African Interfaith Initiative on the Post 2015 Development Agenda

Faith Leaders and Technical Representatives Meeting

12 April 2019 Nairobi, Kenya

NARRATIVE REPORT

Executive Summary

The Interfaith Leaders and Technical Representatives Meeting held at Pride Inn Hotel (Rhapta Road), Nairobi, Kenya, on the 12th April 2019 was a follow up on the 2014 Pan-African Faith Leaders' Summit on Post 2015 Agenda held in Kampala, Uganda. The African Interfaith Initiative on the Post 2015 Development Agenda is a platform which was formed as a response to the need for faith communities and faith leaders' engagement in the shaping of the global development agenda by influencing and contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Six years ago the initiative prompted engagement of religious leaders towards effective contribution to the development of the SDGs and subsequent implementation. This recent meeting was an opportunity for faith actors to reflect on their work; consider the present needs and opportunities, and to forge ahead for a better and prosperous future. The objectives of the meeting were:

- ❖ To look back at the accomplishments and the progress of the platform;
- ❖ To enhance our shared understanding of the SDGs;
- ❖ To reflect on the contribution of faith communities and their leaders, towards the realization of the SDGs;
- ❖ To identify possible advocacy avenues and opportunities for the platform and its constituents;
- ❖ To build linkages with other development actors and strengthen partnership (including the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness/ CPDE).

Looking at the road map of the implementation of the SDGs, there is need to identify the structures and opportunities available for faith leaders to leverage upon. This meeting further presented an opportunity to reignite the desire in faith-based organizations to play an active role in the Implementation of the SDGs, and at the same time open partnership opportunities with other civil society organizations like ACT Alliance.

A Report of Faith Leaders and Technical Representatives Meeting

Pride Inn Hotel Rhapta Road, Nairobi, Kenya

12 April 2019

1.0　　Introduction

Faith leaders and faith based organizations are a dependable presence in the community with an unparalleled convening capacity and infrastructure. Millions of people rise to attend prayer and worship every day from Monday through Sunday. No other institution in the world has and can sustain that capacity. It is often argued among scholars and policymakers that one of the greatest shortcomings of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) was that religious leaders were never brought on board during their adoption. Following this realization, between 2014 and 2015, religious leaders were consulted on a number of issues as the United Nations prepared to launch the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015.

In July 2014, the Africa Interfaith Initiative (AFLI) met to strategize on how to mobilize around deliberations on Post 2015 Development Agenda. The broad aim of the meeting was to escalate the engagement of faith communities and faith leaders in the shaping and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Africa Faith Leaders' Summit dubbed the *African Faith Leaders' Summit on Sustainable Development Goals and the Post 2015 Development Agenda* brought together faith leaders from the Christian, Muslim and Hindu communities and included the participation of representatives from the African Union (AU), the East African Community (EAC), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Millennium Campaign (UNMC). AFLI brings together various faith communities on the continent, with a view of enabling Africa realize its aspirations for development.

Generations of Africa's young people have been deprived of the opportunity to master, deploy and benefit from their youth and talent and in this way denied an opportunity to make beneficial contribution to family, community and society. The combination of poverty, inequality and daily strife has put a severe strain on the institution of the African family and the values of community, hospitality and reciprocity so beholden to our way of life. Poverty and inequality poses grave risks to African political, economic and social institutions and the stability of community and state. It is the calling of faith communities and faith leaders to speak and seek redress to the conditions that give

rise to this reality. This meeting therefore brings faith leaders to reflect on their efforts to implement the SDGs and the way forward.

2.0   Emerging Issues, Key Outcomes and Recommendations

The meeting had the following recommendations, opportunities and emerging issues:
1. The African Interfaith Initiative on the Post 2015 Development Agenda is a platform for members to reflect and work together towards implementing and achieving the SDGs. Different communities address different SGDs, as such the African Interfaith Initiative on the Post 2015 Development Agenda brings them all together to share best practices and experiences.
2. Many things have changed since the SDGs were adopted. To this end, participants noted that it is important to move together to make the SDGs a reality. The 2030 agenda has an effect on people and this presents a major opportunity for religious leaders to lead in these processes. The SDGs are transformative (they can transform societies), they have shared prosperity (all countries can benefit from their implementation), and no one is left behind. All these have religious implications (the SDGs are all inclusive). It is appropriate to take advantage of the platform to reflect on how the SDGs can have meaning at the local level where the need is greatest.
3. The African Interfaith Initiative on the Post 2015 Development Agenda is a platform for religious institutions to come up with ideas and strategies on how to deal with issues affecting the masses in the continent. The dangers posed by structural injustices like women and youth oppression, racial and religious segregation are greater today than they were 10 years ago, as such there is need for faith leaders to take the necessary measures to address the challenges facing the people in their communities.
4. Looking at the present trajectory, participants noted that, faith actors need to be more involved in addressing challenges facing the contemporary society. Religious leaders are the only hope left to defend those who cannot defend themselves.
5. Participants observed that faith communities were involved in the implementation of the MDGs because they have always been at the forefront of advocating for equality. Faith communities later realized that they can create a platform to amplify their work and this led to the creation of the African Interfaith Initiative on the Post 2015 Development Agenda. Faith communities must continue the conversation on how to better enhance their ability to participate in shaping the SDGs and their role in implementing the SDGs at different levels.

6. During the 2014 Kampala meeting, religious leaders committed themselves to seek solutions to the challenges facing their communities; self-evaluation which will help them evaluate their work; a commitment to engage at the national level, continental level, and global level; and empowerment of young people to participate in implementing the SDGs. Five years down the line, the question today is how effective have these commitments been implemented?

7. It emerged that over the years, religious institutions have employed competent professionals to work for them. It is safe to say religious institutions are implementing the SDGs by changing their approach towards assisting those in need. Instead of the traditional handouts, there is a shift towards empowering and giving people the means to support themselves.

8. It was noted that there is need to create awareness, people need to, first of all, know the SDGs before they can implement them. Each organization has a role to play towards creating awareness in the communities in which they work.

9. There is need to identify sources of finances, that is, identify donor agencies that can finance the work being done towards the implementation of the SDGs.

10. There is need for everyone to be committed to working towards achieving a life of dignity for everyone. Faith leaders need to turn the narrative and work together in implementing the SDGs.

11. Governments have been able to present their achievements in the implementation of the SDGs during global events like the High Level Political Forum. In addition, participants noted that faith communities should be able to provide alternative reports to the respective governments, which will help strengthen their reports on the implementation processes.

12. It was also noted that since the SDGs are about not leaving anyone behind, faith leaders must seek partnerships that can strengthen their efforts towards the implementation of the SDGs.

13. The SDGs are considered very important because, prior to participants' adoption, there were worldwide consultations which took into consideration the opinions of different groups and communities. The question now is: How can we harness the talents of young people and how can we ensure they are fully engaged in the implementation process? For young people to be fully engaged in the implementation of the SDGs, they need to be provided with the necessary education so that they can understand what the SDGs are.. This is because young people cannot hold anyone accountable if they do not know what SDGs are.

14. It was emphasized that it is important to look at how to best finance youth development projects. If youth networks are properly financed, they can become a powerful force in the implementation of the SDGs. Since the launch

of the Africa Youth SDGs Summit, young people have taken to social media to advocate for SDGs in their communities and they have started holding their governments accountable. There is need to push for greater interaction among young people in the continent which will then facilitate the implementation of SDGs.

15. Participants stated that though the political climate in some countries like the United States does not favor the SDGs, the World Bank Human Capital Index presents an opportunity for the African Interfaith Initiative on the Post 2015 Development Agenda to use the data produced by agencies like the World Bank, to hold governments accountable for failing to support their people. The World Bank Human Capital Index will help religious leaders to understand how much states are investing in health and education to support their people. The Human Capital Index also gives opportunity for faith actors to work together with their governments to address challenges facing humanity. Participants noted that unlike in the past, international institutions today have started taking the voices of religious actors and institutions into consideration. What is left now is to strategize on how faith actors and religious institutions can build partnerships with other agencies to jointly implement the SDGs.

16. Participants affirmed that the SDGs though adopted by the states, are not politically and legally binding. Though different states have taken on different initiatives to implement the SDGs in their countries, there are no specific guidelines on how states are supposed to implement the SDGs and the consequences of failing to implement them. Realizing these shortcomings, faith communities must make sure that their implementing agenda is in line with that of the respective states so that they can easily hold states accountable for not implementing the SDGs.

17. SDGs have to be internalised and domesticated, country-by-country. That means faith actors have to be diligent in ensuring that the political leaders take the SDGs seriously. Secondly, there is still a need to "lament". Today, over 50% of people living in poverty in the world are in Africa. Progress has slowed around the world, but the situation is more dire in Africa. Lastly, it is critical to have a strong moral message. The SDGs have to be translated in a way that resonates with people at the community level.

18. ACT Alliance reaffirmed its desire and commitment for partnership with the African Interfaith Initiative on the Post 2015 Development Agenda. ACT Alliance also reaffirmed the common position that the SDGs are very relevant to the African continent much more than they are to other continents because of the unique challenges African countries are facing. ACT Alliance would continue to offer the space for these reflections and will assist the African Interfaith Initiative

on the Post 2015 Development Agenda in any way possible. ACT Alliance has set up devolved structures to support initiatives undertaken by faith leaders to implement the SDGs. ACT Alliance is ready and the structures are in place to assist in the effective implementation of the SDGs.

3.0.   Way Forward

1. It was submitted that there is need to build awareness and understanding of the SDGs moving forward. As faith leaders, there is need to identify and seek opportunities, including spaces through which faith actors' can enhance their understanding of the SDGs and the broader global development agenda. There is need to also identify opportunities for and facilitate faith actors' action to build increased societal awareness and understanding of the SDGs.
2. Participants noted that there is need to support faith actors' advocacy for social accountability and policy responsiveness; to seek opportunities to build the advocacy capacity of faith actors; to facilitate participation of faith actors in high level policy dialogue and decision making; and identify and support pilot advocacy processes by faith actors in targeted focus countries.
3. Regarding documenting the advocacy impact of faith actors, participants proposed that there is need to identify and map out existing or ongoing advocacy efforts by faith actors; facilitate baseline and endline impact surveys for pilot advocacy processes; and support demand by faith actors for their contribution towards the SDGs to be documented in relevant data sources.
4. Looking at how faith actors can support the implementation of the SDGs, participants observed that there is need to provide linkages, tools, technical and programmatic support to faith actors; facilitate community mobilisation and organisation for social activism and grassroots action; and recognise services by faith actors that respond to the SDGs.
5. Looking back, participants stated that there is need to organize their efforts to effectively contribute to the implementation of the SDGs. As such, there is need to move toward collective ownership of the SDGs and their implementation so that faith leaders can shape each other for a better future.

4.0. **Conclusion**

The meeting highlighted that interfaith collaboration is very important in today's world. Working together can move mountains. Participants thanked the organizers, Arigatou International - Nairobi and ACT Alliance for organizing the meeting and they hoped that ACT Alliance will be able to accompany the initiative as it moves forward into a future which is filled with opportunities. Participants noted that it is important to document the outcomes of the meeting so that they can be implemented in the different countries where the faith leaders come from. Implementing the SDGs is a continuous process, therefore there is need for religious leaders to carry on with the good work and let their work reach to other parts of the world. In the final analysis, participants concluded that though institutions in Africa might be weak on their own, together they are a force of nature to address poverty and inequality and effectively implement the SDGs.

5.0 **Plan of Action**

1. Reconstitute the steering committee;
2. Plan a review summit;
3. Development of a faith-based organization guide on SGDs;
4. Development of a faith-based organization advocacy strategy on the SDGs;
5. Development of action framework;
6. Develop working streams to monitor the progress made towards the implementation of the SDGs;
7. Organize standing technical peoples meeting;
8. Create a Communication working group within the platform.

Appendix

Group Discussion

Participants were divided into three groups following their interests. These group discussions were guided by questions. Presented below are the questions and some responses from the participants.

Group Number	Question	Response
1	What are some of the specific ways we can build and amplify awareness and understanding of the SDGs among our faith communities?	❖ The groups proposed that faith leaders should include SDGs in their sermons so that their followers can become familiarized with the framework. ❖ Faith leaders should use the media to create awareness on the SDGs and their implementation. ❖ The implementation of SDGs should begin at the grassroots level so as to keep governments in check. ❖ Faith actors should take advantage of all religious functions to talk about the SDGs. ❖ Identifying champions, influential people within the communities who can talk about SDGs. ❖ Simplifying the SDGs so that majority of the people can understand. ❖ The group also stated that SDGs are just a framework, so we must locate them in their rightful place and the players within the framework. ❖ Awareness must be rooted in structures and power systems that are threatening us or preventing us from implementing the SDGs, hence awareness must go beyond the 17 goals. ❖ We need to use a language which is not isolated of the experiences of the people. Awareness creation must be in tandem with the national laws of the people.

2	In what specific and practical ways can we lead our faith communities in documenting impact?	The group began by looking at the challenges relating to documentation in Africa:
		❖ Africa produces a lot of knowledge but unfortunately, the lack of documentation has made it difficult for this work to be readily available. We need to begin from the grassroots by building the capacities of social workers on monitoring and reporting so that we can have proper documentation.
		❖ The problem with documentation is that once we get the work done, we always believe that the situation has ended. We hardly have the necessary documentation which can guide anyone coming to continue with the program. Moving forward, all programs must take the issue of documentation seriously. As we implement our programs it is therefore imperative to consider documentation as a cross-cutting issue.
		❖ There is lack of professionals who have the capacity for documentation in many organizations. This lack has led to the replication of programs. There is need to build a proper system which will capture our successes and failures. We need to create spaces for reflection and reviews where we can always look at our work and how best to move forward.
		❖ Most documentation in Africa has been geared towards developmental programs, little or nothing is being done to document the needs of the people. Another challenge is falling standards of education, which has led to a reduction in basic writing skills which need to be nurtured.
		❖ Since the life of many religious leaders is a life of service, little attention is paid to documentation as leaders just serve and move on. Projects that are locally done usually have little documentation, but projects which are

		sponsored by outside donors are documented because the donors need the reports. We need to work together with academia so that we can get proper documentation.
		❖ We need to contextualize the SDGs to fit the context of the people. This will then make it easy for documentation and monitoring of the implementation process. We need a monitoring tool that can help us measure the successes of the SDGs.
		❖ As Africans we have poor or nonexistent reading culture, so how do we package the little documentation we have to ensure that it can easily be accessible to the masses?. Documentation should not be limited to academic research but rather methods through which the available information can reach the people taking our context and realities into consideration.
		❖ The SDGs, in general, do not have any measuring framework. It is therefore challenging to measure and evaluate the successes of the SDGs. Henceforth, there is need to contextualize the SDGs to fit our context so that we can better document their implementation.
		❖ As a group it is important that the work we are doing at the country levels is brought together and documented into a single document reflecting the position of the members and the work being done in the field.
		❖ We can broaden documentation to include theatre and other activities that can help people remember.
		❖ Use simple language that can be shared on social media platforms, which can reach a lot of people.
3	How do we go about	The group stated that an advocacy strategy for the initiative can be developed through:

| | developing our advocacy strategy for the initiative? | ❖ Conducting research, which will inform our advocacy strategy.
❖ Identifying issues for advocacy and best practices in carrying out the advocacy.
❖ Having a detailed stakeholder analysis of who is doing what- study on who is required and how to engage them e.g. mapping of advocacy platforms and their schedules/ identify who are our ambassadors/ our champions – credible, with knowledge.
❖ Free space – Develop, package and disseminate SDG within the communities – what is the message and who is the messenger?
❖ Advocacy at different levels- Fill our space at National, regional and global level – identify the issues for each level- Representation at the different forums.
❖ Broader framework that can enable our members to engage: capacity building, participation, financing, creating partnership, monitoring and address shrinking space given to religious leaders.
❖ Engage the media – Revive our website, to reach out / Pastoral letters/press releases.
❖ A clear objective and accountability.
❖ Internal advocacy /Informal spaces our Churches, mosques, make those spaces relevant by making available the right information.
❖ Contextualize the issues, a strategy on the youth and women/ practices of the community (how does the community consider youth and women).
❖ Our presence: create a task force that can represent the initiative in different spaces like |

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Africa Union– what do we communicate in these spaces – how do we get representation?
❖ Develop a common position paper – Africa FBO position based on our values- accountability, integrity/build credibility of FBOs.
❖ Engage in the ideological discussions and the systems that breed poverty/ policy issues/ what has caused poverty systemic, ideological /our rationale/ dealing with the root causes not just the symptoms.
❖ Develop tools for advocacy.
❖ Create a small committee to work on the development of the advocacy strategy.
❖ Align our agendas with our scriptures
❖ Develop an advocacy strategy that will guide the activities of members in different countries</td></tr>
</table>

Questions for Further Reflections

1. How can we participate in building the institutions that are responsible for the implementation of the SDGs?
2. How can we make the SDGs relevant to our people and communities?
3. How do we shape the conversation and action through the opportunities that the SDGs gives us?
4. Moving forward, we need to explore local sponsorships, which can help us in the work of implementing the SDGS: so how do we mobilize resources?
5. Do we need working groups/ working streams?
6. Deeper collective ownership of the SDGs– How do we do that?
7. What kind of structures do we need in place? The SDGs should not be pain killers to make us forget the pain and injustice of the past. The structural injustices are still there that is why the perpetrators do not want us to talk about fair trade, taxation, extractive industries. SDGs are a wonderful framework but we must interpret in a sensitive way.

No	Organizations present in the meeting
1	ACT Alliance
2	Arigatou International
3	African Youth SDGS Summit
4	Anglican Development Service
5	Association of Member Episcopal Conferences in Eastern Africa
6	Bahai International Community
7	Building Resilience Against Violent Extremism
8	Caritas Africa
9	Council of Anglican Provinces of Africa
10	CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness
11	Ecumenical Disability Advocates Network
12	Fellowship of Christian Councils and Churches in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa
13	Hekima Institute of Peace and International Relations
14	Hindu Council of Kenya
15	International Movement of Catholic Students
16	Inter-Religious Council of Ethiopia
17	Interreligious Council of Uganda
18	Islamic Relief
19	Kenya Muslims Youth Alliance
20	Norwegian Church Aid
21	Organization of African Instituted Churches
22	Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims
23	Sojourners – Faith in Action for Social Justice
24	TAABCO Research and Development Consultants
25	United Religions Initiative
26	URI SIKH Council

AGENDA

7:30 am – 8:00 am	Arrivals, Registration, Refreshments
8:00 am – 8:05 am	(Interfaith) Prayer(s) for Africa
Session Moderator	Fred Nyabera, Director, End Poverty Arigatou International–Nairobi
8:05 am – 8:15 am (10 min)	Welcoming Remarks Fred Nyabera
8:15 am – 8:25 am (10 min)	Opening Remarks Rev. Nicta Lubaale, Secretary General, Organisation of African Instituted Churches (OAIC)
8:25 am – 8:30 am (5 min)	Opening Remarks Ms. Elizabeth Kiisigha Regional Representative Africa, ACT Alliance
8:30 am – 8:50 am (20 min)	From Lament to Action: Our Journey to the SDGs Presentation by Rev. Nicta Lubaale
8:50 am – 9:00 am (10 min)	Plenary Discussion: Reflection on our Impact on the SDGs Guided by Session Moderator
9:00 am – 9:20 am (20 min)	The SDGs and Agenda 2030: Opportunities for Africa's Transformation, Dignity and Development Presentation by (Joel Oloo? Michael Adikwu?)
9:20 am -9:30 am (10 min)	Plenary Discussion: Reflection on the SDGs Guided by Session Moderator
9:30 am – 9:55 am (25 min)	Faith Communities in Action: Our Response to the SDGs Plenary discussion led by (Ms. Elizabeth Kisiigha?)
9:55 am – 10:00 am (5 min)	Re-Cap and Announcements

10:00 am – 10:30 am (30 min)	Group Photo Session and Health Break
10:30 am – 10:50 am (20 min)	Looking ahead: A proposed roadmap for action Presentation by Fred Nyabera
10:50 am – 11:40 am (50 min)	Looking Ahead: Developing our proposed roadmap for action Group 1: Nageeba Hassan, IRCU Group 2: Dr Mustafa Ali, Arigatou International Group 3: Catherine Njuguna, ACT Alliance
11:40 am – 11:50 am (10 min)	Re-cap
11:50 am – 12:10 pm (20 min)	What Next? Decisions on the Way Forward for the Initiative Discussion led by Rev. Nicta Lubaale
12:10 pm -12:20 pm (10 min)	Closing Remarks and Vote of Thanks Abdulhamid Sakar, KMYA
12:20 pm – 12:25 pm (5 min)	Announcements
12:25 pm – 12:30 pm (5 min)	Closing (Interfaith) Prayer(s)
12:30 pm - Onwards	Lunch and Departures

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

No	Name	Organisation	Country	Email
1	Jeauuette Uwizeye	FECCLAHA	Kenya	jeauuette@fecclaha.org
2	Nyambura Gichuki	Arigatou International	Kenya	n.gichuki@arigatouinternational.org
3	Rev. Nicta Lubaale	OAIC	Uganda	nic.lubaale@oaic.org
4	Rev. Fred Nyabera	Arigatou International	Kenya	f.nyabera@arigatouinternational.org
5	Ms. Maryam Kibunja	Brave	Kenya	kibunjamaryam@gmail.com
6	Dr. Solomon Belay Faris	Bahai International Community	Ethiopia	addisababa@bic.org; sbelay@bic.org
7	Florence Omtokoh	Arigatou International	Kenya	f.omtokoh@arigatouinternational.org
8	Ms. Hellen Wangusa	CAPA	Kenya	hellen@capa-hq.org; Generalsec@capa-hq.org
9	Ms. Catherine Njuguna	ACT Alliance	Kenya	catherine.njuguna@actalliance.org
10	Mr. Nicholas Pande	CAPA		nicholas@capa-hq.org
11	Mr.Michael Adikwu	Arigatou International	Kenya	adikwumichael@yahoo.com
12	Ms. Nduta Kariuki	Caritas Africa	Kenya	caritasafricanairobi@ciaas.org
13	Ms. Elizabeth Kiisigha	ACT Alliance		Elizabeth.zumba@actalliance.org
14	Mr. Acho Gerald	Arigatou International	Kenya	ecpprograms@arigatouinternational.org
15	Mr. Emmanuel Ametepey	African Youth SDGs Summit	Ghana	youthsdgssummit@gmail.com

16	Ms. Cindy Wendy	Arigatou International	Kenya	c.owuor@arigatouinternational.org
17	Fr. Anthony Makunde	AMECEA	Kenya	amakunde@amecea.org
18	Ms. Rattank Channa	URI SIKH Council	Kenya	rattanchanna@gmail.com
19	Rev. Adam Taylor	SUJOURNERS	USA	ataylor@sujo.net
20	Ms. Tabita Wambui	AMECEA	Kenya	Justiceandpeace@amecea.org
21	Rev. Fr Joseph Mutie	OAIC	Kenya	frjosephmutie@yahoo.co.uk
22	Dr. Mustafa Y.Ali	Arigatou International	Kenya	m.ali@arigatouinternational.org
23	Ms. Joyce Mdachi	GNRC	Tanzania	jmdachi64@gmail.com
24	Mr. Eyob Yishak	GNRC	Ethiopia	emu4jesus@yahoo.com
25	Sujatha Kotamraju	Hindu Council	Kenya	sujatakotamraju@gmail.com; kenyahinducouncil@gmail.com
26	Ms. Olive Maria Hajamiharisoa	IMCS Africa	Kenya	imcs_africa@yahoo.com
27	Mr. Sartu Shemsuddin Ahmed	IRCE	Ethiopia	sartutoday@yahoo.com
28	Mr. Joshua Kitakule	IRCU	Uganda	secretarygeneral@ircu.or.ug; kitakulej@gmail.com
29	Rev. Phyllis Byrd	OAIC	Kenya	phyllisbyrd@gmail.com
30	Nagheeba Tegulwa	IRCU	Uganda	nageebah@hotmail.com
31	Ms. Violet Yimbo	EDAN		Violet.yimbe@gmail.com

32	Mr. Abdulrashid Elmi	IRK	Kenya	Abdulrashid.yussf@islamic-relief.or.ke
33	Mr. Abdulramid Sakar	KMYA	Kenya	sakar@kenya.org
34	Dr. Bwibo Adieri	Anglican Development Service	Kenya	bwibo.adieri@adskenya.org
35	Fr. Elias Opongo	HIPSIR	Kenya	elias.opongo@hekima.ac.ke
36	Ms. Wasye Musyoni	NCA	Kenya	w.musyoni@nca.no
37	Dr.Dorcas Kiplagat	Arigatou International	Kenya	d.kiplagat@arigatouinternational.org
38	Kefe Innocent	Arigatou International	Kenya	eccomms@arigatouinternational.org
39	Dr. Agnes Abuom	TAABCO	Kenya	aabuom@taabco.org