

2013 Retreat Summary Report



CHANGES IN THE LANDSCAPES IN AFRICA & PHILANTHROPY: IMPLICATIONS FOR FUNDERS

**MARCH 11-13, 2013
ALEXANDRIA, VA**



Africa Grantmakers' Affinity Group

ABOUT THE AFRICA GRANTMAKERS' AFFINITY GROUP

OUR MISSION

The Africa Grantmakers' Affinity Group (AGAG) is network of funders whose mission is to promote increased and more effective funding in Africa through building and sharing knowledge. AGAG is a project of the Tides Center.

WHAT WE DO

We support knowledge building within the field of philanthropy to Africa on a range of topics that affects grantmaking in Africa and facilitate networking amongst funders interested in or currently funding in Africa by:

- Organizing the Annual Retreat
- Organizing "Conversations With and Dialogues On" calls or webinars and informal and formal gatherings
- Conducting research on topics important to grantmakers and on funding trends
- Providing online resources including a member directory of where and in what areas our members fund for search by grantees, researchers and the public and a more in-depth directory accessible to our membership to help them identify areas where they can connect with other funders
- Provide staff consults with members and the field on their grantmaking to Africa and funding trends

How We Help Grantmakers

Our members tell us they join and stay in our network because through us they are able to:

- Stay current with the field of philanthropy in Africa by participating in AGAG activities, using our online resources, consulting with staff, and reading our research publications
- Identify and meet colleagues that lead to partnerships and collaborations
- Learn about the work of other funders
- Support the field of philanthropy to Africa
- Make a bigger impact

AGAG helps funders working in Africa share with and learn from one another to build the knowledge to make strategic decisions and solve problems.

Visit our website at www.africagrantmakers.org to access resources and learn how to join our network.

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Editing – Niamani Mutima

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INTRODUCTION

When grantmakers funding in Africa gather each year for the Africa Grantmakers' Affinity Group (AGAG) Annual Retreat the discussions center on a cross cutting theme. The 2013 gathering was about changes – in Africa and in philanthropy. Neither has escaped the impact of dramatic shifts globally and locally in response to social, economic, and political trends.

The discussions ranged from “big picture trends” in philanthropy and in Africa to specific changes affecting the field and adaptive responses. Both are important in helping grantmakers to identify and understand relevant trends and leverage the opportunities they present. Understanding change is also a part of the strategic refresh process that AGAG is undertaking so the conversations also informed our thinking about how to make our focus laser-sharp so that we can achieve “outsized” impact with our resources. As a network AGAG has the advantage of flexibility that allows us to proactively respond to the dynamism of philanthropy and Africa and help grantmakers to make informed and strategic decisions.

For more than a decade grantmakers funding in Africa have come together to celebrate both the challenges and opportunities to invest in positive social change. As a forum AGAG has never been more important to philanthropy's efforts to address the challenges and promise on the African continent. We believe that the changes in the landscapes in Africa and in philanthropy make **now** an important and exciting time to be engaged in this work.

This Executive Summary captures only a small part of the rich discussions but it does offer a flavor of the range of conversations and the ideas that emerged. I encourage all grantmakers funding in Africa to join us at the 2014 Annual Retreat. It is a unique opportunity to join with colleagues working in the Africa grantmaking community.

Niamani Mutima
Executive Director

*Creating partnerships
and collaborations is a
key part of a
grantmaker's work.
Meeting one another
in a group of fellow
grantmakers
can be the first step.*

THE BIG PICTURE: FOREIGN POLICY AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

The Retreat opened with a focus on the “big picture” to set the context for the discussions to follow. Opening luncheon speaker **Emira Woods**, Africa expert and co-director of *Foreign Policy in Focus* at the Institute for Policy Studies, shared her thoughts about “U.S. Foreign Policy and Social Movements: Crisis or Opportunity for the Second Obama Administration?”

Woods began with a call to action for funders to support social activists in Africa.

“Clearly, what we saw in Tunisia three years ago ignited a movement and we’re still trying to understand it,” she said. “We can’t over-romanticize it but we have to find ways to bolster it, to strengthen it and hold it up. What we are seeing across the board are new possibilities emerging. People are using technology in vibrant, extraordinary ways to engage, to organize, to mobilize, and to demand their democratic rights. This gives me extraordinary hope and incredible opportunities for the 21st Century.”

She cautioned that an examination of the Obama administration’s Presidential Policy Directive five-year strategic plan for American engagement with sub-Saharan Africa raises important concerns. With a quarter of all oil imports now coming from Africa, other key gas and mining trade, the need to counter the War on Terror, and the growing economic impact of China, the U.S. has a rationale for increasing its military presence in Africa.

“It talks about economic development, food, health care, funding for HIV/AIDS and other health concerns. But the Department of Defense ends up being a driver in determining U.S. policy in Africa. Diplomacy and development and the other areas of the foreign policy toolkit are increasingly understaffed, underfunded and under-resourced,” she said.

She cited trends that are contributing to economic inequalities:

The global economic downturn is still deterring the creation of good jobs. Unemployment, especially

among Africa’s large youth population, is a major concern.

Land grabs force marginalized populations off ancestral lands as millions of acres of land are appropriated for production of biofuels. “We are perpetuating an economic model that is increasingly impoverishing communities throughout Africa, essentially using the land to grow food to feed cars, as opposed to growing food to feed people.”

Debt cancellation programs have been extremely limited, and resources are benefiting world banks and global markets instead of education, health care and housing – the core building blocks of a healthy society.

An illicit flow of finances out of Africa creates a steady flow of funds into tax-saving offshore accounts and a lack of capital control.

Climate change is having a disproportionate impact with rising sea levels and drought affecting the Continent.

These challenges are balanced against tremendous opportunities. “I believe that social movements on the Continent are exhibiting the courage to invent the future,” she said. They are unleashing the power of an independent judiciary, a free press, the right of people to freely choose their leaders, and the strength of citizen journalists and activists to hold their governments accountable.

Members of the African diaspora and grantmaking communities have a responsibility to be part of this opportunity for change.

CHANGING LANDSCAPES IN PHILANTHROPY

Plenary sessions examined trends in philanthropy in Africa and United States with presentations summarizing current trends. Following the presentations, funders met in small groups where they discussed the issues raised and shared their perspectives with each other.

AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY

Bhekinkosi Moyo, Program Director for TrustAfrica, gave an overview of trends in African philanthropy. He predicted that Africa's dramatic economic growth will continue and Africa will become an even greater investment destination for corporate and philanthropic funds.

Moyo identified five trends affecting African philanthropy:

Knowledge: An increase in knowledge about Africa's needs and philanthropic opportunities.

Funders: An increase in the number of institutions addressing African philanthropy, often started by African sports figures, politicians and wealthy individuals.

Economic development: Philanthropy will be at the epicenter of economic development and solving governance challenges.

Transformation: Philanthropy can have a transformative role by addressing the links between African economics, politics and philanthropy.

Social contracts: More emphasis on African philanthropy as the center of a social contract evolving from just giving money to transforming societies and economies.

AMERICAN PHILANTHROPY

Sandra Bass, philanthropy consultant, noted several recurrent themes in the current trends in philanthropy.

Decline in cross-border giving: Grantmaking in both the number and dollar value of domestic and cross-border grants is down as much as 40% in some areas.

Use of business language: Funders are adopting terminology and tactics long utilized by the corporate sector. They consider grants as "investment" rather than "charitable gifts" and use marketing principles to define their goals and concept of impact.

"Big data": Grantmakers are collaborating to gather, analyze, share and distribute more robust data sets, disseminate massive amounts of information more effectively, and use quantitative analysis more intelligently.

Mission-based investing: Funders are increasingly using market-based tactics and tools for mission-based investments, increasing the scale and effectiveness of impact investing, and achieving measurable social and environmental impact alongside financial return.

The democratization of philanthropy and more platforms for giving: Through over 170 online giving portals, plus social media networks, "crowd funding" of donations allow anyone to be a funder, thus changing the definition of who is a philanthropist.

Increased number of professional philanthropic advisors: This particularly affects donor-advised funds

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER:

Both presentations raised several overarching questions underscoring these trends in philanthropy in Africa and in America:

- Are grantmakers increasing funding to the Continent? What are the long-range patterns of giving in Africa and in America? Will these trends continue?
- Are metrics data-driven or data-informed? Are there epistemological differences in how African and American actors interpret data?
- Are corporate models for investment impact our best approach? Are we losing the distinctiveness of the philanthropic sector? Is the increasing influence of corporate business models causing NGOs and funders to lose their uniqueness?



FUNDING FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN AFRICA

Mona Chun, Deputy Director of the International Human Rights Funders Group (IHRFG) gave an overview of a three-year initiative to track funding for global human rights. In describing the baseline data, of the \$1.2 billion awarded for human rights in 2010 \$111 million went to sub-Saharan Africa and \$24 million to Northern Africa and the Middle East.

Grants supported such human rights programs as sustainable agriculture and energy, training for women leaders, research and advocacy for political delivery systems, and support for persons living with HIV/AIDS.

CHANGING LANDSCAPE IN AFRICA

During this session, a series of experts working in African development explained current trends in population growth, information technology, conflict, and access to water and sanitation. They discussed how trends in these areas are affecting the landscape and context in Africa, and why it is important for grantmakers to both understand and pay attention to them.

“The youth bulge is an opportunity, not a risk or time bomb.”



POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS: THE YOUTH BULGE

Hillary Thomas-Lake, Managing Director and Co-founder of LTL Strategies, discussed a key demographic shift that is called the “youth bulge.” More than 70% of sub-Saharan populations are under age 30. “Youth represent the pulse and pace of change,” she said. “The youth bulge is an opportunity, not a risk or a time bomb.”

She noted that:

The youth bulge impacts agriculture, food security, healthcare, HIV/AIDS, malaria, human trafficking and child labor.

Youth are driving the technological revolutions in social media and mobile connectivity. In an age of social media youth see political statements as meaningless palaver.

The youth bulge contributes to democracy and governance issues. In nations with massive populations of unemployed, marginalized and alienated citizens, relationships with governments can be highly unstable. Africa has typically seen low voter turnout because younger persons have believed that politics is a rigged game for an exclusive elite. Political leaders under age 50 are not the norm.

The youth bulge issue is about education. Youth in their late teens who are under-performing academically have diminished employability. Grantmakers can support elevated learning, create multi-use schools that serve the entire community, and fund mentoring and trade school programs.

We cannot meet the challenges of building sustainable institutions without the participation and constructive empowerment of youth. Effective programs to address any development issues in Africa must take the high population of young people into account.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

“We developed a workable solution to solve a real problem.”



Amadou Daffe, CEO and Co-founder of Coders4Africa, described the rapidly changing Information and communications technology (ICT) sector. He began by saying that nurturing talent in information technology and communications is shaping the Continent's future by both connecting people and solving problems. He cited expansion in ICT markets and technology in Africa. The Continent has over 500 million cellphone subscribers, and the African digital frontier is growing, with over 110 million Internet users.

He discussed the important role of social media in the Arab Spring as one example of the wide reaching impact of ICT. To take advantage of this trend he pointed out that all projects in Africa must leverage telecommunications to achieve greater impact, implementation and knowledge flow. This is especially important for grantmakers funding projects to keep in mind if they want to have a lasting impact.

Daffe described the work of Coders4Africa that has 1100 members in more than 25 countries across Africa and the globe. It includes members from the diaspora, who are African IT professionals living and working outside of Africa.

He presented a case study example that demonstrated the power of ICT when properly applied to develop scalable solutions when combined with community participation and engaging young talent. He responded to the Secretary of the Union of Breeders in a Senegalese community who needed a way to help union members track cattle, connect buyers and sellers and learn how to treat diseases.

Addressing this problem was the focus of a “boot camp” that Coders4Africa organized to train young African developers by bringing them together to solve a specific problem. The group included men and women from a range of African countries. They built a simple and user-friendly application for the Union of Breeders to track and manage their cattle and make it easy for buyers and sellers to connect and find information about cattle diseases. They used existing cell phone access and solar panels to solve the challenges of high cost Internet access in rural areas.

“We developed a workable solution to solve a real problem,” Daffe said. That’s what ICT is all about and that’s what changing the face of Africa is all about.”

“Women should be seen not only as victims but also as potential leaders in promoting nonviolent change.”



CONFLICTS

Shani Cooke, conflict specialist for the Africa Bureau of the U.S. Agency for International Development, discussed how conflict impacts the development process and affects countries and communities. She described conflict between ethnic, religious, political, and racial groups as cutting across all sectors.

She noted several characteristics that reflect the impact of conflict throughout Africa.

Recovery time exceeds time of conflict. It is not uncommon for a society to take two to three times as long as the conflict itself to recover and return to its previous economic, social and psychological levels. African nations are at particularly high risk for conflict, which exacerbates the Continent's challenges and undermines its successes.

Conflict affects all areas of society. Conflicts increase rates of HIV/AIDS infection, harm economic growth, limit international investment, increase unemployment, breed chronic hunger and food insecurity, limit a country's ability to use its available resources, increase domestic violence, reduce personal incomes and economic opportunities, and cause the loss of entire generations.

The role of women in conflict. Women should be seen not only as victims but also as potential leaders in promoting nonviolent change.

Cooke underscored the importance of understanding the context for conflict. Conflict is not only about ethnicity: there may be deeper issues and opportunists manipulating the strife. Those working to resolve conflicts need to be aware of the context of the country, have cultural sensitivity to the people served, identify the key actors and the real issues.

She also emphasized using internal resources to find solutions. It is important to find the community's resiliencies and existing conflict mitigation systems that can be utilized constructively to address conflict. Outside methods are often not effective because they do not build upon conflict resolution mechanism already in place within a community.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

“Without access to water people have virtually no chance of leading healthy productive lives.”



Braimah Apambire, Director, Division of Hydrologic Services, Desert Research Institute began his presentation pointing out that without access to water people have virtually no chance of leading healthy, productive lives. Water is the resource most vulnerable to impending climate change. Sub-Saharan Africa, where global safe water goals have not been met, has the world’s lowest rate of basic sanitation, and problems are exacerbated in rural areas.

A significant percentage of the Continent’s residents lack access to water, sanitation, and hygiene. Economic development cannot happen without addressing these basics. Establishing and maintaining a clean, constant source of drinking water is essential to breaking the cycle of poverty. “Lack of adequate water and sanitation.” He said, “affect a cascading series of sector and social issues that are all related.

Health and nutrition: More than 5,000 children die every day from poor hygiene practices associated with contaminated drinking water and inadequate sanitation. These problems are linked to numerous diseases, acute respiratory infections, and opportunistic infections among HIV/AIDS patients.

Poverty: 5.5 billion productive workdays are lost each year due to diarrhea and the burden of fetching water.

Gender inequities: Women and girls typically bear the brunt of these water-fetching responsibilities.

Education: Improving access to water, sanitation and hygiene in schools significantly increases enrollment levels, especially for girls.

He proposed approaches that grantmakers should keep in mind: They include:

- making water and sanitation planning and management top priorities.
- focusing on sustainability and scalable safe water and sanitation interventions; fostering local ownership, operations and maintenance of water and sanitation systems
- strengthening knowledge generation and sharing
- capacity building, networking, and harmonization

Countries and donors should be encouraged to shift funds from massive centralized water supply projects to local programs that are embedded in the community and meet their long-term needs.

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND AMERICAN PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN AFRICA

Private sector growth and foreign investment provide the fuel for economic development. Trends in economic growth signal that the private sector will continue to experience robust growth. But regulatory and infrastructure challenges still impede American investment.

ECONOMIC GROWTH IN AFRICA

Anne Kamau, Africa Research Fellow with the Brookings Institution Africa Growth Initiative began her presentation by saying “Africa has been viewed for a long time as hopeless, mired in wars, a continent full of catastrophe. But a lot has changed in the last 10 years and the media now are seeing Africa as vibrant.”

Africa has great opportunities for economic investment, and over the next five years is poised to pass Asia in growth. Kamau listed optimistic indicators:

- **Increase in capital investments and labor productivity**
- **Increased diversification of export markets and decreased government debt ratios.**
- **Growth of regional integration initiatives:** Three regional common markets in east and southern Africa now offer greater economies of scale. All of Africa could be trading as one economic community by 2017.
- **A rising middle class:** It has tripled in the past 30 years and now constitutes more than 34% of the Continent’s population.
- **Increasing ease of doing business:** 78% of sub-Saharan governments have simplified their regulatory environments.
- **Growth opportunities:** Consumer goods, banking, telecommunications, agriculture, infrastructure, and natural resources offer opportunities. Sectors with potential for job creation include agriculture, manufacturing, retail, infrastructure, and the hospitality/services industries.

But despite these hopeful signs, Africa has many challenges to overcome. Among them are commodity and food price shocks, population pressures, high long-term unemployment, rising inequality, the impact of oil price surges, volatile exchange rates, inflationary pressures, and under-developed financial sector systems.

AMERICAN INVESTMENT IN AFRICA

"Africa is open for business," said **Katrin Kuhlmann**, Director of the U.S.-Africa Business Center and senior advisor for the Corporate Council on Africa.

Africa represents a big market with 54 nations, with a 5% annual growth rate that is the second-fastest growth market in the world. Consumer spending and populations are expected to increase significantly. But that market is extremely fragmented with 54 sets of regulations. Large American companies can survive in this environment but smaller ones lack resources to navigate these complex systems.

Only 1.5% of America's foreign investment is in Africa and U. S. imports are heavily concentrated in oil. To increase and diversify American investment on the Continent, legal, regulatory and cross-border "pressure point" barriers must be simplified. Kuhlmann listed areas where grant-funded research could help unlock business opportunities and effect systemic social change:

Infrastructure gaps: More than just better roads, ports and transportation, African nations need to invest and build out fully functioning systems.

Regulatory environments: Rules are so complex that it can take several years for deals to come to fruition.

Corruption: It is rampant in some nations and adds an additional layer of difficulty to trade issues.

Companies wanting to do business in Africa have to address how their work will impact local communities, environmental issues, climate change, and land utilization. They must help develop African-owned businesses operating for the local supply chains. It will take input from grantmakers to make sure business development evolves positively.

The philanthropic sector could bridge gaps between the public and private sectors to facilitate economic development that will effect systemic change and economic and social progress. Many African nations are seeking to attract U.S. investments so there is an opportunity for philanthropy to think creatively about how to blend social and economic investment returns.

IMPLICATIONS FOR FUNDERS: CASE STUDIES

Case study presentations provide insights into the strategies grantmakers are using and what lessons are learned. The following case study presentations gave insights into how funders are responding to current changes.

CHANGES IN FUNDING FOR HIV/AIDS: THE SHIFTING LANDSCAPE OF HIV/AIDS FUNDING IN SOUTHERN AFRICA: THE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF INTEGRATION

THE OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATIONS

The economic climate has caused private and government donors to significantly scale back funding to HIV and human rights groups in Southern Africa. Changes in epidemiological trends, developments in HIV-related science, and moves toward integration of HIV programming into broader public health and human rights movements have shifted the priorities of donors, implementers, and AIDS and human rights advocates. The Open Society Foundation (OSF) funded a report that describes the very challenging environment for both donors and health and human rights organizations in the region. This case study shared the challenges and opportunities of the new trend toward integrating HIV funding into other fields, and what OSF Public Health Program is doing to support groups through this critical transition. The study found that donors at every level are retreating from HIV/AIDS and human rights causes, despite “staggeringly high” rates of infection. Organizations specific to HIV/AIDS are diminishing, as funding for core support is increasingly harder to access.

CHANGES IN STRATEGY: PEPFAR'S FOCUS ON COUNTRY OWNERSHIP: IMPLICATIONS FOR FUNDING STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE AN AIDS-FREE GENERATION

JOHNSON & JOHNSON

When the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) was re-authorized by the U.S. Congress in 2008, there was a strategic shift from an emergency plan to sustainability and country ownership. This case study presented the Partnership for Management Development, a program that adapted to this strategy shift. In the past, Johnson & Johnson's grantmaking was directed towards service delivery programs implemented by PEPFAR-funded NGOs on the ground. In response to the principles of country ownership, Johnson & Johnson is now making a concerted effort to build the capacity of Ministry of Health officials, ultimately strengthening the health care system in African countries. This shift in focus has been challenging for in country partners and has required more technical assistance to help stakeholders make the transition from the previous service delivery model.

CHANGES IN CIVIL SOCIETY: RESPONSE TO THE CHANGING LANDSCAPE FOR CIVIL SOCIETY IN SOUTH AFRICA

C.S. MOTT FOUNDATION - SOUTH AFRICA

This case study examined major events that influenced the Mott Foundation's grantmaking in South Africa. The impact of the financial crisis and the resulting changing context and crisis for civil society grantees allowed the foundation to impact community-driven initiatives, including social movements, in more ways than before. The response of the civil society organizations demonstrated that ordinary people, given the space, are capable of devising solutions to their problems. NGOs better packaged their proposition statements and more clearly articulated their community impact. Reduced budgets resulted in innovation, solidarity, and organizational restructurings that resulted in partnerships that enriched the programmatic footprint. Another benefit was newfound opportunities to engage with the corporate sector's social responsibility programs.

CHANGES IN CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT: EFFECTS FROM THE BOTTOM-UP: RESPONDING TO MORE INVOLVED AND BETTER CONNECTED COMMUNITIES

GLOBAL GREENGRANTS FUND

This case study focused on the grantmaking strategy of the Southern Africa Regional Advisory Board. It described a gradual shift in the types of grants awarded by the Board. The shift was in response to request from more community groups seeking greater visibility and influence at national and international levels, and seeking to strengthen their collaboration with government agencies. The study also looked at the trends in governance and technology within the region that have influenced the Board's decisions. Previously, grants had responded to immediate environmental and social justice threats rather than address larger policy concerns. An example was the Zimbabwe Alternative Mining Indaba of 2012, which provided a space for stakeholders to discuss the equitable distribution of income from mineral resources. The Indaba resulted in a Declaration that brought attention to the government and mining companies of how little positive impact mining operations had had on local economies and communities.

CHANGES IN POLITICAL ENVIRONMENTS: THE ZIMBABWE ALLIANCE

WALLACE GLOBAL FUND, TRUSTAFRICA, AND ZIMBABWE ALLIANCE

This case study examined the Zimbabwe Alliance, a creative donor collaborative established to support civil society organizations during that country's critical transition. The donor collaborative channels resources raised in the US and Europe to support re-granting, capacity building and organizing across civil society sectors in Zimbabwe. Over the last several years grants have supported women, youth, human rights and cultural organizations in Zimbabwe, while strengthening their efforts through training, communications, and collaborative programming.

Working within a human rights framework it leverages opportunities for international support. By focusing on constitutional and legislative reform, free and fair elections and public accountability, the Alliance strengthens the capacity of civil society organizations to build democratic institutions for the future.

CHANGES IN PHILANTHROPIC ENGAGEMENT: PRIVATE DONOR MANAGED FUNDS GENEVA GLOBAL GRANTS PROGRAM

The opportunity for donors in western countries and Africa to jointly co-fund programs is changing the philanthropic space, a trend that is expected to grow as African economies grow and create a new breed of individual and corporate wealth that is already engaging in philanthropy. This case study described the END fund, a donor managed fund supporting the treatment and control of neglected tropical diseases in Africa that is an example of involving private donors in active philanthropy. The program was extended to evaluate its impact and expanded to several more countries. The success of the END Fund prompted similar funds to address human trafficking and educational issues.

CHANGES IN PHILANTHROPIC INFLUENCE: THE KENYA HONEY PROJECT: LINKING PHILANTHROPY, IMPACT INVESTMENT, AND LOCAL PRIVATE SECTOR ACTION CHRISTIAN AID – AFRICA DIVISION

This case study used the Kenya Honey Project to illustrate how funders can respond to the emergence of greater philanthropic and investment interest in African markets. It demonstrated how the specific interests of the philanthropy sector were used as a multiplier, setting off a chain of interventions led by the local private sector and opening up opportunities for impact investment. It stimulated a network of beekeepers, transporters, distributors, and retailers and brought stakeholders together to facilitate systemic change in this sector. The Kenya Honey Project is a market development initiative being implemented by Christian Aid in collaboration with the Kenya Honey Council and Practical Action.

THE IMPACT OF DIASPORA PHILANTHROPY

Closing luncheon speaker, Twesigye Jackson Kaguri, Executive Director of the Nyaka AIDS Foundation, put a face on theoretical concepts with an inspirational story describing another landscape changer – the impact of the African Diaspora.

Kaguri and his wife established the Nyaka AIDS Foundation to build a small school after his brother and sister died of AIDS, leaving behind orphaned children. He shared stories of several unheralded diaspora colleagues who have built philanthropic enterprises on the Continent.

The human rights advocate and author of two motivational books told an emotional tale of his grandfather. “He was a great man in our village – not a chief, but a philanthropist, the first one I ever met in my life,” he said. “He risked his life regularly without ever knowing the phrase “human rights” but cared for his entire community. He was part of a tradition of philanthropic African men and women who give much to their communities without recognition. “We don’t have a word for philanthropy in our local language but our people know how to help each other,” he said.

CHARTING THE FUTURE: WORKING TOGETHER

One popular feature of AGAG Retreats is the opportunity to convene in small-group discussions to reflect on the presentations and to voice concerns, questions and suggestions. The discussions explored many ideas and gave colleagues the opportunity to share insights and express concerns. Issues voiced included:

- How can grantmakers add additional impact by making their investment capital work for the social change they want to see in Africa?
- Would it be possible for foundations to work collaboratively to pool a percentage of their investments into an Africa fund to mitigate individual risk, improve the field, and help bring about change?
- What are the new possibilities for partnerships when funders have different cultures, languages, and goals for sustainable change?
- How can traditional grantmakers create transformative partnerships that connect younger, social media-conscious people, facilitate their giving, and push their funding further?

AGENDA

Monday, March 11, 2013

12:00 – 1:30 pm Welcome and Opening Luncheon

Welcome Remarks: Niamani Mutima, Executive Director, AGAG

U. S. Foreign Policy and Social Movements: Crisis or Opportunity for the Second Obama Administration?

Speaker: Emira Woods, Co-Director, Foreign Policy in Focus, Institute of Policy Studies

TRENDS IN PHILANTHROPY: VIEWS FROM THE FIELD AND CONNECTING THE DOTS

1:45 – 3:30pm Changing Landscapes in Philanthropy in Africa and the US

Speakers: Bhekinkosi Moyo, Program Director, TrustAfrica and Sandra Bass, Philanthropy Consultant

3:45 – 4:45pm Case Study Presentations - Changes in Funding for HIV/AIDS

1. The Shifting Landscape of HIV/AIDS Funding in Southern Africa: The Opportunities and Challenges of Integration – Shari Turitz, Director of Programs, Public Health Program, Open Society Institute

2. PEPFAR's Focus on Country Ownership: Implications for Funding Strategies to Achieve an AIDS-Free Generation - Lauren Marks, HIV/AIDS Portfolio for Corporate Contributions, Johnson & Johnson

4:45 – 5:30pm Data Point: The State of Foundation Funding for Human Rights in Africa

Presenter: Mona Chun, Deputy Director, International Human Rights Funders Group

5:30 – 6:00pm Wrap Up – Niamani Mutima, Executive Director, AGAG

Tuesday, March 12, 2013

EXPLORING THE LANDSCAPE: CHANGES IN AFRICA AND PHILANTHROPY'S RESPONSE

Representing perspectives on trends in a range of key areas, these speakers will start the conversation by sharing their thoughts about how these trends are affecting communities in Africa

8:30 – 9:00am Key Issues and Hot Topics

9:00 – 10:00am Trends in American Investment in Africa - Katrin Kuhlmann, Director, US-Africa Business Center, Corporate Council on Africa

10:30 – 12:00pm Financial Markets and Economic Growth - Dr. Anne W. Kamau, Africa Research Fellow, Global Economy and Development, Africa Growth Initiative, The Brookings Institution

Access to the Basics: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene- Dr. Braimah Apambire, Director, WASH, Division of Hydrologic Sciences, Desert Research Institute

12:00 – 1:00pm Lunch

- 1:00 – 3:00pm The Youth Bulge and Implications for International Development in Africa- Dr. Hillary Thomas-Lake, Managing Director/Co-founder, LTL Strategies
- Shaping the Future of IT in Africa: Creating Content & Nurturing Talent - Amadou Daffee, CEO, Coders4Africa
- How Conflicts Are Changing the Landscape in Africa - Shani Cooke, Conflict Specialist, USAID/Africa Bureau
- 3:30 – 4:30pm Connect Up: Networking Session
- 4:30 – 5:30pm Case Study Presentations – Responding to Changes in Civil Society
1. Effects from the Bottom-Up: Responding to More Involved and Better Connected Communities, Ursula Miniszewski, Global Greengrants Fund
2. Responses to the Changing Landscape in Civil Society in South Africa, Vuyiswa Sidzumo, Director and Mamo Mohapi, Associate Program Officer, C.S. Mott Foundation – South Africa
- 5:30 – 6:00pm Wrap Up – Niamani Mutima, Executive Director, AGAG
- 6:00 - 6:30pm Happy Hour Networking Reception

Wednesday, March 13, 2013

- 8:30 – 9:00am Key Issues and Hot Topics
- 9:00 – 10:30am Case Study Presentations – Philanthropy's Response to a Changing Context
1. Zimbabwe Alliance – Briggs Bomba, Director, Zimbabwe Alliance; Ellen Dorsey, Executive Director, Wallace Global Fund; and Bhekinkosi Moyo, Program Director, TrustAfrica
2. Private Donor Managed Funds: END Fund, Louise Makau-Barasa, Program Director, Geneva Global
3. The Kenya Honey Project: Linking Philanthropy, Impact investment and Local Private Sector Action, Karimi Kinoti, Head of Africa Division, Christian Aid
- 11:00 – 12:30pm Charting the Future: Working Together in a Changing Landscape
- 12:30 – 2:00pm Closing Luncheon: Diaspora Philanthropy: Landscape Changer
Speaker: Twesigye Jackson Kaguri, Executive Director, Nyaka AIDS Foundation

GRANTMAKERS REPRESENTED

Arabella Advisors
Arsenault Family Foundation
Brach Family Charitable Foundation
C. S. Mott Foundation
Carnegie Corporation of New York
Christian Aid
Conrad Hilton Foundation
David and Lucile Packard Foundation
Elma Philanthropies
F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd. Corporate Giving
First Peoples Worldwide
Geneva Global
Global Fund for Children
Global Greengrant Fund
Global Philanthropy Alliance
IDP Foundation
Information Futures
International Human Rights Funders Group
Issroff Family Charitable Foundation
Johnson & Johnson
Kregse Foundation
Lutheran World Relief Grants Program
MAC AIDS
New Field Foundation
Oando Foundation
Open Society Foundations
Southern Africa Trust
Trinity Grants Program
TrustAfrica
Wallace Global Fund
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