
Kenya	9	4	2	0	18	1	34	32
Liberia	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	8
Malawi	14	1	6	0	9	0	30	21
Mozambique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	4
Sénégal	12	4	9	0	10	2	37	41
Sierra Leone	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
Tanzania	4	1	0	0	0	1	6	35
Uganda	0	0	2	1	1	0	4	0
Zambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL months	49	11	37	9	46	9	161	204
TOTAL months	60		46		55			



ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

- Ⓢ **AA:** ActionAid
- Ⓢ **FAWE :** Forum for African Women Educationalists
- Ⓢ **FGM:** female genital mutilations
- Ⓢ **GAMCOTRAP:** Gambia Committee on Traditional Practices
- Ⓢ **KMG:** Kembatti menti gezma, ethiopian charity association
- Ⓢ **LHRC:** Legal and Human Rights Center
- Ⓢ **STI :** **Sexual Transmitted Infection**
- Ⓢ **UNICEF:** United Nations of International Children's Emergency Fund
- Ⓢ **UNFPA:** United Nations Population Fund
- Ⓢ **VAG:** Violence against girls
- Ⓢ **VAGS :** Violence against girls at school





MEDIA SURVEY ON VAGS – ETHIOPIA



05 dailies targeted: **Ethiopian Herald, Fortune, Reporter, Addis Admas and The Daily Monitor.**

JULY

No article received in July.

AUGUST

Two articles listed.

The first one dealt with child trafficking while the second portrayed Samia Sadik. Upper sixth grade pupil at Dire Dawa in eastern Ethiopia, Samia Sadik is mostly the first girl in her village to have reached this education level. The young girl put up a courageous fight against all stereotypes and harmful traditions, notably forced marriage by age 14. She is now recognized as a role model in the promotion of girls' education.

SEPTEMBER

Two analytical articles published.

The first article "**Human trafficking: an emerging threat to our development**" addressed the issue of human trafficking in the region. The article recalled that over 800 000 individuals fall prey to human trafficking on a yearly basis. Thousands of girls and women are victims of this kind of trafficking. They are exposed to forced labour, domestic slavery, sexual exploitation and physical abuses.

The second article "**Stop making life hard for a woman**" was released in The Ethiopian Herald.

This highly pathetic article denounced the practice of "marriages by abduction" in Ethiopia. This traditional practice allows a man to marry a young woman by raping or abducting her before marriage. The parents of raped girls are thus compelled to marry them off to the rapist to preserve the family's honour. The National Committee on harmful traditional practices has shown that 69 percent of celebrated marriages follow the abduction-rape-forced marriage pattern.

But, for some years now, women have been resisting and fighting off the "abduction terror". Woineshet Zebene Negash is the first female Ethiopian who said "no to marriage by abduction". When the 13-year old girl went to court, the judge said to her "He loves you, doesn't he? That's why he abducted you!" Ever since, the association KMG sees to it that men perpetrating abduction be judged and sentenced to jail.

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MEDIA SURVEY ON VAGS – THE GAMBIA



01 daily targeted: **The Daily Observer.**

JULY

Three (3) cases of violence and one analytical article published.

Type of Abuse and Site

The cases of violence recorded include one case of **incest leading to pregnancy** and **two rape cases**. They were perpetrated in the village of Niani Banni, Sukuta in northern Gambia and in Kunkijang village.

Profile of victims

The victims were **minors of school age**. One of the victims is seven month pregnant.

Profile of perpetrators

The perpetrators were:

- ◆ A **related to the victim**: her **step-father**;
- ◆ A **reliable person**: a **co-tenant**;
- ◆ An **unknown individual** assisted by a friend.

Pattern of Treatment of the Cases of Abuse

Since last quarter only one analytical has been published. It is entitled “**Niani district plead to stop FGM**”. In fighting against FGMs, Gamcotrap as well as 38 communities in the Niani district called for action against female genital mutilations.

AUGUST

Four (4) cases of violence and **one analytical article** compiled.

Type of Abuse and Site

These were **exclusively cases of rapes on minors** perpetrated at Bundung, Tabokoto in the Municipality of Kanifing (KMC), in the villages of Tanjeh and Kunkujang.

Profile of victims

The victims were aged **eight (8) to eighteen (18)** and were all of school-age.

Profile of perpetrators

The articles specify neither the status of the abusers nor their kinship with the victims. It may be assumed that the sexual abusers were unknown to the victim.

Pattern of Treatment of the Cases of Abuse

As in the previous months, the cases of violence were treated from a legal angle. Only one article was published “**Gamcotrap holds a consultative meeting in Soma**”¹. The NGO, which aims at fighting against harmful traditional practices, held a meeting on female genital mutilations.

SEPTEMBER

Two (2) cases of violence and **three (3) analytical articles** published.

Type of Abuse and Site

The cases of violence compiled include **two (2) rapes on minors** at Bakau Sanchaba (Kombo Saint Mary's Division) and in an unspecified location.

Profile of victims

The victims were aged **ten (10)** and **twelve (12)**. They were **school-age girls**.

Profile of perpetrators

As in the previous months, the articles do not specify the abusers' status.

Pattern of Treatment of the Cases of Abuse

The cases of violence recorded during the 15-month survey on violence against girls were treated from a legal standpoint. The articles were court proceeding reports.

Three (3) analytical articles were published:

¹ Translated into French “*Gamcotrap organise une réunion consultative à Soma.*”

- “**GAMCOTRAP trains 100 parents on FGM**”: During a one-day workshop held at Ebo, one hundred parents were trained. That training aimed at increasing awareness of harmful traditional practices among women and men and at working towards eradicating FGMs.
- “**FGM training for journalists underway**”: Organized by GAMCOTRAP with the support of UNFPA, the training was geared towards building journalists’ capacity for a better coverage of harmful traditional practices and domestic violence in newspapers.
- “**FAWEGAM girls visit the Observer**”: Fifteen young girls attending a summer mathematics and science course organized by FAWE (Forum of African Women Educators) visited the Daily Observer. They were accompanied by teachers and FAWE Gambia officials. The visit aimed at boosting girls’ confidence to embrace journalism as a career. Absa Saidu Khan, FAWEGAM Deputy Coordinator stated that the visit provided an opportunity to show the girls there were other work fields besides stereotyped jobs (like nursing, secretarial work, etc.).

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05 targeted dailies **Daily Graphic, The Ghanaian Times, The Chronicle, GNA and Ghana districts.**

JULY

Six (6) cases of violence compiled.

Type of Abuse and Site

The cases of violence recorded include:

- **Three (3) cases of rape**, with one resulting into pregnancy at Markope and in Cape Coast (2 cases);
- One **attempted forced abortion** leading to death in Kade district;
- One case of **infanticide** at Makessim;
- One **missing child** at Ejura.

Profile of victims

The victims were aged **three (3) to sixteen (16)**. On average, they were aged **9.5**. Three of the victims were of school age. The forced abortion victim was seven month pregnant.

Profile of perpetrators

The alleged offenders were aged **twenty (20) to sixty-three (63)**. They were aged **33.25** on average.

- ◆ **A person related to the victim:** the victim’s **father**. The man, aged 63, killed two of his children (a girl and a boy).
- ◆ **Reliable persons:** these were namely the victim’s **boyfriend**, a student, with the assistance of his friend, who attempted to have the victim abort by having her drink some decoctions and by introducing some other decoctions in her genitals. The victim finally died. Forced abortions are a recurrent phenomenon in Ghana. We raised the same type of case last quarter. The second sexual abuser is the **victim’s employer** (a farmer), aged 30. The girl he abused was 15-year-old.
- ◆ **A neighbourhood worker:** a **shoe repairer** (aged 30)
- ◆ **Two unknown individuals:** one **40-year old man** for the rape case and an unidentified individual in the abduction case.

Pattern of Treatment of the Cases of Abuse

The cases of violence were treated from the legal perspective. No analytical treatment was compiled.

AUGUST

Twelve cases of violence and two analytical articles published.

Type of Abuse and Site

The cases of abuse recorded involved:

- **Eleven (11) cases of rape**, with one resulting into pregnancy; and
- **One case of incest** involving physical abuse.

These cases of violence were committed at Obaako Ndidi near Apenkro, at Assin Besease, Zenu, Mataheko, Weija, Madina, Nyamebekyere and in Accra (2 cases).

Profile of victims

The victims were aged **four (4) to fifteen (15)**. On average, the victims were aged **9.08**. Eight victims were of school age but the article was specific about only one victim who was a primary-school grade three pupil.

Profile of perpetrators

The perpetrators were aged **twenty (20) to forty-six (46)**. They were aged on average **28.5**. The sexual abusers were:

- ◆ **A relative of the victim: the step-father aged 46**. He works as a mechanic. He abused his step-daughter sexually and blinded her in one eye.

The other abusers were individuals working or living in the vicinity of the victim's dwelling place (reliable persons):

- ◆ **Neighbourhood workers: a farmer** aged 31, a palm-wine dealer (30), a **mason** aged 26, a **seller** (25), a **farmer** aged 21, a **painter** (33);
- ◆ **A neighbour** (co-tenant);
- ◆ **Two religious leaders: both men aged 20 and 25** are missionaries of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Pattern of Treatment of the Cases of Abuse

The cases of violence were treated as news items. Two analytical articles were compiled. The first article indicated that the Regional office of domestic violence and the protection of victims recorded **630 cases in January-June 2010**. Cases of violence were recorded in only six areas: Tema, Ashaiman, Tema New Town, Sakumono, Dodowa and Ada. The data compiled rank physical abuses first (313 cases) followed by rape with 66 cases, and moral harassment with 43 cases.

The second article showed that **rape comes on top of the list of crimes perpetrated in the Upper Volta region**. Sixty cases of rape were recorded in January-June in this region.

SEPTEMBER

Four (4) cases of violence compiled.

Type of Abuse and Site

The cases of violence reported on include:

- **Three (3) cases of rape** at Appiakrom (Wassa Akropon), in Accra and in Manso-Dantano;
- **One case of repeated incest** (for three years) in Accra.

Profile of victims

The victims were aged **four (4) to thirteen (13)**. On average, the victims were aged **8**. One of the victims was a university student.

Profile of perpetrators

The identified perpetrators were:

- **A relative of the victim: the victim's uncle** (driver aged 50);
- **A vulnerable person: a mentally disabled** individual (36);
- **Reliable individuals: a farmer aged 32** and a **co-tenant** (27) of the victim's parents.

Pattern of Treatment of the Cases of Abuse

No analytical article was published. The cases of violence were recorded and analyzed from legal perspective.

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03 dailies targeted: **Standard, Daily Nation, and East Africa.**

JULY

Nine (9) cases of violence and four (4) analytical articles compiled.

Type of Abuse and Site

The cases of sexual abuses compiled comprise:

- **Seven (7) cases of rape;**
- **Two cases (2) of incest** at Maombi Farmingubukia and Kinangop.

The rapes were perpetrated at Fairfax (in Virginia, USA), at Riverside Estate (Nyahurru Twon), Site Estate, Naile Nne, and Bungoma.

Profile of victims

The victims were aged between **one (1) and fourteen (14)**. Their average age was of **8.14**. Let it be noted that the victim of abuse identified in Kenya this quarter is the youngest recorded this quarter: one year. Most victims were primary school children.

Profile of perpetrators

The alleged perpetrators were:

- ◆ **Two relatives** of the victim: the victim's **step-father** and the victim's **father**. The latter had just been released from jail when he raped his one-year old daughter.
- ◆ **Four "reliable individuals"**: These are namely a Kenyan **priest** living in the United States. He was close to the victim's family; one of the victim's **classmates** (Standard 7); and, to end, a **cleric** who raped a nine-year-old girl and a **municipal councillor** in Bungoma.
- ◆ **Three unknown individuals**: an 18-year old **teenager** and **two adult males**, including a **water seller**.

Pattern of Treatment of the Cases of Abuse

The abuses were treated from a legal perspective.

Four analytical articles were published this quarter.

- Three articles on the **upsurge in rapes on minors**¹. The first article dealt with the increase in rapes by deception in Kenya. This form of rape is widespread among traditional healers and clerics who have sex with their patients for pretended therapeutic purposes. Another article reported the General Attorney observing that there has been a significant increase in the number of complaints for rapes over the past four years. This observation was also buttressed by several studies on this issue. Unfortunately, the Government has so far failed to take steps to curb rapes. And the fact is that beyond legal settlement, the phenomenon requires a genuine awareness-raising campaign.

¹ "We need more efforts to stop sexual offences", Rape by deception rife in society, we must face the scourge head on" and "The city of defiled children is loud, let's act now".

- One article focused on **early sex among adolescents**¹. The starting point of this article is the gang raping of a four-year-old girl by a group of 10-year old boys. The author of the article wonders about the causes and consequences of early sex on society: rapes, STIs, dropping out of school, early pregnancies, etc. He specifically called on parents, teachers, the government and social stakeholders to address this issue as quickly as possible.

AUGUST

Two (2) cases of violence compiled.

Type of Abuse and Site

They involved:

- One **case of incest resulting into a suicide attempt**; and
- One case of **case of child trafficking involving eleven underage children**.

Profile of victims

The victim of incest was aged **12 and mother of a baby girl**. She threw her baby from the first floor and attempted to commit suicide. The infant is in a critical condition. The eleven children, acting as chorus singers in the musical company "Music for Life" were found by the police. They made an escape from a child-trafficking network.

Profile of perpetrators

The alleged perpetrators were:

- ◆ **A person related to the victim: the father**: the victim claimed having been subjected to sexual abuse, physical violence and persecutions that led her to attempt to commit suicide.
- ◆ **The managers of the musical company "Music for Life"**: the company is suspected of being involved in the trafficking of children recruited as chorus singers. In effect, some primary schools have reported several children missing after recruitment in the choir.

Pattern of Treatment of the Cases of Abuse

Both cases of abuse were processed from an analytical standpoint.

SEPTEMBER

Eighteen (18) cases of violence and one analytical article collated.

Type of Abuse and Site

The cases of violence recorded include:

- **Two cases of indecent assaults** at Igenbe.
- **Thirteen (13) cases of pregnancy in schools** leading to a dismissal from school in Kilifi district. People in this district live far below poverty line. Schooling is problematic despite free education. For lack of means children drop out of school before completing primary school courses.
- **Four cases of rape (4)** with one **resulting into serious physical and psychic after-effects**. These cases of rape occurred at Makadara, in Ojunge village (Homa Bay) and in an unspecified location.

Profile of victims

The victims were aged **four (4) to thirteen (13)**. On average, they were aged **6.8**. **Thirteen victims were primary school children from Kikambala**. One of the victims was a vulnerable person.

Profile of perpetrators

The alleged abusers were:

- ◆ **Twelve (12) adolescents**: the 12 pregnancy cases were the doing of **pupils from neighbouring schools**.
- ◆ **A reliable individual**: the **boyfriend of the victim's mother**. He raped the four-year-old girl who has been sustaining serious physical and psychological after-effects ever since.
- ◆ **A neighbourhood trader**: a **merchant** exposed minors to pornographic pictures.
- ◆ **A school staff member**: a **teacher who raped his pupil**.

¹ Rampant teenage sex a time-bomb.

- ◆ **Three individuals unknown** to the victim.

Pattern of Treatment of the Cases of Abuse

One analytical article published. It was entitled **“Hello 116: listen to your school going child”**. Dialling 116 enables all school children in Kenya to report abuses sustained at school (sexual, moral and psychological abuses...). Based on the latest statistics in January-August 2010, 19 sexual abuses were perpetrated by teachers, including 11 cases of physical abuse and one case of intimidation.

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02 dailies targeted: **The Inquirer and The Heritage**.

JULY

One case of violence was compiled.

Type of Abuse and Site

This was a case of **child abandonment** at Margibi County, Borlorla.

Profile of victims

The victim was aged **15** and suffers from a serious condition unspecified in the article.

Profile of perpetrators

Victim's **father**.

Pattern of Treatment of the Cases of Abuse

According to the Liberia ActionAid, the decrease in the number of publications on violence against girls out of a corpus of 43 newspapers reviewed this month is linked to the celebration of the 163th anniversary of Liberia. The titles of the selected pages were devoted to speeches and the assessment of governmental actions.

AUGUST

Only one article compiled.

Type of Abuse and Site

It dealt with a **case of incest** perpetrated at Buchanan.

Profile of victims

The victim was **fourteen-year old (14)**. She was of school age.

Profile of perpetrators

The abuser was the **victim's father**, aged **37**.

Pattern of Treatment of the Cases of Abuse

Only a summary was published, hence the difficulty met in dealing with this case.

SEPTEMBER

Two (2) cases of abuse recorded.

Type of Abuse and Site

This was a **two-fold infanticide** perpetrated at Tubmanburg.

Profile of victims

The article did not specify the age of the victims.

Profile of perpetrators

The perpetrator was the **victim's father**, aged 50.

Pattern of Treatment of the Cases of Abuse

The case published being a summary it could not be properly dealt with.

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MEDIA SURVEY ON VAGS - MALAWI



02 dailies targeted: **The Nation and The Daily Times.**

JULY

Fourteen (14) cases of violence and one analytical article compiled.

Type of Abuse and Site

The cases of violence involve:

- **Three (3) cases of incest** in Lilongwe, at Dedza and in the Mzimba District;
- One **gang rape** in Blantyre;
- **Four (4) cases of rape** at Mangochi, in the village of Mpando, at Phalombe and in Msema village;
- An **attempted rape** in Blantyre;
- One **infanticide** in Nema III village;
- One **case of forced marriage** in the populous neighbourhood of Chirimba (Blantyre);
- One **case of sexual touching** at Mzimba;
- One **case of negligence** in the populous neighbourhood of Chinamwali in Zomba;
- One **case of indecent assault** at the Matipula private secondary school.

Profile of victims

The victims were aged **zero to fourteen (14)**. On average, they were aged **8.3**. One of the victims got STI-infected. Most of the victims were schoolgirls in: Form 1, Standard 2, Standard 1, and Form 3.

Profile of perpetrators

The perpetrators were:

- ◆ **Six relatives of victims:** the victim's **father** (a trader, aged 27), a **36-year old mother** (infanticide), the victim's **grand-father** (65), the victim's **father** (forced marriage), the victim's **grand-father** (71), and the victim's **mother** (negligence).
- ◆ **Individuals unknown to the victim:** **three boys** (gang rape), a 15-year old **adolescent**, a **farmer** and **two other individuals**.
- ◆ **Two trusted individuals:** a **19-year-old pupil**, a **family friend** (29).

Pattern of Treatment of the Cases of Abuse

The abuses were dealt as news items. One analytical article was published. The article entitled "**Girls regret early pregnancy**" relates the experience of a young girl who got pregnant during the school year. She explains the incidence on her school attendance and her future.

AUGUST

Six (6) cases of violence compiled.

Type of Abuse and Site

The cases of abuses recorded include:

- **Four (4) cases of rape** in the village of Chajumphu, at Baleka, in Mwaka Sanjira village;

- And **two cases of gang rape** at Chidindi.

Profile of victims

The victims were of school age. The 13-year-old victim was **mentally disabled**.

Profile of perpetrators

The abusers were aged **thirteen to fifty-two (52)**.

- ◆ **The perpetrators of gang rape** were a group of six boys aged 13 to 16. They raped two girls aged 14-16.
- ◆ **A neighbourhood trader: a local meat (kanyenya) seller** aged 52. He raped two 10-year-old girls.
- ◆ The articles did not specify the age of the rapists.

Pattern of Treatment of the Cases of Abuse

These cases of violence were treated as news items. No analytical article was compiled that month.

SEPTEMBER

Nine (9) cases of violence published.

Type of Abuse and Site

The cases of abuse compiled include:

- **Five cases of rape including two leading pregnancy. The cases of rape occurred** in the village of Kolembo, Machinga, at Zomba in the village of Massamba, in Kampala village and at Mzimba;
- One **case of forced marriage** at Chikhwawa;
- One **case of grievous physical violence resulting into the death** of the victim (4 months);
- One **case of incest**;
- One **case of kidnapping with rape** at Chilomoni.

Profile of victims

The victims were aged **four (4) months to sixteen (16)**. On average, the victims were aged **11.26**. One of the victims was a **14-year-old orphan girl**, who had been living in her abuser's family since her father's death in 2009. The victim of incest was living alone with her father. Most of the victims were schoolgirls (Standard 5 Pupil, Standard 7, Standard 7 Pupil and Form 2 student).

Profile of perpetrators

The abusers were:

- ◆ **Four relatives of the victim: the father**. He married off his 14-year-old daughter for a dowry worth K7000 (US\$ 87). The second abuser was also the victim's **father**: he beat his four-month-old child to death. The other two abusers were: the victim's **step-father** (50) and the victim's **father**.
- ◆ **A religious figure**: a Faith Mission **pastor**;
- ◆ **A traditional healer**: the victim was seeking a treatment for rheumatic pains;
- ◆ **An adolescent** aged 19;
- ◆ **A familiar figure but** unspecified in the article; and
- ◆ An **individual unknown** to the victim.

Pattern of Treatment of the Cases of Abuse

The forced marriage was reported by the Centre for Children's Affairs Malawi (CEAF Malawi). The CEAF Executive Director underscored the upsurge in forced marriages in this area. This is basically due to the lack of knowledge of laws banning forced marriage.

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MEDIA SURVEY ON VAGS MOZAMBIQUE



Dailies targeted: expecting an **update from our Mozambican colleagues**.

No article received.



MEDIA SURVEY ON VAGS - NIGERIA



03 dailies targeted: **The Guardian, This Day, and Vanguard.**

JULY

No article compiled.

AUGUST

Three analytical articles compiled.

- The first article focused on **female genital mutilations**. According to the author of the article, they are a genuine a HIV-infection risk for they are not performed in health settings. At a meeting on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Senator Iyabo Obasanjo declared that the virus spreads faster when a risk adolescent group is mutilated. According to 2008 survey, 30 percent of Nigerian women and girls have been exposed to female genital mutilations.
- The second article featured the **Human Rights Watch press release on girl trafficking**. According to the said organization, Nigerian women and girls subjected to human trafficking in the neighbouring countries of Côte d'Ivoire. They are aged 15-17 when they leave Nigeria. They are compelled to have sex with men aged 15-30 for less than US\$ 2. The Government of Nigeria has passed laws to eradicate this phenomenon.
- The last article tackled **the issue of child abuse in Nigeria**. Kehinde Adeniyi Akinyemi, the national President of Child Growth Concern Initiative NGO, also addressed this issue in an interview. According to him, abuses are more recurrent in single-parent families or in families where one of the parents is always absent. Families' precarious conditions are also conducive factors.

SEPTEMBER

No article received

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MEDIA SURVEY ON VAGS - SENEGAL



05 targeted dailies: **Le Soleil, L'Observateur, Le Quotidien, Sud Quotidien and Walfadjri.**

JULY

Twelve (12) cases of violence and **four (4) analytical articles** published.

Type of Abuse and Site

The abuses include:

- **Eight (8) cases of rape** with one followed by **intentional assault and battery** and one resulting into pregnancy;
- One **murder**;
- One **case of pregnancy of a schoolgirl**;
- **Two (2) cases of incest** with a case affecting five sisters.

The cases of abuse were perpetrated in Thiès, in the village of Maka (on the River Gambia side), at Bignona, at Kédougou, in Rufisque (2 cases), at Yembeul, at Touba, in the Hann village (Bara Gueye 1A School). All the cases of abuse occurred in sensitive areas.

Profile of victims

The victims were aged **two (2) to seventeen (17)** with an average age of **9.8**. Most of the victims were schoolgirls, with one them in primary-school grade 3-4 at the Kédougou Salémata School. **Five victims were sisters**. The body of one of the victims, a two-year-old girl, was found decaying on a tree two kilometres away from her village.

Profile of perpetrators

The identified perpetrators were:

- ◆ **Two relatives of the victims:** the victim's **stepfather** (65) the victim's **father**, a **muezzin** who abused his five daughters for several years.
- ◆ **Three reliable persons:** a **family friend** working as a **watchman**, the victim's **boy-friend** (28), a **family friend**, a **healer marabout** and a **tailor** working close to victim's dwelling place.
- ◆ **Three school staff members:** a grade 3-4 **French teacher** at Kédougou Salémata primary school (case of pregnancy), an **Al Koran teacher** and the headmaster of the Bara Gueye 1A primary school in Yarakh.

Pattern of Treatment of the Cases of Abuse

The articles were treated as news items, with generally crude terms. Four analytical articles were published.

- **“Nine tested HIV-positive in 17 schools”¹ (Walfadjri):** According to Djiby Guissé, Coordinator of medical checks in schools in the Kolda region, 9 pupils (2 boys and 7 girls), among whom 5 are married, were tested HIV-positive in 17 targeted schools. The pupils are provided care and keep on attending school. In the meanwhile, in partnership with United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the African Youths and Adolescent Network for Population and Development (Afriyan) held in Saly Portudal a capacity building workshop for its leaders on gender-based programming to reduce HIV-related vulnerability, and maternal morbidity and mortality (article entitled *How to reduce girls' vulnerability*²).
- **“Violence in School, undermining factor for schooling efforts”³** article published in Soleil: the deputy inspector of the academy of Sédhio, Cheikh Faye, stated that violence in schools, especially gender-based violence (pregnancies and early pregnancies, STIs, dropping out of school, etc.) are about to undermine efforts exerted by authorities to ensure girls' education and retention in school.
- **“Review of Reproductive Health Law Revived”⁴** in Le Soleil: the article put into perspective a review of the law to authorize non-therapeutic abortions in Senegal.

AUGUST

Nine cases of (9) abuse compiled.

Type of Abuse and Site

The abuses perpetrated involve:

- One **case of sexual touch**;
- **Six cases of rape** with one resulting into pregnancy and one on a vulnerable person;

¹ Translated from the French « *Neuf cas de séropositifs décelés dans 17 établissements.* »

² Translated from the French “*Comment réduire la vulnérabilité des filles*” published in Walfadjri.

³ Translated from the French « *Les violences à l'école anéantissent les efforts de scolarisation.* »

⁴ Translated from the French « *La révision de la loi sur la santé de la reproduction agitée.* »

- One **case of incest**;
- **One case of forced marriage leading to the victim's suicide.**

All the cases of violence occurred in some of the sensitive areas already identified earlier on: Dakar suburbs (Pikine and Guediawaye). The case of suicide following forced marriage occurred in the Linguère district. The said district is hard hit by the phenomenon of harmful traditional practices.

Profile of victims

The victims were aged **ten (10) - thirteen (13)**. One of the victims was **mentally disabled (13)**. The victim of forced marriage ran several times from her husband's house to make an escape from marriage. She hanged herself from a tree when her in-laws came to fetch her.

Profile of perpetrators

The abusers are mostly individuals unknown to the victims. The only abusers related to the victim were a **cousin** (incest) and **parents** (forced marriage).

Pattern of Treatment of the Cases of Abuse

These cases of abuse were processed as news items. They were published in the News Item and Society Columns in the selected newspapers. The articles we were able to collect fail to emphasize the consequences of violence against girls, that is psychical, moral, physical and academic impacts.

SEPTEMBER

Ten (10) cases of violence and **two (2) analytical articles** published.

Type of Abuse and Site

The abuses recorded include:

- **Nine (9) cases of rape including two resulting into pregnancies.** The sexual abuses occurred in Dakar (neighbourhoods of Sicap Baobabs, Amité 3, at the Corniche and at boarding house of Yaye Nafissatou French-Arabic School in the Castors neighbourhood), at Noflaye (Sangalkam village) and in Ziguinchor.
- **A suicide following a forced marriage** in Nema village (Koussy rural community).

Profile of victims

The victims were aged **seven (7) to fifteen (15)**. On average, the victims were aged **13.34**. One of the victims was a secondary school girl 17-week pregnant. All the victims were schoolgirls.

Profile of perpetrators

The listed abusers include:

- **Three trusted individuals: one of the victim's neighbours** (a carter), a **familiar figure in the family house, a family friend**¹ and the **victim's boyfriend**.
- **Two educational staff members: two AI Koran teachers** (26 and 25).
- **A former French football player:** aged 56. He patronized a 12-year-old sex worker.
- **A military of the Ouakam health battalion.**
- **A neighbourhood worker:** a company worker doing some work in the victim's house.

Pattern of Treatment of the Cases of Abuse

The cases of violence were treated as news items in generally crude terms. **Two analytical articles** were published.

- **"Sacrificed Holidays for Studies and Parents"**²: the article describes the daily life of young village girls converting into domestic staff in the capital city Dakar during the raining season. This helps them buy school materials and assist their parents.
- **"Beggars' Guide: Girls Used for their Courage"**¹, Le Soleil reports on the findings of a survey on in-country female migration. According to the study, in Senegal, early female migration is *"part and parcel*

¹ A former steward and protocol officer to a former minister, and friend of the victim's family. The matter was covered up by the victim's family but under the pressure of the neighbourhood they finally lodged in a complaint.

² Translated from the French « Sacrifier ses vacances pour ses études et ses parents. »

of the negative repercussions of structural adjustment policies on girls' school attendance". Over 77 percent of girls serving as guides to blind beggars are not schooled and did not receive any vocational training. They are married very early: 35.7 percent are married by the time they turn 18 and many among them have been sexually abused.

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MEDIA SURVEY ON VAGS -SIERRA LEONE

03 targeted dailies: **Premier News, Awareness Times and For Di People.**

JULY

No article compiled to date.

AUGUST

One case of abuse recorded.

Type of Abuse and Site

This was a case of **child trafficking** involving a young girl in Tema.

Profile of victims

The victim was **below two**.

Profile of perpetrators

The perpetrator is a **bank employee** who abducted two children (brother and sister). The children were found by the Police.

Pattern of Treatment of the Cases of Abuse

The article was treated from a legal perspective.

SEPTEMBER

One case of rape recorded.

Type of Abuse and Site

This was a case of rape on a minor at Masiaka

Profile of victims

The victim was **five (5)**.

Profile of perpetrators

The abuser was one of the customers of the **victim's father** (alcoholic beverage wholesaler): he raped his supplier's young daughter and gave her SLL 200 (US\$ 0.049).

Pattern of Treatment of the Cases of Abuse

The article was processed from a legal perspective.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION madiana.samba@actionaid.org; lucy.bundu@actionaid.org

¹ Translated from the French « Guide pour mendiants : ces filles utilisées pour leur courage. »



MEDIA SURVEY ON VAGS - TANZANIA



03 targeted dailies: **The Guardian, Daily News and This Day.**

JULY

Four (4) cases of abuse and one analytical article listed.

Type of Abuse and Site

The acts of violence perpetrated involve:

- One **infanticide** at Kashaulili;
- One **forced marriage** in Same district;
- One **case of incest** at Goroba;
- One **case of rape** in Ilemba village.

Profile of victims

The victims were aged **eight (8) to fifteen (15)**. All the victims were **schoolgirls** in Standard 3 (infanticide), Standard 5 (early marriage) and in junior secondary school.

Profile of perpetrators

The perpetrators were:

- ◆ The victim's **father** (40) who beats his daughter to death for failing to do her homework correctly.
- ◆ A **half-brother** (14) who raped his half-sister.
- ◆ A **father** who pushed her daughter to marriage for financial reasons.
- ◆ A **reliable individual**: a 15-year-old **adolescent**.

Pattern of Treatment of the Cases of Abuse

The abuses were treated as news items. One analytical article was compiled "**UNFA moves to Tamo**".

AUGUST

No article received.

SEPTEMBER

One analytical article published that month.

The article entitled "Children continue to suffer abuse from hands of guardians" showed that, according to the media survey on violence against girls conducted in Tanzania by the Legal and Human Rights Center (LHRC), cases of abuse were on the rise.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: stanley.kachecheba@actionaid.org; sekela.kyomo@actionaid.org



MEDIA SURVEY ON VAGS - UGANDA



03 targeted dailies: **The New Vision, Daily Monitor and The Observer.**

JULY

No article received

AUGUST

Two (2) cases of violence and one analytical article compiled.

Type of Abuse and Site

The cases of violence recorded include:

- One **case of rape leading to death** at Ntugamo;
- One **case of incest resulting into pregnancy** at Lukya.

Profile of victims

The victims were aged **two (2) to seventeen (17)**. The 17-year-old victim was a schoolgirl.

Profile of perpetrators

The perpetrators were:

- **A relative of the victim**: her **uncle**. He was also her teacher.
- **An individual unknown to the victim**: a 26-year-old man.

Pattern of Treatment of the Cases of Abuse

One analytical article: "**187 girls drop out of school in Iganga District**". The leading causes are early pregnancies and marriages. Girls are often abused by men offering them sweets and money against sex on their way to and from school.

SEPTEMBER

One case of abuse compiled.

Type of Abuse and Site

It is a case of **gang rape** of a minor in Kamuli District.

Profile of victims

The victim was an **eleven year-old (11)** pupil at the Kisozi primary school. She used to sell pancakes.

Profile of perpetrators

The perpetrators were **two 23-year-old men**. They pretended to be pancake buyers.

Pattern of Treatment of the Cases of Abuse

The article was treated as a news items with the illustrating picture of the gang rapists.

For further information elisabeth.nakiboneka@actionaid.org



MEDIA SURVEY ON VAGS ZAMBIA



Saturday Post Online and The Times

No article received

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MEDIA SURVEY ON VAGS ZIMBABWE



The Herald, The Standard, et The Chronicle.

For more information lucina.manchanzi@actionaid.org

SUMMARY TABLE FOR JULY 2009 TO SEPTEMBER 2010

COUNTRIES	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 5	TOTAL
Burundi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroun	3	9	6	1	0	19
Ethiopia	0	2	4	4	4	14
Gambia	23	32	34	15	14	118
Ghana	21	31	27	31	24	134
Kenya	40	34	29	32	34	169
Liberia	2	6	3	8	3	22
Malawi	14	26	15	21	30	106
Mozambique	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	1	7	1	4	3	16
Rwanda	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sénégal	47	37	40	41	37	202
Sierra Leone	10	5	16	0	2	33
Tanzania	4	5	16	35	6	66
Uganda	1	0	0	0	4	5
Zambia	0	0	10	10	0	20
Zimbabwe	1	1	14	2	0	18
TOTAL PER QUARTER	167	195	215	204	161	942



STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST GIRLS

CONCLUSION

We note, once again, a significant decrease in the number of articles compiled in most countries at this time of the year corresponding to summer holidays: one hundred and sixty-one (161) against one hundred sixty-seven (167) for the same period in 2009. During this period, schools are closed and many girls are either on holiday or are assisting their parents with various activities indoors or outside the family house; the mechanism of denunciation – where such mechanism exists – does not virtually work at this time of the year – annual holidays, reduction of staff, etc.

It is certainly the reason why the media coverage of abuse cases is reduced during school holidays in the targeted newspapers. They devote the pages traditionally dedicated to violence against girls (Society, News items) to lighter topics: holiday, tourism, humour, etc. columns.

As we are finalizing this summary, our attention is drawn to three articles published in October:

- ◆ In Kenya, over 500 teachers (out of 200 000 teachers in all in Kenya) were dismissed from the teaching staff for sexual abuse/impregnating underage pupils.
- ◆ In Senegal, 144 cases of pregnancies in schools were recorded in the 2009/2010 academic year exclusively in the Sédhiou region, southern Senegal (the country is subdivided into 14 regions). Those who impregnated these pupils are teachers (42 percent), other adults in the region (36 percent) and classmates (22 percent) etc.
- ◆ In Tanzania, the statistics published by the Ministry of Education show an increase in pregnancies in schools, from 772 cases in 2004 to 4965 in 2008. The article also shows that 3 young girls were turned out of the examination room because one of them had recently delivered a baby and the other two for being pregnant.

These articles remind us that much is left to be done to ensure girls' protection at home, in school and on the way to school. The eviction of 500 teachers in Kenya is a "small step" towards the fight against impunity. This should not make us forget that children, especially girls, are secure nowhere and that predators are everywhere : within the family at home, on the farms, in the street, in offices etc. as well as in schools, and that governments and parliamentarians should address more seriously the issue of violence as an hindrance to girl's education. If governments intend to achieve MDGs (Goals 2 and 3) they must take steps to eradicate violence against girls.



HIGHLIGHTS

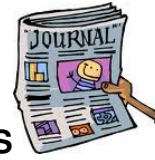
- 🕒 **20 Nov:** World children's day
- 🕒 **25 Nov- 10 Dec :** 16 days campaign on violence against women
- 🕒 **29 Nov-2 Dec** Education International Pan African congress, Brazzaville
- 🕒 **1-2 Dec UNGEI Africa regional board meeting**
- 🕒 **10 Dec:** International human right day
- 🕒 **Soon:** Publication of the final report on VAGS media survey

GIVE IT A THOUGHT!

- 👤 Disseminate the media survey all around you, within in your network
- 👤 Post articles, studies, reports and photographs on our page [http://www.facebook.com/Toutes les filles a l'ecole-All the girls at school](http://www.facebook.com/Toutes%20les%20filles%20a%20l%27ecole-All%20the%20girls%20at%20school)
- 👤 Browse and participate to our blog on girls' education <http://girlsinschoolfillesalecole.blogspot.com/>
- 👤 Sign the petition for September 22 to be the international day for girls www.droitdesfilles.org
- 👤 Sign the petition for safe schools for girls <http://www.petitionduweb.com/voirpetition.php?petition=8059&p=1>



A TRAVERS LES MEDIAS



02 Octobre 2010

SENEGAL, 144 élèves de Sédhiou enceintes, leurs enseignants indexés

Sédhiou, 2 oct (APS) – Le service régional de l'Action éducation en milieu ouvert (AEMO) de Sédhiou a fait état, vendredi, de 144 élèves enceintes en 2009-2010 des œuvres, selon toute vraisemblance, de leurs enseignants.

“Si l'on poursuivait les auteurs des grossesses précoces en milieu scolaire, 144 professeurs seraient aujourd'hui en prison”, a déclaré Pape Sarr, coordonnateur régional de l'AEMO.

M. Sarr participait à un comité régional de développement (CRD) spécialement consacré à “la santé de la reproduction des adolescents” et aux “violences en milieu scolaire”.

Ceux qui douteraient de ce chiffre peuvent aller “consulter les carnets de santé des infirmiers chefs de poste (ICP)”, a soutenu Sarr, précisant que “c'est 12 grossesses en moyenne, par établissement moyen secondaire”. La région de Sédhiou compte 40 établissements moyens secondaires publics.

La réunion, présidée par le gouverneur de la région Cheikh Kane Niang, a permis aux participants de “diagnostiquer le mal, mesurer ses conséquences et proposer des pistes de solutions” contre les grossesses en milieu scolaire.

Des enseignants sont auteurs de 42% des grossesses en milieu scolaire, a fait savoir Cheikh Faye de l'Inspection d'académie de Sédhiou. 22% de ces grossesses sont le fruit de relations des filles avec des élèves, selon M. Faye. Le reste, 36%, est à imputer à des personnes hors de l'école.

“Les autorités académiques prendront toutes les mesures idoines pour sanctionner les auteurs”, a-t-il assuré.

Le gouverneur de région a proposé d'impliquer les chefs religieux et coutumiers au combat contre ces formes de violence. Un représentant des parents d'élèves a proposé aux autorités d'impliquer dans ce combat des “agents de renseignements” qui, répartis dans la région, seront chargés de “démasker les auteurs” de telles pratiques.

“C'est un délit de société qu'un professeur abuse de son élève. Il faut sévir contre ces enseignants”, a martelé le gouverneur de la région.

Il a proposé aux membres du CRD, aux acteurs de l'école, d'aller vers une action plus sévère”. Il a suggéré que “les enseignants fassent un serment juridique pour dire qu'ils ne vont plus toucher aux filles”.

Aussi a-t-il préconisé “une stratégie globale, concertée et engagée pour éradiquer le fléau” qui, selon le représentant du pôle régional de formation de Sédhiou, Amadou Tidiane Diallo, “compromet l'avenir de plusieurs générations”. A cause de la manière dont ils sont recrutés, certains enseignants “n'ont aucune conscience professionnelle”, a affirmé M. Sow. Des femmes membres du Forum for African Women Educationalist (FAWE), une organisation de promotion de la condition féminine, ont menacé de traduire en justice les présumés auteurs de grossesses sur des filles de moins de 18 ans. Mais leur ardeur a vite été brisée par l'intervention du président du tribunal régional Ousmane Racine Thioune.

“La procédure d'emprisonnement d'un auteur d'une grossesse est compliquée, car il n'y a jamais de témoin, alors que le droit pénal est toujours fondé sur la certitude”, a expliqué M. Thioune.

La coordonnatrice du FAWE, Rokhaya Ndao, a exhorté l'Inspection d'académie à “mettre à la disposition des enseignants des codes de conduite”, afin de les sensibiliser sur ce sujet.

Elle a aussi demandé à la communauté éducative “de rompre le silence et dénoncer ces violences en milieu scolaire sous toutes leurs formes”. Elles freinent la scolarisation des filles, a estimé Rokhaya Ndao

<http://www.seneweb.com/news/elections2007/article.php?artid=35999>

5th October 2010

Tanzania

Three were allegedly pregnant; one reportedly gave birth recently:

At least four girls from Mdandamo Secondary School in Mshangamo village, Ruvuma Region were barred from doing the second paper of the National Form Four examinations which began yesterday. The four were expelled from the examination room because three of them were reportedly pregnant while one was said to have delivered a couple few weeks ago and was ordered to sit for her final examinations as she had already been registered.

Two of the girls were identified as Martha Ngonyani and Adeliema Pili. Another was identified by only one name of Mary. It was reported that the four did the Mathematics exam, after which they took a break. But when they returned for the Civics paper, they were barred from the examination, room by the school headmaster who claimed that he had been instructed by his superiors to take the action.

Elizabeth Ngonyani, the mother of Adeliema Pili, told The Guardian by telephone yesterday that the four students were reportedly ordered by the school headmaster, whose name could not be immediately obtained to leave the room, claiming that he had been instructed by his top bosses to bar them.

"My daughter and the three other girls had been allowed to sit for the examination. I am now surprised to hear that they have been ordered out of class," said Ngonyani. When contacted, the Ruvuma Regional Education Officer who identified herself by one name of Mkonongo said she was on a trip.

Asked to comment on whether she had issued such the order barring the students, Mkonongo said: "Aren't you the one who called me last week? Didn't I instruct you to go to the ministry?" Mkonongo asked before hanging up on the reporter.

The move to bar the students comes hardly a month after the government through its Deputy Minister for Education and Vocational Training Mwantumu Mahiza issued a statement on September 4 this year saying pregnant girls would be allowed to sit for the national examination. Mahiza issued the statement a day before the Standard Seven National Examination which took place on September 5 this year.

The Guardian managed to talk to Mahiza yesterday, who speaking from Kibondo, said the statement remained valid. "We already gave the instructions that pregnant girls who had been registered should only remain at home during classes, but should be allowed to sit for their final examinations. Whatever has happened in Ruvuma would be their own decisions; for we had already issued our instructions on the issue," said Mahiza.

Meanwhile the Dar es Salaam Special Zone Police commander, Suleiman Kova said the Form IV examinations were done peacefully. Other schools visited acknowledged that the exercise had started off well. The Gerezani Secondary School Headmistress in Ilala district, Silvia Lyimo confirmed that there were no incidents during the exams.

She said the 145 candidates at her school were well prepared and started their exams around 8.00am in the morning under tight security provided by police officers.

Ally Mtupa, the Second master of Oslo Secondary School in Kibamba-Kisarawe District in the Coast Region told this paper the candidates who were supposed to sit for exams were 50 but only 48 (24 girls and 24 boys) candidates qualified to do the exams.

5th October 2010

<http://www.ippmedia.com/frontend/index.php?m=55>

NON AUX VIOLENCES FAITES AUX FILLES

October 7, 2010

500 teachers fired in Kenya for sexual misconduct

- Charges are being pursued against some of the teachers
- One official says parents are being bribed to drop the charges
- The chair of the Teachers Service Commission says it's a wider societal problem

Nairobi, Kenya (CNN) -- More than 500 teachers have been fired in the past year in Kenya following reports of professional misconduct that included flirting and sexual acts with students, including impregnating some young girls, the chairman of the Teachers Service Commission said this week.

Chairman Ibrahim Hussein said that while the commission is only mandated to deal with disciplinary matters among its members, it is also pursuing criminal proceedings against the dismissed teachers.

"So far we have managed to get 30 cases to court with the help of the police and the children's department," he said.

But Musau Ndunda, secretary general of Kenya National Association of Parents (KNAP), told CNN that though some cases had reached the courts, no prosecutions were taking place.

"Most of these children come from poor families and the parents are bribed, sometimes for as little as \$10, to drop the case," he said.

Ndunda blamed the government and the TSC for the inappropriate teacher conduct, because there was previously no policy framework to guide the teacher-student relationship.

"In rural areas you will find a student cooking and fetching water for a teacher in his home," he said. "This makes it easy for her to be defiled."

Ndunda said that the youngest pregnant student who had come to him for help was 14 years old but he had been told of students as young as 12 being defiled by their teacher.

The KNAP came up with 28 recommendations earlier this year to help define and govern teacher-student relations.

"Some of these include outlawing students from entering teacher's quarters, banning of evening extra-tutoring classes and regulating the number of male teachers in a girls' school," said Ndunda.

In April, the TSC -- which handles the hiring, promotion and discipline of teachers -- issued a memo to all teachers and other education officials emphasizing its guidelines.

"The commission is concerned with the increasing cases of violence (physical, psychological and sexual) against pupils/students and recognizes that it is a violation of their human rights wherever it occurs - in their homes, educational institutions, communities and places of care," the memo said.

It defined sexual abuse by teachers as "sexual intercourse, sexual assault, touching of a pupil/student's body which is of a sexual nature, any suggestive language or gesture, any form of

inducement, threats or violence to force them to engage in sexual intercourse, exposing pornographic material or any form of flirtation with or without consent."

The commission said that the "sending of pupils/students to teachers' houses for any reason

whatsoever is prohibited," and that no teacher "shall induce, coerce, threaten or intimidate a pupil/student in any way and particularly in regard to their academic performance, in order to have sexual relations with that pupil/student."

Hussein pushed back on the criticism of the TSC, saying the problem of child sexual abuse was a societal one.

"Kenya has over 200,000 teachers, so 500 teachers being implicated in sexual offenses looks very small, but it is an offense that should not be taking place at all," he said. "But we need everyone on board" to tackle the problem.

October 7, 2010

<http://edition.cnn.com/2010/WORLD/africa/10/07/kenya.teacher.sex/index.html>