



# 6TH EAST AFRICA PHILANTHROPY CONFERENCE

Opportunities in emerging trends  
and practices

**25-26 SEPTEMBER, 2019**  
**MOUNT MERU HOTEL, ARUSHA**  
**TANZANIA**



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**EAST AFRICA  
Philanthropy Network**

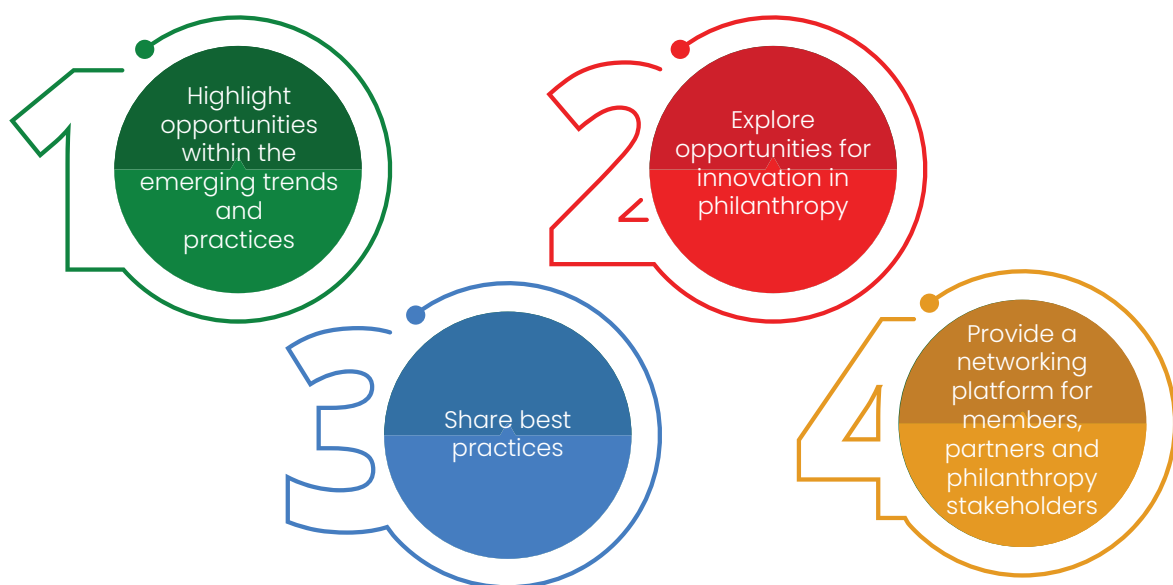
## Conference Overview

Innovation requires breaking with existing paradigms of organization and funding, and working in newer, non-hierarchical and collaborative ways to foster the type of creative thinking necessary to reimagine the mundane. Agile and lean thinking, where product teams use a data-informed, evidence-based approach to design, with rapid prototyping and frequent iterations to continuously improve and refine, are arguably more important contributions to the world than any specific technical output from the tech sector. Philanthropy has had its own shares of innovations that are worth considering and learning from as part of the way forward to the future of Philanthropy.

The 6th East Africa Philanthropy Conference themed “Philanthropy in East Africa: Opportunities in emerging trends and practices”, provided a platform for diversity in topics on emerging trends and innovation, conceptual frameworks on practices and policy and experience sharing on best practices and lessons learnt. The agenda aimed at capturing dynamics in difference the East African countries and issues at the global level.

East Africa Philanthropy Network leveraged on the conference to amplify the key goals of the network and the work of its members, the entire philanthropy and non-profit sector.

Objectives of the conference were to:



This report highlights the key outcomes of the 6th East Africa Philanthropy conference that took place between 24th – 26th September 2019, at Mount Meru Hotel, Arusha, Tanzania.

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## Key Conference Highlights

1. Philanthropy is a key component in the development ecosystem that needs to respond to the changing scenario of development by use of Data.
2. There is growing interest in Africa as the frontier of development, an opportunity for African leaders to give direction and to steer towards positive development, for positive change in society, and establish innovations that support and recognize the local talent.
3. Accountability can be done at different levels i.e. community they work with, government and donors
4. Decentralizing the philanthropy agenda can enhance creativity, opportunity identification, cultivation of friendship with different individuals, groups and institutions thereby creating an avenue for inclusion and organization sustainability
5. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting are some of the systems which can be used to keep track of processes and this translates to accountability and legitimacy
6. Partnering with government, corporates and involvement of community in decision making platforms is key in understanding and complimenting each other's role and this can enhance acceptance and legitimacy.
7. Philanthropies can use more than one operating model in different areas of their programmatic work and this may include assets (financial and non-financial assets), resources (talents, knowledge financial tools, grants), collaboration, partnerships, networking and organizational structure
8. The chosen time horizon plays a significant role in shaping an organization's governance, decision-making, intrinsic risk tolerance, culture, written and unwritten rules and areas of work.
9. Philanthropy, Foundations and non-profits are not immune to technological changes and have to evolve and learn to adapt to and benefit from new and emerging technologies.



## Welcome Note

**Francis Kiwanga, Chairperson, East Africa Philanthropy Network**



"The 6th East Africa Philanthropy Conference attest to the growing need to deepen the conversation on changing development context in which philanthropy operates. There has been a growing interest to develop and grow support for local solutions to local problems. The conference is a journey that advances the knowledge of members and partners to ensure that they take up positions to influence policy and to ensure that philanthropy in Africa grows and continues to thrive in the development space.

As Philanthropists and non-profits, it is equally important to recognize that there is an increasing demand to demonstrate our value, our impact and respond to the call for accountability and respond to the changing financing dynamics in the development space in the region.

## Key Note Address

**Excerpt from Graham Wood, CEO, Aga Khan Foundation East Africa Region**



"Self-reliance and philanthropy at the national and local level is a theme that is now receiving greater emphasis than at any time in the last 50 years. This is a significant departure from development thinking in the 20th century, with this emphasis on state and international organizations in which citizens could depend on. It also makes a move away from special relations between individual countries in the developing and the developed world, the overtones of dependency and patron client relations.

The conference theme offers an opportunity for Philanthropy and the non-profit sector to:

1. Grow collaborative impact

2. Develop partnership as a key component in building sustainable development

3. Integrating Sustainable Development Goals in activities

4. Get insights on how to operate in changing funding dynamics and challenging civic space

5. Get insights, interrogate and discuss how best the emerging trends and practices can and will bring philanthropy as a forerunner in bringing social impact and the much desired need for change

6. Strengthen value in the evolving development framework

7. Strengthen value in the evolving development framework

8. Reflect on issues of climate change and its relevance to philanthropy

9. Understand the use of technology and innovations in demonstrating evidence, collecting facts, enabling the goal of philanthropic sector

10. Consolidate efforts to influence the philanthropy agenda and to be at the forefront of determining the future of development in the East African region, wider continent and global regions

11. Offering solutions to development problems

## SESSION 1

## Philanthropy Trends: Exploring the Data

Arif Ekram, Manager, Global Projects and Partnerships  
- Candid



Global philanthropy trend line is on an upward trajectory and this is attributed to emerging foundations and individuals offering their support as well improvement in data reporting. Similar trends have been noted in Africa however, global philanthropy is growing faster as compared to African philanthropy.

A sharp decline in philanthropy trend line, has been noted, particularly in Africa and this can be attributed to financial crisis and recession in the global economy. The number of philanthropy grants, funders and recipients have increased over the years. US foundations including some community foundations contribute greatly to overall international funding.

Major subject areas given attention by donors include education, economic development, agriculture, health, climate change, environment, religion and human rights.

### Important quotes to reflect on

What are  
you  
doing for  
others?

“Philanthropy  
is commendable,  
but it must not  
cause the  
philanthropist to  
overlook the  
circumstances  
of economic  
injustice which makes  
philanthropy.”

Martin Luther King

## Key Session Highlights

Philanthropy is a key component in the development ecosystem. For philanthropy organizations to impact the development agenda, the following opportunities can be explored:

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1. Focus on current issues and interventions that are aligned to the development agenda
  2. Identify interventions based on existing and current data/information
  3. Look out for existing challenges/opportunities receiving little focus from other institutions
  4. Address issues with direct impact on community/society i.e. issues based on needs
  5. Follow up on development dialogues between countries and identify opportunities that can be exploited
  6. Develop workable collaborations with benefits to all the parties involved
  7. Scrutinize country leaders agenda/focus and their impact on interventions of a development initiative
  8. Develop a contingency plan to address unforeseen events e.g. recession and natural disasters e.g. climate change
  9. Explore innovations and automation which are appropriate in the changing context



## SESSION 2

# The Future of Philanthropy; Global and Local Shifts in Practice

**Session Moderator:** Mwihaki Muraguri

### Panelists

Dr. Bhekinkosi Moyo, The African Centre for Philanthropy and Social Investments

Dr. Stigmata Tenga, Africa Philanthropy Network

Jacqueline Asimwe, CivSource Africa



The trends and practices of individual and institutionalized philanthropy are changing as a result of both local and global social-economic dynamics. Identified factors influencing corporate social responsibility include: democracy; corporate size, influence on giving cultures, declining funding, changes in policy and legal frameworks. To address these challenges: there is need to/for;

## Key Session Highlights

1. Legislations to support/govern and create an enabling environment for philanthropy

2. Propose research topics to study philanthropy

7. Educate philanthropists and policymakers (including tax bodies, finance ministry) on the importance of appropriate legal and policy framework that can enhance philanthropy initiative

8. Participate/give contributions in ongoing research

3. Collect data and share information which can be used in analysing trend of African philanthropy—create a database

4. Strong leadership

9. Create awareness on philanthropy

10. Enhance sustainability in philanthropy

5. Create more avenues for networking (network model) and discussions on philanthropy and existing opportunities

6. Encourage upcoming philanthropies to enrol for short/long term courses in the existing academic centre on philanthropy

11. Create more strategic partnership to manage power dynamics

12. Understand civic space around and impact on philanthropy

**SESSION 3**

# Community Driven Philanthropy: Strategic Opportunities for Positioning Private Funding Directly at Community Level

**Session Moderator:** Chilande Kuloba, Warande Advisory Centre

**Panelists**

Robert Kasambala, Lwala Community Alliance

Joseph Masika, Mutunga Masika and Associates

Nadia Kist, Blood: Water





The changing political climates have resulted in dramatic cuts to already heavily restricted bilateral funding to countries at alarming rates and without scaled exit. The result is sudden and extreme gaps in essential resources to support community level interventions that drive access to basics; under recognizing the strength and confidence that community entities have to understand their needs and more effectively utilize resources towards this end. Lessons learned on the feasibility of this model have inspired community learning and aims to create a thought provoking dialogue across private philanthropic organizations to re-examine models of administering funds to more directly empower community change agents, leveraging community generated resources and fill funding gaps other mechanisms have created.



The enduring dilemma for partners: how can deployed resources be used in ways that put the people we are meant to be serving in charge of their own destinies, while at the same time ensuring full oversight and accountability when it comes to how funds are spent and what results they produce?

## Key Session Highlights

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1. Community philanthropy is based on the premise that all communities have their own assets (money, skills, knowledge, networks, etc.). When these are pooled together, they build community power and voice.
  2. By contributing their own resources, people start to feel like co-investors with a stake in their own development.
  3. When people feel they have something at stake, they care more about the outcomes, and evidence shows that they become more invested in acting in ways that advance and protect their collective interests.
  4. When local contributions are brought to the table, a different, flatter kind of power dynamic is created when dealing with external donors, which challenges traditional donor-beneficiary dynamics.
  5. When local resources are mobilized, new, more horizontal forms of accountability emerge, based on trust and transparency
- 

## SESSION 4 | Break-Out Sessions

# Powering Our Communities



### SESSION A

Organizational  
Strengthening in Grant  
Making

**SESSION MODERATOR:** Chilande Kuloba – Warande Advisory  
Centre

### FACILITATOR

Nadia Kist – Blood: Water

### KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Lessons learnt in capacity building of grantee organizations include the following; Strengthening of CSOs should be guided by standards
- Long-time investment in community can create impact and enhance sustainability
- Direct investment with organizations is critical
- In giving, there is a need for some level of trust with community initiatives
- Grant makers need to allow some level of flexibility in their budgets to enhance both capacity building and implementation
- Strengthening an organization through funding allows it to own and drive development process
- Policies and systems in an organization are useful in mitigating risks.





## SESSION B

Re-Positioning The Community Foundation (Cf): The Southern African Journey

## FACILITATOR

Shaun Samuels – SGS Consulting,

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Southern African movement of community foundation seeks to reposition community foundations as the local institutional forms, through which communities can regain power to participate and drive their own development as well as contribute financial and non-financial assets, towards achieving their own success and growth. Lessons learnt from the Southern African movement of community foundation include the following;

- Great emphasis on the role of local resources as an essential way to grow local ownership and avoid over-dependency on external funding.
- Communities need to be central to their own development to avoid influence by external forces
- There is need to incorporate youth in development designs or solutions
- A committed champion is needed to drive the development of community foundations
- Community foundations can utilize their power to give and lead their own development
- Infrastructure development is important in growth of community foundations

**SESSION C**

**Inclusive philanthropy:  
opportunity for  
innovating in disability  
support**

**SESSION MODERATOR:** Rutachamagyo Kaganzi – Tanzania Inclusive

**PANELISTS**

Nesia Mahenge – CBM International, Tanzania Country Office

Florence Namaganda – Specials Children's Trust,

Jonas Lubago – Tanzania Federation of Disabled People's Organizations (SHIVYAWATA),

**KEY HIGHLIGHTS**

Philanthropy institutions can play a key role in engaging and empowering Persons living with Disability (PwDs) in their development agenda. However, PwDs are faced by a number of challenges which influence or hinder their inclusion. The challenges include:

- High Poverty levels due to low levels of income at household levels of PwDs.
- Inadequate access to social services and amenities
- Scarce information on resource allocation and availability for PwDs
- Non-existence of strategic plans in most DPOs
- Unclear understanding on the different forms of disabilities, especially multiple Disabilities

**These challenges can be addressed through:**

- Advocating for policies to support PwDs
- Understanding the different forms of disability and awareness creation
- Development of strategies which can address needs of PwDs
- Channeling allocated resources directly to disability programs
- Involving government and other stakeholders in planning and coordinating funding in the disability sector
- Increase philanthropy's support to PwDs to get better incomes e.g. initiating livelihood programs
- Strengthening PwDs through trainings, provision of infrastructure and incorporation in implementation of existing programs
- Conducting research to generate data which can guide in supporting inclusion of PwDs
- Educating decision makers and funders in the sector to guide in addressing the challenges of PwDs.

**SESSION 5**

## **Bridging the trust gap: philanthropy's response to demands for transparency and accountability**

**Session Moderator:** Melvin Chibole, KCDF,

**Panelists**

Francis Uhadi, Foundation for Civil Society

Mendi Njonjo, HIVOS East Africa

Ruth Birungi, Independent Development Fund



Accountability and transparency play a key role in building trust. For philanthropy institutions to curb corrupt practices and build partnerships with community as an ally in building transparency and accountability, the following need to be considered;



## Key Session Highlights

1. Accountability at different levels of operation i.e. the board, staff, community and donors

4. Undertake organizational development- develop policies, systems, recruit staff and build their capacity

2. Adhere to the changing legal and policy framework

5. Involve beneficiaries in implementation and decision making for transparency

3. Compliance with donor and other requirements running ethical program ethical spending of finances

6. Reporting based on guidelines set -accounting for finances versus activities undertaken

### Challenges in accountability

1. Philanthropy organizations have little or at times no control in accountability of organizations they grant or those sub-granted

2. Accountability is expensive- there are costs and actors involved in creating structures and systems for effective accountability.

The identified challenges can be addressed through: capacity development of organizations on different aspects to enhance their functions in relation to accountability (handling funds, implementation and accounting); donor flexibility- allowing changes in budgets when need be; and developing mechanisms to detect corruption individuals.



## SESSION 6

# Corporate – Community Engagements: Visit to the Shanga

Hannah Wood, Shanga

Hiring and supporting employees with disabilities isn't just a matter of corporate social responsibility or public relations; it's good business. The Shanga Project was a clear demonstration of how private philanthropy is enhancing inclusivity in development.

Shanga is a successful social enterprise which employs people with disabilities to create unique, high-quality, handmade jewelry, glassware and home wares incorporating recycled materials. These products are sold in Tanzania and all over the world, with profits being reinvested back into developing opportunities to employ more people with disabilities.

Combining an uplifting local community project with unique artistic activities and opportunities to purchase handmade gifts, Shanga has been a favourite Arusha tourist destination since its inception in 2007. Shanga became part of Elewana in 2017 as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility program, with an ongoing commitment to the people of Tanzania. Elewana Arusha Coffee Lodge is the home of Shanga, which comprises of an open workshop for glass-blowing, weaving, sewing, Tinga Tinga painting, bead-making and metal work, with a shop showcasing all Shanga's handmade products.

Hannah shared their experience in corporate-community engagement that inspired and challenged other philanthropy actors, to adopt similar forms of partnership for local ownership.

*"Inclusion works to the advantage of everyone, we all have things to learn and we all have something to teach." Helen Henerson*



**SESSION 7**

## Nurturing emerging leaders in philanthropy at the institutional and sector level – Lightning Talk

**Guest Speaker:** Dr. Bhekinkosi Moyo: The African Centre for Philanthropy and Social Investments,



There is an increasing recognition of the importance of quality leadership as a significant factor in an organisation's capacity and effectiveness. With the recognition of the importance of good leadership comes the acceptance of the inevitability of executive transitions and their potential impact on organisations.

This session was aimed at promoting candid conversation on transition and succession management in the philanthropy sector, to ensure that the philanthropy movement remains robust and vibrant. The delegates explored issues on mentorship of emerging leaders, capacities of incoming leaders, knowledge transfer and the management of knowledge within the context of a meal setting.

## Tips for Planning Successful Leadership Transitions in non-profits

- Draft a timeline for leadership successions that are planned.  
Adopt an Emergency Leadership Transition Plan to address the timely delegation of duties and authority whenever there is an unexpected transition or interruption in key leadership.
- Identify current challenges and those that lie ahead, and the corresponding leadership qualities that are needed to navigate the challenges successfully.
- Consider whether placing an interim leader at the helm is the right path for your nonprofit.
- Gain the commitment of board and staff to manage transition intentionally.
- Identify leadership development opportunities for staff and board members to expand their leadership skills so that the organization will have a "deeper bench" of future leaders.
- Cross-train current staff to minimize the disruption from unexpected staffing changes.
- Make plans to adequately support newly-placed employees, such as with coaching, mentoring, and defining goals.
- On board deliberately: Help new board chairs and chief staff leaders feel confident and find their own voices.
- Communicate: What will your organization say to stakeholders before, during, and after a transition of leadership? Thoughtful communications are needed in order to support the staff and organization during the transition process.

## SESSION 8

# Evolving Ecosystem of Impact Investment in East Africa

**Session Moderator:** Arif Neky, UN Strategic Partnerships; SDG Partnership Platform

### Panelists

Clement Nganga - Allavida Kenya

Hanna Ahere - Ford Foundation

Ivy Syovata - Philips East Africa



Creating an ecosystem of government, private sector, finance partners, philanthropy organizations and other relevant institutions enhances synergy and transparency in project investments and this can create a broader impact on community as well as sustainability of investments beyond short term political, physical and grant cycles. Implementation of international, national and regional development agendas/initiatives requires an ecosystem which can facilitate collaboration. Initiation of SDG philanthropy platform has enhanced involvement of Philanthropy institutions in achieving Sustainable Development Goals as well as national and regional development goals in different sectors. Some private institutions contribute greatly to enhancing health care in the East Africa Region and locally in Kenya, some Counties have benefitted immensely. This has been made possible through understanding the investments needed, developing of models and collaborating with the government and community to drive the investment.



## Key Session Highlights

1. Working with larger ecosystem leaders can avoid replication of efforts

2. Partnership between philanthropy and private sector can hatch investment pipelines

3. Investment in technologies should be demand drive- this can ensure that right issue is identified and right solution offered

4. Flexibility is required in grant making to allow investments in changing contexts

5. Philanthropy institutions can play a catalytic role in the life cycle of an investment project- the entry point determines success

6. Funds sourced for development should bring investment which can go beyond the short term, political and fiscal cycles

7. Changing financing modalities and developing models of investment can enhance the sustainability of projects



## SESSION 9 | Breakout Sessions

# Advancing Innovative Philanthropy Practices

### SESSION A

Cultivating individual giving through corporate engagements; reflections

**SESSION MODERATOR:** James Gatere – I&M Bank Foundation

### FACILITATORS

Anthony Igecha – KENGEN Foundation,

George Awalla – VSO Kenya,

### KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Corporate social engagements provide an enabling environment for individual giving. Receiving organizations can greatly benefit from corporate skills.

Benefits for corporates and development in organizations adopting skills-based volunteering include the following:

#### Corporate Benefits

- Helps achieve business goals and access new markets as well as employee attraction and retention
- Improve Stakeholder relationship enhancement – clients, customers and suppliers
- Community benefits- Leadership development and reputational enhancement

#### Development Benefits

- Access to new skills and personnel which leads Operational capacity improvements
- Communication skills and Coaching skills and Exposure to new markets and cultures
- Effectiveness and adaptability to strengthen the culture of individual giving within the corporate space which can be a powerful tool for development, the following opportunities can be explored:
  - Opportunities for individuals to become resourceful and visionary as well focusing on co-creation/scoping of programs and capacity building
  - Develop flexible programs long term programs, short projects using remote mentoring
  - Greater access to other corporate partner resources and Increased visibility and credibility with corporate partners
  - Skills development, Leadership development and getting development sector employees into a corporate setting





## SESSION B

**Communicating impact  
– one story at a time!**

## FACILITATORS

Cynthia Adhiambo Onyango & Martha Muiruri – Aga Khan Foundation

### KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Philanthropy organizations need to utilize the data they collect to tell stories since they can create a big impact on an organization and the individuals/groups involved. Stories are incomparable with other communication methods since they influence people, their emotions, behaviours and actions due to creativity involved. Apart from fundraising, a story is an important tool for creating awareness, mobilizing volunteers, building trust and inspiring other people. The following need to be considered in storytelling;

- An organization involved in storytelling need to think critically on how to mitigate harm caused to storytellers
- Consent form should be translated into a language that a storyteller can understand if need be
- The environment in which the story is shared need to be positive
- There is a need for strategies to address negative criticisms which may arise from a story– one can appoint an independent arbitrator for any dispute over the use of narrative techniques in an organization.
- It is important to share narrative technique with story teller
- An organization needs to stick to its mission in story telling
- Explain the use and purpose of the story, and effect to the organization and storyteller. Thus, feedback to story teller on the outcome of the story is key
- Developing different stories for different issues concurrently may confuse the audience or result to a less impact
- Stories need to be supported with accurate data in order to build trust with donors and community/storytellers



### SESSION C

How grassroots organizations work towards sustainable change for communities – and how funders can help them achieve it

### FACILITATORS

Carolyn Ngeny &  
Robert Kimambo –  
Firelight Foundation

### KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- It is critical to engage communities to strengthen early childhood development (ECD) centers and family-based empowerment programs that promote children's holistic development, especially in areas that are affected by HIV.
- It is important to empower parents and caregivers to strengthen their children's cognitive development from birth to age 3. Our grantee-partners have also integrated a variety of holistic programs that serve children's and families' multi-faceted needs, including savings and loans groups to promote families' economic empowerment, feeding programs to provide basic nutrition to children at ECD centers, voluntary counseling and testing for HIV and AIDS through community health activities, and income-generating activities to sustain some of the expenses involved in running the ECD centers.
- ECD is critical to children's ability to thrive in their early years and also impacts their ability to succeed in school, but only 12% of children in sub-Saharan Africa currently have access to quality early childhood services.
- And even where ECD centers do exist, they often operate more as a daycare for parents during work hours, rather than a robust support to children's cognitive, emotional, and social development. In the last year, Firelight has been concentrating on two major areas:

Improving ECD center quality in Malawi and empowering families of children from birth to age 3 in Tanzania and Zambia to promote their children's cognitive development.



## SESSION 10

# Mapping the Critical Changes in Legal and Policy Environment for philanthropy in East Africa

**Session Moderator:** Imelda Lulu Urrio, Hodari Tanzania

### Panelists

Jacqueline Nassimbwa - Civsource Africa

Benedict Ishabakaki - Legal Services Facility

Cleopatra Kambugu - UHAI EASHRI



Philanthropic institutions need a conducive legal and policy environment to support their establishment, operations, resource mobilization, taxation, financial systems, accountability and transparency. Different legal/policy frameworks governing philanthropy institutions in Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda. They include the following;

Country	Previous legal/ policy frameworks that supported philanthropy institutions	Current legal/ policy frameworks that supported philanthropy institutions	Challenges in implementation of legal/policy frameworks
Tanzania	Society Act Trustee and Cooperation Act Company Limited by Guarantee Act NGO Act 2002 MOU with government	NGO Act (with 2019 Amendments) NGO regulations 2018	NGO regulations requires a philanthropy institution and other NGOs to disclose funds received, provide the contract with the donor (which has to be approved by the registrar of NGO), develop fundraising activities and share quarterly and annual activity report. These processes are long and are likely to affect the operations of an institution
Kenya	Society Act Trustee and Cooperation Act Company Limited by Guarantee Act NGO Act PBO Act 2012 (meant to replace NGO Act)	Society Act Trustee and Cooperation Act Company Limited by Guarantee Act NGO Act	The legal/policy framework regulate organization operation differently in regards to requirement i.e. tax compliance/engagement, activities conducted and Implementation of PBO Act 2012 is still a challenge. The Act might have an implication on philanthropy institutions once implemented
Uganda	NGO Act Country constitution	NGO Act Country constitutions	Only a few clauses support philanthropy work (i.e. those focussing on human rights, equitable development economic and social spheres) The constitution does not provide for civic and political rights/spheres where philanthropy institutions engage There are restrictive clauses in the constitution in relation to reproductive rights and sexual minorities

## Key Session Highlights

Philanthropy institutions need to;

1. Be up to date with legal/policy shifts in their respective countries for smooth operation
2. Seek legal guidance on how to interpret relevant clauses in the legal/policy framework
3. Ensure that the institutions they work with are compliant with all relevant legal frameworks which might influence their operations- there is a need for building capacity of those organizations on legal frameworks
4. Understand other legal/policy frameworks and government restrictions/political issues which could directly or indirectly affect operations of philanthropy institutions
5. Look for opportunities provided by cross-border legal/policy frameworks
6. Collaborate with other institutions and create avenues of engaging in dialogues with legal bodies regarding legal/policy frameworks which are not favourable

### SESSION 11

## New practical Tools to Assess the Legal Environment

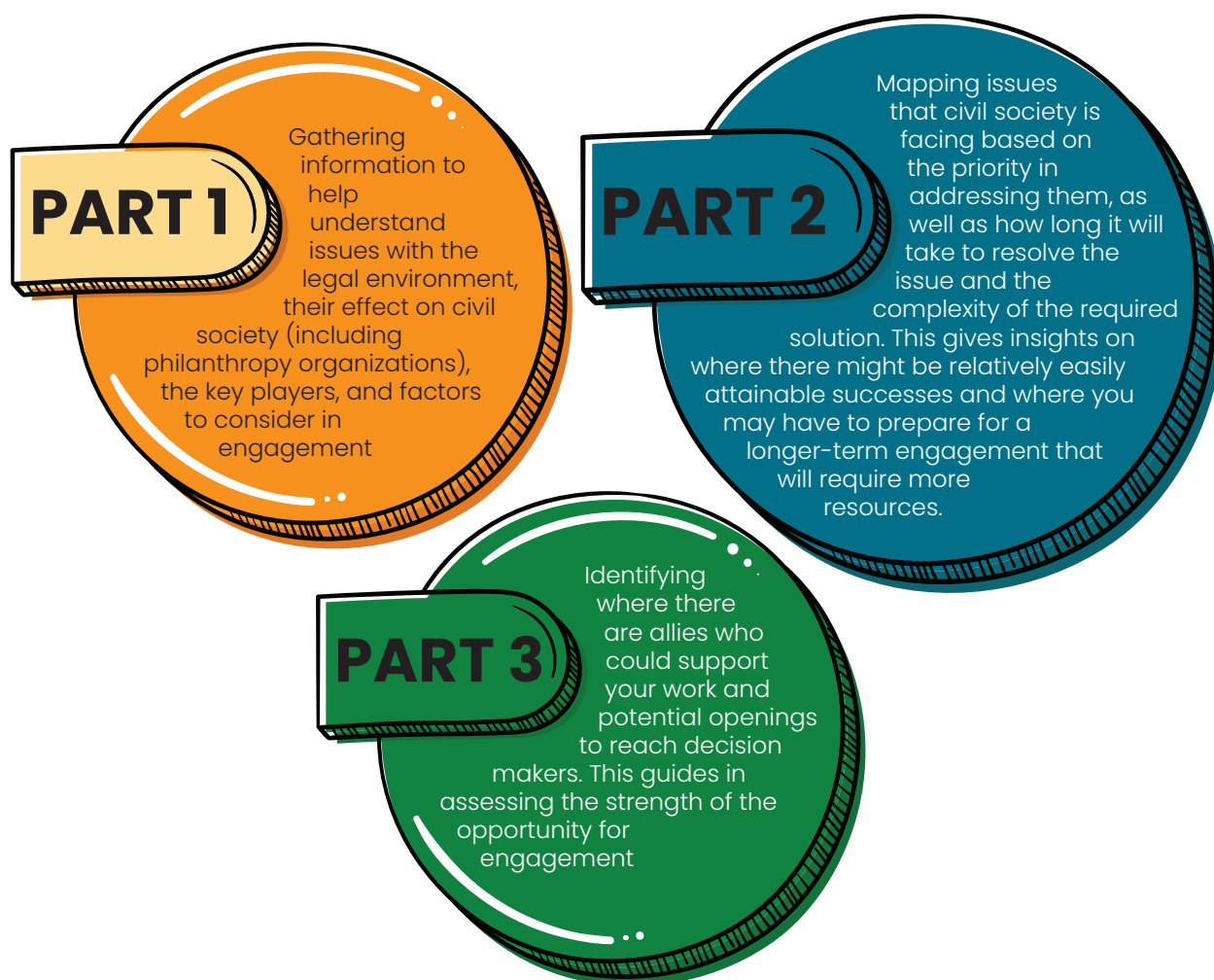
**Rebecca Vernon, ICNL**

Civil Society Organizations and Philanthropy organizations are often pushed to figure out what to do when facing legal challenges or even framework that impedes their work. The East Africa Conference took into consideration a tool designed to help philanthropy organizations decide where it may be most effective to engage in efforts to improve this legal environment (laws, regulations, directives).

The tool aims to help organizations think critically about a variety of relevant factors and weigh different considerations to determine where it's most effective to address efforts and, and start thinking about what should be done to address the problems that one may be experiencing. In addition, the tool seeks to lay out the most important considerations and guide organizations to analyse them both individually and in relation to each other.



## Key Session Highlights



The three parts of the tool build on each other to create a holistic picture of what to think about for deciding how best to engage on reforming legal issues. Filling the three parts gives insights on which issues are higher priorities in terms of the likely impact on CSOs and where there may be a potential to partner with strong and influential allies.

The tool cannot guide on exactly all the steps one needs to take to fix it. While there is no magical formula for determining whether engagement on a given issue will be worthwhile, this tool seeks to lay out the most important considerations and guide organizations to analyse them both individually and in relation to each other.

During information gathering, it is important to engage in dialogue with different types of organizations in the civic sector in order to get a variety of experiences

## Questions to Consider

1. What is an issue in the legal environment for civil society that affect your work as a philanthropy support organization?
2. Does this issue stem from the text of the law or from the law's implementation?
3. Who else might be interested or invested in addressing this issue?

## SESSION 12

# Technology for Philanthropy–Kamkunji

Technology is evolving rapidly and is affecting all of us differently. Foundations and non-profits are not immune to these changes and have evolved to adapt to and benefit from new technologies. This session presented a marketplace of some of the available tech innovations that are available for use by Foundations and Non-profits within their operations.

## 1. M-changa

As the internet becomes more permanent part and parcel of daily lives, it's important for the non-profit and philanthropy sector to keep up with this trend. The embracing of online fundraising platforms like M-Changa has helped in making fundraising for local organizations less tedious. This is in relation to the amount of time used in the transaction process and approval of the money used to host fundraising events that make organizations spend more money that they don't have to get money they need. The accountability aspect is an important factor to why online fundraising is being embraced. The ability for a donor to send in funds and receive a receipt for the transactions while at the same time be able to monitor the amount of money being contributed has heavily catalyzed online fundraising.

Visit <https://www.mchanga.co.ke/> to learn more on M changa.

## 2. Giving Tuesday

#GivingTuesday is a first of its kind effort that harnesses the collective power of a unique blend of partners, charities, families, businesses and individuals to transform how people think about, talk about and participate in the giving season. GivingTuesday was launched in 2012 with a simple idea: to create a day that encourages people to do good. Over the past seven years, this idea has grown into a global movement that inspires hundreds of millions of people to give, collaborate, and celebrate generosity. #GivingTuesday is changing the giving landscape by creating new ways for people to engage with causes, inspiring new approaches to storytelling, and enabling a culture of collaboration and innovation across the social sector. The movement, now in over 150 countries has become a creative tool for connecting companies, individuals and non-profits with communities. In an era of global crisis and disconnection, we need new rituals to connect us. As the world's largest giving movement, GivingTuesday strives to build a world in which the catalytic power of generosity is at the heart of the society we build together, unlocking dignity, opportunity and equity around the globe. The mission is to build a more just and generous world. Philanthropy and non-profits have to evolve in their ways of fundraising as well as giving opportunities to stakeholders to participate in their interventions.

Visit <https://www.givingtuesday.org/global> to learn more and join the giving community in your country.

### 3. East Africa Philanthropy Data Portal

Philanthropy's actual contribution to national development is unknown. Such a critical knowledge gap reinforces the real need for data in, for, and by the sector to help actors quantify their contribution, compare information, and learn from each other.

EAPN in partnership with CANDID developed an online tool referred to as the 'updater tool' to consolidate data on local philanthropy in East Africa. The tool is a simple and interactive online data collection template to input relevant information such as profile and program descriptions, beneficiary profiles (by geography, demographics and sector), annual investments, case studies, reports and surveys. Data collected will be visualized on the East Africa Data Portal that also allows for country specific data analysis.

Beyond sharing and managing data as a community of practice, this programme seeks to build institutional data capacity of the organizations to manage and apply data in the work that they do while applying global principles and practices. The portal subscribes to the Global Philanthropy Data Charter that stipulates universally agreed upon principles of collective data management. The process is also designed to leverage on national and global philanthropy development data initiatives Follow the links below to Join the community of practice



Kenya - <https://kenyaupdater.foundationcenter.org/>  
Uganda - [https://ugandaupdater.foundationcenter.org](https://ugandaupdater.foundationcenter.org/)  
Tanzania - [https://tanzaniaupdater.foundationcenter.org](https://tanzaniaupdater.foundationcenter.org/)

## Conclusion & Way Forward

### Leading Together: what's Next?



1. Data is a commodity that Philanthropy organizations and Non-Profits have to learn to handle. The trend is to identify opportunities based on existing and current data and craft interventions to respond to the exigencies therein. Going forward, Organizations should collect data and information which can be used in analyzing trends of African philanthropy- and in the process support in creating a comprehensive database.

2. While Community Philanthropy Places great emphasis on the role of local resources as an essential way to grow local ownership and avoid over-dependency on external funding, the call is diversifying funding streams and seeks more partnerships within the Non-Profit sector.

3. Accountability is expensive- there are costs and actors involved in creating structures and systems for effective accountability. The Philanthropy and non-profit sector has to learn and move with

the times and invest in effective accountability.

4. There is increasing recognition of the importance of quality leadership as a significant factor in an organization's capacity and effectiveness. With the recognition of the importance of good leadership comes the acceptance of the inevitability of executive transitions and their potential impact on organizations. The philanthropy sector cannot be left behind in this and putting in place necessary mechanisms for transitions will be opportune for upward growth.

5. Changing financing modalities the sustainability of projects and developing models of investment can enhance the sustainability of projects. Corporate social engagements provide an enabling environment for individual giving, one of the many ways that Non-Profits could engage in and leverage on corporate giving as a growing trend.

6. Philanthropic institutions need a conducive legal and policy environment to support their establishment, operations, resource mobilization, taxation, financial systems, accountability, and transparency. Non- profits and the philanthropy sector have an opportunity to craft a conducive environment for operation by working together.

7. Technology is evolving rapidly and is affecting all of us differently. Foundations and non-profits are not immune to these changes and have to evolve and learn to adapt to and benefit from new technologies.

8. Increasing Philanthropy's support for disability in Kenya and Uganda entails a serious upscale of stakeholder involvement in generating data on disability, mobilizing funders both traditional and non-traditional, bringing on board private sector and corporates as well other development partners to bolster the growth of the sector.



## SLIDO interactive application

The use of the interactive platform at the conference enhanced the sharing opportunities for the delegates and gave voice to them to air their concerns. We created a total of 9 Polls and there were 512 poll votes from the delegates. We used the hashtag: #Philtrends2019 for the event which generated the main buzzwords as below.

#Philtrends2019 the link and hashtag we used for the event  
Some of the buzzwords from the conference.

leaders **fund**ers accountability  
giving **community** africa  
**PHILANTHROPY**  
network **donor** partners  
data **impacts**

### Some selected responses from the Slido Report

1. We need to collect better data and use them to tell the stories of development in Africa.
2. Companies and firms use different instruments to give back to society. These include corporate foundations, corporate social responsibility etc. we need to know how to tap into these for philanthropy causes.
3. Do Philanthropist work with private sector? The private sector has innovative solutions; how can we leverage on them for the communities?
4. In thinking of accountability it is imperative that this goes beyond financial accountability to community accountability that donors and grantees are subject to.

# PARTNERS TO THE 6TH EAST AFRICA PHILANTHROPY CONFERENCE.



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