

# THE ADVOCACY PROJECT

SUPPORTING ADVOCATES FOR PEACE

## People Power

The Advocacy Project strengthens community-based advocacy



SURVIVORS OF UTERINE PROLAPSE TELL THEIR STORIES THROUGH PAINTING IN EASTERN NEPAL UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS PROGRAM (WRRP), AN AP PARTNER. THEIR TILES WERE BROUGHT BACK TO THE US BY AP PEACE FELLOW KATE BOLLINGER AND ASSEMBLED INTO THE THREE MAHILAKO SWASTHA (WOMEN'S HEALTH) QUILTS BY THE FAITHFUL CIRCLE QUILTING GUILD IN COLUMBIA, MARYLAND. AP'S PROGRAM OF ADVOCACY QUILTING GREW RAPIDLY IN 2010 (PHOTO: KATE BOLLINGER).

**Contents**

1. Mission and 2010 snapshot.....p. 2

2. Preface – the Benefits of Downsizing..... p. 3

3. The Challenge of Marginalization..... p. 4

4. Community-based Partners.....p. 4

5. Telling the Story.....p. 5-7

6. Dissemination..... p. 7-8

7. Building an International Constituency.....p. 8-10

8. Fundraising for Partners.....p. 11-12

9. Taking Action and Producing Social Change.....p. 12-14

10. Fellows for Peace.....p.14-17

11. People at AP..... p.18

12. Financials.....p.19-20

13. Postscript.....p.21

## 1. Mission

### **A Voice for the Voiceless**

The Advocacy Project helps marginalized communities to tell their story, claim their rights and produce social change. We do this by partnering with advocates who emerge directly from a community and by helping them to produce and disseminate information for use in their campaigns. We also offer them an international network of support.

We do not initiate partnerships, but try to respond to requests – particularly when they come from small groups that lack allies and urgently need to raise their profile. We believe strongly that those who are directly affected by social injustice are best equipped to take action. Information is their first and maybe their greatest need.

The Advocacy Project works in the field through graduate students and young professionals who volunteer with our partners as Fellows for Peace and give generously of their time and talent. We view them as a valuable resource and are committed to encouraging international service on behalf of human rights.

### **Snapshot of 2010**

- **Communities:** AP worked with 22 marginalized communities
- **Partners:** AP supported 23 community-based organizations
- **Telling the story:** AP produced 10 news bulletins, 297 blogs, 62 videos, 284 profiles, 2,132 photos, and 13 quilts (6 partner organizations)
- **Disseminating information:** AP trained 17 partner techies and worked on 8 partner websites.
- **Online presence:** 523,147 individuals visited AP online (175,930 - website; 256,224 - Flickr; 90,993 - YouTube)
- **Fund-raising:** AP raised **\$205,412** for partners in direct funds and **\$75,000** in indirect funds, totaling to **\$280,412** in 2010
- **Taking Action – campaign priorities:** AP supported programs to promote human rights in 62 villages in Sri Lanka; prevent armed sexual violence in DRC; and reduce prolapse in Nepal
- **Peace Fellows:** AP deployed 25 graduates from 18 universities to 15 countries
- **People:** 41 people worked with AP in 2010 on salaries or as volunteers: 3 staff; 4 interns; 9 Board members; and 25 Peace Fellows
- **Budget:** Income - \$375,323, Expenses: \$371,811

## 2. Preface – The Benefits of Downsizing

## Letter from the Executive Director

There comes a time when all non-profits go back to basics, redefine their mission and ask whether their contribution is worth all of the effort and expense. That happened to AP in 2010, following a very difficult year.

Like many non-profits, we were hit hard by the recession. Some of our donors had seen their own endowments fall in value by up to 50%, and cut back funding to smaller grantees. Several of our larger NGO partners went out of business, which had a knock-on effect on us. Added to which, our landlord demanded that we leave our wonderful office, where we had worked since 2001. Closing down was never an option, but we were forced to downsize drastically. Five of our 7 staff members sought work elsewhere. (All are doing exceptionally well). It was a very anxious few weeks!

Yet in many respects the crisis turned out to be a blessing in disguise. During 2010, AP went back to basics. We were lucky to find a one-room office at the Presbyterian Church at Dupont Circle. The room was tiny, but so was the overhead – and we were blessed with wonderful neighbors. We were forced to set clear goals, to prioritize, and focus on results. This report explains how it happened and what resulted.

- **Community Partners:** We reduced the number of partners, so as to provide partners with more focused and sustained support. Also, we began to categorize partnerships according to issues: conflict; women; conflict; caste; and minorities.
- **Field programs:** We selected a small number of partnerships, which seemed ripe for long-term programs, and secured funding for three: the Home for Human Rights in Sri Lanka; *SOS Femmes en Danger* in the Congo; and the Women's Reproductive Rights Program in Nepal.
- **Peace Fellows:** We recruited half as many Fellows as in 2009. This allowed us to invest more in their training and deployment. We also expanded our own evaluation of the fellowship program, to help us monitor the impact of the experience on our volunteers.
- **Fundraising:** The financial crisis of 2009 brought home several hard truths. First, foundations are fickle friends. Second, fund-raising costs money. Third, cost-cutting frees up funds. Given this, we decided to focus on raising funds for field programs with partners (which would include a share for AP), instead of raising core funds for AP alone. We also applied to join the US government's Combined Federal Campaign, and the World Bank's Community Connections program, which allow employees to donate to approved charities.
- **Staff, Board and administration:** Erin Lapham took over responsibility for administration, website and fellowship recruitment. Between us, Erin and I rebuilt AP into a modest but focused program in keeping with our role and resources. We were also fortunate that Mary Louise Cohen, a prominent Washington lawyer, decided to join the AP Board. This, too, suggested that we were on the right track.

For AP, the lesson from 2010 is surely that small is beautiful.



Iain Guest, Washington DC, October 2011

### 3. The Challenge of Marginalization

AP's mission is to support marginalized communities that face discrimination and lack a voice. In 2010, we worked with the following 22 communities:

- **Asia:** Torture Survivors in Sri Lanka; Women with uterine prolapse in Nepal; Vietnamese landmine survivors; Afghan women; Nepali child laborers; Dalit in Nepal
- **Africa:** People with disabilities in northern Uganda; Rape survivors in DRC; *Badja* (Pygmies) in DRC and Uganda; Street children and slum dwellers in Nairobi; Maasai girls in western Kenya; Businesswomen in Cameroun; Ghana; Kenya; Nigeria and Uganda (through Vital Voices)
- **Latin America:** Relatives of the disappeared in Peru
- **Europe:** Survivors of the Srebrenica massacre in Bosnia; Roma in the Czech Republic; The Travellers of Dale Farm (UK)
- **North America:** Women in Canada, threatened by armed domestic violence; Azerbaijani prisoners in Iran.

#### **4. Community-based Partners**

AP supports marginalized communities by partnering with advocates who emerge from their ranks. AP worked with 23 community-based organizations in 2010:

- **Africa (5):** SOS Femmes en Danger (DRC); Undugu Society of Kenya (Kenya); Hakijamii (Kenya); Gulu Disabled Persons Union (Uganda); World Peasant Indigenous Organization WPIO (Uganda)
- **Asia: (6):** Home for Human Rights (Sri Lanka); Jagaran Media Center (Nepal); Women's Reproductive Rights Program (WRRP); Backward Society Education (BASE) – Nepal; Landmine Survivors Network of Vietnam; The Afghan Women's Network
- **Europe and the Middle East (3):** the Dzeno Association (Czech Republic); Dale Farm Housing Association; Bosnian family BOSFAM (Bosnia)
- **Latin America (1):** The Peruvian Anthropology Team (EPAF)
- **North America (2):** The Association for the Defense of Azerbaijani Political Prisoners in Iran (Canada); The Coalition for Gun Control (Canada).

**Strategic partners (6):** AP also sent volunteers to 6 members of the African Business Women's Network, supported by Vital Voices: Cameroun Businesswomen Network; Women in Management and Business (WIMBIZ) Nigeria; Ugandan Women Entrepreneurs Association Ltd; the Kenyan Association of Women Business Owners (KAWBO); The Eagle Women Empowerment Club (EWEC) of Ghana.

**Priority partners:** We secured funding for our partner in Sri Lanka, the Home for Human Rights, from the US Department of State in 2008. In 2010, we signed an agreement with the German government to fund the work of our partner, *SOS Femmes en Danger*, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In June 2010, the Journey Fund provided a grant to help AP work with the Women's Reproductive Rights Program in Nepal to publicize uterine prolapse.

During 2010, AP also sent two Fellows to support the work of Backward Society Education (BASE), in Nepal, and initiate a program of advocacy quilting among freed child laborers. We also visited, and advised, Kakenya Ntaiya's program to combat female genital cutting in Kenya. These five issues provided us with a solid program in the field, and generated resources. In each case, the groundwork was laid by Peace Fellows.

#### **5. Telling the Story**

The struggle against marginalization is first and foremost a struggle to be heard. Working through Peace Fellows, AP helps partners to produce content in the form of news bulletins; blogs; research papers; video; and photos. AP also helps to amplify the message through our website and online news service Advocacynet.

It can be deeply empowering for marginalized communities to tell their own stories, even if this is done through a partner like AP. As Peace Fellow Tereza Bottman noted while working with the Roma in Prague. "I did not expect this to be the case, but clearly there is a need in the Czech society for those outside the mainstream, (who are) harmed by racism and marginalization, to share their experiences with an empathetic audience."

**News bulletins:** In 2010 we disseminated 10 news bulletins on the work of partners through Advocacynet:

- [Congolese Women Turn to Cultivation to Reduce their Vulnerability to Sexual Violence](#) (November 23)
- [Relatives of Peru's Disappeared Use Knitting to Demand Justice, Meet Police Resistance](#) (August 2)
- [Afghan Women Challenge Donors to Invest in Women, through Civil Society](#) (July 22)
- [Presidents and Prime Ministers Join Grieving Relatives to Rebury 775 Srebrenica Victims](#) (July 19)
- [Round-up of News from AP partners](#) (July 2)
- [Advocates from 9 countries call for action on Uterine Prolapse and launch international database](#) (June 21)
- [Nepali advocate to urge action on uterine prolapse at Washington health summit](#) (June 7)
- [AP Volunteer Blasts Gun Violence Against Women at UN Session](#) (March 15)
- [Azerbaijanis Denounce Iran for "Blatant" Prisoner Claim at the UN Human Rights Council](#) (March 1)
- [Kosovar Civil Society Denounces EU for "Politicized" Trial of Nonviolence Leader](#) (February 16)

**Blogs:** Peace Fellows produced 297 blogs in 2010. Dara Lipton, who volunteered with the Kenyan Association of Women Business Owners (KAWBO), wrote a series of sensitive blogs on the 2010 Kenya Beauty Pageant, which is supported by KAWBO. Dara managed to capture the nervous excitement of participants, and their dreams of fame and fortune.

Dara also brushed off some skeptical comments on her blogs, which suggested that beauty pageants are demeaning to women. Comments are a good indicator of the impact of blogs. The number of comments exceeded 1,000 in 2010. Most were respectful, but there were some notable exceptions. As in previous years, the blogs of AP's Fellow at Dale Farm generated anger and hostility from local inhabitants.

Many AP blogs are also disseminated through other channels, further amplifying the message of partners. Tereza Bottman's blogs were re-used by the Romea news agency, and attracted 3,567 views. Karin Orr's blogs from Peru were summarized and sent out in their entirety by two other blog sites (peruanista.blogspot and resistancestudies.org). In July 2010, the Forced Migration Review, in Oxford, produced a special issue on disability in displacement and profiled the work of the Gulu Disabled Persons Union. The issue featured photos and profiles by Peace Fellows Christine Carlson (2010) and Brian Lupton (2009).

**Profiles:** During 2010, AP Fellows and staff profiled 284 individuals, who included 120 survivors of sexual violence in the DRC. Many of the profiles were powerful and well written, and included photos and videos. Peace Fellow Simon Klantschi, who worked with the Landmine Survivors Network of Vietnam, was a prolific profiler. One of his subjects, Hoang Van Luu, lost both hands when he picked up a bomblet during the Vietnam War. Luu was seven at

the time, and his life since has been a succession of challenges that were movingly captured in Simon's blog. As with so many Vietnamese survivors, Luu comes across as totally lacking in bitterness.

**Video:** Peace Fellows produced 62 videos, and their high quality testified to the success of AP's training and to the Fellows' affinity with the technology. Karin Orr, who volunteered in Peru with relatives of the disappeared, was one of several Fellows who produced a 'Day in the Life' video on what it means to be a Fellow (See below, page 21). Christy Gillmore, in Nairobi, used video to profile the efforts of slum-dwellers in the Kibera slum to resist a plan to widen the railway that ran through their homes.

AP staff also produced videos for use in advocacy in 2010. During a visit to Nepal, AP's Executive Director, Iain Guest, shot footage for a 2-part film on the fight against uterine prolapse by the Women's Reproductive Rights Program. The film, 'Saving the Womb,' featured original footage from a famous protest by sufferers of prolapse (*pidit mohila*), who padlocked a local government office to protest against the lack of services available to women. The film was shown at fundraisers when Samita Pradhan, the head of WRRP, visited Washington in the summer of 2010. An earlier video profile of Samita on the AP site had attracted over 2,000 views by the end of 2010.

Several other AP videos made waves in 2010. Rebecca Gerome produced a short video on her work as a Peace Fellow in Colombia for a panel on gun violence at the March session of the UN's Commission on the Status of Women. The panel also viewed a second AP video, made by Walter James, which described the horror of sexual violence in the Congo, where Walter had served in 2009. Ted Samuel, who served as a Peace fellow with the Dalit in Nepal in 2007, contributed to another AP video success in 2010 when he helped to produce a film for the Mountain Music Project, based in West Virginia. The project brought together musicians from the Gandharbas, a vulnerable sub-sect of the Dalit, and Appalachia. The documentary ('A Musical Odyssey from Appalachia to Himalaya') received over 40,000 views on Youtube, won several awards, and polled first at the 2010 World Music and International Film Festival.

**Photos:** Peace Fellows produced 2,132 photos in 2010. These were posted on Flickr, and made available for use by partners and the general public. As in past years, the quality was high. Christine Carlson's photos of disability in Uganda were used by the prestigious Forced Migration Review. Susan Craig-Greene produced powerful portraits of the Dale Farm Travellers. Karin Orr and Simon Klantschi also posted strong photo sets. AP's Flickr site now carries 244 sets of photos.

**Quilts:** There are many ways to tell a story, and 2010 saw AP move into advocacy quilting. Six AP partners produced embroidered tiles. These were taken by Peace Fellows to the US and assembled into 13 quilts by experienced quilting guilds. The quilts have been widely shown at fund-raising events, generating funds for the partners and helping to build their constituency abroad. The six partners were:

- **Bosfam in Bosnia:** Advocacy quilting began in Bosnia in 2007, when survivors of the 1995 Srebrenica massacre produced a memorial quilt carrying the names of their loved ones. AP showed the quilt widely among Bosnian diaspora organizations in the US. Encouraged by the response, the weavers produced 14 more quilts in the next two years. By 2010, they possessed fifteen memorial quilts and all fifteen were publicly shown on July 11, 2010, on the fifteenth anniversary of the massacre in the field where the massacre had taken place. Draped over the former UN compound, they produced a powerful impact.
- **SOSFED in the Eastern Congo:** Working with their hosts at SOSFED, Peace fellows Ned Meerdink and Sylvia Bisangwa helped 120 survivors of sexual violence to make embroidered panels which told their story. Sylvia and Ned encountered many logistical obstacles, including a shortage of thread, but the women participated with enthusiasm and produced panels. The craftsmanship was exquisite, but the subject matter was often disturbingly graphic. Sylvie also produced short profiles on the artists. Binwa Nasango, 33, used the image of a spear to symbolize the arrival of the war in her village, "When the war began, soldiers used

spears, but they moved on to larger weapons.” The panels were assembled into six quilts by the Faithful Circle Quilting Guild in Columbia, Maryland, and the Capitol City quilters in Lansing, Michigan.

- **GDPU in Uganda:** Okot Santos was one of 20 members of the Gulu Disabled Persons Union who wove a panel for the Gulu Disability Quilt under the direction of Peace Fellow Christine Carlson. Okot, who has been blind for life, knitted a miniature sweater on his wife’s sewing machine and attached it to his panel.
- **Women’s Reproductive Rights Program (Nepal):** Working with Samita Pradhan, head of the WRRP, Peace Fellow Kate Bollinger organized art sessions for some 30 women in the eastern district of Siraha. All had suffered from uterine prolapse and undergone a hysterectomy. Painting directly onto cloth in the traditional Mithila art style, they produced 30 panels which described the risk factors behind prolapse – early marriage, poor birthing practices, heavy loads. Their panels were connected by weavers from Faithful Circle Guild in Maryland, and completed by master quilter Maria O’Haver.
- **BASE, Nepal:** Peace fellows Karie Cross and Adrienne Henk organized art classes for 20 children who had been freed from bonded labor in Nepal. Their lively panels were assembled into a quilt in Nepal. Adrienne and Karie both used the quilt in presentations at their universities.

**Lessons learned.** AP learned much from this summer of quilting. First, the process of making tiles can be deeply empowering for women who have few other means of expressing themselves. Second, any woman is able to produce a panel, with minimal training, even if she has little or no experience of art or sewing. Third, quilts – or their equivalents – can be powerful tools in advocacy. Peace Fellow Karin Orr witnessed this first hand in Lima when relatives of the disappeared knitted a scarf, one kilometer in length, and wrapped it around the Palace of Justice to protest against impunity. On a smaller scale, after Peace Fellow Christine Carlson returned to the US from Uganda, one of her donors exhibited the Gulu Disability Quilt in the cafeteria at the Gates Foundation. It had a powerful effect. All of this suggested a strong future for advocacy quilting.

## **6. Dissemination**

AP helps partners to disseminate information through ICT, the media, and the AP website.

**IT training:** It is particularly important that partners are able to sustain and use their IT tools after Peace Fellows leave. As a result, Fellows select an “accidental techie” from their host organization and train him or her to use IT, develop and maintain websites, and set up social networking sites (Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, and YouTube). The goal is to help partners master the technology, but also create demand for IT and help partners understand the value of social media in their campaigns.

During 2010, AP Fellows worked with 17 techies: Petro Pavlas (Czech Republic); Hayden Gore (Peru); Amisi Awi (DRC); Hillal Ahmad; Ngu in Vietnam; Jasmina Jonic and Almedia Adhemtovic in Bosnia; Sunita Maharjan at WRRP in Nepal; Churna Chaudhury at BASE, Nepal; Clemence Manga in Cameroun; Fred Lulinaki in Uganda; Hannah Wangombe and Beverly Mademba (Kenyan businesswomen); Tosin and Maureen (Nigeria); Christian Wanbjiro and Dorothy Kandahukye (AWEAL, Uganda).

**Websites:** During 2010, Peace Fellows helped their hosts to develop or revise 8 websites.

- In the DRC Congo, SOSFED built a website from scratch, using Joomla technology, and launched the site in November 2010
- In Peru, Peace Fellow Karin Orr helped her host, EPAF, to develop an online site (Open Your Umbrella) to support a flash mob in memory of the disappeared
- Peace Fellow Zarin Hamid, in Afghanistan, helped her host, the Afghan Women’s Network (AWN) to move all of the content to a new Wordpress site. (The original AWN site was developed by AP, which continues to cover the cost of hosting the AWN site)

- Peace Fellow Kate Bollinger helped the WRRP in Nepal to develop a new site. This was posted live during the visit of Samita Pradhan to Washington
- Peace Fellow Josanna Lewin helped her host AWEG (in Ghana) to develop a Joomla site
- Dina Buck created a site for the pygmy advocates, WIPO
- Christy Gillmore and Louis Rezac helped Hakijamii build a new site in Kenya
- Peace Fellow Christine Carlson reshaped the GDPU site in Uganda.

Based on AP's past experience, many of these sites may encounter technical problems. But if their owners are motivated, and understand the value of IT to their work, they will eventually produce a site that reflects their needs, capacity, and constituency – and that they truly own. This is the key to a successful, sustained site.

**Social networking:** Facebook began to emerge as a major tool for CBOs in 2010, and 13

Fellows helped their hosts to post or expand Facebook pages. One of the most active was Josanna Lewin, who volunteered at the Eagle Women's Club in Ghana. The Club's friends stood at 37 when Josanna arrived. By the time she left the number had risen to 340. By December 2010, it reached 575 and members were exchanging information. (Not all of it was relevant to women's business. [Juliet Yaa Asantewa Asante](#) admonished other members to take care of their health, to which Christine Lazaro recommended the Acai Berry diet weight loss: "This stuff is amazing.")

**AP online:** AP disseminates information about partners through the AP website; You Tube (which shows AP videos); Flickr (photos); Twitter; and Facebook. According to Google Analytics, 175,930 individuals visited the AP site in 2010. By the end of the year, AP had posted 9,879 photos to the Flickr page. They received 256,224 views – a sharp increase over 2009 (73,349 views). AP's You Tube site carried 349 videos by the end of 2010, and received 90,993 views. This was 30% higher than 2009 (64,797 views).

## **7. Building an International Constituency**

AP helps partners find new allies and donors abroad, and then connects them through the Internet. AP also arranges visits for partners to Europe and North America, where they can lobby for their issues and put pressure on their own government through the levers of foreign aid. Outreach has long been one of AP's competencies, but the 2009 financial cut-backs also forced AP to be more selective. Prior to 2009, AP had a full-time outreach coordinator, paid from the core budget. This post was cut in 2010. In addition, AP has always found it very difficult to raise funds for outreach. Given these constraints, the decision was taken in 2010 to focus on promoting the campaign by the Women's Reproductive Rights program to combat uterine prolapse in Nepal. Working with a small grant of \$10,000, AP and WRRP lobbied hard over a period of months in Nepal and the United States. The outputs and outcomes clearly showed the value of working at both ends of an issue - in the host country and also internationally.

### **Nepal**

WRRP has worked on uterine prolapse in Nepal since 2002, and developed several approaches to treatment and prevention. WRRP's strategy for **treatment** is to distribute pessaries through health centers to women with first-degree (minor) prolapse and lobby the government to increase the number of surgeries for advanced cases.

WRRP also supported the creation of several groups of affected women - UP "sufferers" (*pidit mohila*) – who lobby the local authorities for more surgeries. One of these groups scored a notable success in the eastern district of Siraha. Led by Reka Yadav, a prolapse sufferer, the group invited government officials to a meeting and hired 5 buses for its own members. No government official showed up, whereupon the group padlocked the district health offices and staged a very public protest. They then contacted the regional health director. This was unheard of, and it quickly produced results. Within a month, the government organized a screening camp, provided free transport, and

performed 140 hysterectomies. Many of the women participated in the making of quilts during the summer, and Reka Yadav played a leading role in AP's film, *Saving the Womb*.

**Prevention** is more challenging than treatment, because it has to address the many risk factors that contribute to prolapse. WRRP addresses this by working with families and schools to stress the importance of avoiding early marriage, remaining in school, and taking basic health precautions. WRRP also supports the training of health workers and midwives. But these and other admirable community-based efforts lacked support from the government and international aid agencies. UNFPA raised the alarm about prolapse in a landmark 2007 study but has not followed up with programs and funding. USAID was concerned about diluting the focus on maternal mortality and opening the door to the treatment of morbidities.

By 2010, the tide appeared to be turning. In an important ruling, the Nepal Supreme Court decided that prolapse was a violation of a woman's right to health. Pressed by donors like the World Bank, and clearly influenced by the rising chorus of advocacy from groups like WRRP, the Nepal government took several important steps to provide more institutional focus. It developed a multi-sectoral plan on prolapse led by the Ministry of Health and under the Minister of Planning; created a section on prolapse in the Family Health Division at the Ministry of Health; committed to providing 12,000 surgeries in 2009/2010; included prolapse as one of the 9 priorities in the National Reproductive Health Strategy; and included prolapse in the Nepal Health Sector Plan.

Meanwhile, in Washington, AP secured a grant from the Journey Fund to enable Samita Pradhan, the head of the WRRP, to attend the Women Deliver Conference in Washington. AP recruited Kate Bollinger to work at WRRP as a Peace Fellow, and help Samita prepare for her journey. AP's Executive Director, Iain Guest, visited Nepal for two weeks, to produce a promotional 2-part video on WRRP's work (*Saving the Womb*) and meet with government and agencies in preparation for Samita's visit. AP also produced brochures, an article, and two news bulletins.

## Washington

Accompanied by Kate Bollinger and AP staff, Samita Pradhan attended the Women Deliver Conference in Washington (June 7-9). Samita appeared on a panel with senior USAID officials, and addressed the crisis of uterine prolapse. AP also took advantage of Samita's presence in Washington to introduce her to several new allies. These included:

- **Nepali diaspora:** AP arranged for Samita to present before the American-Nepal Women's Association (ANWA). The event was streamed [live on the Internet](#) and watched by 3,000 viewers. Samita was also interviewed by Radio Dovaan, which is popular with the diaspora.
- **Professional women:** Samita and AP met with The Zonta Women's Club of Washington, which pledged \$2,000 to the campaign.
- **The US Senate:** AP arranged for Samita to meet with staff from the influential Senate Foreign Appropriations Committee, which allocates funding for foreign aid. As a result of this lobbying, the Federal Budget for 2011 asked USAID in Nepal to work with WRRP in developing a program on UP – a major development.
- **US Congress:** As a result of WRRP's presence, prolapse was included in the MOMS Bill (before the US Congress), alongside fistula. This acknowledged that prolapse was a threat to women's reproductive health.
- **International Civil Society:** Samita and AP met with women's health advocates from 9 other countries where prolapse is a serious concern: Sudan, Haiti, Nigeria, Ghana, Tanzania, Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, and Pakistan. All expressed an interest in developing an international program with WRRP.
- **Donors:** Samita was able to meet with her principal donor on the return home.

Following this successful series of interventions. AP staff met with the Faithful Circle quilters in Maryland, and won their agreement to assemble the Nepali women's health quilts. AP also followed up with the US State Department in an effort to get prolapse included in the annual human rights reports. (This was not successful). AP also met with staff from the office of Melanne Vermeer, the ambassador for women. Prolapse will remain on AP's agenda for 2011.

**Outreach by Peace Fellows:** Several Fellows used quilts to promote the work of their hosts on their return home. Kate Bollinger returned briefly to the US and then left again for Nepal on a Fulbright scholarship. By the time she returned, the women's health quilts were ready for display - Kate would appear regularly with the quilts in the months that followed. Christine Carlson reported back to the Gates Foundation, which had helped to fund her fellowship with the GDPU in Uganda. The Foundation exhibited her quilt in the cafeteria for three weeks, and featured it in the Foundation's internal newsletter. Karie Cross and Adrienne Henk both gave presentations about their work at BASE in Nepal in the Fall of 2010, at American and Columbia University. Both used the Love Blanket (quilt made by free child workers).

**Outreach to the UN:** In 2010 AP was invited by the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva to participate in a major panel discussion on disappearances. Many of AP's partners – in Nepal, Bosnia and Sri Lanka – have been affected by this brutal practice, and the meeting gave AP's Executive Director, Iain Guest, an opportunity to review thirty years of activity by the UN Working Group on Disappearances. Between 1980 and 2010, the group had asked governments to explain 53,232 reported disappearances. Only 3,194 (6%) were later found alive. By December 2010, only 19 governments had ratified the UN Convention on Disappearances.

## **8. Fundraising for Partners**

AP raises funds for partners by connecting them to donors, drafting proposals and transferring funds. Between 2003 and 2010 we raised \$1,959,217 for 25 community partners. Of this, \$228,263.26 was raised in 2010, directly and indirectly.

Direct: AP raised **\$153,226.26** for partners:

- Guatemala (*Adivima*) - \$20
- Afghanistan (*Afghan Women's Network and Oruj Learning Center*) - \$42,825
- Bosnia (*Bosfam*) - \$1,925
- Democratic Republic of the Congo (*SOS Femmes en Danger*) - \$62,706
- Nepal (*Backward Society Education, Women's Reproductive Rights Program and Jagaran Media Center*) - \$10,435.34
- India (*Chintan Environmental Research and Action Group*) - \$3,000.

The most notable development in 2010 was the large grant from Zivik, in Berlin, for the work of AP's partner in the DRC. Working with funds from the German Foreign Ministry, Zivik funds innovative approaches to conflict resolution. AP met with Zivik in 2009 and submitted a proposal for 2010. The money was channeled through AP, which also deployed a full-time field office (Ned Meerdink) to SOSFED. This project built on the work done by Ned as a volunteer during the previous 18 months.

The partnership with Zivik proved extremely valuable. Zivik's procedures – particularly its financial reporting – are demanding. But once mastered, they lead to greater overall fiscal discipline. Our program officer at Zivik, Stefanie Krug-Rohn, has extensive knowledge of Africa and was able to provide valuable guidance. During a visit to the DRC she suggested a broadening of the program to include the reintegration of survivors. As she observed, many of the women are terrified of being rejected by their husbands when they return. It was agreed to recruit two reintegration officers in 2011.

### **Indirect**

AP tracks funds raised for Peace Fellows, who provide their hosts with three months of free technical assistance. **The cost of a fellowship averages out at around \$3,000, and the cost is born by AP and by Fellows. Together, AP and Fellows raised \$75,000 in 2010. During their deployment, many Fellows worked on fund-raising proposals for their hosts.**

Many programs and individuals gave generously to AP Fellows in 2010. The most significant were the university programs which encourage their students to intern abroad. Families and friends were the next most generous. AP would also like to thank the Jessica Jennifer Cohen Foundation, a small family foundation that was set up in memory of Jessica, who died at the age of 25 from a brain tumor. Since 2000, the Foundation has given 53 grants to young women, including 9 AP Peace Fellows. Many other individuals gave generously. They included Lisa Ballaux, at the Gates foundation, who gave \$3,000 to Christine Carlson. The donation was matched by the Foundation.

AP's partners are all short of funds, and several wrote expressing appreciation for the fundraising efforts of their Fellows. Christina's host in Uganda, wrote: "Christine was the lead on a key proposal to create a program for income generation for the women with disabilities. She was so successful in creating this proposal that we gave her the task of co-creating a solicited proposal for \$30K to Disability Rights Fund. She helped us to work with the donor in order to better specify our tactics and strategies, use more articulate language for a western audience and ensure that our outcomes will be measurable. Both donors had indicated that the proposals will win their grants. She also conducted crucial research for a proposal for USAID that we will submit in the Fall."

### **9. Taking Action and Producing Social Change**

AP's partners are committed to taking action against discrimination, and AP seeks to provide them with the tools and skills to meet their goals. In 2010, AP worked with several partners to develop long-term campaigns and produce long-term change.

### **a) Promoting human rights in Sri Lanka**

In 2010, Sri Lanka was emerging from a long and brutal ethnic conflict, between the Sinhalese majority and Tamils. The war had come to a climax in June 2009, when the Sri Lankan army closed in on the remnants of the LTTE (Tamil Tigers) in the north. Tens of thousands were killed, most of them civilians.

By this time, AP was halfway through a 3-year program of support for the Home for Human Rights, a long-term AP partner. The program was designed in 2008 by Sherine Xavier, the director of HHR and Iain Guest from AP. Funded by the US State Department, it had four goals: to help torture victims recover through social action; build respect for human rights, particularly in conflict areas; produce information from the field; and apply international pressure for a halt to the conflict.

All four of these goals have been difficult. The third and fourth goals were dropped after it became clear that any publicity would provoke the wrath of the government and could endanger HHR. It was also unclear how human rights could be protected in areas where the death squads roamed, and disappearances were common. The challenges increased after the end of the war, when the Sri Lankan government chose to use its overwhelming victory to crush the Tamils rather than promote reconciliation.

HHR responded by setting up “community development groups” in 15 strategic villages, under the direction of a “human rights motivator.” The motivator’s job was to recruit survivors of abuse into the groups and help them to launch village actions. Typically, these might start with a *shramadana* to clear a temple or playground – something that attracted no suspicion. The group would then progress to actions which had a clearer connection with human rights but would meet with the approval of the government, such as registering villagers for elections or closing down an illegal alcohol still. Once the group members were fully confident, and had the respect of the local authorities, they might go on to tackle outrights abuses like torture or disappearance.

This model had never been tried before, and its progress was monitored in quarterly reports to the US State Department. AP’s Executive Director Iain Guest visited Sri Lanka in August 2010, and produced a highly positive report. Some major questions still remained – for example, whether group action was helping torture survivors to recover, and whether the actions were producing a long-term change for the better. But the model itself – of promoting human rights without alerting a deeply suspicious government – appeared to be succeeding beyond expectations. Impressed, the European Commission committed funding for another 35 village groups. By 2010, 62 groups were participating, and HHR was managing a budget of well over \$500,000.

Parallel to this project, Kerry McBroom, AP’s Peace Fellow at HHR, helped collect material for a hard-hitting report on the use of sterilization against Tamil workers on the tea estates. Iain Guest also visited several estates and met with workers, who were subjected to considerable abuse. All workers were forced to join a union, for a fee, but the unions were hand in glove with the Indian companies which managed the estates and offered no protection.

### **b) Supporting survivors of sexual violence in DRC**

In 2010, AP stepped up its support for the innovative work of its partner in the Eastern Congo, SOS Femmes en Danger. SOSFED had been started in 2003 by Marceline Kongolo, a 17 year-old Congolese woman who lost her father and brother to the war. She moved to Uvira, in the east, and opened a center for survivors of war rape at Kazimia. Other centers followed, at Kikonde and Mboko. By 2010, SOSFED has given sanctuary to 800 women in its

centers. They stayed for three months, without their husbands, and received food and lodging and care before returning home.

By 2010, sexual violence was on the increase as a result of a large government operation in the east, known as Amani Leo. The fighting displaced hundreds of thousands of refugees and provided ample opportunity for rape. Almost all of the women taken in by SOSFED had been attacked by government soldiers. Most had been abandoned by their husbands, and ostracized socially, following their rape. SOSFED's first goal was to help these women recover. Instead of offering psychosocial counseling, SOSFED offered them a chance to spend three months in the company of other women, learn skills, and regain their confidence.

The question was, could this violence be curbed – given that the government was part of the problem? It became clear that most of the victims had been attacked while they traveling far from home in search of water, firewood and food. This suggested a possible strategy of prevention. If women were provided with the means to draw water and cultivate close to the center, and in relative security, perhaps it would reduce their exposure to attack.

This strategy of “risk reduction” was central to the proposal submitted to Zivik in 2010. Zivik provided funds to rent 10 hectares of land, where women from the center could work together. The women kept half of the produce – manioc and beans – and gave the rest to the centers. SOSFD prepared to drill a water well in 2011. The project also developed five billboards, setting out a list of best practices which sought to deter women from travelling alone. A popular disk jockey – Mr Jack – composed a jingle which was played incessantly on the local radio. Finally, Ned Meerdink worked with a local environmentalist to produce cooking charcoals from agricultural waste. This rough but effective technology would be known as “alternative fuel.” It was not clear these initiatives helped to reduce the overall rate of sexual violence in 2010, but there were no repeat attacks on women in the centers or women who returned home - the main goal sought by the project.

As noted above, the project also produced 120 embroidered panels, for use in advocacy quilts. The process was described by Sylvia Bisangwa, the AP Peace Fellow, in her blogs.

### **c) Empowering survivors of the Srebrenica massacre in Bosnia**

AP has worked with survivors of the 1995 Srebrenica massacre since 2003, and sent 8 Peace Fellows to work at the organization Bosfam in Tuzla and Srebrenica. AP's partnership with Bosfam had taken many twists and turns since 2003, but the core goals had remained constant: ensure that the massacre was never forgotten; second, help the survivors identify the remains of their loved ones; third, secure justice for the perpetrators; and finally, help survivors return to their homes in Srebrenica.

Between 2003 and 2010 AP and Bosfam used many different approaches, including extensive outreach to the US and Europe, and advocacy quilts. By 2010 the first goal – ensuring publicity for the massacre – had clearly been achieved. Over 40,000 attended the somber ceremony on July 11, commemorating the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the massacre.

They included for the first time the Serbian Prime Minister, who offered an apology.

In terms of the other goals, less than half of the 8,000 victims had been identified. Justice was also still elusive - the International Criminal Tribunal in The Hague had launched few prosecutions and the architect of the massacre - Ratko Mladic – was still at large.

But Bosfam was making progress on the fourth goal – helping survivors return home. Early in 2010, Bosfam opened a center in Srebrenica itself with funding from the Czech Republic. By the summer of 2010 it was attracting Muslim and Serb women. Laila Zuphakil, who volunteered at Bosfam, wrote in her blogs: “Muslim-Bosniak and Christian Serb women work harmoniously at Bosfam. I was pleasantly surprised to find out that a Serb woman will be managing Bosfam’s new center in Srebrenica. While the Bosnian society remains deeply divided, the women at Bosfam are united for peace and reconciliation.” AP determined to seek new funding for the center in 2011.

## **10. Fellows for Peace**

Peace Fellows enable AP to work directly with community-based partners, while building their own understanding of human rights and different cultures. By 2010 the program was in its seventh year.

**a) Deployment:** AP deployed 25 Fellows from 18 universities in 2010. They worked in the following 15 countries:

### **Africa:**

- Joya Taft-Dick (Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy) worked with the *Cameroon Businesswomen’s Network (CBWN)*
- Ned Meerdink (Wisconsin University) and Sylvie Bisangwa (Wisconsin University Law School) worked with the organization *SOS Femmes en Danger* in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
- Josanna Lewin (Monterey Institute of International Studies) worked with the *Eagle Women Empowerment Club (EWEC)* in Ghana
- Christy Gillmore (Clark University, Mass) and Louis Rezac (University of South Dakota) worked with *Hakijamii* in Kenya
- Brooke Blanchard (Columbia School of International and Public Affairs) worked with the *Undugu Society of Kenya*
- Dara Lipton (Yale University) worked with the *Kenya Kenyan Association of Women Business Owners (KAWBO)*
- Abisola Adekoya (Georgetown University School of International Service) worked with the *Women’s Business group (WIMBIZ)* in Nigeria
- Dina Buck (Denver University) worked with the *East and Central African Association for Indigenous Rights (ECAAIR)* in Uganda
- Annika Allman, (Columbia School of International and Public Affairs) worked with the *Uganda Women Entrepreneurs Association Limited (UWEAL)*
- Christine Carlson (Monterey Institute of International Studies) worked with the *Gulu Disabled Persons Union (GDPU)*

### **Asia:**

- Zarin Hamid (American University) worked with the *Afghan Women’s Network* in Afghanistan
- Karie Cross (University of Maryland) and Adrienne Henck (New York University) worked with *Backward Society Education (BASE)* in Nepal
- Kate Bollinger (Monterey Institute of International Studies) worked for the *Women’s Reproductive Rights Program* in Nepal
- **Kerry McBroom** (American University Washington College of Law) worked with the *Home for Human Rights* in Sri Lanka
- Lauren Katz (Georgetown University Law School) worked with the *Home for Human Rights* in Sri Lanka
- Simon Klantschi (Sciences Po Paris and the University of St. Gallen) worked with the *Association for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities* in Vietnam.

### **Europe:**

- Laila Zulkaphil (Georgetown University School of International Service) worked in Bosnia for the *Bosnian Family (Bosfam)*
- Tereza Bottman (Portland State University) worked for the *Dzeno Association* in the Czech Republic
- Susan Craig-Greene (Essex University UK) worked with the *Dale Farm Housing Association* in the United Kingdom.

#### Latin America:

- Karin Orr (Monterey Institute of International Studies) worked with the *Peruvian Forensic Anthropology Team (EPAF)* in Peru.

#### North America:

- Peju Solarin (University of Minnesota-Twin Cities) worked with the *Association for the Defense of the Azerbaijani Political Prisoner in Iran (ADAPP)* in Canada.
- Oscar Alvarado (UN-mandated University for Peace) worked for the *Coalition for Gun Control* in Canada.

**Long-term fellows.** Four fellows served for periods of more than 3 months: Kerry McBroom and Lauren Katz in Sri Lanka; Ned Meerdink and Walter James in the DRC.

**b) Universities:** The 2010 Fellows came from 18 universities. No fewer than five Fellows studied at the Monterey Institute for International Studies – the largest number to come from any one school since AP recruited 5 fellows from Tufts in 2009. Many Fellows has stirring personal stories, Sylvie Bisangwa left Rwanda as a refugee following the genocide, acquired American citizenship, and applied to study at the Wisconsin School of Law. In 2010 she decided to pay back some of the kindness by volunteering as a Peace Fellow with SOSFED in the Congo. Sylvie achieved the near impossible by helping 120 women to produce embroidered panels for the Ahadi quilts.

**c) Motives – the pull of home:** Several Fellows chose to work in countries that their own parents had left, including Afghanistan, Nigeria and the Czech Republic. AP had stopped recruiting for Fellows in Afghanistan in 2007 for security reasons. But we reconsidered after receiving an application from Zarin Hamid, an Afghan-American with relatives in Kabul. (Zarin made her case in person before the AP Board). Zarin’s knowledge of the language and culture proved invaluable for her host, the Afghan Women’s Network. She helped the AWN compile a report on Resolution 125 for a major UN study. Much to our surprise, she was then hired by the AWN for a permanent position – the best indicator of a truly successful fellowship. Zarin wrote in her evaluation: “My ability to slide in between two environments, two languages, and two worldviews has been heightened. I feel more secure and confident in doing things I’ve never done.”

Tereza Bottman was another American student who used her Peace Fellowship to search for her own roots. The daughter of immigrant Czech parents, Tereza worked with Roma in Prague while volunteering at the Dzeno Association. She had not expected to find such open prejudice against the Roma in her home country.

Volunteering also gave Abisola Adekoya, from Nigeria a chance to return home. Before leaving for her fellowship in Lagos she wrote: “Participating in this fellowship will also enable me to reconnect with my homeland. Although I was born just a few hours north of Lagos (in a city called Ibadon), I’ve spent a very small portion of my life here in Nigeria. I cannot wait for the adventure to begin!” After completing her fellowship, Abisola wrote: “This experience has also given me the opportunity to reconnect with my roots. I’ve also gained a profound insight into the resources, training and social networks that are required for entrepreneurial success here. This experience has greatly exceeded my expectations in so many ways.”

Dina Buck, a Korean-American, was drawn to the WPIO in Uganda (which works for pygmies) as a result of her own experience as a member of the Korean-American minority. She wrote in one blog: “Growing up as an ethnic Korean in the extremely white town of Boulder, Colorado, I learned at a very young age that people saw me as different. With this difference came the label “minority.” After a difficult fellowship, Dina signed off with some inspiring words: “We can’t guarantee success, but doing nothing guarantees we move closer to failure. Hopelessness, and inaction, and cynicism amount to victimhood. Don’t let yourself become a victim. Surprise them with your toughness, strong spirit, and perseverance. (Thanks, Dad!)”

**d) The qualities of a Peace Fellow:** Based on the experience of 2010, the most important qualities in a Peace Fellow may be persistence and adaptability. Adrienne Henk and Karie Cross had to surmount many obstacles before they were able to embark on their fellowship at BASE in Nepal. Adrienne was robbed of her passport and money on the flight to Nepal, and turned back to the US. She immediately posted a fundraising page on the Internet and raised enough money to pay for a second plane ticket. A week later, she was in Nepal, where her analysis of child friendly villages has been used many times by AP and BASE. Karie Cross, her companion at BASE, waited for a month to obtain a visa for India, where she hoped to work with the waste-pickers of Delhi. When the visa failed to arrive, she decided to work with BASE instead, and also had a very fulfilling Fellowship. Karie wrote in her evaluation: “I feel as if I should never be afraid of anything ever again.” Adrienne and Karie exemplified the spirit of AP Peace Fellows.

**e) How they Live – A Day in the Life:** Several AP Fellows produced videos on their daily life. Josanna Lewin described her morning journey through the traffic of Accra, Ghana: “Today, Titty my Taxi friend is taking me to work...” Kate Bollinger also produced a lively video on her daily commute. Karin Orr, in Peru, produced a more sedate video on a journey to the Andes in search of answers to the disappearances. Annika Allman, in Kampala, on her way to work, stopped off at the Kinawataka Women’s Initiatives (KIWOI) where women make bags out of recycled straws. Her video was delightful.

**f) Support from home:** Blogs allow Fellows to remain in touch with friends and family and this can produce some intimate writing. In one moving blog to her mother, Josanna Lewin wrote: “Thank you. What a gift you and dad have given me. I am the product of both of you and my courage, compassion, and commitment to contribute something, anything, to this funny and beautiful world is because of you both. And so I also thank you for bravely allowing me to go to Costa Rica so many years ago. It was the beginning of a wonderful life adventure...”

**g) Alumni:** Almost 200 young professionals have passed through the fellowship program since 2003, and most are now in jobs of responsibility. Many remain in touch with AP, and with their former hosts. Heidi McKinnon, who served at Adivima in Guatemala with survivors of the 1984 Chixoy massacres, helped a Spanish cultural *Agua, Rios y Pueblos*, to develop a major photo exhibition on rivers and conflict which included photos from Chixoy. Michael Keller, who worked in Sri Lanka in 2005, was recruited by the International Committee of the Red Cross to work in the Middle East. Stacy Kosko, a former AP fellow in the Czech Republic, is studying for a PHD and published a [paper on Roma education](#) in the Czech Republic who won prizes and drew praise. Every Fellow who has served in the program since 2003 has a record of their fellowship experience through their blogs, which are available on the AP website.

**h) Value to Fellows:** The 24 evaluations provided important insights into the benefits of a peace fellowship. Many spoke of the skills they had acquired at AP training and in the field. Karin Orr remembered her Spanish (which was to help her in an upcoming contract in El Salvador.) Adrienne Henk began to learn Nepali and decide to undertake her PHD thesis on child labor in Nepal. Many Fellows were pleased to learn video editing. Several commented on their success with fund-raising. Others found that blogging had improved their writing skills. Often the benefits were less

tangible. They included “greater confidence,” an “ability to work in different cultures” “patience” and even a commitment to volunteering. All of these impacts are tracked by the AP evaluation.

In the end, no single outcome is valued above others. Perhaps the best objective indicator is a Fellow’s willingness to remain in touch with his or her host, with AP, and with the issues. Adrienne Henk and Kate Bollinger won scholarship to return to Nepal. Dina Buck discovered a deep interest in the pygmies and made plans to return. She wrote: “Thank you Freddy and Fred at ECAAIR; and Iain, Erin at The Advocacy Project, for this life-changing opportunity. This summer has been a gift.” By the end of 2010 Dina was back in Uganda working for the Batwa (pygmies)

**i) Funding and Administration:** the fellowship program was ably served in 2010. Claire Sturm served as the Fellowship coordinator from March to June. She was followed by Erin Lapham, the AP administrator. Erin managed all aspects of the program, in addition to her other responsibilities, for the rest of the summer. She was helped by Iain Guest, AP’s Executive Director, and Iain Nelson, a visiting intern from Scotland. The AP team received many plaudits from Fellows. None was more heart-felt than the following email from Zarin Hamid, who worked in Afghanistan:

“AP was outstanding in the support and back up it provided my fellowship in Kabul. Even things weren’t going exactly as I would have liked, I didn’t feel like I was drowning. (This was) because of AP, because of Erin and Iain whose support and concern shone through email and phone. AP was always there when I needed a question answered or help with something. I feel that AP went above and beyond what I expected.....”

Yet, even after such a positive summer, it still remains extremely difficult to find sustained funding to cover the costs of the fellowship program. (These are distinct from the direct costs of travel and lodging, which are born by Fellows.) AP was paid by Vital Voices for recruiting five Fellows for the VV program in Africa. But this contract will not be renewed in 2011. The Brimstone Fund gave \$5,000 to support fellowships. Otherwise, it appears that future costs will come from AP’s core budget.

## **11. People of AP**

Forty-one dedicated people worked for AP in 2010. Only three drew a salary.

- **Staff (3):** Iain Guest (Executive Director), Claire Sturm (Fellowship Coordinator) and Erin Lapham (Administrator) served on the AP staff

- **Interns (4):** Our thanks to Iain Nelson, Patrick Lepage, Brittany Goetsch and Laila Zuphakil, who volunteered at AP during 2010
- **Board (9):** Our thanks to Claudia Fritsche; Scott Allen; Bayo Oyewole; Teresa Crawford; Susan Martin; Devin Greenleaf; Suvash Darnal; Mary Louise Cohen; and Iain Guest for diligently performing their duties as Board members
- **Peace Fellows (25):** As stated above, Peace Fellows act as short-term field officers for AP, and allow us to work directly with partners.

## **12. Financials**

**Philosophy:** This year's financials reflect the downsizing of AP following the 2009 recession. As was explained above, the contraction has produced important benefits – greater focus, more efficiency, and lower administrative costs. In preparing our 2011 submission to the Combined Federal Campaign, the Human and Civil Rights Organizations of America (HCROA), put AP's overhead at 8%.

**Statement of Activities**  
(Year Ended December 31, 2010)

**UNRESTRICTED ACTIVITIES**

**REVENUE AND SUPPORT**

Grants	\$219,527
Contributions	48970
In-kind Contributions	61800
Program Services	25750
Rental income	9600
<u>Other income</u>	<u>8676</u>
<b>Total Revenue and Support</b>	<b>\$375,323</b>

**EXPENSES**

Program Services	\$353,560
Supporting Services:	
Management and general	
Fundraising	
Total Supporting Services	
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>\$353,560</b>

**INCOME**

Individual contributions (below)	\$48,970
Foundations (below)	175227
NGO donations	44,300
In-kind donations	61,800
Miscellaneous	18,276
Earned Revenue	26,750
<b>Total income:</b>	<b>*\$375, 323</b>

\*All AP donations are made out to our:

<i>Fellowship Program</i>	<i>\$30,006</i>
<i>Partners</i>	<i>205,412</i>

*Institutional Support*

139,905

**Total income:**

**\$375, 323**

**EXPENSES**

Salaries and benefits	\$34,013
Payroll taxes	2973
Bank service fees	803
Business expenses	6,864
Insurance	3,743
Meetings and conventions	676
Office supplies	3291
Postage and delivery	367
Professional Services	5,611
Rent and utilities	19,220
Staff development	60
Telephone and communications	1,880
Travel	12,217
Website services	14,092
Partners & fellow remittances	266,001
<b>Total expenses:</b>	<b>\$371,811</b>

With thanks to:

Foundations & other donors: Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Bureau of Democracy, Bureau of Democracy and Human Rights, Human and Civil Rights Organizations of America, Jessica Jennifer Cohen Foundation, The Journey Fund, Vital Voices Global Partnership, Zivik Funding Program, Good Search, Mount Holyoke, Acxicom Corporation, Bosniak American Advisory Council for BH, The

Brimstone Fund, Embassy of Liechtenstein, Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition, World Bank Community Connections Fund, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Benefactors: Scott Allen, R. S. Adamcik, Sonia Ajwani, Lisa Balleaux, Carol Beaver, Joan Bieder, Lora Bingaman, Prasada Birenda, Herbert & Mary Ellen Bittner, Troy Blanchard, Lawrence Blank, Susan Bone, Richard Bordow, J. Brown-Kenyon, Elizabeth Brownstein, Claude Buettner, Erica Carley, Christina Chala, Wendell Cheung, Jeff Clewell, Eugene Cohen, Sarah Craven, Michael and Pamela Cross, Cynthia Dougherty, Adam Edwards, Mark Ehrhardt, Kelly Elliott, Mary Jane Euler, Adi Dayan Eyal, Karen Feinstein, Gail Flackett, Byrony Fortney, Gregory Fried, Heather Gardner-Muir, Toni Garrett, Christine Geehrer, David Gillmore, Mary Gillmore, Ari Gold, Kim Goldov, Stephanie Golski, Henry Gordon, Heidi Greenberg, Margaret Ham, Evan Bryan Henck, Mary Ann Henck, Angela Henecke, Cynthia Herrmann, Mary Hoagland, Ramona Holmes, Csilla Horvath, Julia Hurd, Hanna Jang, Stuart Jed, Soren Jessen-Petersen, Meredith Jones, Patricia King, David Knoll, Denise Knox, Joan Krey, Jasminka Kujundzic, Jeremy Lambshead, Jean Lanham, Ileene Link, Peter Lippman, Roger Lippman, Thomas Lombardi, Dianne Lorenz, Leslie Louie, Elizabeth Lowe, Dante Marquez, Susan Martin, Cathy McFarland, Linda Minisce, Jennifer Musk, Sheli Nan, Marianne Nieman, Sarah Niersbach, Daniel Nord, Paul Novak, Steven Oates, Joseph Orr, Rabija Paco, Herbert Parsons, Kristen Pelekanakis, Susan Platt, David Pomeroy, Terry Pristin, Leanne Rees, Michel Renee, John Reuwer, Arlene Rezac, Brian Rezac, David Rezac, Louis Rezac, James Rice, Lisa Robinson, Olivia Ann Rose, Catherine Rushworth, Ahmad Salim, Eric Schiller, Isabelle Schoenfield, Joseph Schwartzberg, Peter Sebastian, Mary Sherhart, Yoko Shimura, Virginia Shulman, Liz Sibley, Karen Smith, Mary Smith, Jane Solomon, Ron Stuart, Claire Sturm, Caitlin Sweet, Hugh Morrison Taft, Santisree Tanikella, Patricia Tenny, Jes Therkelsen, Mary Virginia Thur, Zlatka Velagic, Allison Wasserstein, Rebecca Weber, William Lorie, Carol Winetsky, Kathleen Wright, Wyt Wright, Shireen Zaman, and Graham Zug.

**Post script - from the Partners**



**WORLD PEASANTS / INDEGENOUS ORGANISATION**

*The Voice and Link of the Voiceless*

**Ref: DINA BUCK, INTERNSHIP 2010 WITH THE WPIO AND THE AP IN UGANDA**

**Our ref: 014-ECAIR/WPIO-V-2010 UG**

This is to acknowledge that Ms. Dina Buck Interned with the World Peasants/Indigenous Organization (WPIO) in partnership with the Advocacy Project (AP) in the Summer of 2010 in Uganda.

Her duties and contributions included:

1. Creating a website for the WPIO's new name, the East-Central Africa Association of Indigenous Rights;
2. Editing the ECAAIR website;
3. Training the Staff on maintenance of the website and on different media communication such as facebook and twitter;
4. Broadening and strengthening the WPIO/ECAAIR network with other organizations that work with and for indigenous persons;
5. Making a field visit to the indigenous Batwa community of south-western Uganda;
6. Editing project proposals; and
7. Researching for the organization, among others.

She is very hard working and resilient which was manifested in her being able to press on with her work, in spite of the hard security times in Uganda which were marked by bomb blasts. She has also manifested this by her ability to withstand long journeys, varying vegetation, terrain and weather in upcountry Uganda, with an unwavering heart of compassion for the suffering communities and disadvantaged people, especially the indigenous and orphans.

We, as WPIO/ECAAIR remain indebted to her hard work, generosity, humility, sympathy and commitment to the cause of the marginalized people and accordingly we highly recommend her for all open possibilities and opportunities to serve.

Sincerely,

 Sept. 10/2010

WANGABO MweneNGABO F.

Executive Director

*Sustainable Life Education "One Voice for Human Rights and Developments"*

**DR.Congo Programme**  
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