COPA ANNUAL REPORT 2013
Abbreviations

ACA - Amani Communities Africa
AFSC - American Friends Service Committee
CEDAW - Convention on the Elimination of All of Discrimination Against Women
COPA - Coalition for Peace in Africa
GBV - Gender Based Violence
HLP - High Level Panel
HS - Human Security
IGAD - Intergovernmental Agency for International Development
KIOS - Finnish based non governmental organization on human rights
NAP - National Action Plan
NGO - Non Governmental Organization
NSC - National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management
PB - Peace building
RTC - Responding to Conflict
T4T - Training for Trainers
TOT - Training of Trainers
UNSCR - United Nations Security Council Resolution
UN - United Nations
USAID - United States Agency for International Development
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Preface

The year has been great for the organization and was marked with increased programme activities and enhanced partnerships with donor communities and like minded organizations. Some major organizations that supported COPA’S work in the year include, KIOS-the Finnish based NGO on Human Rights, the UN Women office in Nairobi and the USAID East Africa Office of Regional Conflict Management and Governance.

In terms of programme implementation, COPA working closely with Responding to Conflict (RTC)-UK, redesigned and revamped her training for trainers programme injecting new information and knowledge that is hoped to greatly impact on the way organizations and individuals in the Eastern and Horn of Africa regions manage training programmes. Further, we renewed partnerships with local and regional organizations implementing peacebuilding and development programmes in the stated regions.

The field of post conflict reconstruction in which majority of the countries in the Eastern and Horn of Africa regions falls requires integrated peacebuilding programmes that also address human rights, political and economic reconstruction. With this in mind, COPA extensively engaged in building capacities of communities particularly women in Kenya in ways that would enable them effectively participate in political processes that were going on in the country at the time. Concurrently, efforts were made to raise levels of awareness of women human rights particularly in areas that have undergone armed conflicts. Out of this engagement, a book detailing experiences of Kenyan women on human rights was documented and it is expected that it will provide learning points for individuals and organizations implementing such projects.

In terms of the organization’s structure, the year saw COPA re-organize her board of trustees, bringing on board new talent and knowledge. The board has been instrumental in enabling COPA expand on her programmes and diversify on her partnerships. We are looking forward to a more revamped organization that networks horizontally and vertically and an organization that continues to meet the growing needs of enhancing capacities of practitioners working in the conflict affected areas of the continent

Martha Ndogoto

Programmes Coordinator
Since 2000 when the United Nations Security Council passed the UNSCR 1325, efforts by different stakeholders have been made especially in conflict affected countries within the African continent to heighten the implementation of the resolution but this has been faced by many challenges key among them being the low levels of awareness of the Resolution among organizations implementing peacebuilding and gender based programme and the lack of political will among government and cultural institutions. In Africa, only 9 countries have developed their National Action Plan for Action (NAP). Kenya’s NAP which is basically a roadmap that defines responsibilities of various stakeholders and sets benchmarks to assess levels of implementation is currently awaiting the formal launch. It is worth noting that COPA is a steering committee member of the stakeholders who put together Kenya’s NAP. The UNSCR 1325 calls for substantive participation of women in peacebuilding processes across all levels of society and for their consideration for leadership positions in institutions dealing with peace and security matters.

It is against this background that the UN Women office in Nairobi is currently supporting organizations to raise levels of awareness of UNSCR 1325 among organizations, map out the levels of implementation, identify existing gaps that require redress and develop strategies to ensure that organizations institutionalize the way they engage women in their peacebuilding practice. COPA has been working alongside organizations in Kenya’s Uasin Gishu area to ensure that the above is achieved. In addition, COPA hopes to raise the profiles of women peace builders in the area through a documentation of stories of transformative change that will tell how grass root women have contributed to peace and reconciliation in this area.
COPA’s work in “Enhancing the understanding of women human rights” was supported by KIOS, the Finnish NGO Foundation for Human Rights. The aim of these activities was to: enhance the capacity of women in understanding their human rights by creating awareness of the UN SCR 1325, CEDAW and the Kenya Constitution 2010. Further the activities aimed at empowering women to be leaders by training them on leadership, communication, peacebuilding, conflict resolution, mediation, mentorship and lobbying and advocacy.

Statistics show that 70% of women and girls from rural areas in Kenya do not know their rights as stipulated in the constitution 2010 of Kenya. A similar number of women and girls in rural areas have not heard about the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 of 2000 (UN SCR 1325) and Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW). In Africa, women face gender specific persecution including female genital mutilation, sexual abuse, early marriages, domestic violence, illiteracy and forced prostitution.

The target area for this project was Bomet, Baringo, Trans Nzoia and Bungoma Counties of Kenya. The project targeted 40 women leaders drawn from community based organizations, faith based organizations, local Non governmental organizations and local authorities. 20 women leaders were selected from Bomet and Baringo; and a further 20 from Mt. Elgon and Kwanza. Two capacity building trainings were carried out for the 40 women selected from Bomet, Baringo, Mt. Elgon and Kwanza. The trainings were 6 days each. The first training took place in Nakuru from 14th to 19th April 2013. The second training took place from 11th to 16th August 2013 at the same venue.

The training focused on:

1. The women gains in the constitution 2010
2. Bill of rights
3. Law of succession
4. Matrimonial property
5. Marriage systems of Kenya
6. The Overview of the UNSCR 1325
7. The Overview of the CEDAW
8. Overview of the Constitution 2010
9. Lobbying and Advocacy
10. Role Modeling and Mentoring and Work plans
These women were drawn from local women groups, district peace committee’s, local administration, community based organizations, and faith based organizations and local non governmental organizations.

Mt Elgon, Kwanza participants

One of the activities that this project supported was having the trained ToTs carry out community forums once through with the training. COPA supported each group with some money to enable them organize community forums for training the grassroots back in their communities. The total number of community forums held was four; The ToTs managed to reach a total of 201 grassroots women and men. The forums were held in Bomet, Baringo, and Mt. Elgon in Bungoma County and Kwanza in Trans Nzoia County. The forums were used as a platform for creating awareness and advocating for women issues. It was also used as a platform for the women to share with the other women from the grassroots about what they learnt while in the training. At the community level, the forums were attended by women, youth and men. In some of the forums; local leaders were also present and they really applauded the women for the good work they were doing. COPA was also appreciated for the efforts it’s making in empowering women. Some of the sessions the ToTs touched on were; (1) Law of Succession, (2). Marriage Systems in Kenya, (3). The 2010 constitution on Bill of Rights, (4) Creating awareness of the UN SCR 1325 and CEDAW and (5). Matrimonial property

An outcome of this training was interviewing and sharing of success stories by the women on areas of their women human rights and resilience. These stories have been documented and
have been published into a book. The main aim of these books was to raise awareness on women human rights to the general public and to also raise the profiles of grassroots women who have been working on women human rights. By reading the stories of the women, there will be an increase in number of members of general public who are aware of women human rights.

The project’s achievement to implement the project for one year and have 40 women leaders trained on women’s human rights. Having these women with a changed positive attitude was a plus for COPA. The following were some of the inspirational quotes from the women after the training:-

- “I am motivated to write my will”
- “Obtained a marriage certificate”
- “Nominated as a member of the county assembly”
- “I no longer feel inferior since I now have knowledge about my rights and can quote the source if asked a question”
- “As a widow; I am now aware of my own rights and I am ready to challenged any injustice”

Some of the challenges the project encountered were lack of sufficient resources to support trained groups to offer more training workshops so that the level of awareness reaches more people for greater impact. Culture and traditions change slowly and sometimes women are duped to compromise on their rights in the name of protecting or preserving their cultures. Female genital mutilation cases are still encouraged by older women in the community. Ignorance, poverty and unemployment pose obstacles to change, where peoples priorities is getting food on the table which compromises their commitment to values of dignity and respect of human beings.

Some of the lessons that COPA has learnt during the project is that, equipping participants with skills and knowledge is not in itself sufficient alone to help individuals and societies to resist tendencies for women human rights violations. Additional complementary tools are needed coupled with exposure for sustainable advancement of women human rights. Working with women alone does not necessarily promote women empowerment. If men are not involved in the processes, this could lead to misconceptions and unfounded fears about women human rights and this could bring resistance to change. On the other hand, when men are involved, they become enlightened and become champions of women rights. Another lesson learnt is the collaboration with the local administration and other administrative County structures which creates a supportive environment; where women are invited to sensitize on women human rights issues during public functions, including public “barazas”-a public gathering and funerals and hence reaching out to more people.
A few changes were noted after the implementation of the COPA project. There was increased awareness creation on women human rights issues by utilizing any forum that presented an opportunity for information sharing by the participants. Some of the Women were seeking redress in injustices to women rights violations as well as demanding their rights from the rights holders. New groups have been formed with the aim of mobilizing women and youth to address issues of women and human rights violations while at the same time pooling resources together to promote self reliance. Improved relations and cooperation among women due to the interaction sharing sessions. Enhanced cross border interactions in the areas where the women were drawn from and recognition by the local administration and county assembly leaders are providing the women with opportunities for influencing the people through lobbying and advocacy on women human rights.

The ultimate achievement of the “Enhancing the women’s understanding of the women human rights” was the documentation of the selected women’s success stories. The book entitled “Celebrating Grassroots Women Human Rights Crusaders, the case of Bomet, Baringo, Trans Nzoia and Bungoma Counties”. COPA during the capacity building trainings selected a few women beneficiaries who were willing to share their success stories. A number of questions were generated to make this possible and a lot easier for the women to understand what they are being interviewed on. The purpose was to document experiences of the women beneficiaries in the project in regard to their experiences on women human rights and their resilience. The aim of this exercise was to raise the profiles of these grassroots women who have greatly contributed in enhancing women human rights but due to the nature and level of their operations they have in the past received no acknowledgment. By documenting and publishing the stories into a book, the many people who will come across this journal and especially women, will serve as learning tool. Many will be encouraged when faced with similar challenges in their lives. The book is in soft copy and well as hard copy. Women at the grassroots will receive the hard copies while major stakeholders such as the National Gender and Equality Commission, Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organization, The UN Women offices in Kenya and other COPA partners will receive soft copies of the same. COPA will upload the book in its website. Kindly visit our website on; www.copfrica.org
One of COPA’s core activities is capacity building programme. This is usually through trainings, through which COPA aims at building a critical mass of practitioners who have the knowledge, skills and confidence to transform the conflict situations in their regions and to enhance and stabilize the fragile peace achieved in some of the areas. COPA’s trainings cover a wide range of peacebuilding themes relevant for different regions of the continent. Some of COPA’s training capacity areas include training of trainers in peacebuilding and conflict transformation, engendering human security, peacebuilding and conflict transformation.

The trainings that COPA offers also aim at imparting knowledge, skills and strengthen civil society organizations, Non governmental organizations and any other interested organizations in Africa by increasing their sustainability and effectiveness. This will enhance their ability to provide services, create collaborations to serve their target communities more effectively and to build and improve their knowledge of public policy and advocacy. We deliver a number of capacity building programmes and consultancies that seek to increase the accessibility and dissemination of knowledge.

To gauge the impact that the training has had on the participants, COPA conducts an evaluation exercise. Participants are presented with an evaluation form that allows them to express their opinions on: the process, methodology, topics and the venue and further to identify fields that they would want COPA to venture into in terms of capacity building trainings. COPA treasures and value this excise since it provides a ground for reflection of theory and practice geared towards promoting sustainability and relevance in capacity building programmes.

The year 2013 witnessed COPA conduct three capacity building training compared with the usual more than five trainings done in a year. A factor attributed to a number of issues such as the elections that were conducted in March that prolonged to May, the limited time from May
to December, a number of other external programmes just to mention but a few. Trainings that were conducted in the year include;

1. **Training for trainers, 6th to 10th May 2013, Nairobi Kenya.**

The training was a joint undertaking between COPA and Responding to Conflict (RTC-UK). The main target groups were practitioners working in the peace, development and gender sectors within the continent of Africa who are actively engaged in either the designing or delivery of training programmes both at organizational and community levels. Those in attendance were practitioners from Kenya, Uganda, Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Liberia, Zimbabwe, Ghana and Somalia.

All countries represented have had a history of conflict with some like Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan having suffered decades of armed conflict. Majority of the participants were drawn from the peacebuilding and gender mainstreaming sectors and had good linkages with government, inter-governmental and international agencies. Many of them were active practitioners in areas of planning, designing, facilitation, monitoring and evaluation of projects.

One of the key highlights during the training was the realization that many practitioners are committed to training for change but many are challenged by lack of skills and knowledge on how they can achieve this.

The T4T also aimed at enhancing participants abilities to transfer knowledge and skills both at Organizational and community levels so that their work would lead to desired changes which then would lead to deeper impact. Additionally, the five days were to help participants practice designing, facilitating and evaluating trainings. Some of the key areas of focus were on Adult Learning, Practical Facilitation Skills, Designing Trainings, Learning to Practice, Conflict Transformation and Peacebuilding, Conflict Mapping and Violence Triangle.

It is imperative to know that by the end of the five days trainings, the 13 participants conducted an evaluation exercise guided by their expectations that they had set on the first day of the training. Responses given by the participants were positive and a good indicator that the
objective of the training had been met exhaustively. This can be backed up by the following sample quote from one participant:

“This training gave me an opportunity to discover myself. I know more, I have a great talent and ability to communicate in English.”

Feedback from one of the participants concerning the training’

May T4T Participants

2. Interrupting the cycle of violence training report: Integrating healing and emotional well-being into peace-building and development initiatives. 1st to 5th July 2013: Nairobi, Kenya.

Practitioners working in the field of peacebuilding and conflict transformation do experience a number of challenges in their work, namely dealing with victims and perpetrators of violence and exposure to violent situations. Africa as a continent has experienced and still continue to experience violent conflict situations some of which are attributed to politics and leadership, resource based and historical factors just to mention but a few. This has seen some of the countries in the continent experience continued cycles of violence that have led to emotional, psychological, physical and economic negative effects that has hindered the continent from realizing sustainable development.

It is on this ground that COPA organized this training aimed at building the capacities and expertise of the participants on the best practices and techniques of interrupting the cycles of violence by developing appropriate means of integrating healing and emotional well –being
into peace building and development initiatives in their respective fields. On the basis that communities have before experienced oppression and violence, it is therefore inevitable that more than often they will experience a cycle of grief characterized by anger and revenge, thus a justification for trauma healing. This is guided by the hope that the factors that propagated the trauma and injustices experienced have been resolved amicably and completely. A gap that COPA together with RTC were able to identify and hence the realization that such a course was essential.

Research has proved that when people are preoccupied with what has happened to them and with issues from the past, peace-building and development are very difficult tasks, and may be impossible. A fact that was backed up by the participants in the training. On the other hand, it was agreed that, if trauma healing and promotion of emotional well-being are integrated into peace and development initiatives, the resulting holistic approach can offer a sustainable way forward. An agreed understanding was made that whereas working to address deep wounds and to help repair damage to the social fabric of communities both improves the well-being of families and individuals; it also brings hope that repetitive cycles of violence can be interrupted if not eliminated totally.

COPA hoped that at the end of the 5 days, those participating would be in a position to; Identify and understand the possible emotional and social impact of violence and oppression on communities and individuals, have an understanding on controversies in the “trauma” field, looked at recent research and the assumptions underpinning different approaches, understand emotional distress and “trauma” to recurring cycles of violence, state the relevance and sustainability of different approaches to healing and promoting emotional well-being and lastly explain the role of spiritual and religious beliefs in healing and use of established traditions and rituals.
Gendering and gender mainstreaming are concepts that have been used world wide in an effort towards promoting equality and equity at all levels. Women, men, boys and girls together with people living with disability are usually considered as the key bearers to the above mentioned concept. However, for a free, just, fair and equitable society to be realized there is need for a complete shift of paradigm and school of thought to a newer and transforming one. It is on this basis that COPA organized this training.

The purpose of the training was to develop an understanding of gender and violence in post – conflict transitions, how to integrate women in the peacebuilding processes and helping practitioners link up PB, HS and all instruments that engender these processes. Participants explored the various International Human Rights Instruments that support gendering human security, conflict transformation and peacebuilding.

The meaning and impact of violence as experienced by women in various conflict contexts was discussed and conflict transformation activities were identified and planned to reduce the impact of all forms of violence against women in the participants contexts. As an addition, there was also a session aimed at guiding participants on how to integrate gender into peacebuilding as an effort to ensure that during conflict prevention, management and post conflict reconstruction, women and their concerns are well represented.
It was anticipated that by the end of the five days training, participants would be able to:

1. Identify violence against women in situations of violent conflicts and tragic development in which women are target in all forms of Gender Based Violence (GBV).


4. Demonstrate the relevance of human security paradigm as integrated approach to conflict transformation and peacebuilding.

5. To analyze their contexts, envision sustainable peace and draw plans for their conflict transformation and peacebuilding framework.

Participants of the Gendering training
Within the year, COPA was keen to network with organizations and individuals both vertically and horizontally all in an effort to contribute in the building of sustainable peace in the continent. The following are the partnership building opportunities that COPA was able to engage herself in:

**Expert Meeting on Post 2015 Development Agenda & Gender Equality in Africa and Kenya, 16th to 18th September 2013, Naivasha, Kenya**

This meeting was organized by the UN Women office in Nairobi and COPA participated as one of the organization’s key partners engaged in projects aimed at inclusion of women in peace and security matters. The expert meeting was aimed at contributing to the post-2015 Development Agenda from a gender perspective.

The meeting particularly sought to invite perspectives on gender equality in Kenya with major focuses being on challenges of women living in poverty in Kenya, how identified challenges inter-relate with the imperatives of sustainable development, peace and security and participation of women in political leadership and how all this can be brought into an agenda that is relevant for women in poverty living.

The meeting reflected on the interconnectedness of poverty eradication, sustainability and peace in providing a relevant and holistic set of goals for the post 2015 Development architecture.

The meeting brought together political leaders, experts from governments, non-governmental organisations, grassroots organisations, women’s organisations, academics and experts from international organisations.
Expatriate meeting seminar participants,

Family mediation seminar-28th August 2013

The family mediation sensitization course was a one day programme organized by the Amani Communities Africa (ACA) and Family Mediation Centre (FAMEC), 2 partners of COPA operating in Kenya.

The objective of the training was to sensitize the participants on the importance of family mediation as a conflict resolution strategy.

The training covered the following areas:

- Understanding conflict and conflict resolution
- Family mediation—what it is and what is not
- Stages in family mediation
- Role of family mediator (fish bowl demonstration)
- Key skills and techniques for family mediator
- Role play and feedback
- Common mistakes to avoid
- Frequently asked questions on family and marital mediation
- Sharing experiences/expectation
- Extracting emerging issues
- About family certificate course-2 day training in September
American Friends Service Committee validation workshop, 2\textsuperscript{nd} October 2013

The one day workshop was organized by American Friends Service Committee, a COPA partner and it was meant to provide a platform for peace practitioners in Kenya to reflect on their peace work in the country. Some of the key areas of discussion in the workshop were: whether there exists a shared vision for peace in Kenya by peace practitioners, structural causes of conflict and the actors in the country, challenges of peacebuilding work and sharing of lessons learned in the practice.

Discussions brought to realization that there was no shared vision in Kenya by peace practitioners and hence there was urgent need to agree and decide on what change would want to be seen. Stakeholders need to be accountable to peace and justice and synergize together acknowledging that they are complimenting each other instead of the notion that they are competing with and against each other.

Practitioners identified a number of structural causes of conflict that need to be addressed through collective efforts by promoting both inter faith and inter tribal dialogue discussions and deliberations that should be geared towards working with and through the existing structures. This is in a bid to promoting unity, one people, one country, one nation which should be initiated by the stakeholders.

That inculcating a culture of peace should be the agenda of peace stakeholders. Through proposing and advocating for legislations that would strengthen the peace practitioners as a union. Stakeholders acknowledged the need for regional balance in the spread of the peace practitioners within the country, in a bid to promoting the shared national peace vision. Stakeholders collectively work together in identifying the crucial issues affecting the field of peace work and developing new and fresh themes that should be geared towards reducing and eliminating the challenges in peace work guided by experience.

In conclusion, the following recommendations were suggested: Stakeholders identified the relevance of including the youths, upholding gender equality and the integration of media as one of the key actors towards targeting many people. This would be realized with the creation of a peace platform, national peace forum or equivalent for coordinating, learning, deliberating and promoting complimentarily with exchange, synergy and collaboration in the field of peace work. This would provide a sustainable way forward where there can be elaboration of issues, discussion of key areas and hence bring to realization the shared peace vision for the country. The forum was reflective and engaging, a good platform for future deliberation in peace.
Understanding devolution: opportunities and challenges for peace builder’s seminar, 15th October 2013

The forum was organized by Partnership for Peace and Security based on the premise that Kenya has entered into a devolved system of governance that necessitates planning, organization, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation at the county level. This therefore calls for enhanced citizen participation in order to ensure transparency and accountability in arresting social ills such as conflict and insecurity.

With the inception of devolution in the country, challenges are already being experienced in its implementation. The seminar sought to uphold and acknowledge the role of civil society and prepare them well to respond and avert the potential of conflict and insecurity within and between counties. Thus this presented an opportunity for civil societies to also devolve their services to the grassroots level in a bid to tackle and address peace and security issues as the arise at each level.

It was agreed that for devolution to work, synergy from different civil society organizations, government institutions, individuals knowledgeable on issues in culture, educators and political office holders and the citizens themselves was needed. A continuous and rigorous civic education which would help bring a better understanding of devolution, realization and sustainability of the whole concept as a plus for the nation at large and an asset was also important.

Revamping the Board of Trustees

In the past, COPA has increasingly become aware of the need to increase the number of serving trustees in a bid to improve on her regional mandate and programme outlook. It is with this in mind that the organization expanded the number of trustees to seven. Three of the new members who joined include Laban Chiko, Babu Ayindo and Jimmy Okumu.

Laban Chiko is a capacity building officer with the National Steering committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (NSC) (a government body that serves as the link
between government agencies and civil society organizations operating peacebuilding programmes in Kenya). Laban has had extensive contact with COPA in the training programme. Apart from being a participant, Laban has also been a facilitator in some of COPA’s trainings. He brings on board extensive experience and knowledge of monitoring and evaluation of peacebuilding programmes and financial management.

Jimmy Okumu a Ugandan working in South Sudan is the deputy director of Concordis International and has worked extensively in conflict contexts both in Uganda and South Sudan. Currently, he is in charge of a cross border mediation programme between South Sudan and Sudan. In his work, he has partnered with both IGAD and the African Union. He brings a wealth of experience in networking, conflict early warning and facilitation of training programmes.

Babu Ayindo, a Kenyan is an independent consultant in peacebuilding and conflict transformation working globally. He is a former director of the Mindolo peace Institute in Zambia and a former programme Manager for Pact Peace 111 programme. Babu has been very instrumental in the development of COPA’s capacity building programme and has designed and facilitated numerous COPA and partners training programmes. He brings on board vast knowledge on designing and implementation of peacebuilding programmes, monitoring, evaluation, conflict analysis, trauma healing and documentation.
In 2013 Coalition for Peace in Africa (COPA) met its objectives as even though it did not increase its training coverage through increased resource mobilization. Our activities were funded by grants from KIOS one of our development partners and trainings which were held quarterly and contributed to the COPA income. During the year we have been able to raise over ten million Kenya shillings as shown in the pie chart below. Others include the consultancies that COPA carried out during the year.

### Source of Income

- **Kios**: 45%
- **Training**: 52%
- **Others**: 3%

### Where the money went

- **Projects**: 79%
- **Administration**: 14%
- **Surplus**: 7%
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