

16 Days of Activism

Regional Campaign Report 2010



Engaging Faith-based Communities
to Prevent Violence Against Women



www.preventgbvafrica.org

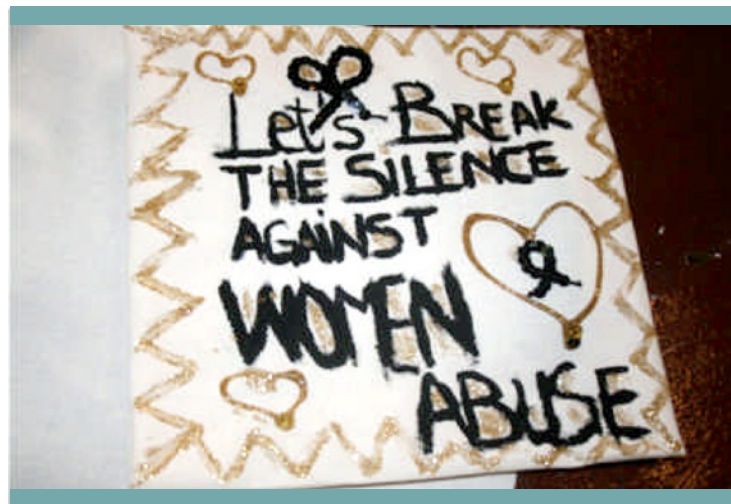
Overview

Every year, The Center for Women's Global Leadership (CWGL) consults with women's human rights advocates in different parts of the world to compose an international campaign theme that would symbolically link violence against women and human rights. At the regional level, the GBV Prevention Network modifies this global theme to create a regional theme that would address violence against women within the Horn, East and Southern Africa. In 2010, the 16 Days of Activism theme called on religious leaders, organizations and faith-based communities to come together and speak out against violence against women.

Regional theme

The 2010 theme "Engaging faith-based Communities to Prevent Violence against Women" was selected following research that was conducted by the Pew Forum on Religion and Public Life in Sub-Saharan Africa. Research results showed that an average 90% of people in Sub-Saharan Africa say that religion is very important in their lives.¹ Consequently, faith-based communities have the potential to influence people's attitudes, beliefs and

practices because religion is at the core of people's belief system in the region and plays a key role as a powerful agent of prevention, education and advocacy to end violence against women.



Organizations involved

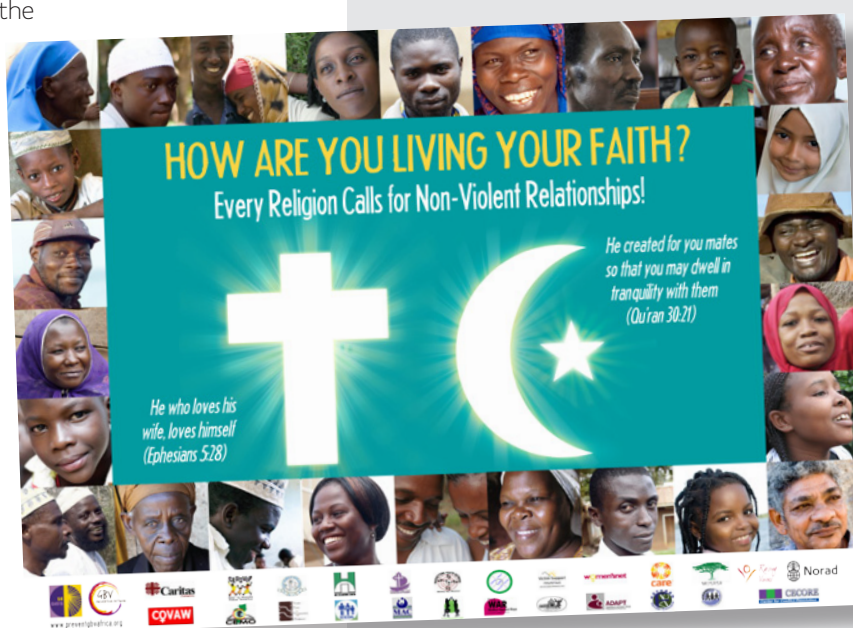
Eighty seven member organizations representing sixteen countries (Botswana, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa, Southern Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe) took part in the 16 Days of Activism Campaign. This year we had a few organizations from non-member countries (Liberia and Nigeria) receive some of the kit components which they used for their activities during this period, as opposed to previous years where the materials have strictly been used in the Horn, East and Southern Africa. Collaborating organizations received Action and Advocacy Kits which they used to plan and coordinate campaign activities at the community and national levels.

¹ The Pew Forum on Religion and Public Life, "Tolerance and Tension: Islam and Christianity in Sub-Saharan Africa". April 15, 2010. <http://pewforum.org/executive-summary-islam-and-christianity-in-sub-saharan-africa.aspx>

The Action and Advocacy Kit

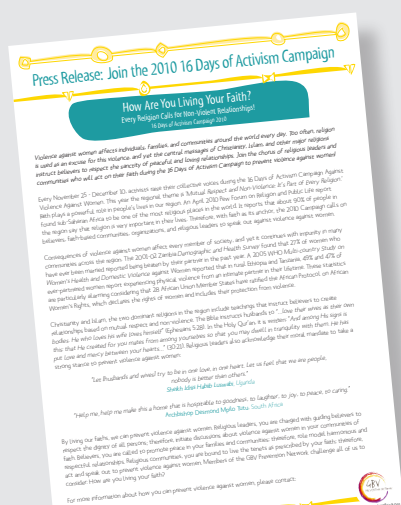
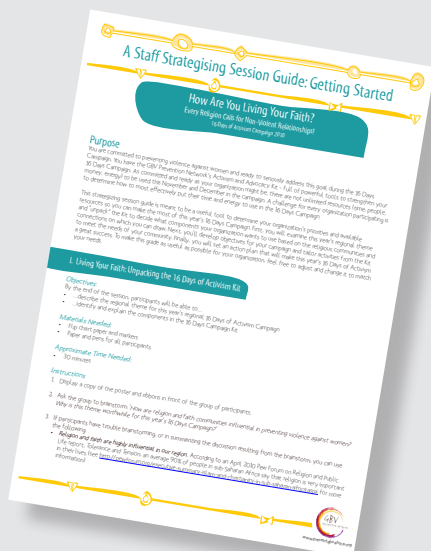
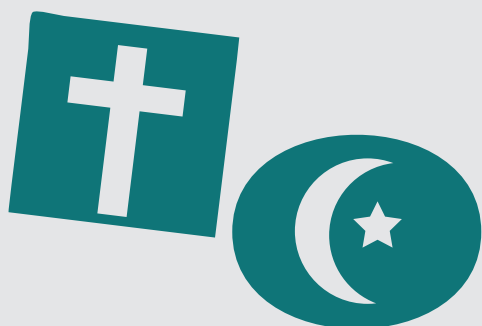
In order to successfully implement campaign activities, the eighty nine collaborating organizations each received an Action and Advocacy Kit. These Kits included a number of materials for enhancing community engagement and advocacy efforts, raising awareness about gender based violence and strengthening faith-based community work to prevent violence against women during the 16 Days of Activism. The following materials were provided in the Kit.

- a. 300 Full color posters with the title "How Are You Living Your Faith? Every Religion Calls for Non-Violent Relationships!" Due to the higher population of Christian and Islam believers in the region, the Christian Cross and Muslim Crescent and Star were strategically placed in the middle of each poster. Quoted scriptures from both religions Holy books were used to provoke and enhance dialogue regarding non-violent relationships as is similarly prescribed by the different faiths. Consequently, the posters encouraged the commitment of women and men, boys and girls of all ages and religious affiliation to prevent violence against women.



- b. Up to 1500 purple ribbons with the words 'Prevent Violence Against Women' were printed and distributed. The ribbons rich color and design drew attention to the campaign. Participants wore the ribbons drawing attention to the campaign as a whole and also to the message on the ribbon. The uniformity of the ribbon also created a sense of solidarity throughout the campaign since it was easy to identify participants in the campaign. The ribbons also symbolized the importance of this issue being on the forefront not only during the campaign but thereafter as the message and design is not only limited to the 16 Days period.

PREVENT
VIOLENCE
AGAINST
WOMEN



- c. A strategizing session guide for staff that identifies creative methods of ‘unpacking’ the 16 Days Kit in their respective communities was also used. It stated the purpose and objectives of the session guide and how it would be used as a tool to help organizations outline their priorities and resources in order to make their 16 Days Campaign a success. Participating organizations were able to share ideas and come up with exciting yet achievable activities for their campaign.
- d. Vibrant ideas for developing public displays through the use of three dimensional cut out stencils of the Christian Cross and the Muslim Crescent and star were included. The colorful crescent and cross stencils were used to create vibrant displays with encouraging messages that were thought provoking and reflective of this year’s theme. Displayed in prominent parts of the community, the displays were used by students who added their voices to the collective statement of prevention and by religious leaders who led prayers and offered guidance in conveying the message about how to prevent violence against women.
- e. A Press Release called for religious leaders and faith-based communities to join the 2010 16 Days of Activism Campaign and initiate discussions about violence against women within their communities of faith. Stating reasons why religion has the ability to influence change in communities while pointing out statistics and consequences of violence against women in various parts of sub-Saharan Africa, the press release used quotes from the Christian Bible and Muslim Qur’an to encourage relationships that are based on non-violence. Radio and television programs were conducted and gave listeners the impetus to want to know more about the topics raised and also to engage in discussions.
- f. Talking points for an interfaith sermon emphasized the importance of religious leaders exploring with their communities of faith ideas of support, care, acceptance, mercy, patience and compassion. Ideas were presented on what religious leaders could include when leading their communities in thought and prayer to prevent violence against women. Consequently, through the use of the interfaith sermon notes, religious leaders were able to show religious followers that every member of the community is responsible for preventing violence against women.

- g. A through provoking fact Sheet was included in the Kit in a brochure format. It presented Muslims and Christians with perspectives that support equality, peace and respect in relationships through the use of Qur'an and Bible quotes. Regional statistics of violence against young girls and women and Take Action! points for individuals, communities and religious leaders were elaborately pointed out and encouraged people to treat their partners with the utmost respect as a reflection of themselves.
- h. A copy of the 30 minute SASAI Film about Women, Violence and HIV/AIDS was used to highlight two women's personal stories of violence and HIV/AIDS in Uganda and Tanzania. Viewers of the film were able to relate to the experiences of the two women as they either knew or had personally experienced violence within their homes. The discussion guide was used to engage community members and religious leaders in dialogue about the importance of preventing and dealing with violence against women in their respective communities.



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Regional Campaign Activities

This year, a number of exciting activities using the 16 days Campaign theme were organized by collaborating organizations. These activities were vital in creating awareness among people from various walks of life to support the prevention of violence against women. The activities included training workshops, media events, community group discussions, awareness campaigns and public events.

Training Workshops

The 16 Days Campaign was a great opportunity for collaborating organizations to host stakeholder and community workshops that reflect on this year's theme by encouraging faith-based communities to prevent violence against women. The workshops were conducted for elected government officials, community and religious leaders, representatives from local NGOs, the police and community members in general. Posters and purple ribbons were also distributed at these workshops thus encouraging community dialogue and raising awareness about the responsibility of each individual in safeguarding their communities against violence against women.

Eight training workshops were conducted this year in Burundi, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Uganda respectively, reaching approximately 1000 people. Within the broader theme, partnering organizations conducted workshops that were targeted towards individuals and groups from various sectors including religious leaders in order to have a broader outreach and consequently impact during the 16 Days Campaign.

Caritas Zimbabwe held two school workshops to raise awareness about the 16 Days campaign on violence against women. Ribbons, posters and fact sheets were handed out to students and generated a lot of discussion. FAMSA, South Africa conducted a successful training session for its staff on the use of various strategies to address the prevention of violence against women. This training was well received as its staff members learned about the broader concepts of domestic violence and where people can seek assistance. Generally, the training workshops were welcomed by religious leaders, government officials, NGO representatives and pupils etc. In the case of Caritas, its staff members were able to identify how violence against women affects the youth in their communities.



Media Events

Gaining positive and consistent coverage about prevention of violence against women through television, radio, newspapers, magazines and the ever advancing social media networks can have an incredible impact on communities. The media, in many ways is an avenue for people to keep themselves informed on what is happening around them and also influence attitudes and in turn behavior. That is why a majority of collaborating organizations this year used the media to call for every religion to advocate for non-violent relationships. Media campaigns were held in Botswana, Kenya, Rwanda, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe and reached approximately one million listeners who were encouraged to promote peace in their families and communities and to live in accordance to their faith by acting and speaking out to prevent violence against women.

The Center for Rights Education and Awareness (CREAW) in Kenya reached out to community members of Christian and Islamic faith living in Kibera and Nairobi through Pamoja FM, a well known and respected community radio station. The Press Release from the Kit was disseminated to the radio presenters to hold discussions on violence against women during their talk shows. Religious quotes from the Bible and the Qur'an were also used. As a result, listeners were engaged in the discussions and called in to ask questions furthering dialogue on the issue.

YWCA Zambia hosted a successful launch of the 16 Days Campaign dubbed 'Sensitization of Parliamentarians and National Assembly Staff'. This activity was organized by the Women's Parliamentary Caucus and had YWCA do a presentation on how some cultural norms violate women's rights. During the presentation, YWCA laid out the services that it provides to mitigate women's rights violations through provision of counseling, legal advice and protective shelter. This event attracted journalists and radio reporters from well known national newspapers and radio stations. As a result, Parliamentarians and National Assembly staff were engaged in constructive debate furthering dialogue among policy makers about VAW. The media presence and reporting helped the general public become engaged as well as realize that VAW prevention was important in the community since policy makers were involved.



Hon. Amusaa K. Mwanamwambwa, Speaker of the National Assembly giving an opening speech during YWCA Zambia's 16 Days of Activism.

CARE International Uganda held three talk shows with three well established radio stations in Northern Uganda. The fact sheet was used by the radio station staff to initiate discussion and increase awareness and knowledge on issues related to violence against women. Women Against Rape, Botswana put together a newspaper article which was published in a local newspaper and distributed for free throughout the country. The organization also had center spread on The Voice - a local newspaper which had vast information

on the 16 Days Campaign and what it was about, why it was important and what it hoped to achieve. As a result, Women Against Rape received exposure for their organization and most importantly, readers were able to get information on where they can get assistance for survivors of violence against women.

COVAW in Kenya used the press release provided in the Kit to host a press conference. Media houses, reporters and feature writers were able to get a better understanding of the 16 Days Campaign and this year's regional theme of 'Engaging faith-based communities to prevent violence against women'. Following the press conference, journalists, radio and television presenters were reported to have used print media – audio, visual and audio-visual means to publicize the campaign.

Public Events

Collaborating Organizations used public events during the campaign to reach out to most of their community members who turned out to participate and show support for 'Engaging Faith-based Communities to Prevent Violence against Women' through active participation in community dialogues, marches, distribution of t-shirts, and drama and poetry sessions.

Community Dialogues

Four community dialogues were held by CARE International in Uganda, The Center for Rights Education and Awareness (CREAW) in Kenya, Kamwokya Christian Center in Uganda, and CARE International in Kenya, reached out to an estimated 2,000 men, women and youth. The organizations used posters, purple ribbons, the SASAI Film and fact sheet to create awareness and encourage constructive dialogue regarding violence against women issues. CARE International in Uganda integrated voluntary counseling and testing of HIV/AIDS at their event where three hundred twenty six individuals were tested. Community members also identified 4 men in their community who live exemplary lives as role models by treating their wives with respect and dignity and have violence free families. Of the four, two men received 2 pressure lanterns while the other 2 received wall clocks. It was important to recognize role models in the community and to reward them for taking the necessary steps to make their homes violent free so that other community members may be inspired to do the same.

The Center for Rights, Education & Awareness combined their community dialogue session with a viewing of the SASAI Film. Following the event, a middle aged man was quoted saying "I wish I had gained this knowledge a long time ago. The much that I have learned about women's rights, GBV and non-violent relationships has opened my eyes and I promise to be an ambassador from now on who will preach the same gospel to my neighbors". Another man, inspired by the dialogue and film sessions asked CREAW to integrate issues regarding the prevention of violence against women in primary and secondary schools so that young children would grow up knowing that violence is not good.

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Marches

Twelve marches were held across eight countries (Uganda, Mozambique, Kenya, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Nigeria and Zambia) and involved approximately 30,000 people. Posters and ribbons were distributed to participants as they displayed placards with anti GBV messages that called upon their fellow community members and stakeholders to embrace the struggle against GBV. People of all ages and religions sang songs of freedom from violence while marching bands accompanied them with harmonizing instruments.

In preparation for some of the campaign marches, member organizations encouraged participants to wear specific colors in solidarity and support for the violence against women campaign. The march organized by FAMSA had participants wear black t-shirts and lit candles in commemoration of those who had lost their lives due to domestic violence. One participant attending CARE International Kenya's march said that "what is being shared is very useful to all of us, men and women and to the community at large. Our communities need to be educated on the risks associated with violence against women and we are grateful for this." These lively and engaging marches sparked momentum within the communities thus drawing attention to this year's theme. Participating organizations reported a rise in the number of people inquiring about the work that they do and how they can get obtain materials that they could take to their family and friends.



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Drama and Poetry

Ten drama and poetry sessions were held in Botswana, Kenya, South Africa, Uganda and Zimbabwe and involved up to 9000 students, community churches and HIV & AIDS lobby groups. Collaborating organizations noted that their drama and poetry sessions brought insight to VAW issues, thus helping young boys and girls, women and men alike become less wary of talking about these important issues. The Center for Rights, Education & Awareness for example was able to enhance community dialogue on sexual violence and other forms of VAW in relation to religion while Women Against Rape held youth drama groups and traditional dances as well as poetry sessions. The drama and poetry activities were used to raise awareness about violence against women, to emphasize that it is a problem for us all, even the youth and to show the importance of peace and kindness in relationships.

The Creative Center for Communication and Development, Zimbabwe reached out to its community members by hosting a series of interactive theater performances that generated heated debate about the role of women and men in the household, at the workplace and in schools. Brother Nkabinde of the Apostolic Church stated that "the Bible talks about love, mutual understanding and respect for one another between couples, yet

there are a lot of areas where women are treated as second class citizens. People should not twist some verses from the Bible for selfish reasons."



Community Group Discussions

Throughout the 16 Days Campaign, community group discussions were used to reach specific members of the community to engage freely in conversation about the relationship between religion and violence against women. Some collaborating organizations used this opportunity to gather in-depth information on the perceptions of violence against women and stated that this would be useful in their organizations' programming. Twelve community group discussions were held in Uganda, Mozambique, South Africa, Kenya, Zambia and Zimbabwe with approximately 2000 students and individuals of different religious faiths working in the private and public sectors.

Women Empowerment Group, Zimbabwe held an interfaith open discussion with 100 women, men and youth who are HIV+ and are Christians and Muslims. ACFODE Uganda staff, volunteers and community members discussed the various forms of violence against women while placing special emphasis on how religion plays a big role in addressing the issue. During the discussion, people of different faiths discovered that they share the same beliefs when it came to matters related to violence against women and enhanced their solidarity regarding violence free relationships and the regional theme.

CARE International Kenya put together a community group discussion for female sex workers and distributed the fact Sheet, posters and purple ribbons to the forty nine women who eagerly attended the discussions and offered positive feedback. This was also an opportunity for CARE International Kenya to mobilize this group and disseminate information about health and legal services available for female sex workers.



IMAGE, South Africa and CEMO, Mozambique each had group discussions with representatives from local NGOs, the broader civil society and community members. In the case of IMAGE, a group discussion with traditional leaders was successful yet unexpected because it is considered unusual for women to address traditional leaders in Dithabaneng, South Africa. However, the men asked questions and voiced their concerns. They were eager to know more about the 16 Days Campaign and how faith-based communities can be engaged in preventing violence against women.

Each of these organizations made a systematic effort to inform participants of what the 16 days Campaign is all about as well as highlight the various scheduled activities.

Campfire

YWCA Zambia organized a lively campfire to discuss how gender equitable behaviors and attitudes can be promoted among boys and men. This activity was put together following a request by the community to allocate time for young boys and men to discuss issues of VAW and what role they can play in ending this form of violence.

Rallies

Ten collaborating organizations hosted rallies to launch their respective 16 days of Activism reaching out to approximately 12,000 government officials, women support groups, police, school children, refugee communities, corporate sector participants among others. Each of these organizations made a systematic effort to inform participants of what the 16 days Campaign is all about as well as highlight the various scheduled activities.

Among the vast number of organizations that held awareness campaigns was Adult Rape Clinic who launched their campaign

with a thought provoking speech about violence against women from the Honorable Minister of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development, Dr. Olivia Muchena. This event also served to commemorate the official opening of the One Stop Center at Rusape General Hospital, Zimbabwe. The government of Burundi hosted CARE Burundi's 16 Days Campaign Launch which was attended by the First Vice President



of Burundi, Dr. Yves Sahinguvu. Kagisano Society Women's Shelter Project (KWSP) Botswana had a well orchestrated breakfast fundraiser to mark the end of the 16 Days Campaign. This event attracted 200 corporate sector participants and was deliberated by KWSP Patron Dr. Unity Dow who delivered a compelling address on the issue of violence against women in Botswana.

Lessons Learned

The 16 days campaign was an opportunity for individuals and collaborating organizations across the region to come together and reflect on ways of preventing violence against women through the engagement of faith-based communities. The campaign which aimed to attract Christian and Muslim believers was able to raise awareness about VAW as an injustice that is against their faith's core beliefs and move towards bringing about change in the region. Needless to say, through the use of religion, a strong discipline in the Horn, East and Southern parts of Africa, this year's 16 Days Campaign was successful at continually drawing the attention of more than 50,000 individuals of different sexes, religious beliefs and social and economic backgrounds towards the importance of preventing violence against women.

Organizations in Burundi, Mozambique, Kenya, South Africa and Zimbabwe orchestrated active participation of government officials in their campaigns, thus making lasting impressions in their respective communities. The important lesson learned here is that reaching out to all sectors of the community while involving government officials is imperative to the success of a campaign because these government officials are likely to inform policy on issues pertinent to violence against women. At the same time, communities would be more inclined to engage in a campaign if government officials are participating because they believe that these officials would only be interested in participating in important matters that are of great importance to them.

This year, Caritas Zimbabwe, SAFAIDS Zimbabwe, YWCA Zambia and COVAW Kenya reported that organizing radio shows and marches mobilized most support whereas RWAMREC, Diakonia Council of Churches, IMAGE among others reported that community dialogues and community group discussions initiated active debate and informed exchange of information between facilitators and listeners. Therefore, the lesson learned here is that using media as a strategy reaches out to large segments of the population and generates support for a campaign. Additionally, the idea of diversifying campaign activities that enable small group discussions increases the intensity of a campaign, enables interactive dialogue and enriches the exchange of ideas.

It is important to note that this year, funding restrictions which are a recurring impediment for many partnering organizations in the region during the 16 Days Campaign saw more integrated activities between organizations and stakeholders. This demonstrates more creativity among members in coming up with ways of ensuring active campaigns. CEMO Mozambique for example, partnered with two other local NGOs and was able to implement its activities as planned.

ACFODE Uganda, COVAW Kenya, Caritas Zimbabwe and Interaid Uganda were able to translate their materials and reach out to members of communities who were not well versed in English. This lesson is very important as it encourages partnering organizations to translate materials in various local languages thus enabling the central ideas of a campaign to reach people at the grassroots level.

This year, an additional 49 NGOs were involved in the campaign, doubling the number of Action and Advocacy Kits sent out from the 2009 campaign to eighty nine.

This year, there were very minimal reports of male resistance during activities. This could be attributed to the fact that the materials presented in the Action and Advocacy Kits emphasized a positive and benefits based approach using a belief system that most people could easily relate to. It also encouraged communities of faith irrespective of gender to come together and prevent violence against women.

Despite the overall success of the 16 days campaign, material distribution was noted as a challenge. The courier company that was used to deliver the Action & Advocacy Kits) failed to deliver the Kits to partner organizations at the scheduled time - 18 August, 2010, thus leaving some organizations with only two weeks to prepare for activities. Due to the late delivery, some organizations were not able to translate their materials and this hindered their outreach to various communities.

Conclusion

This year's 16 days Campaign highlighted the issue of violence against women as a violation of principles of compassion and fairness as promoted by the two dominant faiths in the Horn, East and Southern Africa. This theme was selected because of the effect these faiths have on community member's attitudes and practices in the region.

As was expected, considerable momentum was generated across sections of communities in the 18 countries where the collaborating organizations held activities. The number of NGOs taking part in the 16 Days campaign increased tremendously. This year, an additional 49 NGOs were involved in the campaign, doubling the number of Action and Advocacy Kits sent out from the 2009 campaign to eighty nine. This demonstrates that awareness activities fostering the prevention of violence against women are gaining considerable focus within NGOs in the Horn, East and Southern Africa and increased outreach within the communities in this region.

Similarly, the reported outcome of activities by collaborating organizations also revealed that community members expressed a keen interest in the prevention of violence against women and gender equality. For the first time since inception of the regional campaign in 2004 collaborating organizations did not report male resistance to participate in campaign activities. This provides us with an opportunity to draw lessons for campaign material development for VAW issues in future campaigns and long term VAW programming.

Most importantly, the 2010 campaign period presented an opportunity for NGOs to work with religious leaders and faith-based communities to open up spaces for continued dialogue that will allow for discussion and action on the prevention of violence against women. Receipt of the Kit by collaborating organizations within the region, enabled the use of effective and creative tools for community level engagement and created solidarity towards the campaign theme and VAW prevention in general, within and across the region. Consequently, campaigns building up on this one will creatively incorporate materials and activities that can increase the visibility of the campaign and reach many more people to create a critical mass that understands that VAW has dire consequences, is a violation of human rights and is not acceptable.

List of Collaborating Organizations

	Organization	Country
1	ActionAid International Kenya	Kenya
2	Action for Development (ACFODE)	Uganda
3	Action pour la Promotion des Femmes-APfemme	Democratic Republic of Congo
4	Adult Rape Clinic	Zimbabwe
5	African Family Health	Kenya
6	Agisanang Domestic Abuse Prevention and Training (ADAPT)	South Africa
7	Alego Community Development Programme	Kenya
8	ARC Southern Sudan	Southern Sudan
9	Brave Voices in Action	Kenya
10	CARE International Burundi	Burundi
11	CARE International Kenya	Kenya
12	CARE International Uganda	Uganda
13	Caritas Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe
14	Center for Conflict Resolution	Uganda
15	Center for Domestic Violence Prevention	Uganda
16	Center for Rights Education & Awareness (CREAW)	Kenya
17	Center for Mozambican and International Studies (CEMO)	Mozambique
18	Child and Family Welfare Bethlehem	South Africa
19	Children Forum Network (CFN- Liberia)	Liberia
20	Church of Uganda, Kampala	Uganda
21	Coast Women in Development	Kenya
22	Community Health Plan	Uganda
23	Creative Center for Communication and Development (CCCD)	Zimbabwe
24	Diakonia Council of Churches	South Africa
25	Divine Joy families Destiny Dialogue Foundation	Zimbabwe
26	Famsa Pietermaritzburg	South Africa
27	Federation of Women Lawyers - Kenya (FIDA Kenya)	Kenya
28	Gender Equality Support Project (GESP)	Malawi
29	Groupement de Promotion Integrale (GPI)	Democratic Republic of Congo
30	Hope After Rape	Uganda
31	Human Rights Institute of South Africa	South Africa
32	Icon Women and Young People's Leadership Academy	Uganda
33	IMAGE Project - WITS Health Consortium	South Africa

34	IPCS Institute for Promotion of Civil Society	Southern Sudan
35	InterAid Uganda Ltd	Uganda
36	Integrated Community Education and Development Association (ICEDA)	Ethiopia
37	Inter-Religious Council of Uganda	Uganda
38	Kagisano Society Women's Shelter Project	Botswana
39	Kamwokya Christian Caring Community	Uganda
40	Kenya Female Advisory Organization (KEFEADO)	Kenya
41	Kivulini Women's Rights Organization	Tanzania
42	KWIECO	Tanzania
43	Lainya Women's Association	Southern Sudan
44	Legal Assistance Center	Namibia
45	Life Savers and Health Association	Nigeria
46	Matabeleland AIDS Council	Zimbabwe
47	Men Against Women Abuse	Zimbabwe
48	MenEngage Kenya Network	Kenya
49	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development	Uganda
50	Musasa Project	Zimbabwe
51	Namibian Voices for Development	Namibia
52	Nancholi Youth Organization	Malawi
53	National Faith Based Council of Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe
54	New Hope Foundation Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe
55	Oxfam GB	Uganda
56	Pacesetters Youth Network	Zimbabwe
57	Padare/Enkundleni/Men's Forum on Gender	Zimbabwe
58	Pan African Women's Liberation Organization (PAWLO)	Uganda
59	Raise Women's Hope	South Sudan
60	RECONCILE	Kenya
61	Rozaria Memorial Trust	Zimbabwe
62	Rwanda Men's Resource Center (RWAMREC)	Rwanda
63	Saartjie Baartman Center for Women and Children	South Africa
64	Simply Up Trust	South Africa
65	Sisters Beyond Borders	Kenya
66	Southern Africa HIV and AIDS Information Dissemination Service (SafAIDS)	South Africa
67	Southern Africa HIV and AIDS Information Dissemination Service (SafAIDS)	Zimbabwe
68	The Ceasefire Campaign	South Africa
69	The Coalition on Violence Against Women (COVAW- K)	Kenya

70	The Mitchell's Plain Care Center	South Africa
71	Twiffunde	Tanzania
72	Uganda Muslim Association for Daawa and Development	Uganda
73	UNICEF Mozambique	Mozambique
74	Victim Support Mauritius	Mauritius
75	White Ribbon Campaign Namibia	Namibia
76	Women Against Rape	Botswana
77	Women Empowerment Group	Zimbabwe
78	Women in Law and Development in Africa (K)	Kenya
79	Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF)	Tanzania
80	Women's Legal Resources Center	Malawi
81	Women in Politics Support Unit	Zimbabwe
82	Women's Net	South Africa
83	WOPHA	Southern Sudan
84	Young Women's Christian Association	Zambia
85	Youth Net and Counseling (YONECO)	Malawi
86	YWCA Uganda	Uganda
87	Zambia Association for Research and Development (ZARD)	Zambia