



African Philanthropy Network
THE VOICE AND ACTION FOR AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY

MAPPING OF PHILANTHROPY SUPPORT ACTORS IN SUB SAHARAN AFRICA

REPORT ON

EAST AFRICA REGION

**Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Ethiopia,
Somalia, Southern Sudan and Sudan.**

January 2023

Table of Contents

Acknowledgement

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1.0 Introduction

The African Philanthropy Network (APN) is the continent-wide network of African owned and African-led organization which promote the culture of individual and community philanthropy. Members of APN include philanthropy support organizations such as networks, associations, grant makers, community foundations, academia, and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) supporting communities to increase the effectiveness and impact of different forms of philanthropic giving. The region of the actors contains many new institutions that have come to occupy what we have termed the philanthropic space. APN has been in the lead undertaking research to understand the subject of philanthropy, its manifestation from an African perspective, the key actors, their characteristics what they do and how they relate with one another.

The field of philanthropy across Africa is growing with the growth of institutional and non-institutional philanthropy. It is changing, with the rapid emergence of structured forms of strategic philanthropy by wealthy Africans, channels for collective giving to social causes amongst urbanized communities with reduced connections to rural roots, a growing recognition of community-based practices of social solidarity, and the emergence of African associations of philanthropists, Grantmakers, and social investors.

A recent report by CAF¹ shows that the emerging middle classes in East Africa are giving away roughly a quarter of their earnings each month to help others. In Kenya, this corresponds to 22% of their monthly income, rising to 24% in Tanzania, and 31% in Uganda. Secondly, among those who have supported a formal charity or organisation in the past 12 months, the most common cause was children and young people, with 73% of those surveyed in Kenya, 60% in Tanzania, and 78% in Uganda supporting this. At the same time, around half of survey respondents in Uganda (54%) and Kenya (48%) had supported a faith-based organisation. In Tanzania, people are far more likely to have supported a community-based organisation (50%).

The study also shows that Incentives for giving, and philanthropy are often limited. They include rules that mean CSOs are not being granted tax-exempt status automatically after having registered to gain charitable status.

Philanthropy support organisations (PSOs), sometimes referred to as 'intermediary' or 'infrastructure' organisations, include entities that provide a variety of services to support and strengthen philanthropy in a region or around a theme. PSOs are divided into three main groups; those that focus purely on philanthropy, organizations that enable philanthropy as a subset of their main functions and funders of the philanthropy support ecosystem (WINGS, 2021).

In recent years, philanthropic institutions have intensified partnerships with public institutions and each other, where complex power relations shape the partnerships themselves in terms of structures, relationships, and outcomes (Faul, 2016). Philanthropies play a critical role in addressing global problems, but there is still a dearth of data on philanthropies that are located outside of North America and Europe (Phillips & Jung, 2016). Despite the rapid growth of philanthropy around the world and more so in East Africa, not much has been studied on the state of philanthropy support actors in the East Africa region.

The general objective of the project was to engage APN members and other relevant stakeholders in a participatory mapping process to identify PSAs, their challenges, and opportunities of harnessing domestic philanthropy in East Africa region. Specific objectives are:

- a. Philanthropy Support Actors (PSA), legal frameworks and Policies that govern philanthropy and philanthropy support organizations in East Africa are defined and identified)

¹ <https://www.cafonline.org/about-us/international/growing-giving-in-kenya-uganda-and-tanzania>

- b. The nature, trends, and practices of philanthropic giving in East Africa elaborated.
- c. Existing challenges and opportunities for cooperation of PSAs in East Africa highlighted and recommendations made for a more interconnected and coherent field.
- d. A roadmap that includes potential partnerships and concrete strategies to strengthen the ecosystem for African philanthropy developed.
- e. Recommendations to drive more resources to the local philanthropy support ecosystem and all its actors made.

2.0 Study Methodology and Scope

The study employed both qualitative and quantitative methods. Data collection included online desk search and detailed review of relevant literature and publications by selected organizations in east Africa. Review of existing literature was used to establish a list of PSAs in the region. Information on the nature, trends and practices that affects philanthropic giving in the region was collected through document reviews, self-administered online questionnaires and key informant interviews.

Study population and sample

The study focused on Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Burundi, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan. Philanthropy support organizations in East Africa were considered as the study population. **Annexes 1-9** of this Report presents the summary of key findings from each country. A sample 120 organizations were targeted. 90 organizations were identified to provide feedback through open ended questionnaires with 32 virtually filling the questionnaires. About 30 organizations were identified for key informant interviews out of which 25 Key informant interviews were conducted. Primary data was thus collected from 57 respondents across the five countries namely Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Ethiopia, while in other countries such as South Sudan, Sudan, Somali and Burundi the study relied on secondary information due to slow responses in completing the sent questionnaires by the targeted respondents. The list of respondents is given on **Annex 10** of this report.

Actor engagement

The study targeted support organizations that focus on philanthropy e.g., Giving movements, geographic and thematic networks and associations, academic institutions, consulting and advisory firms, advocacy platforms and experts. It also targeted Organizations that enable philanthropy as a subset of their main functions e.g., Non-profits', wealth management firms, incubators, and accelerators. It also targeted Funders of the support ecosystem e.g., Individual funders, private institutional funders, multilateral and bilateral development finance agencies, INGOs). Specifically, PSAs interviewed included local private donors, community foundations, non-profits, philanthropic serving networks, research institutions and capacity building firms. These included local private donors, community foundations, non-profits, philanthropic serving networks, research institutions and capacity building firms.

Data Collection

Qualitative research methods are essential to deeply investigate the experience of people, social reality, concepts, and opinions. It can be used to gather in-depth insights into a problem or generate new ideas for research. Primary and secondary data was analysed and triangulated. Based on the above, key actions and recommendations have been made.

The use of open-ended questionnaires was useful in revealing people's perceptions about the asked questions and why they responded in particular way. The research team utilized a combination of primary data collection tools such as open-ended questionnaires, Key Informant Interviews, and secondary desk reviews of existing documents. The advantages of the open-ended questions include the possibility of

discovering the responses that individuals give spontaneously, thus avoiding the bias that may result from suggesting responses to individuals, that may occur in the case of close-ended questions.

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

In order to better understand respondents' perceptions of philanthropy support organizations, primary data was collected using an in-depth key informant interview with semi-structured questions. Key informants assist with conceptualising, scoping, backgrounding, defining and triangulating findings (Cossham & Johanson, 2019). The in-depth key informant interviews method helped the research team collect in-depth information from carefully selected key informants' majority who were head of their institutions. Key informant interviews involved interviewing a select group of individuals who are likely to provide needed information, ideas, and insights on a particular subject. The research method helped to engage deeply with interviewees, which was instrumental to probe feelings and attitudes.

Desk review

At the onset of the study, an in-depth desk review was conducted to uncover existing studies on the subject and to identify information gap that could be filled through interviews.

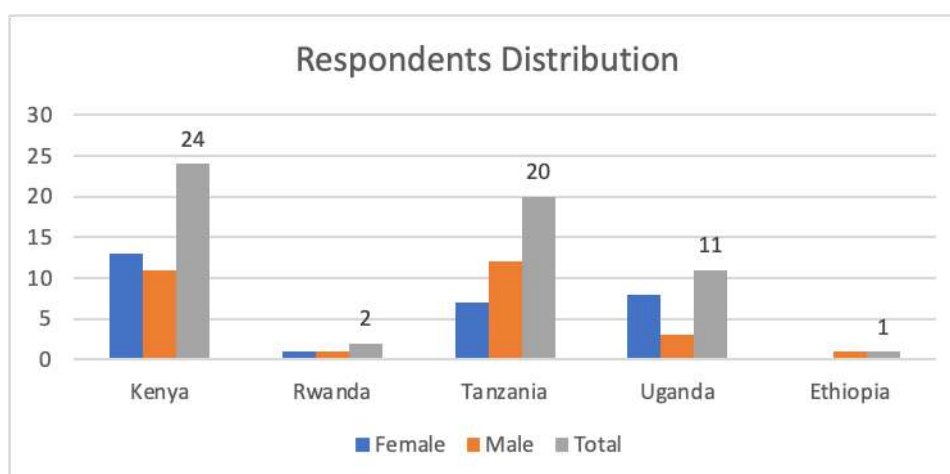
Limitations of the study

Due to limitations of time, the researchers were not able to conduct interviews with participants from Ethiopia, S. Sudan, Somalia, and Burundi. Instead, the researchers relied on secondary data from these countries to produce a fair report. It is recommended to conduct further empirical studies on these countries.

Respondent characteristics

A total of 57 organizations participated in the study out of which 42% were from Kenya, 4% from Rwanda, 35% from Tanzania, and 19% from Uganda. Of the respondents representing these organizations, females were 53% and males who were 47%.

Gender	Kenya	Rwanda	Tanzania	Uganda	Ethiopia	Total
Female	13	1	7	8		29
Male	11	1	12	3	1	28
Total	24	2	20	11	1	57



Respondents by gender and role in the organization

In terms of seniority, majority of the respondents were heads of their organizations at 41%, 38% at senior management and 18% at mid- level management. This result serves to confirm the willingness of the senior management to participate in the study and also provide quality and reliable information.

3.0 Overview of the Philanthropy Field

There is evidence that the numbers of individuals with high net worth is increasing in Africa. According to Forbes Magazine, six of the ten new millionaires to watch in 2014 have emerged from the East African Region (three from Kenya and three from Tanzania). In addition, Tanzania has the fastest-growing number of millionaires in the region and the country takes the lead for the most newcomers (three) to the Forbes's "Africa's Richest 50 2013" list. According to the AGN's Sizing the Field report, spending on philanthropy by wealthy individuals in Eastern Africa is estimated to be USD 95 million.

The present study identified the contextual situation of the Philanthropic Sector in East Africa focussing on Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Burundi, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan based on secondary data as well as primary data collected from questionnaires and interviews.

Respondents mentioned the key strengths or enabling factors for philanthropy. To start with is the existence of international goodwill with many donors ready to support local philanthropy. Most of the organizations interviewed rely on foreign funding for the bulk of their work and this trend is likely to continue. Secondly, there exists a robust philanthropic support actors and ecosystems in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda with more philanthropic serving organisations and established external funding and partnerships. Rwanda, Burundi, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan are also coming up. Third is the existence of many High-Net-worth Individuals (HNWIs) numbers expanding in all countries with a number of them starting national foundations. Fourth key enabler is the existence of a strong culture of giving or philanthropy by individuals. Fifthly, there are many corporate organizations who are increasingly venturing into philanthropy in the name of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

There are also several obstacles or weaknesses that impede the growth of philanthropy. To start with is the presence of many and sometimes confusing laws and or policies guiding the registration and operation of philanthropic organizations. In all the countries under the study non-profit organizations are registered under different names. In particular, the registration process in Uganda is the most tedious and an organization has to fulfil a minimum of 13 requirements from different legislations². Another challenge is the low ability of organizations to mobilise local resources. This is partly attributed to the perception that philanthropy is mostly from the rich and from the developed nations which has tended to numb people's interest in local resource mobilization which requires its own unique skills. At the national level, the contribution of philanthropy is not recognised in national budgets. An interesting departure however is in Rwanda where the government through the Ministry of Finance, has taken a strategic step to fully recognise and support the role played by philanthropy.

The region has several growth areas or opportunities to make philanthropy flourish. To start with, is the growing interest in diaspora philanthropy and an increased interest by E. Africa governments to support the same. The Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Rwanda government have all established systems to support remittance from the diaspora. In Kenya, the diaspora remittance now accounts for the second largest source of foreign income³. There is also a remarkable growth in community foundations e.g., Resident Associations and Family Foundations. These are inspired by community needs and realization of the power they have in changing the environment around them.

There is also increased interest in impact or venture philanthropy with several organizations showing interest in the area. A key respondent from Uganda mentioned the need to redefine philanthropy to include local practices such as local savings and rational movements also called merry-go round, self-help associations, a common scenario in Tanzania and Kenya Urban and semi Urban Communities, and

² Key Informant interview.

³ Key Informant engaged in the promoting SDG funding across the continent.

cooperatives which have been established by ordinary people to contribute to social and economic welfare growth⁴. Another opportunity that CSOs can leverage on is the increased collaboration between corporates and non-profits working towards creating a vibrant philanthropic ecosystem. This collaboration is bound to result in more understanding between business and philanthropy and is already resulting in creation of shared value and social impact.⁵

Despite the strengths and opportunities in the ecosystem, there are eminent threats and risks that continue to exist in the region which requires philanthropic actors to be always aware of and establish mechanisms to overcome. To start with is the shrinking political and civic space which has been witnessed in all the countries in East Africa. The Civicus Global Civic Space monitor has continued to raise concern about the increased control of the state of the civic space. This was exacerbated by the recent COVID-19 pandemic during which governments used the opportunity to clamp down on CSOs. By the time of conducting the study, over 40 CSOs remained out of operation in Uganda. In Kenya, the continued delay in the commencement of the PBOs act has been cited as one example of the government refusal to enable the smooth functioning of non-profits. In Tanzania, the government has increased the demand for reporting by CSOs from national to community levels. There is also close scrutiny on NGO actions which has limited their engagement in policy matters that might appear in contradiction to government goals. The same has been witnessed in Ethiopia, Sudan, Burundi, and Somalia.

A key informant noted that there is 'weak institutional and legal framework to support philanthropy. For example, e.g., in Kenya, there is no law that requires businesses to contribute to philanthropy. Rather, businesses start their corporate social arms mostly driven with business intentions' which is basically using giving as a honey coated marketing strategy. He recommended the need for some form of legislation to compel profit making organizations to commit a percentage of their profits to doing philanthropic work. This suggestion is further addressed in the discussions and recommendation section. At the same time, results from the study have shown that there are relatively few organizations dedicated to supporting the growth of the philanthropy ecosystems thus providing an opportunity for increased investment in the sector.

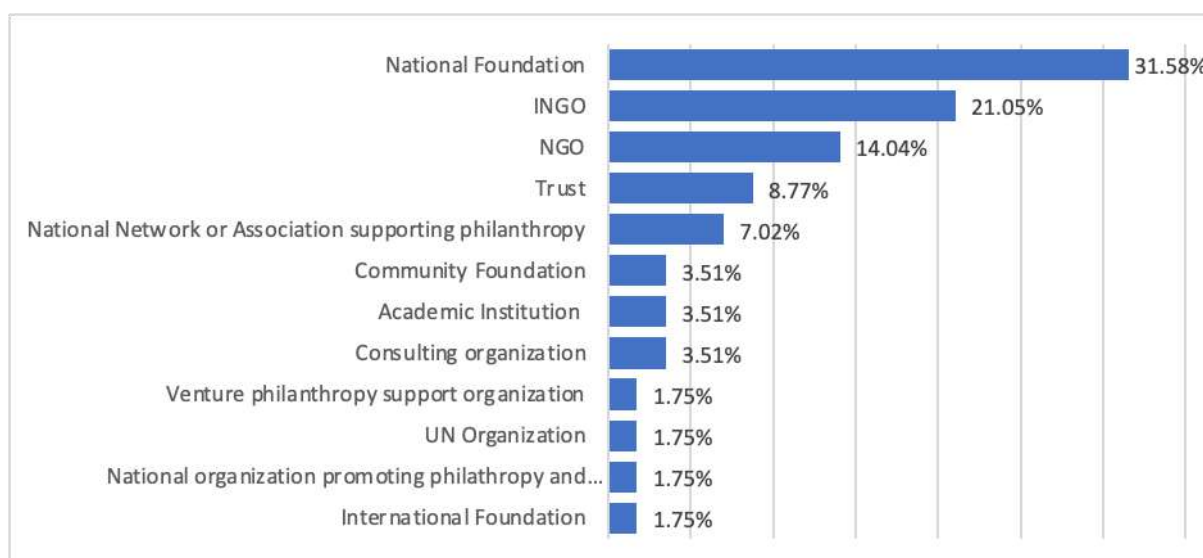
4.0 Characteristics of Philanthropy Support Actors (PSAs)

4.1 Types of Philanthropy Support Actors

In the survey, a majority of the respondents identified themselves as national foundations 18 (32%), International NGOs 12 (21%), national NGOs 8 (14%) and trust 5 (9%). Other forms of identification included National Networks or Associations, Consulting Organizations, Community Foundations, Academic Institutions, UN Organizations, Venture Philanthropy Support Organizations, and International Foundations. These results suggest a growing number of national level foundations established to contribute to national development. At the same time, international and national based NGOs are a common characteristic of philanthropic support actions in the region.

⁴ Key informant working at a national organization coordinating CSOs in Uganda.

⁵ Key informant from a corporate foundation.



The findings suggest that National Foundations are the most dominant type of philanthropy actors in the countries surveyed at 32%. Other common types of common organizations are International Non-governmental Organizations, national level NGOs, Trusts, and National Networks. There were no significant variations in the findings at country level.

This finding is consistent with recent studies which have observed the rapid growth of national foundations in Africa. This could be due to increased recognition of the role of national foundations in the development of the continent. The high presence of international NGOs could suggest that continued dependence on foreign aid as findings from the study shows that a majority of the organizations receive their funding from outside the country borders.

4.2 Year of Establishment

Majority of the organizations surveyed have been in existence since 2000. The oldest has been in existence since 1906, while the youngest was established in 2021. Christian Blind Mission (CBM) is the oldest PSA in the region having been established in 1906 and has programs around the world. Looking at the differences between the 4 countries, results show that a majority of organizations in Kenya were established in 2001, Rwanda 2012, Tanzania 1997, and Uganda 2001. These findings coincide with the rapid growth of CSOs witnessed in the late 1990 and early 2000 to respond to global challenges and formulation of the UN millennium development goals which saw a rise in the establishment of CSOs to supplement the role of government.

	Country	When was your organization founded/registered
Mean	Kenya	2001
	Rwanda	2012
	Tanzania	1997
	Uganda	2001
	Ethiopia	2005
Minimum	Kenya	1934
	Rwanda	2003
	Tanzania	1961

	Country	When was your organization founded/registered
	Uganda	1906
	Ethiopia	2005
Maximum	Kenya	2021
	Rwanda	2020
	Tanzania	2018
	Uganda	2021
	Ethiopia	2005

The result also shows a relatively stable growth period in Kenya and Tanzania, two countries with relatively a vibrant CSO sector.

4.3 Reasons for the Establishment of Philanthropic Support Organizations

Majority of the organizations were established with ultimate goal of addressing prevalent challenges in the communities varying from poverty eradication, community empowerment and coordination of CSOs. However, the models of operation vary with the nature of the organizations with some such as Christian Blind Mission (CBM), Zanzibar Federation of Disabled People Organisations (SHIJUWAZA), Sense International Tanzania, NAD in Uganda, Abilis Foundation in Tanzania, and Byomire Development Foundation focussing on improving the quality of life of persons with disabilities. Several organizations had special focus for example supporting girls education such as Nice Place Foundation and Affecto Foundations in Kenya.

There were a number of organizations that have been established to empower CSOs at national and local level for example Tanzania Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (TANGO), Uganda NGO Forum and Tanzania Community Foundation Network. The later also promotes networking between CSOs. Other examples in this category also include Tanzania Education Network (TENMET) whose goal is to coordinate and strengthen education CSOs, networking and capacity building.

Some organizations went beyond just promoting quality education WISER Girls in Kenya for example, works with girls to transcend poverty, HIV/AIDS, and gender-based violence. WISER empower young women to drive change in their communities. Future First Kenya stood out as an organization that was established to support alumni giving across Kenya schools. It is a unique PSA that is providing tools and data to support the growth of alumni giving in Kenya.

A few organizations such as Wangari Maathai Foundation in Kenya and Noble Gorilla Foundation are working for the conservation of the environment with the earlier focussing on conservation of forests and the later focussing on sustaining the habitats of mountain gorillas. In addition to conservation, the Noble Gorilla Foundation also supports coffee communities and wildlife rangers who protect endangered gorillas in southwest Uganda.

National foundations such as The Mkapa Foundation, The Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete Foundation and Reginald Mengi Foundation in Tanzania and Jomo Kenyatta Foundation in Kenya were established to transform the quality of people's lives in their countries of establishment. They do this by providing social services especially health and education support to bright but needy students and others in the target group's environment.

Many organizations reported high focus on the Promotion of children's rights for most vulnerable children, through creation of working forums that empower children, families, and communities; these include

Children's Dignity Forum (CDF) in Tanzania, Twaweza Trust, Nnabagereka Development Foundation and Chetah Foundation in Uganda and Child Care and Youth Empowerment Foundation in Uganda which were established to improve the quality of life of children, youth, and women. The Youth Café in Kenya was established to promote youth engagement and empowerment.

A few foundations have been established at national level as intermediary organizations that contribute to the growth of philanthropy. These are grant-making organizations that raise grants and then sub-grant to local CSOs and CBOs. These include Community Development Trust Fund of Tanzania (CDTF) and KCDF in Kenya.

Some of the PSAs have been established to offer education for example USIU-Africa. The Africa Academy of Sciences was established to promote research excellence in Africa and thought leadership for sustainable development.

A number of organizations have been established specifically to support the growth of philanthropy in the region for example Kenya Association of Fundraising Professionals (KAFFP) that promote ethical fundraising and CivSource based in Uganda which supports Philanthropists, PSOs and CSOs by way of advocating for an enabling environment for CSOs. The Aga Khan Foundation has been instrumental in running several initiatives to promote CSOs and their ability to mobilise resources in East Africa. Key is the Yetu Initiative in Kenya that has been instrumental in the growth of grassroots organizations capacity to mobilise resources. Kilimani Project Foundation stood out as a unique organization established to promote the needs of residents and business owners within Kilimani Ward. The organization mobilises local and external resources for the promotion of the urban neighbourhood needs.

A couple of corporate established foundations such as I&M Foundation and KEPSA Foundation in Kenya have been established to spearhead the social impact and shared value objective of the mother corporate Spark Micro Grants and Strive Foundation Rwanda are philanthropic support actors in Rwanda and have been in the forefront in building a culture of philanthropy in the country.

The space of venture philanthropy is rising, and the Africa Venture Philanthropy Alliance was established to promote Impact investing Kenya. This idea is also promoted by Opes Holdings Limited whose goal is Building Efficiency for Wealth Creation.

With regards to their target, a majority of the actors ultimate target is serving the most vulnerable members of the community (29%) and persons living with disability (14%). Others do not implement programs directly, but rather support organizations that serve the vulnerable. Table below shows the areas of target from the PSAs interviewed.

4.4 Primary Targets

Primary Target	Number	Percent
Alumni	1	2%
CSOs	2	4%
Child rights	4	7%
Children and women	1	2%
Children, youth, and women	1	2%
Girls Education	2	4%
Member organizations that represent the educations sector	1	2%
Member organizations with CSR projects	1	2%

Organised groups at national and community level CBOs, NGOs, FBOs	1	2%
Persons living with disability	8	14%
Philanthropic institutions	1	2%
Scholars and Researchers	1	2%
Social impact investors looking for capital	1	2%
Students from needy background	2	4%
The community within Kilimani area and its environs	1	2%
Uganda NGOs	1	2%
Vulnerable communities	16	29%
Women	1	2%
Women and girls	1	2%
Youth	4	7%
Youth and Women	3	5%
students from needy background	1	2%
Community Foundations	1	2%
	56	100%

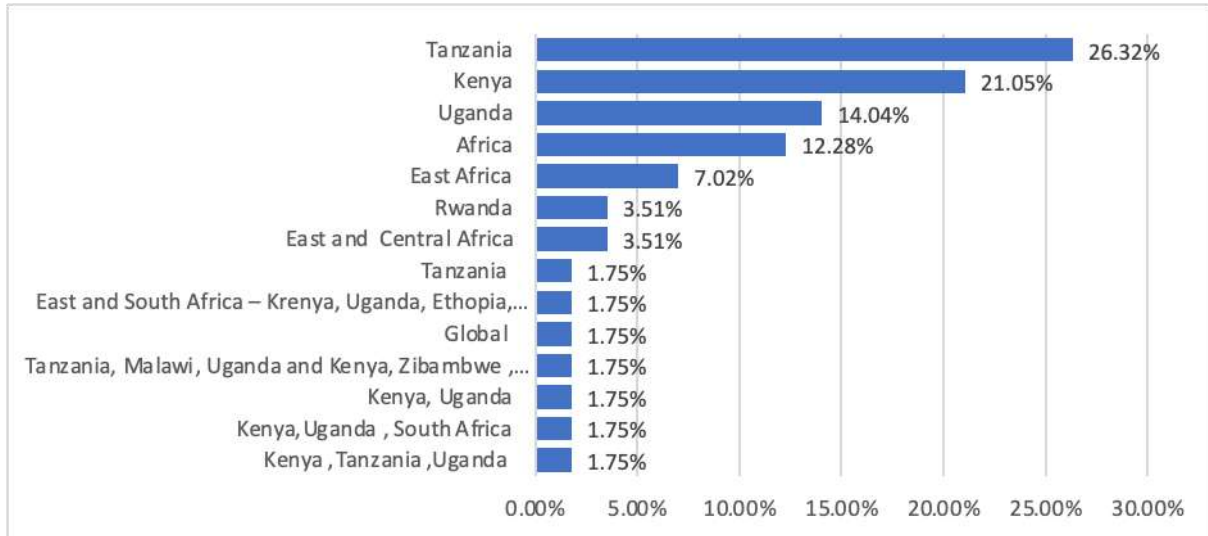
4.5 Countries of Operation

With regards to countries of operation, majority of the organizations interviewed have national focus within the countries of focus- Tanzania 15 (26%), Kenya 12 (21%) and Uganda 8 (14%). The rest of the organizations had coverage at other levels within Africa 7 (12%), East Africa 4 (4%) and at the Global level. These were mostly international NGOs. Some of the organizations with reach beyond their countries of registration included the Giving Tuesday Initiative, Christian Blind Mission (CBM), Strategic Connections, Voluntary Service Overseas, Brook East Africa, Aga Khan Foundation, SOS Children's Villages International, Africa Academy of Sciences (AAS), USIU-Africa, NAD, Youth Café, Twaweza Trust, CivSource, I&M Foundation, Abilis Foundation (International), Africa Venture Philanthropy Alliance and Blood Water.

The findings suggest that most philanthropic actors especially the national foundations surveyed operate within their own borders. That means they prefer to provide their services including philanthropic giving nationally. This finding is similar to previous studies, for example, Bridgespan group (2020) which noted that a majority of donations given by philanthropists in Africa were restricted to within the country's borders. There was no distinct difference in giving between the countries under study.

Countries organization has presence	Number
Tanzania	15
Kenya	12
Uganda	8
Africa	7
East Africa	4
Rwanda	2
East and Central Africa	2
Ethiopia	1
East and South Africa – Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Malawi	1
Global	1

Tanzania, Malawi, Uganda and Kenya, Zimbabwe , Ethiopia, Mozambique& Somalia.	1
Kenya, Uganda	1
Kenya, Uganda , South Africa	1
Kenya ,Tanzania ,Uganda	1
Grand Total	57



5.0 Regulations on Philanthropic Foundations

In Kenya, philanthropic organizations are registered under several regimes. Kenyan legislation provides for organizations to be substantially regulated through the enforcement of their founding documents. CSOs in Kenya are registered under different laws including Society Act, Trustee and Cooperation Act, Company Limited by Guarantee Act, NGO Act, PBO Act 2012. The regulatory authority is the Non-Governmental Organizations Co-ordination Board. Broadly, the Board has the responsibility of regulating and facilitating the NGO sector in Kenya to complement government development efforts.

A number of philanthropic organizations are registered as companies whose liability is limited by the guarantee of the members. A company limited by guarantee under the Kenyan Companies Act [2015] must be incorporated without a share capital; the liability of its members must be limited by the company’s articles to a specific amount (usually a nominal amount) that the members undertake to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of a liquidation; and its certificate of incorporation must state that it is a company limited by guarantee.

Under the Societies Act, a society is “any club, company, partnership or other association of ten or more persons, whatever its nature or object, established in Kenya or having its headquarters or chief place of business in Kenya” (Societies Act Section 2). A branch of a society also qualifies as a society.

Some PSOs are registered as Trusts. A trust is an entity created to hold and manage assets for the benefit of others. Under the Trustees (Perpetual Succession) Act Chapter 164 (“Trustees Act Cap. 164”) in Kenya, trusts can be registered as body corporates and established only for religious, educational, literary, scientific, social, athletic, or charitable purposes (Trustees Act Cap. 164 Section 3(1)). Other applicable laws include The Non-Governmental Organizations Coordination Act [1990], The Companies Act [2015], The Societies Act, Chapter 108 of the Laws of Kenya [1998]. The Trustees (Perpetual Succession) Act, Chapter 164 of the Laws of Kenya [1981] and The Universities Act, Act No. 42 [2012]

In Uganda, the law provides for the establishment of a variety of not-for-profit organizations (NPOs), and the country is host to a number of National, Regional, and International Organizations. NPOs interacting with foreign grant makers are most commonly constituted as non-governmental organizations (NGOs); Trusts; and Foundations. NGOs are primarily governed by the Non-Governmental Organizations Act (2016) (“NGO Act”). This Act repealed the Non-Governmental Organizations Registration Act (1989) (“NGO Registration Act”) and the Non-Governmental Organizations Registration (Amendment) Act (2006) (“NGO Registration (Amendment) Act”). [2] The NGO Act defines an “organization” as “a legally constituted non-governmental organizations which may be a private voluntary grouping of individuals or associations established to provide voluntary services to the community or any part, but not for profit or commercial purposes” (NGO Act Section 3). Foundations can be registered either under the Trustees Incorporation Act or as companies limited by guarantee under the Companies Act Chapter 110. Trusts are covered by the Trustees Act Chapter 164 (1954) and the Trustees Incorporation Act Chapter 165 (1939).

In Tanzania, the government regulates NPOs through the Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No. 3) Act of 2019. Under the new system, the main form of NPO in mainland Tanzania is a “non-governmental organization (NGO),” which is defined as an institution that is voluntary, self-governing, not-for-profit, apolitical, established (i.e., with regular meetings and rules of procedure); and operating for a public benefit purpose. Such purposes include enhancing economic, social, or cultural development; protecting the environment; or advancing good governance, law and order, and human rights. NGOs must adopt the standard NGO Constitution provided under NGO A-FORM No. 16, under the first schedule of the 2019 Regulations issued under the NGO Act (The NGO Act (Amendments) Regulations, 2019 Section 21).

NGOs in Rwanda are governed by Law N°04/2012 Of 17/02/2012 Governing the Organisation and the Functioning of National Non-Governmental Organisations in Rwanda. This Law particularly governs national nongovernmental organizations that promote the public interest. According to the law, a nongovernmental organization is defined as an “organization which is comprised of natural persons or of autonomous collective voluntary organizations whose aim is to improve economic, social, and cultural development and to advocate for public interests of a certain group, natural persons, organizations or with the view of promoting the common interest of their members⁶.

In Ethiopia, Agar Ethiopia Charitable Society (Agar Ethiopia) is a national non-political, non-profit making, and non-governmental organization established in 2005, and re-registered in 2009 and 2019 as a Civil Society Organ by Agency for Civil Society Organizations. Proclamation number 1113/2019

From the study, the majority of PSAs are registered as NGOs in different countries. The other common feature is registration as companies limited by guarantees, trusts, and societies. Others are registered under the Universities Act, and district laws.

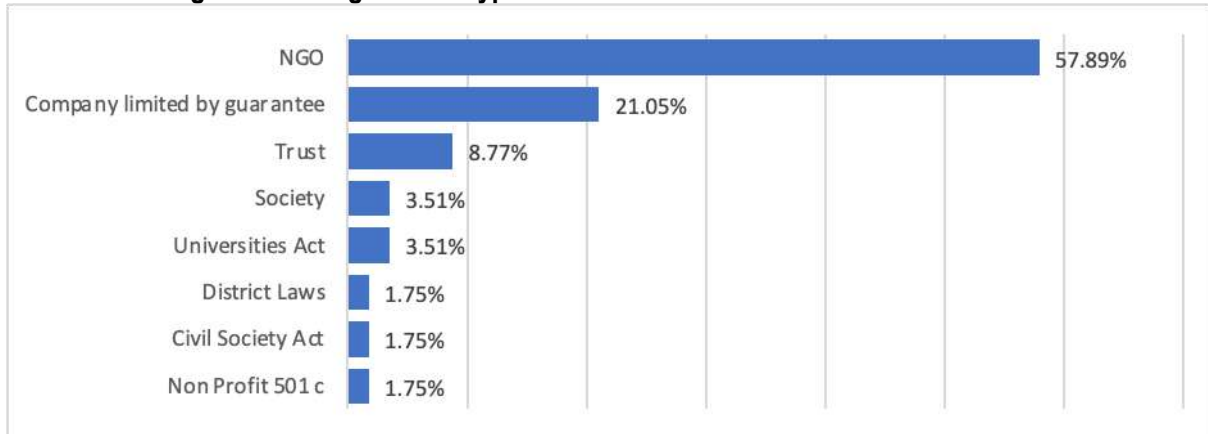
Registration Type	Number	Percent
NGO	33	57.89%
Company limited by guarantee	12	21.05%
Trust	5	8.77%
Society	2	3.51%
Universities Act	2	3.51%
District Laws	1	1.75%
Civil Society Act	1	1.75%

⁶

<https://www.rgb.rw/index.php?eID=dumpFile&t=f&f=17499&token=cc2015bd9c2ac2a7d99d6465c32e54aa0e3629cd>

Non Profit 501 c	1	1.75%
Grand Total	57	100.00%

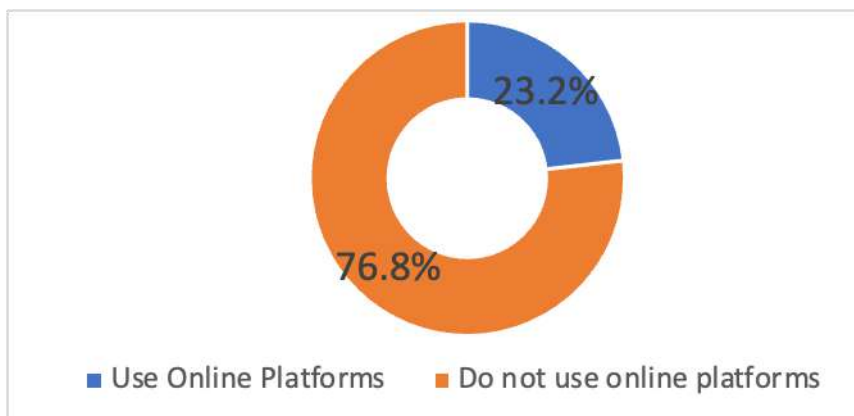
Chart describing common registration types of PSAs.



6.0 Organization Finances

6.1 Online Funding

From the study, only 13(23.2%) organizations use online platforms. Majority 43 (76.8%) of the organizations do not use online platforms as a form of fundraising.



6.2 Cross Boarder Fundraising

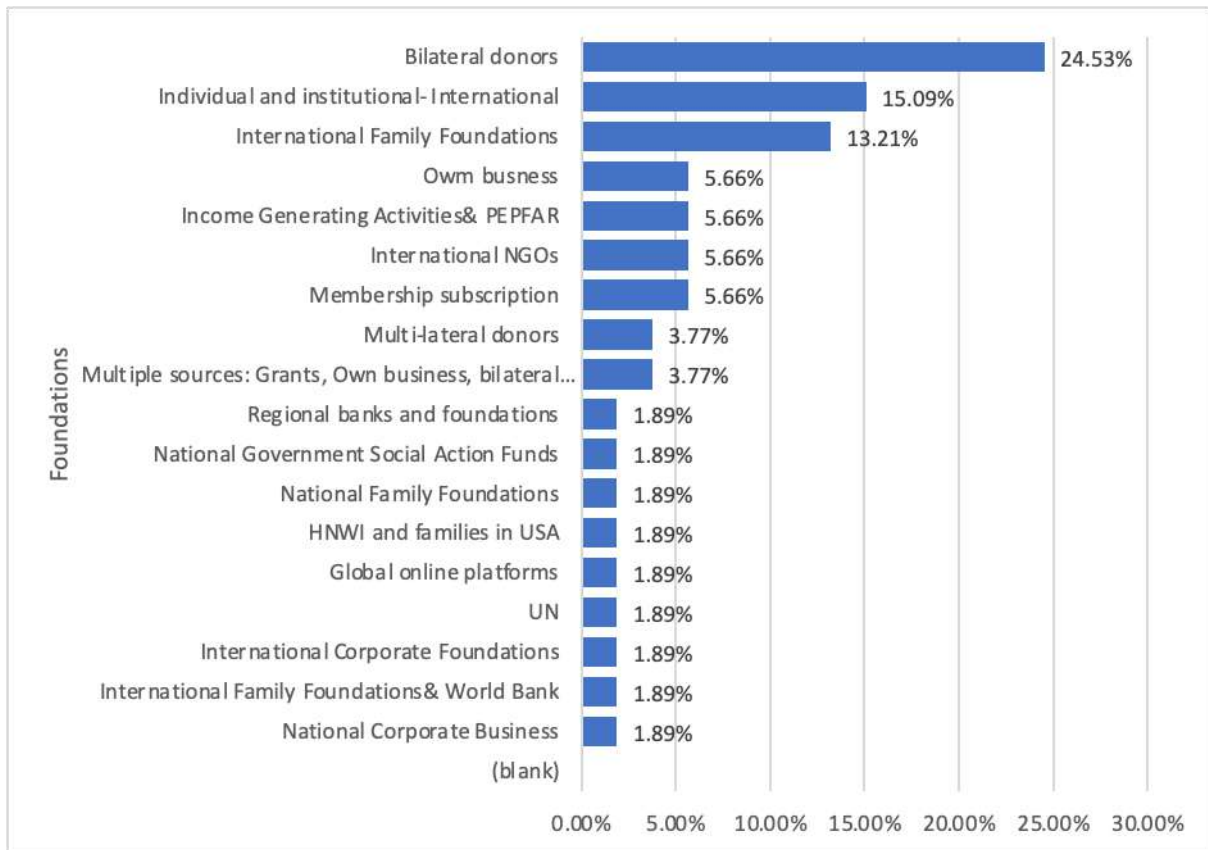
Over 80% of the organizations reported that they received the bulk (70%) of their annual funding from external sources. Majority of the organizations receive funding from bilateral donors (24.5%), individual and institutional donors (15.1%) and international family foundations (13.2%). The major bilateral donors include Comic Relief (CR) The National Lottery Community Fund, legally named the Big Lottery Fund (NLCF), Jersey Overseas Aid, The Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, a department of the Government of the United Kingdom (FCDO), Investment Climate Facility for Africa (ICF), Overseas AID, The United States Agency for International Development (USAID), The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), Global

partnership for Education (GPE), The International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL), Ministry of Home Affairs in Finland-100% Min of Foreign Affairs. The major international family foundations that were reported included Social Initiative Segal Family Foundation ELMA Philanthropies, Aga Khan Foundation, Open Society Foundation, WaterRoof,, Water Roof Foundation and Ford Foundation.

This result suggests that despite of the rapid growth in national foundations, the majority still continue to rely on donations from across borders. Despite of this, there is also an emerging trend of organizations raising their own funds through consulting, membership subscription, operating own income-generating activities, and local family sources. These include Strategic Connections in Kenya which does consulting, Community Development Trust Fund of Tanzania (CDTF) which raises funds from income generating activities (IGAs) and The U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). On the other hand, the USIU-Africa raises funds by charging fees and obtaining donations from friends, Kenya Association of Fundraising Professionals (KAFFP) which relies on membership subscriptions and conferences, Kilimani Project Foundation which raises funds from members subscription and from social enterprises, Tanzania Community Foundation Network which raises funds from members subscriptions, Reginald Mengi Foundation and Jakaya Kikwete Foundation (JKF) which rely on family resources and sell of merchandise, and Kenya Community Development Foundation (KCDF) which raises funds from multiple sources including running a separate business entity.

The table below shows the proportion of funding sources for the PSAs in the study.

Donor Category	Count	Percent
Bilateral donors	13	24.53%
Individual and institutional- International	8	15.09%
International Family Foundations	7	13.21%
Own business	3	5.66%
Income Generating Activities& PEPFAR	3	5.66%
International NGOs	3	5.66%
Membership subscription	3	5.66%
Multi-lateral donors	2	3.77%
Multiple sources: Grants, Own business, bilateral donors	2	3.77%
Regional banks and foundations	1	1.89%
National Government Social Action Funds	1	1.89%
National Family Foundations	1	1.89%
HNWI and families in USA	1	1.89%
Global online platforms	1	1.89%
UN	1	1.89%
International Corporate Foundations	1	1.89%
International Family Foundations& World Bank	1	1.89%
National Corporate Business	1	1.89%
Grand Total	53	100.00%



6.3 Annual Income

Majority of the respondents were not comfortable sharing their annual income despite of the surety that the study would be confidential. Only 20 out of 56 organizations gave an estimate of their annual incomes for 2021. The largest being having an annual income of USD 280,000,000.00; and the lowest at USD 18500. The PSAs with large income levels are international in nature, while the ones with lower incomes are local based. The average income in 2021 for the 20 organizations that shared their income estimate was USD. 31,092.00

6.4 Channel for Communication about Grants.

Majority of the grant awarding philanthropies announce for calls for proposals. However, national, and international family foundations tended to have closed calls and rarely announced calls for proposals.

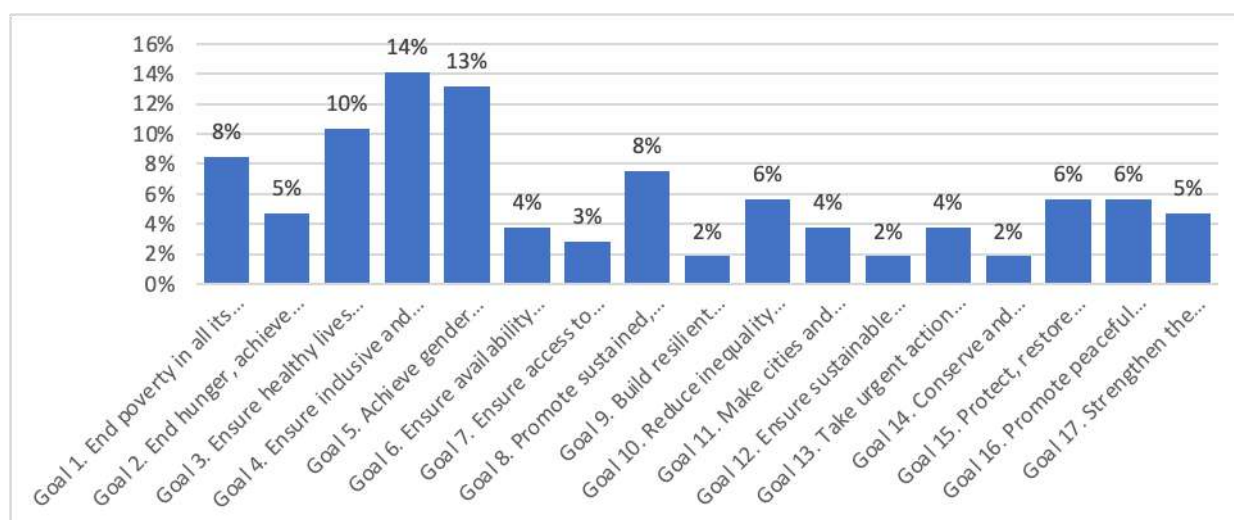
7.0 Philanthropic Giving

7.1 Priority Sectors

Majority of the respondents were involved in at least one SDG, with a two focussing on all SDGs, five addressing at least 5 SDGs and the rest focussing on between 1 to 4 SDGs. Based on the frequency with which an SDG was mentioned, the study has established that the most common area of philanthropic giving for a majority of the PSAs is Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all (14%), followed by Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (13%) and Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere (8%) and Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all (8%). SDGs with least attention amongst the PSAs are Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation (2%), Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns (2%) and Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development (2%).

Goal	Frequency of response	Percent
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	9	8%
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	5	5%
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	11	10%
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	15	14%
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	14	13%
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	4	4%
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all	3	3%
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all	8	8%
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	2	2%
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	6	6%
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable	4	4%
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	2	2%
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[b]	4	4%
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development	2	2%
Goal 15. Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	6	6%
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels	6	6%
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	5	5%
Total	106	100%

7.2 Areas of Focus



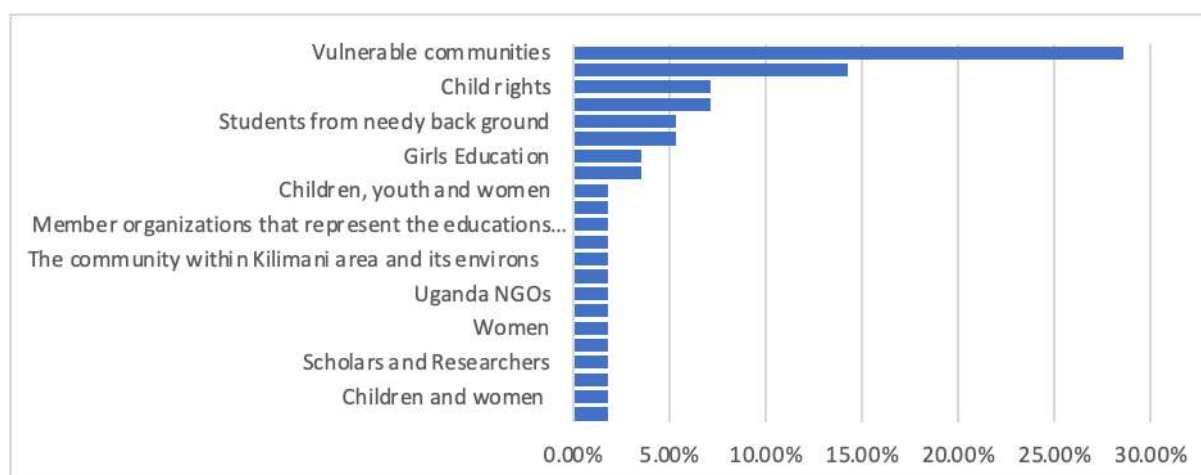
7.3 Recipients of Philanthropic Funds/ Targets groups

Majority of the PSAs targeted vulnerable members of the community in general at 28.6%, persons living with disability 14%, children and youth at 4% respectively. A further review of the responses indicate that most PSAs are human centered and were directly involved in the implementation of development programs. A few were more focused on supporting other CSOs and community foundations. One organization worth mentioning is the Africa Venture Philanthropy Network that is spear heading the venture philanthropy agenda which is a key emerging trend in the space. Others such as Future First Kenya is mobilizing alumni giving which is also a unique method of resource mobilization.

Recipient of philanthropic activity	Count	Percent
Vulnerable communities	16	28.57%
Persons living with disability	8	14.29%
Child rights	4	7.14%
Youth	4	7.14%
Students from needy background	3	5.36%
Youth and Women	3	5.36%
Girls Education	2	3.57%
CSOs	2	3.57%
Children, youth, and women	1	1.79%
Member organizations with CSR projects	1	1.79%
Member organizations that represent the educations sector	1	1.79%
Social impact investors looking for capital	1	1.79%
The community within Kilimani area and its environs	1	1.79%
Organised groups at national and community level CBOs, NGOs, FBOs	1	1.79%
Uganda NGOs	1	1.79%
Women and girls	1	1.79%
Women	1	1.79%
Community Foundations	1	1.79%

Scholars and Researchers	1	1.79%
Alumni	1	1.79%
Children and women	1	1.79%
Philanthropic institutions	1	1.79%
Grand Total	56	100.00%

7.4 Recipients of Philanthropic Funds



8.0 Nature, Trends, and Practices that affects philanthropic giving in the region.

8.1 High Net worth Individuals' philanthropy

Many successful entrepreneurs in East Africa are also becoming philanthropists with motivations ranging from culture, religious beliefs, and social consciousness. The culture of the extended or large family system demands that the rich or wealthy members of the family bear the responsibility for the well-being of the less fortunate. Many of these have started foundations (Anyansi-Archibong & Anyansi, 2014). The current study observed this trend across all the countries under study. A detailed look at High Net worth individuals at country level has been shared in the annex.

8.2 Family Foundations

A family foundation is an independent private foundation whose funds are derived from members of a single family. Unlike a public charity, which relies on public fundraising to support its activities, the funding for a private foundation typically comes from a single individual, a family, or a corporation, which receives a tax deduction for donations. The word "foundation" is commonly incorporated into the names of many different types of non-profits. The Council on Foundations defines a family foundation as one whose funds are derived from members of a single family, though this is not a legal term and has no precise definition⁷. This is an emerging trend observed in the study as many ordinary and high net worth individuals start family foundations to enable them to drive their philanthropic intentions. Findings about family foundations are detailed per country in the annex.

8.3 Corporate Foundations in East Africa

⁷ <https://cof.org/foundation-type/family-foundations>

Foundations are entities established as independent entities to maintain or aid educational, social, charitable, religious, or other activities serving the public welfare, primarily by making grants to individuals or organizations. A corporate foundation, also known as a company-sponsored foundation, is an independent legal entity established by its parent for-profit company. It is governed by a board that may include members of the corporation board or contributions committee, other staff members, and members of the community. The corporate foundation is a vehicle for promoting corporate citizenship or corporate philanthropy. Corporate giving refers to the contributions businesses make out of their regular budgets as part of corporate social responsibility. Corporate giving has periodically come into question because the resources utilized come from profits attributable to stockholders. Increasingly, many cooperates in East Africa are establishing foundations to drive their corporate intentions. A detailed look at corporate philanthropy at country level is provided in the annex.

8.4 Diaspora Philanthropy

Diaspora philanthropy refers to philanthropic giving from migrants (or their descendants) living outside their motherland/country of origin to or for individuals, organizations, or projects back in their homeland. The most common form of diaspora philanthropy is giving by individual migrants directly to their home community. Increasingly, such giving occurs through intermediary non-profit organizations that pool donations from migrants (as well as non-migrants) and remit the proceeds to a community, organization, or other recipient in the homeland. Diasporas play a critical role in supporting sustainable development by transferring resources, knowledge, and ideas back to their home countries, and in integrating their countries of origin into the global economy⁸.

WIDU.africa⁹ supports job creation in Africa by redirecting remittances from the African diaspora in Europe into micro and small businesses of relatives or friends in participating African countries. By providing grants and coaching measures to African entrepreneurs, WIDU.africa ensures the diaspora's money is utilized effectively to unlock the economic and social potential of African small businesses. This is a trend that is likely to continue expanding in East Africa as more governments embrace the power of diaspora. This trend presents an opportunity for philanthropic capital. The findings on diaspora contribution are provided at the country level reports in the annex.

8.5 Community Philanthropy

Unlocking the agency of local people, their organizations, and their assets is not only the right thing to do—because they should always be the ones in the driver's seat—but it is the effective thing to do too. A strong local ecosystem for community philanthropy (in which local assets are mobilized and strong and diverse community actors are engaged, with high levels of trust and social capital) will strengthen both outcomes and ownership across the board.

Community foundations have two main characteristics that distinguish them from other foundations. One of these is the function of making grants for the local community or geographic area, from which the name is derived. The other distinguishing feature is a structure that entails clusters of smaller funds, sometimes named for the individual donors as well as a variety of other instruments that facilitate giving within the community (Anheier, 2005).

Community philanthropy organizations (CPOs) in East Africa include women's funds, grassroots grant makers, community development foundations, environmental funds etc. CPOs focus on building assets, strengthening the capacities and agency of communities, and building trust. community philanthropy organizations deliberately seek to build up multiple local groups around issues that affect them in a networked way that devolves resources (and so power) to the very local level. From the study, prominent

⁸ <https://www.ke.tzembassy.go.tz/tanzania/category/tanzania-diaspora>

⁹ <https://widu.africa/>

community foundations include the Kenya Community Development Foundation and the Kilimani Project Foundation. More details of these have been provided at the country specific reports.

8.6 Online Portals and Exchanges

Information technology has revolutionized many aspects of non-profits and philanthropic practice. Online social-purpose portals and exchanges—which use the Internet to provide individuals and organizations with a way to engage in value transactions with a social or environmental purpose. Social-purpose portals allow donors and investors to identify precisely which causes reflect their interests most closely and to choose the charity that most appeals to them (Stehle, 2014). Key online platforms for giving in East Africa include M-Changa and Go Fund me. The use of mobile phone companies for money transfer has greatly contributed to the growth of online fundraising. TechSoup Global, is an online portal, that provides non-profit organizations with technology hardware and software contributions for a modest fee. Before venturing into online philanthropy, one must identify a promising market niche, a product or service that can garner the needed traffic required to support a viable portal. Nevertheless, majority of organizations have not yet embraced this emerging opportunity as established in the study.

8.7 Venture philanthropy

Venture philanthropy is form of foundation operation under which sizable grants are made to a small number of organizations with which the foundation works intensely not only to support programs but also to upgrade management and general operations. This is a growing trend as shared by a couple of respondents in the study. The Africa Venture Philanthropy network stands out as an advocate of this form of philanthropy. From the study, it was revealed that the approach is still not well known and requires more awareness and training. The Africa Venture Philanthropy Alliance (AVPA)¹⁰ is dedicated to unlocking new capital for social impact across Africa. More about PSAs supporting this new trend is in the annex.

8.8 Faith Based Giving in East Africa

Faith-based non-profit organizations (FBOs) have achieved greater importance in social policy debates (Anheier, 2005). Many FBOs have diversity of expression of faith as expressed in their mission statements and also in how they integrate their faith into their grant making and programming. However, majority of faith-based actors are not neutral and are driven by own ethos. Faith based organizations as well as their non-profit arms have continued to raise funds from their adherents. The model is successful because it is driven by religious believes and sense of mission.

There is evidence of collaboration, and complementarity between these actors and the state, with the two working hand in hand to promote delivery of services such as education and health. these actors are uniquely positioned to make positive contributions since they have good community and grassroots reach. Governments and donors need to consider this potential, but at the same time also need to recognize that there is a diversity of faith-based actors. faith-based actors help to meet funding gaps. Inviting collaboration and offering more oversight would enable better engagement and coordination, spur innovations and dispel distrust (Sivasubramaniam, 2021).

8.9 Cooperatives

A co-operative is a grouping of persons, physical or legal, who accept the co-operative principles: voluntary and open membership; democratic member control; member economic participation; autonomy and independence; provision of education, training, and information; co-operation among co-operatives; and concern for community. As mutual societies, co-operatives belong to the social economy, but they are typically outside the non-profit sector, since they can share profits among their members in proportion with

¹⁰ <https://avpa.africa>

their activity and are not subject to the non-distribution constraint. Nevertheless, Cooperatives can provide an innovative way to address inequality and disadvantage by using ownership as a tool to empower people and build community wealth¹¹. Cooperatives have continued to grow in East Africa, and some consider them a more viable alternative to pure philanthropic organizations.

8.10 Corporate-Originated Charitable Funds

Corporate-originated charitable funds are public charities established by large mutual fund companies and financial services firms. The King Baudouin Foundation in Belgium provides an example of a foundation supported in significant part by a stream of revenue coming from a state-owned lottery. The Africa Visionary Fund¹² is structured as a special purpose fund at The King Baudouin Foundation United States (KBFUS) and pools together contributions to support African-led organizations. KBFUS is a registered 501(c)(3) organization. The African Visionary Fund provides an avenue for donors to move resources quickly to African visionaries without having to jump through bureaucratic hoops. This is an emerging trend that large funders are likely to take in the coming years.

8.11 Funding Collaboratives

Collaboration between foundations and wealthy donors produce results for society beyond the reach and capacity of any single funder (Powell & Susan, 2019). These groups provide support, learning opportunities, and leveraged impact that neither individuals nor institutions can get on their own through other mechanisms such as individual grant making (Eikenberry, 2014).

8.12 Collaborative Partnership for Higher Education in Africa¹³.

The Partnership was created to strengthen Africa's institutions of higher education so that they can better contribute to poverty reduction, economic growth, and social development in their respective countries. It covers Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, and Uganda. And was worth \$350 Million for Strengthening Universities by 2010. Outcomes from partners' investments range from more and cheaper Internet bandwidth for universities and the establishment of research and training networks in the sciences and social sciences to the launch of a new Internet gateway for the collection and dissemination of research. Brings together Hewlett Foundation; MacArthur Foundation; Carnegie Corporation; Mellon Foundation; Kresge Foundation; Rockefeller Foundation and Ford Foundation.

9.0 Partnership with other Philanthropic organizations

9.1 Type of organizations in partnership and benefits of partnering

From the study, participants were able to identify 32 networks in Kenya, 7 networks in Rwanda, 33 networks in Tanzania, 20 Networks in Uganda and 10 networks in Ethiopia that support in one way or another in the holistic growth of PSAs and CSOs in the respective countries. The full list of the networks mentioned are provided in the country specific reports.

9.2 Benefits of Networking

The participants shared about the benefits of networks. The responses were triangulated and grouped into 9 thematic areas as below:

- i. Networks create an opportunity for sharing lessons learnt, managing challenges and elevate the voices of CSOs and PSAs. They also help in contributing to improvement of project outcomes as well raise the profile of the organizations in the network. For example, EAPN is helping in Creating

¹¹ <https://probonoaustralia.com.au/news/2015/07/philanthropy-cooperatives-need-to-get-to-know-each-other-better/>

¹² <https://africanvisionary.org/what-we-do>

¹³ https://www.macfound.org/media/article_pdfs/higher_ed_press_release_1.pdf

- networks with likeminded institutions engaged in funding, local resource mobilizing and information sharing.
- ii. Networks help in promoting Exposure and learning of new skills on how to promote community foundation and philanthropy. Some use the platforms to mobilise resources for capacity building. In a network, each member brings on board their expertise and strategies on what is to be done.
 - iii. Through Giving Tuesday and through it was able to raise awareness of the same got funding from Global Giving due to that association. EAPN provides platform for engagement.
 - iv. The networks have helped in Increased membership of organisations, collaboration, and movement building. Networks help to Links to other Organizations supporting People living with Disabilities (OPDs) in the country, Collaboration with local government and on Awareness creation on disability day good examples include Collaboration with NGOs in Arusha- awareness creation e.g., on disability day.
 - v. Networks help in easing the Documentation of NGO registration paperwork, setting up websites and digital platforms. Networks thus help in building trust within the sector, help in how to access to donor, show VFM, and show impact. Help disability support organizations know how to report to gain credibility.
 - vi. Through networks we are able to get to know what is happening, able to share, lobby, benchmark from each. Networks enable organizations to Pool together financial and non-financial resources and help in reducing duplication of efforts.
 - vii. Africa Venture Philanthropy Association (AVPA) helps organizations get insights into what investors are looking for.
 - viii. Networks help in Continuous exposure of staff e.g., strengthening of communications team- for example writing stories on philanthropy APN.
 - ix. Networks help to Lift up Philanthropy Movement and on Continuous learning about PSE including How to engage corporates for investment and how to engage with HNWIs. Networks help in fostering Learning; Wings supported us an enabling environment for philanthropy.

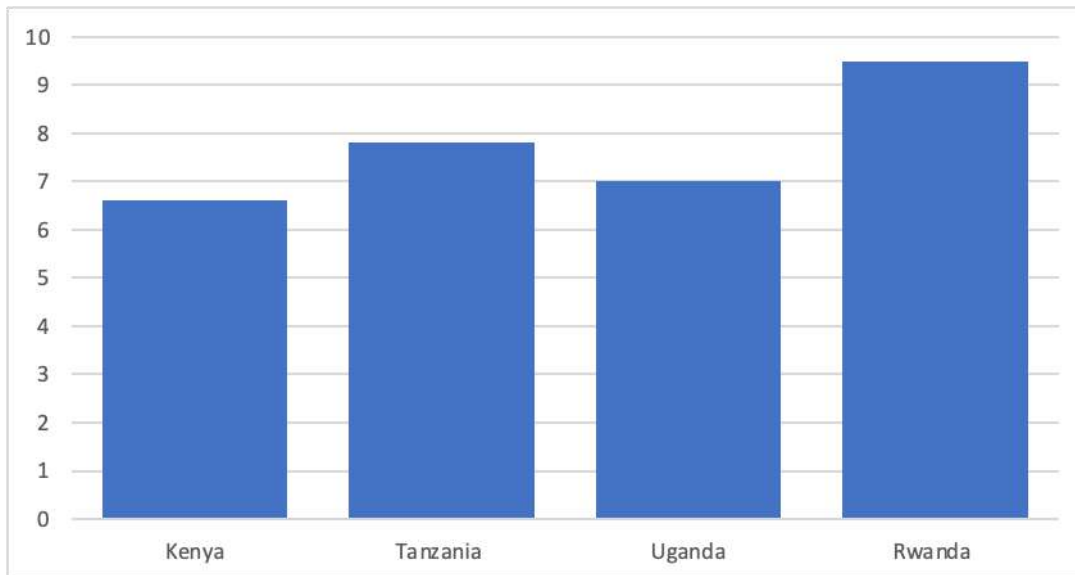
10.0 Challenges and Opportunities for Growing Philanthropy

10.1 Challenges

Findings from this study show that the growth of philanthropy is constrained due to structural and policy challenges, a position also established by a recent study by Mati (2022). In all the countries under focus, there are very minimum financial incentives that would promote individual giving. In some countries (especially Rwanda), there are no formal platforms among businesses for sharing about philanthropy work (ibid). Part of the problem is also linked to “lack of awareness especially by businessmen that philanthropy can co-exist with business”.

In a scale of 1-10 where 10 was the most enabling environment and 1 the lowest, it was established that in Kenya, the score was 6.6/10, Tanzania 7.8/10, Uganda 7.0/10, Rwanda 9.5/10. The high score in Rwanda could be attributed to increased government interest in Philanthropy overall. The score in Kenya might be attributed to the non-commencement of the PBO Act.

Perception about how enabling the environment is for Philanthropy.



From the study the most common challenges bedeviling the growth of philanthropy were triangulated and are presented below. The country specific challenges are presented in the country report in the annex section.

- i. Lack of tax incentives. The local environment is favourable for external donors. However, there are no tax incentive for local organizations to give. Nevertheless, setting up a local organization and receiving tax exemption is still a challenge. There is mistrust of the CSO sector. Some CSOs are Not speaking to local needs, Lack of clear focus and Lack of connection.
- ii. People struggle to trust CSOs for them to give to local organizations. Majority desire to give to someone or people or organization that they can control and or have access to. A number of CSOs were seen as far removed and some people do not understand how they operate. There is also a challenge of duplication of work by NGOs leading to wastage and increased mistrust of why the CSOs exist.
- iii. Corporates start own foundation to do work. They demand more from CSOs and have shown increased need for control, and visibility to market. This can easily lead to mission drift especially for weak CSOs.
- iv. There is limited Banking Infrastructure for supporting individual giving or regular donations collection. Some potential donors see it costly to give and sometimes not sure whether the donation reaches the destination or intended purpose.
- v. Philanthropy is viewed as a Western concept. There is perception that money is from outside. The Poverty mentality limits people from looking at own resources. This makes it difficult for organizations to get local support for their projects. Furthermore, ordinary people do not consider their small donations to be an important contributor to development.
- vi. There are limited organizations established to provide philanthropy funds to people and organizations. Rich people sometimes have limited interest in provision of philanthropic funds to NGOs. NGOs themselves have limited capacity to mobilize internal resources because culturally and socially rich persons are not formally disclosing that opportunity.
- vii. Philanthropy is Associated with politics. People think that you want to contribute to gain political gain. On the other hand, People will contribute if there is an impact e.g., emotionally/ people will contribute for emergencies/ rather than for prevention.
- viii. Limited civic space in some of the countries. One cannot receive funding without being asked questions. At the height of COVID-19 some organizations were banned and funds frozen. "If you apply, you have to get a permit to or You are monitored all the time. This Makes it hard for outside organizations to funds. There is also rigorous registration process, must explain source of funding.

The Funding for NGOs is received in a consolidated fund which is disbursed slowly and not the full amount is disbursed. This has discouraged donors from supporting NGOs.

- ix. Widespread dependency syndrome. While Communities are quite needy, at the same time, you must get buy in from community leaders, they have ideas of how you can help them, yet grants are specific. Community leaders demand for Sitting allowances which are often not funded yet they are needed as incentives for community leaders so that their communities can participate in activities. This Causes dependency and participants are not able to get out and be able to support themselves. They Become permanent beggars.

10.2 Opportunities for the Growth of Philanthropy

From the study, the following were opportunities identified for the growth of philanthropy in East Africa. The detailed opportunities per country are enumerated in the country reports.

- i. In all the countries, there is an Enabling social, Cultural, religious, political, and legal environment. This was expressed as umoja (unity) undugu (brotherliness), ubuntu and or utu, omuganda (humanness and human dignity), harambee (pulling together for solidarity and self-reliance, sadaka or zakat (faith giving) . These cultural expressions and practices can be harnessed to catalyse local giving in the region.
- ii. There is need to increase Ability to demonstrate impact. This will enhance the feeling of being connected. “If you don’t care, you won’t bother”. They feel connected and need to contribute to make it a better place. Giving is an individual decision. There need for Media awareness.
- iii. There is opportunity to create foundations to pull together to give for sustainability. When it is run around family or close friends. It can also be done Doing around religious organizations.
- iv. There is increased appreciation of what philanthropy is doing and that people cannot rely on government alone to solve all their problems. This calls on individuals and the private sector to come in e.g., through CSR. This knowledge can be publicised all over for people to embrace philanthropy.
- v. There is need for increased Accountability, credibility, trust, friendship, and networking in order to unlock philanthropic giving. This can be supported by a structure for Feedback of what is being supported for example, - thank you for the donations made e.g., through the use of Technology.
- vi. For alumni organizations- there is need to promote common shared history and willingness to give back. Identify Unifying element that makes them willing to give.
- vii. There is need for close collaboration with government. When you Get the buy in from local leaders, police, chiefs etc all goes well.
- viii. As philanthropic capital is a long-term support to the community or the people. Therefore, it is important to improve the economic, social, environmental, and technological space to promote access to philanthropic capital.

10.3 Elaboration of Trends and Opportunities

This study has mapped the key philanthropic actors in East Africa and gone deeper to analyse the underlying status of the environment in which they operate. This section presents some general conclusion.

There is a lot to be done by the philanthropy sector to ensure that every child becomes a resourceful person in the future as per the aspirations of the region. Philanthropy has brought major changes in the countries. East Africans are generally givers; people are encouraged to share what they have with neighbours and strangers. The church also preaches love your neighbour as thy self. When someone dies, people mobilise themselves to attend the funeral.

Understand that philanthropy is different in the different countries. NGOs are focusing on tax exemption/ that is not philanthropy. NGOs are in the business of philanthropy. There is need to rethink local philanthropy and promote the same. There is a growing appreciation of domestic philanthropy. This will increase sustainability of programmes.

There is a notable increase in the role of high-net-worth individuals in the region. The culture of the extended or large family system demands that the rich or wealthy members of the family bear the responsibility for the well-being of the less fortunate. Many of these have started foundations. The current study observed this trend across all the countries under study.

In addition, corporate giving is on the rise as businesses make contributions as part of corporate social responsibility. Increasingly, many cooperates are establishing foundations to drive their corporate intentions aligned to the SDGs.

Diaspore philanthropy presents an untapped resource. The most common form of diaspora philanthropy is giving by individual migrants directly to their home community. Increasingly, such giving occurs through intermediary non-profit organizations that pool donations from migrants (as well as non-migrants) and remit the proceeds to a community, organization, or other recipients in the home country. This is an area that needs more attention. Community philanthropy is growing. A strong local ecosystem for community philanthropy which ensures locals are fully engaged and promotes trust and local ownership will strengthen both outcomes and ownership across the board.

Information technology has revolutionized many aspects of non-profits and philanthropic practice. online portals such as M-Changa and the use of mobile phone companies for money transfer has greatly contributed to the growth of online fundraising. This is an area with a lot of potentials.

Contemporary philanthropy is changing. Where traditional philanthropy relied chiefly on individuals, foundations, and corporate philanthropy programs, the new frontiers of philanthropy engage a broad assortment of private financial institutions and venture capitalists. new frontiers concentrate far more heavily on investment capital, which funds long-term development. On such change is Venture philanthropy which is a form of foundation operation under which sizable grants are made to a small number of organizations with which the foundation works intensely not only to support programs but also to upgrade management and general operations. This is a growing trend as shared by a couple of respondents in the sector.

Where traditional philanthropy channels its assistance almost exclusively to non-profit organizations, the new frontiers support social enterprises, cooperatives, and other hybrid organizations. Where traditional philanthropy brings a charity perspective to its work, focusing exclusively, or at least chiefly, on social return, actors on the new frontiers of philanthropy bring an investment orientation, focusing on social and financial return and seeking to build self-sustaining systems that bring permanent solutions.

Faith giving is growing in the region as many organizations align themselves to certain faiths in attracting funds and also in disbursing grants. Majority are driven by own ethos. Religious actors are uniquely positioned to make positive contributions since they have good community and grassroots reach.

Co-operatives are forms of savings and loans schemes which have long existed in East Africa. They belong to the social economy, and typically outside the non-profit sector, since they can share profits among their members in proportion with their activity and are not subject to the non-distribution constraint. This is a model that PSAs need to embrace for sustainability.

Large Corporations are now getting into new funding mechanisms such as Charitable bonds. This is an area that requires more interest amongst East Africa CSOs. To increase cooperation and impact, there is a growing trend of large funders and foundations coming together. This requires large scale cooperation for maximum benefits.

According to Salamon (2014), contemporary philanthropy is moving. Where traditional philanthropy relied chiefly on individuals, foundations, and corporate philanthropy programs, the new frontiers of philanthropy engage a broad assortment of private financial institutions, including banks, pension funds, insurance companies, investment advisors, specialized investment funds, and foundations that function as philanthropic banks. Where traditional philanthropy concentrated mostly on operating income, the new frontiers concentrate far more heavily on investment capital, which funds long-term development.

Where traditional philanthropy channels its assistance almost exclusively to non-profit organizations, the new frontiers support a wide assortment of social enterprises, cooperatives, and other hybrid organizations as well. Where traditional philanthropy brings a charity perspective to its work, focusing exclusively, or at least chiefly, on social return, actors on the new frontiers of philanthropy bring an investment orientation, focusing on social and financial return and seeking to build self-sustaining systems that bring permanent solutions. Where traditional philanthropy mobilizes a relatively small share of its own resources, the new frontiers of philanthropy leverage the deeper reservoirs of resources resident in the private capital markets. And where traditional philanthropy tends to be satisfied with output measures, the new frontiers put greater emphasis on reliable outcome metrics.

10.4 Strategies to Enhance PSA Collaboration

Having understood the PSAs ecosystem, new trends and challenges, this section makes some suggestions to improve the PSAs work. Below is a summary of the proposed strategies. The country level recommendations are in the annex.

- i. There is need for Training and capacity building especially in the new trends that are emerging. It was reported that majority of people found themselves involved in philanthropy without any prior training; and yet the subject is complex and requires in-depth knowledge and thorough preparation. There is need for more Capacity building and promotion of the use of data for decision making. Capacity building is key to building on success of new philanthropy. Training will need to focus on helping organizations refine their (1) aspirations, (2) strategy, (3) organizational capacity, (4) capability, (5) systems and infrastructure, (6) organizational structure, and (7) culture. This requires partnership with PSAs specialized in the above areas.
- ii. There is need for more Collaboration between the partners. This was highlighted also considering that many organizations tend to work in silo and rarely share ideas experiences. There is need for more coordination to reduce duplication.
- iii. There is need for enhancement of the legal and policy system to support PSA. It was reported that while some progress had been made in the region, there was still an opportunity to enhance the legal and policy environment to promote philanthropy. However, going by the definition of “philanthropy”, hocking philanthropic giving to legal muscles may shake the spirit underlying the philanthropy concept i.e., the willingness, the humanity, the hearty discretion to give without necessarily expecting anything above gratitude.
- iv. There are growing calls by public interest campaigners to embrace strategies that involve the mobilization of both public and community resources to tackle systemic causes. Key actors view resource mobilization by community-based organizations as a critical part of a process that strengthens communities’ ability to make claims on government to deliver services.
- v. There is need for increasing philanthropy impact and demonstration of more sustainable solutions. This will help in increasing trust and accountability. It is therefore important to continue collecting information from people and individuals in the region about philanthropy especially in Rwanda, Burundi, Sudan Somalia, Ethiopia, and South Sudan.

11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- a. **Legislative interventions to incentivise philanthropy.** East African governments to initiative legislative and institutional interventions to promote philanthropy especially for HNWIs, for example through tax relief incentives to ensure development and channelling donations through formal foundations and charities.
- b. **Collaboration between philanthropists to tackle cross-cutting challenges.** There is a need for philanthropists to collaborate more especially on challenges that go beyond borders. The recent learnings from the COVID-19 pandemic ought to be emulated. There is a need to invest in research to establish the financial contribution of philanthropy at the national level for the concept to be given proper recognition.
- c. **Case for Community Philanthropy.** Community Philanthropy is emerging as a keyway to realizing a more just society. Some of the ways that donors can promote community philanthropy and shift power include the need to create incentives for local giving and participation via challenge grants. The second is to cultivate power-sharing grant-making partnerships and in the process, Liberate through general support grants.
- d. **Participatory grant making.** Another action is to support participatory grant-making and trust in the decision-making process. Organizations should also invest in systems that enable new kinds of community giving and mobilization. Finally, there is a need to facilitate the co-creation of organizational game changers and then step aside.
- e. **Networking and Collaboration.** There is need for governments to prioritize philanthropy, especially local giving as a strategic sector for development. To arrive at that, CSOs must take the initiative to improve transparency and accountability on giving by ensuring that donated resources are effectively utilized, and the impact thereof is adequately communicated. They also need to develop systems and mechanism for tracking and where possible encouraging giving. Another key recommendation is to identify and resolve policy-based constraints that are potentially limiting giving. There is also a need to identify potential catalysts for local philanthropy and deliberately expose them to global best practice.
- f. **Invest in advocacy.** Philanthropic organizations should invest in advocacy to reengineer social policy towards greater inclusion and universal social protection and use lessons from current experiments in fundraising, grant making, and delivery of social safety nets during the COVID-19 pandemic. Philanthropic organizations have an opportunity to build on the rich culture in existing traditional relational practices (reciprocity, solidarity, and cooperation) of giving and fuse this with innovations in mobile technologies to leverage.
- g. **Capacity Building for social purpose business ventures.** There is growing demand for a new type of capacity-building in the social-purpose arena pushed by the growing awareness of the limitations on government support of social and environmental problem-solving, the need for non-profits to develop financially sustainable business models, and a need for objective demonstrations of effectiveness in solving societal problems.

Capacity builder is a person or organization that assists another organization or individual in developing a set of skills that can improve its operation and performance. The non-profit sector has attracted a variety of technical assistance providers and capacity builders for decades. They focus: (1) aspirations, (2) strategy, (3) organizational skills, (4) human resources, (5) systems and infrastructure, (6) organizational structure, and (7) culture.

12.0 ANNEXURES

1. Philanthropy Support Actors in Kenya
2. Philanthropy Support Actors in Uganda
3. Philanthropy Support Actors in Tanzania
4. Philanthropy Support Actors in Rwanda
5. Philanthropy Support Actors in Ethiopia
6. Philanthropy Support Actors in Burundi
7. Philanthropy Support Actors in Somalia
8. Philanthropy Support Actors in Southern Sudan
9. Philanthropy Support Actors in Sudan
10. List of Respondents
11. References

ANNEX 1: PHILANTHROPY SUPPORT ACTORS IN KENYA

1.0 Legislation and Regulatory Environment

Philanthropy organizations in Kenya can register as various forms of NGOs under non-governmental organizations (NGO) co-ordination Act (1990, revised 2012) CAP 134 of the Laws of Kenya, as Trusts under the Trustees Act, CAP 167 Laws of Kenya (1982, Revised 2012) and Trustees (Perpetual Succession) Act, CAP 164, Laws of Kenya (1982, Revised 2012). According to the philanthropy tracker (Mati, 2020), there were over 223 foundations in Kenya in 2005. This includes community foundations (36 percent) and corporate foundations (21 percent). There is a huge component of direct giving among Kenyans. The legal and policy frameworks that regulate the different organizations differ including tax compliance, engagement and activities conducted and the implementation of PBO Act 2012 is still a challenge.

2. 0 Types of Philanthropic Support Actors

In the survey, a majority of the respondents identified themselves majorly as national foundations 7 (29.2%), and international NGOs 6 (25%). Other forms of organization description included academic institution 2 (8.3%), community foundation, 2 (8.3%), international foundation 1 (4.2%), National NGO 1 (4.2%), network 1 (4.2%), trust 1 (4.2%), and venture philanthropy support organization 1 (4.2%). This result shows that national foundations are on the rise in the country. Despite of that, international NGOs continue to manifest their presence directly or indirectly by supporting local organizations.

3.0 Individual Giving

Individual giving is a form of private giving distinguished from corporate or foundation giving. It can be defined as a voluntary act by which an individual gives money, time (volunteering), goods and services, and resources to other individuals, civil society organizations, or public bodies without receiving something in exchange. In economic terms, giving is a transfer and does not involve a quid pro quo in monetary or material terms, even though the donor may receive psychological benefits and moral satisfaction.

The Why Kenyans give Study conducted by YETU Initiative a local PSO, summarizes that a majority of Kenyans give to causes in benefit of individuals, and fewer give to those launched by CSOs. In the study, 93% Kenyans stated that they had given to a cause while 7% had not.

The current study identified key themes in the country that affect philanthropy including high rise in philanthropy support infrastructure, growth is a strong culture of philanthropy rooted in self-help and harambee and desire to help one another. There is also strong involvement in philanthropy by local private donors and High-Net Worth Individuals (HNWIs). Respondents also reported a vibrant technology for philanthropic convenings and a rise in Corporate driven philanthropy. Some of the motivations for giving included the increase in social and economic needs and desire to address climate change. The study undertaken by Aga Khan Foundation on The Why Kenyans give was cited as typical evidence that Kenyans give. The report stated that 93% Kenyans were engaged in some form of philanthropy in 2017.

Some of the Key enablers include increase in Cross boarder flows, relatively stable Political environment, and a responsive Social and cultural environment. The Key Gaps or challenges Included Insufficient philanthropy convening platforms and weaknesses in Mobilizing local resources and funding.

4.0 High Net worth Individuals Giving

According to the Wealth Report (2014), Kenya had the fourth highest number of High-Net-Worth individuals (HNWI) in Africa. In 2013 there were approximately 8,300 HNWIs in Kenya with a combined wealth of USD31 billion. The report sees Kenya's number of HNWIs growing by 28% over four years, reaching 10,700 by 2017, with High-Net-Worth wealth increasing by 30% to USD41 billion in 2017. With a few very notable exceptions, the majority of wealthy individuals visibly practicing 'institutionalized' philanthropy are Kenyan

Asians who have set up, for example, foundations/trusts or corporate-linked entities. The other large group, primarily in the field of conservation and wildlife, are Kenyan whites or expatriates.

5.0 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in Kenya

CSR is a long-term commitment to sustainable outcomes that motivates organizations to consider social, economic, legal, and environmental rights. Despite the nobility of CSR, organizations and wider society variously consider it either a blessing, a curse or a 'necessary evil' (Cheruiyot, 2017). It is a blessing because not only does it promote the image of an organization, but also contributes to community wellbeing. It is a curse because when viewed as an extra burden to corporations, or when viewed as way of marketing one's own products as the expense of community welfare.

6.0 Philanthropic Support Actors

Yetu Initiative: Yetu Initiative works with civil society organizations (CSOs) and local development organizations (LDOs) rooted in the communities they serve to advance the principles of self-reliance and locally sustained development. Yetu builds the capacity of these county-level organizations to engage and catalyse the citizen, government, and private sector for county-led development. LDOs leverage community assets, capacity, and trust for community philanthropy. Yetu ("Ours" in Kiswahili), is a Global Development Alliance activity, funded by USAID and the Aga Khan Foundation.

Kenya Community Development Foundation (KCDF): Kenya Community Development Foundation (KCDF), founded in 1997 is a philanthropic foundation. The goal of KCDF is to herald a mind shift amongst Kenyan communities and the wider Kenyan public from the mindset of depending on external resources and to begin to fund their own development. Concurrent to promoting local philanthropy and capacity building, KCDF is also working with Government and like-minded organizations in the area of philanthropy to establish an appropriate policy and legal framework for local philanthropy. KCDF supports sustainable community driven development. The vision of Kenya Community Development Foundation is, "All communities giving and working together in prosperity" and the mission of Kenya Community Development Foundation is, "Promoting sustainable development of communities for social justice, through institution building, partnerships, resource mobilization and policy influencing".

Neighbourhood associations are generally comprised of homeowners and renters, formed to guard homeowner rights and property, discuss issues pertaining to neighbourhood conditions, respond to safety concerns by, for example, setting up a neighbourhood watch programme, and plan social events.

Kilimani Project: an emerging model for community foundations: The Kilimani Project Foundation emerged out of the recognition that choice, liveability, and community empowerment were missing in one of Kenya's high-density suburbs. While the area was a melting pot for brand companies, restaurants, malls, creative information technology hubs and arts centres, it was not yet an integrated neighbourhood¹⁴. The Kilimani Foundation has organized street festivals that have deepened a sense of relatedness in the community and an appreciation of small businesses. Residents have made use of the foundation's social media platforms to express their concerns, offer new ideas and discuss their experiences. This is an excellent example of a community led initiative that is Shifting the Power.

Community Philanthropy through alumni giving such as Future First Kenya: The mobilization of former students to support their old schools is an old Kenyan tradition that has remained an informal activity for many years. Future First Kenya¹⁵ champions alumni engagement in Kenyan Schools, learning Institutions, and Organizations. We are on a mission to unleash alumni's potential as a resource for Students, Schools,

¹⁴ <https://www.alliancemagazine.org/feature/using-power-philanthropy-public-interest-kenya/>

¹⁵ <https://www.futurefirst.co.ke/>

and Society to thrive. When fostered, the existing bonds between alumni and their alma mater provide strong networks and relatable role models that can improve young people's life chances and create intercultural, intergenerational, and interdisciplinary bridges between alumni. Alumni are at the core of the identity of an institution.

The Jomo Kenyatta Foundation (JKF): JKF was incorporated under the Companies Act, Cap. 486, Laws of Kenya as a company limited by guarantee and having no share capital on 2nd March 1966. The initial working capital was sourced from various donors. By 1972, the Foundation had fully repaid the loans and has since remained a self-financing and self-reliant institution. The Jomo Kenyatta Foundation was established in the wake of Kenya's determination to take control of the country's educational publishing system and thus prevent huge capital flight. The mandate given to the JKF at that point in time was wide and even extended to the East African Community. The Jomo Kenyatta Foundation (JKF) contributes to realizing the Sustainable Development Goal Number Four, Quality Education, through its CSR initiatives. The goal of JKF CSR is to create value-economic development, environmental integrity-sustainable ecosystem, good governance-institutional effectiveness, and societal contribution-philanthropy.

Kenya Association of Fundraising Professionals (KAFP): Kenya Association of Fundraising Professionals is a not-for-profit voluntary membership association that serves as an umbrella organization for fundraisers. Founded in 2004, its main purpose is to encourage people involved in fundraising and resource mobilization to adopt and promote high standards of ethical practice and inject professionalism. It is registered as a Trust as well as a Society.

Ufadhili Trust : Ufadhili Trust has been in the forefront in promoting social responsibility including Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Ufadhili Trust has conducted research, produced publications, and provided technical assistance/consultancy services to businesses, organizations, communities, and individuals in the area of Social Responsibility/Sustainability. In the wake of the post-election violence for instance, Ufadhili undertook a study that established that Kenyans raised in excess of \$1 Billion locally in order to help communities who were displaced or negatively affected by the post-election violence. The organization promotes responsible business, responsible government, and responsible citizenship. Some of the notable publications related to philanthropy include.

Kenya Philanthropy Forum: The forum has successfully brought together 40 foundations and trusts to be part of its membership since its inception in March 2015. These include private, corporate, and community foundations. KCDF in partnership with the EAAG currently acts as the interim virtual secretariat with rotational leadership among the steering committee members. The Kenya Philanthropy Forum aims at enhancing cooperation and coordination among philanthropy actors in Kenya and other stakeholders in the private and public sphere. It also seeks to heighten recognition and the contribution of the philanthropy sector in the national development agenda.

SDG Philanthropy Platform:The platform was launched by the United Nations Development Program, Foundation Centre, and Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors in 2014. The SDG Philanthropy Platform's (SDGPP) partnerships illustrate the dedication of foundations and philanthropists from North and South America to Asia and from Europe to Africa. The SDG Philanthropy Platform informs and catalyses collaboration through building awareness and connections between those working in the philanthropy sector and beyond. SDGPP shares a belief that the ambitious Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an important and effective new roadmap to a better world for all. The SDG Philanthropy Platform (www.sdgfunders.org) records that philanthropy supported MDGs to a tune of \$30,599,904,222 globally and \$6623,378,079 to sub-Saharan Africa.

KenGen Foundation: As a responsible corporate citizen, KenGen is committed to expanding and up scaling its Corporate Social Investments (CSI) countrywide, mainly focusing on communities living around its power stations. This is under the Company's sustainability strategy, which aims at adding value to livelihoods of

communities by establishing long-term relationships and implementing sustainable projects. The company's CSI efforts expanded through the establishment of the KenGen Foundation in 2012, purposely to serve as the vehicle for implementing the Company's CSR programmes. The KenGen Foundation focuses the Company's efforts on three key pillars of sustainability namely Education, Environment and Water & Sanitation. These compliment Kenya's Vision 2030 and the global Sustainable Development Goal. Through the implementation of viable and long-term programs, KenGen Foundation has positioned the Company as a leader in sustainable development through viable and successful CSI community programs.

7.0 Networks Supporting Philanthropy in Kenya.

From the study, the following 32 networks were mentioned to support philanthropy in Kenya.

- 1) The Worldwide Initiatives for Grantmaker Support (WINGS)
- 2) East Africa Philanthropy Network (EAPN)
- 3) Amplify
- 4) Gender Based Violence Technical Working Group (GBV-TWG (Machakos & Kitui Counties)
Education Board - Kitui County
- 5) Health Technical Working Group- Machakos County
- 6) Early Childhood Development Technical Working Group Area Advisory Councils (Machakos and Kitui Counties)
- 7) Multi-sectoral Nutrition Technical Working Group Child Protection Committee
- 8) Nexus
- 9) Kenya Association of Fundraising Professionals
- 10) Kenya Community Development Foundation (KCDF)
- 11) Institute Of Directors (Kenya)
- 12) Evaluation Society of Kenya (ESK).
- 13) Science Granting Council,
- 14) Global Biodata,
- 15) International Science Council
- 16) Africa-U.S. Higher Education Collaboration Initiative:
- 17) Africa Philanthropy Network (APN)
- 18) Kenya Alliance of Residents Associations (KARA)
- 19) Democracy R&D a network of democracy
- 20) World Health Organization CSO network.
- 21) Deliberative Democracy Institute
- 22) SDG Forum -Information exchange
- 23) Global Hub for participatory democracy
- 24) Kenya Publishers Association
- 25) Impact Philanthropic Africa,
- 26) Africa Venture PA
- 27) Kenya Philanthropy Forum (KPF)
- 28) Kenya Civic Space Funders
- 29) Shift the Power
- 30) Resource Alliance
- 31) UN Global Compact
- 32) East African Civil Society Network

8.0 Challenges to the Growth of Philanthropy in Kenya

Findings from the study reveal that the overall perceived state of the philanthropy ecosystem is 6.6 out of 10. The reasons given include:-

- The local environment is favourable for external donors. However, there are no tax incentive for local organizations to give. Nevertheless, setting up a local organization and receiving tax exemption is still a challenge.
- Government meddling in NGO matters is not helpful as it hinders funding opportunities.
- There is mistrust of the CSO sector. "People struggle to trust us for them to give to local- it must be someone or people or organization that they can control.
- The Turnaround time of donors take time, and many things go unaddressed, therefore there is need local philanthropy to support emergency.
- There is a lack of technical expertise especially for youth organizations/ and they lack competencies e.g., in Cost management, Limited budgets to fundraise and weak Ability to track and monitor opportunities as they come.
- There are Challenges in getting the right beneficiaries in the midst of Very many needy cases. Furthermore, Grantees expect more than available.
- Kenyans are known to give to family and members of family and to emergencies and They are not known to give continuously. This limit fundraising for CSOs.
- At the moment, there is a drought, but people are not giving. This may be because if low trust in the way funds is used, while others they think that the organizations have enough money.
- Some of the sector players have leadership and governance challenges. This means that there are delays in decision making and also on corporate accountability.
- Corporates start own foundation to do work. They demand more from CSOs and have shown increased need for control, and visibility to market.
- Organizations lack financial, and non-financial resources.
- In Kenya the Legal framework has no government rebates/exemptions. furthermore, the Operating environment, is still constrained as the Public Benefits Organization's Act has not yet been put into effect.
- Finding skilled people for positions being recruited for has been difficult especially over the last two years. Can't find people to fit into the culture of working. Restricted movement during covid has limited the organization to recruit new partners.
- There is also Lack of trust from the donors. sometimes some organizations do not articulate what they are doing clearly thus missing out on these opportunities. Policies also play a big part in this. Some of them might not align and thus the lack of funds coming in.
- There is Lack of visibility/branding, and Inadequate information about what some of the CSOs are doing.
- There is a Lack of infrastructure to manage alumni giving.
- The Culture of giving is more transactional in nature it makes philanthropists find our ideas not relational.
- There is limited Banking Infrastructure for supporting individual giving regular donations collection.
- Some CSOs are Not speaking to local needs, Lack of clear focus and Lack of connection.
- Philanthropy is viewed as a Western concept. There is perception that money is from outside. The Poverty mentality limits people from looking at own resources.
- There is also a challenge of duplication of work by NGOs leading to wastage.
- Most companies have been focusing on profit and only Gave left over/ however, it needs to be prioritized and planned. At the same time, there is Push back when looking for internship opportunities for companies/ despite of government providing tax relief if you have interns/ better space for female employees.

9.0 Opportunities for Growth of Philanthropy in Kenya

From the study, the following were opportunities identified for the growth of philanthropy in Kenya.

- Technology and culture (allow for stronger community and giving) - Overview of continent but Kenya in specific. Technology - it makes it easy to transact Legal - the legal framework in the country is favourable to receiving finances.

- Enabling Culture, environment, legal and social. There is a need for a policy change. a national cultural shift towards the expectation of alumni activity in schools would open up alumni giving.
- Social capital is key in receiving philanthropic support especially in Kenya. Organizations like red cross, St. Johns, Islamic relief etc. which are known to support communities easily mobilize resources as they have social capital. Individual like Ndungu Nyoro have raised millions for different courses using Facebook as they have social capital. Social capital builds trust and reliability.
- There is need to increase Ability to demonstrate impact. Feeling connected/ if you don't care, you won't bother. They feel connected and need to contribute to make it a better place. Giving is an individual decision. There need for Media awareness.
- For families with resources- there is opportunity to create foundations to pull together to give (what makes people start foundations)- sustainability. When it is run around family or close friends. It can also be done Doing around religious organizations.
- There is a need for Appreciation of what philanthropy is doing in other parts Government of Kenya (GOK) cannot do everything. Non state actors are active/ CSOs are active in Kenya.
- CSR- People are realising that we do not work in a vacuum, and we should give up/ ensure that other people around also feel good. Included in marketing and PR budget- visibility& buy brand more. It's about marketing and desire to ensure that the people around are doing well and can come and buy your produces. It's about circular economy so that we ensure minimum negative impact on the people.
- Balance people, profit, and planet (CSR). It Keeps you relevant in the sector. There is also giving genuinely- Bidco- Planting Bamboo trees. They are investing in order to get raw materials to survive. There is also the example of Bamburi cement work to renovate environment in Mombasa. . Base Titanium- reclamation of land.
- with increased knowledge there is need for Collaboration with stakeholders, that is, leveraging on strengths of different organisations.

10.0 Proposed Actions for Improving Philanthropy in Kenya.

- i. Philanthropic network - create stronger peer learning spaces for organisations to co-develop policy proposals and best practices that build confidence the local Non-profit.
- ii. Capacity development Support e.g., in Advocacy for improved regulatory frameworks Effective accountability + legitimacy.
- iii. Awareness creation on the legal requirements in the country and accountability systems that would satisfy the would be philanthropy.
- iv. The funders and Organizations are part of the solutions. Organizations need to articulate what they do and also learn how to write good proposals. Funders should allow some wiggle room especially when funding young organizations or Youth Led organizations.
- v. Networking and partnerships Capacity building of organizations Establishment of information sharing forums.
- vi. Building an Infrastructure. government should introduce tax rebates for giving just like it is done in other countries e.g., USA.
- vii. building trust with donors and beneficiaries is key putting in place accountability systems.
- viii. Promote and repackage well your mission and work closely with the governments.
- ix. Redefine organizational focus in align with funders objectives and Organizations to concentrate on demonstrating impact.
- x. Find Innovative ways of monetising volunteer period/ young people engaged/ commitment to volunteer.
- xi. Focus on strong systems to reduce fraud in both CSOs and beneficiaries.
- xii. Have more social education through schools, religious institutions that we can give to see communities change or transformed by our giving.
- xiii. encourage HNWIs to give and don't have to set own foundations.

- xiv. Explain philanthropy in local language/ use local words to ensure people buy into our work.
- xv. Encouraging organizations to come together and do things together e.g., what KEPSA is doing. They have tried to bring together the organizations to help all work together and realise one common goal. President Kibaki- Challenged private sector to come together to come together and do things together.
- xvi. Strengthening organisations, we are administering grant making to . Ease the restrictions on mechanisms of development funding. This has taken away the creativity of development employees. Professionals are trained to administer not just to implement.

ANNEX 2: PHILANTHROPY SUPPORT ACTORS IN UGANDA

1.0 Legislative and Regulatory Environment

There is no specific law governing foundations; they can be registered as NGOs under the NGO Act, a trust under the Trustee Incorporation Act, or as companies limited by guarantee under the Companies Act. Uganda tax laws provide various benefits for foundations, individuals, and other local philanthropic organizations under the income tax act. In response to the increasing public concern over the unpleasant manner in which some NGOs conduct themselves, the government of Uganda came up with an NGO Act (2006). At national level, the NGO fraternity on its part is attempting to gain credibility by putting its house in order. It has, for example, initiated an NGO Quality Assurance Certification. This sets principles and standards of behaviour for responsible practice, to protect the credibility of certified NGOs and their networks in Uganda and to improve on the quality of services (Omona& Mukuye 2013).

Local philanthropy in Uganda focuses mostly on addressing immediate needs such as food, education, health, access to social amenities, and empowerment of marginalized groups. Besides local giving, Uganda is also a recipient of global philanthropy resources. Many philanthropies focused organizations in Uganda exist in various forms.

According to a recent CIVICUS report, the CSO space in Uganda can be termed as restricted. In 2021, the government suspended 54 organizations allegedly for not complying with requirements. The registration process requires NGOs to go through security agencies, such as the Internal Security Organization, to vet them.

According to a report by CivSource (2019) Giving for Public Good, the act of giving in different Uganda's languages include- Baganda - "Obwa Sselunganda", in Iteso - "eitunganane" and in Lugbara "Ba oa' baa si". Each community has a term depicting a form of philanthropy. The spirit of Ubuntu engenders reciprocity and envelopes a communalism of interdependency, sharing, oneness, loving, giving, and a sense of a continuum of relationships. Because of the unique practice of giving in Africa, the author suggests that it is important for researchers and practitioners to liberate the term philanthropy from its western conceptual perspective that holds it captive as a commercial endeavour as an important policy undertaking.

Community philanthropy in Uganda is diverse, most of it is not structured or regulated, you give where your heart wants to give. In formal communities, philanthropy is seen in offices, rotary clubs, among class alumnae and Giving Circles. Within the rotary clubs, which are more structured, people give to hospital wards, mainly to support children with cancer. In offices there is the normal giving that happens when a colleague has a birthday, wedding or funeral and we all make contributions. At our organization, we agreed that we wanted to build a home – all staff and board members contributed towards the construction – this was our community engaging in philanthropy to build premises for the organization. With Giving Circles, a group of people contribute their resources to solve an issue.

2.0 Foundations

Foundations are critical in the advancement of social causes, building community and citizen competencies and influencing society generally. Philanthropic organizations must seek to be both procedurally and substantively legitimate, effective, and sustainable in what they do in the communities they serve. The contribution of the poor in sustaining their communities ought to be recognized as the emphasis on the ultra-wealthy 'giving back' and presented as if they possess a superior moral agency than the poor is problematic (Richard, 2022).

3.0 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

CSR is the formal and informal ways in which a business contributes to improving the governance, social, ethical, labour, and environmental conditions of a country's economy, while remaining sensitive to religious, historical, and cultural contexts" (Bos et al., 2016). In Uganda, like most of Africa, corporates are more focused on the philanthropic responsibilities than the ethical and legal aspects (GIZ, 2012; Hamidu et al., 2016).

4.0 HNWIs in Uganda

There are a potential 1,000 HNWIs/VIPs in Uganda who either own large agricultural ranches, invest in shares in multiple companies or own high value assets such as cars and buildings among others that generate income (Kangave et al. 2018). As of June 2017, only 103 HNWI/VIPs were fully registered with the URA and contributed UGX 22.36 billion in the fiscal year 2016/17.

5.0 Types of Philanthropy Support Actors

From the study, a majority of the organizations identified themselves as national foundations 5 (50.0%). Others were INGOs 2(20.0%), NGO 1(10%) , networks 1 (10%) and national organization supporting other NGOs 1 (10%). This result shows the rising number of foundations being established in Uganda to promote philanthropy.

NGO Forum: The Uganda National NGO Forum (UNNGOF) is an independent and inclusive national platform for NGOs in Uganda that was launched in 1997 to create space for NGOs to reflect, strategize and act on matters of mutual interest. UNNGOF is a membership organization with over 650 members across the country. UNNGOF's primary constituency and owners are NGOs in their diversity and configurations but is open to other interest groups within a broadly defined civil society. Membership spans international, national, faith-based, networks and district organizations. Its mission is to provide a sharing and reflection platform for NGOs to influence governance and development processes in Uganda and enhance their operating environment.

CivSource: CivSource Africa, is an independent philanthropy support organization, is engaged in efforts to raise the profile of philanthropy in Uganda. CivSource Africa is a philanthropy advisory firm that is committed to nurturing a more sustainable, effective, and connected civil society that advances the dignity and voice of all people. This is done through promoting reflective, responsive, and accountable philanthropic practice. As a philanthropy organization, CivSource Africa is mandated to build philanthropy infrastructure, and must therefore understand the landscape.

CivSource Africa (CSA) seeks to refine the practice of philanthropy and the footprint of civil society for authentic civic engagement in Africa. CivSource influence the practice of philanthropy by shaping narratives on the various symbols and expressions of giving in Africa and in so doing we hope to strengthen the effectiveness of civil society. CSA identify and support the work of funding agencies and philanthropists in Africa and particularly seek to connect with and support local/ Africa led philanthropy. CSA philanthropy work is premised on 5Cs, Collecting, Chronicling, Catalysing, Consulting and Connecting. CSA is working to strengthen the philanthropy sector and recommends need for PSOs and philanthropists to identify strategic actions for strengthening the institutional and policy environment for local philanthropy in Uganda.

Development Network of Indigenous Voluntary Associations (DENIVA) is Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) that provides a platform for collective reflection, action, and voice to voluntary local associations to advocate for people-centered, accountable, and sustainable development in Uganda. DENIVA has a long-term experience in providing capacity building services to CSOs as one of its key mandates. Works to strengthen capacities of indigenous organizations to respond to citizens' needs through community-focused interventions, capacity building, solution-focused research, networking, and advocacy. DENIVA has also been in the forefront promoting and providing NGO Quality Assurance Mechanism (QuAM) which aims at promoting the adherence by Civil Society Organizations to generally acceptable ethical standards and operational norms. It sets principles and standards of behaviour for responsible practice, to protect the

credibility and integrity of certified NGOs and their networks in Uganda. DENIVA membership is open to individuals and institutions working in the public, private and civil society sectors including international, regional, and national non-governmental organizations. DENIVA partnered with One World Trust and the Commonwealth Foundation to produce the Civil Society Accountability toolkit. It explores what accountability means for civil society organizations in Uganda and provides suggestions on how to put accountability into practice.

Centre for Basic Research (CBR): CBR is a Non-Governmental Organization, (NGO), established in 1987 and a member institute of the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA). CBR's mission is to spearhead the generation and dissemination of knowledge by conducting research of social, economic, and political significance to Uganda in particular and Africa in general, so as to influence policy, raise consciousness and improve the quality of life. In this way CBR has also nurtured researchers in Uganda and elsewhere. The Centre for Basic Research (CBR), Kampala working in collaboration with the Uganda National NGO Forum (UNNGOF) is undertaking research to write a book on the value of civil society in Uganda's national development.

Byomire Inclusive Development Foundation (BIDO): BIDO was registered in 2021 as an NGO. Operates in three regions in Uganda where there are disasters. The mission of BIDO is to cause a mindset transformation in society, skills development using technology and having an inclusive society that is empowered socially and economically through research, policy, and advocacy. The general objective for which the Company is established is to empower inclusive community transformation. Gorretti Byomire is a founder and director of Byomire Inclusive Development Foundation Ltd whose vision is to have an empowered, resilient, and inclusive society with a transformed mindset. She is a progressive development professional who has served in academia, research, and development practice. She believes that everyone has the right to education and that the inclusion of persons with disabilities in development is pertinent not only to improving their and their families' welfare, but it also has important ramifications for the achievement of international global development goals, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Civil society organizations that promote CSR: The Uganda Chapter for Corporate Social Responsibility Initiatives (UCCSRI) is the leading Ugandan organization that provides CSR information and advisory services. It is also popularly known for its coordination role of private sector CSR activities in Uganda.

6.0 Networks Supporting Philanthropy and CSOs

In Uganda, the following 20 networks were identified as key in supporting philanthropy and CSOs work.

- 1) INGO Country Directors Forum
- 2) Deal Flow Facility (DFF)
- 3) Children at risk action network
- 4) Uganda child rights network
- 5) special children's forum
- 6) East Africa Philanthropy network (EAPN)
- 7) UNEP – research on environment
- 8) African Philanthropy Forum,
- 9) WINGS
- 10) Girls not brides
- 11) Uganda Water and Sanitation network (UWASNET)
- 12) Uganda National NGO Forum
- 13) Mukono District NGO Forum
- 14) Kayunga District NGO Forum
- 15) Koyokwe District NGO Forum
- 16) World Alliance for Citizen Participation (CIVICUS)
- 17) The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC)

- 18) Multi sector combating corruption Open Society Foundation (OSF).
- 19) The East African Civil Society Organizations' Forum, (EACSOFF).
- 20) Africa Philanthropy Network (APN)

7.0 Challenges to the Growth of Philanthropy

Findings from the study reveal that the overall perceived state of the philanthropy ecosystem is 7 out of 10. The reasons given include:

- To start with is limited civic space. In Uganda, you cannot receive funding without being asked questions. At the height of COVID-19 some organizations were banned and funds frozen. "If you apply, you have to get a permit to or You are monitored all the time. This Makes it hard for outside organizations to funds. There is also rigorous registration process, must explain source of funding. The Funding for NGOs is received in a consolidated fund which is disbursed slowly and not the full amount is disbursed. This has discouraged donors from supporting NGOs.
- Trust is another challenge. Some people 'eat' money, but do not do anything on the ground. This spoils the reputation of CSOs. Accountability and misuse of funds has affected the reputation of CSOs and lowered ability to raise funds locally.
- transparency is high, that is, people receive funds, implement activities, actually change their communities and account for the funds.
- There is no one law that support giving.
- The is a challenge is Identifying donors ready to support is difficult, there is also Lack of technical support to write proposals, and there us Need for staff motivation.
- Term philanthropy is fairly new. No regulation on philanthropy/ or not properly defined/ documented/ paucity of information.
- Cultural/ Political. The leaders want to always be involved. Spend a lot on community leaders. Everyone has their agenda. Sometimes the funding is limited. Specific. But someone wants you too so something beyond that. Most funders don't fund sitting allowance. Forced to work with them to give you support. At the same time, some organizations demand kickbacks before they give a project.
- Communities are quite needy. At the same time, you must get buy in from community leaders, they have ideas of how you can help them, yet grants are specific. Community leaders demand for Sitting allowances which are often not funded yet they are needed as incentives for community leaders so that their communities can participate in activities. This is Causes dependency...not able to get out and be able to support themselves. They Become permanent beggars.
- In Uganda, there is an Attitude that NGOs have money, that the government should solve some problems. Local philanthropy is cultural and often not counted as important. There is thus a need for "preaching" that philanthropy does not have to be monetary; it can be in kind such as time.
- Private businesses- don't feel incentivized to give and there is Need to tread carefully in the pollical economy. As such, many Stay out of politics and try to be non-partisan.
- Hard economic times. Some people think that there are people outside who will come in and help. I am Catholic...there are people who think it is some specific people to give.
- There is an expectation that some specific people to give and not them.

8.0 Opportunities for the Growth of Philanthropy

- There is a culture of giving. For example, Ubuntu, I am because you are. This can be used to raise the community fabric and the power of belonging/ people willing to help one another.
- Another opportunity is to promote corporate giving- CSR, due to marketing, visibility, expectation of a return, engage with customer, honouring legacies of people who founded.
- For alumni organizations- there is need to promote common shared history and willingness to give back. Identify Unifying element that makes them willing to give.
- There is need for close collaboration with government. When you Get the buy in from local leaders, police, chiefs etc all goes well.

- CSOs need Have to do mapping of needs and Understand culture and Political environment.
- There is need for When awareness is given in media on importance of giving to organizations that support needy people rather than giving to the people in the streets. Organised structures for helping people.

9.0 Proposed actions to Improve Philanthropy

- i. Heads of organizations should be responsible; Capacity building/training and or investment in organization development will address some of the challenges.
- ii. Training on financial management and accountability. This will help in Building trust which takes time.
- iii. Promote Networking and relationships e.g., Philanthropy Forum Uganda PFU (persisted in growing)
- iv. PSAs Need to have the paperwork required by government in order to function smoothly. As such, they need Stay out of politics and Plan well in advance to have everything in good time.
- v. PSAs need to invest in M&E; thus, be able to conduct assessment of the benefit before and after
- vi. Trust- work with entities to give or support identified needs.
- vii. Work with NGOs that are there to stay for a longer period.
- viii. Focus more on non-monetary philanthropy e.g., time, labour.
- ix. Create more awareness to reduce Dependency syndrome from beneficiaries – assess the need before initiating support.
- x. Working within organised structures to ably help those in need.
- xi. Continue with sensitisation of what philanthropy is.

ANNEX 3: PHILANTHROPY SUPPORT ACTORS IN TANZANIA

1.0 Legislative and regulatory environment

In Tanzania, a majority of philanthropy actors are registered as local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) under the NGO Act No. 24 of 2002 as companies limited by guarantee with the Business Registration and Licensing Agency; others are registered as trusts with the Registration, Insolvency, and Trusteeship Agency; as CBOs with local authorities; or as other types of organizations with relevant ministries and government agencies” (USAID, 2018, p. 231). Certain philanthropy organizations can, under special conditions and subject to meeting specific criteria, qualify for tax exemptions related to philanthropic activities. However, it is a stringent process and prone to bureaucratic discretions (ForDIA, 2011).

The Philanthropic Landscape in Tanzania Tanzanian society has a long-standing social solidarity tradition of mutual aid reciprocity and philanthropy that emphasizes the interconnections of the wellbeing of the individual with that of the community¹⁶. This is encapsulated in Ujamaa ideology, in which identity and self-reliance is developed through and with the community (Foundation Centre et al., 2016). In Tanzania, philanthropy is practiced at various levels by different actors: individual, civil society foundations and trusts, business foundations, religious institutions, and corporations (Charities Aid Foundation, 2020).

2.0 HNWIs in Tanzania

Tanzania is home to East Africa’s only dollar billionaire, according to the latest report by research firm New World Wealth and Henley & Partners which helps high-net-worth individuals to acquire residence or citizenship through investment. The Africa Wealth Report 2022 indicates that Tanzania has 2,400 individuals with a net worth of over \$1 million. More than half of the dollar millionaires (1,300) reside in the commercial capital Dar es Salaam.

The CSR landscape in Tanzania is developing fast and based on the principle that corporate success, environmental sustainability, and social welfare are interdependent. A growing number of companies in the oil and gas industry investing or looking to invest in Tanzania also have CSR aspects in their focus (Mader, 2012).

3.0 Characteristics of Philanthropy Support Actors

From the study, majority of the organizations are national NGOs 5(25.0%), INGOs 4 (20.0%), national foundations 4 (20.0%). Other forms are trusts 4 (20%) and national networks 2 (10.0%). This result shows the dominance of NGOs and INGOs in the philanthropic sector in Tanzania.

4.0 PSAs in Tanzania

Tanzania Community Foundation Network: Main purpose is to support new NGOs and respond to emergencies as per capacity. They reach out youth and women in organizations who are their members. Issue small grants to NGOs ranging from \$100 - \$500 depending on need. However, they can collect a lot of money during emergencies.

Foundation for Civil Society (FCS): FCS is an independent Tanzanian non-profit organization that provides grants and capacity building services to civil society organizations (CSOs) so as to enhance their effectiveness in enabling engagement of citizens in development processes. It was established by development stakeholders in Tanzania. FCS was established and registered in September 2002 and started operations in January 2003.

Abilis Foundation: The Abilis Foundation supports disabled people's own activities in developing countries. The Abilis Foundation is a Finnish non-governmental organization that grants financial support to grassroots disability organizations and small businesses operating in developing countries. We especially support

¹⁶ <https://scholarworks.iupui.edu/bitstream/handle/1805/26301/tanzania-report21.pdf>

projects designed and implemented by start-up disability organizations operating in rural areas and small businesses formed by disabled women, through which the status, human rights, participation, and independent life of disabled people are promoted. Projects that focus on the implementation of concrete things usually last 1–2 years and the grant awarded to them varies between 3,500 and 15,000 euros. In addition, we offer training and counselling services related to the themes of development cooperation and disability.

Reginald Mengi Foundation: The Dr. Reginald Mengi Persons with Disabilities Foundation was inaugurated by Hon. Kassim Majaliwa Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, on the 26th of September 2018. The Founder, Dr. Reginald Abraham Mengi is a Tanzanian businessman, a philanthropist with deep passion for people with disabilities. For many years Dr. Mengi has contributed his time and resources to helping improve the lives of disadvantaged sections of society, especially those with disabilities. The foundation works to Advocate changing the perception of people with disabilities to believe in themselves, Advocate changing the perception of the society on people with disabilities, advocate economic empowerment for PWD. Promote Inclusive Development, promote prevention of disability and good health care services for PWD and to Promote realization of the aspirations of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

The Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF): is an initiative by the private sector to promote private sector-led social and economic development in Tanzania with a focus on policy and capacity building. Supported by a number of international donors, TPSF works closely with the Tanzania National Business Council (TNBC).

5.0 Networks in Tanzania

In Tanzania the following 31 networks were identified as key in supporting philanthropy and CSOs work.

- 1) The Tanzania Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (TANGO)
- 2) East Africa Philanthropy Network.
- 3) Born2save Tanzania
- 4) UNDP CSO ADVISORY PLATFORM
- 5) East African Civil Society organizations' Forum (EACSOF)- Tanzania chapter
- 6) Tanzania Youth and Adolescent Reproductive Health Coalition
- 7) Catalyst 2030
- 8) Tanzania Students Networking Program (TSNP)
- 9) Tanzania Ending Child Marriage Network, a network of 58 member organizations that seeks to advocate for ending child marriage.
- 10) Tanzania Men Engage Network is a network of 33 member organizations that promote the engagement of men and boys in challenging patriarchal norms and values toward ending Violence Against Women Coalition (VAWC).
- 11) Tanzania's National Online Child Safety Task Force,
- 12) Anti-FGM coalition and the
- 13) Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition.
- 14) African Disability Forum (ADF)
- 15) Tanzania Philanthropy Organization - TPO
- 16) Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement - TOAM
- 17) Tanzania Education Network/Mtandao wa Elimu Tanzania (TENMET).
- 18) Tanzania Community Foundation
- 19) Tanzania Philanthropy Organization
- 20) Africa Philanthropy Network (APN)
- 21) Foundation for Civil Society (FCS)
- 22) Tanzania Social Action Fund
- 23) The National Council of NGO (NAKONGO)
- 24) Coalitions of Right to Information (CORI)

- 25) African Network Campaign on Education for All (ANSEFA)
- 26) Global Campaign for Education (GCE).
- 27) Tanzania Human Rights Defenders
- 28) Girls not Brides
- 29) SMASH Adolescent Girls Community of Practice (SAG-CoP)
- 30) Umbrella of Finish Organization
- 31) New Life Programme

6.0 Challenges to the Growth of Philanthropy

Findings from the study reveal that the overall perceived state of the philanthropy ecosystem is 7.8 out of 10. The reasons given include:

- To start with are Restrictive laws and a lack of clear guidelines and procedures. In Tanzania, all money received by CSO must explain what the role of the community will be. The government also tries to emphasize initiatives brought forth by the community.
- International organizations have reliable funding schemes- stable schemes. However, local organizations do not have the same privilege. There is no proper structure for resource mobilization training and there is a low capacity to respond.
- The problem is that most people are not ready to learn. On fundraising, it's not about knowing how to write a proposal, branding is key, and People should be able to trust you.
- The issue of trust is a big challenge. "In Urban Area- we are facing a lot of challenges on projects in urban areas. They can falsify information to get a grant, people think others give because they have a lot and Beneficiaries think it's their right.
- The main challenge is mobilization. How does one present a cause so that people feel compelled to help. Media makes announcements and appeals and people respond. However, it is on a case-by-case basis. Many can support someone when they feel close to a cause.
- When you go out. When you carry the big name of Dr.Mengi. People don't believe that they don't have money. Past 2 years COVID has affected the giving in terms of amount and areas
- People don't believe that their small donations can make a difference.
- "Tanzanians don't like showing off. They tend to do things quietly. Giving is considered as an offering to God and no needs to show off. Some people take that when you show off, you need a tax break and not sincerity.
- Tanzanians don't want to be seen as they have done something, that is, don't want to shout about what they have done. This makes people not account for internal resources. People think that you want tax relief from the government.
- Lack of transparency in the accountability systems of which makes the public reluctant to give for a cause no matter how important or genuine it can be.
- Most of organization misuse the philanthropic capital they are given for other purposes. Luck of trust to the organizations after the bad experience of other organizations which use the capital otherwise.
- There are limited organizations established to provide philanthropy funds to people and organizations. Rich people sometimes has limited interest in provision of philanthropic funds to NGOs. NGOs themselves have limited capacity to mobilize internal resources because culturally and socially rich persons are not formally disclosing that opportunity.
- There is a feeling of Government institutions being extractive to citizens. Contribution for social needs such as weddings and funerals are more productive than contributions for community needs. This is because, when you help someone, you expect that they will return the favour when you need it.
- People tend to give to social events/ expect personal benefits/ but not the same when it comes to development.

- Philanthropy is Associated with politics. People think that you want to contribute to gain political gain. On the other hand, People will contribute if there is an impact e.g., emotionally/ people will contribute for emergencies/ rather than for prevention.
- There is a Lack of collaboration between local leaders and Abilis. As such Not every area has acceptance of local government or has good collaboration with local government. Because of this, People expect to be paid to get involved in implementation of activities.
- The other challenge is that people don't know where to donate or support because the information is not available as there is a Lack of awareness about the concept philanthropy.

7.0 Opportunities for Growth of Philanthropy

- Make use of giving culture and culture of socialism. It is because it is a culture that has been passed from generation to generation and further emphasized by religion which makes it more of an obligation rather than an option. It is based on the social aspect whereby wealthiest people; see they got social and cultural obligations to support the needy people. Ex. religious groups and individual provide alms (SADAKA/sacrifices) to poor people.
- NGOs occasionally got donations from rich people and for specific event such as convening general meeting. There is no policy or legal instruments that drive provision of philanthropic capital to organisations as this is triggered by intrinsic motivation by persons or private sector established for that purpose e.g., Dr. Mengi Foundation in Tanzania. Some private sectors (e.g., finance institutions, companies, industries) provide philanthropic funds to Government to facilitate supporting people affected by drought, diseases outbreak (cholera) and floods. Part of these funds might be given to NGOs to support their target groups.
- The cause if a strong cause aligns to the givers, then an organisation can receive support. Additionally, access to private sector leaders and pioneers allows for them to champion your cause and provide funding, separate to CSR.
- For an organization to receive philanthropic capital has to ensure 1. Finance management 2. Compliance with legal requirements 3. Operation management Have summarized this and will share a detailed document.
- Political stability will make easy to receive capital in my country.
- There is need for Accountability, credibility, trust, friendship, network.
- Religion. Giving comes from the heart. Most important is to give/ share of the information of the particular issues. There is need to increase the Level of respect for person who give to the community. Example of late Chairman of IPP media. He gave moral, funding etc and was well respected.
- There is need to Have the structure for Feedback of what is being supported/ thank you for the donations made e.g., through the use of Technology.

8.0 Proposed Actions for Improving Philanthropy

- i. Organizations should start to practice giving to accomplish some objectives in the organization. Gaining trust from the public, and having trustworthy accountability systems
- ii. Implementors - should access networks, share their work more and learn traits of philanthropy.
- iii. Organization and other stakeholders should be responsible for solving these challenges and have highlighted them in a detailed document.
- iv. Government should be accountable to make sure the support organization given are used as per the mission, should have proper and close monitoring to these organizations with proper reporting (both narrative and financial) mechanism in place on the use of capital.
- v. Capacity development of NGOs in resource mobilization techniques. This can be facilitated by existing networks. Mapping of potential philanthropic organisations and individuals to design consultative meetings for awareness and sensitization to understand their roles in the society. This could be done by NGOs themselves.

- vi. Government should employ laws that govern and favour the philanthropy movements and to create a favourable environment for any individuals who wish to donate/support the movement to do so.
- vii. There is need to allow specialised organizations to do what they can do best. Therefore, approach institutions e.g., Bankers union and explain to them the advantages of working with trusts and foundations which have a better network and presence on the ground. CSOS need to show that they have the infrastructure to do/ be able to show that we have systems and institutional capacity that we are able.
- viii. Need awareness on how their funds are used/ Decentralization of govt services to the grassroots.
- ix. Some NGOs is viewed as a public property/ kitu cha jamii. Therefore, everything should be open Income and expenditure; Have public notice board, People to see value for money, Work to enable people to see that this "our" not mine/ helps to attract or repel people. Also, Implementers should be from the same community. For instance, Work with people from Mwanza for projects in Mwanza. Only Engage people from outside for experience sharing, but not all people from outside. This Will increase sense of ownership.
- x. Raise awareness through community meetings and media about the needs of people with disability, teach children about philanthropy in schools and teach young people about philanthropy through social media platforms There is need make effort to spread the concept of philanthropy among young people. This will help them to go grow up knowing that they can help each other.

ANNEX 4: PHILANTHROPY SUPPORT ACTORS IN RWANDA

1.0 Legislative and Regulatory Environment

Rwanda is ranked as the sixth fastest growing economy in Africa-6.5% in 2015 (IMF, 2015).

National non-governmental organisations are classified into three (3) broad categories in respect of their main objectives and nature of membership: 1° public interest organisations: organisations serving public interests. The organisations carry out activities in the development of various sectors including civil society, economy, social welfare, culture, science, and human rights; 2° common interest organisations: organisations which act in a specific domain in favour of their members; 3° foundation: an organisation whose purpose is either to establish a fund or to collect funds, manage and use them to provide beneficiaries with support.

In the framework of inclusive governance, the Government of Rwanda has committed to strengthening partnerships between Government and Civil Society Organisations actors to fast-track national development and people centered prosperity. RGB is mandated to register and monitor the functioning of both National Non-Governmental and International Non-Governmental Organisations.

The Rwandese government is now promoting Home Grown Solutions (HGSs), embedded in Rwandan culture and has been transferred generation to generation. HGSs are used to overcome societal challenges in general and to those of vulnerable people in particular through community actions known as Umuganda and other forms of donations such as food, feeding children, offering milk for those families without cows to feed kids and pregnant women, etc. The approach played a key role in promoting unity and solidarity of Rwandan community and has enhanced the culture of patriotism.

According to Karekezi and Turatsinze (2022), Rwanda has come up with Home Grown Solutions (HGS) to address social and economic challenges in the country. Umushyikirano (National Dialogue Council) is one of the Rwandan home-grown initiatives which offers a forum where His Excellency the President, along with national leaders and citizens debate issues relating to the state of the nation, the state of local government and national unity. Representatives of Rwandans Living Abroad participate in Umushyikirano and RCA Unit mobilize them. The Dialogue usually takes place in the second week of December.

A study carried out by the Rwanda Governance Board has mapped out the impact of Omuganda. Identifying two overarching dimensions. Firstly, it contributes to the socio-economic development of the community through infrastructure development, environmental protection, and cleanness as well as the implementation of government programs. Secondly, through meetings held in its framework, Umuganda contributes to information sharing and fostering social cohesion and peace building in the country. The value of Umuganda activities as consolidated by MINALOC (2016), is 106 billion Frw or “127 million in USD” for the period 2007 to 2016.

2.0 HNWI's in Rwanda

Wealthy individuals in Rwanda have six common characteristics according to a Report on Tax Compliance of Wealthy Individuals in Rwanda (Kangave, Byrne, and Karangwa, 2020). These include low levels of compliance among identified individuals, which could be partly explained by the fact that the existing law does not require certain categories of individuals to file tax returns. In addition, there is some evidence to suggest that some rich individuals engage in tax evasion.

According to a recent study by Moyo (2021), the key factors enabling philanthropy in Rwanda include the high level and visible support by Head of State and Cabinet. political realisation and acceptance of the potential critical role that philanthropy can play in national development, Home grown initiatives that provide the foundation for philanthropy, exposure to global experiences, supportive international community, vibrant diaspora, and strong support for accountability by government. The key gaps in the sector include

Insufficient philanthropy convening platforms, Information deficiency on philanthropy, dispersed nature of Diaspora, limited coordination between actors, limited resources, and capacity gaps.

External threats to the growth of philanthropy in Rwanda include fear of aggression with neighbours, dominance of external donors and over-reliance on external expertise.

The main areas that provide opportunity for growth in the sector include the need for more awareness, a more coordinated Philanthropy Ecosystem in Rwanda, need for capacity building, Need for investment in Innovative solutions using mobile telephony and information communication technologies.

3.0 Types of Philanthropic Support Actors

In the survey, the two responding organizations identified themselves as national foundations. This result shows that national foundations are on the rise in the country. Despite of that, international NGOs continue to manifest their presence directly or indirectly by supporting local organizations.

Spark Micro Grants Rwanda: Spark was started in Rwanda in 2010, and the Spark Process was first implemented and refined with the help of community partners throughout the Northern Province. Spark has now expanded to partner with over 100 villages.

In 2016, Spark began discussions with the government of Rwanda around integrating the Spark Process into the national development strategy and began a 12-village pilot in partnership with the District Governments of Rulindo, Burera, and Musanze the following year. Given the success of this pilot program, Spark intends to partner with an entire sector over the course of 2018, working with the Local Administrative Entities Development Agency (LODA) and the District Government of Rwanda to harmonize our efforts with existing programs such as Ubudehe and annual village planning. The organization hopes to improve socio-economic conditions, nutrition, civic engagement, collective action, and savings uptake for women and men across the country.

Strive Foundation: The mission of the foundation is to promote and advocate for social justice and economic empowerment opportunities for vulnerable groups. SFR is a local non –governmental, non-religious, non-political, and non-profit making organization that was founded in 2003 with a goal of promoting social and economic welfare of the vulnerable communities.

Strive Foundation Rwanda (SFR) was established in 2003 by 12 same minded people who have the zeal to improve the social welfare of the vulnerable people. After the catastrophe that befell our country in 1994, a lot of things changed. The lives of the general population were especially affected by the war and genocide which left people homeless, poor, orphaned & widowed while many had contracted diseases such as HIV/AIDs etc. The founder member of SFR, with others, decided to form the organization to dedicate support to the most vulnerable groups in Rwanda. SFR provides scholastic materials and Tuition to all its sponsored vulnerable students in Rusizi and Nyamasheke District, support social welfare and health initiatives.

4.0 Networks supporting philanthropy in Rwanda.

In Rwanda, the following 7 networks were reported to support philanthropy and CSO actors.

- 1) Government Networks that help in organising and ensure there is no duplication.
- 2) Funders Network
- 3) Segal Family Foundation- bring together grantee partners for network and shared planning.
- 4) Spark brings together villagers/ cross villagers.
- 5) East Africa Philanthropy Network (EAPN).
- 6) Civil Society Platform
- 7) The East African Civil Society Organizations' Forum (EACSF)

5.0 Challenges to the Growth of Philanthropy

From the study, it was established that the general perception about the status of the philanthropy environment was 9.5 out of 10. The reasons given were perception of "Very favourable and supportive government" and at the same time, there is a positive competition among NGOs to receive funds.

Despite of that, a couple of challenges were mentioned. These include the overall enabling Lack of proximity to people or organizations in need, social pressure of accumulating wealth among the rich, Lack of understanding the term philanthropy Lack of understanding the term foundation, Lack of policies to support philanthropic work, Legal framework not yet in place.

And the perception that there was a lot of money in the developed nations like USA, thus no need to pressure locals.

6.0 Opportunities for Growth of Philanthropy

From the organizations that participated in the study, there was a feeling that there is a lot of resources in the west that local organizations can tap into.

7.0 Proposed Actions to Promote Philanthropy.

- i. To promote philanthropy, there is need for Building networks with those who have a lot of capital to visit places with need there is also need for Marketing and Public relations.
- ii. Teach people the importance of giving.
- iii. Create awareness of the term 'philanthropy' in the country

ANNEX 5: PHILANTHROPY SUPPORT ACTORS IN ETHIOPIA

1.0 Background

With about 117 million people (2021), Ethiopia is the second most populous nation in Africa after Nigeria, and still the fastest growing economy in the region, with 6.3% growth in FY2020/21. However, it is also one of the poorest, with a per capita gross national income of \$960. Ethiopia aims to reach lower-middle-income status by 2025¹⁷.

With this high population and the continuing civil war between the federal government and the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF). Ethiopia's main challenges are continuing its positive economic development on a sustainable basis and accelerating poverty reduction, which both requires significant progress in job creation, as well as improved governance, to ensure that growth is equitable across Ethiopia. And according to official data from the World Bank Ethiopia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2021 was worth 111.27 billion US dollars which represents 0.01 percent of the world economy.

The general literature on the state of civil society organisations (CSOs) in Ethiopia gives the impression that CSOs have been rendered dysfunctional by the restrictive law passed in 2009. The law does limit the space for CSOs working on human rights and governance and it is legitimate and ethical to challenge the restrictive provisions on constitutional, legal, moral and/or practical grounds. However, it is equally important to recognize the continued operations of numerous CSOs, their contributions to national development priorities, their innovativeness in dealing with sensitive rights issues, the role of donors in supporting CSOs and the responses of the government to the request for a more enabling environment (Gebre, 2006). There are 721 CSOs (574 local, 129 foreign, and 18 networks) based in Addis Ababa and other regions of Ethiopia. (UN Women, 2020)

2.0 Legislative and Regulatory Environment

Establishment of many of the formal NGOs began in the 1980s when the country received large amounts of humanitarian aid to alleviate the worst famine it experienced in its recent history¹⁸. The philanthropic involvement of the time was highly criticized as a large chunk of donations was hijacked by guerrilla fighters of the time who eventually took power to rule the country in 1991.

Between 1991-2005, the conducive legal environment enabled indigenous NGOs to take shape, gain institutional stability and attract large-scale funding from western NGO donors to implement programs on different democratic issues. Following the controversial election in 2005, however, the government began to severely restrict and closely monitor the activities of NGOs.

A new registration and regulation of Charities and Societies (CS) was implemented in 2009. This proclamation completely banned foreign NGOs and domestic ones that financed more than 10 percent of their expenses through external donors from operating in any human right and advocacy activities. The proclamation also made NGO registration very cumbersome. Despite these constraining NGO laws, however, the formal non-profit sector did not completely shut down.

Ethiopia has for a long time practised their tradition of informal community organisations such as "idir" and "iqub". Formal giving is mainly practised within religious organisations, for example through tithes, offerings, and zakat. Although most of these contributions are used to cover religious expenses, a number of religious

¹⁷ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/ethiopia/overview>

¹⁸ <https://blog.philanthropy.iupui.edu/2020/04/08/snapshot-on-philanthropy-in-ethiopia/#:~:text=Establishment%20of%20many%20of%20the,experienced%20in%20its%20recent%20history.>

non-profit organizations transfer part of the contributions to humanitarian and development aid projects.(Source of information)

Nevertheless, the formal non-profit organisations that focus on building democratic society obtain the large proportion of their donations from international sources. The fact that formal philanthropy is a recent phenomenon in the country is one possible reason for a low level of awareness among the community regarding the potential of NGOs. Establishment of many of the formal NGOs began in the 1980s when the country received large amounts of humanitarian aid to alleviate the worst famine it experienced in its recent history. The philanthropic involvement of the time was highly criticised as a large chunk of donations was hijacked by guerrilla fighters of the time who eventually took power to rule the country in 1991.

From March 2018, new hope began to shine for the sector. After the election of the new Prime Minister, Abiy Ahmed, a new enabling civil society law was issued. This law removes the ban on sources of funds for local NGOs and provides the freedom to establish NGOs for any positive purpose, including human rights and advocacy issues. It also provides fiscal incentives such as tax deductions. The enabling environment provided by this Act is expected to help the sector flourish in the coming years.

In 2019, the Ethiopian Parliament approved a new law governing Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to transform the past decade long restrictive legal administration on civil society sector in the country. The new proclamation no. 1113/2019 is expected to thrive the sector. CSOs working on gender equality and women's empowerment are among the key sub-sectors to benefit from the improved enabling environment (UN Women, 2019)

A tradition of community projects and local collaborations that give Ethiopians the cultural knowledge of governance skills necessary for democracy. The Ethiopian diaspora also played a role during this period, supporting local civil society organizations through remittances and knowledge transfer. Since March 2018, new hope has started to shine for this sector. After the election of the new Prime Minister, Abiy Ahmed, a new enabling civil society law was issued. This law removes the ban on sources of funds for local NGOs and provides the freedom to establish NGOs for any positive purpose, including human rights and advocacy issues. It also provides fiscal incentives such as tax deductions. The enabling environment provided by this Act is expected to help the industry flourish in the coming years.¹⁹

3.0 Types of Philanthropic Support Actors

The 2019 law defines a civil society organization as 'a local organization formed under the laws of Ethiopia by Ethiopians, foreigners residing in Ethiopia, or both, or it can be a foreign organization formed under the laws of a foreign country and registered to operate in Ethiopia'²⁰.

The 2009 law classified all charitable organisations by the nationality of their staff and the source of their funding. It classified CSOs into three types: 'Type 1. Ethiopian charities and societies which have Ethiopian citizen members and administrators, as well as budgets that are at least 90% locally sourced. Type 2. Ethiopian resident charities and societies which have foreign members residing in Ethiopia and budgets composed of over 10% in foreign-sourced money. Type 3. Foreign charities and societies, formed under foreign laws, employing foreign staff, and controlled by foreign nationals, receiving substantial overseas funds.

¹⁹ <https://www.icnl.org/wp-content/uploads/Ethiopia-Philanthropy-Law-Report-August-2018.pdf>

²⁰ <https://africaphilanthropynetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/ETHIOPIA-REPORT-FINAL-8JUNE-.pdf>

The minimum requirement to establish CSOs is two legal or/and natural persons who agree to carry out any lawful, legitimate, moral, and socially as well as culturally acceptable activities (there is no maximum limit for the number of {founding} members). The requirements for registration are clearly defined and no ambiguity or complaint has been reported to ACSO so far.

Agar Ethiopia Charitable Society (Agar Ethiopia) is a national non-political, non-profit making, and non-governmental organization established in 2005, re-registered in 2009 and 2019 as Civil Society Organ by Agency for Civil Society Organizations.

Project Harar is a charity registered organization registered in UK and Ethiopia. The organization helps children affected by cleft lip, palate, and complex facial disfigurements. And since 2001 nearly 10000 children and young patients living in poverty have benefited from their work. Their life changing work in Ethiopia relies majorly on the generosity of donors and supporters.

Eyes for Africa is an Australian not-for-profit, non-government, non-denominational, sight-restoring charitable foundation founded in 2007 by Melbourne Ophthalmic nurse Julie Tyers who wanted to 'make a difference' by treating preventable blindness. Whilst Julie is the driving force leading the organization, she is strongly supported by a volunteer committee and supporters from diverse backgrounds who share her vision and who work hard all year to raise money to fund Eyes for Africa's work in Ethiopia. For example, activities like our Gala Annual Event, the Eyeball, and the annual production and sale of EFA Calendars. EFA also has private and corporate sponsors who fund the purchase of ophthalmic equipment required by EFA in the field.

Ethiopian heritage fund: The Ethiopian Heritage Fund (formerly the Committee for the Preservation and Promotion of Ethiopian Heritage (CPPEH)), was established and incorporated on 22 August 2005: Standard registration (No. 1110969). The Ethiopian heritage fund was established to help the general public. Their focus is mainly on education/culture/training Arts/heritage/environmental science/conservation. In addition, thy also makes grants to individuals and organisations. The charity operates in Ethiopia EHF is funded by donations and contributors who lend their expertise to the projects. The executive and trustees of the Ethiopian Monument Fund are responsible for the selection and financing of implemented projects. Her total income in 2021 was £540,000

Glimmer of hope foundation: A Glimmer of Hope was founded by the Berbers in 2000. Glimmer of hope foundation has an approach to poverty reduction. They work on the delay of the age of marriage for girls in Ethiopia, in addition they also promote safer pregnancies and healthier children and support a thriving village economy. The charity helps young people and the general public. A glimmer of hope helps the Ethiopian community by giving grants to organisations.

Project mercy: Their mission is to transform how people live and think and build strong, self-sufficient communities in Ethiopia, through new knowledge (Education), improved health, sustainable food sources and strengthened character for all people. Project Mercy is a registered 501(c)(3) organisation under the leadership of a 9-person board. Project mercy has expanded to reach to a number of additional countries including Ivory Coast, Djibouti, Guinea, Iraq, Kenya, Malawi, and Sudan. Their main funding is from donations. Total funding for 2022 is £35.36k

4.0 Networks Supporting Philanthropy

The following 10 networks were identified to support PSAs in Ethiopia

- 1) East African CSOs Forum
- 2) Global Slavery Forum
- 3) Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Association (CCRDA)
- 4) Non State Actors Coalition (NSAC)
- 5) Ethiopian Network of Women's Shelter (ENWS)

- 6) Ethiopian Network Against Trafficking (ENAT)
- 7) Global Alliance Against Trafficking of Women (GAATW)
- 8) The Ethiopian Civil Society Organizations Council (ECSOC)
- 9) Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Association (CCRDA)
- 10) Basic Education Network Ethiopia (BEN-E)
- 11) Agency for Civil Society Organizations

5.0 Challenges

- Constrained political space is the most serious problem that makes difficult to receive the philanthropic capital in Ethiopia. Accountability systems are not well functioning because of corrupted officials. People are benefiting personally from faulty systems in general and weak accountability systems in particular. Therefore, political, legal and accountability systems should be strengthened.
- As stated in the annual report on registration and control of the CSA (2014) the number of charity organizations are downsizing due to closure or transition to Ethiopian Resident Charities. According to 2013 and 2016, the CSA reports the number. Ethiopian charities registered in 2013 and 2016 are 118 and 107 respectively. The USAID Civil Society Sustainability Index Report (2012) shows that Ethiopian Charities that must generate 90% of their funding from domestic sources are they are slowly changing their category to Ethiopian resident charity to have access foreign financing and maintain their operation.

6.0 Opportunities for the Growth of Philanthropy

As philanthropic capital is a long term support to the community or the people. Therefore, it is important to improve the economic, social, environmental, and technological space to promote access philanthropic capital. This will includes Policy development and political interventions. There is also needed to look at Cultural aspects which have often being ignored in favour of western concepts, social development is all about human development. If human capacity is developed well the other developments come true and can be maintained easily.

7.0 Proposed Actions to Promote Philanthropy

The challenges mentioned above will be addressed in several ways.

- i. Explore indigenous African solutions to African problems for social (including spiritual and emotional), economic, political, cultural, environmental, and legal developments.
- ii. Develop African system effective and culturally acceptable that is respecting diversity.
- iii. Provide aggressive educations on legal frameworks, systems developed, ethical issues, social, cultural, economic, environmental, and political developments.
- iv. Revitalize it throughout the countries and the continent beyond the usual reform.
- v. There should be a power shift - from Global to local, from Government to the Community/people, from Men to Women. These are the initial points I personally recommend if we think of comprehensive sustainable development. Development is all about people.

ANNEX 6: PHILANTHROPY SUPPORT ACTORS IN BURUNDI

1.0 Background

More than half of Burundi's population is chronically food insecure, which is largely a reality attributed to poor access to health care (due to an extreme shortage of qualified health care providers) and clean water along with extreme poverty. Infectious Diseases, especially malaria, are a constant challenge.

The World Bank estimates that less than 12% of the population has access to electricity. Common natural disasters, as well as insecurity and subsequent displacement, humanitarian crisis and complicate the government's efforts to improve infrastructure and agriculture Productivity.

Philanthropic sector in Burundi goes way back to 1976 with ActionAid being the oldest. According to the Burundian Ministry of Home Affairs there are 130 foreign non –governmental organizations working in Burundi. 75 of these organizations are from eleven European Union countries, Rwanda has two while the rest of the African Countries have at least one. There are also local NGOs in Burundi such as SOS-Torture/Burundi among many others. Together these organizations support training, healthcare services, humanitarian services, children development initiatives, poverty reduction initiatives, Education, and climate change advocacy initiatives.

2.0 Challenges

Due to increased competition between organisations for funds, cooperation is primarily technical, it has a form of exchange of information or related to specific tasks such as elections. With reduced financial support and capacity, infrequent media coverage and decline in advocacy activities, the influence of these groups has diminished considerably²¹.

3.0 Major Philanthropic Organization in Burundi

SOS-Torture/Burundi is a group of Human Rights Defenders whose mission is to fight against torture, summary executions, enforced disappearances, and all other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment. SOS-Torture Burundi works with the support of citizen participation such as testimonies of victims or eyewitnesses.

The organization was established and registered as a non-government organization with the aim of informing national and international opinion about serious human rights violations taking place in Burundi through monitoring reports, particularly on torture, arbitrary arrests, forced disappearances, sexual violence, and summary executions as they aim to protect the vulnerable members of the society such as women, children, and violence victims In Burundi.

The END Fund :This is the only private philanthropic initiative solely dedicated to ending the most common neglected tropical diseases (NTDs).With its main mission being to control and eliminate the most prevalent neglected diseases among the world's poorest and most vulnerable people, they have created a platform to engage others in ending neglected diseases in Rwanda and Burundi. Formed in 2012, The END Fund mobilizes resources for neglected tropical diseases, and focuses on delivering neglected tropical disease (NTD) treatments to those in need by growing and engaging a community of activist-philanthropists, managing high-impact strategic investments, and working in collaboration with government, NGO, pharmaceutical, and academic partners. As they aim to take a systems approach to understanding, engaging with, and influencing the broad ecosystem of stakeholders working on ending NTDs.

The END Fund manages a portfolio of programmatic funds to advance their vision to ensure that people at risk of NTDs have the opportunity to live healthy and prosperous lives. Currently, the END Fund offers three funds as investment opportunities for private philanthropists, foundations, corporations and other. The

²¹ https://bti-project.org/fileadmin/api/content/en/downloads/reports/country_report_2022_BDI.pdf

organization also focuses on community engagement, serving as a platform for donor coordination, collaboration, and leverage, Raising and allocating capital effectively to end NTDs, fostering innovation and fast-tracking the deployment of new NTD tools and technology, taking a systems approach to understanding, engaging with, and influencing the broad ecosystem of stakeholders working on ending NTDs.

Peace direct: Peace Direct seeks, funds, and supports local peacebuilding. They fund committed, pragmatic and effective individuals and organizations working on the front lines of conflict. Peace direct focuses on Education, famine, Community Development, equality, and other charitable courses the charity helps young people, People of Special Ethnic or Racial Origin Other charities or voluntary bodies Other defined groups The general public/mankind peace direct help the above groups of people by providing grants to local organisations, providing advocacy, and providing human resources and services. Apart from Burundi peace direct is in Hackney, Burma, Central African Republic of Congo (Democratic Republic). Budget for 2021 was £3.93m

SCI FOUNDATION: SCI Foundation is a charitable organisation that works on the Advancement of Health. the charity helps young People and Defined Groups. Apart from Burundi, it operates Throughout England and Wales, Congo (Democratic Republic), Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Niger, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. SCI Foundation, Registered company number 11775313 Registered charity number 1182166. Her budget for 2021 was £8.65m

ANNEX 7: PHILANTHROPY SUPPORT ACTORS IN SOMALIA

1.0 Background

As Somalia remains one of the least developed and most corrupt countries in the world, natural resource management is dismal and there are virtually no safeguards to face the effects of climate change. Severe drought has caused widespread crop failures and livestock losses, threatening livelihoods and source of food for more than 6 million Somalis.

Somalia peace and stability has remained elusive despite international assistance around counterterrorism and humanitarian efforts. The civil war in Somalia is one of Africa's oldest and after 20 years of crisis the entire country remains unstable. According to IFRC, an estimated 4.1 million people are currently in need of food assistance due to the compounding impacts of extended drought, flooding, desert locust infestations, the economic impacts of COVID-19 and conflict. Currently the country has one of the lowest primary school enrolment school enrolment rates in the world. Just 30% of all school-age children have access to learning opportunities, with over 3 million children remaining out of school.

2.0 Overview of Philanthropy in Somalia

Giving in Somali and Muslim cultures is associated with an innate and freeing sense of trust and abundance. Therefore, Somalis become philanthropists as soon as they receive their first pay checks. And it is also quite common for young people in Somalia to engage in charitable initiatives. According to the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, the Somali diaspora gives 1 billion dollars each year. The value is comprised of 23% of each donor's household income. These donations are intended to support households, private businesses, public/ communal infrastructure, mosques, women's and youth groups, education, and community development initiatives. Over the years international organizations such as Save the Children have also been part of the philanthropic sector in Somalia. These organization works to support humanitarian services, education, health, and environmental initiatives, to name a few.

3.0 Challenges

There have been less donations in Somalia over the last two years. In a letter written by local philanthropists in Somalia .The philanthropists are deeply concerned for the lives of millions of Somalis who are facing a severe food crisis and are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. they call on all donors including institutional donors, corporations, foundations, and individual philanthropic donors to come forth and increase funds.

4.0 Major Philanthropic Organization Somalia

Somali Youth development Foundation: This is the largest youth alliance of Somalia-based non-governmental organization (NGO) with more than 300 members working in youth development. Members are locally based and secular, large and small with the focus of world's most poor and vulnerable populations. SYDF works on community development with a specific target on the youth, women, and children with aims to empower, and provide opportunities for the youth, women, and children to develop their own initiatives as well as take part in the community development. SYDF was founded in the year 2007 by a group of young men and women who felt the need to address the socio-cultural, socio-economic, and psycho-social situation of young people notably Youth.

Save the Children Somalia: Has worked in Somalis for over 70 years, since 1951 , and is a national and international leader in humanitarian and development programming, health , nutrition, education, child protection and child rights governance. Their long operational history and broad geographical coverage has afforded them a positive working relationship with national and local authorities, donors, international and local NGOs, trust, and acceptance in the community they work in.

Concern worldwide UK: The charity helps the general public Prevention Poverty by offering grants to organisations and supporting other charity movements. Concern worldwide UK operates globally.

ANNEX 8: PHILANTHROPY SUPOPRT ACTORS IN SOUTHERN SUDAN

1.0 Background of philanthropy sector in South Sudan

South Sudan is the world's newest nation. Following several decades of civil war with Sudan, industry and infrastructure in landlocked South Sudan are severely underdeveloped and poverty is widespread. More than a decade after independence, S Sudan is still impacted by economic stagnation, fragility, and instability. According to World Bank, between 2009 and 2016 Poverty jumped from 51% to 82%, meaning that the vast majority of the population is living under the international poverty line of \$1.90 (PPP 2011) per day in 2016. The consequences of years of fighting and violence have taken their toll on the country, resulting in a large-scale humanitarian crisis. The situation in South Sudan is dire. At least 80 percent of the population lives in extreme poverty.

Conflict, public health challenges and climatic shocks have severely affected people's livelihoods and hindered access to essential services in S Sudan. To try to address these issues by 2016, the S Sudan NGO Forum brought together 104 national and 129 international NGOs to support different humanitarian initiatives and to educate the South Sudanese on various developmental areas.

2.0 Challenges

South Sudan continues to face many humanitarian challenges such as ongoing conflict and displacement, food insecurity, and poor access to basic services because of insecurity. Many philanthropic organisations are unable to reach some parts of the country because of insecurity.

3.0 Major Philanthropic Organization S Sudan

Brighter Environment Foundation (BEF): BE is a local, initially community-based NGO that was founded by a group of community activists – both by women and men in 2017 year. The Four years' process of transitioning into South Sudanese national, not for profit, non-governmental organization (NNGO – The Brighter Environment Foundation (BEF), through applying for registration as legal charity entity at RRC, Ministry of Justice, RRC, South Sudan in early- 2021 year. The BEF's previous activities while working as CBO as described above and following early 2021 year's legal registration at RRC, are being funded periodically by individual donations, and raised for the activities by BEF's Board of Directors.

Centre for environmental advocacy and development (CEDA) : CEDA is a registered South Sudanese non-profit, non-political, voluntary, and independent NGO committed to addressing environmental issues in South Sudan as well as providing a platform for the empowerment of the local people of the country. CEDA was established in June 2013 under the National Environment Act and became operational in October 2015 as the first NGO of its kind in South Sudan. The organization is based in Juba, capital of South Sudan.

Hope Ofirha: This is a partnership between European, African, Australian, and North American volunteers who work together to transform the lives of women and children in Magwi County in South Sudan—one of the most poor, remote, and neglected places in the world. The NGO assist South Sudanese refugee women and children stranded in Uganda and occasionally North Sudan. It is registered as a nongovernmental organization (NGO) in Norway (no. 980 084 140) and with the Government of South Sudan. Hope Ofirha's main office is in Torit, a town southeast of Magwi County that is the capital of Eastern Equatoria State. It has a coordinating office in Oslo, Norway.

Save the Children is an international non-governmental organization that promotes children's rights and provides relief for children in developing countries. The organization aims improving the lives of children through better education, health care, and economic opportunities as well as providing emergency aid in natural disasters. Save the Children work depends on donations from various organizations.

Oxfam International is a global movement of people who are fighting inequality to end poverty and injustices. They work with people to bring change that lasts. Their work is grounded in the commitment to the universality of human rights. Driven by diversity they work against poverty and injustices. In S Sudan, they work to build resilience, support women, good governance, and active citizenship.

BRAC UK : BRAC aims to alleviate and prevent poverty in Africa and Asia by mobilizing resources to support microeconomic initiatives, education, agriculture, and health services. The priority of all these interventions is the empowerment of women and girls. They also operate in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Liberia, Nepal, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda. The organisation was registered on 20 July 2006 as a charitable organisation.

LIFE IN ABUNDANCE : Life In Abundance International, is a faith-based community development organisation, empowering the local church in 14 countries to break the cycle of poverty. The organisation works to help children, people with disability, local organisations, and the elderly in South Sudan. Their main work is to make grants to organisation in South Sudan and other countries in need. Life In An abundance focuses on Education, The Advancement of Health, Disability, The Prevention or Relief of Poverty. Apart from South Sudan they operate in Burundi, Congo (Democratic Republic), Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Haiti, Jamaica, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda.

Catholic Relief Services: CRS is providing comprehensive support to vulnerable families, especially those affected by fighting in the states of Lakes and Jonglei. The Church is one of the few institutions in South Sudan that has the credibility, capacity, and presence to effectively address concerns affecting society at large. It continues to act as a bridge to support peacebuilding and reconciliation activities. CRS and its local partners are working to strengthen relationships and promote healing, while continuing to deliver lifesaving emergency and development assistance.

ANNEX 9: PHILANTHROPY SUPPORT ACTORS SUDAN

1.0 Background

Sudan was the largest country by area in Africa and the Arab League until the secession of South Sudan in 2011. Sudan is actually home to over 200 pyramids — more than Egypt — built by the ancient Nubian civilisation from as early as 2500 BC. The UNESCO-listed Archaeological Sites of the Island of Meroe is probably the country's most famous site. Primary resources are agricultural, including cotton, peanuts, gum Arabic, and sesame seeds. Although the country is trying to diversify its cash crops, cotton and peanuts remain its major agricultural exports. Grain sorghum (dura) is the principal food crop, and wheat is grown for domestic consumption.

The complex Sudanese crisis has left most Sudanese in need of humanitarian assistance. Some of the reasons include political instability following the military takeover on October 25, 2021, a socioeconomic crisis due to high inflation and currency devaluation, food insecurity affecting nearly a quarter of the population and inter-communal clashes and violence in some areas of the country also contribute to displacements.

In Sudan, Philanthropy is influenced by religion. In the context of religion, Islamic philanthropy is manifested in the form of obligatory zakat, infaq and shadaqah, waqf and other virtues. Islam strongly recommends generosity so that wealth does not only circulate among the rich and prevents social inequality. The long history of Islam in the archipelago shows the practice of philanthropy that absorbs Islamic teachings and local values, especially the nature of gotong royong that has been preserved from generation to generation. Leaders often emphasize the importance of socialization and education regarding the urgency of generosity for the empowerment and welfare of the people in accordance with the demands of the constitution and religious teachings.

2.0 Challenges

Philanthropists face due diligence when identifying local partners. Despite their dedication to "local" funding, they have difficulty knowing which organisations are working on the problems they are trying to solve.

3.0 Philanthropic Organisations

Qatar Charity (QC): QC began projects in Sudan in the early 1990s in partnership with local organizations. In 1994, QC registered and opened its office in Khartoum, to contribute to sustainable development, provide support to the poor and relief to the distressed. The office is one of the organisation's oldest and most prominent offices and Sudan is second only to Palestine in terms of funding.

Christian Relief Fund: Christian Relief Fund is a non-profit humanitarian organisation based in Texas, focused on holistic programs to rescue orphans and at-risk children from poverty. CRF operates programs in more than 25 countries and is dedicated to providing food, clean water, healthcare, and disaster relief. Christian Relief Fund is a registered 501(c)(3) non-profit organization. All donations in the United States are tax-deductible in full or part. EIN: 51-0183054

Life For Relief and Development: Life for Relief and Development is a global humanitarian relief and development organisation based in Michigan, USA. It was founded in 1992 and registered under 501(c)(3) non-profit organisation. LIFE strives to aid people around the world by offering humanitarian services such as health care and education, as well as catering to victims of social and economic unrest, victims of hunger, natural disasters, wars, and other disasters. Apart from Sudan Life works diligently to help a number of countries like Afghanistan, Ghana, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Palestine (through our office in Israel), Sierra Leone, Syria. Their budget for 2019 was \$21.32m.

Fistula Foundation: It is the global leader in fistula treatment, providing more surgeries to more women than any other organization, including the U.S. government and United Nations. We work to engage the support of people worldwide who are eager to see a day when no woman suffers from obstetric fistula or a severe perineal tear. Raising funds from donors around the globe, we strategically direct these funds to doctors and hospitals providing life-transforming surgery in areas of high unmet need. Our goal is to end the needless suffering of women with fistula or untreated tears, restoring their health and ability to fully contribute to their families and communities.

PCINU SUDAN: This is an association in Sudan. It was started for Strengthening the Role of Service and Actualizing the Multilateral Vision of An-Nahdliyyah. The vision of the association is "The Realization of Nahdlatul Ulama Special Branch of Sudan as the Jam'iyyah Diniyyah Ijtima'iyyah Ahlussunnah Wal Jama'ah That Is Advocacy for the Ummah Towards a Prosperous, Just, Democratic, and Independent Society". The mission is "Preparing Pious, Interactive, and Skilled Cadres for the Realization of a Society that Upholds Justice, Tolerance, and Togetherness".

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