



African Philanthropy Network
THE VOICE AND ACTION FOR AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY

MAPPING OF PHILANTHROPY SUPPORT ACTORS IN SUB SAHARAN AFRICA

REPORT ON

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGION

**Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi,
Mozambique, Namibia, Sao Tome & Principe, Sey-
chelles, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe**

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

EU	European Union
OSISA	Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa
AU	African Union
RISDP	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
PSA	Philanthropy Support Actors
PSE	Philanthropy Support Ecosystem
APN	Africa Philanthropy Network
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
WINGS	Worldwide Initiatives for Grantmaker Support
FIDH	International Federation for Human Rights
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
CANGO	Coordinating Assembly of Non-Governmental Organisations
COSISA,	
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
SALC	
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief

Acknowledgement

1.0 BACKGROUND

The role of philanthropic organizations in support of the achievement of the development agenda is increasingly gaining prominence and momentum. For Africa and the southern Africa region, philanthropic support actors are key to the achievement of the objectives of Agenda 2063 of the African Union (AU) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP). It is therefore vital that there exists a robust philanthropy ecosystem to ensure that all the efforts of the various philanthropy support actors bring to bear in a coordinated way for greater impact.

Much as there is some information in the literature on philanthropic foundations in southern Africa, there remain information gaps that render the understanding of the size, nature and trends in the philanthropic landscape challenging to determine. As von Schnurbein and Perez (2018) write “the final size of the sector and of individual foundations are hard to find or non-existent”. We draw from qualitative survey data from 11 philanthropic organizations in South Africa, Malawi, Zambia, Madagascar, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique and secondary data to give a picture of the philanthropic landscape in southern Africa. We further discuss the nature of philanthropic organizations with a focus on their scope, nature, size, regulation and registration, organizational finances, recipients of philanthropic giving, as well as priority areas.

Given the fact that philanthropy means different things to different people, it is important, for the purposes of this report, to provide definitions of some key concepts. These concepts are ‘philanthropy’, ‘philanthropy support actors’, and ‘philanthropy support ecosystem’. For purposes of this report, we define philanthropy as ‘...an act of generously giving to others to promote their wellbeing in meaningful ways including donating money and non-monetary gifts, time, skills, and other forms of altruism.’

As for philanthropy support actors, we define these to mean those individuals and organizations that focus their actions on philanthropy, are enablers of philanthropy, or that they fund philanthropic efforts.

This report is structured into nine sections. It commences with an introduction and background followed by limitations of the mapping exercise in the second section. The third section provides a general overview of philanthropy support actors in southern Africa, including characteristics of philanthropy support actors on the basis of findings from primary data as well as secondary data. The fourth section provides findings on the state of philanthropy support actors from a country level covering the twelve countries that the mapping focuses on. This includes characteristics of PSAs, organizational finances, the priority philanthropy focus areas and key recipients, the nature, trends, and practices of philanthropic giving, PSAs partnerships, as well as challenges and opportunities. In the fifth section, the report proposes actions and strategies for a connected and collaborative PSAs collective. The report ends with the presentation of some concluding remarks in the sixth section and ends with some recommendations in the last and seventh sections.

APN is conducting a participatory 9-month mapping project to look at, analyze, and document the PSAs in four regions in sub-Saharan Africa: namely South, East, West, and Central. This project is a culmination of past conversations and observations made by APN members, and is among APN’s strategic desire to advance, intensify, and innovate the African philanthropy ecosystem. With a strong philanthropy support ecosystem (PSEs), Africa can effectively mobilize and harness its resources, and center community philanthropy as a driver for systemic change. This study is supported by the WINGS project on ‘Unlocking Philanthropy’s potential: Enhancing the Enabling Environment, effectiveness and leveraging the contributions of Philanthropy’ funded by the European Union.

The main aim of the project is to engage APN members and other relevant stakeholders in a participatory mapping process to identify PSAs, their challenges and opportunities for harnessing domestic philanthropy in the Southern Africa region. Specific objectives are to:

- a. define and identify PSAs in Southern Africa region,
- b. elaborate on the nature, trends, and practices of philanthropic giving, highlight challenges and suggest ways to build a more interconnected and coherent field in sub-Saharan Africa,

- c. develop a roadmap that includes potential partnerships and concrete strategies to strengthen an ecosystem for African philanthropy.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Approach

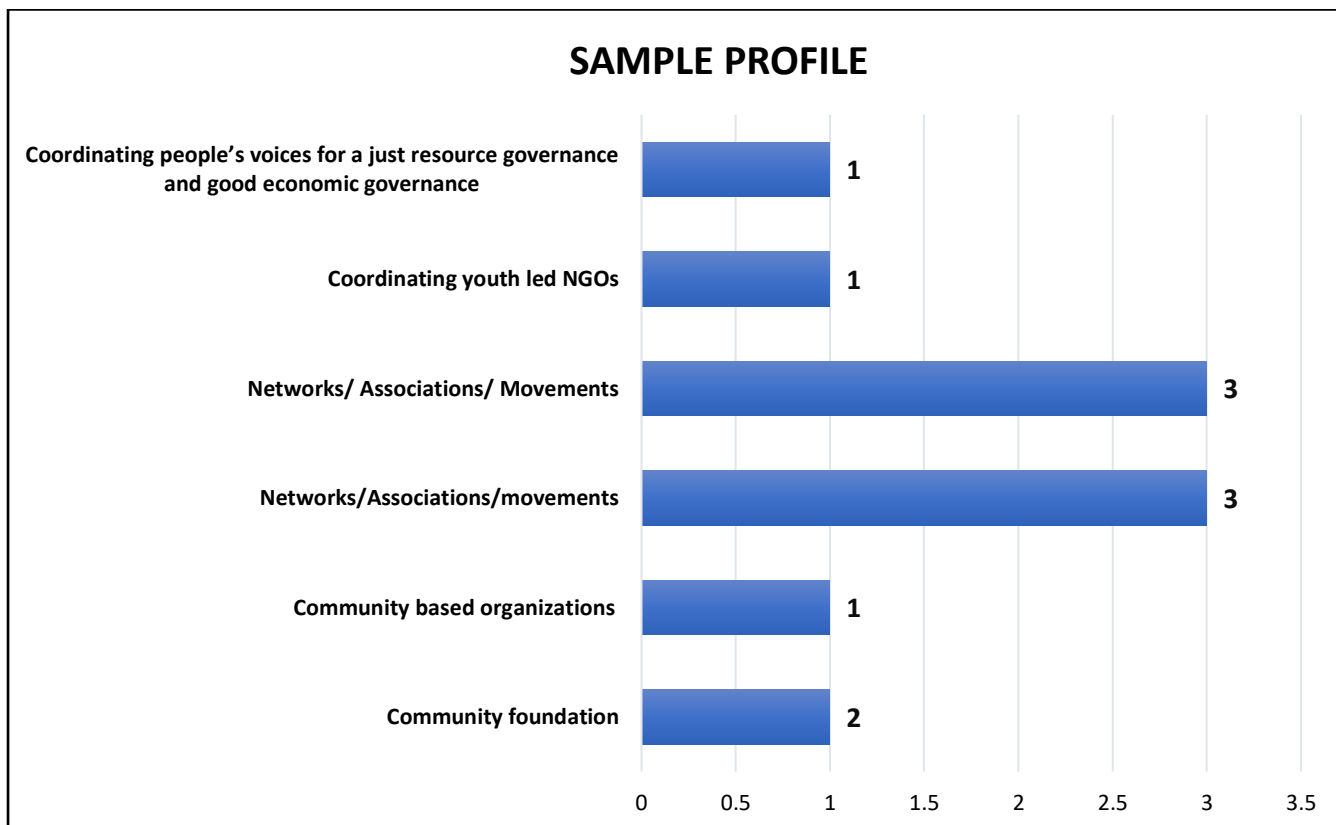
The approach to this study involved undertaking a mapping of philanthropic organizations in twelve (12) countries in southern Africa. This was followed by a selection of twenty (20) organizations to whom a structured questionnaire was administered. This study is informed by a combination of both quantitative and qualitative research designs. The sampling technique that was used was random sampling with a sampling frame comprising African philanthropic foundations in the targeted countries. The sampling frame further involved consideration of the spread of organizations across the three language blocs of Anglophone, Francophone, and Lusophone. The study adopted a random sampling technique with the sampling frame comprising all 'African philanthropic foundations' in these countries.

2.2 Data Collection

A structured questionnaire was used in mapping the similarities and variations in the types of philanthropic foundations in each country. The questionnaire was focused on organizational information, organizational direction and decision-making, financial information, and ways of working and giving out, focusing on instruments for undertaking philanthropic activities and funding priorities. Nine (9) questions with a combination of closed-ended and open-ended questions were asked, with most of the questions being closed-ended.

The questionnaire was sent to a selection of twenty (20) philanthropic organizations and foundations in 12 countries. Following continuous follow-up and reminders that were undertaken weekly both digitally and through telephonic engagement, only 11 organizations from Botswana, Eswatini, Madagascar, South Africa, Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe completed the survey. The response rate of 50% is considered satisfactory given the difficulty involved in getting organizational leaders and senior functionaries to complete the questionnaire. Due to the low response rate, the study also employed the use of secondary data sources through desktop research. The survey data was analysed using descriptive statistics in the form of frequencies and percentages which were used to generate trends and patterns in the data. The data were analyzed using Excel Data Analysis.

Figure 1: Sample Profile



2.3 Limitations of the Study

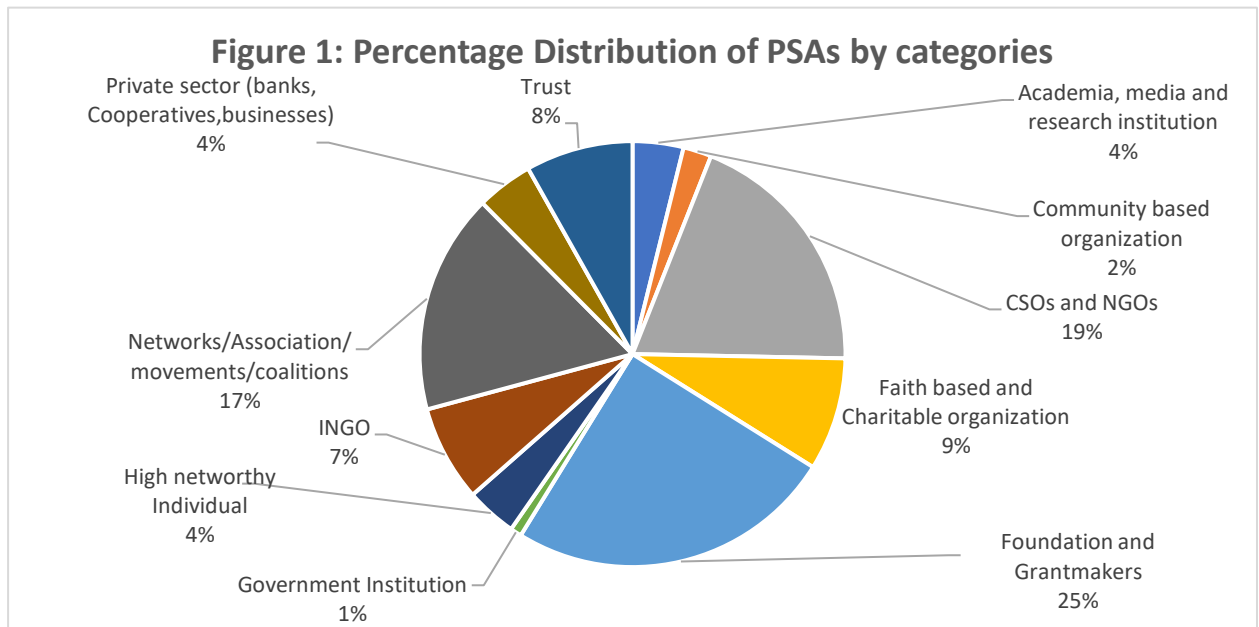
There may be some possible limitations in this study due to the poor response rate by the PSAs chosen as part of the sample. Out of the 20 organizations chosen, only 11 responded. Among those that responded, some of them provide incomplete responses. In most cases, there was an unwillingness to disclose financial information, both value of grants and donations as well as the names of the donors.

However, where information was not provided at all or where responses were not complete secondary research was conducted to fill in the gaps. A lot of information was harnessed from available literature on PSAs in the region, and from credible sources, some of it available on online platforms. Researchers also accessed the websites and Facebook pages of those organizations that have an online presence and managed to harness a substantial amount of information that closed most of the gaps.

There are countries such as Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles that did not respond at all and researchers had to rely solely on secondary data.

3.0 OVERVIEW OF THE PHILANTHROPY SUPPORT ACTORS (PSAs)

Southern Africa has a wide array of PSAs working in different thematic areas. These include, umbrella networks, community foundations, family foundations, private sector Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), community-based organizations (CBOs), women's organisations/movements, trade unions, business associations, faith-based organizations, issue-oriented movements, coalitions, grantmakers, the mass media, research and educational institutions, non-profit organizations, human rights organizations, and advocacy organizations. South Africa is also host to many regional organizations as some countries in the region are not conducive to PSA work. A desktop review undertaken by APN shows that in the Southern African region, there are about 233 PSAs which are in different categories. Figure 1 above depicts the percentage distribution of PSAs by category. The figure shows that the highest number of PSAs are in the category of Foundations and grantmakers, followed by CSOs and NGOs. Government institutions seem to have the least number of PSAs.



4.0 CHARACTERISTICS OF PHILANTHROPY SUPPORT ACTORS (PSAs)

4.1 Types of Philanthropic Support Actors

The 11 organizations that responded to the questionnaire were from five categories of community-based, networks /associations, grantmakers, with two that self-identified as coordinating youth-led NGOs and the other as coordinating people's voices for just resource governance and good economic governance. Across the organizations mapped beyond these 11 were faith-based organizations, trade unions, community foundations, community-based organizations, trusts, NGOs, women's organizations, associations, networks, and movements, and more. The 11 organizations that responded to the questionnaire were founded between 1990 and 2018.

4.2 Reasons for the Establishment, main Functions and Target populations

Reasons for the establishment of organizations differed but were largely similar. Some of the organizations started to post a significant political period or event for instance in South Africa where organizations grew out of the anti-apartheid movement and later evolved into service provision or advocacy. Other organizations were born out of the need for inclusive, equal, and just societies, and responsive and inclusive governance. Some of these organizations strengthen the capacities of communities, with the aim of overcoming poverty and promoting social justice as well as facilitating citizen engagement and encouraging the strategic use of assets in disadvantaged communities so locals can lead and manage their own development.

There are grant-making organisations that were established to mobilise resources for capacity development, grant making, research and learning for PSAs at national and regional level. Umbrella networks and coalition bodies are tasked to create a strong alliance of national organizations in order to increase and unite to voice the needs and issues of citizens and local communities to national and regional authorities and decision-makers for the benefit of citizens. Economic Justice Network (EJN) was created to strengthen the commitment of the National Christian Councils in advocacy work on economic justice. This mission clearly spells out EJN's role as being that of strengthening the capabilities, commitment, and involvement of the NCCs on economic justice, movement building, and policy advocacy.

4.3 County of Operation

In terms of geographical coverage, all of the 11 organisations that responded to the questionnaire operated in one country except for Gender Links and the Fellowship of Christian Councils in Southern Africa (FOCCISA) that operate in 8 and 12 counties, respectively.

4.4 Regulation of PSAs

The legislative environment of the countries researched employs different instruments, but all fall under the not-for-profit category. The regulation and registration of philanthropic organizations in the 12 countries are of varying levels of restrictiveness and registration complexity but nevertheless all pose many challenges for PSAs.

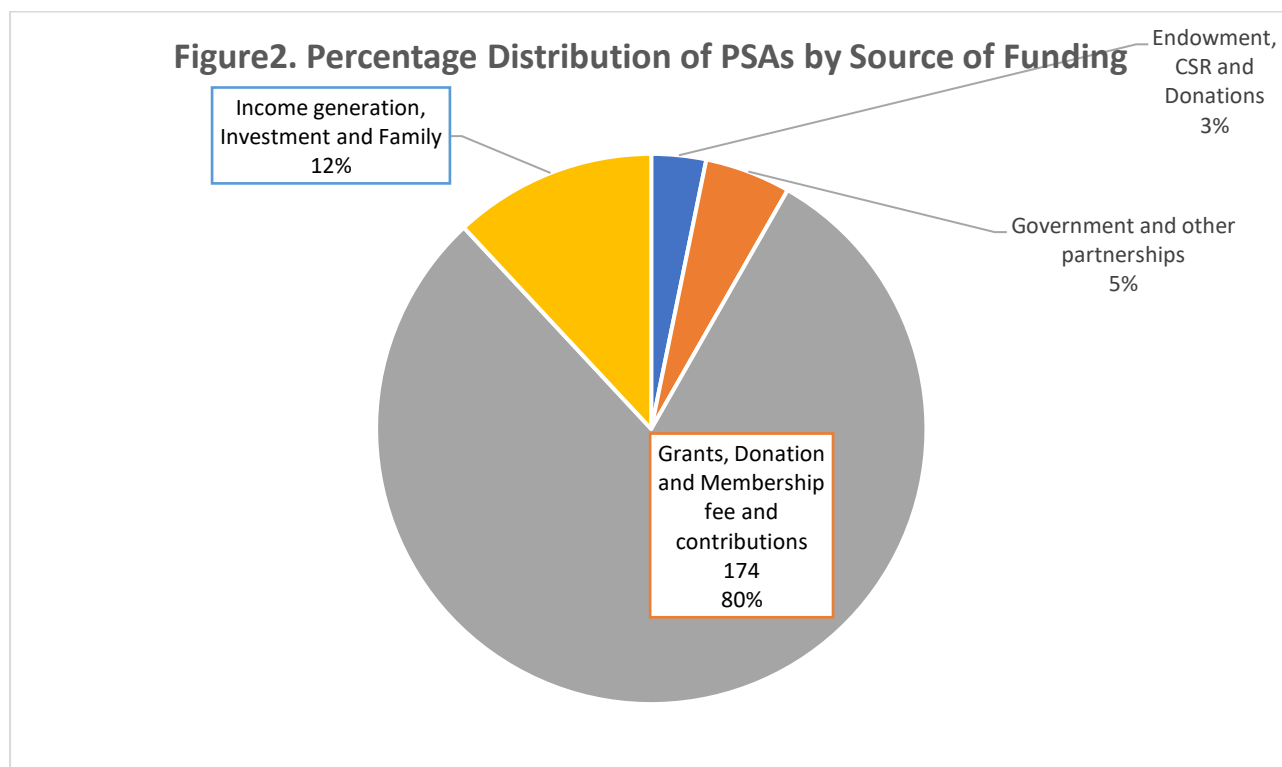
5.0 ORGANISATIONAL FINANCES

Whilst it may be true that the funding of most PSAs has dwindled over the last three years, findings from the data received from the 11 organizations that responded to the questionnaire and who provided complete annual income figures, indicate a mixed picture that shows the annual income of 3 of the organizations declined from 2019 to 2021 whilst that of 4 of them increased. with one organization reporting that they did not have any income in 2021.

5.1 Sources of funding

Funding for philanthropic organizations in Sub-Saharan Africa continues to be a challenge. Primary data from the 11 organizations that responded as well as secondary data gathered reveals that the incomes of philanthropic organizations have been dwindling in the last decade. PSAs in most of countries heavily depend on external donor funding from international organizations such as the European Union and the United Nations. PSAs of at least 7 out of the 12 countries covered in this mapping have received or are receiving funding from the European Union and 4 PSAs have received or are receiving funding from the United Nations. PSAs are also typically depending on bilateral organization funding and in some instances from the government. Philanthropic funding from the private sector and at the community level remains underdeveloped.

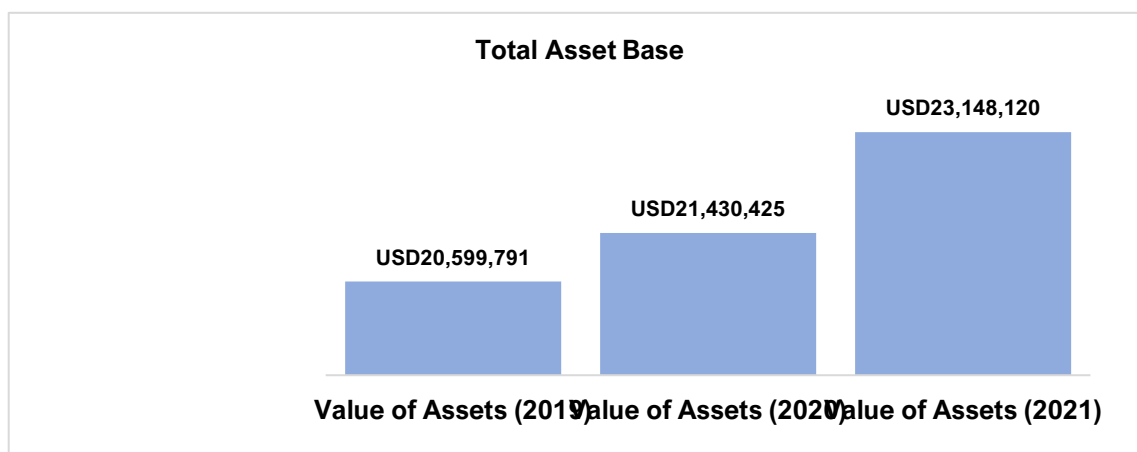
Figure 2 below indicates the sources of funding of the about 500 PSAs in sub-Saharan Africa established by APN-2022 through a desk review.



5.2 Value of asset base

The data from the 11 organizations that responded to a structured questionnaire administered by Ungweru-Chiedza Sociial Development (UCSD) shows that the asset base increased year on year 2019 to 2021 by 9% from 2019 to 2020 and 38% from 2020 to 2021 (Table 3). This increase can be attributed to the calls to action for funding from the private sector, individuals, and donor organizations during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 3: Total Asset Base of Sample



The annual income of the 11 philanthropic organizations decreased year-on-year by 23% from 2019 to 2020 and 24% from 2020 to 2021. This can be attributed to the reduction in donor funding that was already happening pre-COVID-19. On the other hand, there was an increase in expenditure of 26% from 2019 to 2020 and a decrease of 22% from 2020 to 2021. The increase in expenditure from 2019 to 2020 can be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic when organizations diverted all their resources to fight the pandemic. The reduction of expenditure from 2020 to 2021 can be a result of organisations having exhausted most of their funding during 2020 and less funding from donors and the private sector.

Figure 4: Annual Income of Sample (USD)

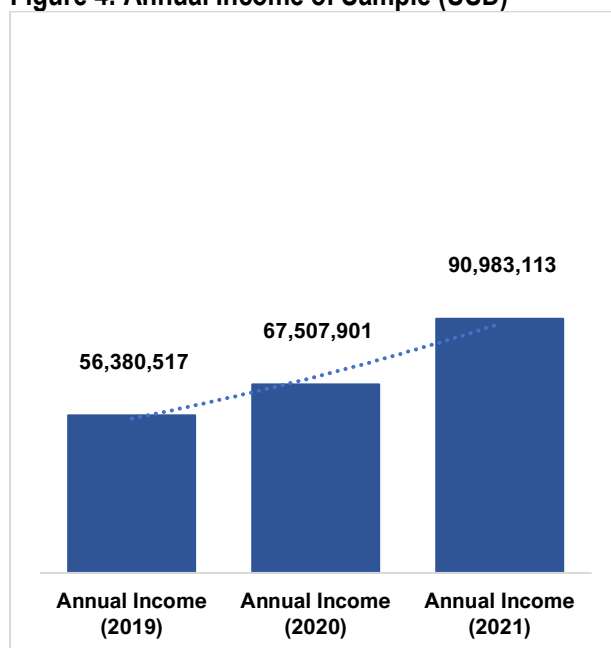
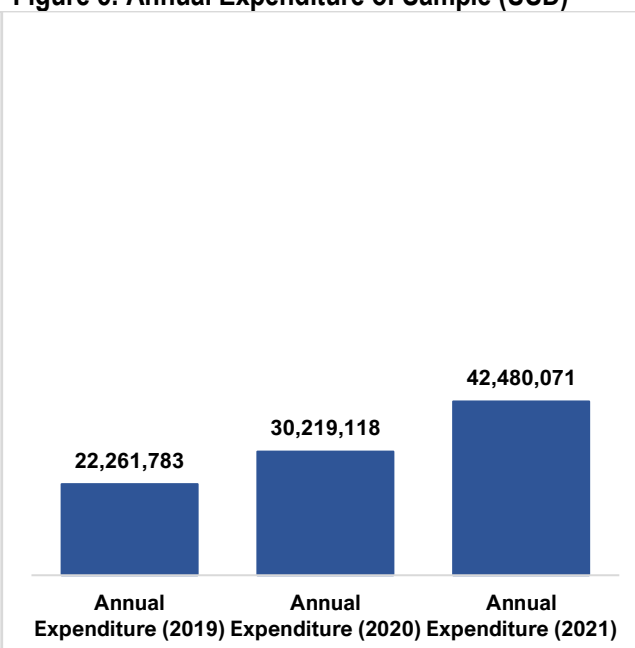


Figure 5: Annual Expenditure of Sample (USD)



On closer look, the picture of annual income trends for the 9 organizations that responded to the questionnaire with full financial information was varied. This involved separating those organizations whose annual income decreased and those whose income increased. The pattern showed that the annual income of 3 organizations (Figure 6) decreased, and those of 4 organizations increased (Table 6), whilst that 2 of them indicated no change in income levels. It was also noted that one of the organizations reported receiving no income in 2021. Information is however not available as to why there is this variation. The decrease in annual income of the 3 organizations could be attributed to them not being able to raise funds during the period whilst the 4 whose annual income increased could have intensified their funding and possibly have received funding for regranting in the form of donor-advised funding.

Figure 6. Annual Income Decrease

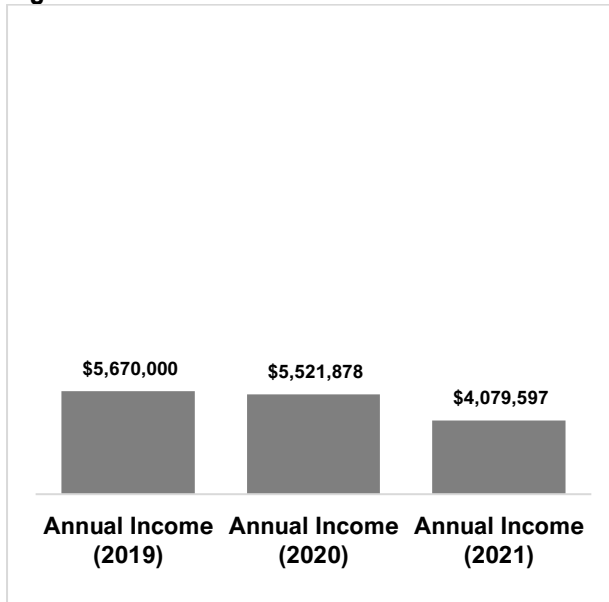
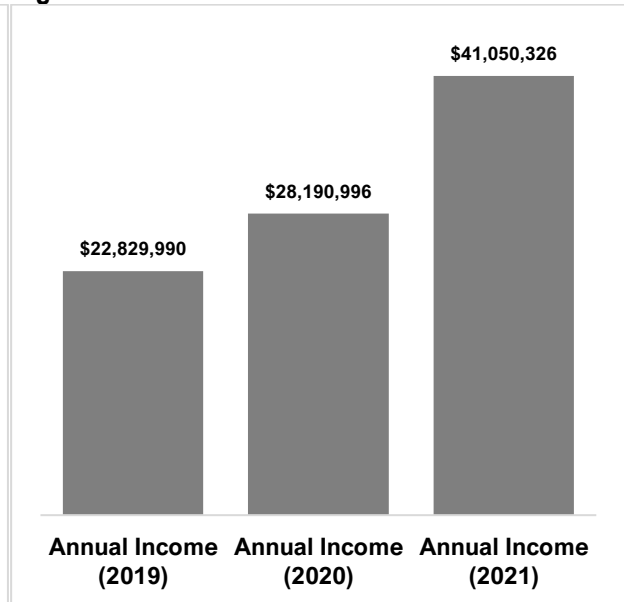













Figure 7. Annual Income Increase







6.0 PHILANTHROPIC GIVING

6.1 Priority Areas for Philanthropic Giving

Priority areas of philanthropic giving across the sample and from other organizations mapped were varied but similar. Of note were the ones outlined below.

	Human Rights
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Justice • Social justice • Access to justice
	Sustainable agriculture and environment
	Climate Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual Reproductive Health • Health (broadly) • Safe abortion
	Gender Based Violence
	Awareness raising & Accountability
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active citizenship • Regional solidarity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local governance • Economic governance
	Gender and social inclusion
	Provide community leadership

	Rule of law
	Water and sanitation
	Education
	Raise, invest, administer, and distribute charitable assets

6.2 Recipients of Philanthropy Funding

Recipients of philanthropic giving across the 11 organizations that responded to the questionnaire were varied as well as similar in some cases and included women’s rights organizations, child rights organizations, youth, elderly people, impoverished communities, organizations focusing on LGBTIQ, persons with disabilities, as well as orphans and vulnerable children, vulnerable people. Community-Based Organisations, Women’s Right Organisations and Movement building/Networks. One organization in Malawi deals with all non-state actors (NSAs) including Umbrella Bodies, Networks, Community Based Organisations, Faith Based in the country.

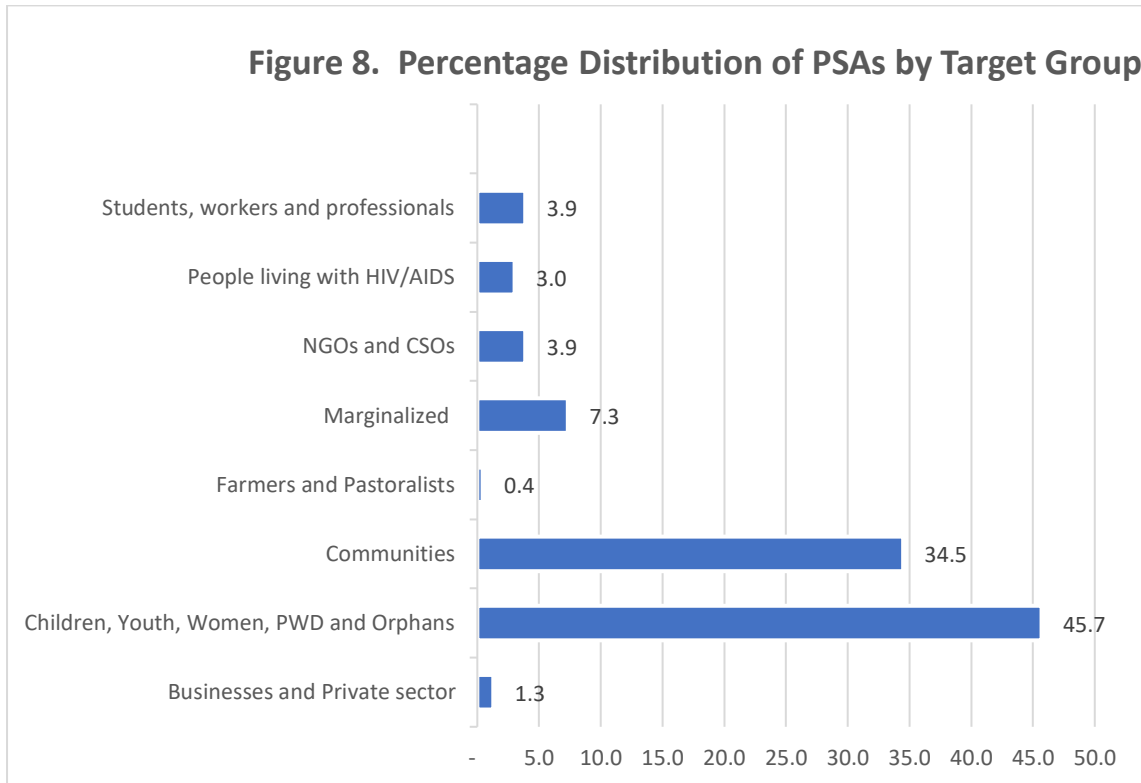
6.3 Current Donor Trends

Donor trends in the region are being impacted by both trends on the global landscape as well as the practices of donors which shift from time to time. On the global stage, a number of trends are observable. These include the shifting priorities of donors in how they are reallocating their resources in accordance with their foreign aid policies. Still, on this trend, it is clear that the aftermath of Brexit is still having an effect on donor funding. This includes how some donors are beginning to look more inward into their domestic socio-economic pressures. In terms of the civil society space, there continues a trend where countries are passing laws that are continuing to restrict the functioning of civil society organizations. The COVID-19 pandemic has also had an impact on donor trends. Findings of an analysis of trends before and during the pandemic based on aid data of 2019-2020, by Development Initiatives (DI) for instance, reveals that the economic impacts of COVID-19 were driving substantial declines in ODA from bilateral donors in 2020, while commitments from IFIs were growing significantly. Another trend that is resulting in limited and falling donor funding is the re-classification of countries, for instance, Namibia as an upper-middle income country by the World Bank.

A new trend in philanthropy is the emergence of “crypto philanthropy” that according to the Giving Block has its roots traced back to 2017 when the Pineapple Fund granted \$55 million worth of Bitcoin to charities. Literature and polls indicate that the current crypto philanthropy trend is currently dominated by high-net-worth individuals and millennials.

Still, on the funding landscape, most traditional donors are moving away from providing core funding and some cases keeping the core funding proportion low which results in PSAs struggling to deliver on program delivery demands. On the landscape is the observable trend of too many PSAs chasing the same sources of available funding. Another trend in the funding landscape is that donors are allocating increased funding toward humanitarian aid (cite). On the positive side, there has been an entry of new sources of funding models for CSOs and innovation from funders. One of these is social impact investing as well as donor-advised funds.

Figure 8. Percentage Distribution of PSAs by Target Group



According to a 2020 study by NPTEch4Good and Fundraise, 99% of donors are in agreement that NGOs are essential for the creation of social change, with 80% of them also volunteers with NGOs. Furthermore, the donor trends in Africa reveal that men and women give equally at 50:50, with the main philanthropic areas being, Children & youth (22%), Community development (11%), Hunger & homelessness (11%), Education (9%), Animals & wildlife (8%), Health & Wellness (8%), Arts & culture (6%), Faith & spirituality (5%), Human & social services (4%), Women & girls (4%).

Based on the list of about 500 PSAs in sub-Saharan Africa established by APN-2022 through desk review shows that in the Southern African region, there are about 233 PSAs whose target groups are as depicted in Figure 8. below which indicates that about 80% of the services provided by PSAs in Southern Africa are targeting children, youth, women, PWD, orphans and the general community.

The information in the questionnaires collected further reinforces the NPTEch4Good study that found that 22% of all donations to African NGOs go to children and youth-related causes (which then becomes the most funded cause in African philanthropy. This plays directly into Malawi's focus on orphanhood, São Tomé and Príncipe's focus on child brides and Madagascar's focus on education and youth development. Donors that were mentioned more than once in the questionnaires are the EU, UN women, WWF, Global Affairs Canada, GIZ, USAID, HIVOS.

6.4 Channel of Communication about Funding Availability

All philanthropic organizations that responded to the questionnaire indicated that they do not use online sources to learn about funding opportunities. Technological advances provide an opportunity for philanthropic organizations to access information about the availability of funding as more and more organizations use online platforms to provide information regarding funding opportunities. However, very few of the philanthropic organizations report using online means to access information about the availability of grants although one organization in South Africa indicated that they piloted BackaBuddy platforms. Based on the secondary data, the majority of philanthropic organizations typically get information about the availability of grants from other organizations or from networks that they are members of.

7.0 NATURE, TRENDS AND PRACTICES THAT AFFECT PHILANTHROPIC GIVING

7.1 Trends

Data collected from the survey and secondary data indicate that the nature and trends of philanthropy in Southern Africa include human rights, empowerment of women and girls, youth empowerment, gender-based violence, social justice, sustainable agriculture and food security, health and sexual reproductive health, education, and capacity building of organizations. In 2020 and 2021 COVID-19 also diverted a lot of philanthropic resources from normal programming to combating the disease by assisting disadvantaged communities with PPE's, food and other social needs as a lot of people lost their jobs. Some philanthropy actors are now focusing on rebuilding organisations better to prepare for future pandemics and crises.

7.2 Nature of Partnerships

A review of the various sources of data and information we received from the organisations in our sample reveals that PSAs in Sub-Saharan Africa are partnering with each other and that some are members of umbrella and thematic organisations. The range of organizations in partnerships includes movements or networks, umbrella organizations, community-based organisations (CBOs) and faith-based organisations (FBOs), women organisations, farmers' groups, and organizations, trade unions, environmental protection movements, men's organizations, trade, migration and youth organizations that include humanitarian organisations, those focusing on community development as well as relief assistance to those affected by natural disasters, disease, conflict and those focusing on social and welfare issues. Some organizations also partner with international non-governmental organisations.

A review of the organizations researched as well as responses from the sample 11 organizations reveal that there is a wide range of benefits of partnering with other organizations that included learning about potential sources of funding thus enabling them to put out calls, sharing information about their work including funding for grassroots organizations, able to collaborate with other organizations on joint projects, the opportunity for their work to become transborder in nature, access to international platforms as well as access to new platforms for expanding their advocacy.

8.0 CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN GROWING PHILANTHROPY

8.1 Challenges

Challenges faced by PSAs across the 11 organizations and from secondary sources are largely similar in nature. These challenges are related to the state of some key socio-economic development issues in the twelve countries, restrictive enabling environments, the state of civil society architecture, capacity challenges faced by PSAs, donor trends, and the knowledge base on philanthropy.

Broad Nature of Challenge	Specific Challenges
State of key socio-economic development issues most of which are at a tipping point	Unemployment Climate change Gender equality and social inclusion Education Human rights (eg LGBTQI, Children, Women) Ethnic discrimination human trafficking, Agriculture
Challenging enabling environment for philanthropic activity	Appetite among PSAs to take up issues of human rights and access to justice Government not receptive to CSOs CSO captured by government Shrinking space for civil society No genuine political commitment to include and promote CSOs in local development issues.

The state of the PSA philanthropy landscape	Fragmentation of PSAs due to overlapping memberships and with others not belonging to any networks. Highly competitive environment for PSAs Weak coordination within and amongst civil society No CSO mechanism of engagement with government
PSA Capacities and capabilities	Lack of sufficient funding to do their work Lack of technical skills for fund-raising Leadership deficits in a PSAs in most countries His staff turnover because of job insecurity pressures Weak institutional governance Weak financial management
Shifting Donor trends	Some countries categorised as middle-income countries thus resulting in reduced funding for PSAs for their work. Donors proving more programme funding with very limited institutional funding
Knowledge Base	Little information about the sector Little information about the extent of collaboration within the sector Lack of credible information /Statistics for CSOs to use for advocacy

8.2 Opportunities

Several trends in the philanthropy landscape present many opportunities for the growth of philanthropy in the region. These trends include, according to the responses of the sample organizations as well as from other sources such as the 2021 Civil Society Philanthropy Index for Sub-Saharan Africa, a general increase in the willingness to give in Africa that was evident during the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic that is continuing. One other trend noted is the increase in innovation by donors in how they are giving such as the employment of donor-advised funds. Some organizations in the sample as well as from other sources identified the availability of networks and platforms such as the African Philanthropy Network and the Tax Justice Network Africa has also identified an opportunity for growth of philanthropy.

Another one identified was the increased philanthropic activities of the private sector. The growing number of high-net-worth individuals that have set up foundations was also identified both by some organizations in the sample as well as from other sources as an opportunity for the growth of philanthropy in the region. Technological advances were also identified as one of the opportunities for driving the growth of philanthropy, particularly as it pertains to online giving and fundraising platforms. Another opportunity that can potentially drive the growth of philanthropy in the region is in recent and current changes in legislation in countries such as Malawi and Zimbabwe.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS, PROPOSED ACTIONS AND STRATEGIES FOR THE PSAs

Overall, the findings of this mapping indicate that Southern Africa has a plethora of PSAs of various types. However, what can be deduced from the sample of organizations that responded to the questionnaire is that PSAs are not connected to each other, in other words, Southern Africa's PSE is not as strong as it ought to be if philanthropy is to make a significant impact on socio-economic development.

Only 3 (27%) of the 11 organizations that responded to the questionnaire indicated that they are part of a network. However, 8 (73%) indicated that they would like to belong to a network or to partner. The organizations and networks they indicated interest to partner with were the Motsepe Foundation, Oppenheimer Memorial Trust, Shuttleworth Foundation, African Philanthropic Network (APN), Global Fund for Community Foundations, Zambia Governance Foundation, STAR-Ghana, West Africa Civil Society Institute (WACSI), Good Deeds Day, Wallace Global Fund, Ford

Foundation, Open Society Foundation (OSF), African Philanthropy Forum; European Union, the UK Community Foundations (UKCF), and the Worldwide Initiatives for Grantmaker Support (WINGS).

There are a number of opportunities to engage with PSAs to strengthen their capacities. The followings are some observations and recommendations:

9.1 Recommendations for APN

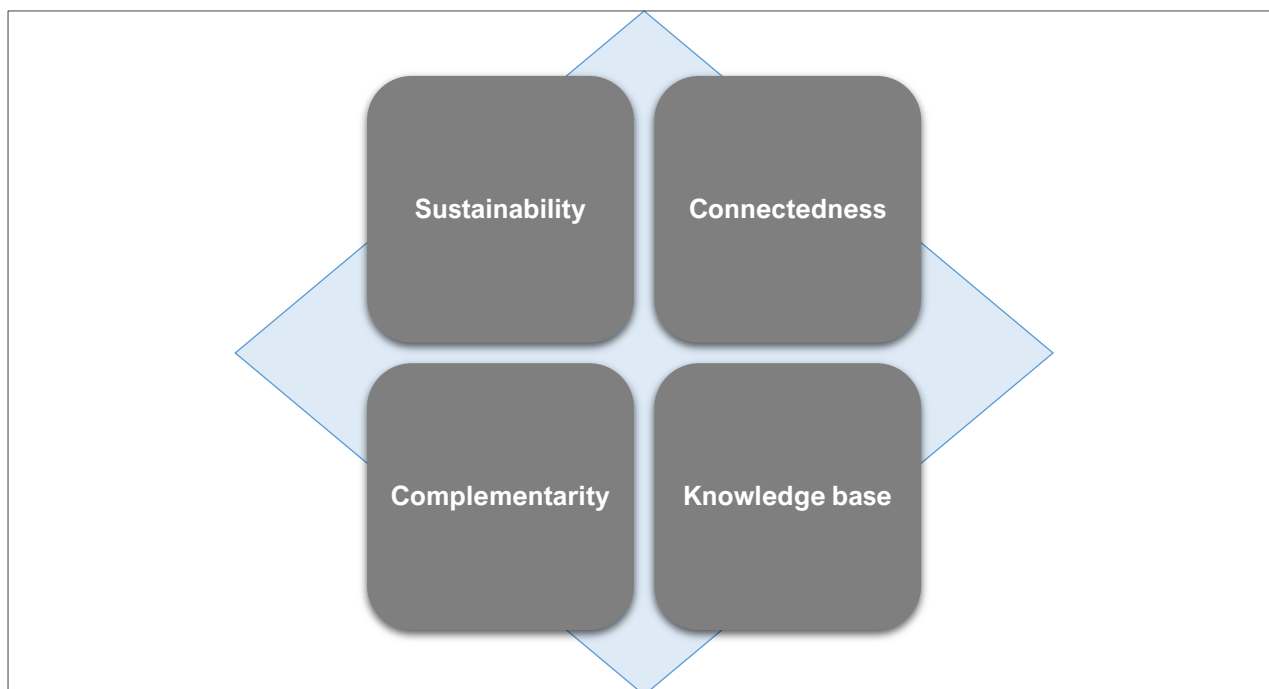
- i. APN can assist PSAs in developing their capacities in areas of research, advocacy and programme/project implementation management.
- ii. APN can strengthen South-South collaboration as most organizations have weak or no collaborations in the region although the issues they work on are similar. A case in point is the PSAs in Francophone and Lusophone countries which are more connected to their former colonialists than to other countries in the region or continent. Language barriers also contribute to this state of affairs. APN can facilitate stronger cooperation and involvement of these countries with other African countries.
- iii. APN can facilitate resource mobilization and sustainable financing and management training for PSAs. PSAs need broader and more sustainable funding. Drafting proposals, maintaining donor relations, and managing resources are challenges where particularly smaller organizations have a disadvantage. PSAs should also focus more on local giving from the private sector, government, foundations, and individuals.
- iv. APN can establish necessary mechanisms for increased involvement and participation of PSAs in participatory decision making and policy processes.

9.2 Recommendations for PSAs

- i. PSAs can improve communications by targeting the public on what they do, the difference they make and why is important. This can give the public a clearer understanding of the role of government and the role of PSAs which in turn will have positive spin-offs for the effectiveness and efficiency of the organizations and hopefully increase their resource base.
- ii. PSAs can harness technology as Africa is going through a rapid transformation with society-wide increase in connectivity and use of social media. This provides opportunities to mobilize resources, mobilize social action, and spread information and awareness raising. This could be an area where linkages to other PSAs in the region could be made for exchanging good practices and experiences.
- iii. PSAs must place the control of development processes and decision-making into the hands of the affected people.
- iv. PSAs should advocate for a conducive and supportive environment from the government for programme implementation and also encourage greater transparency in the philanthropic sector.
- v. PSAs should share data on philanthropic giving to better identify funding gaps, avoid duplication, explore synergies with other funders, and inform the broader public.

A plausible conclusion based on the above results is that there is not much connectedness between and amongst PSAs either as partners or as members of the network works. Much as there is a promising trend in CSOs working together as cited by the Civil Society Sustainability Index for Sub-Saharan Africa (2021:7), there still remains a need for strategies and actions to be undertaken for PSAs to work together more collaboratively. In proposing strategies and actions for PSAs to work more collaboratively in Southern Africa we present a conceptual framework comprising four interdependent strategies which are capability and capacities, complementarity, connectedness, and knowledge base.

In making proposals for strategies and actions for PSAs to work more collaboratively, we use these four strategies to propose actions under each of them.



Strategy one: Connectedness

- Support the building of national level architecture of PSAs at national level to be coordinated by a credible anchor PSA at the national level.
- Strengthen collaboration between and amongst philanthropy infrastructure organisations
- Create value-adding alliances and coalitions for PSAs for peer-to-peer learning and information exchange
- Strengthen and increase the number of communities of practice of high-net-worth individuals
- Create a platform that provides a space for peer learning

Strategy two: Sustainability

- Strengthen the capabilities and capacities of PSAs to be able to raise funding for their work as well as account for the funding.
- Strengthen PSA's to be able to implement programs or projects as well as undertake effective advocacy work.
- Strengthen PSAs to fight for the revision of legal frameworks and laws that govern them and demand tolerant and democratic spaces to operate and to gain their independence.

Strategy three: Complementarity

- Facilitate the ability of PSAs to work on joint projects and advocacy campaigns.

Strategy four: Knowledge Base

- Undertake research to understand better the state of the philanthropy support ecosystem.
- Build relationships with research institutions and individual researchers to access knowledge and information that is already available rather than duplicate efforts
- Promote and support knowledge and information generation by local philanthropy support actors
- Facilitate the establishment of a learning resource and hub for PSAs.
- Facilitate the establishment of partnerships between PSAs and research institutions and universities in order to increase knowledge of PSAs and make available evidence-based research for policy advocacy.

10.0 CONCLUSION

This report provides a picture of the types and state of PSAs in twelve (12) countries across Southern Africa and provides APN with the necessary information for future programming, that guides how it will work and assists PSAs to be more effective in their quest to change the lives of their target communities for the better. It is very clear across the board that funding and sustainability is the biggest threat to the survival of PSAs in the region.

There is great urgency to work with PSAs to ensure that they diversify their sources of income and not solely focus on traditional international donors that are disinvesting from the continent. It is also of paramount importance that PSAs work on advocating for laws and regulations that allow them to operate freely without the government clampdowns that we currently witness on the continent. We hope that this study has captured useful trends to support the work of APN.

ANNEXUTRES: SUMMARIES OF COUNTRY FINDINGS

1. Botswana
2. Eswatini
3. Lesotho
4. Madagascar
5. Malawi
6. Mozambique
7. Namibia
8. Sao Tomme & Principe
9. Seychelles
10. South Africa
11. Zambia
12. Zimbabwe

ANNEX 1: PHILANTHROPY SUPPORT ACTORS IN BOTSWANA

1.0 Characteristics of Philanthropy Actors

1.1 Types of organisations

Botswana PSAs identified include NGOs, foundations, trusts, umbrella networks, trade unions, cooperatives, associations, community-based organizations (CBOs), and research and educational institutions. Some of these PSAs focus on community development projects and others such as Ditshwanelo aim to promote and uphold human rights of all citizens of Botswana as well as migrants.

1.2 Reasons for establishment of organisations

Some organisations have the vision of creating empowered, safe, responsible, and educated communities that can effectively identify and address their social and developmental issues. Ditshwanelo, for instance, was established to raise the profile of minority groups and human rights issues, giving a voice and some security to persons and groups who could otherwise become victims of circumstances. These organisations aim to include communities in the conceptualization, design, execution, and evaluation of social and development projects and to give a platform that allows all stakeholders to participate in Botswana's development (CCID, 2022).

Related to this, some organisations were established to focus on affirming equality and human dignity, regardless of a person's race, sexual orientation, social status, religion or political views. These organisations also aim to educate, research, counsel, and mediate human rights issues, with a special focus on assisting the most marginalized people (James Madison University, 2022). A less popular reason for the establishment of organisations in to attain environmental benefits through community-based projects and initiatives. Of the organisations researched only one of them aims to highlight the impact communities can have in addressing environmental issues at a local level while contributing to the betterment of the global environment (UNDP, 2022).

1.3 Countries of operation

All the organisations mapped in Botswana, such as Ditshwanelo, currently only operate in Botswana although they are members of regional umbrella, thematic organisations, and movements in the region.

1.4 Regulation / Registration of PSAs

To register a philanthropic organization in Botswana, the organization needs to be registered as a society. All citizens, residents, or visitors forming a society, with at least twenty members, are allowed to register an NGO. Applicants need to submit a letter of intent and relevant documents to the local Civil and National Registration offices. Once the letter of intent is submitted, the applicant must fill out a Membership list and Guidelines for forming the Society's constitution. After the documents are screened, the Registrar will issue a certificate and the constitution as approved by the society (Botswanan Government, 2022).

2.0 Organisational Finances

Sources of funding, annual income and expenditure

Two of the organisations researched disclose their finances to the public. One of these organisations is affiliated with the United Nations and receives grant funding that is provided by participating donor countries. Some of the key sources of funding for PSAs are OSISA, European Union, and local campaigns. One PSA disclosed that it received funding from OSISA and the EU between 2019 and 2021. In 2019, the organization received USD 50,000 from OSISA and between 2020 and 2021¹ 363,645 USD from the EU (Matayayaya, 2022).

As far as assets are concerned the one respondent's assets have been decreasing from 2019 to 2021.

Channel of communication about grants availability

¹ These figures were obtained from a questionnaire completed by Andrew Matayayaya on behalf of Ditshwanelo: Botswana Centre for Human Rights.

On the availability of grants, many foundations in Botswana rely on calls for proposals typically in the media. They also target specific funders to directly request for funding and in some cases 'word of mouth' from their networks and partners.

3.0 Giving Out

Priority areas of philanthropic giving

Priority areas for PSAs include access to justice, regional solidarity and awareness-raising & accountability, youth, human rights, community development, education, development policy analysis, capacity building, environmental protection, economic and business development.

Recipients of philanthropic funding

Recipients of philanthropic giving include the unemployed people, members of communities in need, youth and underprivileged children, NGOs, environmental conservation groups, foreigners facing xenophobia in Botswana and beyond, prisoners potentially facing the death penalty, LGBT community, minority communities, such as the Basarwa/San.

Current donor trends

Botswana is categorized as a higher middle-income country making funding from external donors for PSAs a challenge. According to the Civil Society Sustainability Index for Southern Africa (2020), decreases in donor funding forced some CSOs to scale back their activities in 2020 citing an example of BONELA which lost funding from Save the Children International and the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran mission, which had been its partners for more than seven years. Other development partners, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Joint UN Program on HIV and AIDS, also significantly reduced their support to BONELA. Nevertheless, Botswana PSAs still receive funding from a number of sources. One example that the Civil Society Sustainability Index report cites is that in 2020, ChildLine, Kagisano Society, BONELA, and Skillshare received funding from Save the Children Sweden to address the needs of migrant children and improve child-rights governance.

4.0 Nature, trends and practices that affect philanthropic giving in the region

Civil society was almost non-existent in Botswana in the late 1980s, but it developed extraordinarily rapidly in size and influence in the decade that followed. By the turn of the century, Botswana had an active, vibrant and influential civil society (Carroll & Carroll, 2007).

The organisations in Botswana implement many different initiatives and practices to accomplish their organisational missions. These include and are not limited to promoting economic and business development practices, promoting education, communication and social mobilisation, promoting research and knowledge management, assisting minority groups and giving them voice, anti-discriminatory initiatives, biodiversity initiatives and water management.

5.0 Partnership with other philanthropic organizations

Type of organizations in partnership

All the organizations researched have partnerships with other organizations in Botswana. Local umbrella and network organisations that most of the researched organizations partner with include The Botswana Council of Non-Governmental Organisations (BOCONGO) founded in 1995 to create greater coordination between Botswana's NGOs, government, and stakeholders (BOCONGO, 2022). Another local organization that researched organization partner with is the Botswana Civil Society Coalition for Zimbabwe (BOCISCOZ) which includes: the Botswana Council of Churches (BCC), the Botswana Council of Non-Governmental Organisations (BOCONGO), the Botswana Sectors of Trade Union (BOSETU), Media Institute of Southern Africa – Botswana (MISA) and Ditshwanelo. This partnership aims to address human rights violations in Zimbabwe (Ditshwanelo, 2022).

Botswana organization also partners with a wide range of international organisations. One key international organisation that they partner with is the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) focusing on human rights and comprises 192 organisations from 117 countries. Founded in 1922, FIDH aims to take an international approach

to defend civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (FIDH, 2022). Other international organizations that organisations partner with is The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, and the World Bank Group.

Benefits of partnering with other organizations

The organisations researched in Botswana indicate one of the benefits of partnering with other organizations is the ability to get first-hand information as well as verify or share information within the networks on human rights abuses.

5.0 Challenges and Opportunities

Botswana's philanthropic organizations have faced their fair share of challenges since their establishment. Many of these challenges are due to the conditions in Botswana. One of these challenges is Botswana's high youth unemployment. A large obstacle to Botswana's development is the country's high youth unemployment rate, which is usually higher than the national and adult rates of unemployment. For 2021, the youth unemployment for people between the ages of 15-17, 20-24 and 25-29 was 61%, 43% and 31% respectively² (Sechele, 2021, p. 89).

Even with this challenge present in Botswana, it presents an opportunity for philanthropic organizations in the form of grassroots projects. These projects should aim to tackle youth unemployment and highlight how important it is to address this issue due to its negative effect on Botswana's socioeconomic development. Furthermore, these projects could provide workshops that identify available resources and build up the skills of the youth through mentorship programs, while promoting innovative ideas to solve local challenges.

Educating Botswana's public about the importance of achieving the SDGs is another challenge facing Botswana, and many other countries across Africa. One can identify how many of the goals of Botswana's NGOs are in line with the SDGs. This can be seen in how the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development gives Botswana the opportunity to achieve sustainable and inclusive development³ (UNFPA, 2018). This is in line with many organizations' goals of creating sustainable development that teaches communities to be at the forefront of their development.

This presents the organisations with the opportunity to raise awareness concerning the SDGs by explicitly stating how their projects are in line with the SDGs. This allows the organisations to educate the public about the SDGs whenever a philanthropic effort is pursued. This also gives the organisations more reason to ensure that their future projects continue to be in line with the SDGs and could inspire the organisations to undertake more initiatives related to sustainable development.

LGBT rights is also one of the key challenges the organisations still faced in Botswana. This includes how gay marriages remain illegal and gay couples are unable to adopt children. Furthermore, public opinion toward the LGBT community is mostly negative. This can be seen in how a 2013 survey asked members of the community if they believe the area, they lived in was a good place to be gay and 73% of respondents selected: "Not a good place"⁴ (Equaldex, 2022). This shows how although there has been progress made toward equal rights, Botswana's philanthropic organizations' work is not yet finished in regard to gay rights. However, Botswana presents an opportunity for NGOs with the country's growing support for the LGBT community. An example of this is how as recent as 2019, the Botswanan government passed a ruling that decriminalized homosexuality. This same ruling was appealed in 2021 but the government decided to uphold the ruling⁵ (Chingono, 2021). This shows how discrimination against the LGBT community is becoming more unacceptable in Botswana. This presents the organizations with the

² These figures were taken from an article titled: '*Factors that contribute to youth unemployment in Botswana*' by Latang Sechele.

³ The challenge of Botswana raising awareness concerning the SDG's is highlighted in a brief by the United Nations Population Fund titled: '*Sustainable Development Goals: Botswana domesticated Sustainable Development Goals*'.

⁴ The survey was undertaken by Equaldex, which is a collaborative knowledge base focusing on LGBT rights by countries and regions.

⁵ The information concerning the ruling was taken from an article by Nyasha Chinogo titled: '*Botswana upholds ruling decriminalising same-sex relationships*'.

opportunity to continue to assist the LGBT community in their fight for equality through education and teaching tolerance in hopes of eventually legalizing gay marriage.

Another challenge Botswana's PSAs are facing is in relation to ethnic discrimination for finance and how the Basarwa people still face significant discrimination in Botswana. This can be seen in how many Basarwa people must live in Remote Area Dweller settlements, where they are uncertain concerning how long they will be able to occupy the properties. Furthermore, these settlements are usually owned by people who are not Basarwa, even if most of the dwellers are Basarwa (Minority Rights Group International, 2022).

The Basarwa are considered by many to be hunter-gatherers who do not need rights to land (Minority Rights Group International, 2022). This shows how while some organizations have made efforts to assist the Basarwa, progress still must be made towards decreasing the social discrimination faced by the Basarwa. This presents the organizations with the opportunity to try to advance the interests of the Basarwa on a more international level to raise awareness. This is because some of the organizations are part of the International Federation for Human Rights which allows them to express the discrimination faced by the Basarwa on a global platform. This will raise awareness of their challenges and could inspire the government to take significant action to assist Botswana's minority communities.

One other challenge facing the organisations that have an environmental focus is a lack of awareness by the local communities concerning MEAs. This is a challenge because it shows how there are many people in Botswana who are not aware about the importance of protecting the environment. This leads to the people being less informed concerning the activities that could be harmful to the environment and the things they can do to prevent climate change.

With this challenge in mind, organisations are presented with an opportunity. The NGOs could empower Botswana's communities by implementing capacity-building initiatives concerning MEAs. This allows the people to be educated concerning the MEAs as well as the importance of combating environmental issues. This could result in Botswana's people being more willing to make changes in their everyday lives that could be beneficial to the environment. Furthermore, empowering the people could lead to them putting more pressure on the government to pursue more projects that decrease the nation's carbon footprint (SGP, 2019).

ANNEX 2: PHILANTHROPY SUPPORT ACTORS IN ESWATINI

1.0 Characteristics of philanthropy actors

Types of organisations

Eswatini is home to many organisations including movements or networks, umbrella organisations, community-based organisations (CBOs) and faith-based organisations (FBOs), women organisations, farmers' / food security groups, trade unions, environmental protection movements, men's organisations, trade, migration and youth organisations that include humanitarian organisations, those focusing on community development as well as relief assistance to those affected by natural disasters, disease, conflict and those focusing on social and welfare issues.

Some of the notable organisations in Eswatini are Swazi Red Cross Society, SOS Children's Villages Eswatini, SOS Children's Villages Eswatini, HelpAge International, The Turning Point Foundation, World Vision Eswatini, Habitat for Humanity Eswatini, The Hunger Project Eswatini, Care International Eswatini, The Salvation Army Eswatini, World Relief Eswatini. One of the most well-known organisations in Eswatini is the Coordinating Assembly of Non-Governmental Organisations (CANGO) which is a humanitarian and umbrella body of networking NGOs that has a membership. In its inception, CANGO was a network of primary health care providers and with time they extended and is now the national coordinating body with a membership of over 70 NGOs and they value programming and advocacy work NGOs do.

Reasons for the establishment of organizations

PSAs in the main was established with the aim of networking NGOs working in primary health care and overall mandate as an umbrella body to ensure a well-functioning and coordinating civil society, building the capacity of its members to fulfill their organizational-specific mandates and influence national and international policies through advocacy (CANGO 1983). Hence also supporting people to affect planned change in their own lives through the provision of high-quality learning opportunities rooted in sustainable and ecologically sound approaches to farming and human development. (GUBA, 2009). The other reason for establishment is to work with people in poverty and distress to create just positive change through empowering partnership and responsible action (ADRA 2019)

Countries of operation

PSAs in Eswatini typically operate within the country.

Regulation and Registration of PSAs

Every organization in Eswatini to be operated in the country is required to register under section 21 as a non-profit company and NGO so that they can protect their name which is being facilitated by the ministry of justice.

2.0 Organisational Finances

Sources of funding, annual income and expenditure

Lack of funding remains a fundamental obstacle for PSAs in Eswatini. However, a number of funds such as the Global Fund and international organisations provide funding to PSAs in Eswatini. An example of international organisations that provided funding to PSAs in Eswatini is the Commonwealth which in 2021 offered grants of E619,000 to civil society groups or organisations towards freedom of expression, climate change, environment, and health. Eswatini PSAs also receive funding from foreign governments, philanthropic foundations, some private sector and national government and church-based development agencies. No organizational finance on the organizations mapped and researched was able to be accessed.

Channel of communication about grants availability

Much as there are a growing number of online platforms and portals that make available information about the availability of grants such as funds for NGOs, very few PSAs including in Eswatini report use online platforms for mobilizing funding.

3.0 Giving out

Priority areas of philanthropic giving

Areas that Eswatini PSAs prioritize include human rights, education, health, access to justice, HIV and AIDS, and food security. A notable PSA in Eswatini, CANGO, prioritizes food systems, appropriate technologies, and social

innovation supporting local entrepreneurship and transformative learning from birth that will continue through ever-evolving teaching and practice. CANGO further priorities ensure effective coordination collaboration and networking among civil society provision of capacity building to secretariat consortia and ten per year for the development of quality services, ensuring effective and adequate advocacy for all consortia, in gender consortium, children consortia, human rights, and governance consortium, food and security and livelihood consortium and HIV/AIDS consortium, ensuring functional grants management system for ten CSOs and secretariat and ensuring the long-term sustainability of CANGO and CSOs through development resource mobilization strategies

Recipients of philanthropic giving

Eswatini PSAs primarily target NGOs and CSOs youth, local people

Current donor trends

There remains a general lack of funding for PSAs in Eswatini rendering some organisations inactive. Funding partners working in Eswatini include the Global Fund and foreign governments, philanthropic foundations, some private sector and national government and church-based development agencies.

4.0 Nature, trends and practices that affect philanthropic giving in the region

The general lack of funding was identified as a fundamental obstacle that has made some organisations inactive. The funding partners working in Eswatini include the Global Fund and foreign governments, philanthropic foundations, some private sector and national government and church-based development agencies. The agencies have their own priorities which result in them funding particular programmes. Key strategies for organizational sustainability other than fundraising identified by the organisations, include among others, maintaining quality programs that are attractive to donors and delivering results/impact, cutting overheads and limiting salaries, using local knowledge for greater ownership in communities, using money raised from membership fees, tourism and income generation activities for savings and investments.

5.0 Partnership with other philanthropic organisations

Type of organisations in partnership

CANGO is a membership based and has over 70 NGOs and the members consist of NGOs FBOs and CBOs and also has partnership with USAID, READY, COSISA, SADC and INTERNATIONAL BUDGET PARTNERSHIP, child rights network for southern Africa.

Benefits of partnering with other organisations

Eswatini PSAs, just like others in Sub-Saharan Africa typically get information about the availability of funds from other organisations or through networks that they are members of. They also get grants availability from advertisements from funder organisations.

6.0 Challenges and opportunities

Challenges faced by PSAs

PSAs in Eswatini face a multitude of challenges significant of which include lack of funding as donors continue to shun the country, limited. Another challenge that are faced by PSAs in Eswatini is the lack of appetite among PSAs to take up issues of human rights and access to justice when funding on these issues becomes available to them. Also a challenge for Eswatini PSAs is that there remains an observable chasm between PSAs that are members of CANGO and those that are not members of CANGO which makes collaboration on issues that the country faces ineffective.

Opportunities

There is a high degree of social cohesion in a society that is respectful of authority. The potential to find cohesion in collaborative work in areas such as advocacy and policy influencing work is therefore very high. Some of the thematic areas are currently unexplored or unscaled in Eswatini. The environment for CSOs and the cooperation between stakeholders, including government agencies, means that expanding or scaling existing programmes in these areas will likely be well-received. The existence of CANGO as a coordinating body presents an opportunity for more collaborative working in Eswatini.

ANNEX 3: PHILANTHROPY SUPPORT ACTORS IN LESOTHO

1.0 Characteristics of philanthropy actors

Types of organisations

Lesotho has a wide variety of PSAs that include CSOs representing a wide range of thematic areas were identified including social movements, networks and umbrella bodies, associations, trade unions, women's organisations, community-based organisations and faith-based organisations.

Reasons for establishment

PSAs in Lesotho have largely been established to provide services filling the gaps where government is not able to reach, the Lesotho Council of Non-Governmental Organisations (LCN) established in 1990 being one of them. for instance, is one those. LCN also provides support to NGO through networking and leadership training and development, information dissemination, capacity building, coordination, advocacy, and representation when dealing with the government as well as the international community (LCN, 2022).

Countries of operation

All organisations researched in Lesotho, including LCN, only operate within the country.

Regulation / Registration

In Lesotho, an NGO is registered the same way as a company but is listed as a non-profit making organisation. Registration is done at the One-Stop Business Facilitation Centre (OBFC) which falls under the Ministry of Trade & Industry Cooperatives and Marketing. Company registration falls under the Companies Act of 2011 and the Companies Regulations Act of 2012 (LNDC, 2022).

2.0 Organisational finances

Sources of funding, annual income and expenditure

We found that information on organisational finance of most PSAs in Lesotho was not readily available in the public domain. However general information indicates that PSAs in Lesotho receive funding from sources such as grants and donations from international organisations such as the European Union, the United Nations, Deutsche Gessellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). "There are no formal procedures guiding domestic or foreign fund raising and CSOs independently source the funding. However, private domestic funding is rarely available for CSOs because of the tax laws are not civil society friendly.

Channel of communication about grants availability

There was no evidence of Lesotho PSAs using online platforms to mobilise funding.

3.0 Giving out

Priority areas of philanthropic giving

Areas of philanthropic giving prioritised in Lesotho including protecting the environment and promoting environmental stewardship, empowering least economically privileged and vulnerable groups, addressing HIV and AIDS, addressing TB, addressing human rights.

Recipients of philanthropic giving

Philanthropic giving recipients in Lesotho include people living with HIV/AIDS, women and young girls, and youth.

Current donor trends

Most PSAs in Lesotho get their funding from international donors such as the UN, Irish Aid, USAID and the EU and regional institutions such as OSISA, SALC and PEPFAR. The assistance includes the strengthening of governance, democracy, building capacity of CSOs and human rights. Donor support comes in the form of money, office resources, vehicles, food aid and other forms of assistance depending on the projects. It is the bigger and more established organizations that seem to have a more stable donor backing, and therefore a bit more muscle in terms

of implementation, coverage and staff security. Different modes of maintaining organizations' sustainability come into play. Others make use of volunteers, who are given stipends. CSOs also involve prominent figures such as chiefs, councillors, priests and teachers within their areas of project implementation such that they continue to exert influence even after projects lifespan.

4.0 Nature, trends and practices that affect philanthropic giving

Most CSOs get their funding from international donors such as the UN, Irish Aid, USAID and the EU and regional institutions such as OSISA, SALC and PEPFAR. The assistance includes the strengthening of governance, democracy, building capacity of CSOs, gender-based violence, and HIV and AIDS. Some projects implemented in Lesotho for instance include one which is funded by GIZ called The Nokaneng Project that aims to break the silence around and address Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG). The organizations this project has been able to bring on board are FIDA, WILSA and Gender Links (LCN, 2022). Another project is one implemented by the UN in collaboration with LCN, SADC and other partners that aims to facilitate consensus building towards fundamental national reforms and ensuring the creation of an environment that enables these reforms to progress. The main reason for the existence of this project is that the Kingdom of Lesotho has been looking toward long-anticipated national reforms intended to allow the transformation of the Kingdom into a united nation (LCN, 2019). A third example is a project on HIV and AIDS that was a project implemented by Lesotho's Ministry of Health, with the support of the World Bank, to address HIV AIDS in Lesotho. The goal of this project was capacity building related to the government and CSOs to address the gaps faced concerning the implementation of the National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan, which is an effort to contain and reverse the pandemic (LCN, 2019).

5.0 Partnership with other philanthropic organisations

Type of organisations in partnership

PSAs in Lesotho partner with both local and international organisations. LCN for instance has partnered with GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit), The UN, SADC, Lesotho's Ministry of Health, The World Bank, Lesotho's Ministry of Local Government, Chieftainship and Parliamentary Affairs. The Lesotho Council of NGOs, and the EU.

Benefits of partnering with other organisations

There is no available information from PSAs in Lesotho regarding the benefits of partnering with other organisations.

6.0 Challenges and opportunities

- **Capacity Building:** One of the main challenges facing PSAs is that they do not have the required capacities, at the institutional, governance and human resources levels to fully have a hand in Lesotho's development. This has led to insufficient coverage of the country outside of the well-known urban areas, which has left the rural areas behind. This decreases the chances of the people in these communities supporting the PSAs' efforts due to a lack of knowledge (LCN, 2022).
- **Engaging Communities Regarding PRSP and Holding Government Accountable:** Another challenge faced by the NGOs is that Lesotho's NGOs have an insufficient capacity to take up the task of engaging communities in the implementation of PRSP and holding the government accountable to the nation for the delivery on national priorities. This means that Lesotho's NGOs do not have enough power or support to get the communities to take significant steps toward the PRSP and put pressure on the government to achieve the PRSP's objectives.
- With this challenge present, Lesotho's NGOs have also been presented with an opportunity. The organisation researched, acting as the representative of Lesotho's civil society, submitted a project proposal to the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) that focuses on strengthening non-governmental organisations to give them the ability to engage the government, the private sector, and international partners for alternative long-term development strategies for Lesotho, and contribute meaningfully to

sustainable long-term development. The project aims to improve the leadership and governance of NGOs through emphasizing the institutional and organisational strengthening of the NGO and its members. The project also aims to provide timely and reliable evidence-based knowledge resources through research and the establishment of a library/online resource center. This will assist in increasing NGOs' influence on the policy-making process and decisions related to the government's poverty reduction strategies, budgeting, and service delivery (LCN, 2022).

- Weak coordination within Lesotho's civil society: Lesotho's NGOs also need to address the challenge of weak coordination within Lesotho's civil society. While the researched organisation is recognized as a legitimate coordinating body for Lesotho's NGOs, many stakeholders feel as though Lesotho's NGOs do not have adequate capacity in terms of human resources, structures, and systems to effectively coordinate the sector (LCN, 2022).
- With this challenge, the NGOs are presented with the opportunity to create a stronger network of NGOs. This means that the researched organization must try to connect with more NGOs to create a larger and stronger network. This could allow the NGOs to have access to more resources and community projects which grants them more financial as well as human resources to increase their influence within the sector.

ANNEX 4: PHILANTHROPY SUPPORT ACTORS IN MADAGASCAR

1.0 Characteristics of philanthropy actors

Types of organisations

The CSOs identified in Madagascar can be broken down into several associations, platforms, NGOs and various unregistered, informal contributors that are key actors in Malagasy development. Madagascar has more than a thousand CSOs but most of them are not formal, active and effective. The main categories identified are faith-based organisations, advocacy, women's organisations, youth organisations, movements, sustainable development, health and HIV and Aids awareness initiatives, food security, trade unions, research institutions, and human rights institutions. The informal community-based organizations and development associations usually only run on intermittent funding.

Rindran'ny Olom-pirenena Hiarovana ny laraña-manana (ROHY), one of the identified CSOs, is not a new platform but a new way of working between existing platforms that will lead to a common vision translated into a social project proposed by CSOs, while creating a space for CSOs to unite their voices. CPM, on the other hand, targets very specific developmental issues, in hopes to take a closer look at rural development (government, private sector, programs, etc.) to generate Madagascar's economic growth, which still heavily relies on agricultural and livestock wealth.

Reasons for the establishment of organisations

In Madagascar, there is a high demand for CSOs, NGOs and Developmental Associations at a national level, to assist the public with their informed opinions with regard to various fields, such as public policy and in defining strategies or programs. With an increase in the difficulty of maintaining a good standard of living for all Malagasy citizens, the need for philanthropic intervention has become more of a pressing issue over the past 10 years. The areas that contribute to this issue include climate change, the lack of production skills, rural insecurity, the lack of sufficient and suitable land on which to produce, and the overall difficulty of the production circuit. On top of all this, there is a lack of resources for farmers, especially when it comes to the capacity-building process of training in production and eventual induction. Furthermore, farmers are often alienated from the government and are not within close proximity to the groups that could potentially support them.

Various sectors have made worthy attempts at alleviating the challenges experienced by farmers, but they have barely managed to scratch the surface when it comes to meeting the demands of the Malagasy population, forcing 80% of the population into subsistence farming. Organizations such as La Coalition Paysanne de Madagascar (CPM), contribute to the improvement of this condition by creating a platform for farmers' organizations that groups together some 300 grass-roots associations/organizations from different parts of the country so as to promote knowledge sharing between farmers and other stakeholders in rural development. The mission of a coalition such as this is to raise awareness amongst farmers so that they may gather to promote agriculture, fisheries and crafting. CPM works as a spokesperson for rural societies and defends their interests in social dialogue. This would also allow the formation of a dynamic space for innovation and efficient development.

Countries of operation

All organisations researched in Madagascar only operate within the country.

Regulation or law of registration of philanthropic organisation

In Madagascar, the philanthropic law of registration requires an association to be defined as the agreement "by which two or more people permanently apply their knowledge or activities, with the aim other than sharing profits". Registration is a must, and most associations would be registered as CSOs. The organizations that refer to themselves as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) cannot be identified as such in the legal sense, as they have salaried staff, offices, equipment and more regular sources of income. These do, however, only represent a small minority of Malagasy CSOs (UNDP, 2019).

According to the Civil Society Sustainability Index for Sub-Saharan Africa (2020), CSOs may register under various legal regimes. The majority of CSOs obtain legal status as associations under Order No. 60-133 in a simple process that involves submitting an application with a declaration of existence and bylaws. Organizations that choose to register as NGOs under Law 96-030 must also file an application with regional bipartite committees. NGO status

opens the door to more funding opportunities as well as the ability to own real estate and generate income. Trade unions register under Decree No. 2011-490 in a similar process. Registration as an association or an NGO is usually completed within two weeks and is rarely denied. The main barriers to registration in 2020 continued to be logistical in nature, such as difficult and time-consuming travel to the offices of registering authorities.

2.0 Organisational finances

Sources of funding. annual income and expenditure

Due to the political instability in the country and the corruption within the government, a majority of donors have reduced funding for Madagascar. However, the farmers' organizations met are sustained by membership fees. The youth organisation members work on a voluntary basis. Youth First members consider the organization as their skills development platform. In cases where donor funding is received, it only covers programmatic work and not operational costs. A very small percentage of the grant is allowed as administration costs, but this is too little to cover salaries.

Channel of communications about grants availability

PSAs in Madagascar typically get information about the availability of funds from other organizations or their networks. The one organisation that responded to the questionnaire indicated that they do not use online platforms to mobilize funding.

3.0 Giving out

Priority areas of philanthropic giving

The identified CSOs in Madagascar seems to have a broad interest in areas such as Childhood Development, Land, Gender equality, Social Protection, Water, Hygiene and Sanitation, Education, Environment, Governance, Infrastructure, Nutrition, Natural Resources, Health, and Citizen Participation. However, their philanthropic focus areas seem to be HIV and Aids treatment and prevention, Human Rights, Gender, and Protection.

Organizations such as ROHY seem to emphasize its anti-corruption efforts in Madagascar through press releases and CSO recruitment. The CSOs signatories of these press releases recall that the role of civil society, one of the pillars of the nation, is to defend the interests of the population, aiming to improve their living conditions. This implies that they cannot remain silent in the face of the various problems facing the population and must express themselves in a non-partisan spirit.

Other organizations, like CPM, seem to focus on sustainable agriculture promoting healthy ecosystems while guaranteeing food sovereignty in Madagascar, contributing to the development of the rural environment and the protection of the rights and interests of its members through the development, consultation, support, and solidarity.

Objectives in this area would include supporting organizations of CPM members in the mobilization of land titling, as well as members of their families and rural communities where they operate; promoting cooperative movements in rural areas, strengthening capacities for lobbying/advocacy of public leaders at the regional and national level, and building alliances between organizations and other civil society organizations at the inter-regional level (province) on the concept of food sovereignty.

Recipients of philanthropic giving

The identified CSOs indicate that people living in rural settlements, the youth, as well as producers in sectors such as agriculture are their main target groups.

Current donor trends

According to the Civil Society Sustainability Index for Sub-Saharan Africa (2020). the main donors in 2020 continued to be the European Union, United Nations (UN), World Bank, International Organization of la Francophonie, USAID, and the development agencies of France, Japan, Germany, Switzerland, and Monaco. Nothing can be reasonably expected to have changed much as of now. The report further states that some foreign missions offer funding that can be accessed by small and medium-sized CSOs. For example, the Special Ambassador's Self-Help program of the U.S. Embassy offers small grants of \$3,000 to \$10,000 for community development projects. The Swiss Embassy also has a small-grants program. Foreign funding is increasingly captured by international CSOs and UN agencies,

which in turn sub-contract with Malagasy CSOs. Technical and financial partners increasingly prefer to entrust the management of projects.

4.0 Nature, trends and practices that affect philanthropic giving

PSAs do not yet fully play the role of voice and accountability. It has struggled to play the role of an intermediary between the state and the society, and a watchdog of public policies. The main barrier to the active participation of PSAs in policy processes is the lack of government commitment to creating an enabling environment. PSAs also lack the capacity to engage policymakers and stable sources for financing their work. Legislation defining the roles of CSOs, associations, and unions is unclear and outdated, although freedom of association and information is upheld by the law.

Access to information is a challenge, and the ability of the press to report freely is limited due to inadequate protection by the law. The absence of a communications code protecting the freedom of the press allows authorities to prosecute journalists under defamation law and the criminal code whenever the content of their reporting is not in line with their political agenda. Journalists tend to practice self-censorship. Madagascar is one of the few countries in Africa without legislation ensuring the citizens' rights to access information. However, a recent initiative from CS led to the development of an Access to Information Charter signed by a broad range of stakeholders.

State institutions in Madagascar often serve the interests of the elites instead of those of the broader population and as a result, the state does not provide appropriate public goods and services. Citizens are dissatisfied with the government and have come to expect little of it.

For the implementation of activities, ROHY has adopted rotating coordination while relying on permanent work units.

5.0 Partnership with other philanthropic organizations

Type of organizations in partnership

Generally, there are good working relationships among CSOs met but they say their relationships are not as solid when looking at the overall CS community in the country. There are not much of regional policies in their work except for a few. Confederation des Agriculteurs Malagasy (FEKTRAMA) and Coalition Paysanne de Madagascar (CPM) are members of the Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions (SACAU) and that has assisted in them getting engaged at the regional level. The Plate-forme Nationale des Organisations de la Société Civile de Madagascar (PFNOSCM) is also a member of the SADC Council of Non-Governmental Organisations SADC-CNGO but is currently very weak.

Benefits of partnering with other organizations

Most organizations in Sub-Saharan Africa cite similar benefits of partnering with other organizations which typically include information sharing and the ability to partner on joint initiatives. The one organization that responded in Madagascar, ROHY, indicated the benefit of partnering with other organizations as the ability to work on joint projects.

6.0 Challenges and opportunities

Challenges

- There are funding challenges across the board.
- Too many PSAs following donor money, some of them for personal gain. Government has also come up with its own PSAs to weaken legitimate ones.
- Private sector is not committed to development of the country but uses PSAs and corporate social responsibility (CSR) to improve its image and boost profits.
- Government is not receptive to PSAs and does not involve them in policy processes. It sees PSAs as competitors rather than partners in developing the country.
- Lack of credible information / statistics for use by PSAs during advocacy (research). PSAs working in various thematic areas requires information for effective advocacy.
- It is not easy to make the women's voice heard as they are poor and vulnerable. It will take a lot of work to get poor and vulnerable women realise economic autonomy. There is need to change the mind sets of men

and their attitudes towards women so that they see women as equal partners. There is also need to encourage women to participate in development.

- Some CSOs are politicised so it is difficult for others to work with them as they do not represent the people, they claim to represent but the wishes of government officials.
- Most CSOs lack capacity to manage their organisations, capacity to mobilise membership and capacity to influence policy. They cannot afford to pay salaries and have difficulty getting volunteers. For those who manage to get volunteers, the volunteers cannot work full time as they need to have employment elsewhere to sustain their livelihoods leaving little time to PSA work.
- Development programmes are not informed by citizens, but rather imposed on the citizens by government. Government policies are also not coherent - objectives or implementation plans do not reflect vision or mission set out for the country.

Opportunities

- Rindran'ny Olom-pirenena Hiarovana ny laraaha-manana (ROHY), a network of CSOs, is an emerging force that is galvanising PSAs. PSAs are already seeing improvements in coordination and strength of PSAs.
- Youth are paying attention to the socio-economic state of the country and beginning to mobilise themselves to make some positive changes and build the youth voice.
- There is need for PSAs to partner with research institutions to ensure availability of sufficient research related to poverty.
- Capacity building of CSOs to enable them to manage their organisations and be able to mobilize their membership for positive change.
- Supporting PSAs to work with the government to ensure that policies are coherent and objectives or implementation plans reflect the vision or mission set out for the country.

ANNEX 5: PHILANTHROPY SUPPORT ACTORS IN MALAWI

1.0 Characteristics of philanthropy actors

Types of organisations

They are a coalition networking organization, grantmakers /founders, Non-profit organization and community-based organization. PSAs in Malawi range from very large organizations that operate on an international scale to small groups of people focused on helping a single community or group of communities. They encompass non-governmental organizations, social movements, umbrella bodies or networks, faith-based organizations, trade unions, human rights groups, youth associations, women's organizations, advocacy groups, foundations, individual philanthropists, companies and development agencies.

Reasons for establishment of organisations

PSAs organisation in Malawi aims at promoting accountable, responsive and inclusive governance by mobilizing resources for capacity development, grant making, research and learning for the non-state actors' governance interventions, mobilizing, sensitization, motivating and empowering youth women and children to realize their full potential through a rights-based approach.

They aim at creating sustainability in civil society organisation for the effective conduct of activities in promoting the welfare of the people and to ensure that government economic policies and strategies are pro-poor and impact on reducing the poverty of Malawians. Improving the well-being of humankind by preventing social problems.

Countries of operation

The PSAs are operating locally in Malawi

Regulation or law of registration of the philanthropic organisations

The Civil Society Sustainability Index for Sub-Saharan Africa (2020) reports that the legal environment for CSOs in Malawi improved moderately in 2020 as a government that was more receptive to CSOs came to power and the Access to Information Act was operationalized. The report further states that CSOs are governed by the 2001 NGO Act, which was unchanged in 2020. All CSOs, other than faith-based organizations (FBOs) and informal organizations without written constitutions, must register under the NGO Act before beginning operations. The Malawi NGO Act was last amended in May 2022 including a provision for mandatory registration of NGOs.

2.0 Organisational finances

Sources of funding, annual income and expenditure

The Civil Society Sustainability Index for Sub-Saharan Africa (2020) found that the main sources of funding in 2020 were bilateral donors such as Norway, the United States, Ireland, the United Kingdom (UK), Japan, and Germany and multilateral donors such as the World Bank and African Development Bank. As in previous years, CBOs continued to face challenges in accessing donor funds because of strict and onerous requirements imposed by funders. Crowdfunding remains a new phenomenon in Malawi, and the absence of tax incentives for domestic donors keeps its possibilities from being explored. Membership-based organizations collect dues, but in 2020, because of the poor economic environment, most associations encountered difficulties in collecting their members' contributions. The Royal Norwegian Embassy and European Union also provide funding to Malawi PSAs.

Channel of communication about grants availability

Like most organizations in the region, Malawian PSAs typically get information about the availability of funds from their partners or network organizations that they are members of. All three organisations that responded to our questionnaire indicated that they do not use online platforms for mobilizing funds. Otherwise, our general observation is that most PSAs typically get information about the availability of grants from their partners or the networks that they are members of.

3.0 Giving out

Priority areas of philanthropic giving

Areas of priority for philanthropy giving in Malawi in the main include active citizenship, local governance, gender and social inclusion, economic governance, health, education, youth empowerment and HIV and AIDS.

Recipients of philanthropic giving

All NSAs include Umbrella Bodies, Networks, Community Based Organisations, Faith Based Organisations and NGOs. grassroots structure and communities, elderly, people with disability, orphans and other vulnerable children

Current donor trends

Most CSO funding comes from foreign donors. In 2020, many donors redirected their funding to the government's efforts to fight the pandemic. For example, during the first six months of the year, the United Nations (UN) office in Malawi re-programmed \$50.2 million to fight COVID-19, which significantly reduced the resources available to CSOs (Civil Society Sustainability Index). The main sources of funding in 2020 were bilateral donors such as Norway, the United States, Ireland, the United Kingdom (UK), Japan, and Germany and multilateral donors such as the World Bank and African Development Bank. As in previous years, CBOs continued to face challenges in accessing donor funds because of strict and onerous requirements imposed by funders.

4.0 Nature, trends and practices that affect philanthropic giving in the region

Civil society in Malawi encompasses non-governmental organizations (NGOs), faith-based organizations, trade unions, and other groups that have existed since before Malawi attained independence in 1964. However, prior to and soon after independence, the work of these groups remained largely developmental. The NGOs that promote human rights and work in advocacy emerged only at the dawn of multiparty democracy in 1994.

According to Bokosi FK, 2013, in Malawi CSOs have often not been effectively engaged even though policymakers accept that CSOs play an important role in policy processes. Power and level of influence for CSOs in Malawi is still low and it also depends on making use of the available spaces (opportunities) for engagement and influencing policy. Advocacy in Malawi is mainly done through networks of CSOs who find strength in numbers and make their voice louder. Malawi is now awash with networks, coalitions, alliances, and task forces. It is now common to have a network in almost any sector of development. The famous networks have now been formalized and these include the Malawi Economic Justice Network (MEJN), Malawi Health Equity Network (MHEN), the Malawi Electoral Support Network (MESN), Human Rights Consultative Committee (HRCC), Civil Society Agriculture Network (CISANET), Civil Society Coalition on Quality Basic Education (CSCQBE), LandNet and the CSO Gender Support Network to mention but a few. However, CSOs expressed fears over the restrictive provisions in the current NGO policy which will deter most NGOs from actively playing their role of providing checks to the government.

5.0 Partnership with other philanthropic organisations

Type of organisations in partnerships

Community-Based organisations, Trade Unions, representatives of the Media, the academia, among others

Benefits of partnering with other organisations

Like most of the PSAs in the region, the main benefits of partnering with other organisations in Malawi include opportunities to learn from each other and achieve economies of scale.

6.0 Challenges and opportunities

Challenges

- Malawi, being a resource poor country, places very heavy burden on PSAs. The needs of poor communities are overwhelming and place very high demands on the PSAs community which has very few strong players.
- Due to dwindling funding to PSAs, there is a high staff turnover which affects the implementation of programmes.
- Some organisations indicated the late disbursement of funds by existing Development Partners as a big issue as it affects implementation of programme.
- Since COVID-19 donors shifted their focus to fighting the pandemic and left a vacuum with regards to staff capacity building as well as institutional strengthening
- There is no donor coordination in their support of PSAs resulting in duplication of programmes

- Lack of coordinated research development and dissemination of research findings.

Opportunities

- There is great opportunities to engage private sector, mobilize communities and engage local philanthropists.
- Availability of networks such as Africa Philanthropy Network which are there to enhance visibility of members.
- Adopting and further utilising information and communication technology to reach out to farmers

ANNEX 6: PHILANTHROPY SUPPORT ACTORS IN MOZAMBIQUE

1.0 Characteristics of philanthropy actors

Types of organisations

Organisations identified include national associations, advocacy organizations; knowledge-based / research institutions; faith-based organizations; foundations; service provision organizations; community-based organizations; movements; platforms; forums. trade unions; and thematic networks. The identified CSOs in Mozambique seem to be widely focused on HIV and AIDS prevention, as well as family planning. One of the most notable organisations that fall into those that solely focus philanthropy in Mozambique is the Mozambican Association for Family Development (AMODEFA) and the Fundacao para o Desenvolvimento da Comunicacade (FDC).

Reasons for establishment of organisations

FDC believes that Mozambican communities are capable of leading local development processes, promoting dialogue and partnerships with the government, civil society, and the private sector, as well as instituting participatory decision-making mechanisms, reinforcing, in particular, the role of women and young people. Mozambique is the 2nd country in Southern Africa and 11th in the world with the highest rates of child marriage. The proportion of girls aged 20-24 married before the age of 18 is 48.2% and about 14.3% of girls in the same age group are married before the age of 15. Nampula has the highest number of cases of premature marriages and early pregnancies. To reverse this situation, FDC, in partnership with UNFPA, implements a Girl Empowerment program in Nampula, whose main objective is to reduce the rate of early marriages and early pregnancies in school-age girls.

Countries of operation

PSAs in Mozambique typically operate within the country.

Regulation or law of registration of philanthropic organisation

The Civil Society Sustainability Index for Sub-Saharan Africa (2020), It further goes on to state that the law governing CSOs, Law 8/91 on Associations, did not change in 2020. CSOs may register at the national, provincial, or district level, depending on the geographical scope of their work. Organizations seeking to register must publish their articles of association in the official gazette, Boletim da República, and pay the costs of publication.

2.0 Organisational finances

Sources of funding, income and expenditure

For smaller CSOs with dependency on few external donors, financial sustainability is a risk. The grant making market for Mozambican organisations is currently not diversified and almost completely financed by external capital from bi-lateral donors, international NGOs and foundations. Examples of domestically financed organisations are the faith based with many paying members Trade unions or broad membership organisations have also domestic funding, but even with that, like the example of AMIMO which has 35,000 members (miners with salaries) they are dependent on foreign support.

The funding source affects the focus and directions of the organisation and its integrity. You will find examples of organisations working as implementers of bilateral donor programmes and not having a broad-based membership or representation. AMIMO and UNAC are examples that represent broad membership while CEP, CESC and N'weti are programmes operating like CSOs without a membership base. This defines who they are and who they are accountable to and in turn their effectiveness and efficiency.

AMODEFA's donors include UNFPA, OIM, Global Fund, AFRIKAGRUPPERNA, DIAKONIA and JFT. The Organization is a member of PLASOC - Platform of Civil Society Organizations for Health, RDSR - Sexual and Reproductive Rights Network, CECAP - Coalition for the Elimination of Premature Unions. AMODEFA staff is supported by hundreds of volunteers, a youth action movement, peer educators and community-based distributors (CBDs).

Channel of communication about grants availability

Mozambique PSAs just like others in Sub-Saharan Africa typically get information about the availability of grants from advertisements or from their partners or networks that they belong to.

3.0 Giving out

Priority areas of philanthropic giving

AMODEFA, like most IPPF Member Associations, the initial focus of the organization was family planning, but over the years it has diversified to cover a broader range of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) requirements, including emergency obstetric care, pre-and post-natal care, and services dedicated to the prevention, treatment and management of HIV and AIDS. In its advocacy role, AMODEFA has provided advice and influenced the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Human Development, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action, Ministry of Justice, Secretary for Youth and Employment and Parliament to adopt supportive national legislation and practices, particularly with regard to adolescents and youth. The Member Association works with governmental and non-governmental organisations, such as the National HIV and AIDS Council, PLASOC, the Network for Sexual and Reproductive Rights and with the private sector such as ECOSIDA.

FDC prioritizes nutrition, improving the economic health conditions of children, young people and the transformed, as engines of their women's lives and making their development. In addition, FDC has been focusing on increasing the hope and quality of communities by reducing the incidence and impact of endemic diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, and boosting the level of inclusion of young people in the socio-economic life of their communities, through access to employment opportunities in technical and professional training. Another concern of theirs is the fact that half population's female population is married before the age of 18 in Mozambique.

Recipients of philanthropic giving

Recipients of philanthropic giving in Mozambique include people living with HIV and AIDS, youth, former miners, informal cross-border traders,

Current donor trends

PSAs in Mozambique, according to the Civil Society Sustainability Index for Sub-Saharan Africa (2020) is almost entirely dependent on foreign donor funding. Key donors include the governments of the United States, Switzerland, Ireland, the United Kingdom, Norway, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Canada. Smaller amounts of funding are also available from the embassies of Germany, France, Italy, Portugal, and Spain.

4.0 Nature, trends and practices that affect philanthropic giving in the region

The diversity of CS in Mozambique is reflected also in the capacity. There are strong and resource-rich with many multiyear projects to very small organisations barely surviving with one small project. There is also a big difference between Maputo and the rest of the country. In general, civil society is weaker in the provinces than in the capital, Maputo. First, it is harder to find basic administrative capacities to run projects in the provinces and very few have strong thematic knowledge of governance and related issues. Overall skilled and talented people tend to go to Maputo where there are more opportunities. Second, many people lack a strong dedication for social justice in the way CSOs normally are based on, the right awareness and lack tradition to organize themselves for change. Third, many initiatives and organizations work in a top-down manner that results in the concentration of power at the top, i.e. in Maputo, that limits the empowerment of staff in the provinces.

There is a contrast between big, strong organisations and smaller organisations, particularly in the provinces. The larger and resource-rich the organisation the more space and capacity the organization must voice concerns. These organizations also have large and diversified bilateral funding that makes them less vulnerable, and sustainable and can attract talents and capacities in a different way. Donor-created organisations and directly bi-lateral funded organisations tend to have much better facilities and salaries than homegrown membership organisations.

As the high HIV prevalence rates demonstrate, there is a desperate need for sustained efforts on this front. Organizations like AMODEFA have responded to the challenges of HIV and AIDS with a community-based, clinic-based approach linked to home-based care. With private sector sites, mobile and community-based service points, the Member Association raises awareness and combats HIV and AIDS stigma and discrimination and provides referrals. AMODEFA uses the HIV, Gender and Sexuality link through comprehensive sex education in schools and outside schools to drive HIV prevention.

5.0 Partnership with other philanthropic organisations

Type of organisations in partnership

There are several platforms of CSOs but the sustainability of these is at risk as many collaborations were not maintained in the past. Competition among CS personalities within organisations and the government's position play part in the difficulties in sustaining networks and collaborative platforms. Sector-specific platforms seem to have a greater success rate with a clear and dedicated secretariat.

Good example of CSO dialogue with Government is on social protection (Plataforma para a proteccao social).

From the number of organisations interviewed and similar CSO exercises, there are few organisations working closely with neighboring countries although the issues and context are similar. Main reasons mentioned are the language and tradition. Mozambique CS has in general stronger ties with Portuguese-speaking organisations than Anglophone or Francophone. People are more exposed to their Portuguese counterparts and have more frequently trained in Portugal or Brazil than in for example South Africa. While this is the case, there is an interest in strengthening the ties with neighboring countries.

Benefits of partnering with other organisations

Benefits of partnering with other organisations in most countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are similar and range from information sharing to the ability to work on joint projects or initiatives.

5.0 Challenges and opportunities

Challenges faced by PSAs

The current political situation limits access to decision-makers and an open dialogue. The development observatory, a dialogue forum between CSO and the Government, is a recurrent event where government and CSOs meet to discuss development issues. The general view is however that these are more consultative rather than providing space for meaningful interaction to bring about change. Economic and political power is very concentrated in Maputo. Being represented in Maputo is therefore crucial for advocacy initiatives targeting national levels, taking part in CSO networks and accessing funding among other reasons. Limited capacity and knowledge of government officials, especially outside Maputo. Complaints are also raised that there is a lack of genuine political commitment to include and promote CSOs in local development issues. The government often does only the minimum necessary to engage with the CS. Funding is a challenge for particularly smaller homegrown organizations. There are many CSOs with strategic plans, but fewer of them have resource mobilization plans and dedicated people to actively mobilize and maintain donor relationships. Finding committed and skilled staff is a constraint for CSOs as there do not have the financial resources to attract the right skills. There is also a general leadership deficit in PSAs in Mozambique.

Opportunities

CS in Mozambique has the opportunity to show its importance for the citizens and its members in the current crises. Forming CSO alliances on fundamental values and issues for a functioning and democratic society and providing solutions and recommendations on how to resolve the crises are warranted. Currently, that space is filled by IMF and the international community when it is the CSO who should be demanding accountability and transparency from the Government. This shows the weakness of CSOs and should provoke some self-reflection. There is a need for scaling up capacity and support at the community level. The lack of visible change in poverty at rural level despite consistent economic growth suggests a disconnect between urban growth and the accumulation of wealth. The increased investment and interest in natural resources should give rise to backward and forward local economic opportunities for the local communities. Support in research, advocacy, coordination and capacity development are welcome contributions to CSOs in Mozambique.

ANNEX 7: PHILANTHROPY SUPPORT ACTORS IN NAMIBIA

1.0 Characteristics of philanthropy actors

Types of organisations

The Philanthropy Support Actors (PSAs) identified include networks / alliances / umbrella bodies, associations, movements, unions, faith-based organisations (FBO), foundations, women organisations, youth organisations, research institutions, trusts, and other NGOs. These PSAs work across a variety of community development issues particularly health, education, children and climate change.

Reasons for establishment of organisations

Network / umbrella bodies were established to coordinate the work of member organisations, to empower PSAs to become vibrant and transparent and to promote democratic processes in the country, and in some cases also fundraise for their membership. Gender and women PSAs work to inspire and equip women and other marginalized genders to make better-informed choices, take more ownership of their safety, and become equipped to act as agents of change in their relationships and their communities. They also provide advocacy, information, education, skills and capacity building to improve the health and living conditions of Namibian women and girls, youth, and adolescents -including those living with HIV. Of importance is also to advocate for gender equality, and human rights, and help combat Gender Based Violence (GBV).

Research institutions conduct socio-economic policy analysis and research for use by other PSAs, policymakers and the general public, provide evidence-based policy advice, and also stimulate public debate on issues of socio-economic importance. Trade unions protect the interests of workers as well as society at large. Organisations such as the Legal Assistance Centre strive to make the law accessible to those with the least access, through Education, Law reform, Research, Litigation, Legal Advice, Representation and Lobbying, with the ultimate aim of creating and maintaining a Human Rights Culture in Namibia. Climate change and agricultural PSAs promote sustainable development, the conservation of biological diversity and natural ecosystems, and the wise and ethical use of natural resources for the benefit of all Namibian's both present and future.

The Namibia Development Trust (NDT) was established as a welfare organisation to channel aid from the European Commission to communities disadvantaged by past colonial policies. It later transformed itself in playing an active role in community development.

Regulation or law of registration of the philanthropic organisation

Companies Act 61 of 1973- Section 21 of the Companies Act 61 of 1973 allows for a 'not-for-profit company' or 'association incorporated not for gain' (Legal Resources Centre).

2.0 Organisational finances

Sources of funding. annual income and expenditure

Whilst financial information on PSAs in Namibia has not been readily available, the majority rely on donations, donor funding and income generation projects. Contributions by their members are almost non-existent, while funding from domestic private sector sources is limited.

Foreign donor funding is limited and falling largely due to the re-classification of Namibia by the World Bank as an upper-middle income country. Downscaling of donor programs and withdrawal of donor and international CSO staff is observed in all sectors except possibly in HIV/Aids and community-based natural resource management.

DAPP receives most of its support from international development partners such as the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria (GFATM), UNICEF, GIZ and Humana People to People (HPP) partners.

Channel of communication about grants availability

PSAs get information about the availability of grants from advertisements or from their partners or networks that they belong to.

3.0 Giving out

Priority areas of philanthropic giving

Majority of PSAs in Namibia are focussed on service delivery. DAPP prioritizes health, education including skills development for youth, community development, and sustainable agriculture and the environment. The Legal Assistance Centre works to make the law accessible to those with the least access, to Education, Law reform, Research, Litigation, Legal Advice, Representation and Lobbying, with the ultimate aim of creating and maintaining a Human Rights Culture in Namibia. Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF) promotes sustainable development, the conservation of biological diversity and natural ecosystems, and the wise and ethical use of natural resources for the benefit of all Namibians.

Namibia Women's Health Network (NWHN) provides advocacy, information, education, skills, and capacity building to improve the health and living conditions of Namibian women and girls, youth, and adolescents -including those living with HIV- and to empower them with tools to achieve their goals. Sister Namibia Trust empowers women to attain gender equity through media work, capacity building, networking and collective action.

Recipients of philanthropic giving

The general recipients of philanthropy are women, girls and children, the youth, small-scale farmers. Communities also received aid in times of pandemics and disasters. For example, during COVID-19, a lot of philanthropic giving was channelled directly into communities in the form of PPEs and food.

Current donor trends

According to the 2020 CSO Sustainability Index, Namibian CSOs are dependent on foreign donors. Most donor funding is allocated to government institutions. While exact levels of foreign funding are difficult to obtain, many CSOs experienced a decline in funding in 2020. Among the hardest-hit organizations, Namibian Media Trust (NMT) experienced shortfalls for its work in media development and the promotion of freedom of expression. Some donors made funding available for pandemic-related activities instead of existing projects. For example, DW Akademie and the Hanns Seidel Foundation provided financial support to IPPR's fact-checking project, which actively countered disinformation related to the pandemic. Few local CSOs have the capacity to absorb and manage sizable, multi-year funding opportunities, such as those offered by the European Union (EU).

4.0 Nature, trends and practices that affect philanthropic giving in the country

Organisations in the health cluster provide services that include HIV/ AIDS and TB services to address the needs of HIV-positive people and to prevent new HIV infections. During COVID-19 there was also a shift to supporting the economically disadvantaged people who were sick with COVID-19 and in home isolation with food parcels. Additionally, community-level vaccine mobilization activities were implemented to inform and encourage people to be vaccinated.

Education is also one of the priority areas for PSAs. One organization is training preschool teachers and has built a private school to contribute to giving children a solid foundation in primary and secondary education. In addition, their Vocational Training School has been imparting young people with skills and attitudes to allow them to get paid jobs. They also support children, parents, and the community at large to work together to improve living conditions for children, creating opportunities, not only for survival but for developing their full potential.

To date, NDT is working on areas of health, education, community development, and climate change actions in all 14 regions of Namibia. It seeks to carry out welfare and development work of any nature and assist the people of Namibia to improve the quality of life in the country (DEVEX).

5.0 Partnership with other philanthropic organisations

Type of organisations in partnership

Development Aid from People to People (DAPP Namibia) is a member of the Federation for Associations connected to the International Humana People to People Movement (Federation Humana People to People). Agriculture Trade Forum AFT works closely with SACU. Economic Association of Namibia (EAN) works with The Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR), GIZ Namibia, The Ministry of Finance, and Labour Resource and Research Institute (LaRRI)

works with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), OPC, Afrikagrupperna, FOS Belgium, Roxa Luxemburg as partner funders, LEDRIZ, SATUCC, ALREI (ITUC-AFRICA).

Benefits of partnering with other organisations

There is no available information from PSAs in Namibia regarding the benefits of partnering with other organisations.

6.0 Challenges and opportunities

Challenges faced by PSAs

PSAs in Namibia lack co-ordination and therefore do not adequately engage with government. There is lack of meaningful coalition-building around common themes when very few PSAs are able to run their own complete programmes. Inadequate funding has worsened the situation as unhealthy competition for resources is occurring. Foreign donor funding is limited and falling largely due to the re-classification of Namibia by the World Bank as an upper-middle income country. Downscaling of donor programmes and withdrawal of donor and international staff is observed in all sectors except possibly in HIV/Aids and community based natural resource management.

PSAs in Namibia also sight repressive laws governing their sector. There is also a general sense among PSAs that there is little involvement of constituencies, as some PSAs have not been constituted from grassroots communities upward. Competition for qualified people is intense and the pool is small. Management skills are in short supply.

Opportunities

There is an opportunity to build the capacity of PSAs to enable them to manage their organisations and be able to mobilise their membership and influence policy processes. There is also an opportunity to mobilise PSAs and encourage them to partner in areas of common interest in order to leverage each other's scarce resources and also avoid duplication of efforts. Funding constraints present the opportunity for PSAs to be innovative and identify alternative sources of funding.

ANNEX 8: PHILANTHROPY SUPPORT ACTORS IN SAO TOME & PRINCIPLE

1.0 Characteristics of philanthropy actors

Types of organisations and reasons for establishment

Five organisations identified are Networks/Associations/movements, community foundations, and NGO. Novo Futuro Foundation (FNF) was established to create and manage family homes for disadvantaged children and to provide Free Time Workshops (ATL) to those who need them most. The Federation of NGOs in São Tomé and Príncipe (FONG-STP) is an umbrella body of NGOs and seeks to be a representative of its members and a reference for NGOs, development partners and civil society in general. Zatona–ADIL –is an NGO whose mission is to consolidate the cooperative movement in Sao Tomé and Príncipe and support local development initiatives and promote the socio-economic development of communities, especially rural and semi-urban areas, through the provision of services in various fields. Girls not Brides' mission is to prevent child marriages. FPT – FUNDAÇÃO PRÍNCIPE TRUST's mission is to promote the sustainable economic and social development of the island communities with the protection of the natural resources and the conservation of the island biodiversity.

Countries of operation

All organisations operate in Sao Tome and Principe.

Regulation or law of registration of philanthropic organisation

Registration of PSAs is straightforward. NGOs are required to be registered with the National Registry of NGOs under the authority of the Ministry of Justice.

2.0 Organisational finances

Sources of funding, annual income and expenditure

All PSAs receive grants and donations. Main donors are • Oikos– Cooperación e Desenvolvimento, Government of Sao Tome and Principe, IFAD: International Fund for Agricultural Development, UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund, FENU: United Nations Equipment Fund, CFD: French Development Bank, FAE, CLAUSE, OLIPA.FNF.

Channel of communication about grants available

Information on channels of communication about grants in Sao Tome and Principe is not available.

3.0 Giving out

Priority areas of philanthropic giving

Fundação Novo Futuro (FNF)'s main priority areas include education, health, childhood development and youth. The Federation of Non-Governmental Organizations in São Tomé and Príncipe (FONG-STP) focuses on the representation of the various Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), the promotion of greater cooperation and coordination between National and Foreign NGOs and the Government of São Tomé and Príncipe, as well as with Donors and other Persons and/or Institutions involved in Humanitarian Assistance and Development processes in the Country. It also seeks to promote and mediate regional and international cooperation of NGOs as well as develop communication networks for better integration and solidarity of its members and promote the strengthening of National NGOs with a view to facilitating their long-term sustainability.

FONG-STP also builds the capacity of it its member and also produces operating manuals and all other instruments intended to support the internal work of NGOs, fosters the exchange of experiences between associates and foreign counterparts, publicizes the activities of the associates, and promotes of the image of the associates.

Recipients of philanthropic giving

Recipients are disadvantaged children, youth, farmers, fishermen, women, and the general public.

Current donor trends

No information was available.

4.0 Nature, trends and practices that affect philanthropic giving in the country

FONG-STP focuses on the representation of the various Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) operating in São Tomé and Príncipe, the promotion of greater cooperation and coordination between National and Foreign NGOs and the Government of São Tomé and Príncipe, as well as with Donors and other Persons and/or Institutions involved in Humanitarian Assistance and Development processes in the Country. It also seeks to promote and mediate regional and international cooperation of NGOs as well as develop communication networks for better integration and solidarity of its members and promote the strengthening of National NGOs with a view to facilitating their long-term sustainability.

FONG-STP's main services provided are Mediation between other development agents and the NGO family, intervention in order to harmonize and tune the activities of NGOs, providing assistance to NGOs in terms of infrastructure, through the Resource Centers in São Tomé and Príncipe, providing information regarding the availability of funding, respective areas, as well as donor requirements.

FONG-STP also promotes training and workshops for associates according to their fields of intervention. FONG-STP also produces operating manuals and all other instruments intended to support the internal work of NGOs, fosters the exchange of experiences between associates and foreign counterparts, publicizes the activities of the associates, and promotes the image of the associates.

The FONG Resource Centers are spaces created as a way to support associated NGOs in the search for information, contact with donors, fundraising, production and elaboration of information and communication materials, among others.

FNF's intervention with children and young people is aimed at a gradual acquisition of emotional, social and autonomy skills in order to enable them to exercise positive citizenship.

5.0 Partnership with other philanthropic organisations

Type of organisations in partnership

The Novo Futuro Foundation has signed Cooperation Protocols with the Universities of Aveiro and Braga. The Foundation is also an Advisory Observer for the CPLP – Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries. Other partners/supporters are FONG-STP, ACEP, CPLP, UNICEF, Afonso Lopes Vieira de Leiria Secondary School, Novo Futuro Association of Portugal and Spain, Government of Sao Tome and Principe, Benefits of partnering with other organisations

Benefits of partnering with other organisations

There is no available information from PSAs in Sao Tome and Principe regarding the benefits of partnering with other organisations.

6.0 Challenges and opportunities

Challenges faced by PSAs

There are four main drivers of biodiversity loss in STP, particularly in its forest ecosystems: land-use change, low productivity, overexploitation of natural resources, and pollution and climate change. Significant gaps and barriers remain in the legal/regulatory and institutional frameworks. There are conflicts between line ministries for the environment and agriculture over mandates (biodiversity, forest and protected areas) and land use. There is limited law enforcement by the state in the case of infractions. Infrastructure to attract and accommodate visitors and staff is lacking, and there are limited eco-guard outposts. There is a growing, but still weak, awareness that badly planned agricultural investment for commodity production (coffee, cocoa) is leading to the degradation of forests.

Opportunities

The FONG Resource Center in São Tomé, is a space created as a way of supporting associated NGOs in the search for information, contact with donors, fundraising, production and elaboration of information and communication materials, among others. Due to the growing demand that had been registered, there was a need to expand the

structure. Thus, the French Embassy financed the purchase of computers, printers, UPS, photocopiers, paper cutting and binding machines, computer tables and flipcharts.

ANNEX 9: PHILANTHROPY SUPPORT ACTORS IN SEYCHELLES

1.0 Characteristics of philanthropy actors

Types of organisations and reasons for establishment

The main categories identified are umbrella/network organisations, faith-based organisations, organisations dealing with migrants, gender-based, advocacy, community-based, platforms, cultural, food security and sustainable development, human rights and thematic networks, Women NGOs, and Associations. Amongst this includes the national umbrella organisation for civil society in Seychelles (CEPS) which acts as a representative of the collective interest of NGOs and the voluntary sector. CEPs were created to provide a collaborative and networking platform for NGOs in Seychelles to enable citizens to be fully engaged in the development of Seychelles. One of CEPS' members Women in Action and Solidarity (WASO) came into existence to promote the empowerment and development of women and girls through the creation and development of a strong empowered network of Seychelles women of low-income, limited skills, living in unfortunate circumstances.

Programs by PSAs in Seychelles, like in many other countries, target vulnerable populations whilst others target the PSAs that support the different population groups.

Countries of operation

These PSAs are operating locally in Seychelles

Regulation and registration of PSAs

Organisations register under the Associations Act (Chapter 201- revised in 1991) with the Registration Division Department of Seychelles.

2.0 Organisational finances

Sources of funding, annual income and expenditure

A lot of PSAs receive government funding. CEPS has 3 main funding sources namely subscriptions from members, government funds through facilitating taxpayer money contributions and providing CEPS with an administrative grant, and lastly donors who fund some specific programs, of which NGOs are the principal beneficiaries. Donors include US Ambassadors Self Help, National Aids Trust Fund, Environment Trust Fund, National grants, European Union, GEF (Global Environment Facility), Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human, Security Projects (GGP) (Japan) and SeyCCAT (Seychelles Conservation and Climate Adaptation Trust Committee).

Channel of communication about grants available

Seychelles PSAs just like others in Sub-Saharan Africa typically get information about the availability of grants from advertisements or from their partners or networks that they belong to.

3.0 Giving out

Priority areas of philanthropic giving

CEPS' key priorities are representation of the interest of the Seychelles NGOs, information and research services, administrative support services, advisory / consultancy services, capacity development services, policy engagement services, accreditation services, collaborative facilitation services, projects and events management services.

WASO's priority areas include promoting the acquisition of skills for macro and micro project formulation, development, implementation and monitoring; teaching women their economic rights and showing them how to source economic opportunities; providing women with marketing, accountancy and leadership skills; promoting food security in all its aspects; ensuring women get access to information, education and services so that they can better organize themselves and be motivated to take challenges; promoting gender equity and equality among men, women and children in the family, organize diversified training courses, workshops and seminars that are relevant to the economic empowerment of women; raising funds for economic and community development, to

receive donations and aid from regional and international NGO's, on behalf of its members without interference on the internal management of the Association.

Recipients of philanthropic giving

PSAs mainly target women alongside youth, elderly people and the general population, legally registered organizations are not-for-profit, voluntary-based operating independently from Government in Seychelles

4.0 Nature, trends and practices that affect philanthropic giving in the region

CEPS strengthens the CSO sector by delivering a range of services to its accredited members. CEPS also provides administrative services and support to its members (e.g. meeting facilities, internet access, postal mailbox) as well as assistance in developing project ideas and sourcing funding for same. Training and capacity development is also important for CEPS. WASO focuses mainly on women empowerment initiatives and helps socio-economically disadvantaged women start small businesses.

5.0 Partnership with other philanthropic organisations

Type of organizations in partnership

Generally, there are good working relationships among civil society organizations and they complement each other. Organisations in the same thematic area collaborate in areas of common interest. CEPS is a member of the Southern African Development Community – Council of Non-Governmental Organisations (SADC-CNGO)

Benefits of partnering with other organisations

There is no available information from PSAs in Seychelles regarding the benefits of partnering with other organisations.

6.0 Challenges and opportunities

Challenges faced by PSAs

The political environment is constantly changing which makes PSAs advocacy work challenging. The cabinet is reshuffled every two years and PSAs complain that this affects advocacy in that when new cabinet ministers come in, they have to start the process of lobbying them all over again. However, government departments set up commissions in which PSAs participate.

Difficulties to raise funds. Seychelles is a high-income country, which makes it difficult or challenging to access donor funding. From a report commissioned by Citizens Engagement Platform Seychelles (2019) with the aim of identifying specific capacity learning and skills needs of civil society in social program design and delivery, stakeholders voiced out their concern about the difficulties and barriers in navigating the process and procedures to receive funding or resources to design and deliver social programs.

PSAs in Seychelles are characterized by inadequate competencies. For many interventions, successful implementation requires that program delivery staff possess specific training and experience. Training and technical assistance are critical to implementing interventions and practices. It is particularly important that staff are appropriately trained to assess and provides appropriate interventions.

Opportunities

In Seychelles, philanthropy is growing and at the national level CSOs have become increasingly active in local issues at district levels and national governance areas, demanding accountability, promoting transparency and access to information, as well as providing basic services to the population. New philanthropic actors are coming into the field (CEPS 2021).

Working together under the CEPS platform has made organizations more credible. CEPS is now consulted by international bodies such as IMF, ADB, World Bank, EU as they seek inputs of civil society organisations on various development issues.

ANNEX 10: PHILANTHROPY SUPPORT ACTORS IN SOUTH AFRICA

1.0 Characteristics of philanthropy actors

Types of organisations

Philanthropy is continuously becoming more and more diverse with new ways of giving emerging. (WINGS, 2018). The research has shown that South Africa is home to many PSAs that include associations, foundations, academic institutions, community-based organisations, faith-based organisations, research institutions and charitable organisations.

Reasons for establishment of organisations

South Africa remains a very unequal country in many ways. OECD (2020) notes that South Africa is one of the countries with the highest levels of income and wealth inequality. Despite the reasons for the establishment of PSAs being varied, the founding rationale behind most of the PSAs was the need to respond to the different forms of inequality.

This is better highlighted in their mission statements. Generally, the PSAs were established to advance human rights of the excluded, less privileged, and marginalized groups including the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) people, the poor, youth and women. One PSA was established for an inclusive, equal, and just society in the public and private space in accordance with the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development. Some exist to eradicate poverty and injustice by working with people living in poverty and amplifying the voices and influence of impoverished and excluded people in Southern Africa. Others were started to promote gender equality and justice and advocate for the same in Southern Africa.

Most of the PSAs in this research were founded post-2000 with the youngest, a Foundation, being founded in 2013. One PSA's establishment dates to 1997 whilst another was established in 1993 representing the longest-operating PSA amongst the ones studied.

Countries of operation

Whilst some PSAs operate locally, others operate across borders and are in different countries. PSAs, therefore, work at different levels; community level, national/regional level and global level in a few cases. Most of the PSAs in South Africa operate across the country with some focusing on a specific province or geographical area. It is interesting, however, to note that almost all the PSAs in question practice cross-border philanthropy. Gender Links focuses on gender equality and operates in 15 African countries but primarily South Africa, Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Malawi, Madagascar, Eswatini & DRC whilst another operates in eleven (11) southern African countries namely; Angola, Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Civicus is nationally registered and a part of an International Federation working in 45 countries around the world. Generally, if PSAs are not operating locally, their work impacts southern Africa. All PSAs are headquartered in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Regulation and registration of PSAs

The 1997 NPO Act provides a stable legal framework for the sector. Most CSOs register as voluntary associations under the NPO Act or as nonprofit companies under the Companies Act. CSOs may register either online or at DSD offices at no cost. Registration usually takes about two months. In a somewhat more complex process, CSOs may also register as nonprofit trusts with the master of the Supreme Court under the Trust Property Control Act. The NPO Act requires registered organizations to submit audited financial reports to the NPO Directorate annually

2.0 Organisational finances

Sources of funding, annual income and expenditure

The research revealed that transparency is not yet the norm in the sector, as PSAs in South Africa do not readily disclose information about their programs, beneficiaries and especially their financials. While trusts, NPOs and NPCs are obliged to file regular reports with the government (Government of South Africa, 1997), this information is not readily or publicly available. A 2021 survey by OECD notes that even though philanthropic organisations almost always produce an annual report, the contents of these reports vary widely. Most organizations publish aggregate information about their operations, with some regularly publishing annual reports and information about their grants

and projects. However, financial reporting is extremely scarce: only 3 of 31 surveyed domestic philanthropic organisations publish information about their grants on their websites. However, one of the PSAs' annual incomes for 2019 and 2020

ZAR19,365,178 (US\$ 1,133,142) and ZAR34,663,830 (US\$ 2,028,334) respectively.

Most PSAs that work in the region and not just South Africa are funded by regional and international donors, individuals and organisations. Of these are grantmaking organisations, and other thematic organisations especially in the human rights area.

One grantmaking organisation receives funding from the Atlantic Philanthropies, ABSA, Arcus Foundation, Astraea, Charities Aid Foundation (CAF), Comic Relief, Dreilinden, Embassy of Denmark, Facebook, Open Society Foundations, Amplify Change, Commonwealth Fund, Diakonia, Ford Foundation, Global Affairs Canada and HIVOSOSISA, Open Society Foundations, Ford Foundation, IREX, GIZ, Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office, and Charles Stewart MOTT Foundation and individual donors amongst others. Some PSAs therefore solely rely on external support extended to them by other players through their fundraising activities. Most then regrant these funds to PSAs in the region.

Channel of communication about grants available

South Africa PSAs just like others in Sub-Saharan Africa typically get information about the availability of grants from advertisements or from their partners or networks that they belong to.

3.0 Giving out

Priority areas of philanthropic giving

Many of the PSAs have more than one focus area. From the data collected from a sample of PSAs in South Africa, most PSAs are giving towards social causes and welfare support including education and health. Other PSAs undertake activities that contribute to the reduction of poverty and inequality.

PSAs do this through activities that include grant-making, research, advocacy and other interventions such as civil society mobilization and supporting social movements in the areas of Democracy and Governance, Economic and Social Justice, Human Rights, Rule of Law and Access to Justice, Women's Rights, Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR), economic justice, women's economic participation, gender and media, gender and climate justice, natural resource management, youth empowerment, education and advancing and defending human rights LGBTI people to attain their fullest potential in society.

Recipients of philanthropic giving

Most PSAs target the population living in poverty and youth. Organisations surveyed predominately target key populations (for example LGBTI), the poor and marginalized in the Southern African region. With respect to the socio-economic status of beneficiaries, surveyed PSAs focus interventions on populations living in poverty or facing unemployment.

Apart from targeting communities and individuals, PSAs also target groups and organisations working with the people they seek to target. Through their grant making they fund national network associations that implement projects with a regional footprint, regional networks, regional apex organisations, social movements, civil society organisations, and media houses individuals, groups and organisations in the LGBTI and related movements. A PSA focusing on gender targets Community Based Organisations, Women's Right Organisations and Movement building/Networks/.

Current donor trends

According to the 2020 Civil Society Sustainability Index, foreign funding for CSOs decreased in 2020, continuing a trend of previous years. For example, the overall budget of UK Aid for South Africa decreased from GBP 13.7 million (approximately \$17.8 million) in 2019–20 to GBP 12.4 million (approximately \$15.4 million) in 2020–21. USAID funding for South Africa decreased from \$392 million in 2019 to \$263 million in 2020. Some foreign funding was allocated for the pandemic response. The Charities Aid Foundation Southern Africa established an emergency fund for CSOs struggling to survive under the lockdown and provided emergency funding to small CSOs delivering food to vulnerable groups, with funding from the Oppenheimer Generations Foundation. Partners such as Anova Health

Institute, Broad Reach Corporation, and Right to Care received \$535 million for HIV/AIDS response from the United States, including for the distribution of PPE and to ensure the continuation of treatment during the pandemic. Individuals contribute regularly to CSOs, and 14 percent of the sector's total funding in 2020 was from private individuals, according to the 2020 Trialogue Business Handbook.

4.0 Nature, trends and practices that affect philanthropic giving in the region

PSAs in South Africa are working to promote, protect and advance the rights of the marginalized. Whilst some PSAs are there to support organisations and communities through grant-making i.e provision of funds, assets and services or resources by way of donation, others tend to combine grant-making and direct implementation of activities (Murisa, 2018).

- PSAs' main functions include promoting gender equality and justice across the different countries of the region. This is done through grant-making and empowering partners by serving as intermediaries for donor funds that often bypass smaller organizations.
- A foundation involved in this research expands resources available for defending and advancing the rights of LGBTI people through working as both a grant maker and a fundraiser. It offers support to groups that work to defend and advance the human rights and social inclusion of homosexual and bisexual women and men, as well as transgender and intersex people in southern Africa.
- In addition, PSAs are involved in policy and movement building, Gender and the media movement which includes running gender and media campaigns based on research results and income generation. Most PSAs also carry out advocacy activities at local and regional levels across priority thematic areas that include tax justice, Climate Justice & Natural Resource Management, gender justice and youth empowerment.
- Based on the questionnaire sent out to representatives of PSAs, the report indicated that PSAs are given in different forms depending on the level they are working at (local, national and regional levels). This is done in two ways namely;
- Financial contributions- The predominant financial tools used by PSAs are grants, with almost all PSAs using this funding channel. Other ways of financial giving include awards and loans, guarantees, matching grants and equity.
- Non-financial support- Next to financial support, domestic philanthropic organisations display a wide array of non-financial support for their beneficiaries or grantees. This form of support includes access to networks, processes and relationships, training and building capacities (tools, knowledge, leadership development, sharing expertise and non-financial capital), consulting and planning, fundraising, financial management, volunteering, assets, services, collective action, advocacy, grassroots and direct helping and giving, for instance, domestic philanthropic organisations implementing projects directly.

5.0 Partnership with other philanthropic organisations

Type of organisations in partnership

Relatively few foundations from South Africa (mainly individual and family foundations) are involved in regional (pan-African) networks of foundations such as Africa Philanthropy Network (APN), the Africa Philanthropy Forum (APF) or the African Venture Philanthropy Alliance (AVPA). A loose coordination group brings together domestic foundations (RAITH Foundation, Claude Leon Foundation) and international foundations (Ford Foundation, Bloomberg, Elma Philanthropies) to support social justice programmes (governance and civil society) (OECD,2021). Although there is still much disconnection between PSAs, growing cross work through coalitions and networks exists. One PSA is part of the SADC Gender Protocol Alliance which is a regional "network of networks" that championed the adoption of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development (2008). The Alliance network is made up of 15 country networks comprising different Alliance focal point organisations.

Another PSA was established as a part of an International, anti-poverty agency working with poor people in over 40 countries whilst one is part of the global network of Foundations.

Benefits of partnering with other organisations

There is no available information from PSAs in South Africa regarding the benefits of partnering with other organisations.

6.0 Challenges and opportunities

Challenges

- According to a representative from a PSA, funding is their major challenge. This organisation notes that they have many organisations that need funding and capacity building, but they have limited resources. They desire to get more funding to be able to fund CBOs with core funding they can use for longer periods as they implement their projects. Currently, they do provide funds for CBOs but a huge percentage of the funding goes to programming and very little to human resources. This leads to a lot of CBOs struggling because they do not pay well, and staff leaves in the middle of projects for better-paying jobs.
- Information on the sector is not readily available, and financial statements from organisations often do not reflect specific donations or projects. In general, very little information is available on philanthropic practices in South Africa. The lack of information has made it difficult for existing PSAs to evaluate their practice and to ascertain what general current practice is, what best practice norms might be, what new innovations are being explored, developed or tested and what the boundaries and benchmarks are. Likewise, the lack of information makes it nearly impossible for new PSAs or those individuals intending to establish them to set benchmarks or boundaries for practice (GastrowBloch Philanthropies, 2016).
- In addition, little is known about the extent of collaboration within the sector (OECD,2021). As the philanthropy space in South Africa grows, PSAs are embedded in competitive donor and shifting funding environments which affects sustainability of initiatives. Many PSAs particularly Community Foundations in South Africa faced financial challenges as the COVID era started such that sustainability of their programmes was uncertain.
- External funding, in most cases, takes away PSAs independence leaving them to be shaped by the funding environment. The relationship between the funder and the funded is usually characterised by uneven power. All the PSAs who have participated in this research have donors and sponsors who have their conditions which might end up conflicting with community needs and an inclusive process. In the end, PSAs are forced to operate within the parameters set by donors leading them to being more upwardly accountable (to the donors) rather than downwardly accountable (to their constituencies). PSAs acknowledge that even when they wish to implement their plans, they can be overruled by funders or receive funding to implement only a small portion of their overall plans.
- There are serious capacity challenges within the sector due to financial limitations which hinder the recruitment of qualified staff.
- PSAs are confronted with serious social problems which include high levels of unemployment, land expropriation without compensation and high levels of corruption and maladministration. These are overwhelming PSAs that are under-resourced and understaffed.
- The PSA community is fragmented and weak. This is further worsened by the competition for scarce financial resources available from the donor community which has ultimately led to the collapse of many PSAs across the country.

Opportunities

- Technology- New methods of giving are being made possible by technological advances for instance online giving, giving by SMS and crowdfunding. WINGS (2018), notes that Charities Aid Foundation's Laying the

Groundwork for Growing Giving estimates that as many as 2.4 billion people are set to join the world's middle classes by 2030.

- Partnerships and Collaboration- Some collaboration platforms at the national and regional levels provide an opportunity for interaction between domestic and international PSAs. At national level, IPASA brings together both domestic and international foundations. However, membership is limited to international funders with an office in South Africa. Partnerships between domestic and international philanthropic organisations working in South Africa could be scaled up through existing national and regional platforms. PSAs could increase their interactions at various levels. National platforms, such as IPASA, could expand the exposure to international foundations by providing an opportunity for numerous international foundations investing in South Africa to be part of the platform (currently only foundations with offices in South Africa can become members).
- Also, South African foundations could consider more systematic exposure and dialogue with international funders working in South Africa by joining some of the various pan-African networks (APN, APF, AVPA).
- In addition, existing networks and loose groups of cooperating funders could consider strengthening their role as partnership brokers. For example, they could go beyond information sharing and peer learning, especially in thematic areas with a high level of interest, such as education or human rights (OECD, 2021). The freedom that PSAs are afforded in South Africa gives them an opportunity to grow, partner and speak with one voice in advocating for the most pressing challenges in the country.

ANNEX 11: PHILANTHROPY SUPPORT ACTORS IN ZAMBIA

1.0 Characteristics of philanthropy actors

Types of organisations

Zambia's PSAs are fairly diversified and include community foundations, community-based organisations (CBOs), Faith Based Organisations (FBOs), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), umbrella/network organisations, grantmakers/funders, professional associations, research and academic institutions as well as the labour movement.

Reasons for establishment

Zambia Governance Foundation (ZGF) was established with the aim of supporting Zambia civil society organisation to carry pro poor policy work and initially conceived as basket funds that allow co-operating partners to reduce the transaction cost of supporting CSOS in Zambia. The other reason was a response to the humanitarian food security crisis after the country experienced staple food shortages arising from a myriad of climate and weather related activities that impacted negatively on the food production levels in the country. Also promoting women empowerment for gender equity and equality through coordinating advocacy development of member organisation and linkages with government and international partners hence provide relevant information resources and support to CSOs with special emphasis placed on youth and women organisations concerning the right and their ability to operate effectively and freely. (www.zgf.org.zm).

Zambia Land Alliance (ZLA) was established for collective action committed to promoting equitable access, control and secured ownership of land by the rural, peri-urban and urban poor and marginalized, through lobbying and advocacy, networking, research and community partnership.

Zambia Council for Social Development (ZCSD) promotes and facilitates sustainable, socio-economic development through collaboration and networking among Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs), Community-Based Organisations (CBOs), partners and other stakeholders.

Countries of operation

PSA organisations are being operated in Zambia.

Regulation or law of registration of philanthropic organisation

An Act to provide for the co-ordination and registration of non-governmental organisations; establish the Non-Governmental Organisations' Registration Board and the Zambia Congress of NonGovernmental Organisations; constitute the Council of Non-Governmental Organisations; enhance the transparency, accountability and performance of nongovernmental organisations; and provide for matters connected with or incidental to the foregoing. [28th August 2009] (<https://www.parliament.gov.zm>)

2.0 Organisational finances

Sources of funding, annual income and expenditure

Donor grants and donations are the most common sources of funding in Zambia.

Channel of communication about grants availability

Zambia PSAs just like others in Sub-Saharan Africa typically get information about the availability of grants from advertisements or from their partners or networks that they belong to.

3.0 Giving out

Priority areas of philanthropic giving

Priority areas for PSAs include supporting local communities in their development, advocacy, addressing gender issues, economic development, women's role in social, cultural and political affairs, awareness raising on corruption, capacity building NGOs, accountability and transparency in the use of public resource management.

The main functions of the PSAs include supporting local communities and civil society to unlock and utilise availability and untapped resources for sustainable development, promoting sustainable development through collaboration and

networking among non-governmental organisation (NGOs), humanitarian responses and preparedness, agriculture, research-based programming, health, education, grant making, capacity development, women economic empowerment, sexual reproductive health and right, governance and women leadership, climate change mitigation and resilience and institution sustainability and development. (NGOCC 2021)

Recipients of philanthropic giving

Impoverished communities, women, children, youth, farmers, etc.

Current donor trends

According to the 2020 Civil Society Sustainability Index, financial viability is Zambia CSOs' principal challenge, and it worsened slightly in 2020 as many organizations lost funding because of the pandemic. CSOs continued to depend overwhelmingly on funding from international donors, including the European Union (EU), United Nations (UN) Development Programme, UN International Children's Emergency Fund, International Labour Organization, German Agency for International Cooperation, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, and OSISA. The pandemic brought funding opportunities as well as threats, and some organizations were boosted financially by funding that donors made available for pandemic-related projects. For example, Norwegian Church Aid asked its partners in Zambia to develop additional proposals to address the pandemic, which allowed organizations such as CSPR to implement new COVID-specific projects alongside their regular projects. The Firelight Foundation put its support for early childhood development programs in Western Province on hold temporarily and asked its partners instead to submit new proposals to address COVID-19 in their local communities.

4.0 Nature, trends and practices that affect philanthropic giving in the region

The PSAs sector is growing and is getting attention in Zambia as an important catalyst for social change supporting local communities' development, and there is a sign of future development of the best philanthropy practice by a local organisation, (Tarisa Jangara 2020). Some organizations lobby and advocate for increased women and girls' access to comprehensive and age-appropriate sexual reproductive health and rights, information and education about family planning and contraceptive methods, implications of child marriages, gender-based violence on women and girls as well as research and analysis on the emerging trends to improve women and girls' sexual reproductive health and rights. (<https://ngocc.org.zm/>)

NGOCC implements basket funds. The fund is meant to help in uplifting the living standard of women both in urban and rural areas. The climate change mitigation and resilience program is meant to facilitate the identification and establishment of linkages and build partnerships within the broad-based supply chain on energy saving technologies especially through mobilizing and building capacities of its members organisation as critical actors in raising awareness and advocating for policy reform on climate change mitigation and building resilience. NGOCC also Builds the field of community philanthropy by encouraging and advocating for the growth and scope of philanthropic giving in the country across all sectors including community saving and giving.

ZGF also strengthens communities by encouraging them to take control of and lead their own development and they support communities in both rural and urban areas to realise their rights and hold government and private sectors accountable. It also helps communities to organise themselves and utilise community resources to address their needs as active citizens using the assets-based community development. The community relies on agriculture activities, charcoal burning animal rearing savings and cooperative groups for their economic activities, therefore women and men take farming as part of their daily economic work and youths are running small-scale business-like grocery shops and various piece work. (www.zgf.org.zm)

5.0 Partnership with other philanthropic organisations

Type of organisations in partnership

The organisation has membership with faith-based organisation, community-based organisation and international organisation such as Action Aid, water Aid, Swedish embassy, European union, I.M Swedish, Diakonia ,National Endowment for democracy

Benefits of partnering with other organizations

There is no available information from PSAs in Zambia regarding the benefits of partnering with other organisations.

6.0 Challenges and opportunities

Challenges faced by PSAs

- Funding is a challenge across the board. Generally, there has been a decline in donor funding which has resulted in PSAs competing for few available resources. Most donors also opt to fund activities without institutional funding. This has led to a low turnover of qualified human resources. Low funding has affected the existence of District and Community Based Organisations across the country. This has resulted in poor grassroots initiated advocacy and citizen mobilization.
- For network organisations, there is a gap in mobilization of civil society and retention of membership as funding has been project-based. Meeting statutory obligations is also a major challenge. Many PSAs cannot meet governance requirements like statutory auditing, Board Meetings and General membership meetings.
- Sensitivity of the Extractive Industry issue – due to the increasing value and demand for natural resources, issues associated with extractives have become highly political. In particular, the personal involvement of the political leadership has made the land to be such a sensitive issue. Resistance to change by some chiefs and other key stakeholders – some chiefs and subjects are strongly shrouded in their culture that they have become resistant to change. Such a scenario is a threat to the work of EITA, especially with regard to the provision of services, especially for marginalized groups in society such as women and children.
- Self-defeatist attitude, manifests itself in community members struggling to accept that they should – and can – drive their own development. Communities' belief systems are dominated by a dependence syndrome, evidenced by apathy and the misguided belief that external actors should fix their problems for them.

Opportunities

PSAs are working together and are able to come together on issues of common interest. International process such as Sustainable Development Goals, United Nations Universal Period Review (UPR) also offers an opportunity for policy advocacy. The number of problems and challenges citizens are passing through notably the high cost of living, poverty, inequality, and high-cost energy (Fuel and electricity) has given birth to an agitated society. Social Media Activism - citizens and NGOs are taking advantage of social media to engage with both policymakers and implementers. Donors and the public still have confidence in the Zambian NGOs

ANNEX 12: PHILANTHROPY SUPPORT ACTORS IN ZIMBABWE

1.0 Characteristics of philanthropy actors

Types of organizations and reasons for the establishment

Zimbabwe has many different types of PSAs. The NGOs researched include voluntary coordinating bodies of registered NGOs, women and gender-focused, faith-based organizations (FBOs), human rights organisations, community-based organisation, community foundations, media houses, research institutions, trade unions, socio-economic justice coalitions and more.

The organizations researched were founded between 1962 and 2000. Reasons for establishment include facilitating the creation of a proactive and responsible community of NGOs who are committed to strengthening, representing, and coordinating the work of NGOs in Zimbabwe. Creating a community of NGOs responsive and committed to sustainable development, providing leadership and coordination on the Human Rights Agenda in Zimbabwe, addressing Zimbabwe's debt burden and the socio-economic injustices by building movements and creating alternative policies, creating sustainable socio-economic justice in Zimbabwe through a strong people-based movement.

Countries of operation

Organisations analyzed currently operate in Zimbabwe and, regionally while one of the organisations operates in both the UK and Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe's Regulation and Registration of Philanthropic Organisations

In Zimbabwe, people have three options to choose from when registering an NGO. These options include registering an NGO as a trust, as a Private Voluntary Organization (PVO) or under common law universitas. These options are there to make sure that all NGOs operate under their lawful obligations.

Trusts are regulated under the Deeds Registries Act, which allows the Registrar of Deeds to register notarial deeds in donation or in trust. Trusts usually have unlimited objectives which benefit an identifiable constituency.

NGOs in Zimbabwe are typically registered under the PVO Act. People register through the Department of Social Welfare which falls under the Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare. A PVO is defined as an individual or association, corporate or unincorporated, or any institution seeking to promote social welfare.

Registering under common law means that the NGO is a product of the common law and is not regulated by statute. This means that the NGO exists when there is an entity that has a constitution and members seeking to achieve common objectives which are for the benefit of its members (Company Registrations, 2022).

2.0 Organisational finances

Sources of funding, annual income and expenditure

Most of Zimbabwe's CSOs do not disclose their organisational finances to the public. However, one organisation researched provided their finances.

The organisation states that because it is a non-profit organisation they derive its income from sponsorships, aid and donations and interest on investments. All finances received by or on behalf of the organization are paid to the organisation's bank accounts and the Board, from time to time, opens and operates the accounts on behalf of the organisation. The Executive Director will ensure that full and proper accounts are kept with respect to all of the organization's transactions involving the receipt and expenditure of money and the acquisition of property. The organization's accounts are audited each year by a person who is registered as a public auditor and who is appointed by the organisation (Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum, 2022).

Channel of communication about grants availability

Zimbabwe PSAs just like others in Sub-Saharan Africa typically get information about the availability of grants from advertisements or from their partners or networks that they belong to.

3.0 Giving out

Priority areas of philanthropic giving

The organisations researched were founded between 1962 and 2000. Reasons for establishment include facilitating the creation a proactive and responsible community of NGOs who are committed to strengthening, representing, and coordinating the work of NGOs in Zimbabwe. Creating a community of NGOs responsive and committed to sustainable development, providing leadership and coordination on the Human Rights Agenda in Zimbabwe, addressing Zimbabwe's debt burden and the socio-economic injustices by building movements and creating alternative policies, creating sustainable socio-economic justice in Zimbabwe through a strong people-based movement.

Recipients of philanthropic giving

After looking at the NGO's different projects and practices, one can identify their target groups as:

Zimbabwe's NGOs, the youth and children, women, the everyday Zimbabwean citizen, the least economically privileged and marginalized communities, grassroots communities, farm workers, victims of organized violence and torture and those who have faced human rights violations.

Current donor trends

According to the 2020 CSO Sustainability Index, CSOs' financial viability declined slightly in 2020 as donors reduced their funding or shifted their focus because of the pandemic. The majority of Zimbabwean CSOs receive funds mainly from foreign donors. In 2020, the major partners continued to be USAID, NPA, Danish Church Aid, other foreign embassies, and multilateral funding institutions, such as United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WFP. Overall donor funding levels decreased in 2020 as the pandemic caused donors to suspend or cancel their grant programs. For example, NPA cut its funding by nearly one-third. Some donors shifted their focus to emerging issues such as the pandemic or climate change. HIVOS, which used to support democracy and governance projects, shifted its attention to women and digital and internet rights. Among new funding in response to the pandemic, DanChurchAid supported short-term projects by organizations such as MURRA and UNICEF partnered with Goal Zimbabwe on pandemic-awareness initiatives in Mufakose, Harare. Some CSOs received support from domestic private foundations in 2020. For example, in February, the Mukuvisi Conservation Trust received funding from Highlife Foundation for Wetlands Protection initiatives in Harare. Although not ample, such funding helped ensure that recipient CSOs could sustain their operations.

4.0 Nature, trends and practices that affect philanthropic giving in the country

Zimbabwe's NGOs make use of different practices to achieve their philanthropic giving goals.

Membership Servicing Some NGOs provide membership servicing which aims to promote and facilitate collective agenda-setting, interaction, consultation, and exchange of information and experience between Zimbabwe's NGOs. These organizations connect NGOs through different working groups, learning and exchange workshops and forums, regional events, its Annual General Meeting, and a variety of members' meetings on the sidelines of local and international events (NANGO, 2022).

CSOs Coordination and Capacity Strengthening - Some organizations focus on the coordination of NGOs operating in Zimbabwe that are implementing various interventions at different levels. These organizations aim to create platforms where NGOs can engage in dialogue and exchange information. Continuous CSOs coordination and capacity strengthening allow civil society to influence and shape domestic and international public policies (NANGO, 2022).

Creating a CSO Enabling Environment - Many of Zimbabwe's NGOs have spoken up against negative policy and legislative frameworks, whilst at the same time mobilizing the sector to demonstrate its ability to be self-regulating. These organizations have continued to advocate the Zimbabwean government to consider enabling instruments for CSOs operations (NANGO, 2022).

Policy Advocacy - Many of Zimbabwe's philanthropic organizations are committed to ensuring the participation of CSOs in policy advocacy which is essential for policies that are pro-people. These organizations make efforts to inform and educate NGOs to ensure their participation in policy processes, informing and influencing decision-makers in support of evidence-based policy change and policy implementation, including resource mobilization. These organizations also aim to inform and influence decision-makers and influence those who have the formal power to make a change in society. The end goal of policy advocacy is to achieve policy change or ensure that an existing policy is effectively implemented (NANGO, 2022).

Addressing Zimbabwe's Organised Violence and Torture (OVT) - Some of Zimbabwe's NGO's aim to hold the government accountable for its actions by taking legal action towards cases of organized violence and torture in a domestic and international courts. These organisations also assist in the pursuit of legal proceedings, in Zimbabwe and elsewhere, on behalf of victims of OVT (Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum, 2022).

Transitional Justice - Plenty of Zimbabwe's CSOs have worked towards rebuilding social trust, repairing a flawed justice system, and building a democratic system of governance that addresses past human rights violations through judicial and non-judicial approaches. Even before Zimbabwe achieved independence, CSOs in Zimbabwe have been pushing for reform and accountability to pursue change concerning the culture of brutality and impunity. This culture was inherited by the majority government in 1980 with most of the repressive laws still in place. Zimbabwe's CSOs continue to push for necessary reforms (Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum, 2022).

Domestic Resource Mobilisation (DRM) - DRM aims to advocate for the development and operationalization of policies, laws and systems that facilitate the best mobilization of domestic resources for Zimbabwe's development by 2023. This area is of importance to Zimbabwe's CSOs because of a realization of the importance of domestic resources to promote sustainable development. This is very important for Zimbabwe because the country has a combination of sub-optimal economic governance processes which limits the country's ability to gain access to international development financing (ZIMCODD, 2022).

Movement Building - Movement Building focuses on harnessing public voices and collective efforts at a local, regional, and international level to build a broad-based social movement towards socio-economic justice. This approach allows Zimbabwean CSOs to activate all sectors while making sure that the coalitions increase vibrant campaigns for social and economic justice (ZIMCODD, 2022).

5.0 Partnership with other philanthropic organisations

Type of organisations in partnership

Memberships/Partnerships. All of the organisations researched are members of different coalitions and partnerships. These partnerships include:

BACKUP Health - This project is managed and implemented by GIZ. This Initiative is meant to provide technical assistance to public and civil society partners when implementing and coordinating funds from international financing mechanisms, with a focus on the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) (NANGO, 2022).

Civil Society National Indicative Programme (CSNIP) Monitoring and Advocacy - This programme is a partnership including NANGO, the Southern African Parliamentary Support Trust (SAPST), the Sam Moyo African Institute of Agrarian Studies (SMAIAS), the Zimbabwe AIDS Network (ZAN) and the Zimbabwe Community Health Intervention Research (ZiCHIRe). The CSNIP aims to monitor the implementation of the National Indicative Programme (NIP) which is running from 2018 up to 2022. This Programme could potentially contribute to poverty reduction, good governance, democracy, and the overall development of Zimbabwe (NANGO, 2022).

Non-State Actors Apex Alliance (NSAAA) - This project is in collaboration with the National Association of Youth Organisations, Women's Coalition of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, National Association of Societies for the Care of the Handicapped, Zimbabwe National Council for the Welfare of Children, Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce and Evangelical Fellowship of Zimbabwe. The program was funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented from 2015 to 2017.

Open Budget Survey Assessment for Zimbabwe - This is an initiative by the International Budget Partnerships (IBP) to analyze and rate; fiscal transparency, oversight by parliament and audit institutions and public participation.

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) - The UPR is a human rights mechanism created by the UN General Assembly as a procedure of the UN Human Rights Council to review the implementation of human rights in all the UN Member States (NANGO, 2022).

The Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum - At the time of its establishment, the Forum had 8 members and now has 22 members. The Forum has gained the support of major human rights NGOs in Zimbabwe and collaborates with its colleagues and peers such as NANGO, the Crisis in Zimbabwe Coalition, the National Constitutional Assembly (NCA) and Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU).

Membership of the Forum is open to all organisations based in Zimbabwe that are concerned with human rights, particularly the elimination of organised violence and torture. The Forum's current members are working in the areas of women's rights, civil and political rights, freedom of expression and the media, gay and lesbian rights, prisoner's rights, anti-corruption, good governance and peacebuilding and non-violent ways of conflict resolution (Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum, 2022).

Benefits of partnering with other organisations

There is no available information from PSAs in Zimbabwe regarding the benefits of partnering with other organizations.

6.0 Challenges and opportunities

Challenges

Although Zimbabwe's NGOs have been able to create meaningful change in Zimbabwe through their partnerships, the organisations still face challenges.

- Achieving the SDGs: A challenge that is faced by most African countries is trying to achieve the SDGs to ensure a better tomorrow for all. Achieving the SDGs needs to be a partnership between the government, the public sector, the private sector, and the people. This means that there needs to be an approach to the goals that leave no actor behind, whereby the benefits of the SDGs are felt by all people. CSOs must play more of a role in complementing the efforts of the government in achieving the SDGs and also, in playing their traditional watchdog role to ensure that the government delivers its developmental obligations and promises to the people⁶ (Moyo, 2022).
- With this challenge present, Zimbabwe's NGOs have an opportunity to develop a framework to enhance the monitoring and programming of the organizations around the SDGs. This allows the NGOs to ensure that they are aligning their activities with the achievement of the SDGs. This follows the belief that the role of CSOs is key in ensuring that by 2030, Zimbabwe will achieve most of the SDGs as well as the nation's developmental objectives.
- The Private Voluntary Organisation (PVO) Amendment Bill: A challenge facing all CSOs in Zimbabwe is the PVO Amendment Bill which was gazetted on the 5th of November 2021. The Bill seeks to amend the Private Voluntary Organisations Act with the objective to ensure that the country is compliant with the Financial Action Taskforce (FATF) Recommendation 8 which ensures that non-profit organizations are not misused by terrorist organizations; to prohibit political lobbying, and to streamline the registration of PVOs. Several CSOs have reported facing difficulties in their operations due to the government interfering in their activities.

Opportunities

- With the Bill still looming over CSOs, these organizations have been presented with an opportunity. The CSOs could reach out to one another to form more alliances to communicate their concerns as a united front. This allows the CSOs' concerns to be expressed to the Zimbabwean government to show the harmful

⁶ Some of the information presented in the paragraph is from an article titled: 'Agenda 2030: Sustainable Development Goals - Time to Act is Now' by Sindiso Moyo.

nature of the Bill, while also gaining the support of other NGOs. This could be a productive effort with pressure already being put on the Zimbabwean government by UN member states during Zimbabwe's 3rd cycle UPR review in January 2022 (NANGO, 2022).

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