National Advocacy and Influencing Workshop 2023

African Philanthropy Network
THE VOICE AND ACTION FOR AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY

giving FOR **change**

📅 **28 - 30 March, 2023**

📍 **Johannesburg, South Africa**

NATIONAL ADVOCACY AND INFLUENCING WORKSHOP REPORT

Birchwood Conference Centre, Johannesburg
Facilitated by Tara Transform

Introduction

This report provides an overview of the Giving for Change National Advocacy workshop held in Johannesburg, South Africa which took place on 28 to 30 March 2023. This document provides information on the processes and discussions that took place over the two days. Recommendations are included at the end of the report.

Day One: Learning and Exploring

Introductions and Agenda

The workshop started with welcome and introductions. The facilitators from Tara Transform called on Stigmata Tenga, CEO of APN, to open the workshop, and she welcomed all participants reflecting on the objectives of the workshop. Her comments included the fact that:

- There are many changes in the GfC collective and many new faces.
- The workshop is an opportunity to learn from one another – identifying what works for us and what will work for us as the APN family.
- Advocacy and influencing require critical mass – valuing diverse views and voices.

Following Stigmata's remarks, Esther Meester. Program Manager and Policy Advisor at Wilde Ganzen shared condolences on the loss of an APN team member, Renatus Luhanga. She explained why the participants were present for the workshop. Key to her unpacking the overall theme of the workshop, she noted that the main reason the workshop had been convened was to explore diversity. She emphasised that even in diversity, what binds participants together is the importance of communities and their respective agency and power. Critical to her reflection, she noted that it was urgent for there to be an addressing of the important question on the future of development work.

Esther noted that the future of development work focused on the political role of civil society in holding the government accountable to the wishes of the people they represent. She further noted that a lot still has to be done in supporting community and domestic philosophy to support civil society in driving and influencing change. She asked the question: what can donors do differently? She attempted a response to this question by explaining that donors could rethink their approach and facilitate innovation in funding and also reconstruct issues of philanthropy and what it means to their areas of focus.

Participants were then invited to participate in the matching pair exercise which allowed participants to meet each other by answering the following questions:

1. Introduce yourself and your organisation
2. Share 3 things and identify which one is incorrect
3. What would you like to leave this workshop with? (put on post-it and stick up.

Objectives of the workshop

1. To exchange experiences and reflect on what has worked, what has not worked, and the emerging innovations and success in the national level advocacy and influencing across the eight countries. This includes a consideration of gender and inclusion in line with the overall program objectives.
2. To engage with the challenges and opportunities in each country and programmatically; and identify actionable recommendations on how to address them.
3. To engage in an interactive process (using the recommendations) to co-create our owned roadmap which NAIs and Consortium partners will take responsibility for to strengthen national level advocacy and influencing.
4. To agree on effective ways to facilitate knowledge sharing, learning and networking beyond the workshop, including how to optimise Communities of Practice to advance the collective agenda.

Journeys of Centering Gender Equality and Intersectionality into Philanthropy

To set the tone for the day the session started with a panel discussion, moderated by the CEO of APN, with funders and organisations that have advanced national philanthropy, with an emphasis on gender equality and intersectionality. The panel included:

- **Ms Alice Kanengoni - CEO, Southern African Trust**

- **Ms Phinah Kodisang - CEO, Soul City Institute for Social Justice**

- **Ms Nicky Le Roux - Programme Officer, Ford Foundation**

- **Ms Bongiwe Ndaba - Executive Director, Hlanganisa Community Fund for Gender and Social Justice**

Panelists were invited to make initial remarks:

Ms Nicky Le Roux - Ford Foundation

Nicky highlighted that the Ford team was working on including gender and sexuality in their work. This requires a specific focus on the philanthropy agenda to ensure that they are able to effectively address the issue at hand. She highlighted the importance of focusing on gender, race, and ethnicity, with a specific emphasis on addressing gender-based violence. "It's important to note that one doesn't have to be an expert in the learning journey of philanthropy, gender equality and intersectionality to make a meaningful contribution". While it may be easier for Ford Foundation as they are funders, they plan to pass on their knowledge to their partners rather than keeping it internal. The team plans to slowly focus on specifically targeting the most marginalized communities.

Ms Alice Kanengoni - Southern African Trust

In her presentation, Alice explained that the strategy to address poverty and inequality through a gender and intersectional lens is crucial in acknowledging the feminization of poverty, particularly in Southern Africa where poverty has a woman's face. It is impossible to discuss poverty and inequality without considering gender, and the Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa (OSISA) (where Alice was previously employed) has supported efforts to address these questions. "More groups with power and resources must recognize the marginality of women and gender-diverse individuals and prioritize their inclusion in decision-making processes". The Southern Africa Trust (SAT) presents a new opportunity to address this issue through their strategy to regrant to organizations that bring marginalized individuals to the centre. This focus on intersectionality and marginality could be a key driver of change for women and gender-diverse individuals facing poverty and inequality.

Ms Bongiwe Ndaba - Hlanganisa Community Fund for Gender and Social Justice

Bongiwe shared that globally, there are more women than men, and in South African communities, there are 1.6 million more women than men. If we exclude women, we are focusing on less than half of the potential of our country. She argued that bringing on board 50% of the intellectual capital can help us solve problems more effectively. The framing of leadership by business schools used to be testosterone-based, bold, and macho, but this is changing as development practitioners recognize the need for a different skill set, including empathy and emotional intelligence - which have been linked to women because of their roles in society. Excluding women means losing out on resources to advance development work. Women and men are different, and this differential impact is evident in various areas, such as workplaces, where the lines between work and family responsibilities for women are more blurred. She noted that the Humanitarian Innovation Fund South Africa (HIDSA) is regrouping to determine who to give grants to. It is essential to find work that builds agency in communities and amplifies women's voices so that they can drive change. Funding movements (not just organizations) is crucial to recognize that women's fights are on the streets where ordinary and marginalized women are.

Ms Phinah Kodisang - Soul City Institute for Social Justice

Phinah explained that during a panel discussion with intersectional feminist organizations, it was highlighted that the history of South Africa has left women on the margins and at the bottom of the hierarchy, with limited opportunities to have a voice, as seen in marriage laws and other areas. To do equitable work, development practitioners must address the system and the intersections of race, class, and geography. Rural women, in particular, support the needs of a lot of work through different levels. She further clarified that addressing beliefs and culture is also crucial for progress. It is essential to adopt a structural and intersecting view because without addressing this, our efforts will fail. In concluding her remarks, Phinah said that shifting power and dismantling patriarchy are necessary steps toward progress. Funders can support this work by being flexible and allowing organizations to do what is necessary to drive change.

The moderator then asked panelists if they could talk about the specific contextual issues that affect each country, and what could be done around the inclusion of the LGBTQI, when spaces across countries are closing down for these communities.

Phinah responded to the question by explaining that navigating contextual challenges related to gender and LGBTQI is complex and requires an understanding of the specific issues affecting each country. In some countries, there may be a strong push for gender equity, but little to no recognition of LGBTQI issues. In others, the inclusion of LGBTQI individuals may be met with resistance or even hostility. She went on to say that to navigate these challenges, it's important to take an intentional and ecological approach. This means considering the various levels of influence, including the family, community, and society as a whole. For example, investing in young men as well as women can help create a more equitable society where women have agency and are not groomed into marriage.

Additionally, parenting skills and the engagement of fathers in child-rearing can foster thriving communities for children to thrive. Phinah emphasised that when it comes to LGBTQI issues, it's important to recognize the unique challenges faced by this community in each country. This may involve working within existing cultural frameworks to promote acceptance and understanding, while also advocating for policy changes that protect the rights of LGBTQI individuals. She concluded her intervention by noting that It's important to approach these issues with sensitivity and respect for local customs and traditions, while also recognizing the universal human rights that must be upheld. Ultimately, navigating contextual challenges related to gender and LGBTQI requires a nuanced understanding of the specific issues affecting each country and a commitment to promoting equity and inclusion for all individuals.

The moderator then asked how development practitioners can navigate other contextual challenges, like, for example, laws.

In responding to the question asked, Bongiwe noted the following as some practical ways that can be utilised to navigate the space in various countries: implemented based on the given notes:

- Each organization has different needs and goals, so it's important to adapt the approach accordingly.
- Before implementing any initiatives, partners need to assess whether the environment is ready for radical change or not. If it's not, "we use softer approaches that are more likely to be accepted".
- In terms of land ownership, she explained that they have found ways to influence the statistics of women owning land. For example, they recommend that farms allocate land and allow for co-ownership with a 2:1 ratio of women to men.
- She noted that they require grantees to submit DEI (Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion) plans that force them to think about the makeup of their organization and also provide support in areas such as organizational development.
- She explained that they support women's leadership development by providing opportunities for them to participate in committees and build political awareness. This helps them gain confidence and become more effective leaders. Sometimes, she added, "we need to lead without expecting immediate results or support from others. This requires courage and a long-term perspective".
- She concluded by noting that by implementing these practical strategies, development practitioners aim to create a more equitable and inclusive society where women and marginalized groups have greater access to opportunities and resources.

In her response, Alice noted that another challenge being faced is the different phases of the grant process. It's possible to start with avoidance and simply tick the box without making meaningful progress towards gender equity. To address this, the organization needs to build relationships one at a time and identify

champions who can help drive change. Alice gave the example that the OSISA gender program was also facing challenges. While their funding supported gender and women's rights programs, it did not focus on the most marginalized populations. To address this, OSISA moved towards a feminist ethos that is deliberate and intentional, rather than operating on default assumptions. In conclusion, she said that, overall, the challenges facing organizations are complex and require a nuanced understanding of the issues at hand. It's important to take a deliberate and intentional approach, building relationships one at a time, and focusing on the most marginalized populations to create meaningful change towards gender justice.

In responding to the questions asked during the session, Nicky noted that the Ford Foundation has come a long way in their journey towards gender justice, but they have also faced significant challenges along the way. She noted that where they are today and how they operate has been a journey of exploring the challenges and opportunities they face in supporting grantees towards gender justice. Ford operates on the promise of supporting grantees to achieve gender justice, but the question remains: *how can they support them to get there?* Nicky noted that this is a complex challenge that requires a nuanced understanding of the contexts in which organizations operate. For example, in Uganda, organizations may face challenges related to the beliefs of their staff and the broader community. She added that it's important to ask whether development practitioners are hiding behind these contexts or whether these challenges are real.

She explained that Ford recognizes that different approaches are needed to achieve gender justice, from feminist approaches to those that focus on marginalized populations. It's important to trust organizations on the ground to drive focus and make meaningful change. However, there is also a risk of backlash, such as online gender-based violence targeting young black women with misogynistic, xenophobic, and afro phobic views. She added that Ford recognizes the importance of including men in the conversation around gender justice. All men are allies until they prove otherwise, and on this continent, we are all victims of colonization and patriarchy. However, women often receive the worst end of these systems. It's important to center women's rights while also seeing men as allies in the fight for gender justice. Nicky noted that centering gender is more than just including women; it's about examining our own beliefs and practices as an organization. Funders like Ford, she added, can support grantees by funding flexibly and expecting annual rather than, for example, quarterly, reports. "We can show a new way by thinking about what a more just world would look like and centering that conversation around gender." Internally, Ford is looking at ways to address team views on gender justice. Nicky concluded her remarks by sharing that achieving gender justice is a complex and multifaceted challenge that requires a nuanced understanding of the contexts in which organizations operate. By taking an intentional and deliberate approach, we can support grantees in their journey towards gender justice while also examining our own beliefs and practices as an organization.

The panel conversation was wrapped up with the moderator posing some reflective questions for everyone to ponder:

- **How can we deal with challenging environments, such as those that are resistant to LGBTQI rights? What is possible?**
- **How can we build movements that promote gender justice and empower marginalized populations?**

Responses from attendees included:
- That some countries like Uganda were struggling with a challenge of multiple contradictions.
- A panelist expressed that she thought it is important to look to men as allies as allowing everyone to deconstruct patriarchy.
- The DEI approach to safeguarding by some international organisations often operates from a space of seeing African men as sex pests.

- It was noted that there is a need to address issues of giving, gender equality and diversity from a political economy lens so as to enable women to be an asset.
- It was also noted that it is difficult to address the narrative of giving, gender equality and diversity through policy as it needs a mindset change which is long term.
- How do we influence the entire philanthropic system, especially local institutions, beyond the "usual suspects" like Ford Foundation and OSF?
- How do we deal with the co-option and "green washing" which is becoming increasingly prevalent?
- Context matters and tactics need to be adapted for different contexts.
- Women's rights are not respected, and at times women are also gatekeepers.
- Need to work with partners to address agency, concentrating on women and looking at men's position to assess progress.
- Radical action is required, and development organisations need to own the word "radical".
- It is necessary to understand the roots of injustice. For example, some international organizations see countries like Palestine as "testing grounds" and come with their own agenda which does not recognize occupation, and consequently the results are not responsive.
- Interested in understanding the effectiveness of funding of movements versus registered organizations. What are the advantages and disadvantages?
- GfC at an international level could use grants to support actors on the fringes and help to have difficult national conversations.
- In the last 30 years programs have focused on women's rights but have had very little success; there is therefore a need to consider where to focus.

Context Matters	Be Radical	Women's Contribution
...the discussion was rich and thought-provoking, with diverse views. The context matters, and tactics may need to change as it changes. The strategy with the status quo is challenging, and value chains/work does not bring agency, only members. Women's rights are not respected, and working with partners to address women's agency while looking at men is necessary. There is a backlash against men, which needs recognition.	...doing the right thing is considered "radical," and understanding the roots of injustice is crucial. International organizations see Palestine as "testing grounds," ignoring "occupation," and results are not responsive.	...there is a need to consider the significant contributions of women. The ranking of progress for women in the last 30 years is logical, but there has been very little progress. It's essential to focus on rural communities, schools, gender, and political leaders.

Panelists shared their concluding comments:
- People don't live single issue lives, and funding needs to accommodate this.
- Majority of funders are not flexible; and there is a need for flexible, multi-year funding.
- An intersectional rather than a silo approach is required.
- To achieve equity, women need to be prioritized and men are secondary.
- The challenges highlight the need for collaboration in addressing these complex challenges.
- A decolonisation approach is required which shifts thinking to recognise that "your freedom cannot come from the views of the oppressor".

- NGOs have professionalised some struggles but it is important to recognise the full ecosystem and that one organization is not better than the other.
- Some funder models are colonial and donors need to engage with this.

The session ended with an encouragement to relook at how development practitioners view issues of giving, gender equality and diversity ensuring that there is inclusion at all time with a strong focus on community needs and agency.

Advancing a Collective Advocacy and Influencing Agenda through the Lens of Social Justice and Gender Inclusion

This session started with a presentation on the GfC Domain 2 programme and priorities that partners on the programme need to achieve. It focused on the national level (Domain 2) and the APN's work in supporting conversations and collaboration on the GfC program. The third domain involves international NGOs and

donors, with GCF leading and Wilde Ganzen acting as a donor. The emphasis is that commitment is expected from alliance members who are dedicated, with a focus on country context, international support, and strategizing. The approach varies for each co-partner, with most hopes lying with anchor organizations. The highlight was the importance of nurturing spaces and the capacity that exists while partners have knowledge of how to use advocacy strategies and what works. The sharing of experiences is exciting and is a welcome way of working when it comes to giving, gender equality and diversity.

Group Activity

Countries were asked to prepare presentation based on the following questions:

- **What stood out for you?**
- **What sounds possible for integration into your ways of working?**
- **What sounds difficult for you?**

What stood out?	Possibilities	Difficulties	Support needed
GROUP ONE (1)			
- Soft vs. radical approaches - Must engage-start the process - How to engage majority groups and influence their world view - Diversify similarities and grassroot structures as an entry point - Similarities in UG, BF, TZ, K Ethiopia - on LGBTQI sensitivity. - Move away from the either or mentality - find tools to get the message in.	- Look at shared interests as a starting point - Find clever ways to work with different groups without publishing their orientation - focus on people. - Use soft power to integrate men into the process. - Find the right allies, influencers… advance orgs/ movements that work on these ideals… work with individuals, governments, leaders. - Leading from behind - be the neck.	- Openly promote/ engage with LGBTQI - UG - take on legal actions against the law - (anti-homosexuality bill) BF	- Flexible funding a. More b. increased c. unrestricted - Technical expertise a. Package info white papers… - Reflections and mutual learning - Strategic litigation, support where possible - Clear information and analysis of impact: a. Publications b. Studies c. Case studies - Sensitivity on the subject a. Contextual understanding
GROUP TWO (2)			
- The context is very important in the design of the initiatives - Map what strategies to adopt a. Finding an influential woman (traditional/ religious leaders/ role models) in the community to bring others on board - It is a journey so we need to start small and add	- Reconsider the strategies by engaging more men - Laws at the national level a. Break bad laws that exclude women - Tough on some of the intangible socio-cultural issues that affect women - Work with men/ husbands to support women fight the system together	- Women fighting women - Challenge with occupation and social context - Intangible cultural and social issues	- Share experiences of successes and failures - Work collaboratively - Change the mindset - Document our experiences and share

What stood out?	Possibilities	Difficulties	Support needed
• Depending on the context, we need to start from the back instead of from the front • Charity begins at home so we need to have this conversation in our homes and organisation • Gender is not only about women. We need to engage men in every effort as allies.			
GROUP THREE (3)			
• Women that are disempowered by the systemic barriers affecting them • Struggle for women's rights must include women's agency and voices • The fact that we can fund movements in the ecosystems but only organizations • Witnessing the programs that are in favour of women • The importance of women in positions of leadership and power • The language and the issues that have been used is more related and appropriate to the context • How to use power in order to pushback on donors agenda	• Men can be allies to support women's agency • Addressing the system we need to change. Not to get lost with numbers and technicalities • Radical when we take a rise toward our causes however, we need to be radical but effective	• Organisation structure relaxing their partocracy to allow for flexibility to realize the desired change. • Reaching out	• Platform of sharing • Networking - communication
GROUP FOUR (4)			

What stood out?	Possibilities	Difficulties	Support needed
- Gender centering and intersectionality to begin having critical shifts and more voice - Seek out more actors. Movements and organized groups especially when working on inclusion and rights - There exists different appreciation of what gender means thus it's good we are sharing - Appreciation of context and systems at household, community and even state level - There are systems that enforce gender issues that make it hard to be progressive. - It is important to create safe spaces for people to talk about issues that may not be comfortable. Such spaces do not exist everywhere.	- Starting with self… internally what can we do? As individual organizations and as human beings - Create spaces for more learning as an alliance (GfC). - More integration with movements think, reflect and share our varied experiences working as movements - Consider layering and intersectionality when programming - Use existing spaces i.e. the online family meetings to share and reflect more - Consider collaboratives who are already working on areas of interest. Partner with them	- The self. Often the mindset change is not easy. beliefs , comfort zones etc - Finding time. Often sucked in system demands like report writing and making presentations. No time to sit, reflect and to share - What gets priority? Poverty and often forms of oppression are many - Balancing doing in our countries and the need for more learning that affects the doing	- How to work with and to build movements without unnecessarily changing who they are - How to best work with other movement enablers i.e. media, academia - Continuous cross-learning even under current GFC but also setting ourselves for post project cross-learning

Check Out and Closing

Day one concluded by identifying two participants who would do a recap of the day, and eliciting a check out comment from participants on how they experienced the day.

Day 2: Reflecting and Learning

Check In and Recap of Day 1

Day two started with a check where participants were asked the question: "What am I grateful for?"

After the check in, two participants nominated on day one facilitated the recap of day one through an interactive session involving the voices of all participants. Feedback on day one included:

- The challenge of incorporating gender into philanthropy – it takes time and organizations must be deliberate and intentional.
- Country context matters – the day to day at the frontline and the role of allies.
- Being flexible and responsive at the same time and understanding that inclusion must happen at all levels and not just in the programs.
- Being successful on the ground also requires strong allies and building long lasting alliances can take time.
- Investing and being secure on finances is key.

Setting the Scene: Advocacy and Influencing at the National Level

In setting the scene for discussing advocacy and influencing at the national level, this session started with presentations on the following topics:

- **Findings of the APN gender survey conducted in late 2022**

WHAT DO YOU BELIEVE YOUR ORGANISATION NEEDS TO INTEGRATE GENDER MEANINGFULLY?

- Specific support on how to integrate gender meaningfully and intentionally
- **More financing to support key gender programming**
- Women and girls contribution is something foundational to consider and bring to the front.
- **With staff including mostly women in decision making positions including at board level, meaningful gender integration is not yet a reality.**
- Training women (on typocally male roles) is not something that even the donors who want their funded projects to recruit at least 50% of female staff are ready to support.
- **We work with patriarchal communities and need to have and master the tools that will help us navigate those spaces and ensure that women secure the right to be "visible", participate, and have their actions recognized and valued.**

HOW CAN APN SUPPORT YOUR ORGANISATION TO INTEGRATE GENDER MEANINGFULLY?

- Training and technical support
- **Work with donors to give more support to gender programming and also not only give it to organisations focused only on women's rights but organisations that include women's rights.**
- Enable capacity development for women-led, women-run and women-focused civil society organisations
- **Presenting cases and perspectives around this issue.**
- Gender Transformative Approach is the major idea that we promote, yet it requires more resources as it is cross cutting issues across programs.
- **I want to appreciate APN's initiation to mainstream gender integration as it is the major area where every stakeholder give an emphasis.**
- Formulating a diversity, equity and inclusion policy.
- **The tools to measure "meaningful" gender integration.** Current M&E tools concentrate on numbers. We need more qualitative tools.
- Another aspects is related to case studies (about) women making it within the patriarchal settings within which they live.

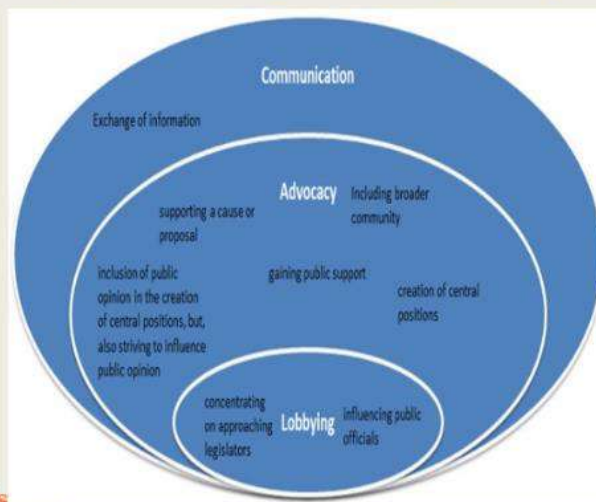- **Gender inclusive grant making and feminist funding models**

- **Advocacy and influencing**

Understanding Country Contexts and how they Influence Local Philanthropy and an Inclusive Approach

The focus of the session was to create space for participant to reflect on their country context by answering the following questions:

- **What is the context of your country generally?**
- **How does this influence community philanthropy (now and in the future)?**
- **How does this influence a gender inclusive (including LGBTQI) approach to philanthropy?**

Participants were requested to answer these questions in alignment with the findings from the GfC research conducted and which focused:

- **Registration**
- **Taxation**
- **Policy engagement**
- **Resource mobilisation**
- **Development of community philanthropy**

Participants shared reflections on their experiences and challenges, successes and barriers as reflected below:

Palestine

Registration (Initiatives)
Pros
No registration:
1. Finding alternative solutions for the challenges that we face (creatively) - think outside the box.
2. Cooperate and collaborate to solve issues. They find true solidarity on the incoming goal. Adds to better community philanthropy.
3. Advocate for the common cause in a stronger way

Cons
1. Perceived registration for funding purposes (local, international) for financial regulations.
2. Losing opportunities of funding.
3. Losing the original goals and objectives and following the donor agenda.

Inclusive Approach
Pros
More diversity and freedom of choice (choice of topics for example)

More freedom to choose the intervention that most suits the community

More responsive to community needs

Cons
More administrative -> time-> money -> effort -> focus

Less time for implementation.

Funding
Cons
Lack of funding will reduce the ability to intervene in the community.

Conditional funding excludes many needy sectors from involvements in projects.

Mozambique

Registration

Context:

Push to work mostly with registered groups to facilitate/ enable government oversight.

Mozambique on the grey list (money laundering) -> restrictions going forward.

Mozambique about to enact more

Main Issues

Community philanthropy not yet recognised as a field in its own right and so need to advocate for inclusion in existing legislation using various tools - communication - lobby and advocacy including influencing tools -> better understanding of CP.

Micaia to work with partners (CSO/

Kenya

Context
A new regime that is autocratic

Increasingly aware community groups operating as self-help groups. CBOs FBO etc.

Increased usage of litigation as a approach to influencing policies e.g. LGBTQIA+ movement approaching court.

Mechanisms for recognition for registration

Poor reception/ cultural barriers to include other groups esp. LGBTQIA+ (communities, religious actors, legislation courses etc).

Registration
Roll out of the Community Registration Act 2022
Operationalisation of the PBO Act 2013

Taxation
- Amendments to the Trusts and Foundation laws in Kenya

Development of Community Philanthropy
- Increased legitimacy for community groups to engage in philanthropy
- Enhanced accountability (CBO's, communities and Government) in the sector
- Improved operating environment for community groups and national level organizations to engage in philanthropy

Influencing Inclusivity
- All entities get a chance to register and operate in the sector. Especially laxation incentives.

Brazil

The past 4 years…
Covid-19 pandemic
Shrinking civic space
Criminalisation of CSOs
Increasing economic, social, political and environmental crisis
Increasing cases of discrimination against marginalised groups (i.e. women, LGBTQIA+, indigenous communities, black population, among others)

The upcoming 4 years… (?)
Less attacks against CSAs
(Slow) economic recovery
Brazil reclaiming international presences
Reestablishment of government + CSA's councils
CSOs leaders joining the government "Bolsonaro Legacy"
Competition between govt and CSAs for resources

Oversight
Policy Engagement
Observe how political forces will play out
Increasing the dialogue and engagement with other public sphere actors (i.e. non-state actors such as academia, media, CSOs, local/ national councils)
Articulation with players from the philanthropic field (i.e. ABCR, MCD, GIFE…)
Strengthening of knowledge production to disseminate and raise the visibility of community philanthropy practices
Reinforce the narrative:
- Community philanthropy ⇔ social and environmental justice
- Strengthening of CSAs -> Access to rights
Review of our advocacy program
Institutional strengthening
Deepen our debates on climate justice and its

Burkina Faso

2 Priority Issues <- Mobilisation

1. Lobby to adopt text granting tax reduction that encourages corporate social responsibility for the benefit of CSOs in order to encourage them.

2. Lobby to adopt legal text setting up labeling mechanism or certification according to well given CSO monitoring criteria

Influence Development of Community Philanthropy

It will enhance the mobilisation of local funds and permit financial independence of CSOs.

Professionalising CSOs.

Let corporates feel more concerned about local development.

Build trust between CSOs and public.

Monitoring to help increase capacities.

Influence: Inclusive Approach

Set a legal quota for corporates for funding of feminist associations in setting up the legal text about the funding by corporate.

Ethiopia

Context

Central (at federal level)

Enhance registration service to be accessible to all CSOs at all levels

Digitisation, role delegation and setting up offices

What is in it for CP?

CSA credibility will increase.

Become capable of accomplishing their prioritized needs.

Collaboration and partnerships with other stakeholders will enhance inclusivity.

CSAs works on marginalized groups to flourish.

Prioritixed Issue - Taxation

Context

Lack of tax exemption for private donors

CSAs IGA is treated by existing tax law

CSAs and private donors to benefit from tax exemption

Facilitate dialogues and awareness creation forums

What is in it for CP?

CSAs will get more resources

Private donors giving practice will be boosted.

Inclusivity

More marginalised groups will benefit.

More voices amplified on gender and social justice.

Uganda

Registration
Set out in NGO Act 2016
With URSB as a company Ltd by guarantee
With NGO Bureau in Ministry of internal affairs as NGO
Operation permit
Articles of Association
Member register
Company form 18 & 20
Proof of returns
MOU with distincts

Influence on Community Philanthropy
Disfavours free organising
Burdensome for CSOs
Operating environment further shrinking
Fear of censure
Questions on credibility and legitimacy of NGOs distract from actual work/ impact
High cost to be legitimate and promote/ support community philanthropy

Resource Mobilisation
Bulk is foreign funds
Required to report sources of funding
Anti-Money laundering Act (2017)
Financial Intelligence Authority (2013)
Labeling of NGOs as foreign agents
Biggest basket of foreign funds closed by government
Community programs ended, scaled down
Marginalised groups more affected
NGOs seen as rich

Influence on Community Philanthropy
Positive
Platform for local fundraising
CBOs/ SHGs more popular/ relevant
People power recognition
Negative
Marginalise further where local resource don't fund their issues
CSOs narrow their work area
Easily manipulated
Slower progress

Ghana

Registration
NPO bill: set up the NPO secretariat in 2020. Currently the NPO policy and the draft bill has not yet been passed.
The draft bill engagement was an issue
Don't know the status

Influence on Community
Positive
Opportunity to influence the bill into a form that positively meet the needs of CSOs in Ghana in their different forms and structuring including:
Promoting philanthropy
Funding mechanisms
Smooth registration process
Governance
Negative
There are some issues currently in the draft bill that can affect the civic space of the civil society organisation if not influenced
The current structure is influenced by the government

Influence on Inclusive Approach
Positive
Capture all different CSOs advocating for the right of the excluded
Taxation
Crowdfunding policy: limited engagement with CSO
E-Levy
No tax relief for CSOs
Influence CP/ Inclusive approach
Negative
Affect community philanthropy and giving practices
Reduce work on giving online donation

After presentations from all countries, a plenary discussion highlighted the following points:

- The political national contexts they confront (i.e. Uganda and Palestine).

- The political situation in Palestine for instance creates barriers for philanthropic work and alliances have become an important strategy.

- In Uganda, recent legislation and attitudes and norms have contributed to shrinking space for civil society, especially where issues of inclusion are concerned.

- Registration and administrative compliance is a significant challenge – it is complex and often takes a significant amount of resources and time (which takes away from the work organizations are attempting to do with communities).

- On strategies: Brazil's experience showed the importance of keeping a close eye on the political mood and temperature in order to be agile in programming – they expanded their alliances and focused advocacy on the ways the change in government was going to most adversely impact poor people. This expansion made it possible for them to have more inclusion of grassroot actors and voices of the most marginalized.

Accelerating our Responses for Transformative Social Change: Strategic Priorities

The last activity of the day focused on a group exercise where participants were invited to consider the following questions to identify the strategic priorities for Domain two of the GfC programme. Responses would be presented on day three:

- What should the Domain 2 of GfC strategic priorities be to advance social justice and gender inclusion through community philanthropy at a national level?
- What is the country specific strategic priorities that we can commit to?
- What would we need to achieve it?

Check Out and Closing

Day two concluded with the following check out question:

- How did I grow today?

Responses included:

- Fundraising – how different organizations are doing fundraising.

- Our work in the programme – we don't work on all these issues - what are the key messages we should target corporate foundations with?

- Communications, influencing and advocacy - almost all of them are intersecting depending on the circumstances. We can use one of them in almost all our country situations.

- It's not necessary to have a complete programme on gender; gender and inclusivity can be brought into every project you are working on.

- I operate from a gender lens automatically – but what I learned today is that I shouldn't assume that for everyone.

The facilitator informed participants of the focus of day three which would be on their specific strategies, activities and time frames; and what support is needed from APN using a template that will be provided.

Day 3: Planning Action

Check In and Recap

Day three which was a half-day session started with an interactive recap facilitated by two participants selected at the end of day two.

Sharing Strategies and Actions

Participants shared their feedback and highlighted the following:

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APN SUPPORT	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS
- Peer learning and country exchange - Gender audits - Coordinating citizens voice (Government, PSector, individuals) to address taxation - Influence coming legislation -> hold policy dialogues to build support for the new law - Mapping grantmaking orgs and share - Translation fund for translating from other countries (GfC has budget for that) - GfC shared space to translate documents - Map who is expert at what - To access support online - Create peer learning spaces - Technical support and learning experiences with others - Funding for studies	- Invite members to other country meetings to share and learn - could be a risk mitigation measure as well. - GfC provides opportunities and resources to support members. - Advocacy - need to mobilise and influence government and law makers to ensure laws are passed. Same applies to regulations. "Get your people involved in writing regulations as these can be more punitive than the law." - Corporate social responsibility - use research to show the need for CSR - Share knowledge and have workshops with stakeholders and partners of APN/ GfC - Build collaboration to collectively influence. - Gender - involve everyone.

Creating a Collective 3-year Roadmap and Timeline for Action for the APN collective and Each Country

Using the template participants created a three year plan for their organization and the GfC / APN collective. An analysis of the plans received reflected a focus on the following:

● Lobbying to adopt new legislation.
● Strengthening advocacy and influencing through collaboration and communities of practice.
● Promotion of knowledge production on community and social justice philanthropy.
● Making registration available to more rural and local level CSOs.
● Lobby for corporate tax exemptions to improve local funding to CSOs.
● Make development work gender inclusive.
● Research, policy analysis and to influence tax legislation affecting nonprofits.
● Introducing gender as a cross cutting into all our projects and shifting the power.
● Facilitating CSO engagement with public sector stakeholders,
● Convening policy dialogues for influencing and advocacy.
● Building allies and collaboration with policy holders.
● Building support from the public and other stakeholders to influence legislation.
● Empowerment and enhancement of unregistered initiatives and collaborations.
● Use advocacy and lobbying to influence conditional funding schemes.

Next Steps

The day concluded with the CEO of APN providing information on the proposed next steps as set out below:

NEXT STEPS

HOW DO WE ADVANCE THIS WORK BEYOND THE WORKSHOP?
● **SUBMIT PLANS**
● **INTEGRATE PLANS INTO ORGANISATIONAL PLAN**
● **EXPLORE COLLABORATION IN COUNTRY & POSSIBILITIES OF IN COUNTRY CONVERSATIONS**
● **SHARE WORKSHOP REPORT**
● **HARMONISATION OF COUNTRY PLANS INTO A PROGRAMME OF ACTION**
● **CAPACITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT ON DOMAIN 2 WORK**
● **APN AND OTHER CONSORTIUM PARTNERS WILL STAY CONNECTED MORE ACTIVELY TO PROVIDE SUPPORT**

The workshop closed out with participants responding to how they would commit to taking the agreed actions forward.
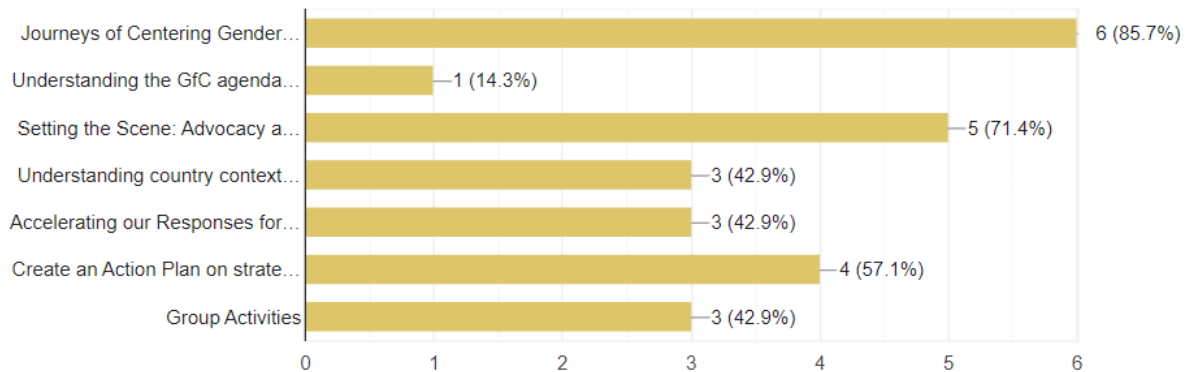
Conclusion

The workshop provided an opportunity for meaningful engagement by GfC partners to connect and deeply consider how to advance the work of Domain two of the programme. It also provided a consultative opportunity to understand the country contexts around community philanthropy; gender and inclusion. It is significant that the workshop has led to agreed 3 year plans by all countries on how to move forward, and how APN can facilitate the required support. The agreements made will go a long way in supporting countries to facilitate progressive change.

Workshop Evaluation

After the workshop, an evaluation survey was shared with participants to obtain their feedback. The information below provides some highlights of the feedback received:

2. Which session of the workshop did you find most useful?

3, What did you learn from the workshop that you can apply immediately in your own work?

- The need to incorporate gender and inclusion in every program activity.
- The inclusion of minorities in the development process
- In the workshop I learned that aspects related to gender and inclusion should also be given greater importance. Thus, in all activities carried out within the scope of community philanthropy, we make sure that all groups are included: Women, young elderly people, LGBTQI and disabilities.
- focusing on domain 2, we want to start with Advocacy and Influencing at the National level and as a strategy we are preparing a national workshop where we will also count on the participation of the donor, the government, all CSO groups.

- Applying gender (lens) in every programmatic performance (in) the way that ensures (effective) transformative and justice-based approach of gender equality and social inclusion.
- We learned the way to include gender in the way to have a global approach in our local strategy. We also learn alot from the others in case of what kind of approach they (are) trying in (their) environments.
- Understanding country contexts and how they influence local philanthropy and an inclusive approach
- Different ways to include gender equality and intersectionalities to our advocacy work.

5. Based on the discussions at the workshop, what kind of support does your organisation need to strengthen its ability to implement gender inclusive advocacy and influencing in advancing community philanthropy?

- Technical and financial support.
- Mapping and sharing experiences of advocacy processes in other countries.
- An experience sharing with organizations who have notable achievements in implementing gender inclusive advocacy and influencing effort.
- Continuous technical support in intersecting and promoting inclusion in the context of our organization. it may be based on emerging new and practical concepts.
- We need (to share) experiences between countries so we could enhance our approach and focus on what could work as others maybe (have gathered) experiences on it. So online training or face to face training could help in case capacity building in the field of gender inclusive advocacy.
- Form for communicating with partners and following up their activities in interactive ways.
- Holding special sessions on formulating the funds with the partners who have gone through this experience to learn from them.
- Providing training of trainers on gender integration and gender justice in community work for the Foundation's staff.
- Strengthen collaboration with other partners from the alliance

Annexure A: Agenda[1]

Giving For Change National Advocacy and Influencing Workshop

Johannesburg, South Africa

28th – 30th March 2023

Facilitated by Tara Transform

DAY 1: LEARNING AND EXPLORING

TIME	ACTIVITY
9.00	Welcome & Introductions
9.15	Introduction of Participants & Setting Expectations
10.00	Journeys of Centering Gender Equality & Intersectionality into philanthropy : Panel Discussion ● **Ms Alice Kanengoni - Southern African Trust** ● **Ms Phinah Kodisang - Soul City Institute for Social Justice** ● **Ms Nicky Le Roux - Ford Foundation** ● **Ms Bongiwe Ndaba - Hlanganisa Community Fund for Gender and Social Justice**
11.30	Tea/ Health Break
11.45	Centering Gender Equality & Intersectionality into Philanthropy
12.15	Advancing a collective advocacy and influencing agenda through the lens of social justice and gender inclusion
13.00	Lunch / Health Break
14.00	Advancing a Collective Advocacy and Influencing Agenda
15.00	Tea / Health Break
15.15	Advocacy and Influencing at the National level: the GfC Program (continued)

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[1] The workshop agenda was adapted to align to changes in time and priorities, without affecting the overall workshop objectives negatively.

DAY 2: REFLECTING AND IDENTIFYING

TIME	ACTIVITY
9.00	Check In
9.30	Day 1 Recap and Key Insights/ Reflections
9.45	Setting the Scene: Advocacy and Influencing at the National level
10:00	Understanding country contexts and how they influence local philanthropy and an inclusive approach (Part 1)
11.00	Tea / Health Break
11.15	Understanding country contexts and how they influence local philanthropy and an inclusive approach (Part 2)
13.00	Lunch / Health Break
14.00	Accelerating our Responses for Transformative Social Change: Summarising Country Inputs and Presentation on Gender inclusive Approaches to Philanthropy
14.30	Accelerating our Responses for Transformative Social Change: Strategic Priorities
15.00	Tea / Health Break
15.15	Plenary Discussion & Feedback
15.15	Moving Commitments Forward: What is Possible?
15.45	Check Out & Day 3

DAY 3: PLANNING ACTION

TIME	ACTIVITY
9.00	Check In
9.15	Day 2 Recap and Key Insights/ Reflections
9.30	Creating a collective 3-year roadmap and timeline for action for the APN collective and each country c.
11.00	Tea/ Health Break
11.15	Presentation of APN and Country Road Maps & Integration into Operational Plans
12.15	Next Steps
	Check Out

13.00	Lunch / Health Break