

# Reimagining Civil Society Resourcing through Community and Domestic Philanthropy.

## *Highlights from the Workshop*



**15<sup>th</sup> September 2025**  
**at the Masailand Safari & Lodge, Arusha Tanzania**

## 1.0 Introduction

On September 15, 2025, the African Philanthropy Network (APN) and the Giving for Change (GfC) alliance convened a workshop in Arusha, Tanzania for a reflective conversation on “Reimagining CSOs Resourcing Through Community and Domestic Philanthropy”. Dramatic shifts in foreign aid and development finance are having ripple effects around the world and forcing a conversation about potential alternatives that is long overdue.

The workshop presented an opportunity to discuss how to actively forge and maintain pathways of influence and practice among Tanzania Civil Society Actors (CSAs), leading authentic efforts to mobilize domestic resources and promote the recognition of community philanthropy as key strategy for not only community ownership, CSO resilience and legitimacy, but also, its potential contribution to sustainable national development. More than 90 individuals (44 Male and 46 Female) from the Arusha Regional Administration and Local Government, CSOs in Tanzania, and Giving for Change program partners. The list of participants is presented in **Annex 1** of this report.

This report provides the background information, the purpose and summary of key highlights from the workshop discussions and the conclusion.

## 2.0 Background Information

The recently launched Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2050 on July 17, 2025 calls for a shift toward community-led development and domestic resourcing, civic ownership, institutionalized participation, and the capacity of communities to generate and control their own resources. It is therefore imperative for CSOs to take this opportunity and embark on joint conversation about the role and potential for growing and organizing in a meaningful way. The Tanzania National Strategy for NGOs Sustainability (NSNS) 2022/2023–2026/2027, recognizes CSO’s access to adequate and reliable funding through non-traditional and alternative sources as a fundamental building block for a sustainable NGO sector in Tanzania.

The 2023 report by the Global Fund for Community Foundation (GFCF) on [Reimagining civil society resourcing in Tanzania: A scoping study](#), shines a light on innovative local resource mobilization practices already happening in the country, and offers several actions on how to strengthen these practices further. The report makes the case for the critical role for local resources in fostering community ownership of “development” and building the resilience of CSOs. Moreover, the Study on Legal Assessment for Philanthropy to Grow (APN, 2022) revealed that enabling environment for philanthropy requires attention.

Different kinds of initiatives on domestic resource mobilization for CSOs already exist in Tanzania. [Change The Game Academy \(CtGA\)](#) is supporting CSOs to reduce their dependency on foreign funding and become more self-sufficient by empowering them with knowledge and tools to effectively fundraise locally and mobilizing support and social accountability, since 2018. Despite, the international development funding continues to play an instrumental role in shaping much of formal civil society infrastructure as a mechanism to deliver aid and to support development interventions.

To this background, the workshop will provide an opportunity to discuss how to actively forge and maintain pathways of influence and practice among Tanzania Civil Society Actors, leading authentic efforts to mobilize domestic resources and promote the recognition of community philanthropy as key strategy for not only community ownership, CSO resilience and legitimacy, but also, its potential contribution to sustainable national development. The following key questions would frame the conversation: What prevents resource mobilization and community philanthropy from being recognized as an essential cornerstone of community-led and national development? What are the specific challenges and opportunities to foster alternative resourcing strategies? What is needed to ensure that debates around social and systems change, shifting power and dignifying domestic resources are intersectional and inclusive in their approach?

### 3.0 Workshop Purpose and Objectives

The main purpose of this workshop was to present an opportunity to share experiences on what is working and to discuss how best to forge and maintain the pathways of influence and practice between and among CSAs who are leading authentic efforts to develop community and domestic philanthropy. Specifically, the meeting brought together a cross-section of CSOs in Tanzania and GfC partners to:

- a. Reflect on the current context in Tanzania, where mobilized domestic resources, community philanthropy and the bottom up demand driven approaches of CSOs offer potential pathways through which local ownership can happen.
- b. Identify concrete and implementable actions (practices, commitments, influence, advocacy, etc.) that will advance the resilience and sustainability of CSOs, and their contribution to national development agenda.
- c. Explore on how civil society actors (CSAs) can organize to grow community and domestic philanthropy as a form of and force for social and systems change in Tanzania.

In achieving the workshop purpose and specific objectives, participants were guided by the proposed programme of activities which is presented in **Annex 2**.

## 4.0 Key Highlights

### 4.1 Participants Introductions and Rules of the Game

Dr. Stigmata Tenga, Executive Director of the APN opened the meeting by warmly welcoming participants. Then, she asked participants to introduce themselves in pairs. Participants were asked to collecting information from each other, by asking the following questions:

- a. *What is your name, the name of your organization and what do you do?*
- b. *What do you feel like (bad, good, very good) and why?*
- c. *What is the petty animal that you like the most? why?*

She continued by encouraging participants to exercise the power of voice and fully represent their organizations by sharing experiences. Then, she shared the four norms to help facilitate the workshop in achieving intended results, as follows:

- a. Active listening and participation – listen to understand, then contribute/share

- b. Adopt an open mind, each of us has experience to share
- c. Respect and Build in each other's ideas
- d. Presence – try not to use your computer or phone in the room; and no multi-tasking we are here for this 4.5hrs workshop.

#### 4.2 Welcome and Opening Remark

Civil society in Tanzania has a critical role to play in shaping the future of the country, including active participation and representation of people in the realization of the recently launched Tanzania Development vision 2050, said Dr Tenga. She commended the work done in recent years engaging government and other development stakeholders to secure even stronger voice of citizens in national policies and strategies to include the Tanzania National Strategy for NGOs Sustainability (NSNS) 2022/2023–2026/2027. The NSNS recognizes CSO's access to adequate and reliable funding through non-traditional and alternative sources as a fundamental building block for a sustainable NGO sector in Tanzania. There are also a number of legislations and regulations recently passed which create a more enabling environment for CSOs to operate.



However, she noted that while good progress has been made, much more remains to be done to ensure that citizens' voices, especially those of marginalized groups are meaningfully engaged in policy decisions, implementation and monitoring. Dr. Tenga challenged participants to think about how to leverage existing opportunities and spaces to amplify the voices of women, persons with disabilities, and communities that are often excluded. She encouraged creative thinking about mobilizing, distribution and utilization of resources. And, in building strategic partnerships and creating spaces for leadership development. The ultimate goal should be working together in unlocking more and better resources to address community agency and contribute in the national development, she said. "It is about mobilizing resources, shaping policies, and making sure that development reflects what people themselves define as success." In her final remarks she urged participants to be fully present, take advantage of the expertise and diversity of people in the room, and try to leave with concrete ideas for advancing community and domestic philanthropy in their communities.

#### 4.3 Community-Led Development Through Community Philanthropy

Grace Mainji, the Executive Director for Kenya Community Development Foundation (KCDF) began by challenging participants to reflect honestly on how development has traditionally been approached. She posed a question: "What is wrong with the way we approach development?" Too often, she said, we act as if we have all the answers as though communities lack knowledge, information, or expertise. This mindset, she argued, is at the heart of why many development initiatives fail to deliver lasting impact. "The idea of community-led development is that the community leads.

We must go back to the people, listen to them, and follow their lead,” she said. She reminded participants that development should never be something that is done to communities, but rather with them. The role of outsiders, including development professionals, is to walk alongside communities, not to dictate solutions.



She further used an analogy to illustrate her point: imagine someone entering your home and insisting that your kitchen is in the wrong place and should be moved to the master bedroom, simply because they are bringing a billion dollars with them. Most of us would find such a suggestion absurd and even offensive. Yet, she noted, this is often how development is practiced: imposing external solutions without respecting the knowledge, priorities, and dignity of the very people we seek to serve. She emphasized that communities already bring enormous assets to the table, knowledge, networks, expertise, and resources that go far beyond money. Ms. Maingi urged a fundamental shift in mindset, moving away from a “savior”

mentality and toward true partnership. Development must be driven by the community’s priorities, not by the agendas of donors, NGOs, or governments. She reminded everyone that we should not make development about ourselves, our organizations, our donors, our logos; and lose sight of the very people we claim to serve. She ended by encouraging participants to internalize this shift in thinking and to see themselves as companions on the journey, not as drivers of change.

#### 4.4 Empowering NGOs through Domestic Resource Mobilization and Community Philanthropy



Ms. Nienke Nuijens from the Wilde Ganzen Foundation and Change the Game Academy shared key lessons from the CtGA’s work supporting local organizations to mobilize resources domestically. The challenge is huge! Grassroots changemakers in the Global South such as yourselves—whether you’re running a school or leading a campaign for gender rights—face enormous obstacles, said Nienke. Most of you rely heavily on foreign funding, which leaves you vulnerable. If that funding dries up, so do your projects.

Most of you know your communities inside out, but without the skills to raise local funds or effectively mobilize support, your ability to create sustainable change is limited. You need to be more self-reliant, to have confidence and tools to drive change from within your own communities. Which is increasingly possible, since the middle class, businesses and number of high net worth individuals is growing in these countries.

This is what drove the development of the CtGA, now an alliance of 17 experienced partners in 16 countries, managing a network of 220 licensed trainers and more than 20 online courses. The goal was to equip changemakers with practical, relevant tools that they can immediately apply in their own communities. Whether you are working on healthcare, gender, education or environmental protection: domestic fundraising works for all themes and all target groups, in all countries in the world. More detailed information about 10-year experience of CtGA can be found in this link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lpZmkgoPQo0>

She concluded by encouraging CSOs in Tanzania to explore CtGA training opportunities, join networks focused on local giving, and share their own success stories so others can learn from them.

#### 4.5 Strengthening Civil Society through Capacity Building and Domestic Resource Mobilization

Ms. Edna Chilimo, Capacity Building Manager at FCS emphasized that the FCS's has a longstanding commitment to strengthening Tanzanian civil society. As a grantmaking organization, FCS has supported thousands of initiatives nationwide, impacting over 31 million people, nearly half of Tanzania's population. "We have been known for many years as one of the key partners and supporters of the sector," Edna noted.



FCS joined the CtGA in 2018 as Tanzania's national partner, becoming one of 17 such partners globally. Since then, FCS has provided training in domestic resource mobilization, governance, and accountability to hundreds of CSOs. These trainings aim to help organizations shift from donor dependency to sustainable, community-driven fundraising. Edna highlighted that beyond grants, FCS offers coaching, access to training materials, and a growing pool of local trainers who can support organizations in multiple regions of the country. "Our goal is not just to provide funding but to equip organizations with the skills, tools, and confidence to mobilize resources locally," she said. She acknowledged that while progress has been made, challenges remain. Many CSOs still struggle

with financial sustainability, donor dependency, and creating innovative fundraising strategies that fit their context. However, she shared encouraging examples of organizations that have shifted their models and now raising 100% of their funds from local sources.

Edna concluded by urging participants to see domestic resource mobilization not just as a survival strategy, but as a way to build local ownership, strengthen accountability, and ensure long-term impact. “*When communities invest in their own development, they have a stronger voice and a stronger stake in outcomes,*” she said.

#### 4.6 Voice from the Field: Empowering Communities through Local Giving

Mr. Joseph Godfrey from the Community Empowerment Towards Sustainable Development (CETOSUDE) shared their journey from donor dependency to community-driven sustainability, owing it to “*mindset shift*” for both the organization and the communities they serve.



Established in 2021 in Moshi, Kilimanjaro, CETOSUDE is committed to empowering communities for sustainable livelihood development. Through the Local Fundraising (LFR) and Mobilising Support (MS) training programs offered by Change the Game Academy in partnership with the Foundation for Civil Society (FCS), CETOSUDE underwent what Joseph called a strategic and operational transformation. One of the most powerful outcomes of this training was the launch of a community event called Care and Share, designed to raise support for vulnerable individuals. The event was 100% successful, bringing together local residents who contributed time, resources, and funds. “For us, this was not just a fundraiser, it was proof that our community can take ownership of its challenges and solutions,” Joseph said.

CETOSUDE has since expanded its focus to strengthening Community Microfinance Groups (CMGs), working with VICOBA and VSLA groups to build their capacity in financial management and governance. Members now contribute trainer transport facilitation fee and these small but consistent contributions have allowed CETOSUDE to sustain its operations, gain government recognition as a promoter of community groups, and help these groups obtain formal registration. Joseph shared that this approach has not only generated funds but has deepened trust and participation within the community: “We are no longer waiting for outside donors to save us, we are proving that solutions can come from within. This has given our people ownership and pride.”

Building on this success, CETOSUDE has launched a new outreach program focused on supporting smallholder dairy farmers with affordable cow-unit designs, forage establishment, and silage making. They have also begun offering carbon literacy training to farmers and food vendors, integrating climate-smart practices into community development. Joseph closed by expressing gratitude to Wilde Ganzen, FCS, and Change the Game Academy, describing the experience a true “game changer” in CETOSUDE’s organizational journey.

## 5.0 Growing and Organizing Philanthropy in a Meaningful Way in Tanzania

Participants had the opportunity to have deeper discussions in small groups on growing and organizing community philanthropy and domestic in a meaningful way philanthropy in Tanzania.

During the workshop, participants were divided into groups to discuss key aspects of domestic resource mobilization and community philanthropy. The discussions focused on three main questions.

### **Questions in Small Groups**

- 1. What are the current strategies adopted by CSOs in promoting domestic resource mobilization and community philanthropy?*
- 2. What are the specific challenges and opportunities to foster alternative CSO resourcing?*
- 3. What is needed to promote debates that are inclusive diverse voices towards growing community philanthropy and mobilizing dignified resources?*

### **Question 1: What are the current strategies adopted by CSOs in promoting domestic resource mobilization and community philanthropy?**

- The use of crowdfunding, mobile donation tools, and other digital platforms such as GoFundMe or local innovations was identified as an important strategy to reach wider audiences and facilitate online giving;
- Private sector engagement was highlighted as a key strategy for mobilizing resources and expanding reach through collaboration with banks and businesses leveraging on their corporate social responsibility initiatives;
- Some CSOs have established social enterprises, such as agricultural cooperatives or handicraft businesses, where profits are reinvested into community projects;
- CSOs organize campaigns like marathons, hiking events, and other fundraising activities to raise both awareness and revenue for social causes;
- CSOs are engaging community members to contribute money or provide in-kind support such as food, goods, or transport. For example, in rural areas, community members often pool resources to support education or health initiatives;
- Participants emphasized that sharing examples of successful initiatives and evidence of impact inspires communities, builds trust, and reinforces the value of domestic philanthropy. This also helps CSOs demonstrate accountability and attract further support;
- Some CSOs create structured volunteering programs that leverage community skills and professional expertise. For instance, local teachers, legal professionals, and other skilled individuals are encouraged to volunteer their services for community projects. Volunteering and matchmaking apps were also cited as effective tools for connecting skilled individuals with organizations in need;
- Charging modest fees for consultancy, training, or workshops allows some CSOs to generate income that is reinvested into their programs; and
- CSOs engage in advocacy to create supportive legal and policy environments, including tax incentives for donations and simplified registration procedures for community-based organizations.



**Question 2: What are the specific challenges and opportunities to foster alternative CSO class resourcing?**

*The identified challenges include the following:*

- a. Participants noted that the lack of enabling laws for local philanthropy and bureaucratic hurdles make to foster alternative CSO resourcing;
- b. Groups pointed out that many CSOs struggle with limited fundraising, financial management and digital skills which restrict their ability to diversify resources effectively;
- c. Discussions revealed that funding conditions from external donors often limit flexibility, encourage dependence and reduce opportunities for innovative local resourcing;
- d. Participants emphasized that lack of transparency and accountability undermines confidence in CSOs, with additional challenges arising from perceptions that larger NGOs are more effective than smaller, local organizations;
- e. Limited digital infrastructure and literacy, particularly in rural areas, were identified as barriers to accessing online fundraising tools, crowdfunding platforms and other technology-based solutions; and
- f. It was observed that philanthropy for social justice and development is not yet deeply embedded and dependency on external aid often reinforces a culture of dependency which poses a challenge in promoting alternative CSO resourcing.

*The identified opportunities include the following:*

- a. Participants noted that expanding African economies, the rise of high-net-worth individuals and broader community economic empowerment are creating more disposable income that can be channelled into philanthropy;
- b. The decline of external aid and growing localization movements were highlighted as encouraging CSOs to pursue self-reliance and strengthen community ownership of development initiatives;

- c. Stronger partnerships with businesses through CSR and ESG commitments provide opportunities for sustainable collaboration between the private sector and CSOs;
- d. Crowdfunding platforms, mobile donation tools and digital networking were identified as ways to reach wider audiences and diversify funding streams;
- e. Local giving in the form of money, skills and goods is increasingly valued, reinforcing domestic resource mobilization as a legitimate pillar of philanthropy; and
- f. Tax incentives, supportive laws and simplified regulatory processes were seen as opportunities to strengthen the environment for local philanthropy.



**Question 3: What is needed to promote debates that are inclusive diverse voices towards growing community philanthropy and mobilizing dignified resources?**

- a. Promoting engagement through existing local structures, such as VICOBA groups or community associations, allows debates to be grounded in local realities and encourages ownership of solutions;
- b. Organizing local events and structured forums creates opportunities for open discussion while respecting cultural norms and power dynamics. Using appropriate languages, interpreters, and facilitators enhances accessibility;
- c. It was emphasized that women, youth and other marginalized groups must be actively engaged in discussions about philanthropy;
- d. Documenting of impact stories was cited as key as communities are inspired when they see examples of effective initiatives and evidence of impact, reinforcing the value of domestic philanthropy;

- e. CSOs must work with the mainstream media to amplify debates, share research findings, and broadcast examples of successful community-driven resource mobilization;
- f. Linking community contributions to additional resources encourages wider participation and strengthens collective ownership;
- g. Identifying relevant actors, interests, and issues ensures debates are inclusive, well-targeted, and strategic;
- h. Young people should be given opportunities to shape philanthropy initiatives and participate in decision-making processes;
- i. Building trust through accountability mechanisms demonstrates that community contributions lead to meaningful outcomes;
- j. Facilitating connections among like-minded communities locally, regionally, and internationally enables collaboration and scaling of effective practices;
- k. Collaborating with policy-makers ensures that debates inform policies and reach the intended audiences; and
- l. All efforts should reinforce locally driven solutions that are sustainable, dignified, and reflective of community priorities.



## 6.0 The Way Forward

Dr Tenga, thanked all participants for their active participation and invaluable contributions to the workshop objectives. She then, highlighted that the workshop was just the beginning of a longer process, encouraging continued dialogue, practical action, and collective accountability on issues affective citizens and CSOs.

She informed CSOs that the APN is committed to continue to create spaces for peer leaning, networking among CSOs and strategic dialogues with the Governments, private sectors and funders for purposes of promoting recognition and amplifying the role of community and domestic philanthropy in community -led and national development. In addition to that, the APN provide opportunities for enhancing leadership at individual and organizational levels, and capacity for advocacy as well as storytelling to showcase the role of CSOs in this regard. She invited CSOs to join the network membership for more direct benefits.

APN is a continent-wide membership network, with a mission to elevate African philanthropy practices as a strategy to long lasting community-led and national development. APN works in collaboration with its members through the continent and partners with like-minded institutions to amplify the voice and action for homegrown philanthropy. APN is registered in Tanzania under Non-Governmental Act, 24 of 2002, with Registration No. I-NGO/R2/000123. More information about the work of the Network and membership application can be found in our website: <https://apn.or.tz/>

She concluded by saying, she looks forward to CSOs participation in this important movement to collectively driving our own development that is dignified. Thereafter, Dr Tenga invited Mr. Ludovik Utoh to give the closing remarks.

## 7.0 Closing Remarks

Mr Ludovic Utouh, Executive Director of WAJIBU emphasized the need to rethink traditional approaches. He urged the need for change in mindset to ensure the sustainability and growth of community and domestic philanthropy. Mr. Utoh, called on CSOs to take leadership in guiding policy and achieving the vision of empowered, and self-reliant communities. He concluded by expressing gratitude to all participants, and wishing them continued success.

## Annex 1: List of Workshop Participants

SN	Participant name	Gender	Organization
1.	Susane Sitta	Female	Equality for Growth (EfG)
2.	Edna Chilimo	Female	Foundation for Civil Society (FCS)
3.	Paulina Teveli	Female	Women Fund Tanzania (WFT)
4.	Peter Amani	Male	Core of Equality and Development (COED)
5.	Jonathan Kifunda	Male	Thubutu Africa Initiative (TAI)
6.	Mwadhini Myanza	Male	Tanzania Community Foundation Network (TCFN)
7.	Ludovick Utour	Male	Wajibu Insitute of Public Accountability
8.	Mariam Oushoudada	Female	Tanzania Gender Networking Program (TGNP)
9.	Awena Abdalla	Female	Youth Empowerment and Skills Development Organization (YESDO)
10.	Suleiman Lucas	Male	Legal and Human Rights Center (LHRC)
11.	Kennedy Kalema	Male	Uwezo Tanzania
12.	Laly Lichtenfeld	Female	Tanzania People and Wildlife (TPW)
13.	Dr. Gideon Cohen	Male	World Vision Tanzania (WVT)
14.	Namayani Mollel	Female	EASUN
15.	Edna Kalulu	Female	Media for Development and Advocacy (MEDEA)
16.	Erena Materu	Female	Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS)- NGO Office
17.	Blandina Nkini	Female	Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS)- NGO Office
18.	Nivonea Kikaho	Female	Arusha City Council
19.	Mohamed Nkinde	Male	Maasai Pastoralist Devote Initiative (MPDI)
20.	Lyne Ukio	Female	Women Development for Science and Technology Association (WODSTA)
21.	Gasto Lekule	Male	Sote Initiative
22.	Hindu Ally Mbwengo	Female	Center for Women and Children Development (CWCD)
23.	Martha Mganga	Female	Tanzania Albinism Society (TAS)
24.	Joseph Godfrey	Male	Community Empowerment Towards Sustainable Development (CETOSUDE)
25.	Chrisantus Oyugi	Male	Community Empowerment Towards Sustainable Development (CETOSUDE)
26.	Anna Mushi	Female	Arusha Municipal Community Foundation (TCFN)
27.	Derick Joseph Ambrose	Male	Great Africa Foundation
28.	Editha Chami	Female	Perfect Vision Women Tanzania
29.	Ruthie Meriki	Female	Elle Peut Naidim Organization
30.	Wilbroad Willium	Male	Young Life Organization
31.	Nsiande Urassa	Female	Alliance for Global Goals
32.	Kidon Mkuu Ngoille	Male	Wildlife Environment Care Initiative (WECI)
33.	Epifania Wilbard	Female	Twende Organization
34.	Viola Ayoub	Female	Vision for Youth

35.	Konrad Haule	Male	Good Heart Foundation
36.	Teddy Nkwama	Female	Errat Care Center (ECASE)
37.	Abdoulaye Sawadogo	Male	Burkinabé de Fundraising (ABF)
38.	Malo Debe	Male	Burkinabé de Fundraising (ABF)
39.	Nathalie Dondasse	Female	Burkinabé de Fundraising (ABF)
40.	Helena Dijkhof	Female	Burkinabé de Fundraising (ABF)
41.	Rosana Fernandes	Female	Coordinadora Ecumanica de Serviaso (CESE)
42.	Marcella Gomez	Female	Coordinadora Ecumanica de Serviaso (CESE)
43.	Jonathas Azevedo	Male	Comua Network
44.	Yasmin Morais	Female	Comua Network
45.	Nour Nusseibeh	Female	Dalia Association
46.	Saja Shami	Female	Dalia Association
47.	Berhanu Demissie	Male	Development Expertise Center (DEC)
48.	Beruk Tesfaye	Male	Development Expertise Center (DEC)
49.	Sisay Edecha	Male	Development Expertise Center (DEC)
50.	Ese Emerhi	Female	Global Fund for Community Foundations (GFCF)
51.	Jenny Hodgson	Female	Global Fund for Community Foundations (GFCF)
52.	Eshban Kwesiga	Male	Global Fund for Community Foundations (GFCF)
53.	Grace Maingi	Female	Kenya Community Development Foundation (KCDF)
54.	Caesar Ngule	Male	Kenya Community Development Foundation (KCDF)
55.	Hellen Kuria	Female	Kenya Community Development Foundation (KCDF)
56.	Gabriel Kihara	Male	Kenya Community Development Foundation (KCDF)
57.	Eunice Agbenyadzi	Female	STAR Ghana Foundation
58.	Emmanuel Mensah	Male	STAR Ghana Foundation
59.	Frank Kwaku Amoateng	Male	STAR Ghana Foundation
60.	Andrew Kingman	Male	Micaiah Foundation
61.	Jose Cuna Junior	Male	Micaiah Foundation
62.	Daniela Mabote	Female	Micaiah Foundation
63.	Chris Nkwatsibwe	Male	Uganda National NGO Forum (UNNGOF)
64.	Rebecca Ariokot	Female	Uganda National NGO Forum (UNNGOF)
65.	Nana Afadzinu	Female	West Africa Civil Society Institute (WACSI)
66.	Charles Vandyck	Male	West Africa Civil Society Institute (WACSI)
67.	Franck Sombo	Male	West Africa Civil Society Institute (WACSI)
68.	Nienke Nuijens	Female	Wilde Ganzen Foundation
69.	Dr. Stigmata Tenga	Female	Africa Philanthropy Network (APN)
70.	GoodChance Mariki	Male	Africa Philanthropy Network (APN)
71.	Tarisai Jangara	Female	Africa Philanthropy Network (APN)
72.	Pim Bakx	Male	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)-Netherlands

73.	Puneet Bali	Male	Smile Foundation
74.	Charlotte Melly	Male	Wilde Ganzen Foundation
75.	Heather Britt	Female	Wilde Ganzen Foundation
76.	Vanessa Donkeng	Female	Africa Philanthropy Network (APN)
77.	Ouedraogo Dramane	Male	Burkinabé de Fundraising (ABF)
78.	Samuel Sentinela	Male	Micaia Foundation
79.	Cassimo A. Engenheiro	Male	Micaia Foundation
80.	Fortunata Francis	Female	Africa Philanthropy Network (APN)
81.	Kelvin Kelya	Male	Africa Philanthropy Network (APN)
82.	Jennipher Nyakwera	Female	Africa Philanthropy Network (APN)
83.	Magaluda Magobe	Male	Africa Philanthropy Network (APN)
84.	Frida Chilimo	Female	Africa Philanthropy Network (APN)
85.	Johnson Gamatha	Male	Photographer/Videographer
86.	Fredrick Wahindi	Male	Photographer/Videographer
87.	Elikana Kibiriti	Male	Media
88.	Mariam Mubiru	Female	Media
89.	Fabian Leonard	Male	Media
90.	Sechelela Kongola	Female	Media

## Annex 2: Proposed Workshop Program

**Day: Monday, 15<sup>th</sup> September 2025**

**Time: 10:00am – 14:30pm**

**Location: Masailand Safari & Lodge, Arusha Tanzania**

Time	Sessions
09:00	Participants Arrival, Registration & Mid-morning Tea/Coffee with refreshments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Hosted by APN &amp; GfC partners</b></li> </ul>
10:00	Welcome and Objective <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Stigmata Tenga</b>, African Philanthropy Network</li> </ul>
10:30	<b>Panel &amp; Plenary: Reframing narratives on philanthropy and CSO resourcing</b>
	Community led development through community philanthropy and shift the power to the people. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Grace Maingi</b>, Kenya Community Development Foundation</li> </ul>
	Empowering NGOs through domestic resource mobilization and community philanthropy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Nienke Nuijens</b>, Change the Game Academy</li> </ul>
	Tanzania insights: success, challenges, and opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Edna Chillimo</b>, Tanzania Foundation for Civil Society</li> </ul>
	Voice from the field: empowering communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Joseph Godfrey</b>, CETOSUDE</li> </ul>
11:30	<b>Small Discussion Groups &amp; Plenary</b> Growing and organizing community philanthropy and domestic philanthropy in a meaningful way in Tanzania.
	Plenary reporting back from small groups and reflection
13:00	Concluding Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Stigmata Tenga</b>, African Philanthropy Network</li> </ul>
	Closing Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ludovick Utouh</b>, WAJIBU</li> </ul>
13:30	Networking Lunch <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>All participants</b> and guests</li> </ul>
14:30	End Workshop

