



SYSTEMS CHANGE AND THE NEW NORMAL IN AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY: TRENDS, PRACTICES AND POLICIES

3RD AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY CONFERENCE 2022

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS REPORT

Protea Marriot Balalaika Hotel in Sandton and online via zoom • 03-04 August 2022

The Centre on African Philanthropy and Social Investment (CAPSI) in partnership with TrustAfrica, African Philanthropy Forum, Southern Africa Trust, African Philanthropy Network and Wits Business School.

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OUR GRATITUDE TO THE PARTNERS OF THE EVENT

CAPSI wishes to thank the following partners for their supports, TrustAfrica, African Philanthropy Forum, Southern Africa Trust, African Philanthropy Network and Wits Business School.





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DAY 1

WEDNESDAY – 3 AUGUST 2023
PHILANTHROPY AND CLIMATE CHANGE
PHILANTHROPY AND THE YOUTH





DAY 1

GENERAL OPENING: PROFESSOR BHEKINKOSI MOYO, CAPSI AND WITS BUSINESS SCHOOL

Programme director Lawrence Dube opened the 3rd African Philanthropy Conference, with Professor Bhhekinkosi Moyo, director of the Centre for African Philanthropy and Social Investment (CAPSI), extending a welcome to all the delegates. Professor Moyo acknowledged the partner organisations who had journeyed with CAPSI in setting the agenda for the conversations on African philanthropy; the African Philanthropy Forum, African Philanthropy Network, Africa Trust, East Africa Philanthropy, HigherLife Foundation and TrustAfrica.

Professor Moyo then invited Professor Maurice Radebe, the head of the Wits Business School (WBS), to deliver the official opening and welcome.

WELCOME AND OPENING: PROFESSOR MAURICE RADEBE, WITS BUSINESS SCHOOL

Professor Maurice Radebe welcomed both in-person and online delegates. He reflected on his early career in the non-profit sector and noted the need for philanthropy to adapt to changing global dynamics.

Professor Radebe urged continued work towards sustaining growth on the continent and defeating poverty. He expressed gratitude to CAPSI and partner organisations for their work in philanthropy and social investment, noting that the conference aimed to bring together leading academics, practitioners, and young people in the sector to share views and explore networks for collaboration to align with rapidly changing global dynamics.

In his conclusion, he announced that Graça Machel would receive the Lifetime Award in African Philanthropy at a dinner event in celebration of her dedication and exceptional work in the sector.

OPENING REMARKS: PARTNERS

Dr. Stigmata Tenga, African Philanthropy Network

Dr. Stigmata Tenga urged delegates to engage in robust conversations, encouraging them to strengthen their networking connections, adding that this would result in actionable strategies that would address system issues in the philanthropy sector.

She emphasised the strength of collaborative efforts as opposed to working in silos, noting that the conference presented an opportunity for in-depth discussions that would lead to philanthropic giving, the African way, and would ensure African philanthropy continues to be an important, sustainable strategy in responding to the systemic challenges in the continent.

Evans Okinyi, East Africa Philanthropy Network

Evans Okinyi expressed appreciation for the support provided by CAPSI in hosting the conference, adding that he was looking forward to the innovative solutions coming out of the deliberations on the various programme topics.

He highlighted the need to interrogate youth participation and to explore issues around an integrated systems approach within the philanthropy space in Africa.



EBRIMA SALL
TRUSTAFRICA



KEYNOTE SPEAKER
MASEGO MADZWAMUSE
OAK FOUNDATION



3RD AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY CONFERENCE 2022

WED 3RD AUG 2022

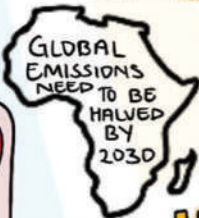
PHILANTHROPY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

INTRODUCTION

CLIMATE CHANGE IS THE BIGGEST CHALLENGE OF OUR TIME



HUMAN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY DRIVES ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION, BIO-DIVERSITY LOSS AND CLIMATE CHANGE



A NEED TO LIMIT TEMPERATURE RISE TO LESS THAN 2°



TOTAL EMISSIONS ESTIMATED TO DOUBLE BY 2050



COUNTRIES SUCH AS NIGERIA AND SOUTH AFRICA ARE PART OF THE GLOBAL MAJOR EMITTERS OF GREEN HOUSE GASES



THE WESTERN WORLD AND DEVELOPED COUNTRIES HAVE AMASSED THEIR WEALTH IN DEVELOPMENT THAT HAVE FUELED THE CLIMATE CHANGE CRISIS

100 X BILLION

AFRICA HAS FAILED TO RAISE 100 BILLION ANNUALLY TO MEET ADAPTATION CHALLENGES

IT HAS AGGRAVATED VULNERABILITIES AND CREATED NEW ONES



WE HAVE TO BUILD RESILIENCE INTO OUR LIFE GIVING SYSTEMS SO THAT WE CAN ADAPT AND MITIGATE IMPACT



AFRICA HOLDS AN IMMENSE POTENTIAL SOLAR AND WIND POWER



AFRICA GETS 4% OUT OF 1.1 BILLION GIVEN BY FOUNDATIONS FOR CLIMATE MITIGATION

IT IMPACTS

- 1 LIVELIHOODS
- 2 ECONOMIES
- 3 SOCIETIES



THERE IS A BIG PROBLEM IN LIBERALISM



DEFINE A CLEAR PATHWAY FOR PROSPEROUS DEVELOPMENT THAT'S ROOTED IN EQUITY AND JUSTICE



THOSE MOST HIT BY CLIMATE CHANGE ARE THE LEAST RESPONSIBLE VIA EXTREME DROUGHT AND TROPICAL CYCLONES

IT'S ABOUT DEALING WITH EXISTING CHALLENGES AND PREPARING FOR WHAT LIES AHEAD



THERE IS A DASH FOR AFRICAN RESOURCES FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD



CHINA IS THE BIGGEST FINANCIER FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY IN AFRICA

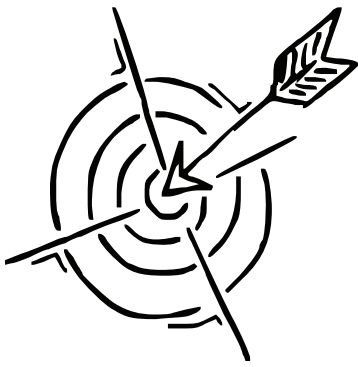


AFRICA ATTRACTS 2% OF ENERGY TRANSITION FUNDING



AFRICA HAS PRODUCED 2% CUMULATIVE GLOBAL EMISSIONS



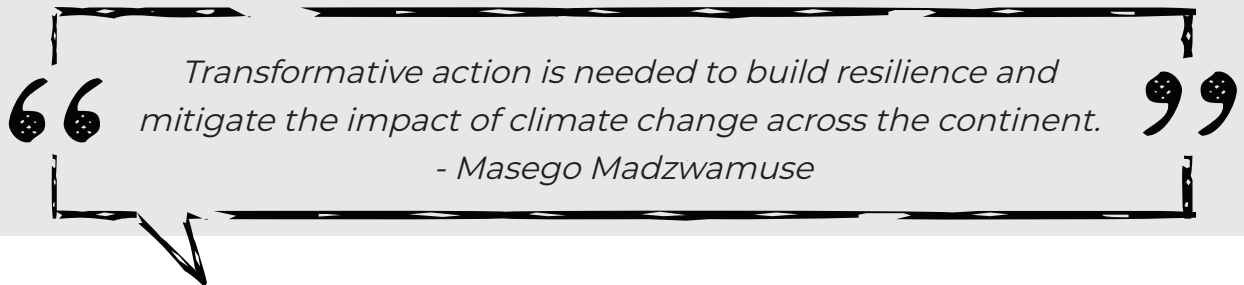


KEYNOTE ADDRESS on Philanthropy and Climate Change

Masego Madzwamuse,
Oak Foundation

Masego Madzwamuse made her presentation virtually, and in her presentation, she drew attention to the everyday climate emergencies happening around the world, such as extreme weather, famine, rising sea levels, forced migration, and poverty. A report by the International Panel on Climate Change and the intergovernmental platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services emphasised the interconnectedness between biodiversity loss and climate change. Human economic activities are driving environmental degradation, biodiversity loss, and climate change, and they directly impact human well-being.

Echoing Dr. Tenga's comments, Madzwamuse emphasised the need for systems change instead of siloed responses from the philanthropy community. Poverty is rampant, with climate change affecting the poor the most. Carbon emissions must be halved by 2030, and global temperature increase limited to less than two degrees annually. While Africa produces only 2% of the global emissions, some countries such as Nigeria and South Africa are among the major global emitters of greenhouse gases. Although Africa produces the lowest emissions at the moment, it is worrying that its emissions are expected to double by 2050.



POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

MITIGATION

According to Madzwamuse, philanthropy funding on a global scale has mainly concentrated on reducing emissions, with a sole focus on mitigation, and has disregarded the urgency of tackling the immediate vulnerability faced by frontline communities. Climate finance, as it stands, fails to consider historical redress. A significant shift in funding and systems to establish resilience is required.

UNFAIRNESS IN FUNDING

The ClimateWorks Foundation released a 2020 report that highlighted the inequitable distribution of climate mitigation funding. ClimateWorks is a global platform that encourages philanthropy organisations to innovate and accelerate climate solutions. Of the \$1.1 billion in funding from foundations, only \$40-million was allocated to Africa, while Europe and the United States (US) received \$150-million and \$360-million, respectively. This means that Africa received only 4% of climate mitigation funding. Although it is true that Western countries face a greater burden in mitigating climate change, the disproportionate allocation of resources is unjust, especially when considering the relationship between carbon emissions, climate, and vulnerability. This is where the core of the injustice lies.

ENERGY SOLUTIONS

According to Madzwamuse, Africa has been left behind in the transition towards a low carbon development path, despite its potential for solar and wind power due to its geographic diversity. The continent's mineral base contains the necessary minerals to fuel and support the clean energy transition and future technologies. However, despite the increase in demand for minerals such as cobalt, copper, nickel, and lithium, which are needed for the transition, there is a rush for African resources by China, Europe, and the US. The key question is whether the continent will benefit from this low carbon development path and the energy transition.

FUNDING THE ADAPTION AGENDA

Africa receives only 2% of the funding available for energy transition worldwide, which is insufficient to tap into its renewable energy potential.

China dominates the renewable energy financing market in Africa, with a 51% market share, followed by the European Union (EU).

However, most of the EU's funding comes in the form of loans, which adds to the existing debt burden of the continent, hindering its growth.

The issue of growing debt in Africa should be a concern for philanthropy organisations.

SOME POSITIVE SIGNS

Madzwamuse highlighted the importance of African philanthropy in positioning the continent to seize short-term opportunities and plan for the future. ClimateWorks released a report in July 2022 which focused on six major African economies – Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, and South Africa – providing country profiles for climate philanthropy. The report offers an overview for funders to develop engagement strategies with these countries through consultation with African-led, African-grown, and African-focused organisations.

Madzwamuse is convinced that the groups leading the charge and defining the priorities for investment and providing seed funding should come from African philanthropy.

AFRICA PHILANTHROPY'S RESPONSE

Madzwamuse shared that the Oak Foundation is collaborating with other foundations to examine African philanthropy, including funding for climate issues, providing grants to organisations supporting climate work, and to non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and social movements working on cross-sectoral and integrated responses. The Oak Foundation is a global group of philanthropic organisations that provide grants to programmes promoting social justice and environmental protection. The focus is not just on funding, but also on where it goes and what it prioritises.

What needs to be done

- Track the funding flows coming to Africa and the sectors that are being funded, including understanding where the funding gaps lie. We need to support emerging regional climate funds.
- Explore greening financial systems to make sure that justice is central to the design of climate finance, as well as providing institutional support to Africa's robust network of organisations that are doing important work, tapping into the economic justice movement.

“

Philanthropy must play a progressive role in meeting people where they are at.

- Masego Madzwamuse

”

- Gain better understanding of how organisations are operating, and the issues they are organising around. There is no better place to understand the sites of struggle and justice concerns than to look at what social movements across the continent are working on. The movements that have been leading the charge for many years include those working in the areas of food, sovereignty, and land rights.
- Agriculture, as one of the largest contributors to carbon emissions, is vulnerable to climate change. Organisational movements working in this area, such as the Rural Women’s Assembly, the African Food Sovereignty Alliance, the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance and various climate youth and justice movements, require support. We ought to be looking at how to help the right energy partnerships, those spearheaded by indigenous peoples. Unfortunately, these movements are largely invisible; they are underfunded, and hardly attract stable funding in the long-term.
- Another area that requires attention is around knowledge and shaping the narrative. A recent survey found that of the so-called 1 000 Reuters Hot List of influential climate scientists, only five came from Africa and that the list of African authors was dominated by South Africa. Overall, African authors only make up 1% – on a continent that represents 17% of the world’s population. Madzwamuse pointed out that we do not have a lack of strategic or research capacity, or a shortage of thought leadership, to drive the narrative and the discourse on climate change, what is needed is to rescue our organisations from the stranglehold of the United Nations (UN) agencies.

If we do not involve African thought leadership in deciding how the world responds to the climate crisis, policymakers and philanthropy will rely on research that is generated by white men based in the Global North. We have to look at investing in knowledge generation and supporting networks in the Global South to do this important work.

- The wealth that the continent has is likely to fuel energy transition going into the future, but we cannot do that if we are not shaping the discourse. We have to rally behind some of our very powerful organisations that are doing important work and are shaping the narrative on what do we do with the resources.

Madzwamuse emphasised that addressing the climate crisis requires more than just technical and managerial approaches. It is important to incorporate human rights, social inequality, justice, and equity into climate responses.

She made a strong call to action for African philanthropy to step up and take action.



BRIGGS BOMBA
TRUSTAFRICA



ALAN WALLIS
AFRICAN CLIMATE
FOUNDATION



RUTH NYAMBURA
AFRICAN ECO-FEMINIST
COLLECTIVE



SITHENBILE MWAMAKAMBA
FANRPAN

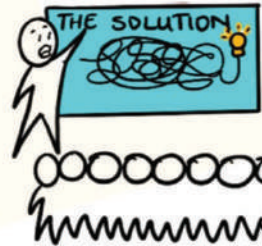
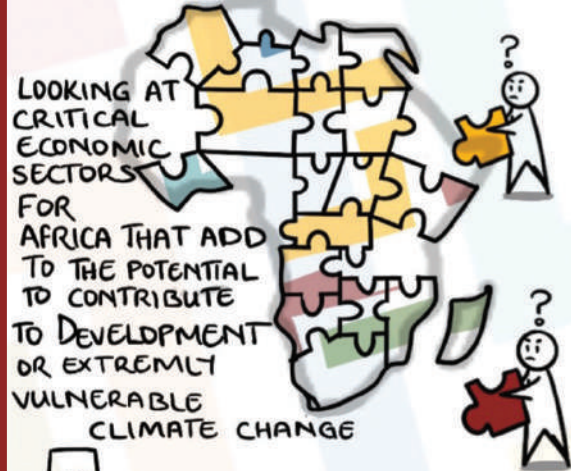


3RD AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY CONFERENCE 2022

WED 3RD AUG 2022

PHILANTHROPY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

WORKING AT THE NEXUS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT



A LOT OF SOLUTIONS PUSHED BY FOUNDATIONS, NGO'S, AND AFRICAN GOVERNMENTS DON'T REPRESENT THE DREAMS AND ASPIRATIONS OF THE GRASSROOT MOVEMENTS



FANRPAN IS AN ORGANISATION THAT FACILITATES DIALOGUE BETWEEN CSO, PRIVATE SECTOR AND GOVT AND GOVERNMENT



CONVERSATIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE AT CONTINENTAL AND GLOBAL LEVEL IS LED BY GOVERNMENTS

PROBLEM
WHO INFORMS THE GOVERNMENTS?



IT'S ABOUT HELPING VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES HAVE: * ADAPTATION MECHANISMS * COPING MECHANISMS



IS PHILANTHROPY CONTESTED?



ADAPTATION FINANCIAL FLOWS TO AFRICA ARE VERY LOW



A NEED FOR AFRICAN PHILANTHROPISTS TO COME TOGETHER AND PUT MONEY WHERE IT COUNTS



AFRICA DEPENDS ON RAINFED AGRICULTURE

GROWING AREAS

- 1 ENERGY ACCESS AND ENERGY TRANSITIONS
- 2 SUSTAINABLE LAND USE IN AGRICULTURE





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COLLECTIVE



SITHEMBILE MWAKAKAMBA
FANRPN



3RD AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY CONFERENCE 2022

Wed 3RD Aug 2022

PHILANTHROPY AND CLIMATE CHANGE



KENYA WAS AMONG THE FIRST PILOT COUNTRIES WHEN SMART AGRICULTURE WAS BEING PROPOSED



WE DON'T WANT TO FOLLOW THE DEVELOPMENT TRAJECTORY OF THE GLOBAL NORTH



WHICH HAS COME AT THE EXPENSE OF THE GLOBAL SOUTH

MONEY WENT TO FOREIGN MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS



MAINSTREAM RESILIENCE INVESTMENT DECISION MAKING



CREATING AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR ADAPTATION INVESTMENTS



A NEED TO LOOK AT POLICY AND REGULATORY BARRIERS



A NEED TO FIND A WAY ON HOW WE CAN MAKE IT EASY FOR OUR SMALL HOLDER FARMERS TO DO BUSINESS AND IN A CLIMATE SMART WAY



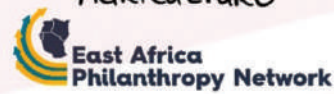
MANY FARMERS LOST OUT AS THEY WERE LIED TO ABOUT THE AMOUNT OF MONEY THEY WERE TO GET



WE NEED TO RECLAIM A POLITICS OF THE COMMONS



MEET THE GOVERNMENT HALFWAY IN SUPPORTING AGRICULTURE





PLENARY SESSION ON PHILANTHROPY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

MODERATOR:

Briggs Bomba, TrustAfrica

PANELLISTS:

Alan Wallis:

African Climate Foundation;

Ruth Nyambura:

African Eco-Feminists Collective;

Sithembile Mwamakamba:

The Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources
Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN)

Opening the panel discussion, the moderator Briggs Bomba allowed the panellists to share their perspectives regarding philanthropy and climate change and what they are doing within their organisations.

Alan Wallis, African Climate Foundation

Alan Wallis discussed the establishment of the African Climate Foundation (ACF), which aims to fill gaps and find solutions to the threat of climate change in Africa through philanthropy. He highlighted the need to bridge the gap between the climate imperative and economic and social development and called for the involvement of finance experts to attract investments for decarbonisation solutions. Wallis emphasised the need for simple solutions and coherent climate justice programmes.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- There is a need to focus on economic sectors in Africa that have the potential to contribute to development or that could be vulnerable to climate change, advocating for transitioning from fossil fuels to renewable energy.
- A new financing model called catalytic capital could play an important role in African philanthropy. Here philanthropy institutions can collaborate with finance experts to identify entry-level initiatives and link them to financing opportunities for the long term.
- It is important to understand the unique needs of each African country and conduct climate risk audits. There is a need for an African voice in climate change dialogues and the media should be encouraged to cover climate change stories.
- A commitment to create an African climate and philanthropy network, that could be coordinated through credible organisations such as the ACF is necessary.

Ruth Nyambura, African Eco-Feminist Collective

Ruth Nyambura began by analysing the current situation, identifying varying ideological positions on philanthropy in Africa, which often lead to conflicting interests, including class interests. Some solutions proposed by foundations and NGOs do not address the concerns of grassroots movements. Nyambura suggested the need to reconcile these differing interests to effectively address the climate crisis in Africa, which is historically rooted in colonialism.

She highlighted the existence of multiple civic movements and organisations with varying solutions to the problem. Referencing lateral discussions at the UN and new initiatives, like nature-based solutions, Nyambura emphasised the importance of considering ideological, political, and theoretical conversations within grassroots movements in Africa. Quoting Albert Einstein “You cannot solve a problem with the same mind that created it”, Nyambura urged that economic models and solutions take account of all these factors.

PROPOSED WAYS TOWARDS WORKABLE SOLUTIONS

Reflecting on the lessons from the Kenyan experience, Nyambura drew attention to the failure of a Kenyan pilot programme for climate-smart agriculture loans, with most funds going to foreign multinational corporations and the local farmers being misinformed about the financial gains. She emphasised the need to reorient the economy towards smallholder farmers, traders, and ordinary people.

Nyambura also cautioned against adopting development models from outside Africa and advocated for identifying models that align with the continent's vision. She echoed the need for proposals that support investments informed by wider conversations about appropriate solutions to the climate crisis in Africa, calling it the template of the continent.

Sithembile Mwamakamba, The Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN)

Sithembile Mwamakamba described the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) as an organisation that provides a safe, level platform for dialogue between civil society, government, and the private sector. She pointed out that climate change discussions are mainly led by governments behind closed doors, disregarding the input of communities on the ground, which makes FANRPAN's role very important. While mitigation is important, adaptation and support for vulnerable communities are primary concerns for Africa; there is a need to ensure they have the right coping mechanisms to adapt to the changes happening.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

- African countries should prioritise agriculture as an area that needs support, given that Africa relies mostly on rain-fed agriculture and is facing harsh droughts.
- The commitments made in the 2014 Malabo Declaration on Agriculture, where funding for adaptation was prioritised, must be leveraged. Redirecting financial resources towards adaptation finance could be a significant way for African philanthropists to address the most significant challenge facing Africa.
- Resilience must be incorporated into investment decisions through agile decision-making that responds quickly to current challenges. This is crucial for creating an enabling environment for adaptation investment.
- Africa should consider using innovative finance instruments beyond traditional loans and grants.
- The removal of barriers to funding, policy, and regulatory reviews is necessary: providing incentives for small-scale farmers who implement climate-smart practices; and relaxing loan requirements, including proof of banking and land ownership.



BREAKAWAY INTO SUBTHEMES

Parallel Session on
Food Security

INTRODUCTION:

Christabel Phiri, Southern Africa Trust

MODERATOR:

Joe Mzinga, regional coordinator of Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers' Forum (ESAFF)

SPEAKERS:

Christine Nabwami, a smallholder farmer from Uganda;

Mary Sakala, a smallholder farmer from Zambia;

Emmanuel Justine, ESAFF Youth

The session was introduced by Christabel Phiri, who shared concerns about Africa's food security situation, emphasising that the discussions surrounding food security are crucial in establishing a resilient food system that can withstand shocks like the Covid-19 pandemic and the recent Russia-Ukraine conflict.

Introducing the panel of farmers, she expressed her excitement to welcome participants that are vital players in contributing to food security in Africa, especially the smallholder farmers who make significant contributions in this area.

Joe Mzinga, regional coordinator of Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers' Forum (ESAFF)

Setting the scene, moderator Joe Mzinga discussed climate change and its impact on food security, stating that developed countries' agricultural practices contribute significantly to climate change, whereas African countries emit only 3.8% of global greenhouse gases but suffer the most from the consequences. Deforestation and synthetic fertiliser use were identified as other contributors.

Mzinga emphasised the importance of not exceeding the planet's limits and promoting agro-ecological agriculture. He also highlighted Africa's food insecurity, with almost 50 million people in eastern Africa facing acute food insecurity in 2022, and 346 million people across Africa facing severe food insecurity. African countries are not meeting the demands of the African Union's (AU) agricultural development programme, with farm input support benefitting multinational companies rather than the smallholder farmers.

He highlighted that African agriculture faces various challenges, including:

- Drought.
- Climate change – the effects can be mitigated through initiative-taking planning;
- Pests and diseases.
- Recent wars – the Ukraine Russian conflict affected countries who relied on them for products such as fertiliser.
- Covid-19 – the restricted movement made it difficult for the farmers to access markets and materials.

Mzinga invited the panellists to share their insights, challenges, recommendations, and practical solutions regarding food security and philanthropy in their respective countries.

CAUSES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Industrialisation was identified as the major cause of climate change, with small-scale farming activities, such as forest burning and the use of pesticides, and the encroachment of wetlands also contributing.

Farmers venture into the use of pesticides as they are after greater yields rather than producing a sustainable amount of food using methods that are good for the environment.

WORKABLE SOLUTIONS TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND OTHER CHALLENGES

Agro-ecology practices that mitigate climate change, reduce emissions, recycle resources, and prioritise local supply chains in agriculture should be promoted.

The high cost of agricultural inputs, particularly fertilisers, has made farming expensive in most countries, leading to the encouragement of using affordable and environmentally friendly locally available inputs. It was suggested that careful attention be paid to raising awareness and investing in these effective locally available inputs.

In addition, flash floods can be utilised for water harvesting to ensure a constant supply of water for crops.

Furthermore, establishing seed banks would enable farmers to continue growing their food sustainably without relying on conventional methods, such as pesticides, that contribute to the climate crisis.

CHALLENGES FACED BY FARMERS:

- Changing rain patterns have had a negative impact on farmers' yields.
- Agriculture has become expensive; the inputs are now costly in most countries.
- Although agro-ecology is good for the environment, it produces lesser yields than conventional and harmful methods.
- Pests are destroying crops.

“

Philanthropy can help mitigate the climate change challenges farmers face and reduce their impact.

”

- Joe Mzinga

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Encourage farmers to be open-minded and try different methods since there is no one way of doing things when it comes to agriculture.
- Introduce sustainable farming in school curricula across Africa to start teaching it at an early age.
- Make the environment and policies favourable and attractive for youth participation in agriculture, link agriculture with technology, and provide financial support.
- Hold agriculture ministers accountable for their budget commitments.
- Promote food sovereignty by urging Africans not to be dependent on food exports, as policies and wars can affect their food security.
- Invest in raising awareness of sustainable farming practices, such as agro-ecology.



BREAKAWAY INTO SUBTHEMES

Parallel Session on
Migration

MODERATOR:

Professor Jacob Mati, CAPSI and
Wits Business School

SPEAKERS:

Professor Gilbert Khadiagala, University of the
Witwatersrand;

Tamarah Heidi, Southern Africa Youth Forum
(SAYoF);

Professor Bernard Lututala, University of Kinshasa

In the parallel session on migration, Professor Jacob Mati introduced the topic of tying the migration crisis in Africa to climate change from a research perspective, expressing a concern that there is not enough discussion on how climate change is contributing to the migration crisis and other related issues on the continent.

Unfortunately, technical difficulties hindered the participation of the three scheduled speakers in the online session. Therefore, it was decided to open up the floor for conference participants to join the discussion.

In regard to migration, several points were made during the discussion:

- Professor Mati highlighted there are various reasons for migration, including wars, civil conflicts, and economic refuge.
- University of the Witwatersrand's Professor Gilbert Khadiagala noted that the Sahel and Horn of Africa regions experience both cross-border and internal migration due to disruptions caused by climate change, as well as internal movements within the countries in the region. Climate change has affected agricultural production, intensified poverty, and forcing people to migrate. While most migration is a rural-urban transition, conflicts arise from climate change-induced migration, particularly between crop farmers and livestock herders. This tension exacerbates food security in these areas.
- One delegate pointed out that the narrative around immigrants crossing oceans is that they are fleeing conflicts, whereas it is the political economy in their homelands that is making them leave. However, the funders are reluctant to become involved. Participants agreed that there is a silence around climate-induced migration, and if that story was better told, perhaps the funders would come on board.
- Tamarah Heidi from the Southern Africa Youth Forum suggested migration should be approached from a rights perspective, as people have always sought better opportunities elsewhere. If it is accepted that they have the right to do so, migrants will be better received at their destinations, and they can contribute to their new homes. New technology also has a role to play, especially for the younger generation of Africans who can compete for jobs from wherever they are.

In conclusion, while much is being said about what is not being done around migration, little is spoken about what can be done. Given that people are always going to move, and that climate change exacerbates that, the conversation should focus on making it possible for migrants to move safely and with dignity.

Delegates agreed that developing effective solutions to the challenges facing Africa requires collaboration and communication through networks. Multiple stakeholders such as philanthropists, researchers, non-profit organisations, African civil society, individual governments, and Pan-African inter-government organisations must be engaged to achieve this. By harnessing the power of diverse perspectives and resources, we can add value and work towards a more sustainable future for the continent.



MODERATOR:

Beatrice Makwenda, TrustAfrica

SPEAKERS:

Dr. Papa Faye, Centre d'Action pour le
Developpement et la recherche en Afrique;

Nonkululeko Dube, journalist and documentary
photographer;

Dr. Wilfred Kadewa, Malawi University of
Science and Technology;

Dr. Claude Kapama, Southern Region
Resource Watch

**Dr. Papa Faye, Centre d'Action pour le Developpement et la
recherche en Afrique**

Dr. Papa Faye shared insights from his experiences in philanthropy and dealing with issues on climate change and its effects on societies. He acknowledged that most governments in Africa have a limited capacity to address environmental issues and suggested that collaborations with businesses and communities may assist in shaping climate governance from the bottom up, resulting in just and people-centred systems.

He recommended seeking alternative financing through philanthropy for long-term and clear strategic plans to address environmental issues and implement large-scale adaptations.

**Nonkululeko Dube, journalist, and documentary
photographer**

Nonkululeko Dube outlined how, in collaboration with other civic organisations like the Open Society Foundation of Southern Africa, media practitioners continue to seek ways to tell stories that affect communities and the environment in which they live. They utilise various channels and relate stories about climate change, pollution, and mine dumps through photo workshops, documentaries, and news articles. Important to note is the fact that Africa is rich with stories, it is a matter of picking the right stories for the target audience. However, while it is important to tell the stories, the people behind the stories should be handled with empathy and dignity.

CHALLENGES FACED BY FARMERS:

Several socio-economic and political factors impact the ability to share these stories effectively:

- Money is a limiting factor; any prospects of success rely, among others, on support from philanthropy funding to enable the media to keep their operations going and to acquire the required tools.
- Important conversations around environmental impact rarely get the attention they deserve on public platforms; they get overshadowed by trending topics and political stories. Even if published, the stories do not have the desired (front-page) prominence.
- Sustaining the interest of the public can be difficult because the impact of climate change is felt long after the damage has occurred.

Dr. Wilfred Kadewa, Malawi University of Science and Technology

During his presentation, Dr. Wilfred Kadewa shared his experiences in academia related to environmental management and natural resource governance, noting that philanthropy is fundamentally about kindness and doing what is right.

He emphasised that the environment also suffers when harmful actions are taken, stating that emissions of chemicals into the atmosphere, for example, can adversely affect the quality of the air and the health of local inhabitants.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

He asserted that community-based principles and practices of pooling resources to support one another could be extended to encompass environmental issues. He recommended several actions that could be taken to reverse the harm and prevent future environmental damage, and also outlined safe and acceptable practices to avoid causing further harm to the planet:

- Channelling funding and investments from external funders and/or government to develop innovative and clean technologies.
- Development of knowledge management systems to document, preserve and share information on new and sustainable solutions.
- Assisting vulnerable communities in rural areas to cope with flood hazards and mitigate the impact. This includes indigenous and modern methods to provide temporary relief and long-term adaptation:
 - planting vegetation to retain excess water.
 - construction of dikes, dams or holding tanks to store extra water during flood periods; and building man-made floodways.

The One Health philosophy, which recently debuted in Blantyre, Malawi, aims to establish a harmonious approach that considers the interconnectivity of entire ecosystems, encompassing humans, animals, and the environment.

Dr. Kadewa also spoke about community innovation projects that integrate indigenous practices and knowledge with scientifically proven solutions. These projects involve collaboration between communities and academic institutions, such as using drones to map areas prone to floods and advising communities on safe locations for building dwellings and agriculture projects. Additionally, young academics can participate in the development of new and sustainable solutions. He emphasised that this approach is a simple act of giving to humanity.

Attesting to this approach, Professor Moyo spoke of the findings from a research study conducted during the cyclones in Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe. Preventative and corrective indigenous practices were used in Malawi to alleviate the devastating effects of flooding, highlighting the potential for harnessing these environmental management solutions.

Dr. Claude Kapemba, Southern Region Resource Watch

Dr. Claude Kapemba drew on his extensive background in democratisation, natural resource governance, and civil society engagement to assert that heavy industries, such as mining, must play a role in reducing environmental damage while conducting their businesses. Industries should practice the 'Good Samaritan' concept by providing funding to restore the environment.

Addressing the issue of maintaining a balance between economic development and pollution, Dr. Kapemba clarified that the intention is not to criticise mining companies but to correctly assign their responsibilities. He advocated for transitioning from a fossil fuel-powered economy to green energy solutions to both protect the environment and generate investment opportunities for local communities.

Dr. Kapemba also highlighted the importance of listening to the voices of people impacted by heavy industries and empowering communities to advocate for change. He suggested that if communities are given the power, they would demand better behaviour from these companies.

A participant noted that the Kenyan Agricultural Carbon project, which promotes sustainable land management, could serve as a model for exploring alternative ways of preserving the environment.

The group agreed that African philanthropy should be defined by a common understanding and viewed not as an act of pity, but as a means of identifying and leading local and regional solutions to the environmental crisis.



SYSTEMS CHANGE AND THE NEW NORMAL IN AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY

Halima Mohamed, TrustAfrica

Senior research fellow Halima Mohamed addressed the conference about the role of philanthropy in relation to systems change in the “new normal”. Philanthropy in Africa is multi-faceted, and could be considered a small part of a much larger whole that is dominated by everyday giving embedded in everyday life. Mohamed argued that rather than change the system, a better understanding and recognition of the multiple roles of players in advancing social change and their interconnectedness was needed.

CHANGES IN THE INSTITUTIONALISED PHILANTHROPY SPACE

Mohamed outlined a few progressive changes observed since the onset of Covid-19 and conceded that these changes are essential and have been demanded by society for a while:

- Easier qualification criteria and reporting requirements.
- Relaxation of terms and conditions for the grants.
- Philanthropy institutions are moving away from traditional forms of hierarchical and top-down operating models that tend to dictate the extent of influence and decision-making by:
 - o introducing expertise from the civic space for significant influence on the strategies and theories of change; and
 - o creating governance structures, such as advisory boards and consultative committees, to gain insights into issues.

Mohamed argued that while some changes are occurring within the system, they do not fully take into account the perspectives of those who are bringing in ground-level insights. Nevertheless, these changes have been welcomed, with some being temporary measures to address crises and others becoming the new standard. She pointed to feminist funds, community philanthropies, movement funds, activist-led participatory funds, and innovative solidarity funding models as examples of institutions that have undergone fundamental transformations; and highlighted that it is important to reflect on the ideologies and values that underpin the work of these institutions.

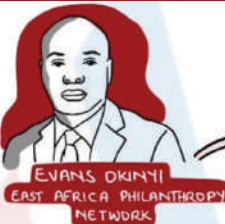
Mohamed emphasised the need to shift from philanthropic power to positional power in order to achieve transformative impact. This involves using power in a way that aligns with the goals of philanthropy and avoids excluding certain groups. It also requires building collective organising power with those who are engaged in transformative work on the ground.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE SYSTEM

To achieve a progressive shift, she highlighted a few ideological changes:

- Allowing space for entirely new structures to shape the narratives and agendas.
- A commitment to a long-term change agenda beyond the grant period.
- A reflection on impact, informed by constituency views of what is valued.
- Letting go of silo programming, compounding efforts for maximum benefits.
- Considering the lived experiences of people in the decision-making; that is, constituency-led agendas should dominate the understanding of the issues.

In conclusion, Mohamed acknowledged that these ideological changes are not easy but are required for the systematic change of a philanthropy system that is still inherently inequitable.



EVANS OKINYI
EAST AFRICA PHILANTHROPY NETWORK



KEYNOTE SPEAKER
DANIEL KABANI
DNK CONSULTANCY

WE ARE THE SOLUTION
WE ARE WAITING FOR

3RD AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY CONFERENCE 2022

Wed 3RD
AUG 2022

PHILANTHROPY AND THE YOUTH

CHALLENGES AFFECTING YOUTH

1. NEGATIVE MINDSET
2. LACK OF SUPPORT AND MENTORSHIP
3. LACK OF RESOURCES TO IMPLEMENT IDEAS



DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

INVEST IN EDUCATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

1. ACCESS TO EDUCATION
2. ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION
3. SEEK CONTINUOUS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

CONTINUE TO PROMOTE PHILANTHROPY TO SUPPORT THE YOUTH

COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE ENERGY OF THE YOUTH AND THE WISDOM OF THE ELDERLY

STAGES FOR YOUTH TO BECOME LEADERS WHO CAN EFFECT CHANGE IN SOCIETY

- EMERGE AS LEADERS
- GAIN PRACTICAL SKILLS
- GROW CONFIDENCE
- RECEIVE ENCOURAGEMENT
- GAIN EXPERIENCE

BECOME AWARE



RUN AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

CREATE VOLUNTEER SPACES FOR YOUTH TO GAIN EXPERIENCE

DEVELOP MENTORSHIP PROGRAMS

ALLOW YOUTH THE SPACE TO TRY AND FAIL

INTRODUCTION

IN 35 YEARS AFRICA'S POPULATION WILL DOUBLE IN SIZE

THE YOUTH TO START OWNING THE SOLUTIONS PROVIDED

THE YOUTH ARE THE FUTURE



3.1 MILLION JOBS CREATED

6% OF AFRICAN YOUTH DO NOT GRADUATE

90% OF THE YOUTHS IN AFRICA TRANSITION INTO THE WORLD WITHOUT ENTERING UNIVERSITY

10-12 MILLION YOUTHS IN THE WORK FORCE

YOUNG PEOPLE SHOULD BE AT THE CENTER OF ALL STRATEGIES, INTERVENTIONS AND CONVERSATIONS

3 CRITICAL ISSUES TO LOOK INTO

1. YOUTH PARTICIPATION
2. YOUTH GIVING AND VOLUNTARISM
3. YOUTH EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

YOUTH PARTICIPATION IS THE PROCESS OF INVOLVING YOUNG PEOPLE IN INSTITUTIONS AND DECISIONS





PHILANTHROPY AND THE YOUTH

INTRODUCTION:

Evans Okinyi, East Africa Philanthropy Network

SPEAKER:

Daniel Kabani, DNK Consultancy

Evans Okinyi introduced the topic by revisiting the question of how we position our power in a way that is in solidarity with the youth.

The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) says that in the next 35 years Africa’s population will double in size, with 1.8 billion babies being born. Its under-18 population will increase by two thirds to almost a billion people. This means that for us to have a just, intentional conversation around the importance of the youth, we have to place the youth at the centre of all the strategies, all the conversations, and all the interventions.

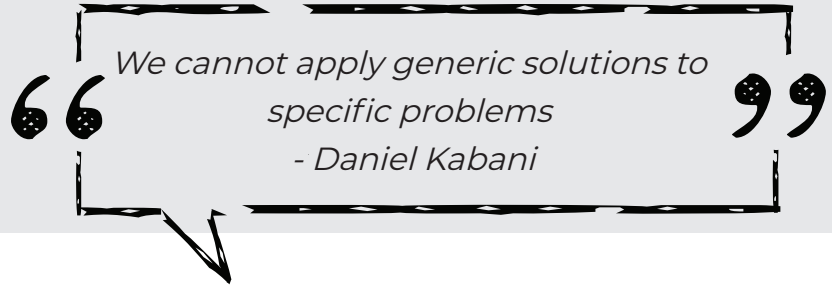
Okinyi highlighted the need to address three critical issues that cannot be overlooked in this conversation:

- **The participation of the youth**
Okinyi said we have to be very intentional in ensuring the youth participate in the conversations and interventions. They must be at the centre of any innovative solutions under discussion, and we have to tap into the energy they have.
- **The need to acknowledge the giving the youth is doing.**
On a continent that is growing, all reports suggest that youth giving and volunteerism is one of the biggest emerging opportunities. We need to tap into that if we are to build a future that utilises the energy and enthusiasm that exists within the youth population.
- **Issue around education and awareness.**
This is a critical area we must tap into – the agility that is within the youth needs to be recognised by philanthropists. Their flexibility and their areas of learning needs to be tapped into to guarantee more impactful philanthropic interventions going into the future.



KEYNOTE ADDRESS on Philanthropy and the Youth

Daniel Kabani,
DNK Consultancy



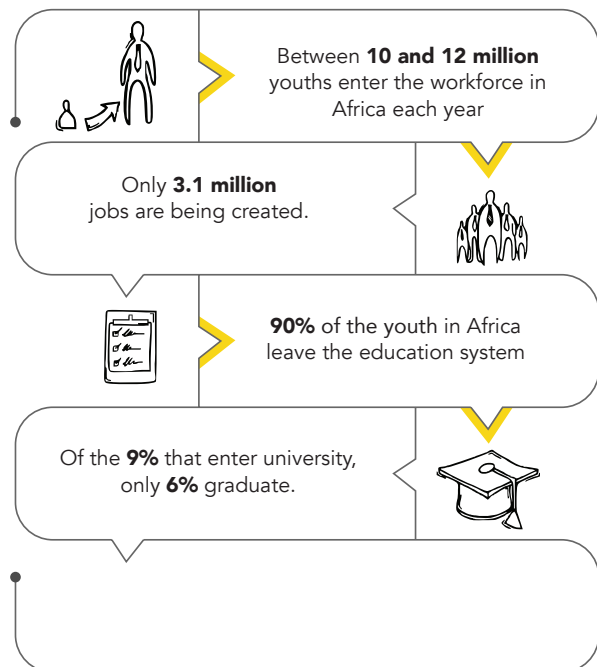
Quoting former anti-apartheid leader and president of the African National Congress, Oliver Tambo, DNK Consultancy's CEO emphasised the importance of valuing the youth, who represent a nation's future. He likened the youth to a farmer's nursery, reiterating that investing in and mentoring them is crucial to securing Africa's future. Africa's future is in the hands of the youth. The continent has a large population of young people aged 15-35 – more than 400 million young people.

Kabani recited the poem, Hey Black Child by youth activist Usain Eugene Perkins, which served as a reminder of the immense potential and power of Africa's youth.

Kabani stated that young people in Africa need to take ownership of the solutions to their problems and move away from expecting solutions to be given to them.

He highlighted the issue of unemployment. Statistics indicate that in Africa between **10 and 12 million** youths enter the workforce each year, but only **3.1 million** jobs are being created.

This is a crisis for the continent. Furthermore, **90%** of the youth in Africa leave the education system and enter into the post-school world without ever making it into universities. Of the **9%** that enter university, only **6%** graduate.



The school curricula are causing a skills mismatch between what young people are learning and what industry will need in 10 years' time, and this should be addressed. Furthermore, teachers are not up to date with developments in the Fourth Industrial Revolution – a fundamental change in how we work and play based on the increasing importance of digital technology – and most are teaching based on knowledge that is more than 30 years old.

These are among some of the challenges that need to be addressed in education.

Kabani stressed the need to change the statistics that show only a small percentage of youth move beyond secondary school to graduate from tertiary institutions.

He urged for collaboration rather than antagonism between the elderly and the young. Because young people face challenges that make it hard for them to participate in philanthropy and other areas, such as negative mindsets and a lack of resources, Kabani suggested that mentorship programmes and volunteer opportunities be created to address some of these challenges.

Policies that encourage youth employment and community involvement exist. The AU has established an African youth chapter and action plan that addresses education, employment, entrepreneurship, governance, peace and security, and health. Additionally, the Malabo Declaration emphasises youth empowerment. The Malabo Declaration was embraced in 2014 by a number of African heads of state to support accelerated agricultural growth.

All of these policies and plans, which are already in place, aim to empower Africa's youth in line with Agenda 2063, the continent's strategic framework to deliver inclusive and sustainable development. Given that policies are already in place, it is philanthropy's role to integrate them into policy frameworks and implement them.



KAENE DISEPO
CHANGE AFRICA



MEMORY BANDA
ZAMBIAN ALBINISM
MATTERS ORGANISATION



LERATO MOKDENA
UNIVERSITY OF
PRETORIA



DIAKHUMBA GASSAMA
HEWLETT FOUNDATION



3RD AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY CONFERENCE 2022

WED 3RD
AUG 2022

PHILANTHROPY AND THE YOUTH

WHAT DOES PHILANTHROPY MEAN FOR NEW/EMERGING YOUTH LEADERS?

HOW CAN WE ENSURE YOUNG PEOPLE ARE KEY DRIVERS IN PHILANTHROPY IN AFRICA?



A NEED FOR FOR COUNTRY AND REGIONAL SPECIFIC ANNUAL YOUTH INNOVATIVE FAIRS TO SHARE IDEAS AND KNOWLEDGE ON VARIOUS INTERVENTIONS



PHILANTHROPY MEANS YOUNG LEADERS STRATEGICALLY POSITIONING THEMSELVES TO TAKE PART IN DRIVING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA



CAPACITY BUILDING AND SYSTEM CHANGE, MANAGEMENT AND COLLABORATIVE SKILLS



LEVERAGE ON OPPORTUNITIES TO CREATE AWARENESS, DIALOGUE AND CAPACITY BUILD ON ISSUES THAT AFFECTS YOUNG PEOPLE



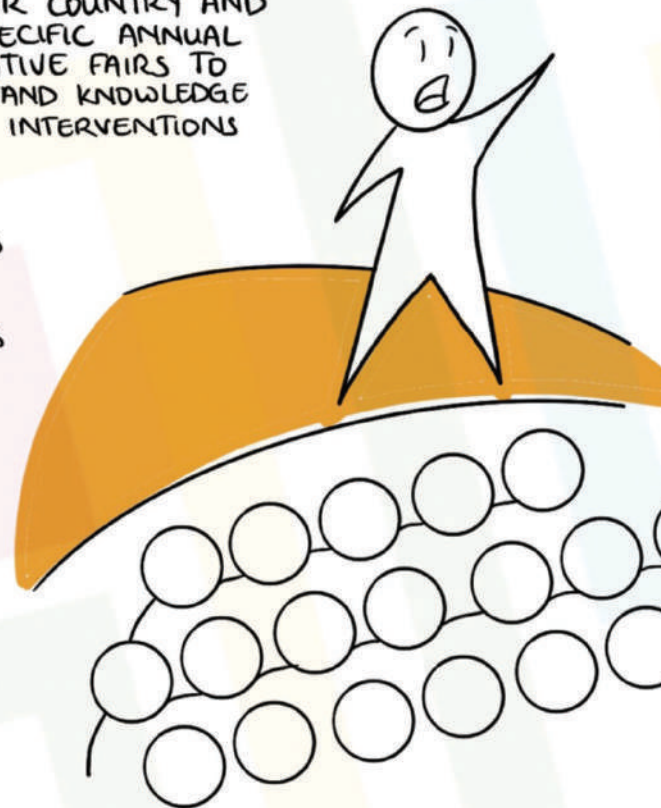
ENGAGE IN COLLABORATIVE INNOVATION AND SHARE RESPONSIBILITY TO REACH OUT TO MOST VULNERABLE PEOPLE



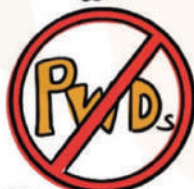
PHILANTHROPY ACTION SHOULDN'T BE DRIVEN BY NEEDS AND EVERY DAY REALITY



WE ARE ALL PART OF THE CHANGE WE SEE IN THE WORLD



CREATE PLATFORMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE TO REPRESENT THEMSELVES



THERE IS NO PWD REPRESENTATION; BEST AWARENESS IS SELF REPRESENTATION





KAENE DISEPO
CHANGE AFRICA



MEMORY BANDA
ZAMBIAN ALBINISM
MATTERS ORGANISATION



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UNIVERSITY OF
PRETORIA



DIAKHOUMBA GASSAMA
HEWLETT FOUNDATION



3RD AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY CONFERENCE 2022

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PHILANTHROPY AND THE YOUTH



THERE IS SO MUCH DIVERSITY IN THE YOUTH



THE IMPACT, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, INDICATORS etc ARE ENEMIES OF PROGRESS



PHILANTHROPY REPRESENTS THE MINDSET CHANGE

IT SIGNIFIES THE YOUTH ARE WILLING TO BE DECISION MAKERS, NOT JUST AS PARTICIPANTS

WE WANT CHANGE



A NEED TO TRY AND ACHIEVE A FREE, FAIR AND RESILIENT AFRICA



IT'S TIME FOR THE YOUTH!



BELEIVERS TEND TO BE THE BIGGEST CARE GIVERS AND CHARITABLE WORKERS



THE GUIDING FRAMEWORK IS TO BEING A COMMUNITY ORGANISATION TO DO CHARITABLE WORK



SOMETIMES YOU NEED TO BE IN PLACES THEY DON'T EXPECT YOU SO AS TO:

- 1 BENEFIT INTELLECTUALLY
- 2 HELP YOUR PEOPLE UNDERSTAND



YOUNG PEOPLE SHOULD FEEL THE RAGE ABOUT THEIR DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION



YOUTH ARE THE LARGEST CONSTITUENCY IN CHURCH



YOUNG PEOPLE ARE CHAMPIONING STRATEGIC POSITIONS IN SOCIETY





PLENARY SESSION ON PHILANTHROPY AND THE YOUTH

MODERATOR:

Kaene Disepo, Change Africa

SPEAKERS:

Memory Tapela Banda,
Zambian Albinism Matters Organisation;

Dr. Lerato Mokoena, University of Pretoria;

Diakhoumba Gassama, Hewlett Foundation

Moderator Kaene Disepo introduced the session, noting it would provide an opportunity to gain a deeper understanding of key concepts such as youth; meaningful participation; and the necessary mindset shift required in development agenda-setting, implementation, and accountability. Introducing the panel, Disepo kick-started the discussion by posing two questions:

- What does philanthropy mean for new and emerging youth leaders?
- How can we ensure that young people are the key drivers in philanthropy in Africa?

Memory Tapela Banda, Zambian Albinism Matters Organisation

Memory Tapela Banda argued that philanthropy requires young leaders to strategically position themselves in driving the sustainable development agenda by capitalising on opportunities to raise awareness, foster dialogue, and build capacity on issues that affect young people in society. However, collaborative innovation and shared responsibility are critical for effectively reaching out to vulnerable groups, including those with disabilities.

Banda highlighted the importance of inclusivity, stressing that every person, regardless of their background, should have a seat at the table and be represented. She noted that self-representation is the best way to raise awareness, and called for a more comprehensive approach that truly includes all young people.

Diakhoumba Gassama, Hewlett Foundation

Diakhoumba Gassama, who previously worked as the youth and activism coordinator for Amnesty International for Africa, shared that during her time there she noticed that while people were good at agitating and standing in solidarity, there was a lack of financial support for youth.

Highlighting how sometimes it is necessary to be in unexpected places to gain new intellectual insights and financial support, Gassama told the delegates that in 2021, when she joined the Hewlett Foundation, she became the first African to be hired outside of the US since 1966. She feels a great responsibility to represent the diverse voices of young people who often go unheard. Gassama believes it is unacceptable for others to dictate how young people should change and emphasises that the strategy should be framed in solidarity and humility.

Gassama questioned whether we are intentionally positioning young people and trying to ensure that their voices are amplified. It is important to ensure the involvement of young people in discussions and conversations about them, because there cannot be conversations about the youth without the youth.

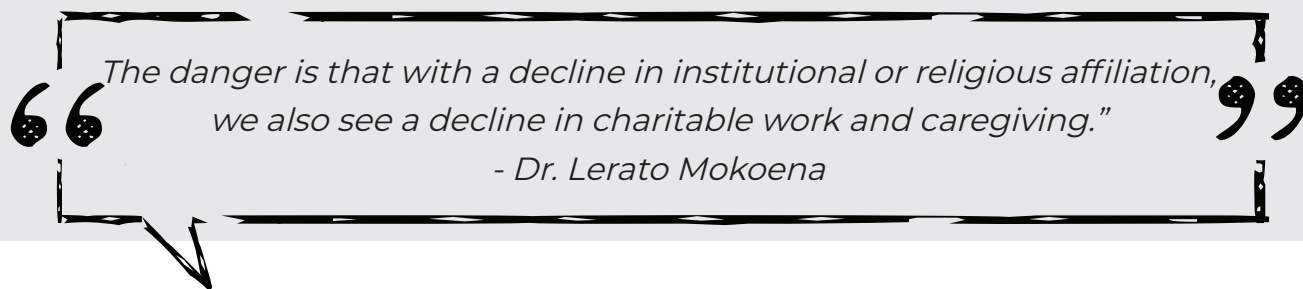
Dr. Lerato Mokoena, University of Pretoria

Dr. Lerato Mokoena pointed out that, as a theologian, she works for one of the biggest NGOs in the world, the church. Although she finds the (local) Youth League problematic, their 2020 local government elections slogan Mochapalong (lift others up) represents her thoughts on youth activism and the mindset change needed. Dr. Mokoena has found that the youth are now willing to be decision-makers.

Reflecting on Dr. Mokoena's comments, the moderator said we need to understand how we can use religion as some sort of a guiding framework for philanthropic action, particularly amongst young people. That is the next question, how is it going to happen?

Further questions were posed to the speakers.

Responding to how we can leverage of religion as a guiding framework for philanthropy amongst young people Dr. Mokoena pointed out that the church is by its very nature a community organisation. Sociologists of religion will tell you that believers tend to be the greatest caregivers, and they are more engaged in charitable work.



The church can be a guiding framework because it knows the pitfalls, and the dangers of religious fanaticism, and so it also understands the measures that we need to take when we are doing this work. We can be guided, and we can adopt the framework of the church's approach, even within a community organisation.

Asked whether the church creates a safe space where young people with radical ideas can contribute meaningfully, Dr. Mokoena noted that the youth is the largest group within the church. They no longer wait for direction from church leaders, but instead take action to shape the synod agenda themselves. It is important to recognise the youth as the church's largest constituency and adapt to their agenda, as they are the ones creating spaces and making inroads.

When asked to describe some of the visible impact of philanthropy she had witnessed, Gassama asked the audience to recall various movements they had seen, such as the students-led Fees Must Fall protests in South Africa, the political grassroots movement La Balai Citoyen in Burkina Faso, the nationally appropriate mitigation actions in Senegal, and the Lucha, a youth civil society movement founded in 2012 in Goma, capital of North Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo. Gassama noted the organisations that funded these movements were not registered and did not have a long track record, yet they were able to bring about significant change. Focusing on indicators such as impact and sustainable development can hinder progress, as they are often just empty words. In contrast to her colleagues, who focus on evaluating the change in people's lives, Gassama is of the view that it is more important to empower people to vote and create a free, fair, and resilient Africa.

Responding to a question on the current challenges and opportunities that can support philanthropic action, especially in marginalised communities, Banda noted that the conversation about key populations and marginalised communities is often overlooked. She questioned who is representing them in boardrooms and decision-making processes.

In philanthropy conferences that focus on disabilities, for example, affected individuals are often left out of the discussion, only finding out about them later through social media.

Young people are also often excluded from decision-making platforms, leaving them with no voice. To address this, Banda proposed the idea of annual youth innovation fairs at country and regional levels, where knowledge sharing on impactful interventions, capacity building, system change management, and collaborative skills can take place.



MODERATOR:

Mwila Bwanga, Africa Philanthropy Network

SPEAKERS:

Reon van der Merwe, Southern Africa Youth Forum (SAYoF);

Kaene Disepo, Change Africa

The speakers tackled several questions, starting with a definition of youth participation within the context of their work.

Kaene Disepo, Change Africa

Kaene Disepo outlined that meaningful youth participation requires an understanding the youth agenda and improving access to information to help young people turn their ideas into sustainable outcomes. Young people are already active on social media, advocating for their cause. Discussions about youth inclusion must also prioritise measuring impact.

Reon van der Merwe, Southern Africa Youth Forum

Reon van der Merwe told delegates that young people want to be involved as active stakeholders; engaging in making and sustaining the change they want to see. He disagreed with the reliance on youth mobilisers, arguing that this undermines the essence of youth participation.

Both speakers agreed that the involvement of youth in philanthropy is beneficial to the individual, the organisation, the community, and society. While there are numerous ways in which the philanthropic sector can benefit by including young people in their decision-making processes, a key aspect is that the youth offer new insights into youth-centred problems along with bringing enthusiasm and energy to the pursuit of solutions. Ultimately, society benefits from youth philanthropy. The realisation of this will require a cultural shift away from viewing youth as disinterested and lazy, to seeing youth as assets to the community and society.

Moderator Mwila Bwanga posed a further question, asking if, in the 21st century, there is still a need to provide an enabling environment. Both speakers responded in the affirmative, stating that there is value for the youth creating their own spaces. Young people cannot operate in a space where they are not certain about the intentions of the actual architects of the space. It is important to create intentionally an environment with the youth.

Disepo pointed to the importance of context, elaborating that from a governmental institution's perspective young people can have the space where they can contribute, facilitate, or have dialogue.

An enabling environment is one where:

- There is recognition of the gaps within the ecosystem and being intentional in identifying the opportunity, its implications, and linkages; and
- Young people correlate tangible solutions with the policymakers, recognising that for any sort of change, the youth should ensure that they are the actual architects, and they need to be in that space.

The moderator emphasised the importance of creating an enabling environment for young people to be seen as partners in driving philanthropy in Africa, rather than being labeled as lazy and inexperienced. Money was identified as a factor that limits youth participation, but the rise of volunteerism provides opportunities for young people to contribute. The speakers encouraged young people to do research and focus on social and humanitarian aspects to become socialised in the philanthropy world.

Participants shared their observations and experiences on youth participation in different African countries:



Zimbabwe

There is a rise in youth participation, particularly in political activism. Young people are showing interest in influencing change. Although it is a tough space because political leadership is dominated by older people, they are making an effort in integrating generations.



Senegal

More youth are pursuing further studies and training because they appreciate the value of qualifications and occupations. Some of them have entrepreneurial skills and are establishing their start-ups. There is a need to continue to make the youth aware of possibilities they can explore and point them towards opportunities, even those offered across the globe.



South Africa

Young people continue to be very active across all sectors, including politics. Volunteerism is also on the rise to keep the youth busy while supporting community development and gaining practical work experience at the same time. At the moment, the value of volunteerism is not receiving the acknowledgment it deserves to incentivise more youth to participate. A suggestion was made that volunteering can be recognised through some form of accreditation that will give a competitive advantage when seeking employment. Financial support is needed for young entrepreneurs to provide seed capital or funds required to scale their businesses.

Democratic Republic of Congo



Political consciousness is on the rise; young people are now trying to change the narrative of what is happening in the country

Zambia



There is a growing positive trend in youth participation. The government has launched initiatives called Community Development Funds to support youth-driven projects. Opportunities have been opened within government institutions for young people to volunteer and priority is given to volunteers when there are permanent placements available. More young people are also getting into the agricultural sector.

Malawi



There is a structured involvement in youth participation and recognition by the government through changes in policies and regulations. The narrative is to plant the seed and prepare a mindset so young people can get orientation in terms of work and entrepreneurship.

In general, youth activism is being widely witnessed as more young people push their intentional agendas across the continent. Most of the dramatic changes in Africa are driven by young people, as seen in the #FeesMustFall movement (in South Africa) and the #ArabSpring (in northern Africa). It was noted that continued conversations in Africa can lead to life-changing initiatives.

CONCLUSION

The speakers addressed the provision of support by philanthropic organisations to encourage youth participation and the facilitation of a youth-driven agenda in the continent.

Van der Merwe pointed out that more young people are already doing amazing things in the philanthropy space and urged philanthropy organisations to include young people in their initiatives. He warned against an elitist approach because this limits access only to a few people. More is required to reach out and encourage participation at the grassroots level.

Disepo lamented the lack of momentum in some youth movements and pleaded for a concerted effort to ensure that youth participation is sustainable and continues to advance. He also encouraged the establishment of stronger relationships between philanthropy organisations and youth formations to bridge the gaps in the ecosystem.



BREAKAWAY INTO SUBTHEMES

Parallel Session
on Youth
Giving

MODERATOR:

Keratiloe Mogotsi, programme manager at CAPSI

SPEAKERS:

Bernard Anbataayela Mornah from Langdi Paradise Farms;

Entrepreneur Sandile Tshabalala;

Petrider Paul, Atern NexGen Ambassador

Keratiloe Mogotsi introduced the topic by describing Africa as the 'Young Continent' and asked how we can get the youth involved in philanthropy and tap into their energy and enthusiasm

She gave the example of Pakistani education activist Malala Yousafzai, the youngest Nobel Prize Laureate. We want to celebrate young people who are giving. Mogotsi told delegates you do not need to be 60 and above, you do not need to be Bill Gates (co-founder of Microsoft), you do not need to be (Aliko) Dangote (founder of West Africa's largest industrial conglomerate, the Dangote Group) or the old men that we predominantly see in these spaces. Today we are going to celebrate young people.

There is a part in the play Sarafina (a South African musical that centres on the 1976 Soweto Uprising) where the pastor is speaking to the young people. He says they fear you because you are young. They fear you because you are the future, how powerful you must be that they fear you so.

Young people have the energy. They have ambition. They are free and fearless.

The speakers then shared their life experiences with the conference delegates.

Bernard Anbataayela Mornah, Ndaana Ghana, Gateway Savannah and the Forum of West African Political Parties (FOWAPP)

Farmer, economist, politician and philanthropist, Bernard Anbataayela Mornah, questioned what exactly is expected of youth - money, energy, or time – noting that many young people in Africa have already given their time, energy, and strength to effect change. Although they may lack financial resources, they have contributed by offering their services. Mornah is the managing partner of Ndaana Ghana Ltd, the CEO of Gateway Savannah and the secretary of the ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) interim steering committee of the Forum of West African Political Parties.

Young people have the potential to make significant contributions through their time, resources, and intelligence. As a farmer, he has witnessed many young people putting in effort into farming, but they have often been limited to small-scale farming due to a lack of resources for larger scale farming. Nevertheless, Mornah recognises the importance of small-scale farmers in African communities as they provide produce for local consumption while large-scale farmers export their products.

Mornah's farm employs around 200 women during the planting and harvesting season, and after planting, the women are given a piece of land to cultivate with support from the farm in terms of fertilisers and other necessary inputs. This way, Mornah's farm is able to support young single mothers in the area. However, funding has been a major challenge for many young people who are often required to have five to 10 years of experience to be considered for opportunities, despite just completing their university studies and being in their early 20s.

Mornah is of the view that many young people simply want someone to give them a chance. He argued that the time and resources young people contribute, such as their energy, skills, and other forms of support, are worth more than just giving money directly. He noted that there needs to be a way to quantify the value of the contributions young people make. When that is done, it will become clear that young people often give more than they receive.

Sandile Tshabalala, Huruma Bantfu

A young person who is studying at the Wits Business School and is the co-founder of a social enterprise called Huruma Bantfu, Sandile Tshabalala works throughout South Africa and has big plans to go Africa-wide.

His business is called Huruma Bantfu – Huruma means compassion in Swahili and Bantfu means people in Swati.

Sharing his business journey, Tshabalala explained that he started the business with his best friend when they finished studying law at the University of Cape Town (UCT) back in 2016. All they knew at the time was to name the business and open a bank account. When the two young entrepreneurs were asked by Sasol to present a proposal to evaluate corporate social investment projects in Sasolburg and Secunda they were told that despite having a good presentation, they needed to acquire work experience before being granted a R5-million deal.

Following this advice, Tshabalala pursued postgraduate studies in governance and philanthropy while his friend pursued intercultural management.

The company currently employs five young people and collaborates with partners to achieve social impact. Recently, they partnered with the Bertha Centre for Social Innovation and Entrepreneurship at UCT, which was funded by ENS Africa - Africa's largest law firm. The three-week long project involved mobilising young people in Nyanga, Gugulethu, and Khayelitsha – among the most dangerous communities in Cape Town, South Africa – to learn about education, employment, and entrepreneurship. The project was successful in empowering many young people, resulting in some applying to universities, some starting businesses, and others securing jobs.

Tshabalala shared his personal experience of receiving support throughout his education, from Grade 7 to his third degree, thanks to people who believed in him and wanted to contribute to his success.

He highlighted the importance of approaching people for help with a clear proposal or idea and using simple language to communicate effectively.

Tshabalala is of the view that young people need to trust themselves and their abilities as leaders, and that often people are hesitant to support them because they are afraid of their power. While he acknowledged the danger of founder syndrome, where everything revolves around the founder, he also recognised the value of his own work and ideas, rather than focusing on his age or personal accolades.

He encouraged other young people to have confidence in themselves and their potential to make a positive impact and to work collaboratively with others to bring their ideas to fruition.

Petrider Paul, activist and Artem NexGen ambassador

Petrider Paul, a 27-year-old from Tanzania, serves as an Artem NexGen Ambassador, advocating for the implementation of SDGs in various countries. She works on various youth projects that address global challenges and is also an activist

for ending child marriages and gender-based violence in her area. Based in Tanzania, Paul works with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well. She is also a member of the UN Human Rights Youth Advisory Board in the Geneva office and was previously on the AU Youth Advisory Council.

In her contribution to the discussion, Paul highlighted the opportunity for young people to be involved in philanthropy, particularly in areas of inclusion. She highlighted the need to prioritise young people since the issues they work on, such as climate change, gender equality, and societal changes, often lack sufficient support. Young people are leading the way in community work despite not being classified as vulnerable groups in most countries.

She posed the question on how we can continue to support young people and keep the momentum going in the development sector, where young people volunteer for various initiatives and also demand support. She suggested finding mechanisms to help young people give back to their community without feeling overburdened, emphasising that service should come from a place of empathy rather than obligation. Young people have the opportunity to lead by example and inspire others to give back, creating broader opportunities for everyone.

Paul advised that the key is in how you present the information you want to share. Many young people are actively involved in innovative projects and community work but struggle to effectively showcase their skills and attract funding from donors or agencies because of the manner in which they present information.

Paul questioned why big funders cannot allocate a stream of funding specifically for youth work throughout Africa, which would provide the necessary financial guarantee for young people to run their projects successfully. Many young people are currently not financially supported and face rejection due to perceptions that their ideas may not work or are simply a box-ticking exercise. To overcome this, it is important to properly package and market the work being done by young people in communities and regions across the continent. For instance, during the peak of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020, young people developed innovative solutions to counter the shortages of personal protective equipment (PPE), which should be showcased as examples of the contributions that young people can make. By effectively presenting this information to stakeholders who support youth work, more investment can be attracted to support the efforts of young people.

BREAKAWAY INTO SUBTHEMES



Parallel Session
on Education and
Awareness

MODERATOR:

Roselyne Cheruiyot, CAPSI and Wits Business School

SPEAKERS:

Emmanuel Marfo, Global Shapers Community;

Jeremy Maarman, Initiative for Community Advancement;

Wycliffe Nduga Ouma, CAPSI and Wits Business School;

Dumiso Gatsha, Success Capital

Moderating the session, Roselyne Cheruiyot introduced the speakers, who discussed youth philanthropy with a focus on education and awareness. She emphasised that it is time for Africans to address their own challenges, and young people should not be left out of the process because they are agile, adaptable, and able to learn. However, the youth encounter structural obstacles in solving these problems.

The speakers shared the following perspectives in response to a number of probing questions from the moderator:

ON OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE FOR THE YOUTH IN PHILANTHROPY

There are various opportunities in philanthropy for the youth. For instance, CAPSI offers various courses, while other foundations and institutions also provide leadership programmes that the youth can use to broaden their knowledge and skills base.

Older leaders in the philanthropy space were challenged and encouraged to be intentional about making opportunities available for the youth through shifting power and allowing the youth to take part in the philanthropy space, allowing them to be part of the decision-making boards.

On creating awareness of African youth philanthropy opportunities Speakers highlighted that the potential of young people often goes unnoticed and untapped due to a lack of awareness about philanthropy education opportunities offered by organisations like CAPSI and the Global Shapers Community. Therefore, it was suggested that more awareness should be created about these programmes and that youth should be given platforms to participate in them.

Furthermore, it was highlighted that practical skills are as necessary as acquiring formal education. Philanthropy is not just about money, but also about sharing talents, skills, and resources. Informal education through community service and creating more opportunities for youth can help embed philanthropy in their experience and build their practical skills.

We need a more pracademic approach to our work, where academic theory meets practice.

- Roselyne Cheruiyot

Finally, it was suggested that people in the philanthropy space should engage with youth and showcase the opportunities available to them beyond working for big organisations like the UN.

ON EQUIPPING THE YOUTH IN PARTICIPATION IN PHILANTHROPY

The session noted the importance of creating an enabling environment in which the youth can thrive.

The youth can best be equipped for philanthropy participation through:

- Funding youth actions. The youth is already taking part in the philanthropy space in the education sector and in poverty eradication without funding, so there is a need to fund these activities;
- Mentorship at both community and institutional level. Academic solutions should be balanced with the practical environment in which the youth exist; and
- Harnessing the skills and ability to allow young people to make their needs known. The question to be asked is who is willing to embark on that journey and put in the time and money?

The speakers noted that while the suggestions may help, it is sometimes too late to implement them. It was suggested that philanthropy be introduced at an early age to better prepare the youth.

RECOMMENDATIONS

There is a need to zero in on the definition of philanthropy in the African context of Ubuntu, as most of the curricula only offer education on philanthropy at post-graduate level. In addition, most Africans believe that philanthropy is for the elite and you need to have knowledge to understand the concept of giving.



DAY 2

THURSDAY - 4 AUGUST
TECHNOLOGY AND SYSTEMS IN PHILANTHROPY'S
PRACTICES CLOSING
SESSION PRESS CONFERENCE





MOSUN LATODE
AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY
FORUM

TECHNOLOGY HAS CHANGED
THE WAY WE PRACTICE
PHILANTHROPY TODAY



KEYNOTE SPEAKER
NDINDI NWUNELI
SOCIAL ENTREPRENEUR
AND INNOVATOR



3RD AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY CONFERENCE 2022

THURS 4th AUG 2022

TECHNOLOGY AND SYSTEMS IN
PHILANTHROPY'S PRACTICES

CHANGES TECHNOLOGY HAS ENHANCED DEMOCRATISATION OF PHILANTHROPY

- 1 TECHNOLOGY HAS IMPROVED EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF ENGAGEMENT WITH DONORS AND PARTNERS



- 2 TECHNOLOGY ALLOWS US TO REVIEW LARGE AMOUNTS OF DATA TO UNDERSTAND IF WE ARE MAKING A DIFFERENCE



- 3 TECHNOLOGY ALLOWS FOR LEARNING, KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND SHARING

WHAT PHILANTHROPISTS AND FOUNDATIONS CAN DO TO ENSURE A PROGRESSIVE SECTOR

- 1 LOOKING FOR UNUSUAL PROBLEM SOLVERS IN OUR COMMUNITIES AND SUPPORT THEM



- 2 USE PHILANTHROPY AND TECHNOLOGY TO INVEST AND BUILD THEIR CAPACITY



- 4 USING THE SUCCESS STORIES TO SHAPE POLICIES



PHILANTHROPISTS TO WORK TOGETHER TO SHAPE POLICIES THROUGH SOCIAL CHANGE AGENTS AND OTHER PARTNERS

ACADEMIA HAS AN IMPORTANT ROLE TO PLAY IN STRENGTHENING THE SECTOR BY



ENSURING KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT VIA HOMEGROWN DATA, CASE STUDIES etc



CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS SHOULD

- 1 RECLAIM OUR PLACE IN SHAPING THE AGENDA FOR OUR CONTINENT

- 2 DELIVER RESULTS WITH EXCELLENCE

- 3 AMPLIFY YOUR STORIES ON LOCAL AND GLOBAL PLATFORMS USING HARD IMPACT DATA



PHILANTHROPISTS AND FOUNDATIONS SHOULD

- 1 WORK WITH AFRICAN PHILANTHROPISTS AS PARTNERS

- 2 BE OPEN TO LEARNING, SHAPING THE WAY YOU WORK AND CHANGING



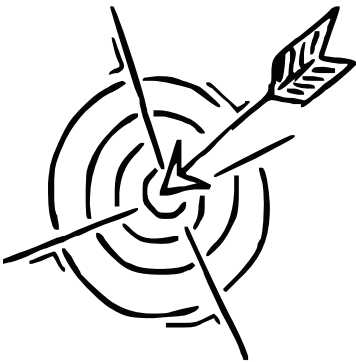
TECHNOLOGY AND SYSTEMS IN PHILANTHROPY'S PRACTICES

INTRODUCTION:

Mosun Layode, African Philanthropy Forum

SPEAKERS:

Ndidi Okonkwo Nwuneli, social entrepreneur and innovator



KEYNOTE ADDRESS on Technology and Systems in Philanthropy's Practices

Ndidi Okonkwo Nwuneli, entrepreneur, social innovator, and authority on African agriculture and nutrition

Mosun Layode summed up the previous day's proceedings and noted that on day two the conference would focus on technology and systems in philanthropic practices.

She noted that the impact of rapidly changing technology in our world is undeniable, especially in the philanthropy sector. While it is believed that technology has democratised philanthropy, Layode argued that it has also created exclusionary barriers for those who lack access, education, and awareness. However, there is anecdotal evidence of how technology is changing the landscape of philanthropy.

Despite these technological advancements, she emphasised the importance of systems change or systems thinking in addressing the pressing problems faced by the continent. A holistic approach is necessary to address root causes, rather than just symptoms of issues. She is of the view that meaningful contributions can be made towards solving systemic problems.

With over 25 years of experience in international development, Ndidi Okonkwo Nwuneli is an entrepreneur, author, public speaker, and consultant as well as a renowned authority on African agriculture and nutrition, philanthropy, and social innovation.

In her contributions to the discussion, Nwuneli outlined three perspectives through which technology is viewed in the philanthropic realm:

- It enhances engagement with grantees, beneficiaries, and partners by providing a range of technological tools that allow for virtual communication, data gathering, and impact measurement. This has greatly improved the efficiency and effectiveness of philanthropic engagement and enabled rigorous data analysis to assess impact over the short, medium, and long term.

- It enables philanthropic organisations to better understand the unintended consequences of their interventions. For instance, a project with the Gates Foundation in Nigeria has used technology to measure the impact of interventions in the dairy sector among nomadic communities, allowing real-time data collection and analysis. This has enhanced the ability to measure impact and understand the effectiveness of interventions.
- It facilitates learning, knowledge management, and knowledge sharing. Historically, the philanthropic sector has struggled with knowledge management and documentation, but technology has revolutionised this process. It allows for effective documentation, sharing of best practices, and understanding of what has worked and what has not. This has enabled the sector to build bridges, improve impact measurement, and identify areas for improvement.

In response to the question regarding the role of philanthropy in fostering a strong civil society in Africa, which is heavily reliant on technology, Nwuneli stated that philanthropists, especially those from Africa, are catalysts who can take risks, possess capital, and understand the landscape, and by leveraging technology, they can break from traditional methods and identify new partners in the field and strengthen their capacity.

She outlined three ways in which this can be accomplished by:

- Identifying and taking risks on the unusual actors who are already problem-solvers in their communities using tools such as APS (advanced planning and scheduling), which can locate such actors in rural and urban areas working in areas such as democracy, human rights, nutrition, and agriculture;
- Investing in building capacity and encouraging non-profit organisations to adapt technology, leverage innovation, think outside the box, and work alongside philanthropic partners who are willing to take risks and help build required systems and structures; and
- Working with philanthropic partners to tell positive stories of critical change, including stories of Africans delivering impact at scale in an efficient and effective way with measurable outcomes and data to back it up. Such stories can change global perceptions of Africa and showcase the potential of Africans in solving their own problems with homegrown solutions.

“When philanthropists begin to work together and leave their egos behind, it can radically shift thinking and practice in the future of philanthropy in Africa.”
- Ndidi Okonkwo Nwuneli

She highlighted the importance of investing in social innovators and providing them with the necessary skills and tools to shape policy in areas such as education, youth development, and social innovation. However, she acknowledged that philanthropists need to work together more cohesively and not be afraid to advocate for change, even if it means ruffling some feathers.

She urged delegates to empower and support local social change agents who are ready to tackle difficult tasks and problems. She noted that by working alongside other philanthropists, we can create an enabling environment for education and healthcare and effect the lasting change we desire.

Responding to a question on what she would you say to leaders of non-profit organisations and to academia and other stakeholders present, Nwuneli noted that academia plays a crucial role not only in strengthening the philanthropic and civil society sectors but also in ensuring effective knowledge management and well-written case studies. More locally driven research is needed to inspire change not just locally, but also globally. Nwuneli pointed out that this is the time for Africans to reclaim their place in shaping the agenda for their continent and that working collectively is crucial for driving social change.

For philanthropists and foundations, she urged more engagement among African philanthropists as partners and emphasised the need to be open to learning from them, as well as giving them the benefit of the doubt with their catalytic funding. Dialogue, humility, and collaboration are key to making a meaningful impact.

To achieve this, egos and logos must be left at the door, and excellence and integrity must be upheld to deliver impact.



STIGMATA TENGA
AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY NETWORK



CAROLINE TETI
RECIPIENTS ADVOCACY
AND GIVE DIRECTLY AFRICA



MATT ROBERT DAVIES
M-CHANGA



LUNDA WRIGHT
BACK-A-BUDDY




3RD AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY CONFERENCE 2022

THURS 4th
AUG 2022


TECHNOLOGY AND SYSTEMS IN PHILANTHROPY'S PRACTICES



TECHNOLOGY HAS BECOME OUR WAY OF WORK


TECHNOLOGY HAS HELPED TARGET A MASS OF PEOPLE


DESPITE OUR CULTURE CROWD-FUNDING HASN'T TAKEN RDT AND ADOPTED


DONATION EVERY COIN COUNTS


DATA MINED IN AFRICA SHOULD BE USED TO IDENTIFY WHERE THERE IS NEED AND WHERE THERE COULD BE RESOURCES

- 1 DELIVERY OF PROGRAM WHICH IS MAINLY MOBILE MONEY BASED.
- 2 1 MILLION PEOPLE REACHED VIA TECHNOLOGY
- 3 **MILLENNIALS AND GEN Z** ARE THE NEW GENERATION OF GIVERS
- 4  TECHNOLOGY GIVES THE OPPORTUNITY OF SELF SERVICE



YOU NEED INNOVATION TO REACH MANY PEOPLE


DIVERSIFICATION OF MOBILE MONEY HAS PROVIDED A SPACE FOR AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY


EMOTION DRIVES SYSTEMIC CHANGE


ONE OF THE BIGGEST SOURCE OF FUNDING IS RETAIL DONORS


IDENTIFY TECHNOLOGY INFLUENCERS AND PROVIDE THEM WITH A SPACE TO CONTRIBUTE THAT RESOURCE TO AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY


USING RENEWABLE ENERGY IN AREAS WHERE TECHNOLOGY DOESN'T EXIST TO CREATE A SPACE TO CONNECT PEOPLE

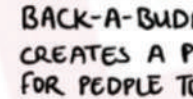

M-Changa
FOCUSSES ON DONATION

GROWTH HAS BEEN DRIVEN BY THE COMMUNITY


USING NFTs AND CRYPTO TO GENERATE RESOURCES FOR AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY


TELL THE STORY AND THE IMPACT THEIR DONATIONS CAN MAKE


DEVELOP OUR HOME GROWN SOLUTIONS VIA OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE


BACK-A-BUDDY CREATES A PLATFORM FOR PEOPLE TO DONATE





3RD AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY CONFERENCE 2022

THURS 4TH AUG 2022



STIGMATA TENGA
AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY NETWORK



CAROLINE TETI
RECIPIENTS ADVOCACY AND GIVE DIRECTLY AFRICA



MATT ROBERT DAVIES
M-CHANGA



LUNDA WRIGHT
BACK-A-BUDDY

TECHNOLOGY AND SYSTEMS IN PHILANTHROPY'S PRACTICES

NFT
REWARD COMMUNITY CHAMPIONS WITH NFTs TO MOTIVATE THEM

WE SHOULD USE TECHNOLOGY CREATIVELY



INVEST IN THE INFRASTRUCTURE TO BUILD SOLUTIONS THAT CONTINUOUSLY PROVIDE ACCESS TO MORE PEOPLE

THE ABILITY TO AUTHENTICATE SOMETHING
A WAY TO VALUE DIGITAL ASSETS

IT IS THROUGH COLLABORATION WITH PARTNERS AND USERS TO REACH THE UNREACHED

DATA CURATION
TO PROVIDE INFORMATION THAT EMPOWERS AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY

CREATE AWARENESS ON TECHNOLOGIES AVAILABLE FOR PHILANTHROPISTS TO USE

A LOT OF THE TECHNOLOGY USED IN PHILANTHROPY IS SOURCED OUTSIDE AFRICA

PHILANTHROPY SHOULD ENGAGE WITH TECHNOLOGY TO BUILD A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

COMMUNITIES NEED TO BE A PART OF THE TECHNOLOGY, FOR IT TO DEMOCRATISE PHILANTHROPY

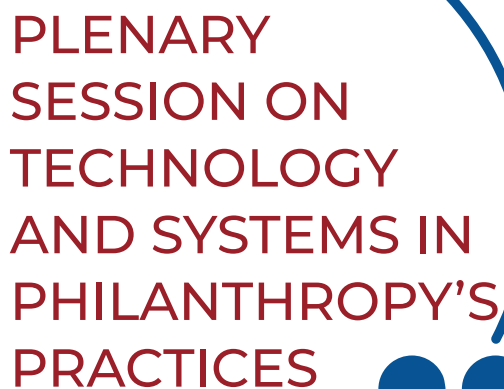
GOVERNMENTS SHOULD APPRECIATE THE ROLE OF AFRICAN PHILANTHROPISTS IN THE FUND RAISING SPACE

WE SHOULD TAKE AN ECO-SYSTEM APPROACH TO UNDERSTAND THE CONTEXT, THE NEEDS TECHNOLOGY NEEDS TO SOLVE

DECOLONIZE AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY

WU
MONEY SENDING SERVICES SUCH AS WESTERN UNION CHARGE HIGH TRANSACTION FEE





PLENARY SESSION ON TECHNOLOGY AND SYSTEMS IN PHILANTHROPY'S PRACTICES

MODERATOR:

Dr. Stigmata Tenga, African Philanthropy Network

SPEAKERS:

Caroline Teti, Recipients Advocacy and GiveDirectly Africa;

Matt Robert-Davies, Thundafund;

Patrick Schofield, BackaBuddy

In her opening remarks, Dr. Tenga referenced the keynote address on the topic, highlighting that technology has become a great enabler with an impact on the way philanthropy is practiced, even in Africa, a key aspect being the democratisation of philanthropy. Introducing the speakers, Dr. Tenga asked that each one share their perspective on joining the philanthropy space and how technology can democratise philanthropy.

Caroline Teti, GiveDirectly Africa

Caroline Teti shared her extensive experience in the philanthropy space, including her work with fundraising professionals in Kenya, coordinating a parliamentary network advocating for increased resources for local programmes in Kenya and across Africa and Europe, and currently overseeing recipients and safeguarding protection and dignity within global programmes.

Teti shared that technology has played a significant role in fundraising and cited that technological innovation has enabled efforts in reaching over a million people and raising almost \$1-billion for programmes at GiveDirectly over the last decade. She noted that GiveDirectly relies on mobile money-based delivery for its programmes and is continuously actively seeking new innovations to expand opportunities to raise more funds. Furthermore, Teti highlighted that millennials approach giving differently to past generations as they are familiar with technology, active on social media platforms, and keen on tracking philanthropy ecosystem developments.

ADVANTAGES OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE PHILANTHROPY SPACE

Teti provided the insights on the advantages of technological innovation:

- Technology has made it faster and easier to reach target donors, allowing GiveDirectly to secure funding from a large pool of retail donors who have become the biggest source of community giving. Technology has also helped to quickly diffuse awareness of unmet needs and tap into various giving platforms to provide resources.
- Technology allows donors to track the impact of their investment and the progress of programmes, providing self-service opportunities.
- Technology-driven fundraising platforms allow people to choose the causes they wish to support, such as supporting stories they hear on GiveDirectly's website. Traditionally, philanthropy has been perceived as an elitist activity dominated by high-net-worth donors and institutions, but technological innovation is allowing more people to give according to their ability, demystifying the notion that philanthropy is only for the wealthy.

In addition, Teti emphasised the importance of decolonising philanthropy by involving more Africans in the field. This will reduce the patronising aid system and enhance the human aspect of philanthropy.

Matt Robert-Davies, Thundafund

Matt Robert-Davies shared that his philanthropy journey began as a Christian missionary in the non-profit sector in Southeast Asia. However, he eventually followed his passion for business and technology. He believes that technology drives progress and provides solutions to problems.

For several years, Robert-Davies worked at M-Changa in Kenya, which primarily focuses on donations for medical bills, NGOs, and civil society. Later, he joined Thundafund, a similar concept to M-Changa, but with a focus on businesses.

Robert-Davies noted that crowdfunding has experienced exponential growth, estimated at around \$400-billion. However, Africa is still lagging behind despite the rich culture of community funding or 'stokvels' on the continent. He added that it is difficult for businesses to raise funds without offering something in return. To bridge this gap, businesses are encouraged to offer their products or services, experiences, and even investment stakes in exchange for the capital they need to grow. By using Thundafund crowdfunding, businesses can secure funding in one campaign, saving them time to implement their business plans.

Lunda Wright, BackaBuddy

Lunda Wright, who has a technology background and has worked with different companies including real estate, financial services, and mining, shared how BackaBuddy facilitated crowdfunding from patrons and people globally to rescue a cinema in Cape Town, South Africa, from closure by raising over R500 000. He also mentioned his commitment to promoting collective giving and making platforms like BackaBuddy accessible to the public.

The three speakers were then asked a number of questions:



On how they were using technology efficiently and sustainably to solve long-term systemic issues in the African context

Dr. Teti emphasised the importance of mobile money technology diversification, which has created significant opportunities for African philanthropy. M-Changa has created space for African communities to participate in the digital world of online giving. She suggested that Africa should identify technology influencers and people with a virtual presence to work with them in resourcing African philanthropy.

In addition, Dr. Teti proposed the use of Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs) as incentives to reward givers and generate resources for Africa. She also identified an opportunity for the adoption of blockchain technology, as people on the continent are starting to engage with cryptocurrency, which can encourage local contributions to building philanthropic space in their countries.

Dr. Teti acknowledged the ongoing data revolution, which provides insights into areas with needs and potential resources. Professionally curated data can be disseminated to build the philanthropic space and

be used by philanthropists to contribute to identified causes. This is especially important in Africa, where the communal nature and willingness to support one another when there is a need speaks to their generosity.

Robert-Davies acknowledged the rapid evolution of technology and cited M-PESA as a homegrown funding technology. However, he pointed out the challenges associated with transaction costs. He suggested that if M-PESA were open-sourced, it could be further developed and improved for free use by everyone. Robert-Davies emphasised the need for homegrown African solutions and cautioned that sustaining such solutions require consideration of the entire ecosystem. He highlighted that building partnerships is critical to developing a sustainable ecosystem.



On insights into addressing the exclusion of those who lack access to technology

Robert-Davies noted that the availability of mobile money solutions and advanced banking systems has facilitated easier mobilisation of the target market. In areas without mobile money solutions, such as the Gambia, people resort to using international money transfer companies like Western Union, which can incur high transaction costs. People tend to favour systems that offer convenience and retain the value of their donations. It is possible to convert all donations into a stable currency, such as the US dollar, to preserve their value and prevent loss of transfer fees. Technology offers the advantage of traceability and accountability, which is not possible with cash.

Adopting such solutions can help philanthropy to extend its reach.

Wright described how several telecommunications companies are keen on expanding their reach to areas with limited technology access. However, in some cases, the absence of energy supply is a barrier to bridging the digital divide.

To address this, Wright suggested that green energy solutions or community-generated energy can be explored to connect people and foster commerce within these communities. The philanthropy space requires the participation of various stakeholders, including large-scale businesses, technologists, and the government, for the ecosystem to thrive.

Dr. Teti recognised that launching technology can lead to unintended consequences, such as the exclusion of philanthropists and beneficiaries. In addition to infrastructure development, she recommended increasing awareness of the available technologies that philanthropists can use to reach people in need and donate towards causes.

Dr. Teti highlighted the emotional aspect of emerging philanthropy in Africa, where people often start from a place of empathy. Thus, sharing stories about the impact of donations can fuel growth in the philanthropic space.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS SESSION

Conference participants were provided the opportunity to make comments and pose questions to the speakers.

WHEN ASKED ABOUT the pace of technology integration and the need for homemade IT solutions to reduce dependence on outside vendors and secure African-based technologies, Wright responded that Africa has the potential to develop unique homegrown technological products and become a significant player in the global economy. He emphasised that not all software from Silicon Valley is suitable for Africa. With Africa projected to be a quarter of the world's population in less than 30 years, young people can create such solutions, reducing dependency on Western countries.

Robert-Davies supported the notion of making philanthropic giving more interactive and enjoyable. He suggested recognising community champions at conferences and other platforms to motivate them to continue their efforts. Additionally, he proposed gamifying the philanthropic environment through activities such as lotteries to make it more exciting and enjoyable.

A QUESTION WAS ASKED

about government support for high-net-worth philanthropists and individuals who give, specifically regarding policies and tax environments. In response, Teti suggested that it is important for governments in African countries to recognise the role of local philanthropists in the fundraising space, similar to how philanthropy is viewed in Western societies.

A QUESTION WAS ASKED

about the potential of technology to democratise and decolonise philanthropy by mobilising ordinary people, as seen in North Africa after the Arab Spring uprisings. In response, Robert-Davies rejected the notion that Africans are always asking for money. He highlighted the increase in philanthropy through technology, as platforms like social

media, the internet, and digital payments extend the reach of philanthropy. He noted that there are numerous examples of people using these technologies to support children with cancer to travel for life-saving treatments in India or elsewhere.

Teti added that decolonising philanthropy in Africa involves bringing more Africans into the space and reducing the patronising nature of aid, which often dictates how aid should be used and may not respond to people's real needs. She emphasised the importance of dignified philanthropy, which should go beyond just giving money and humanise people.

One participant commented that technology provides a significant opportunity to democratise philanthropy and harness the skills of Africans.

They added that young people should have access to and utilise technology to gain mastery over their ecosystem.

ANOTHER PARTICIPANT RAISED A QUESTION

ABOUT THE potential of artificial intelligence (AI) and agri-tech to be integrated into philanthropic solutions for supporting start-ups in Africa, rather than constantly playing catch-up with the West. They also mentioned the challenge faced by African edu-tech companies during the pandemic and how philanthropy can help address the technological divide in education. Wright responded by suggesting that communities should identify the problems they wish to solve, and then develop concepts that can be presented to industry for feedback and further development. In this way, technologies like AI can be used to deliver desired results.

ANOTHER PARTICIPANT RAISED CONCERNS

ABOUT THE potential risks of technology leading to increased dependency and inequality as Africa continues to decolonise philanthropy. The participant

specifically highlighted the issue of where the technology is manufactured, such as AI and solar panels, and how philanthropy can contribute to ensuring that it is manufactured on the continent under the control of Africans.

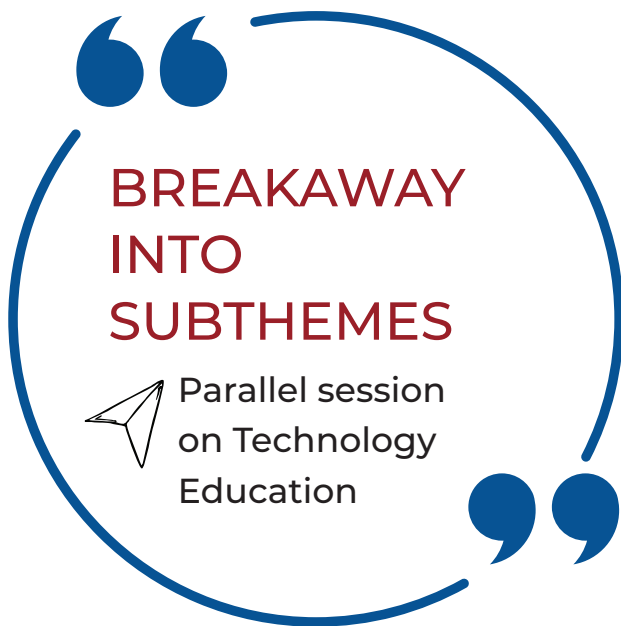
Robert-Davies responded by stating that the technology platforms being built are neutral and require further development. He added that local software developers are being employed or contracted from the local pool into international companies, but there is also the issue of the brain drain away from Africa.

He highlighted that in South Africa, they have partnered with Standard Bank to utilise an existing platform to reach more people. Additionally, philanthropic institutions can identify private sector partners across the world to fill the technology gaps for sustainable solutions.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Dr. Teti called for collective action to advocate for better philanthropy in Africa, not only in terms of giving but also in the systems, processes, and technology. She highlighted that she supported the idea of mobilising people and socialising them into a movement that is led by Africans.

Wright emphasised the importance of homegrown technology solutions that cater to the needs of the continent, distinguishing between software and hardware. While software development is more accessible, hardware development faces several barriers in component manufacturing.



MODERATOR:
Evans Okinyi, East Africa Philanthropy Network

SPEAKERS:
Abiodun Owo, ACT Foundation;

Eddah Jowah, SIVIO Institute

Okinyi introduced the topic Technology and Systems in Philanthropy by focusing on technology education, highlighting that the purpose of the session was to explore how technology can be leveraged to democratise philanthropy.

THE TWO SPEAKERS IN THIS SESSION SHARED THE FOLLOWING INSIGHTS

The impact of technology education on philanthropy

Access to technology in Africa is slowly growing, particularly among the youth. It is projected that by 2030, three-quarters of Africans will have internet access, making technology education crucial in creating an ecosystem that supports philanthropy.

The SIVIO Institute, a philanthropy organisation, has taken the initiative to democratise philanthropy through its educational programme, the Philanthropy Lab. The lab provides easy access to information and resources to strengthen community giving. With the right support and information, anyone can become an active agent in addressing development challenges in their community. The Philanthropy Lab explores various avenues such as high net worth individuals, foundations, community associations, and federations, including the Alumina Association, to encourage giving back to educational institutions. Technology education in philanthropy is vital as it allows for information gathering and dissemination and offers opportunities for upskilling and learning.

Available opportunities to advance tech education within the philanthropy space

During the session, it was highlighted that technology plays a crucial role in advancing philanthropy and the Covid-19 pandemic had revealed its potential as an enabler for philanthropic work. The Aspire Coronation Trust (ACT) Foundation, a grant-making non-profit organisation focused on supporting non-profit organisations across Africa, scaled up and encouraged the adoption of technology among its partners, who began implementing projects and offering digital solutions to their beneficiaries.

ACT Foundation partners in the education sector, for instance, have started equipping beneficiaries with on-demand ICT skills and innovative strategies for building sustainable businesses. Additionally, some partners help to empower women to gain business and online marketing skills to connect with potential clients, while others empower young children with coding skills to improve their cognitive abilities.

Philanthropy opportunities available in technology

YOUNG PEOPLE:

The utilisation of technology in philanthropy can revolve around the involvement of young people who have more exposure and access to technological advancements. Young people are well-equipped to keep up with the latest trends, making them pivotal to the success of philanthropy efforts. Additionally, social media can be leveraged to examine how influencers execute prosperous campaigns.

HIGH NET WORTH INDIVIDUALS:

Speakers suggested that social entrepreneurship within the telecoms industry could be a target for the four wealthiest individuals in Africa. Additionally, they recommended that a philanthropy organisation could collaborate with such projects, mastering the technology and providing resources and information to the community.

Speakers emphasised that philanthropic opportunities in technology could involve harnessing resources, bringing together all stakeholders, ensuring inclusivity, and providing access to data, the internet, technology tools, and other related resources.

How philanthropy can be robust in facilitating investment in technology education

To facilitate investment in technology education, philanthropy can benefit from partnerships between private technology companies and public companies. Some tech companies offer programmes to NGOs, which require NGOs to research and connect with these companies. Additionally, public companies can provide mentorship programmes to transfer their technological skills.

Philanthropy organisations must also adopt technology to meet their expectations.

CHALLENGES

1. Adoption of technology remains low and slow in Africa due to a lack of skills and tools; and

2. Technology is being used to defraud the illiterate and the elderly.

The session's conclusion emphasised that the future of philanthropy in technology education requires careful consideration of appropriate technologies that can address African challenges while being citizen-based. Furthermore, the philanthropy sector was encouraged to explore various technological solutions to enhance the work of their partners.



BREAKAWAY INTO SUBTHEMES

 Parallel Session on Technology Adoption

MODERATOR:

Dr. Jacob Mati, CAPSI

SPEAKERS:

Oswald Jumira: Liquid Telecommunications;

Noluthando Mqakelana: Data Innovators;

Mapaseka Mokwele: CAPSI and Wits Business School;

Eme Iniekung, Philanthropy Circuit

INTRODUCTION

At the start of the session, Dr. Jacob Mati noted that the session provided a platform to showcase examples of technology adoption in the philanthropy sector and illustrate some of the abstract aspects of technology. The speakers were asked to address various aspects of technology adoption, such as the development process of technology tools, their functionality, lessons learned, and the benefits to the philanthropy sector.

Oswald Jumira, Liquid Telecommunications

Oswald Jumira, a digital technologist with global experience, has been involved in initiatives to raise resources for Africans. He discussed a project to develop a knowledge management platform for CAPSI, which aimed to present data in a consumable manner for audiences with diverse backgrounds. The audience can interact with the data and continually contribute to it, ensuring its relevance, freshness, and dynamism.

CAPSI is a research institution under the University of the Witwatersrand that collects various data sets from research work. The project's objective was to address challenges with data from integrated platforms like the internet, where the data is often unstructured, outdated, or unreliable due to fake information. The project aimed to create a repository of philanthropy data for the African continent that is:

- legitimately moderated and verified;
- dynamic, and updated regularly; and
- easy to access by different users.

In essence, the knowledge management platform should bring all data sources, information and knowledge into a single portal that is easy for people to access.

One of the critical factors that contributed to the success of the project was the development team's emphasis on understanding the project brief. The team, of both front-end and back-end developers, actively listened to CAPSI's requirements instead of assuming what was needed. The team employed iterative project development techniques and maintained ongoing interactions with CAPSI to ensure that their contributions were incorporated into the platform.

LEARNINGS FROM THE PROJECT

- Digital platforms foster collaborations: People are spending more time using their mobile phones and other devices to connect, they are no longer defined by boundaries of location.
- Digital platforms make it easy to disseminate information: Knowledge management platforms hold authenticated and credible data that is very accessible. As witnessed through platforms like TikTok and Facebook, technology today is probably the easiest commodity for scalability. Similarly, any person should be able to search for information in the philanthropy space by simply visiting a digital platform from any location.

In closing, Jumira invited participants to contribute to the success of the knowledge management platform being developed for CAPSI.

Noluthando Mqakelana, Data Innovators

Noluthando Mqakelana is leading a team of data innovators who are developing an online smartboard for CAPSI. This smartboard's features are tailored to suit the CAPSI context, allowing CAPSI to centralise data collection, monitor project progress, and evaluate project impact.

HOW THE SMARTBOARD TOOL WORKS

On creating an account, a user receives login credentials to access the system. Multiple users can access the system based on their specific requirements. For instance, one user may require access to data capture features, while another may require access to the dashboard to track and monitor progress. The system allows data to be directly captured onto it and the dashboard is updated with information on project progress in real-time.

KEY ASPECTS OF THE PROJECT PROCESS

- Understanding the project brief in terms of what functionalities CAPSI was looking for: engaging CAPSI several times to understand what the dashboard should look like for the organisation and its different portfolios.
- Proof of concept: building a mock-up dashboard to test the concept and getting feedback from CAPSI.
- Build the real product to fit their specific context and launch the dashboard.
- Onboarding and training of identified users.
- Implementation support: if there are any issues, resources from Data Innovators are available to resolve those for CAPSI.

BENEFITS OF THE TOOL

- The smartboard monitors the status of projects at the time that the capturing is done, eliminating the need for a separate process to update the dashboard.
- Progress is tracked from the centralised system for management reporting and by anyone that is consuming the data, including funders.
- Online data visualisation allows for a full view in real-time during implementation and where there are issues to review, they can be addressed quickly.

REFLECTIONS ON SUCCESS FACTORS FOR THE TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION

Mqakelana highlighted that when introducing a data-driven platform, the team needs to understand why data is being collected:

- The team should ensure that the data collected from the different stakeholders is complete; that is, the data is of quality and usable. Any gaps will undermine insights and decisions derived from the data.
- Timely availability of data is crucial, a common challenge when data is sitting in different places.

If one cannot get a full view of what is happening within the programme, this negatively affects any reporting. She emphasised that organisations need to recognise that a project does not conclude with the investment and development of a functional tool. Instead, people play a crucial role in the adoption of technology and must be encouraged to appreciate the value of the tool.

To this end, a change management process should be put in place:

- Communicating a clear business case as to why such a tool is needed and being specific about the benefits for the different team members. This will entail evaluating the organisation's and each team's readiness to adopt the new tool. Based on the readiness assessment, a change plan is developed and implemented for all stakeholders involved.
- Onboarding and training the different users on how to use the tool.

Mapaseka Mokwele, CAPSI and Wits Business School

Mapaseka Mokwele focused on a specific digital platform called KISIMA, developed for CAPSI to showcase and promote stories of giving within Africa.

KISIMA is fully functional and has three key components:

- A repository of philanthropy stories: positive everyday stories of giving, solidarity, sharing, caring, and helping. Stories are submitted by individuals or organisations as videos, text, voice notes, pictures, or blogs. Currently, the stories can be translated into 16 languages that are used predominantly in Africa.

To ensure the legitimacy and accuracy of the stories, each story is subjected to a verification process before being published.

There are also podcasts on conversations around philanthropy with different people in the philanthropic space and these are also shared on YouTube and the CAPSI website.

- The fund: this is a campaign to raise funds and resources for the causes needing help. Donations, in any currency, mobile money or cryptocurrency, go directly to TrustAfrica which is working with CAPSI to receive the funds.

The process of choosing projects for funding is through nominations and is rotational. Once the top three projects are chosen, then fundraising gets underway. Acting as a fiscal sponsor, TrustAfrica verifies the causes that need funding, ensures governance as per the terms of all the rules and regulations, and thereafter disperses the funds or resources.

- The impact of giving: this component deals with evaluating how the funds raised have assisted the beneficiaries. The timing of the assessment is based on the amount of funds dispersed to the project.

Mokwele explained that this initiative is scalable through technology and CAPSI can now reach more beneficiaries, givers, and funders.

Eme Iniekung, Philanthropy Circuit

During her presentation, Eme Iniekung acknowledged that the utilisation of technology has greatly facilitated the work being carried out at Philanthropy Circuit, an organisation that provides non-profit and development stakeholders with the necessary resources, knowledge, and tools to enhance their operations, encourage collaborations, and promote the practice of charitable giving on the continent. As the programme coordinator, she emphasised that this extends beyond the organisation's day-to-day operations.

Some Philanthropy Circuit employees currently work remotely full-time, collaborating with teams, partners, and stakeholders virtually. The organisation has also shifted its offerings online, conducting research, and hosting virtual dialogues and discussions. Through technology, there are more opportunities to co-create and establish partnerships, as exemplified by the that between the East African Philanthropy Network and CAPSI.

Iniekung also noted that philanthropy is becoming more flexible thanks to the adoption of technology. Ordinary individuals are using digital tools to enhance their charitable giving and collaborate with others. Social movements are being formed and amplified through technology.

BENEFITS TO PHILANTHROPY

- Enhanced cohesiveness in the philanthropy ecosystem;
- More data is collected and curated and disseminated beyond Africa to reach a global audience; and
- Philanthropy organisations can reach more beneficiaries faster.

She is hoping that advanced tools such as the smartboard will be replicated across the continent.

CHALLENGES RELATED TO TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION

- Notwithstanding the excitement about the adoption of technology in the philanthropy sector, there is the exclusion of people due to a lack of resources and access. Jumira indicated that sometimes the exclusion is due to a lack of awareness. He advocates for leveraging social media platforms and professional online platforms such as LinkedIn to raise awareness.
- Acknowledging that many infrastructure challenges are difficult to resolve, it was suggested that issues of connectivity can be addressed by looking at the applications that run on either SMS, USSD or mobile apps to broaden the reach. It was also agreed that other means can be employed, such as mobilisation through word-of-mouth and at community events, where there are limitations of infrastructure.

CLOSING REMARKS

- KISIMA is user-friendly and participants were invited to visit the KISIMA website (www.kisima.org) to submit stories or facilitate the sharing of stories by communities.
- Contributions to the development of the knowledge management hub platform are welcome.
- There is a need to ensure the accessibility to tools, including utilisation of offline applications in cases whereby there is no connectivity.
- A positive shift was noted, whereas in the past discussions about philanthropy would be dominated by limitations and challenges, it is inspiring that the philanthropy sector is now sharing and showcasing innovative solutions being implemented across the continent.
- Participants were urged to keep abreast with developments in the technological tools in the philanthropy space and to share within communities, within their social networks and with those who are likely to benefit.



BREAKAWAY INTO SUBTHEMES

Parallel Session
on Systems
Integration

MODERATOR:

Professor Bhekinkosi Moyo, CAPSI and
Wits Business School

SPEAKERS:

Philip Thigo, Thunderbird School of Global
Management;

Jessica Horn, Ford Foundation East Africa;

Dikeledi Seleka-Ewa, Sisters Empowerment
Circle;

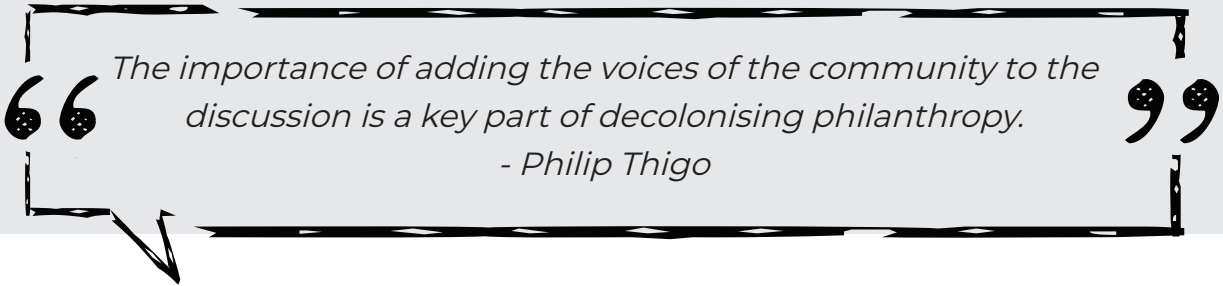
Dr. Frank Aswani, African Venture Philanthropy
Alliance

Professor Moyo introduced the speakers and asked them to give their thoughts on the systems integration.

Philip Thigo, Thunderbird School of Global Management

Philip Thigo noted that technology is frequently brought up in conversations about decolonising philanthropy. However, he emphasised that it is important to recognise that technology is only accessible to those who have the means to access it, and not the general population.

Thigo raised important questions about how philanthropy can be reimaged in the context of new technology, especially considering the Covid-19 pandemic. There is a need to fund and resource innovative ideas that originate from communities, rather than from centre of power. Supporting African organisations in carrying out philanthropic work and providing leaders with the necessary skills is crucial for achieving this goal.



The importance of adding the voices of the community to the discussion is a key part of decolonising philanthropy.

- Philip Thigo

In contrast, government communication is typically one-way and lacks meaningful engagement with communities.

Professor Moyo added that it is important to remember that systems are not just about technology, but also about people. This highlights the need for a holistic approach to decolonising philanthropy that takes into account the social and cultural contexts in which technology is implemented.

Jessica Horn, Ford Foundation East Africa

Jessica Horn emphasised the importance of reframing previous relationships when discussing decolonisation, noting that the term carries a heavy connotation due to the years of suffering and oppression it represents. Horn also pointed out that colonialism was a global system of economic exploitation that established knowledge hierarchies, placing African knowledge at the bottom of the hierarchy, and deeming it backward and unsupported by facts.

Delegates were told how important the understanding of systems thinking and the interrelated dynamics and relationships that exist within ecosystems is to African philanthropy. According to Horn, philanthropy plays a crucial role in identifying problems and finding solutions.

Big funders and independent African institutions fund African philanthropy, with money historically being a central focus for these entities.

REGARDING THE DECOLONISATION OF PHILANTHROPY, HORN IDENTIFIED SEVERAL IMPORTANT ISSUES THAT NEED TO BE ADDRESSED:

- Who has the power to decide where the funds are directed? Horn emphasised the importance of participatory philanthropy, where the movements receiving funding have a say in how the money is used. This approach can shift power dynamics and challenge the traditional knowledge hierarchy.
- How are funds allocated? This question involves issues of trust and an understanding of labour in the African context. Unlike in the Global North, where philanthropic workers are often volunteers with resources, in Africa, aid workers frequently come from the communities in need. Therefore, funding models must consider some form of payment for workers. Currently, social justice funding is a minority, with most funding going towards emergency relief efforts.
- Who provides the resources for philanthropy? Horn pointed out that remittances from the diaspora exceed aid from big funders. This means that African philanthropy is not primarily funded by the Global North, contrary to popular perception.

Dikeledi Seleka-Ewa, Sisters Empowerment Circle

Dikeledi Seleka-Ewa highlighted the pressing issues faced by people on the ground and shared the example of Gomolemo, a 17-year-old matric learner in one of the schools where she works. Gomolemo is one of 12 million learners in South Africa's public schools, the eldest daughter of a single mother who works at a retail company over 90km away. Because her mother has to leave home at 4am, returning between 6pm and 7pm, Gomolemo must care for her younger sister in addition to trying to focus on her schoolwork. Gomolemo's school lacks basic facilities such as sports fields, a library, and science laboratories, yet the learners are expected to thrive.

Seleka-Ewa runs an organisation called "Walk with Us", which focuses on empowerment work in rural villages, including Gomolemo's school in Limpopo province. According to Seleka-Ewa, it is time to be practical and tell our own narrative, getting funders to meet us where we are and then walk with us until we reach where we need to be.

It is not philanthropy's role to change the status quo but rather to support Africa in thriving.

Dr. Frank Aswani, African Venture Philanthropy Alliance

Dr. Frank Aswani emphasised the need for philanthropy to serve as a catalyst and enabler, driving ongoing economic growth instead of just addressing hunger and poverty



Rather, philanthropic grants must be unlocked to become a multiplier within the developmental continuum.

Furthermore, Dr. Aswani suggested increasing the amount of funding sourced from Africa so that Africans can have a say in how it is used. Pooling resources would enable larger projects to be undertaken while ensuring that Africans have a say in their funding and implementation.

REFLECTION AND CLOSING: PARTNERS

In concluding the conference, partners shared their thoughts on the event.

Mosun Layode, director of the African Philanthropy Forum, expressed her gratitude to the organisers, partners, keynote speakers, panellists, and delegates for their contributions to the conference's success. She emphasised that the conversations should continue beyond the event, and delegates should return to their organisations and continue to cultivate African philanthropy collaboratively.

Dr. Stigmata Tenga, executive director of the Africa Philanthropy Network, also thanked everyone involved in planning and coordinating the conference and all the participants for sharing their opinions and contributing to informative conversations. She encouraged attendees to look out for plans for the fourth conference and continue to use African philanthropic models, cultures, and practices for inclusive development.

Expressing her gratitude, Christabel Phiri, head of policy and programmes at the Southern Africa Trust, noted that the youth sessions ignited a passion for the work that needs to be done in this area. She suggested continuing youth discussions at the next conference.

Ebrima Sell, executive director of TrustAfrica, highlighted the need to pay careful attention to the diversity of African philanthropy and noted that the state needs to be held accountable for its responsibilities and commitments. He also acknowledged Graça Machel's contributions to society and celebrated her attendance at the conference.

Finally, he extended his thanks to the CAPSI team, sponsors, panelists, speakers, and delegates.

Evans Okinyi, the CEO of the East Africa Philanthropy Network, expressed his gratitude to all the partners who had been involved in planning and coordinating the conference and noted that the conference was a practical demonstration of collaboration that should be emulated. It was important to note that most of the discussions during the conference had centred on breaking silos, embracing collaboration, and on partnerships.

CAPSI director, Professor Bhokinkosi Moyo, provided the final words, expressing his appreciation to all the participants, partners, organisers, sponsors, and service providers for contributing to the success of the conference. He invited delegates to participate in planning and organising next year's conference, providing ideas on discussion themes, sub-themes, speakers, and even joining the organising team.

OUR GRATITUDE TO THE PARTNERS OF THE EVENT

CAPSI wishes to thank the following partners for their supports, TrustAfrica, African Philanthropy Forum, Southern Africa Trust, African Philanthropy Network and Wits Business School.





SYSTEMS CHANGE AND THE NEW NORMAL IN AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY: TRENDS, PRACTICES AND POLICIES

3RD AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY CONFERENCE 2022

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
REPORT

THANK YOU

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