



PERSPECTIVES ON PREVENTION

SEPTEMBER 2006 / ISSUE No. 3

THIS ISSUE: Practical Ideas for Primary Prevention

Welcome to the third edition of Perspectives on Prevention!

This issue focuses on primary prevention efforts – efforts that strive to change the underlying attitudes and behaviors that cause GBV. In our work, it is important not only to influence individuals, but to recognize that the prevention of GBV calls for a huge shift in the values and belief systems of communities as well. That shift requires working to change the imbalance of power in intimate relationships to prevent the violence before it happens.

But what exactly does it mean to do primary prevention work? What are some of the practical strategies that organizations can do to prevent violence before it occurs, rather than just responding after violence happens?

This issue defines what primary prevention is and offers very practical ideas for doing primary prevention work within your existing programs. It also highlights what some member organizations have been doing in prevention.

In addition, Kenya has recently undergone a major political battle as activists there worked hard to pass the Sexual Offenses Bill. Inside you'll find an informative update on how the bill was passed, as well as details about what is in it and how it will—and will not—protect the rights of Kenyan women.

NEXT ISSUE'S THEME: Exploring the link between GBV and HIV.

Our next issue will be published in January 2007 and will focus on the link between GBV and HIV. It also will feature some of the work done during the 2006 16 Days of Activism Campaign. Please keep this in mind and remember to share with us! Tell us what has worked for you when addressing GBV and HIV/AIDS and how you did it and we'll be happy to feature your work in Perspectives on Prevention.

Write to us by Dec. 1 at newsletter@preventgbvafrica.org

Main image provided by Heidi Jo Brady
Design by Thomas Slater

HOT TOPIC: Kenya passes Sexual Offenses Bill



Daily Nation

Supporters of Kenya's Sexual Offenses Bill, 2006, marched on the streets of Nairobi recently.

BY ANN NJOGU

"Mr. Speaker Sir, in the Kisii community culture, if you approach a girl for the first time and she says 'yes,' you leave her because she is a prostitute. She has to pretend that she does not agree with your request, then you make more advances...she might even refuse completely. I do not condone rape, but I am saying that this bill must be in tandem with the cultures of this country."

"I am one of those people who have looked at the bill, chapter by chapter, ... You know as much as I do that these creatures (women) are somehow shy. They are not as open as men are When an African lady says "no" she means "yes."

Such were the conversations in parliament around the Sexual Offenses Bill that was recently up for discussion and debate. Although the bill was finally passed by the same parliament, and received Presidential assent on July 14, 2006, the debate set the human rights discourses around rape and sexual violence miles back in a society where men predominantly believe that sex and rape are synonymous.

Statistics indicate that every 30 minutes, a woman is raped in

Kenya. Of those reporting this form of violence, only 31 percent reported rape without any other form of sexual abuse such as sexual insults or unwanted touch. Another recent survey indicates that 47 percent of those interviewed had been sexually violated in their adulthood while 67 percent were sexually violated during childhood. Yet another survey revealed that more than 90 percent of all respondents had been sexually harassed in their work places.

The laws governing crimes in Kenya lack adequacy in dealing with the tenacious forms of sexual violence. It is against this background that the members of the civil society under the Juvenile Justice Network (JJN) felt the urgent need to come up with a bill that would address the crime of sexual violence as well as the shortcomings of the laws.

The drafting of the bill took enormous efforts of the JJN, and CREAM was part of the task force that worked to ensure the bill addressed all concerns pertaining to sexual violence. The bill was initially given to the Attorney General for publication and presentation to parliament for debate, but it wasn't until an Honourable Njoki Ndungu, a nominated member of parliament, sponsored it as a private member's bill that it took off. Initially when she brought a motion seeking parliament's approval to bring it to the House as a private member's bill, there was overwhelming support and the motion was passed unanimously.

Upon publication and introduction of the bill in parliament however, there was a very marked shift and the country saw the issues of rape and sexual violence trivialized. Worse still, some members of parliament sought to sacrifice the bill at the narrow altar of political interests with others shooting it down on the basis of differences of political camps. Indeed, at one point, some parliamentarians brought undue pressure to the sponsor of the motion to either withdraw it or have it humiliated on the floor of the house.

It was against this backdrop that CREAM, along with other civil society members, formed a task force to work around advocacy and lobbying for the bill's passage into law. Through heavy mobilization, we held demonstrations and processions to

see page 4

THE GBV NETWORK: Newsletters and News Updates

After consultations with many members, the GBV Prevention Network has decided to make some exciting changes so that we can all communicate more effectively and more often.

First, you'll notice that we changed the design and delivery of the newsletter. Starting with this issue of "Perspectives on Prevention," the newsletter will now be available in paper copy. Copies will be mailed to the focal NGO(s) within each country, who shall then be responsible to distribute the newsletter to members within that region.

We have discovered that providing the newsletter via internet is not the most effective way to get information to members. Many members told us that getting access to the internet is difficult, and that downloading the newsletter takes too much time. The newsletter will still be available on line for those who prefer

electronic viewing. We hope that this will allow for greater information sharing and will encourage more people to read and learn about all the efforts underway in the region to prevent GBV.

In addition, many members have shared with us that they would like to hear from the Network more frequently. Communication is key in any initiative, so we are happy to oblige! We will now be sending a monthly email update to all members via the internet. The monthly update will alert you to any urgent news from the network, to new postings on the website and to any new resources and research available on www.preventgbvafrica.org. We hope this will also help to spur a greater sense of connection among members.

Members have also suggested that the network could be very useful in disseminating urgent information to each other. For example, if members are trying to advocate for the passage of a bill or law,

or are working to influence court cases, to protest decisions, or encourage letter writing campaigns to newspapers or policy makers. It can be very persuasive if GBV organizations from around the region help to support each other in such causes. If any members would like to garner support from other organization in the region, please let us know. Send us an email with the information you need to get out, and we will try to include it in our monthly updates

To all members, we would like to encourage all of you to get involved with your network! Participate! Send us information and ideas! If you have anything to contribute, we would love to hear from you, as would all of your sister organizations in the Network. Please contact us with your thoughts about the network at newsletter@preventgbvafrica.org or visit us online at www.preventgbvafrica.org.

PRIMARY

Moving

TANZANIA

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN GBV PREVENTION PROGRAM

People in the communities where The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania works are exposed over and over - and in many different ways - to repeated messages and ideas about VAW prevention, which is an important primary prevention strategy.

In one village, residents may hear a good sermon on violence prevention in March, attend a local leader's seminar in April, help solve a case in a public village meeting in May, and in July, the village chairperson will have discussed the issue with his peers at a local political meeting. Then in August, the youth have their two-day festival and attend a seminar on human rights. All through the year, the mother-and-child-clinic of the dispensary offers discussion material for the mothers waiting for check-up on Tuesdays.

Much of the work begins with a seminar for local leaders in every one of the more than 250 congregations of the Diocese. Each seminar has 50 leaders of all kinds inside and outside church: the village chairperson, the primary school teacher, the chairpersons of the political parties, the evangelist, the imam, the chairperson of the youth choir.

Then, the people who have been trained at seminars are asked to speak out at their churches - and everywhere else, too. "We ask the women to speak out at the kitchen parties," said Dr. Anthea Bethge of ELCT. "We ask the youth to share their new insights at their gatherings. We provide pastors and evangelists with a sermon on overcoming violence in the community. We invite (a choir to) present their songs and theatre play on this topic. And we ask every single participant to go back to their community and not to keep silent."

For more information, contact anthea.bethge@web.de

Preventing violence against women is not a simple task. It requires nothing short of wide-scale social change - a challenging undertaking for any organization. But by utilizing a primary prevention approach, organizations can address the root causes of VAW and create real, sustainable change.

A primary prevention approach assumes it is not enough to provide services to women experiencing violence nor to promote an end to violence without challenging communities to examine the assumptions that perpetuate it. It means getting down to the root cause of why violence happens - mainly women's low status in society and men's power over women - and working to change the norms and behaviors that perpetuate such beliefs. It means adopting a proactive rather than a reactive stance. Simply put, primary prevention means working to stop violence before it happens, rather than to respond to it after the fact.

In order to do this, we need to engage entire communities - not just individuals who suffer from or perpetuate violence. Prevention strategies often focus on individuals and fail to consider the social and physical environment in which they live. But primary prevention challenges us to move beyond approaches that target one person at a time.

"Individual change is important, but community-based primary prevention work recognizes that we must move beyond the individual to influencing the broader environment in which people live," says Lori Michau, co-director of Raising Voices in Uganda, an NGO that develops primary prevention strategies for working on VAW.

"Engaging with communities over time about power imbalances between women and men and women's lower status is long-term work."

This means that efforts to prevent VAW need

to recognize the interconnected relationships of community members and institutions. It is important for organizations to acknowledge the complex history, culture, and relationships that shape a community and individual's lives within it. Efforts must creatively engage not just women and men, but institutions such as schools, religious establishments, police and health workers, in order to generate sufficient momentum for change. People live in community with others; thus, the whole community needs to be engaged for community wide change to occur.

"Primary prevention recognizes that we must engage people in a dialogue about what they think and feel," says Michau. "It is not about transferring information - it is creating space for individuals and communities to reflect about their own lives as they are and as they would like them to become."

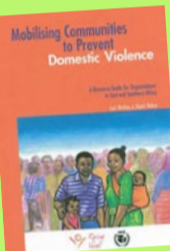
More than information

Primary prevention, therefore, means much more than simply raising awareness or sharing information. While providing knowledge is of course a valuable thing, it alone is not enough. It is what people do with the information that is important. We know that even when people have information about something, it does not necessarily mean they will change their behaviors; people need to understand what that information means to them and their lives. Knowledge must be combined with the opportunity for personal reflection, to practice skills and to challenge attitudes, values and behaviors. And it must include support from individual relationships, communities and society as a whole to be able to put that information into action.

Ann Njogu, Executive Director of the Center for Rights Education and Awareness in Kenya, works to prevent sexual violence. She says primary prevention methods are crucial to a successful strategy, because after years of service delivery,

UGANDA

RAISING VOICES



Raising Voices developed a resource guide, "Mobilizing Communities to Prevent Domestic Violence," as a tool for community-based organizations in planning and implementing a sustained community mobilization project to prevent VAW. Many organizations around the region have used the Resource Guide as a map for creating long-term primary prevention programs.

Raising Voices recognizes that behavior change is a process - not a single event. As such, the Resource Guide suggests a process that can guide organizations.

It scales up the process of individual change into phases of community mobilization. These phases can help an organization facilitate change in the community. "Often organizations get lost along the way and can find themselves simply raising awareness about the issue of violence for years on end. The Resource Guide can help organizations move beyond awareness to building community support, devising practical alternatives for change and formalizing changes," said Lori Michau of Raising Voices.

Within each phase, five different strategies are suggested so that an organization can reach out to the wide variety of people in a community needed to create meaningful change. For every strategy there are practical suggestions and activity ideas for developing learning materials, strengthening capacity, using the media, advocacy and local activism.

To download a copy, see www.raisingvoices.org.

RAKAI HEALTH SCIENCES PROGRAM SHARE PROJECT

UGANDA

The Safe Homes and Respect for Everyone (SHARE) project is a community-based intervention of the Rakai Health Sciences Program in Uganda that focuses on primary prevention.

SHARE began in 2005 after extensive research in the region revealed high levels of violence. Research indicated that more than 30 percent of women had experienced physical violence in their relationship and 24 percent experienced sexual violence. But even more, 90 percent of the women that condone domestic violence believed that a man can beat his wife and can force her to have sex. 70 percent of men said the use of domestic violence was okay if the woman was disrespectful.

SHARE was created as a two-year pilot project to work within four different communities over a sustained period of time to build capacity for change. "The fact that we are dealing with people who are believing in these myths for a long time, we know that a very short intervention won't do much," said Fredinah Namatovu, project coordinator. "We really need to be there for some time to have an impact on the ground."

SHARE works with men, women and youth, and with professionals in the community - police, health workers and community services. In addition they train community volunteers and counselors. They hold extensive training on gender awareness and prevention of GBV, and return to the communities over and over to provide guidance.

SHARE also recognizes that giving priority to combating sexual abuse of girls in public health programs is an important strategy. So they have built a strong primary prevention program that includes peer support groups for adolescent women who are pregnant and health education activities about preventing adolescent pregnancy, sexual violence and HIV/AIDS. The program also recruits and trains community-based youth counselors to for young women who are at risk for domestic violence or HIV/AIDS.

For more information, contact shareproject@rhsp.org



PREVENTION

Beyond the Individual

the issue is still just as prevalent. "More advocacy is not helping, so we have to look at what is the root cause," she says. "Rape is about abusing sexual power. So we have to look at what masculinity means. We have to go deeper."

People need to understand why violence happens – so they can think about and act upon the behaviors that perpetuate it in order to create change. That's why ad hoc efforts that engage isolated groups or implement sporadic activities have limited impact. Quality primary prevention programs are systematic in that they recognize the importance of and then aim to facilitate a process of change.

"Our experience has suggested to us that short term interventions have limited effect," says Tina Sideris of Masisukumeni Women's Crisis Centre in South Africa. "In other words, the one-off workshops and talks that are designed to raise awareness and give information are important, but predictably have limited effect in shifting behaviors and attitudes. We are of the opinion that organizations working in the gender violence sector need to have a long term view and vision about behavior and attitude change."

Reports recommend primary prevention

Many major studies and reports have concluded that primary prevention programs are instrumental when working to prevent violence. The WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence Against Women is a ground-breaking, 10-country study that highly recommends implementing programs aimed at community-based primary prevention.

"Preventing partner violence requires changing the gender related attitudes, beliefs and values of both women and men, at a societal level as well as at an individual level," the study concludes. "General public awareness campaigns may have little effect by themselves and must be accompanied by focused outreach and structural change."

Violence prevention efforts should be targeted at not just individuals and relationships, but communities and whole societies. And they should be delivered in collaboration with different sectors of society – schools, workplaces, criminal justice systems and other institutions.

According to the WHO World Report on Violence and Health, there are insufficient programs aimed at primary prevention. "There is also an imbalance in the focus of programs – community and societal strategies are under-emphasized compared with programs addressing individual and relationship factors," the report states.

Change as a process

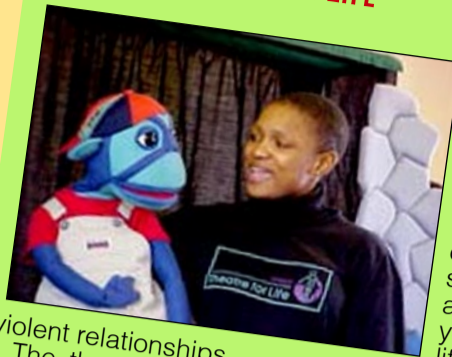
Changing individual and community norms is a process, it is a journey, it is not a single event. Therefore, projects must be based on an understanding of how individuals and communities experience change, rather than just thrusting haphazard messages at a community. Change takes time and commitment; it requires repeated exposure to ideas and reinforced messages from a variety of sources over a sustained period of time.

"For us, behavior change is not a singular "earth-shattering" event, but a process, which is occurring continuously," explains Brigid Shutz, director of arepp Theatre for Life in South Africa, an organization that works with youth to help them make healthy, informed decisions. "Choices we make about behavior are happening all the time, and at many levels, for many reasons, and in different ways for different issues or at different times. Impact for us is therefore understood to occur at various levels to facilitate this – from a person starting on the continuum towards healthy/safe decisions, to facilitating movement along the continuum, to assisting in the maintenance of the changed or desired behaviour."

Across the world, organizations are recognizing the importance of primary prevention work. The Prevention Institute in the United States is a non-profit organization dedicated to improving community health and well-being by building momentum for effective primary prevention.

"Because complex problems cannot be solved with simplistic solutions, we must move beyond the notion of prevention as just an educational message, to the implementation of a multifaceted approach that incorporates both individual behavior and social norms," the institute states. "The emphasis in prevention should not be placed on a message, but on a strategy."

SOUTH AFRICA AREPP THEATRE FOR LIFE



Reaching out to and involving children and adolescents is an important aspect of any violence prevention approach. South Africa uses dramatic theatre performances, including puppets, to encourage debate around the issues of relationships, gender, discrimination, sex, pregnancy, HIV/AIDS and abuse. arepp helps to develop self image in young people, so they make informed lifestyle choices and create safe, non-

violent relationships.

The theater shows look at violence in terms of gender issues, bringing up and challenging entrenched notions about gender roles, stereotyping, discrimination and inequality.

Each performance is followed by a facilitated peer discussion, and arepp gives a report back to the school on issues that were brought up during the play and the discussion. They also provide a lesson plan, which outlines the topics highlighted in the play, and a guideline for educators on how to facilitate difficult discussions as teachers often find it hard to talk to youth about sexuality or matters which they consider private – like domestic violence or abuse.

The school is also given a list of referral organizations in the areas, whom they can contact with regard to specific problems, such as social workers, help-lines, crisis centers, child protection units, drug awareness programs, etc. Finally, arepp often returns to schools annually and learners are able to see a different show every year for their entire 12-year school career, providing repeated exposure to ideas and reinforcing messages throughout a young person's life.

For more information, visit www.arepp.org.za

TANZANIA KIVULINI

Improving not just the physical environment, but the socioeconomic infrastructure of communities is another key primary prevention approach.

All of Kivulini's programming is geared to preventing violence against women. A main component of their work is the economic empowerment of women. Kivulini mobilizes communities to understand the correlation between women's economic status and their vulnerability to domestic violence.

"The economic factor locks many women into violence," says Kivulini's Yassin Ally. "So we are trying to empower them so they can contribute equally to the family's survival."

As such, Kivulini provides business management training skills, teaching women how to manage money, how to start up a small business and how to initiate savings and credit schemes within their groups. Yassin says that it is better for women to create their own revolving funds, rather than to rely on micro credit schemes. Many of those schemes lend money to women at very high interest rates - and without any training on how to manage the money. This combination, Yassin said, can actually add to violence in the home.

"We are trying to say that it is not only about dishing out money, but that people need to be helped with the skills to manage it," Yassin said.

Kivulini is seeing progress in their work because their economic empowerment program is not done in isolation – it is rooted in and part of the community-based violence prevention work that they do. Kivulini uses Community Action Groups, Community Volunteers and End Violence Groups to mobilize communities to change attitudes and behaviors which cause violence against women and to advocate for change within existing community structures.

For more information, see www.kivulini.org

KENYA

CENTER FOR RIGHTS, EDUCATION AND AWARENESS (CREAW)

Making physical modifications to the environment is primary prevention strategy recommended by numerous studies. In Kenya, CREAW implemented the "Rape Red Spot Campaign" in which they identified "hot spots" within Nairobi where high incidents of rape were happening. Then they partnered with the City Council to clean out canyons and put up lighting, and worked with the police to increase patrols in the areas. They then took the campaign a step further: to create awareness about the areas they placed large billboards with prominent messages about sexual violence on each of the spots. The City Council worked with CREAW by reducing fees for the billboards – they were up for two years and CREAW paid for just one.

For more information, contact ann.njogu@creaw.org

Sexual Offence Bill Passes - From page 1

parliament. However, we were frustrated by heavily armed policemen. When it became clear that they were determined to stop us from going into parliament, we lay on the tarmac under heavy police guard. One would have thought we were robbers to attract that kind of surveillance! Never mind that when the government has failed to protect its citizens against insecurity, it has stated lack of resources. Yet during our demonstrations, the government had enough police to make it impossible for the women to access parliament in a peaceful demo!

In efforts to defray negative criticism directed towards obstructing the passing of the bill, the task force held several press conferences. In addition, media advertisements were placed and articles were written. Breakfast meetings with parliamentarians secured the support of some of them, and more so our subsequent constant attendance to parliament during the debates to show solidarity towards eradication of sexual offences in our country. We also lobbied the political parties and their leadership for support.

Some of the controversies and issues that arose from the bill were said to include unconstitutional provisions, unclear definition of sexual harassment and insertion in the bill of what was said to be "irrelevant" issues such as female circumcision. It was clear that marital rape would never pass through such a male-dominated parliament where all of those who spoke termed marital rape a foreign

concept that does not exist in an African context. After all, how can one rape one's property? In addition, some argued that some provisions were alien to local cultures and could criminalize courtship. One member of parliament stated that "When you court a girl, at the back of your mind you want to penetrate her one day, you are therefore "attempting."

In response to a clause on sexual harassment which stated "Any person who undertakes any unlawful, unsolicited, unwelcome sexual advances or requests for sexual favours is guilty of the offence of sexual harassment." Members of parliament said that the same was intended to destroy the basic tenets of our society and social life of courtship!

Such arguments saw the introduction of massive amendments to the original bill that threatened to erode the core principles, spirit and intent of the bill. Some of the clauses that were removed included provisions on sexual harassment, marital rape, indecent exposure, female genital mutilation, wife inheritance and a clause that sought to protect the victim's character from being brought into question. Worse still, the male parliamentarians introduced an extremely un-constitutional clause under the guise of protecting rapists from what they gleefully termed the "Zuma (the former South African vice president) Trial Experience!" Under the said clause, if a victim of rape reports the crime, and the perpetrator is not convicted of rape or defilement, the victim shall then be charged in court with malicious prosecution. And the victim shall face a similar sentence as would have been served by the perpetrator if he had been convicted. The fallacy of this provision is

that for the first time in the history of this nation, victims of sexual abuse risk being turned into criminals because they dared to report the crime of sexual abuse. Never mind that victims of sexual abuse are not in charge of investigations or prosecutions, nor the court process, and their only crime is that they dared to report!

Despite all the above challenges, the new Act provides tougher penalties for rape and other sex-related crimes. It also broadens the range of sex crimes to include date rape, sexual harassment (only in institutions), child trafficking, sex tourism, rape and incest. Convicted rapists will now attract a minimum sentence of ten years while a maximum penalty will be life imprisonment. Penalty for deliberate transmission of HIV/AIDS will be a prison term of at least 15 years.

The work is far from over and there is need to address the holes, gaps and fallacies by either amending them or seeking constitutional references for interpretation and or deletion. As a country we have also learnt one of the biggest lessons: that unless we have a critical mass of women in parliament and all other decision making bodies, the women's agenda shall remain but a mirage!

Ann Njogu is executive director of the Center for the Rights, Education and Awareness (CREAW) in Nairobi, Kenya, a member of the GBV Prevention Network. CREAW's mission is to empower society on women's human rights through community awareness; direct services; expanding legislative and policy framework through lobbying and advocacy; and conducting research to lay a framework for interventions against gender based violence and discrimination.

RECENT ADDITIONS: www.preventgbvafrica.org



Women's HIV/AIDS Treatment Literacy Toolkit, produced by Southern Africa HIV/AIDS Information Dissemination Service (SAfAIDS).

This toolkit aims to empower girls and women in communities with accurate and relevant information about accessing and demanding their rights to full participation in antiretroviral treatment programs, fortify their coping mechanisms in adhering to ART, and be able to support their counterparts within the same continuum of care. The kit contains 12 information sheets, 3 brochures, 6 "Let's Share" cards, 2 posters and an audio recording to help women who are unable to read make use of the information. Download it on our website in the "What's New September" Section.



Born to High Risk: Violence Against Girls in Africa, a report by The African Child Policy Forum 2006.

This report was prepared to inform the discussions at the Second International Policy Conference on the African Child: Violence Against Girls in Africa held in May 2006. The report echoes the voices of African girls who have experienced violence - voices that often remain unheard. In doing so, it aims to enable them to reach policy-makers who can effect change on their behalf. Their voices are reinforced by the quantitative information from the surveys commissioned by The African Child Policy Forum to identify the magnitude of the problem of violence against girls. The report is a call for action to acknowledge our individual and collective responsibility to protect all children and meet the challenge of ending violence against girls in Africa. Read it on our website in the "What's New July" Section.



Stolen Smiles: a summary report on the physical and psychological health consequences of women and adolescents trafficked in Europe, by Cathy Zimmerman, Mazedra Hossain, Kate Yun, Brenda Roche, Linda Morison, and Charlotte Watts, The London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine 2006.

The study interviewed 207 adolescents and women who had been trafficked into sex work or who had been sexually abused while working as domestic labourers. The authors hope to not only to call attention to the health implications of trafficking in women, but to provide fact-based information on the range of health consequences of trafficking, which can lead to better, more holistic care for women who have been trafficked. Link to the report on our website in the "What's New July" Section.

NETWORK NEWS: Focal NGO's On Board

As a result of a review of the GBV Prevention Network and a survey of members, it was decided that to encourage more active participation and sharing, member organizations in various countries would be encouraged to become Focal NGOs. It is hoped that this strategy will increase participation and facilitate information sharing throughout the regions.

We are happy to report that we have 10 Focal NGOs on board so far, representing various regions of East and Southern Africa. The role of the Focal NGO is to maintain close contact with member organizations within their region, as well as to communicate frequently with the Network.

The Focal NGO will distribute the Network's newsletter and

any other printed materials to each member in their area and will communicate with each member at least once a month. The focal NGO will also be asking members to contribute resources, publications, communication materials, announcements etc. to the GBV Prevention website

We are hoping that this arrangement will help network members to more easily share information, and we are encouraging everyone to actively participate. Please, send your information and resources to the Focal NGO in your region so we can keep our website active and up-to-date!

The new Focal NGO's and their contact information are:

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We are still seeking members from Ethiopia, Eritrea, DRC, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Namibia, Lesotho and Swaziland to volunteer to serve as Focal NGOs. Organizations serving as a Focal NGO receive many benefits, including increased participation in regional networking and advocacy on GBV prevention. They will also have an expanded profile on www.preventgbvafrica.org; the ability to contribute more to the strategic direction of the GBV Prevention Network; increased exposure in GBV Prevention Network activities, campaigns and publications; and the opportunity to attend regional Network gatherings. If you are interested in becoming a Focal NGO, please write to us at: inquiries@preventgbvafrica.org



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