African Grantmakers Network
VOICE AND ACTION FOR AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY

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Growing African Philanthropy

WHAT'S NEW? WHAT'S NOW? WHAT'S NEXT?

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Growing African Philanthropy

WHAT'S NEW? NOW? NEXT?

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ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

The African Grantmakers Network (AGN) convened its 2012 biennial assembly in Johannesburg, South Africa, between 30th October and 1st November, 2012.

The assembly brought together over 300 participants and 75 speakers, 54% of whom were women and 46% men, from more than 25 countries in 30 structured conversations and countless informal ones to discuss Growing African Philanthropy: What's New, What's Now, What's Next?

In addition, 344 people followed the AGN assembly conversations through live streaming from 29 different countries in Africa, Europe, Asia, Australia, and the Middle East.

This document presents the key strands of the conversations that took place at the assembly – as well as some of the milestones in the growth of AGN that occurred during the assembly.

The development, grantmaking, and philanthropy sector is awash with reports of conferences and meetings. We didn't think it would be useful to simply produce another report that describes what each speaker said, geared towards showing that the meeting happened for purposes of reporting to funders of the event. Instead, we wanted to present a purposeful reflection of the key concepts, interests, and proposals for the future that emerged during the discussions in general – without attribution of views or comments to particular individuals.

We therefore present this document as a thought leadership resource for the development of philanthropy in Africa. We hope this "shared thinking" way of presenting what emerged during the discussions will help to construct a valuable African narrative of philanthropy that is shared across an emerging community of practice. And we hope that it will help to point the practice of African philanthropy in a good direction.

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ABOUT THE AFRICAN GRANTMAKERS NETWORK

The African Grantmakers Network (AGN) is a continent-wide network of African grantmaking organisations that facilitates networking and experience sharing among established and emerging philanthropic institutions. AGN aims to consolidate the voice of African philanthropy for action to address social justice and development issues on the continent.

The Network was launched in 2009 at an inaugural convening led by African Women's Development Fund (AWDF), Kenya Community Development Foundation (KCDF) and TrustAfrica. An AGN steering committee was formed, which now includes the Foundation for Civil Society, the Akiba Uhaki Foundation, the Southern Africa Trust, the Tony Elumelu Foundation, the Southern Africa Community Grantmakers Leadership Forum, and the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund.

AGN is a membership organization that is open to all African grantmakers, philanthropic organizations, or other social investment agencies – as well as individuals.

Find out more at www.africangrantmakersnetwork.org

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To support the work of the organising committee for the assembly, a coordination group was established by the assembly host, the Southern Africa Trust, to manage the organising of the event. The team was made up of Shekeshe Mokgosi, Ashley Green-Thompson, Barry Smith, George Murumba, Carolina Julai-Shields, and Nathalie Tshilanda. They were supported by the entire team at the Southern Africa Trust, including Criselda Kananda, Abel Murimbika, and Thapelo Sekoma. The team worked energetically and tirelessly for several months to deliver a very successful assembly.

They equally worked hard to produce this document that presents the outcomes of the assembly, with inputs from a network of reporters. The African Grantmakers Network (AGN) is very grateful to them all – and very proud of what they have achieved.

AGN also appreciates the direct financial support given for the convening of the assembly by its members, including the Tony Elumelu Foundation, TrustAfrica, the African Women's Development Fund (AWDF), the Akiba Uhaki Foundation, the Foundation for Civil Society, and the Southern Africa Trust – as well as the several members that made indirect financial contributions towards the success of the event.

We wholeheartedly acknowledge the generous financial support received for the assembly from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and the Open Society Foundations. Thank you for your support of the African Grantmakers Network.

And for his remarkable facilitation that effortlessly and seamlessly weaved a coherent process from the beginning of the assembly to its end, we applaud Deprose Muchena of the Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa (OSISA).

"Brilliantly hosted. Great positive energy and enthusiasm with serious intellectual firepower in a searing investigation of the politics of power and inequality."
David Cutler, Baring Foundation

SUMMARY

Africa has long and deeply rooted traditions of solidarity and giving. However, philanthropy has evolved and the world is witnessing the emergence of large-scale organised philanthropy in different forms. Despite the progress being made by African philanthropy in contributing to poverty reduction and development, the reach and recognition of this philanthropic support remains limited. This poses the question to practitioners on the continent about what approach African philanthropists should take to support transformative and lasting change in a rapidly changing context, and how they should work with others in this endeavour.

The assembly was never meant to be about formal "resolutions" and "statements of action". Rather, it intended to provide a platform or space for delegates engage in conversations that would enrich each other's understanding and practice of African philanthropy by developing an African-generated and African-owned narrative about philanthropy in Africa. As it turned out, the assembly succeeded in raising a number of key issues that will help grow African philanthropy. Among others, AGN and its members were urged to:

- Ensure that there is a chain of solidarity with a broad range of other social groups.
- Renew inter generational communication and links.
- Ensure sound governance practices that will allow African philanthropy to take root.
- Ensure Africa harnesses her indigenous philanthropic capabilities in response to the modern demands of human development.
- Develop means through which funds from Africans and African institutions can be generated.
- Reframe the philanthropy debate to capture the imagination of Africans, and open the space for the voice of the disenfranchised and marginalised of Africa to be heard.
- Organise philanthropy from the community level by mobilizing people to advocate for pro-poor policy development, thus ensuring the active citizenship of Africans. This is particularly important in making sure that Africans are able to harness and benefit from the continent's natural resources.

AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY MUST RESPOND TO AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

Janet Mawiyoo, Chairperson, African Grantmakers Network / Executive Director, Kenya Community Development Foundation

The second AGN assembly provides a great opportunity for those concerned about Africa's development to have new conversations, to generate fresh thinking, and to find new responses to old and complex problems. It is opportune to take time off from heavy schedules, to take advantage of the offering of time and space to reflect and share our thoughts. The Assembly is a unique platform to explore the texture and forms of African philanthropy. It is a chance for participants to explore how it can grow and respond effectively and meaningfully to the development challenges of the continent.

To do this, participants must aim to understand the narratives on the continent and the external factors that influence them. The AGN is an African initiative that seeks to shape that narrative with the influences of the African reality. Participants must amplify the voices of African civil society in setting the philanthropy agenda that may eventually aid Africa's growth.

The Assembly theme encourages participants to vigorously explore what's new, what's now, and what's next in growing African philanthropy. Key issues that will emerge include the governance of natural resources that will ensure Africa avoids the resource curse and ensures that every citizen benefits from recent mineral discoveries. The increase in poverty and inequality must occupy our minds, and ways to address this must be explored. Africa's people are her asset, and how human capital is recognised and grown should also occupy our minds during the discussions at the assembly. We should also be asking how local institutions can be built and sustained and what legal frameworks must be created to sustain African advancement.

"A fascinating and compelling assembly! The fine galaxy of speakers and resource persons provided clear challenges to rethink, re-tool and rewrite the narrative of philanthropy and Africa's development."

Kepta Ombati, Akiba Uhaki Foundation

MOTIVATIONS FOR BEING PART OF THE ASSEMBLY OF AFRICAN GRANTMAKERS NETWORK

Here are some of the expressed interests and motivations that participants in discussions of the African Grantmakers Network have given for wanting to be part of the discussion:

"I came to be part of a continental conversation on philanthropy and especially next generation ideas on philanthropy."

"I'm here to witness and have an honest conversation with people and hopefully understand why initiatives that are created do not seem to connect with poor communities."

"Coming from government, I'm here to learn what the NGO world is doing and I also hope to establish partnerships."

"I would like to see a conversation about why there is a disconnect between leaders and constituents."

"I'm here to be part of the champions who have seen a need and would like to respond to that need."

"I'm here to learn."

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"I attended the past AGN assembly and took on practical lessons of the Kagiso Trust which I implemented successfully in Ghana. I am back for more ideas."

"Communities are at the heart of what we do and I'd like to see them present in our discussions."

"I came to explore practices of African philanthropy and see how they can be applied in the North African region."

"We all have a voice but not all people can be here. Therefore, I'm here to speak for those who couldn't make it, especially the poor."

AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY IS ABOUT SOLIDARITY

Graça Machel, South Africa / Mozambique

There are differences in ideological paradigms of philanthropy between the West and Africa. In Africa, a cause is identified, ideas generated, and then the scope of activities is defined. At the end comes the question about where money to fund these activities will be found. It is the reverse in developed countries, where people first acquire money and then identify a cause.

It is important for this Assembly to emphasise a chain of solidarity with a broad range of other social groups. If value is placed on money only, philanthropic organisations will be faced with sustainability issues. Only after developing true empathy, and an understanding of the issues of the communities to be served, should AGN members mobilise their time, energy and financial resources.

The AGN should be particularly wary of the idea that African philanthropy is only about giving grants. Instead, consider "working and walking with Africans" by cultivating humility that seeks to understand and prioritise the needs of the communities, so that AGN can adequately elevate these experiences to national and international levels.

It is also crucial for African philanthropic institutions to generate funds for development from Africans and African institutions. A Mozambican proverb advises that "your neighbour's granary will never fill your stomach". Continuing to rely on support from Northern donors alone is neither helpful nor sustainable.

And stop working in silos. Instead complement one another in the various efforts to tackle inequality, food insecurity, human rights abuses and climate change.

GROWING AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY: WHAT'S NEW, WHAT'S NOW, WHAT'S NEXT?

Contributors: Wiebe Boer (Tony Elumelu Foundation, Nigeria); Jay Naidoo (J&J Group / GAIN / Mo Ibrahim Foundation, South Africa); Colin Bruce (World Bank, USA); Bisi Adeleye-Fayemi (African Women's Development Fund, Ghana).

The last 20 years have seen the rise of many private philanthropic foundations set up by Africans. This offers an excellent opportunity for a new type of philanthropy – African philanthropy – to fashion a new path for development.

The emerging consensus on development accepts that the global North does not have a monopoly on solutions to problems facing developing countries. On the contrary, given the rising profile of emerging countries in the global economy, African philanthropy should be at the forefront of generating indigenous and innovative ideas and solutions. One of these is the growth of the concept and practice of mutual accountability, where governments and civil society better understand the people that they serve, and do so in a manner that is mutually accountability to them.

Good governance is a prerequisite for the expansion of African philanthropy. Thus, African philanthropy should promote the establishment of governance structures to facilitate access for the poor to basic rights, such as health and education. Community-based movements and agencies need support to mobilise the community to advocate for access to basic rights.

Philanthropy can help build platforms among citizens to advocate for change in the lives of the impoverished. And entrepreneurship must continue to be seen as a key opportunity for reducing poverty in Africa.

While indigenous African investment has increased substantially, the challenge remains to direct these resources toward more productive initiatives that add value in the quest for increased competitiveness on the global stage.

African philanthropists and institutions are well placed to hold governments accountable by engaging them on issues such as corruption. The practice of a network like the AGN must value intellectual contributions, social capital and influence as importantly as money, and must elevate and amplify the voices of AGN constituents, many of whom are in poor African communities.

While each foundation or AGN member must pursue its mandate and agenda rigorously, mutual accountability demands that their programmes must respond to Africa's development needs, and to the challenges raised by communities affected by decisions taken. This approach must challenge multilateral agencies to similarly put resources less in response to donor interests, and more towards making local partners more effective in meeting the development needs of communities. There

is an opportunity to use the tension between the "Washington" and "Beijing" Consensuses to create an "African Consensus".

Some of the 'fresh' thoughts on African Philanthropy included a challenge to the AGN to reframe the debate to capture the imagination of Africans, and more importantly change it from a poverty paradigm to a production or productive paradigm. The AGN needs to lead in developing partnerships with government that would enable civil society to tap into governments' financial resources.
And it is civil society and citizens who need to put pressure on their governments to introduce value-based leadership and norms.

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WHAT'S NEW?

THE BRICS EFFECT: HOW CAN EMERGING ECONOMY PHILANTHROPY HELP TO TACKLE AFRICA'S SOCIAL JUSTICE CHALLENGES?

Contributors: Marcos Kisil (Idis, Brazil); Holly Chang (Golden Bridge Foundation, China); Neelam Makhijani (Resource Alliance, UK / India); Robin Toli (National Treasury, South Africa); Ingrid Srinath (India); Shelagh Gastrow (Iyanthelo, South Africa).

The BRICS (Brazil-Russia-India-China-South Africa) axis of trade and investment offers great opportunities for Africa's continued economic growth, but also presents an opportunity to learn new ways in which philanthropy from emerging economies can help tackle Africa's social justice challenges.

Good philanthropy is rooted in democracy. In Brazil, there was a mushrooming of 350,000 registered non-governmental organisations (NGOs) after the end of military dictatorship. Recent economic growth and social policies have led to a reduction in the Brazilian unemployment rate by 6% and promoted 50% of the population to middle class status. In recent years, external support to Brazil has been decreasing as the country advances towards self-reliance. Local philanthropic contributions are now worth USD20 billion, and have contributed to a reduction in poverty, including through increased support to civil society organisations and their work.

In South Africa, it is estimated that USD120 million has been given towards philanthropic activities. This could be attributed, at least in part, to tax incentives awarded to philanthropic organisations in South Africa.

In China the philanthropic sector is still very small and nascent, at only 0.2% of the economy, but often increases in response to disaster relief efforts. Nonetheless, private foundations are the fastest growing form of non-profit organisations, increasing by 19% per year.

In India, the vast majority of civic organisations are very small, with ten or less staff members. In recent times there has been growth of self-reliant grass root movements and social enterprises such as cooperatives and microcredit organisations, often in response to a sense that formal NGOs have lost their connection with the people on the ground. Developments such as the right to information and quotas for women in local government have occurred largely in spite of NGOs, not because of them.

Indian organisations are often encouraged to mobilise resources locally, and therefore citizens are more engaged and empowered to assess their credibility and to ensure that money reaches the intended beneficiaries.

Africans can take from this experience. Indigenous philanthropy should be encouraged to support civil society organisations which have the direct support of constituents.

While philanthropy can play an important role in supporting independent civil society in Africa, it cannot be the sole source of financial resources. Non-profit organisations need to explore investment opportunities and ownership of economic assets for sustainability and independence from donors, within the context of regulatory frameworks that govern the non-profit sector's engagement in profit-making activity.

BRICS offers an opportunity for peer networks and learning to develop progressive thinking on philanthropy, and to chart new ideas that are not western-centric. Africa can learn, for example, from the Chinese, who have actively studied what developed countries have done and adapted these models to suit their environment and local needs. Within this, the need for transparency and accountability, and rootedness of civil society within their communities must remain as a standard to be pursued.

"AGN is fast becoming the space to be for thought and practice for social justice philanthropy in Africa and elsewhere."

Sarah Mukasa, African Women's Development Fund

AFRICAN CELEBRITIES BLAZE A TRAIL: CAN NEW PHILANTHROPY LEADERS FROM THE ARTS AND SPORTS MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

Contributors: Aaron Mokoena (Aaron Mokoena Foundation, South Africa / UK); Lira Kohl (Singer and change4ever campaign ambassador, South Africa); Moky Makura (Media personality and entrepreneur, Nigeria/South Africa); Ezra Mbogori (Akiba Uhaki Foundation, Kenya).

African sport and arts celebrities are blazing a trail for philanthropic engagement by capitalizing on their public profile to mobilize moral influence and social capital. But does this trend help or hinder social change initiatives in Africa? How can acclaimed African celebrities help build the field of African philanthropy?

Philanthropy is about "taking back to people what you have acquired from them in order to change society". This needs to be built through networks for results-based activities. For this reason, one needs to consider the role of a charitable foundation in changing lives of people. For example, working with children to develop their skills and vision will strengthen their academic education, which needs to be combined with their education in African culture.

Athletes and celebrities constitute a brand to influence and change society. Foundations' activities are a response through which we give back to communities.

With the challenges facing young people, there is a need to be persistent in knocking on doors until they open. Celebrities can create the necessary space, exposure and opportunities to raise funds for philanthropic work or community needs. For this to be strengthened, partnerships between celebrities and philanthropic organisations which have common agendas and values are crucial.

In Africa, it is acknowledged that culture and the arts are not well funded. Celebrities need to drive innovative ideas, such as establishing football academies so as to transfer the skills professional footballers have acquired abroad. For this, one needs to balance personal ambition with the desire to make change.

Values advocated by African celebrities can influence broad segments of society. For this reason, they need to develop methods that influence society to change positively.

There is a need to increase the number of celebrities in philanthropic networks, so that the impact of philanthropic work can reach a larger number of people to allow it to become tangible and effective.

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BUILDING A CULTURE OF GIVING AND CITIZEN ACTION: WHAT'S NEW AND INNOVATIVE IN THE FIELD?

Contributors: Bheki Moyo (TrustAfrica, Senegal); Jenny Hodgson (Global Fund for Community Foundations, South Africa); Onyekachi Wambu (African Foundation for Development, UK); Neville Gabriel (Southern Africa Trust, South Africa); Theo Sowa (African Women's Development Fund, Ghana).

Across the continent, people are pushing the boundaries of philanthropy and challenging its image as the preserve of the elite. As the continent grows, relationships within it and with Africans in the Diaspora are changing.

A growing middle class is progressively wielding more influence in African society. A reinvigorated continent is demonstrating renewed energy in finding new ways of giving, causing a growth in local organisation that directly responds to the needs of communities. These communities are increasingly invested in social accountability and are holding their private sector and governments accountable. To strengthen these new developments, Africa must innovate and look at doing things differently.

The African Diaspora is increasingly turning its attention to the continent, and offer not only financial support, but also their skills, knowledge and time. The challenge is how to harness that contribution to create impact on a large scale. To this end, philanthropic organisations in the Diaspora are looking at new ways of encouraging people to invest in projects that will have significant social impact, including more strategic use of remittances for increased impact.

Social accountability contributes to stronger, better functioning states by encouraging more vocal communities to develop relationships with those in positions of power. By narrowing the divide between the public, private and social spheres, philanthropic organisations can help reduce entrenched and structural social distance and encourage greater accountability.

The Diaspora is also trying to create platforms for people to hold corrupt officials 'back home', or those outsiders plundering a country's resources, to account.

Whilst the practice of formally structured community philanthropy is still relatively small in Africa, it offers more than just financial resources for community development. There is need to capture this narrative in a way that recognises the "intangible" in a given community, for example, social trust and how it is built.

Sharing information with the community is a mobilising tool, and encourages people to participate more in philanthropic efforts. When people see what their money is being used for, this generates trust, and enhances the social cohesion that is necessary for a transformative philanthropic practice.

New leadership is essential in building public trust and strong institutions, in Africa and the rest of the world. In this, young people will play a key role in shaping a new path, and it may be a good practice to ensure at least one board member in organisations working for change is under the age of 25 years. In addition, philanthropists and philanthropic organisations must look at their own accountability as they seek to develop that in other institutions of society.

Direct-from-public fundraising is on the rise, and social platforms definitely make this easier. Tax incentives for giving exist in some parts of Africa, and need to be the subject of advocacy in others. It is also important to grow institutional giving based on agreed principles that will take Africa's development forward. These can be guided by notions of Pan-Africanism, non-sexism, democracy and accountability. Africans should take what works from Western philanthropy, but also invest in processes appropriate to the continent.

"This was a defining moment in thought leadership and networking in our sector, for us to make an even greater contribution to Africa's re-generation."

Neville Gabriel, Southern Africa Trust

FROM CORPORATE PHILANTHROPY TO INCLUSIVE BUSINESS: WHAT ROLE FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN POVERTY REDUCTION?

Contributors: Tracey Henry (Tshikululu Social Investments, South Africa); Prega Ramsamy (FinMark Trust, South Africa); Nicola Galombik (Yellowwoods, South Africa); Leon Barnard (Standard Bank, South Africa); Eme Essien Lore (Rockefeller Foundation, Kenya).

Business invests substantial resources in social development through its corporate philanthropy and social investment programmes, yet problems of poverty and unemployment persist. Ten years ago, the Economist labelled Africa "the hopeless continent". Today, that same publication, in the midst of a global economic slowdown, describes Africa as "the continent that is full of hope and potential". The question is whether this optimism and increased wealth will result in changed conditions for poor Africans.

The role of the business as a responsible citizen goes beyond employing people and paying taxes. It involves providing support to vulnerable communities, usually through corporate social investment or corporate philanthropy.

Stand-alone philanthropic concepts will, however, not have the desired scale of impacts on poverty reduction. Philanthropy needs to be coupled with inclusive business models. Inclusive business has been defined as an innovative and successful business model that expands access to goods, services, and livelihoods for poor people, while generating strong financial returns. It is about the integration of poor people into the value chain, making this inclusive practice a core part of the business. It necessarily involves supporting local producers and entrepreneurs to access finance and to develop the necessary skills and capacity to participate in economic activity.

Breaking down the barriers to participation of poor people in mainstream economic activity is vital to inclusive business practice. Importantly, improved

> *"Financial and business inclusion is normally thought of as bringing the informal sector into the formal sector. But a lot of research has shown that informal markets function differently to the formal sector. Transactions are structured differently and it is really difficult to change these practices. When will business look at informal sector models of trade and see them as examples and possible ways of doing business in those environments rather than trying to change them? This is a very big transformation question".*
>
> Assembly participant

access to financial services will allow poor communities access to productive credit to grow their businesses. Banking services will allow greater security and management of finances, and usually come with various support services that can benefit them.

Inclusive business can align the maximising of profit with poverty reduction – through economic participation by poor communities as producers, suppliers and new markets of consumers.

Because this is such a different approach to doing business, trust and accountability become key issues for both communities and companies. Civil society organisations can facilitate these connections, by working with business for increased interaction between the private sector and the poor.

In addition, peace and security are important in creating an enabling environment for economic activity, and civil society can play an important role in building these conditions, with support from the private and public sectors.

Companies often have corporate social investment (CSI) interventions as strategic business activity, but without effective monitoring and evaluation processes fail to resolve the specific problems they seek to address, and end up just throwing money at the problem.

So policy guidelines are important that guide corporate participation to bring about transformation.
These policy instruments can include sourcing strategies to involve the poor in the formal economy, employer volunteer programmes and optional payroll giving schemes.

The major challenge facing the private sector, though, is to scale-up existing initiatives and make them sustainable.

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THE INAUGURAL AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY AWARD

Marwa El Daly, the founder and chairperson of Maadi Community Foundation in Egypt, received the inaugural African Philanthropy Award from the African Grantmakers' Network at a celebration in Johannesburg on Tuesday, 30 October 2012.

The non-monetary award was launched by the African Grantmakers Network at its 2012 assembly to recognise African philanthropic initiatives that are innovative in leveraging social and financial capital, that are sustainable, and that signify renewed African agency in solving Africa's problems.

The independent judging panel for the award was made up of the chief executive officer of the Africa Media Initiative and co-founder of allafrica.com, Amadou Mahtar Ba; the editor in chief of South Africa's City Press newspaper, Ferial Haffajee; and the executive director of the Dar Es Salaam based Foundation for Civil Society, John Ulanga.

The judges applauded Ms El Daly's efforts to mobilise communities and channel traditional cultural practices of charity into participative community development. The Maadi Community Foundation is the first of its kind in Egypt, and it is having a significant impact on philanthropic and development practice across the region.

In a systemic and structured way, Ms El Daly is changing the strong culture of local giving from one that addresses immediate crises to one that is more transformational and long term. And she is getting rapidly growing support from groups from near and far.

Ms El Daly's community based approach to development is very much in line with the African Grantmakers Network's vision of promoting many different forms of African philanthropy by rich and poor people alike. Her approach reflects the southern African concept of ubuntu in community based philanthropic practice in North Africa, adding a new dimension to traditional models of charity and social investment.

Ms El Daly uses the Maadi Community Foundation's art program to bridge community divides, bringing youth from wealthy and poor communities together. The Foundation also creates spaces for youth to mobilise other youth in philanthropic activity.

In post-revolution Egypt, her organisation is playing an important role in promoting social accountability.

The award was presented during the annual Inyathelo Philanthropy Awards that recognise philanthropy in South Africa.

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WHAT'S NOW?

DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE ELDERS AND YOUTH: HOW CAN GENERATIONS JOIN HANDS TO ADDRESS THE LEGACY OF THE PAST AND BUILD A FUTURE OF HOPE IN AFRICA?

Contributors: Joaqim Chissano (former President of Mozambique); Juzaida Swain (SayXchange participant, South Africa); Hisham el Rouby (Youth Association for Population and Development, Egypt); John Ulanga (Foundation for Civil Society, Tanzania).

Africa's young majority is rising, yet young people face endemic joblessness, poverty and social exclusion. The elders are challenged to hand over the baton of social justice to this new generation of Africans that will take the continent forward.

The African struggles against colonialism shaped the youth of that time and instilled in them the ever-present will to continually aspire to new knowledge, to express the freedom for which they fought, and to take initiative to advance their newly liberated societies. The recent revolutions in North Africa similarly inspired young people to take action themselves to attain dignity, justice and happiness for their societies. The well-being of the entire community was seen as intrinsically connected to the development and progress of youth. However, "born-frees" – young people born after the achievement of independence – are increasingly frustrated as they feel disconnected from the leadership who make decisions about the country, leading to a questioning and distrust of the older generation. In turn, the elders often see youth as blind to their history, and disengaged from the political processes underway.

So there is a disconnect between the youth and power structures. Philanthropic organisations are well placed to support initiatives aimed at exploring and understanding the new reality of youth, and to create

solutions specific to that reality. To do this, they need to meaningfully engage youth in discourse, and create platforms for dialogue of the youth, and with the elders.

But young people themselves must be proactive. They need to demonstrate interest and initiative, and not wait for the leaders to create the opportunities for engagement. Philanthropy in Africa should recognise this agency, and make the necessary resources available.

Within these dialogues, while youth have to deal with a modern and rapidly changing world, with values and attitudes that are often at odds with tradition, it is important to reverse the widening gap between the generations, and look to take the best from old style value systems and the new. In other words, the youth should use whatever will advance the cause of youth and human development as there is value in the innovation and newness of youth as well as in the great wisdom of the old generation.

Critical thought processes should combine the energy of youth with the long term investment that comes with age in shaping a more inclusive way of promoting Africa's development.

BUILDING COMMON PURPOSE: HOW CAN WE BUILD A SHARED AGENDA FOR EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT?

Contributors: Yao Graham (3rd World Network, Ghana); Claude Kabemba (Southern Africa Resource Watch, South Africa); Mamphela Ramphele (Lestsema Circle / Citizens Movement for Change / Former World Bank MD and Vice Chancellor of the University of Cape Town, South Africa); Gerry Salole (TrustAfrica, Senegal / European Foundation Centre, Brussels).

Africa has some of the highest levels of inequality and poverty in the world. It is also a diverse and varied continent, rich in natural and human resources. For this diversity to be an asset in Africa's advancement, there is a need for freedom and civic space for the many visions of public good to manifest themselves and combine to form a common purpose.

Africans must craft a shared agenda for philanthropy and development. In order to have a common purpose, there must be a common vision of the type of society that is needed. However, there are many obstacles to the emergence of this common vision for Africa.

One key obstacle is the ruling elite, who have hijacked democracy and its fruits from the people. Social justice falls by the wayside as unscrupulous rulers proceed to feather their nests and line their pockets. There is a missing element in the democracy that is practised on the continent, and that is the element of accountability of leaders.

Democracy helps societies to keep their leaders in check. Recent events in North Africa and elsewhere are good examples of people agitating for political space, and have resulted in the fall of authoritarian regimes. It is this community commitment to

"It is clear that the citizen is not at the centre because she is not educated and empowered and also because of the culture of patronage which focuses on enriching the elite."

Mamphela Ramphele

AGN DELEGATE REMARKS ON THE NUMBER OF PRIVATE LUXURY JETS AT LAGOS AIRPORT.

democratic rule that must be nurtured, in so doing will contribute to the creation of a vision of society that binds all its members.

A further obstacle to this vision is the slavish adherence to the "celebrated" model of market-led economic growth, which instead of enhancing human development, actually intensifies inequality and marginalisation.

While Africa's abundant natural resources can play an important role in addressing social injustice, poverty and inequality, there is a need to revise the current economic model and use natural resources as catalysts for development that ensures that these resources are used to deal with poverty. Philanthropy can play a greater role in advocating and demanding rights on behalf of citizens, or empowering them to demand their rights within the framework of the law. Economics models that will work for the universal good of all Africans must be based on equity and fairness. Philanthropy can play a major role in laying a foundation for greater social justice; for example, through civic education.

Marginalisation and apathy from the citizens who have been sitting on the side-lines for too long is a problem that must be addressed. A possible answer to this is to encourage engagement by philanthropic organisations with social movements and community organisations to begin to articulate a vision for the future.

There is no doubt that a shared vision to leverage Africa's resources and address social injustices

is needed. The starting point is a prosperous constitutional democracy which caters for all citizens and re-focuses on economic transformation that promotes equity. Philanthropic organisations should remain at the vanguard of this movement, or at the very least invest in this vanguard.

"The quintessential revolution is the revolution of the mind."

Mamphela Ramphele

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LANDSCAPING AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY: WHAT IS ITS SCOPE AND DIMENSION?

Contributors: Colleen Du Toit & Susan Wilkinson-Maposa (CAF Southern Africa); Anna Vayanos (Nedbank Private Wealth, South Africa); James Mwangi (Dalberg, South Africa); Barbara Ibrahim (Gerhart Centre, Egypt); Nicanor Sabula (East African Association of Grantmakers, Kenya).

If Africa is to succeed in overcoming the challenges of human development, it needs to draw on all the resources available in society, including the philanthropic community. There have been numerous research interventions to better understand the scope and dimensions of philanthropy on the continent.

Philanthropy may be defined as "voluntary action for public good". "Philanthropy to Africa", and "African philanthropy" are different concepts, and identifying and clarifying these is important in understanding the reality of the continent. For example, "giving" is very much a part of African culture, but this is different from organised giving. What this means in an African context is a discussion that must happen.

A study exploring the texture and patterns of philanthropy in Africa identified four different models of philanthropy. The one to many model describes philanthropy by larger organisations targeting many beneficiaries. The many to one model is best characterised by community based development practice. Many to many philanthropy usually occurs when several individuals or organisations are mobilised to target a larger group of beneficiaries. This often includes the middle class of a population. The one-to-one model is less prominent, and usually is about non-financial contributions, such as in-kind contributions and services.

The distribution of the four models across a sample of 135 organisations throughout Africa showed interesting trends. 50% of the analysed

> *"You don't have to rich. We can do it. We will do it. With our little money."*
>
> Barbara Ibrahim

organisations are involved in the 'one-to-many model"; 30% of the organisations are implementing the one-to-one model providing in-kind services. In addition, whist 10% of the organisations are involved in the many-to-many model, only 4% work in community-based approaches (many-to-one model).

Insights on philanthropy from North Africa and lessons on the role of community-based movements in the recent Arab Spring in Egypt, Libya and Tunisia, indicate that there is a reclaiming of values combined with strong patriotism in North African countries since the Arab spring. The love of the country also led to a renaissance of faith-based giving and the revival of the 'waqf', the traditional practice of giving over a private or family-owned property or other resource for a community development or charitable purpose. In the past, politics and philanthropy were clearly separated. Today, it is difficult to disentangle the two as philanthropic giving is also supporting the development of policies. There is great informality in North African philanthropy, in particular with regard to family foundations, community foundations, and so forth. People involved in philanthropy often do not register their activities.

A survey in 2010 on the philanthropic practices of 400 high-net-worth South African individuals with an income exceeding USD170,000 or an investable asset of over USD 565,000, showed that almost 94% of them donated their money to social causes. The majority of the donations (53%) were comparably small (less than USD32,000), whereas 5.8% donate more than USD11,300. The reasons for giving higher amounts were mainly personal, such as the desire to make a difference, the desire to give back or religious beliefs. The bulk of the support went to non-profit organisations, in particular charitable humanitarian organisations, children's homes and religious entities. 50% of these individuals wanted nothing in return: no "quid pro quo" nor a follow up, thank-you letters nor brochures. Only 1% of these donors request a public acknowledgement. Three quarters of the philanthropists donate for general support and are not interested whether the money given is directly linked to activities, projects or the administration of an organisation. Consequently, 78% of these donors do not measure the "success" linked to their giving.

Approximately two thrids of the high-net-worth individuals in South Africa make small but frequest donations, have no donation strategy or structure, have no involvement with the recipient organisation and also require no evidence of results.

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Giving in South Africa is characterised as mainly being ad hoc rather than strategic; however, this differs for those who donate more than USD 2,900. Over 60% of the high-net-worth individuals have made financial donations throughout a period of more than 10 years. This often is based on influence coming from family members, friends and peers. The experience of giving was reported as being very positive and fulfilling by the philanthropists.

There remains a challenge to deepen the conceptual framing of African philanthropy, and to understand more broadly the entire African landscape. What do these findings mean for those concerned with growing African philanthropy to be a force for change and for poverty reduction? How can philanthropists and practitioners use tools such as technology and social media to mobilise African resources, to develop a sense of solidarity among Africans in the Diaspora and on the continent, and tap into the latent philanthropic potential that lies within the continent?

FAITH COMMUNITIES, PHILANTHROPY AND SOCIAL CHANGE: A GIANT AWAKES?

Contributors: Marc Lubner (Afrika Tikkun, South Africa); Sherine Taraboulsi (Gerhart Center, Egypt); Graham Philpott (Church Land Programme, South Africa); Yasmin Sooka (Foundation for Human Rights, South Africa).

Faith communities have an extensive presence and substantial capacity at community level, and some play a crucial role in struggles for development and justice. Faith based philanthropy has the potential to enhance social change in Africa.

The key to faith giving is dignity. It is necessary to recognise the dignity of others, treating others as actors, not objects. The root of the word "philanthropy" is the love of people. Love of people is the opposite of those things that cause death, poverty, dehumanising wealth, and poverty. And so this 'love-of-the-people-philanthropy' is not possible without having dignity as the basis of its practice.

The faith based notion of a new African philanthropy is that is must be a philanthropy of doers - subjects not objects; a philanthropy that explores and creates organisational forms that express and affirm human dignity; a philanthropy that abandons assumptions that it is the agency of the powerful that matters; essentially a philanthropy that is based in the hands and minds of people who have nothing, the power that springs from the weakness of the oppressed.

Faith-based giving to reduce poverty is good for development. As actors who drive the philanthropy and the development agenda, networks like AGN have the capacity to find ways of influencing current practice, to restore and improve the value system in society. Faith communities have the responsibility to check the morality and sustainability of their work.

"It is only by inculcating this egalitarian value in philanthropy that it can restore the value system in society, with philanthropy genuinely becoming the love of people."

Graham Philpott

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THE CASE OF KAGISO TRUST & THE TONY ELUMELU FOUNDATION: IS INVESTMENT A WORKING OPTION FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY OF AFRICAN PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTIONS?

Contributors: Serah Makka (Tony Elumelu Foundation, Nigeria); Kgotso Schoeman (Kagiso Trust, South Africa); Akwasi Aidoo (TrustAfrica, Senegal).

The Kagiso Trust has taken advantage of economic empowerment and transformation programmes in South Africa to build a significant investment portfolio which allows it to independently finance its philanthropic and development initiatives. This strong financial base means that Kagiso is in a position to independently shape its funding interventions, and use its resources to leverage other contributions for sustainable community development.

The Kagiso Trust is a South African community foundation founded in the 1980s that has grown its endowment to a value of USD500 million through the Kagiso Investment Trust, an investment company established in 1993. In 2005, the Kagiso Investment Trust began to give the Kagiso Trust dividends of approximately USD5,8 million per annum. The main reason for Kagiso Trust's rapid growth is due to the fact that the Trust generates shareholding for social impact, as well as its investment company taking advantage of redistributive government policies regarding the ownership of the economy.

Kagiso Trust implements its projects throughout all provinces in South Africa. It is not a grantmaker, but rather works with partners and NGOs. The approach to management is bottom up and being independent has helped to unlock its full potential as an effective partner.

The model has received much criticism. Nonetheless, the Trust has stayed the course, and has successfully maintained its financial sustainability through long-term investments, seeing dividends only after a minimum of ten years has elapsed.

The Tony Elumelu Foundation was established in 2010 in Nigeria with an endowment of USD100 million from businessman Tony Elumelu. The mission of the foundation is to invest in enterprises and entrepreneurial initiatives that have the greatest social impact in Africa.

It has a rigorous process through which they identify sectors and industries in which to invest by reviewing their business models and social impact. These include housing, recycling and agriculture due to their social impact. They strive for long-term capital investments below market rates.

These funding models and approaches are innovative and fresh. If they are to find purchase across the philanthropic spectrum, there needs to be a mind-shift within the sector. There needs to be investment that builds the capacity of communities to know how to engage in business

and investments for sustainable organisations. There will need to be support on how to establish and run endowment funds for local development. Philanthropic organisations should be encouraged to begin making investments that will ensure they are self-funding in a sustainable way in the long term.

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FROM PHILANTHROPY TO DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS: IS THERE AN AGENDA BEYOND BUSAN?

Contributors: Elaine Venter (United Nations Development Programme, South Africa); Emmanuel Akwetey (Institute for Democratic Governance, Ghana); Penelope Lewis (World Bank, USA); Irungu Houghton (Oxfam, Kenya).

The international community is heavily engaged in deliberations and resolutions on the issue of aid and development effectiveness, as manifested in the Paris Declaration of 2005 and the 2011 High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Korea. Yet, claims about the historic failure or "death" of aid continue to circulate, and critics bemoan the absence of accountability of international institutions and the effectiveness of aid interventions. The philanthropic community must be ready to engage with international processes around "development effectiveness" to bring change in Africa.

The governance of development assistance has been underpinned by international norms set out in the Paris Declaration, and more recently in the outcomes of the Busan High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness. There was a strong African voice in Busan because, under the auspices of the African Union, countries developed well thought out positions on the state and future of aid effectiveness.

This has led to some positive outcomes. Africa pushed successfully for greater focus on development effectiveness rather than aid effectiveness. It was also agreed that multi-stakeholder working groups would be established in finance ministries to continue working on the aid agenda, including civil society as an equal partner. African countries would jointly elect a representative, accountable to the African Union, to the OECD, marking a big step forward from the self-elective approach of the past. Busan highlighted the phenomenon of illicit capital flows that, if successfully stopped, can free up huge resources for transformative action on the continent.

"A few decades ago 50% of aid came from developed countries. Now, 67% of aid comes from developing countries. There is approximately $45 billion in aid per year which is more than total official development assistance."

The World Bank

Whilst recognising these victories, it is feared that the generally weak commitments from Busan may not translate into anything meaningful. There needs to be the necessary political will from governments to implement the outcomes.

Weak democracies and corrupt leaders pose threats to these gains, and threaten to leave Africa vulnerable to the reality of dwindling aid.

The challenge to Africans is to further strengthen the development effectiveness agenda. Greater south-south solidarity and cooperation will take forward the efforts at greater self-reliance and help safeguard the development effectiveness agenda.

Going forward, civil society needs to urgently and actively locate the "spaces" that will enable them to contribute to the post-Busan agenda, particularly on development effectiveness. Philanthropic organisations should provide support for research and strengthen research institutions and statistics departments of government to stimulate scientific, technological and policy development. There should be a conscious move to support the establishment of African humanitarian organisations.

Citizen action to improve natural resource governance on the continent should be part of taking the agenda forward.

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SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY IN PHILANTHROPY: WHO CALLS THE SHOTS?

Contributors: Mame Yacine Cisse (Forum Pour un Développement Durable et Endogène, Senegal); Josephine Effah-Chukwumah (Project Alert, Nigeria); Vuyiswa Sidzumo (Mott Foundation, South Africa); David Bonbright (Keystone Accountability, UK); Patrick Vorster (Galene Centre, South Africa); Sarah Mukasa (African Women's Development Fund, Ghana).

Social accountability is an approach towards building accountability that relies on civic engagement. Globally, there is growing concern to strengthen social accountability in the provision of public goods and services, and many foundations are actively supporting civil society efforts to empower citizens and amplify community voices, in order to hold the state and business more accountable. Still, there are varied experiences on who calls the shots in different philanthropy contexts and relationships.

> *"We need to get rid of the imperial attitude towards our continent. We need to adopt a global citizenship attitude."*
>
> Zackie Achmat.

A simple indicator of the state of power relations between grantmaker and grantee can be found in the compliance requirements that accompany grants. Some foundations will accept proposals without overly burdening their partners with onerous requirements to utilise and account for the funds. This is often accompanied by a critical assessment of the grantee before the grant is made to ensure there is a minimum standard of accountability. A complacent and unaccountable organisation is diminished in its relevance to the community.

There is also an approach by some foundations that, instead of relying on lengthy reporting, data is gathered through a variety of other means and programmes are evaluated on an ongoing basis. It is the organisations working with communities who determine what needs to be done and, together with the grantmaker, monitors implementation and impact.

Whilst the importance of results in philanthropy cannot be under-estimated, few grantmakers provide sufficient funds for proper reporting of results. Grant makers can also enhance the relationship with grantees by simplifying reporting processes and supporting improved capacity for accountability and reporting. This will be enhanced by encouraging lesson sharing and dialogue with the beneficiaries of grants. If it is acknowledged that efforts to collect results are taxing on the resources of development organisations, appropriate financial and other resources can be effectively provided for this activity. Largely, the decisions that donors and grantmakers make about what to fund are related to what they are passionate about. It is also about focus, scale and impact – it's not possible to do everything for everyone, but what one does must be relevant to the community.

Theo Sowa (pictured above), Executive Director of the African Women's Development Fund, was elected as the new chairperson of the African Grantmakers Network.

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WHAT'S NEXT?

THE BIG LEKGOTLA: BEYOND THE MDGS: WHAT'S NEXT FOR AFRICA?

Contributors: Nkosana Moyo (Mandela Institute for Development Studies, South Africa); Charles Abugre Akelyira (UN Millennium Campaign, Ghana); Zackie Achmat (Social Justice Coalition, South Africa); Hesphina Rukato (African Union, Ethiopia); Deprose Muchena (Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa, South Africa); Chris Maroleng (Africa 360 / eNews Channel Africa, South Africa).

World leaders have set important targets to reduce poverty and suffering by 2015. Africa has made some progress but is lagging behind in many areas. What's next for Africa beyond the 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)?

Prior to the introduction of the MDGs, food production had declined, education and gender equality rights had been rolled back, debt was high and Africans' ability to influence public policy had diminished. The MDGs were introduced to rescue the basics; for example, to build social capital, increase food production, and improve education. Since then, the continent has made a lot of progress, with some of the best performing countries located in Sub-Saharan Africa.

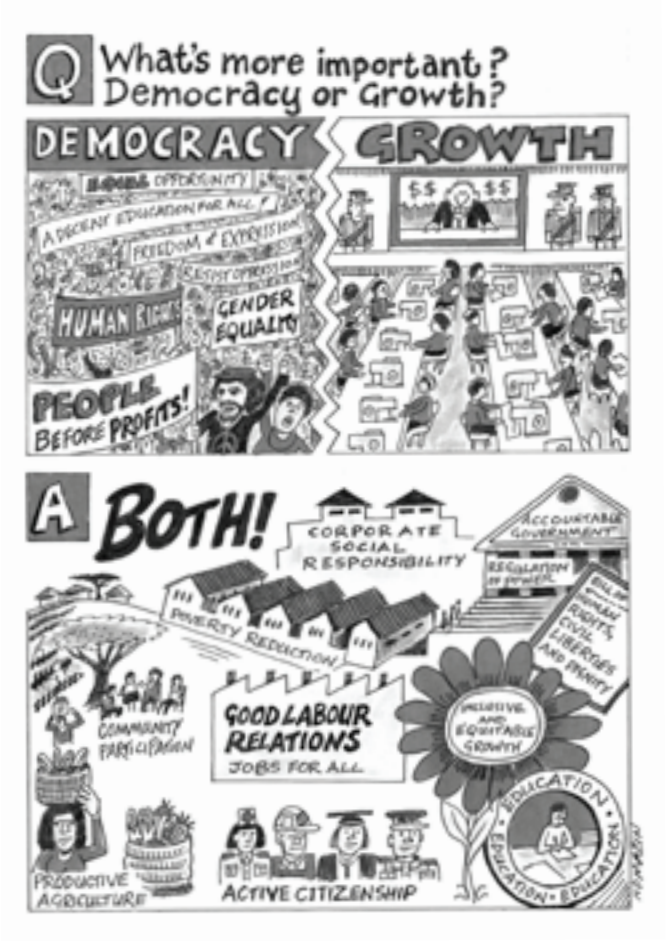
Going forward, there is need to review finances and assess public spending. Africa should create an economy that utilises its people productively, rather than create dependency. To this end, improving productivity in African economies is more important than social spending.

Philanthropy has a role to complement economic activity by investing in education (this will gradually encompass health and women empowerment), agriculture (to substitute poverty and hunger), and infrastructure (this too will encompass water and sanitation which are linked to health, power and ground transportation).

Some of the indicators used to assess progress in meeting the MDGs are not appropriate, and better long-term indicators need to be developed that are more useful in measuring Africa's performance.

There is a school of thought that suggests that change can only occur if Africans regard themselves as global citizens. Building global citizenship is critical to remove the all-too-prevalent attitude of Africa's inferiority. Moreover, grantmakers and philanthropic organisations must build local communities to build great leadership that is able to perform at a global level. In recent times, Africa has overcome wars, droughts, disease, severe poverty and hunger, and it is on its way to achieve a broader skills set, education, and improved amenities for its population. She needs to further demonstrate her ability to stand up for herself and earn credibility, to claim her position in the world.

Africa has to create an enabling environment for growth and development. The private sector cannot function if the public sector is not strong. Governments have to provide regulatory support, and public and private sectors need to work



together. Africa requires skills, basic infrastructure and laws which work to address corruption, so as to ensure businesses are able to operate competitively in a global market.

There must be improved service delivery to citizens. Effective social services are fundamental to citizenship.

Political leadership that is service-oriented and accountable is critical. Philanthropic support can achieve this by shaping and nurturing leadership in society. The youth in particular should be at the forefront of bringing in the type of change they desire.

Citizens need to challenge governments to be transparent, and need to harness tools such as mobile technology and ICT, to amplify voice to a global scale. Governments in Africa were reluctant to pursue the MDGs because they did not have clear structures and strategies to achieve them. The challenge to citizens is to take interest in these conversations and ensure open spaces for dialogue between citizens and their leaders.

Platforms to solve conflicts in Africa, to establish development and growth through cooperation, are key, along with effective implementation of good policy decisions.
Africa must become a custodian of its own destiny and define its own path to development. It does not need a hand-out, but a hand-up.

GROWING PRIVATE PHILANTHROPY THROUGH COLLABORATION: LEARNING FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN PRIVATE PHILANTHROPY CIRCLE

Contributors: Anthony Nicklin (Nedbank Private Wealth / sole trustee of the Hans Hoheisen Charitable Trust); Lindy Rodwell van Hasselt (The Lewis Foundation); Amanda Bloch (Private Philanthropy Circle / Inyathelo[1]).

Aristotle observed that "to give away money is an easy matter... But to decide to whom to give it, and how large and when, for what purpose and how, is neither in every man's power nor an easy matter."

Many private philanthropists and foundations face these challenges on a daily basis, and all too often they work in relative isolation. Emerging philanthropists and philanthropic organisations in Africa stand to benefit from the experience of peers working in this complex operating environment for giving, social investment and development.

The South African Private Philanthropy Circle's mission is to build private philanthropy in South Africa; to create a community of private local foundations and philanthropists; and to contribute towards the creation of a philanthropic movement in the country. Its key objectives are to raise awareness of social giving in South Africa by bringing together South African philanthropists and those working in the private grant-making sector to explore how to grow the sector in the country; to explore the practice of good grantmaking, and develop mechanisms to enhance the practice in the local context, including knowledge production; and to gain recognition for the philanthropic sector as a key partner for government.

Initially, the Private Philanthropy Circle focused on internal practice and opened dialogues on specific issues, such as monitoring and evaluation, capacity building, administration costs and overheads, ethical grant-making, power-partnerships and collaborations.

More recently, the Private Philanthropy Circle has shifted its focus to looking at the context in which it is practicing its philanthropy. This includes conversations on issues of how philanthropy responds in a period of political contestation; how philanthropists can best meet the social needs in times of social conflict and violent service delivery protests; and how philanthropists can contribute to systematic change in an unstable environment.

[1] The Private Philanthropy Circle (PPC) is a South African forum for local foundations, trusts, philanthropists and other grant-makers, which focuses on sharing skills, information and experience related to grant-making, providing peer-to-peer learning opportunities as well as on-line resources.

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The work of the Private Philanthropy Circle has led to high levels of trust amongst member philanthropists and joint problem-solving. Philanthropists now tend to partner with other funders and involve different players to create more leverage. However, it was noted that there are increased transactional costs associated with collaborating, as it is labour intensive.

The partnering philanthropic organisations, through the Private Philanthropy Circle, have established a monitoring and evaluation framework. Every organisation that co-funds can plug into the network and use these resources.

The Private Philanthropic Circle lobbies on areas of common interest, for instance with the South African Tax Authority and the Treasury. It has become an effective community of practice, facilitating sharing of experience and lessons so that others may avoid the pitfalls individuals have experienced, especially with emerging philanthropists.

CLOSING THE SOCIAL JUSTICE GAP: HOW CAN PHILANTHROPY TACKLE SYSTEMIC CHALLENGES OF INEQUALITY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND POLICY CHANGE

Contributors: Jay Naidoo (GAIN); Zackie Achmat (Social Justice Coalition). Audrey Elster (Raith Foundation).

Recent studies on the giving patterns of private philanthropists in Africa suggest that they are wary of engagement with social justice, human rights and policy initiatives which they perceive to be politically risky and already funded by larger, international donors. Business is also typically reluctant to engage, and governments in Africa often bridle at criticism from civil society and dismiss social justice organisations as partisan or foreign-funded troublemakers. Thus, many social justice organisations are caught in an awkward position: condemned for accepting declining foreign funds, and shunned by African governments and philanthropists for taking up the tough systemic issues that underpin poverty and exclusion.

Social justice is a form of active citizenship that focuses on principles, rights, research and evidence. From this, one can then move to public education on: how to write letters; how to take government to court; how and when to engage with governments; and when to engage with parliament, which requires money. Therefore, social justice is an area that needs long-term finance.
Citizens become active when they understand that they have power; education in active leadership is to build leadership. But many people do not know how to access funds for active citizenship.

It is important to nurture how communities start planning and organising for social justice beyond what foundations narrowly focus on; that is, measurements for results. What is important is engaged citizenship. For instance, small-scale businesses played a crucial role in the Egyptian revolution by providing food and medicine to sustain the movement. This shows the importance of qualitative rather than quantitative assessment.
NGOs need to band together to seek resources for programmes from funders. There is generally mistrust between foundations and NGOs.
NGOs have to be allowed to create their own accounting systems. When, as a philanthropic agency, one builds an organisation's own systems, the degree of commitment, learning, and accountability increases.

Whilst resources are necessary for NGOs, there needs to be a consultation process so as to ensure that there is agreement by it's communities of interest about the causes that require support. However, in the end, the social justice cause requires both resources and solidarity to succeed.

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RESOURCES, OWNERSHIP AND AGENCY: WHAT IS THE ROLE OF AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY IN SHIFTING POWER FROM NORTH TO SOUTH?

Contributors: Theo Sowa (African Women's Development Fund); Yao Graham (Third World Network); Wanjiru Kamau Rutenburg (Akili Dada); Adam Habib (University of Johannesburg); Hakima Abbas (Research Consultant).

Development funding in Africa has long been dominated by the international aid system, with most donor funds for formal civil society coming from the global North. There has been an assumption that Africa lacks resources for its own development, while African governments and civil society organisations have grown excessively dependent on external aid. In this situation, power in development partnerships has too often resided in the North, at the expense of African ownership and agency.

And yet, in recent years Africa has experienced high growth rates, major business investment and profit-taking, and the emergence of new wealthy elites. Externally, there is a resurgence of interest in supporting African philanthropy and internally, a widely held assumption that an increase in African philanthropic resources will inevitably lead to a shift in power balance from North to South.
This demands that there be a shift beyond traditional understandings of philanthropy to look at, for example, poor-to-poor and Diaspora giving, which amount to very large financial flows in various forms, most particularly remittances. The ability of African philanthropy to change power dynamics will be found in an examination of how philanthropy is used. Most types of philanthropy focus on providing support to mitigate the experience of poverty. Going beyond this to reduce poverty structurally so that it is more than palliative will only be possible when the poor have power over their lives. They get this power in two ways, either when the rich are fighting amongst themselves and therefore need the poor (poor as king-maker), or through social mobilisation.

Philanthropy needs to move towards supporting and empowering the poor. This empowerment provides the ability to create changes that help reduce poverty. Few African philanthropists focus on this aspect. Often, it is global foundations that are willing to support such empowerment, possibly because they are removed from the country in question, and they have no immediate vested interests in the prevailing power dynamics.

The North/South divide remains and Africa is still in a sub-ordinate position. But understanding the broader relationship is important to the question of how to shift power back to Africa. While solidarity can help bridge the divide and bring in Northern actors as partners, this is often also driven by the domestic politics of the South. The Treatment Action Campaign, for example, received major support because HIV/AIDS is a big issue in the United States of America. But the same support may not be forthcoming for many of Africa's other challenges, such as how to manage the newly emerging mining sector in countries like Ghana.

Western support is often only forthcoming when the needs of the poor intersect with the Northern agenda. But to deal with issues like mining, for example, where the interests of the North are directly opposed to the poor, there must be a focus on mobilising and empowering the poor themselves, so they can determine the development path independent of local elites.

Philanthropy alone cannot and will not shift power from the North to South. Sovereignty and solidarity will. This power shift from North to South, won't be a 'big bang' change but small and cumulative. Philanthropists and grantmakers need to support social movements, concretely. It goes beyond financial support and is also about linking different parts of society - workers, traders, etc – in solidarity with each other for change. This will encourage the flowering of African ideas and thinking, and lessen reliance on ideas borrowed from the North.

So, is the aim of philanthropy to end inequality or an oppressive regime, or to support a military coup? We need to define the aims of this philanthropy. Care must be taken to ensure that African philanthropy does not blind us to the real issue of the purpose of the funding because African philanthropy can also have objectives that are not necessarily progressive.

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BUILDING AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT: HOW CAN POLICY FRAMEWORKS ENCOURAGE PHILANTHROPY IN AFRICA?

Contributors: Faith Gitonga (Act Kenya); Onyekachi Wambu (African Foundation for Development, UK); Bheki Moyo (TrustAfrica, Senegal); Tom Were (Kenya Community Development Foundation)

Overall, civil society has been consistently on the rise across Africa in the post-independence era. The past decade has also seen significant growth in African philanthropy. This growth builds on long-standing and deep African traditions of giving and community - assistance often manifested in informal cash giving, or financial or material help to neighbours and extended family. However, as Africa grows, its population is becoming increasingly urbanised and ties to family and community are coming under strain. With economic development comes new wealth and a growing African middle class. Consequently, philanthropy is becoming more formalised, but the legal, legislative and tax framework to support foundations, grant-makers and giving have not kept pace with these developments.

In fact, in many countries, policies and laws affecting civil society have become more restrictive and unfriendly. Barriers to fundraising, association or freedom of expression can be found in many instances on the continent, restricting the activities of civil society and impacting negatively on philanthropic initiatives. The threat of terrorism and the resultant close scrutiny on the movement of money to solidarity movements has further impacted the work of philanthropic organisations.

Nevertheless, it is widely accepted that there is a need for regulation of civil society and its capacity to conduct its business, integrity in how it does this, and transparency particularly in its financial dealings. This is a necessary condition that will allow civil society to gain the trust of the communities it serves, as well as the trust of grantmakers. Such regulation is an important tool in laying a firm foundation for accountability and efficacy.

The importance of effective regulation that enhances the practice of organisations is demonstrated in the experience of Kenya, where donations to non-profit organisations are tax deductible. In spite of this favourable regulation/environment, giving has not effectively grown in Kenya. Among the reasons for this is the public's lack of trust, something better regulation is hoped to address.

Africans in the Diaspora are a major source of money, skills, knowledge and time through volunteering. Even though the latter contributions cannot be monetised, Diaspora contributions have great potential. However, there are no structures that harness this solidarity. In some cases, regulatory frameworks actually hinder them from making a contribution.

The challenge is to develop effective regulatory models that support more effective civil society

organisation, while limiting the control that governments may wish to exercise in pursuit of narrow political power agendas. Compliance by civil society will be more likely if the frameworks are the product of an engaged, consultative process in which there is consensus by all involved on the nature of the regulation.

"The conversations are continuing long after the event . . . providing dividends long after the 'show is over'."

Serah Makka, Tony Elumelu Foundation

African Grantmakers Network
VOICE AND ACTION FOR AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY

BUILDING SOCIAL COHESION THROUGH VOLUNTEERING: HOW CAN WE TAP INTO THE POWER OF VOLUNTARY AND CIVIC SERVICE?

Contributors: Desiree Storey (FirstRand Volunteers Programme); Helene Perold (Volunteer & Service Enquiry Southern Africa); Louise van Rhyn (Symphonia); Colleen du Toit (CAF Southern Africa).

Voluntary and community service is a deeply entrenched tradition in Africa, although it is often informal or not labelled as volunteering. Exciting work is underway around the continent to promote youth service, business and employee volunteering. But the tradition of volunteering is generally not acknowledged or supported as it should be – as a powerful force for social cohesion and community development.

Overall, the enabling policy and institutional environment for volunteering remains weak. Insufficient research has been carried out on voluntary service in Africa, and both awareness and concrete programme opportunities for volunteering need to be strengthened.

In the African context the profile of volunteer and beneficiary is usually the same: it is the poor helping the poor. When people on the same level are helping each other, there is a greater likelihood of social cohesion. Such practices should be recognised and encouraged. Some have argued that this is mutual aid and not volunteering. However, it is still part of giving.

It is when the volunteer looks beyond their immediate vicinity and engages in more organised forms of volunteering that the transaction costs become a factor, and travel costs or stipends need to be factored in.

The programme rewards staff of this major South African based banking group for coming up with new and innovative ways of doing business and also taking part in society's development. If an employee finds an interesting and efficient way to give better they are given the funds and skills support to run such a programme. It also trains staff volunteers on how to interact with NGOs, beneficiaries and how to run programmes. Every business unit is expected to take ownership of the programmes that they choose to partake in. Despite being well represented and supported by top management, middle management support is lacking because they do not see any benefit for themselves or how the CSI is part of their business functions. Through partnerships with the READ Programme, BOCESA and CAF, the programme has been able to provide a better programme to employees and the communities they work with. The best way to structure volunteering programmes has been in matching staff skills with NGO needs.

While international volunteering is increasing in scale and scope, it is a contentious area of development work. Constituting a small proportion of global volunteering, this form draws a disproportionately large amount of resources from western governments. There is a concern that this investment is less about development in Africa, and more about global positioning: these volunteers return to their home countries armed with vital knowledge about emerging economies.

Volunteering needs to be a partnership of equals in which there is genuine and reciprocal benefit to both the volunteer and the hosting families and communities. It should not be seen as a substitute for services that the state ought to provide, but a supplement to support areas of shortcoming. Social activists and volunteers ought to complement each other.

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DRIVERS OF CHANGE AWARDS

The Southern Africa Trust's change4ever direct-from-public fundraising campaign ambassador Lira entertained guests at the closing 2012 Drivers of change awards which was the closing event of the assembly.

Pakalitha Mosisidi, former prime minister of Lesotho, reveived the Southern Africa Trust / Mail & Guardian 2012 Drivers of Change award in the government category for working tirelessly to stabilize Lesotho and build a culture of political inclusion. Despite his party having won more parliamentary seats than others, he accepted the opposition party coalition taking over the government of Lesotho because he believed that peace and stability in the country is more important than him being the prime minister or who gets jobs as ministers.

ASSEMBLY PARTICIPANTS

1	Gerry Salole	European Foundation Centre	Belgium
2	Ana Pinho	WINGS - Worldwide Initiatives for Grantmaker Support	Brazil
3	Helena Monteiro	WINGS	Brazil
4	Marcos Kisil	Institute for the Development of Social Investment	Brazil
5	Hema Diéma Olivia Regina	Association Munyu des femmes de la Comoé	Burkina Faso
6	JeanMarie Nibizi	SHINE	Burundi
7	Holly Chang	Golden Bridges Foundation	China
8	Barbara Ibrahim	American University Of Cairo	Egypt
9	Hisham ELRouby	Etijah	Egypt
10	Hisham El Rouby	EJITAH	Egypt
11	Rania Hamoud	Mansour Foundation for Development	Egypt
12	Sherine El Taraboulsi	American University in Cairo	Egypt
13	Abigail Burgesson	The African Women's Development Fund	Ghana
14	Bisi Adeleye-Fayemi A	frican Women Development Fund	Ghana
15	Emmanuel Akwetey	Institute for Democratic Governance	Ghana
16	Emmanuel Marfo	Global Alliance for Development Foundation(GADeF)	Ghana
17	Henry Yiadom-Boachie	Newmont Ahafo Development Foundation	Ghana
18	Hippolyt Pul	Catholic Relief Services	Ghana
19	Jacob Ntim-Adjei	Newmont Ahafo Development Foundation	Ghana
20	John Kelly	Global Alliance for Development Foundation(GADeF)	Ghana
21	Joseph Danso	Newmont Ahafo Development Foundation	Ghana
22	Joseph Komakona	SECAM / SAT	Ghana
23	Sarah Mukasa	The African Women's Development Fund	Ghana
24	Theo Sowa	African's Women Development Fund	Ghana
25	Yao Graham	Third World Network-Africa	Ghana
26	Chandrika Sahai	Philanthropy for Social Justice and Peace	India
27	Ingrid Srinath	India	India
28	Marias Ripau	OLOIP	Kenya
29	Angela Muchai	Kenya Catholic Secretariat	Kenya
30	Antony Igecha	The Corporate Bank Of Kenya Foundations	Kenya
31	Arthur Namu	Kenya Community Development Foundation	Kenya
32	Atia Yahya	Kenya Community Development Foundation	Kenya
33	Bonnie Mutungi	The Cooperative Bank of Kenya Foundation	Kenya
34	Carol Muriithi	Gertrude Hospital Foundation	Kenya
35	Catherine Mwendwa	East Africa Association of Grantmakers	Kenya
36	David Osotsi	Momentum Trust	Kenya
37	Eme Lore	Rockefeller Foundation	Kenya

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ASSEMBLY PARTICIPANTS

38	Ephantus Maina	Happy Kidney Foundation	Kenya
39	Eunice Kibathi	Safaricom Limited	Kenya
40	Ezra Mbogori	Akiba Uhaki Foundation	Kenya
41	Faith Gitonga	Consultant in the Development/Civil Society Sector	Kenya
42	Faith Kisinga	KCDF	Kenya
43	Felix Kiteng'e	Akiba Uhaki Foundation	Kenya
44	Francis Kamau	Kenya Community Development Foundation	Kenya
45	Geoffrey Houghton	Oxfam	Kenya
46	Grace Mutua	Mully Children's Family	Kenya
47	Jacqueline Mathaga		Kenya
48	Janah Ncube	Centre for Citizens' Participation on the African Union (CCP-AU)	Kenya
49	Janet Mawiyoo	Kenya Community Development Foundation	Kenya
50	Janice Mwendameru	Safaricom Limited	Kenya
51	Jerry Okungu	Africa Cancer Foundation	Kenya
52	Joseph Ogutu	Safaricom Limited	Kenya
53	Joseph Onyango	Akiba Uhaki Foundation	Kenya
54	Karen Sai	International Planned Parenthood Federation Africa Region	Kenya
55	Kepta Ombati	Akiba Uhaki Foundation	Kenya
56	Khalila Salim	Akiba Uhaki Foundation	Kenya
57	Kibuga Kariithi	Kenya Community Development Foundation	Kenya
58	Kimeu Mutua	UNEP	Kenya
59	Lizzie Chongoti	Hilde Back Education Fund	Kenya
60	Martin Mbaya	Dalberg Research	Kenya
61	Mike Njeru	Kengen	Kenya
62	Mohamed Abukar	Humanitarian Action for Relief and Development Organization (HARDO)	Kenya
63	Mohammed Abdullah	Kenya Community Development Foundation	Kenya
64	Mwihaki Muraguri	Rockefeller Foundation	Kenya
65	Nancy Ogonje	Humanitarian Action for Relief and Development Organization (HARDO)	Kenya
66	Nicanor Sabula	EAAG	Kenya
67	Nneka Eze	Dalberg	Kenya
68	Paul Tergat	Paul Tergat Foundation	Kenya
69	Priscilla Kinoti	Christian Aid UK/I	Kenya
70	Scofield Muliru	Literate Kenya Initiative	Kenya
71	Scofield Awiti	Literate Kenya Initiative	Kenya
72	Simon Chebon	Paul Tergat Foundation	Kenya
73	Susan Kagondu	Rockefeller Foundation	Kenya
74	Tom Were	Kenya Community Development Foundation	Kenya

ASSEMBLY PARTICIPANTS

75	Vivianne Ngugi	International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	Kenya
76	Wanjiru Kamau-Rutenberg	Akili Dada	Kenya
77	Katleho Pefole	Transformation Resource Centre	Lesotho
78	Jennah Scott	Executive Mansion	Liberia
79	Mountaga Toure	AMPPF/IPPF	Mali
80	Munsoo Kurrimbaccus	Youth Network of Mauritius	Mauritius
81	Ana Muala	Centro de Aprendizagem e Capacitação da sociedade civil - CESC	Mozambique
82	Andrew Kingman	MICAIA Foundation	Mozambique
83	Eunica Adriano	Foundation for Community Development	Mozambique
84	Graca Machel	FDC	Mozambique
85	Joaquim Chissano	Jaoquim Chissano Foundation	Mozambique
86	Milagre Nuvunga	MICAIA Foundation	Mozambique
87	Paula Monjane	Centro de Aprendizagem e Capacitação da Sociedade Civil - CESC	Mozambique
88	Phillip Machon	MASC: Civil Society Support Mechanism	Mozambique
89	Ivin Lombardt	NANGOF Trust	Namibia
90	Maria Lourence	Namibian Women's Lobby	Namibia
91	Gima Forje	TY Danjuma Foundation	Nigeria
92	James Nlemibe	Okuolu International Ltd	Nigeria
93	Josephine Effah-Chukwuma	Project Alert on Violence Against Women	Nigeria
94	Margaret Yau	TY Danjuma Foundation	Nigeria
95	Serah Makka	The Tony Elumelu Foundation	Nigeria
96	Wiebe Boer	Tony Elumelu Foundation	Nigeria
97	Adern Nkandela	African Grant Makers Network	Senegal
98	Aîcha Diallo	USOFORAL	Senegal
99	Aissatou Diaby	FODDE	Senegal
100	Akwasi Aidoo	TrustAfrica	Senegal
101	Alister Shields	Alister Shields	Senegal
102	Amanda Bloch	Inyathelo - The South African Institute for Advancement	Senegal
103	Bhekinkosi Moyo	TrustAfrica	Senegal
104	Edigheji Emmanuel	TrustAfrica	Senegal
105	Ezekiel Pajibo	TrustAfrica	Senegal
106	Fatou Ndiaye	casades	Senegal
107	Fatou Gueye	Comité Régional de Solidarité des Femmes pour la Paix en Casamance	Senegal
108	Guitèle Nicoleau	USAID/Education De Base	Senegal
109	Hakima Abbas	Independent consultant	Senegal
110	Kanio Gbala	TrustAfrica	Senegal
111	Mame cissé	Diop ONG FODDE	Senegal

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ASSEMBLY PARTICIPANTS

112	Mame Marie Sow	USAID/Education De Base	Senegal
113	Sunday Khan	TrustAfrica	Senegal
114	Susan Telingator	TrustAfrica	Senegal
115	Abdul Ryklief	Community Chest of the Western Cape	South Africa
116	Abelphard Murimbika	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
117	Adam Habib	University of Johannesburg	South Africa
118	Alexis Mabele	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
119	Alfred Thutloa	Inyathelo - The South African Institute for Advancement	South Africa
120	Alice Mogwe	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
121	Anabel Tennassie	MA Media and Cultural Studies	South Africa
122	Andre Proctor	Keystone Accountability	South Africa
123	Andre Nel	Pick n Pay	South Africa
124	Angela Larkan	Thanda After-School	South Africa
125	Anna Vayanos	BoE Private Clients	South Africa
126	Anne Emmett	Self	South Africa
127	Anthea Davids-Thomas	SCAT - Social Change Assistance Trust	South Africa
128	Anthony Nicklin	BoE Private Clients - Hoheisen Trust	South Africa
129	Audrey Elster	The RAITH Foundation Trust	South Africa
130	Augustine Mandigora	Oxfam	South Africa
131	Barry Smith	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
132	Bernie Dolley	Ikhala Trust	South Africa
133	Beulah Fredericks	Community Development Foundation Western Cape	South Africa
134	Bev Russell	Social Surveys	South Africa
135	Boitshepo Kubu	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
136	Carina Nel	BoE Private Clients	South Africa
137	Carla Ferreira	GivenGain	South Africa
138	Carolina Julai	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
139	Casey Bridges	Boys & Girls Clubs of South Africa	South Africa
140	Catherine Arnold	DFID	South Africa
141	Cathy Rutivi	Consumers International Africa	South Africa
142	Chan Makan	MMI Foundation	South Africa
143	Charles Ainslie	The Learning Trust	South Africa
144	Chris Maroleng	eTV	South Africa
145	Christabel Phiri	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
146	Christine Downton	The Learning Trust	South Africa
147	Christopher Wood	MA Development Studies	South Africa
148	Cindy Buske	Ithembalethu Professional Fundraising	South Africa

ASSEMBLY PARTICIPANTS

149	Claude Kabemba	Southern Africa Resource Watch	South Africa
150	Colin Bruce	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
151	Colleen Du Toit	CAF Southern Africa	South Africa
152	Criselda Kananda	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
153	Deprose Muchena	OSISA	South Africa
154	Diana Onguso-Mwangi	Rapporteur	South Africa
155	Diane Stephen	The Crossley Foundation	South Africa
156	Dorah Marema	SOLIDARIDAD Network	South Africa
157	Eddie Makue	SARS	South Africa
158	Elaine Venter	UNDP	South Africa
159	Elizabeth Gips	USAID	South Africa
160	Emert Nkhatu	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
161	Enock Pedze	South Africa Volunteer Work Camp Association	South Africa
162	Faith Gathungu	Master of Development Management	South Africa
163	Fisokuhle Mbatha	Gauteng Tourism Authority	South Africa
164	Gabrielle Ritchie	Inyathelo - The South African Institute for Advancement	South Africa
165	Gavin Joachims	Trust for Community Outreach and Education	South Africa
166	George Murumba	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
167	Gerald Kraak	Atlantic Philanthropies	South Africa
168	Gerry McDonald	Dialogue Facility	South Africa
169	Give Masiedzeneli	Basomimmogo Multi-Purpose Telecentre Co-Operative Limited	South Africa
170	Graham Philpott	Church Land Programme	South Africa
171	Hafeez Wani	South Sudan NGO forum	South Africa
172	Halima Mahomed	TrustAfrica	South Africa
173	Helene Perold	VOSESA	South Africa
174	Imtiaz Sooliman	Gift of the Givers	South Africa
175	James Mwangi	Dalberg Global Development Advisors	South Africa
176	Jay Naidoo	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition	South Africa
177	Jayaseelan Naidoo	Chairperson - GAIN	South Africa
178	Jennifer Tangney	Dialogue Facility	South Africa
179	Jenny Hodgson	Global Fund for Community Foundations	South Africa
180	Johanna Hendricks	West Coast Community Foundation	South Africa
181	Judith Seda	ICCO	South Africa
182	Judy Maharaj	SGS Consulting	South Africa
183	Julie Middleton	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
184	Juzaida Swain	The Institute for Justice and Reconciliation (IJR)	South Africa
185	Kabelo Selema	Justice and Peace Department	South Africa

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ASSEMBLY PARTICIPANTS

186	Karena Cronin	Volunteer and Service Enquiry Southern Africa (VOSESA)	South Africa
187	Karene Ponde	The RAITH Foundation Trust	South Africa
188	Katherine Lay	One International	South Africa
189	Kathryn Kure	EThekwini Community Foundation	South Africa
190	Katiana Ramsamy	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
191	Kelebohile Mabale Kekane	Pitseng Trust	South Africa
192	Keri Mac Donald	Muthobi	South Africa
193	Kerryn Krige	GIBS	South Africa
194	Kgotso Schoeman	Kagiso Trust	South Africa
195	Lauren Henning	Muthobi	South Africa
196	Laurie Adams	Oxfam	South Africa
197	Le Roux Van der Westhuizen	Millennium Trust	South Africa
198	Leon Barnard	The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd.	South Africa
199	Linda Whitfield	The Crossley Foundation	South Africa
200	Linda McClure	Junior Achievement South Africa	South Africa
201	Lindy Rodwell van Hasselt	The Lewis Foundation	South Africa
202	Lira Kohl	Otarel Music	South Africa
203	Louise Van Rhyn	Symphonia for South Africa	South Africa
204	Lusungu Kanchenche	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
205	Lydia Moyo	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
206	Lynne Fiser	BoE Private Clients	South Africa
207	Mamotshidisi Mohapi	CS Mott Foundation	South Africa
208	Marc Lubner	Afrika Tikkun	South Africa
209	Mario Dunn	Student	South Africa
210	Martin Schutte	CDT Foundation NPC	South Africa
211	Masego Madzwamuse	Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa (OSISA)	South Africa
212	Mashilo May Mokobane	Basomimmogo Multi-Purpose Telecentre Co-Operative Limited	South Africa
213	Matshaba Mothiane	MA Political Science	South Africa
214	Melanie Jackson	Breadline Africa	South Africa
215	Michael Gogwane	American International Health Alliance	South Africa
216	Moipone Ramatlo	Nelson Mandela Children's Fund	South Africa
217	Mokgeth Tshabalala	Thebe Foundation	South Africa
218	Moky Makura	MME MEDIA	South Africa
219	Mordeka Shumba	Organisation of African Youth	South Africa
220	Mpho Tutu	The Desmond and Leah Tutu Legacy Foundation	South Africa
221	Mukami Marete	UHAI EASHRI	South Africa
222	Natalie Tshilanda	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa

ASSEMBLY PARTICIPANTS

223	Neville Gabriel	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
224	Nicola Galombik	Yellowwoods Ventures Investment	South Africa
225	Nicolette Naylor	The Ford Foundation	South Africa
226	Nkosana Moyo	Mandela Institute for Development Studies	South Africa
227	Noëlle Garcin	IDAY-International	South Africa
228	Nomsa Daniels	New Faces New Voices	South Africa
229	Nomvula Dlamini	CDRA	South Africa
230	Nonhlanhla Molete	Face to Face Business Solutions	South Africa
231	Onyekachi Wambu	African Foundation for Development	South Africa
232	Pat Mthembu	World Changers Recognition Awards	South Africa
233	Patrick Vorster	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
234	Patrick Llewellyn	Student	South Africa
235	Peggy Chishimba	The Desmond and Leah Tutu Legacy Foundation	South Africa
236	Penelope Lewis	World Bank	South Africa
237	Peter Takirambudde	Ford Foundation	South Africa
238	Philani Ndebele	Proudly African Campaign	South Africa
239	Prakash Ratilal	TV cabo	South Africa
240	Prega Ramsamy	Finmark Trust	South Africa
241	Rai Naidoo	Development Bank of Southern Africa	South Africa
242	Renald Morris	Synergos Institute	South Africa
243	Richard Pendame	Student	South Africa
244	Robin Toli	National Treasury	South Africa
245	Russell Davies	Rural Education Access Programme	South Africa
246	Sabelo Molefe	SHBC	South Africa
247	Sandile Sithole	Community Law and Rural Development Centre	South Africa
248	Sandra Ngwena	The DG Murray Trust	South Africa
249	Sara Dunn	DFID	South Africa
250	Sarah Anne Maesela	Pitseng Trust	South Africa
251	Seth Tladi	SCAT - Social Change Assistance Trust	South Africa
252	Shadreck Matanhire	Gauteng Tourism Authority	South Africa
253	Shaun Samuels	SGS Consulting	South Africa
254	Sheila Kiratu	SAIIA	South Africa
255	Shekeshe Mokgosi	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
256	Shelagh Gastrow	Inyathelo - The South African Institute for Advancement	South Africa
257	Shirley Moulder	Independent	South Africa
258	Sibongile Mkhabela	Nelson Mandela Children's Hospital Trust	South Africa
259	Sibusiso Nsibanyoni	BoE Private Clients	South Africa

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ASSEMBLY PARTICIPANTS

260	Sibusiso Msimango	Thanda After-School	South Africa
261	Sifiso Mthembu	SEEDS SA	South Africa
262	Soraya Matthews	WHEAT Trust	South Africa
263	Stephanie Sluka Brauer	VSO	South Africa
264	Stuart Milroy	BoE Private Clients	South Africa
265	Susan Wilkinson Maposa	Independent Consultant	South Africa
266	Tanje Uys	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
267	Tanya Cruz Teller	Synergos Institute	South Africa
268	Taziona Sitamulaho	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
269	Thapelo Sekoma	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
270	Themba Mhlongo	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
271	Thiofhi Raveke	Open Africa	South Africa
272	Tina Thiart	SACGLF	South Africa
273	Tish Haynes	DOCKDA Rural Development Agency	South Africa
274	Titania Fernandez	Community Chest of the Western Cape	South Africa
275	Tracey Henry	Tshikululu Social Investments	South Africa
276	Tumi Ramsasodi	Boys & Girls Clubs of South Africa	South Africa
277	Tumiso Chepape	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
278	Tyler Howard	Thanda After School	South Africa
279	Ulrich Klins	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
280	Vuyiswa Sidzumo	CS Mott Foundation	South Africa
281	Warren Poole	BoE Private Clients	South Africa
282	Xolo Mcanywa	themagixian	South Africa
283	Yasmin Sooka	Foundation for Human Rights	South Africa
284	Zackie Achmat	Social Justice Coalition	South Africa
285	Zaide Harneker	HIVOS-SA	South Africa
286	Anne Rein Muller	Waterford Kamhlaba UWC SA	Swaziland
287	Ashley Green-Thompson	Southern Africa Trust	Swaziland
288	David Simelane	Advocates for Africa's Children	Swaziland
289	Gail Mawocha	Mustard Seed Africa	Swaziland
290	Monwabisi Fandeso	Waterford Kamhlaba UWC SA	Swaziland
291	Timothy Brown	Advocates for Africa's Children	Swaziland
292	Anna Mushi	Arusha Municipal Community Foundation	Tanzania
293	Edward Dotto	Alliance For Aids Control And Children Development	Tanzania
294	Ernest Mkonyi		Tanzania
295	John Ulanga	The Foundation for Civil Society	Tanzania
296	Michael Njohole	Morogoro Municipal Community Foundation	Tanzania

ASSEMBLY PARTICIPANTS

297	Mwadhini Myanza	Morogoro Municipal Community Foundation	Tanzania
298	Octave Shemisi	ST Associates	Tanzania
299	Olive Luena	Tanzania Gatsby Trust	Tanzania
300	Stigmata Tenga	Foundation for Civil Society	Tanzania
301	Tadeo Lupembe	The Foundation for Civil Society	Tanzania
302	Tumpe Lukongo	Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF)	Tanzania
303	Edna Akullq	Self Help Foundation Uganda	Uganda
304	Kaganga John	Kikandwa Environmental Association	Uganda
305	Kaggwa Edward	Kabaka Foundation	Uganda
306	Kiyaga Kenneth	Human Rights Centre Uganda	Uganda
307	Ruth Ochieng	Isis-WICCE	Uganda
308	Safia Ali	Uganda Pride Ltd	Uganda
309	Charles Abugre	UNDP	United Kingdom
310	David Cutler	Baring Foundation	United Kingdom
311	David Bonbright	Keystone Accountability	United Kingdom
312	Donna St. Hill	Equity Strategies International	United Kingdom
313	Hadeel Ibrahim	Mo Ibrahim Foundation	United Kingdom
314	Irungu Houghton	Oxfam	United Kingdom
315	Kai Hopkins	Keystone Accountability	United Kingdom
316	Neelam Makhijani	Resource Alliance	United Kingdom
317	Nigel Tarling	Charity Commission	United Kingdom
318	Shannon Lawder	C.S. Mott Foundation	United Kingdom
319	Andrea Johnson	Carnegie Corporation of New York	United States of America
320	Beth Oppenheim	New York University	United States of America
321	Cynthia Ryan	Schooner Foundation	United States of America
322	Darin McKeever	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	United States of America
323	Elizabeth Kamunge	American Jewish World Service	United States of America
324	Glen Mpani	Open Society Foundation Africa Regional Office	United States of America
325	Heather Lord	RNR Foundation	United States of America
326	Henry Wallace	Wallace Global Fund	United States of America
327	Jacqueline Asiimwe	Wellspring Advisors	United States of America
328	Janet Awimbo	Global Greengrants Fund	United States of America
329	Jean Bailey	Howard University	United States of America
330	Jerryanne Heath	ConceptLink	United States of America
331	Lisa Issroff	Issroff Family Foundation	United States of America
332	Marciia Thomas	USA for Africa	United States of America
333	Moss Cooper	University of Warwick	United States of America

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ASSEMBLY PARTICIPANTS

334	Niamani Mutima	AFRICA Grantmakers' Affinity Group	United States of America
335	Rajasvini Bhansali	International Development Exchange (IDEX)	United States of America
336	Tressa Johnson	The ELMA Philanthropies Services (U.S.) Inc.	United States of America
337	Val Porter	The Foundation Center	United States of America
338	Yinebon Iniya	The Foundation Center	United States of America
339	Yvette Geyer	Kettering Foundation/Idasa	United States of America
340	Mwaba Simfukwe	Young Global Leaders Zambia	Zambia
341	Briggs Bomba	TrustAfrica	Zimbabwe
342	Inviolatta Mpuli-moyo	Uluntu Community Foundation	Zimbabwe
343	Julieth Nkiwane	Women Development Association In Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe
344	Olga Muteiwa	Zimind Publishers (Private) Limited	Zimbabwe
345	Stewart Mantula	Community Foundation for the Western Region of Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe
346	Tendai Murisa	TrustAfrica	Zimbabwe

ASSEMBLY SUMMARY PROGRAMME

WELCOME DAY AND SATELLITE EVENTS

Monday, 29 October 2012

10h00-13h00	**Private Philanthropy Circle**	**Social Justice Philanthropy in Africa and the Arab Region**	
13h00-14h00	**Lunch**		
14h00-16h00	**Private Philanthropy Circle**	**Ikoyi Initiative Meeting**	**Networking Meeting**
16h00-17h00	**AGN Board Meeting**		
18h30-22h00	**Welcome Reception**		

DAY 1 OF AGN ASSEMBLY: **WHAT'S NEW?**

Tuesday, 30 October 2012

08h00-09h00	**Arrival and Registration of Delegates**
09h00-10h30	**Opening Session** **Introduction:** Janet Mawiyoo (Kenya Community Development Foundation), Chairperson, African Grantmakers' Network **Overview:** Deprose Muchena (Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa), Process facilitator **Why have you come?** Criselda Kananda (Southern Africa Trust) **Tea/Coffee**
11h00-12h30	**Plenary Armchair Conversation: Growing African Philanthropy:** What's New, What's Now, What's Next?

13h00-15h30 Parallel sessions	**Parallel Session 1:** The BRICS effect: How can emerging economy philanthropy help to tackle Africa's social justice challenges?
	Parallel Session 2: African celebrities blaze a trail: Can new philanthropy leaders from the arts and sports make a difference?
	Parallel Session 3: Building a culture of giving and citizen action: What's new and innovative in the field?
	Parallel Session 4: From corporate philanthropy to inclusive business: What role for the private sector in poverty reduction?
16h00	**Assembly adjourns to allow preparations for Inyathelo Philanthropy Awards and AGN African Philanthropy Award gala event**
18h00-22h00	**Inyathelo Philanthropy Awards / African Philanthropy Award**

DAY 2 OF AGN ASSEMBLY: **WHAT'S NOW?**

Wednesday, 31 October 2012

09h00-09h05	**Process Facilitator**
09h05-10h30	**Plenary:** Dialogue between the elders and youth: How can generations join hands to address the legacy of the past and build a future of hope in Africa?
	Tea/Coffee
11h00-12h30	**Plenary:** Building common purpose: How can we build a shared agenda for equitable development?
	Lunch
13h30-15h30 Parallel sessions	**Parallel Session 1:** Landscaping African philanthropy: What are its scope and dimensions?
	Parallel Session 2: Faith communities, philanthropy and social change: A giant awakes?

13h00-15h30	**Parallel Session 3:** The case of Kagiso Trust: Is investment a working option for the sustainability of African philanthropic institutions?
Parallel sessions	**Parallel Session 4:** From Philanthropy to Development Effectiveness: Is there an agenda beyond Busan
	Parallel Session 5: Social accountability in philanthropy: Who calls the shots?
15h30-16h00	**Tea/Coffee**
16h00-18h00	**General Meeting of Members of the African Grantmakers' Network**
Self-Organised Side Events	**Zimbabwe Forum @ the AGN Assembly:** *A showcase of creative activism and collaborative grant making in Zimbabwe*
	Connecting Grantmaker and Grantee: The Research Africa Story

DAY 3 OF AGN ASSEMBLY: **WHAT'S NEXT?**

Thursday, 1 November 2012

	Process Facilitator
09h00-10h30	**THE BIG LEKGOTLA: Beyond the MDG's: What next for Africa?**
	Tea/Coffee
11h00-12h30	**Interlude: What's the emerging agenda?**
	Lunch
13h00-14h30	**Focus Session 1:** Growing private philanthropy through collaboration: Learning from the experience of the South Africa Private Philanthropy Circle
Focus sessions and 'ideas marketplace'	**Focus Session 2:** Closing the social justice gap: How can philanthropy tackle systemic challenges of inequality, human rights and policy change?

	Focus Session 3: Resources, Ownership and Agency: What is the role of African philanthropy in shifting power from North to South
	Focus Session 4: Building an enabling environment: How can policy frameworks encourage philanthropy in Africa?
	Focus Session 5: Building social cohesion through volunteering: How can we tap into the power of voluntary and civic service?
	Focus Session 6: Open space for dialogue sessions to be proposed and self-organized by delegates – maximum of two sessions due to limited space
	Tea/Coffee
15h00-16h00	**Closing Plenary**
	Closing remarks: New AGN Chairperson
	Thanks and Bon Voyage! Neville Gabriel (Southern Africa Trust)
	Musical celebration with The Brother Moves On
16h00	**Assembly adjourns to allow for preparations for Drivers of Change Awards Ceremony**
18h00-22h00	Southern Africa Drivers of Change Awards

SATELLITE EVENTS

Friday, 2 November 2012

Morning	**WINGS Africa and Arab Region Workshop: Improving the accountability of international philanthropy** **Lunch**	**Complimentary tour of Soweto**
Lunch		
Afternoon	**WINGS Africa and Arab Region Workshop**	**Complimentary tour of Soweto**
Departure		