

APF QUARTERLY

AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY FORUM NEWSLETTER

DECEMBER 2022



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ABOUT AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY FORUM

African Philanthropy Forum (APF) was established in 2014 to build a learning community of strategic African philanthropists and social investors committed to inclusive and sustainable development throughout the Continent.

It was incubated by the Global Philanthropy Forum (GPF), a global network of strategic philanthropists and social investors committed to international causes from 2014 - 2016. In 2017, APF became an independent entity and continues to be an affiliate of the GPF.

Over the years, APF has established a stronger presence on the Continent, with footprints in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe through its convenings and initiatives. APF has also invested in the development of two volumes of the Toolkit for African Philanthropists and the "Why Give" Series, which consists of interviews with Africa's strategic philanthropic leaders to showcase their motivations for giving.

Since its inception, APF has reached over 3,000 philanthropists, social investors and key stakeholders in the philanthropic space across Africa and the world. Through APF's high impact convening and initiatives, the organization has facilitated collaborations, amplified the work of change makers and shared the best philanthropic practices and strategies for promoting homegrown development.

Our Mission

African Philanthropy Forum is a strong and vibrant community of partners who through their strategic giving, investments and influence, foster shared prosperity on the African Continent.

Our Vision

To transform the culture of giving on the Continent making it exceeds development aid by 2030. (USD 42bn FDA in 2017, source: UNCTAD Report).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



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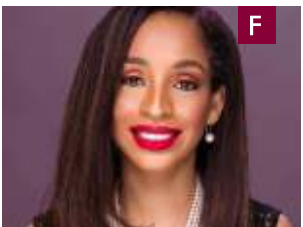
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2022 APF Conference



After a long-stretch of virtual engagements and sessions, we were thrilled to gather over 190 stakeholders in the philanthropic community for our first in person conference since 2018. The 2022 APF Conference which was themed "African Philanthropists Closing the Gender Gap" provided stakeholders, speakers and delegates with a fresh opportunity to reconnect and form new relationships in Kigali the city of a thousand hills.

Over the course of the two-day event which started with a cultural visit to the Kigali Genocide Memorial, speakers and delegates participated in conversations and activities geared towards creating a practical roadmap to generate resources for gender equality.

The Conference had notable speakers and personalities such as H.E. Paul Kagame, the President of the Republic of Rwanda, H.E. Jeannette Kagame, First Lady of Rwanda, H.E Graça Machel, Founder, The Graça Machel Trust and Prof Senait Fisseha, Director of Global Programs, Susan Thompson Buffett Foundation amongst others. In setting the tone for the conference in her keynote address, Prof Senait Fisseha, emphasized that closing the gender gap and achieving parity on all fronts is something that must be done not just because it makes economic sense, but because it is the right thing to do.

This was echoed by APF Board Chair, Tsitsi Masiyiwa, when she noted the urgency in which stakeholders within the philanthropic community need to arise to tackle the issue of gender parity. She explained why the Africa Gender Initiative (AGI) which was launched during the conference is a step in the right direction. In collaboration



with Co-Impact and Higherlife Foundation, the AGI is a bold 10-year initiative which aims to facilitate the mobilization of \$50M over 10 years towards gender equality and women's leadership across Africa.

Through interactive and immersive panel sessions during the conference, there were robust conversations on investing in education for girls and the gender equity point of view on climate change and food security, opportunities in funding the health and well-being of women, digital technology and gender justice, and empowering heroes on the frontlines tackling gender-based violence. There was also a deep dive into the role of corporate Africa and male financial champions in closing the gender gap, how Africans in the diaspora can be better engaged and the importance of top female CEOs in driving gender equality policies, strategies and initiatives.

According to Swithin Muyantwali, Vice Chairman and Co-Founder, International Law Institute African Centre for Legal

Excellence, African philanthropists can achieve even greater impact when they come together strategically. He emphasized that philanthropists will achieve powerful results if they lobby creatively on high-impact issues with legislators and the executive.

Rolande Pryce, Country Manager, Rwanda, The World Bank noted that no society can develop sustainably without equally distributing resources for its men and women to thrive. This further highlighted the need for practical solutions and immediate action to address the recurring issues explored during the conference.

After a recap and closing remarks delivered by HRH Queen Sylvia of Buganda, APF Board Member, and Founder Nnabagereka Development Foundation, the conference ended with powerful speeches by three young female Africans, Moradeke Akinsanya, Zulfawu Tahiru and Vanessa Mutesi who shared their perspectives on the African we want to see.



PEACE IN THE NIGER DELTA: THE ROLE OF CSOs



In this episode of the APF Podcast Series, we had Tunji Idowu, Executive Director of The Foundation for Partnerships Initiatives in the Niger Delta (PIND Foundation) as our guest. PIND Foundation is a non-profit foundation that promotes peace and equitable economic growth in Nigeria's Niger Delta region through multi-stakeholder partnerships.

An accomplished transformational and innovative leader with over three and a half decades of global, multi-sectoral, and cross functional experiences in non-profit management and social investments, Tunji shared strategies deployed by the Foundation in ensuring peaceful mitigation of Niger Delta issues. These include collaborative market-based and community-owned programs which boost economic opportunities for local businesses, ensuring that economic progress occurs in a systemic, inclusive, and sustainable manner.

Noting the significance of the region to Nigeria's oil and gas production, this episode also explored the impact of environmental degradation and the role of PIND in addressing its impact on local communities, engendering trust and bringing back the lost economic value-add of the citizenry.



UNDERSTANDING & ADDRESSING THE IMBALANCE IN FUNDING AFRICAN CSOs

Atti Worku, Co-Chief Executive Officer of African Visionary Fund, was our guest on this episode of the podcast. African Visionary Fund is a non-profit that provides an avenue for donors to move resources quickly to African visionaries to accelerate their impact. The Fund is designed to allow African visionaries to further focus on efficiently delivering on their mission and investing for the future.

Discussing the topic Understanding & Addressing the Imbalance in Funding African CSOs, Atti who is a leader and advocate with over 10 years of experience as a nonprofit CEO, shared insights on the under-funding recorded for developmental initiatives on the continent in comparison to organizations headquartered outside the

continent. The Fund is committed to ensuring funds go into the hands of local leaders and in the long term, change the stereotypical bias and behaviours that limit funding to proximate organizations.

She also gave insights into AVF's long-term unrestricted funding approach which is helping African visionaries with catalytic fuel to propel their impactful solutions even further as they drive systems change and transform development across the continent.

With much impact recorded by an organization that is less than 5 years old, this episode packs a lot of useful nuggets for anyone or organization interested in African philanthropic funding.

GIVING VOICE TO THE YOUTH OF AFRICA



Our guest on this episode of the APF Podcast Series was Hosh Ibrahim, Board Member at the Mo Ibrahim Foundation, an African Foundation focused on the critical importance of governance and leadership for Africa. The Foundation is driven by the conviction that governance and leadership lie at the heart of any tangible and shared improvement in the quality of life of African citizens.

Hosh also serves on the Global Advisory Board of Sesame Workshop,

creator of Sesame Street children's television, for early childhood development and on this episode, he discussed the importance of engaging African youth for Africa to rise to its true potential. The conversation covered critical issues including jobs, civic participation, energy, technology, climate change, cultural diversity and unity of the African spirit. Hosh also shared insights into how African youth can find their voice and gain political and economic power.

Hosh Ibrahim began his journey by getting involved in work focused on governance, and its paramount role in development on the African continent. This led to further work on global south human rights, due to the interconnectivity of many of the issues. He continues to serve as a board member of the Mo Ibrahim Foundation for African Governance, where he previously worked as the Director of Special Projects.

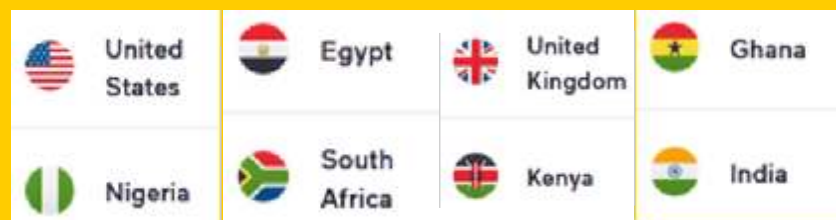
FOSTERING PEACE, EQUITY AND JUSTICE.



Our guest on this episode of the APF Podcast Series was Sister Jane Wakahiu, Associate Vice president of Program Operations and Head of Catholic Sisters Initiative at Conrad N. Hilton Foundation. The Conrad N. Hilton Foundation is a family foundation established in 1944 by the man who started Hilton Hotels. The foundation provides funds to nonprofit organizations working to improve the lives of individuals living in poverty and experiencing disadvantages worldwide.

The global Catholic sisterhood at the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation is a vibrant network of 700,000 vowed women religiously rooted in their profound faith and belief in the dignity of the human person. Sister Jane, in this podcast, provided insights into the role of the Initiative and why fostering peace, equity and justice is at the heart of the work being done.

PODCAST LISTENERSHIP DATA



ARTICLES AND OPINIONS

REMEMBERING THE 2022 AFRICAN PHILANTHROPY FORUM CONFERENCE: 'AFRICAN PHILANTHROPISTS CLOSING THE GENDER GAP'

A gender gap should not exist. How can we close it and how long will it take? The African Philanthropy Forum (APF) Conference in Kigali, Rwanda with the theme African Philanthropists Closing the Gender Gap was a clarion call to action.

A manifesto is a declaration of what we seek to achieve and can achieve, if we set our minds and hearts to it. So here is a manifesto for change in the gender narrative, for gender parity and equity, for closing the gender gap.

We can change anything!

Our minds make what they will of circumstances

Our relationships, constantly changing rhythms

Social constructs, man-made roles and rules, order our lives

We get it wrong, striving to get it right!

We can change everything!

Let each, male and female, labour as one

Life, a shared cause.

Let old mindsets holding sway give way

Roles defined by need





By circumstance

Not by gender.

A shared world

Change, the only certainty.

This poem epitomizes what the Conference stood for – championing the changes necessary to close the gender gap, particularly in Africa. Yes, there were more women than men in attendance, something that needs to be addressed because the entrenched patriarchal culture in Africa militates strongly against gender parity and equity. Biases must be overcome or at least managed using appropriate interventions – legislation, policies, regulations, with consequences for non-compliance.

The conversations at the Conference were not new in their emphasis on the imperative of change ... mindset change, attitude change, behavioural change. The fundamental difference was in the atmosphere at the Conference ... convivial and cooperative, a meeting of soul friends, family, with a common purpose. My overriding feeling was of a common bond and a desire to accelerate change, but also concern about how to push the agenda. The three thought provoking visions for gender parity and female

inclusiveness presented by three female youths was evocative of a brighter future and was emotional for many at the Conference – they brought tears to my eyes. Our children were envisioning a future we can only glimpse.

The theme of the APF Conference reflected an important shift in focus from a reliance on foreign aid to the importance of Africans championing philanthropic interventions in Africa, and forcing more focused giving to accelerate and multiply the outcomes of African philanthropy, by Africans, for Africans. The Conference brought home the enormity of the task before us and the need for concerted, collaborative efforts to achieve this goal. We know the what and the why, we need to find the best way to ensure the how. Appropriately, the African Gender initiative was launched this year at the Conference Dinner ... a bold new step towards African philanthropic independence.

The 2022 APF Conference is over. We choose to ignore the disheartening predictions about how long it will take to close the gender gap and instead as the Johnnie Walker whisky mantra advises, we will 'Keep walking'. One day, sooner than people think, we will reach our destination!

Ifeoma I. Idigbe is the Founder & Executive Vice Chairman, boys to MEN Foundation

MELINDA FRENCH GATES'S \$15BN VISION



There's an African proverb on the wall of the Gates Foundation's Seattle office that says: 'If you want to go fast, go alone. If you want to go far, go together,'" points out Melinda French Gates. The saying underlines her latest campaign to encourage people to give as part of a "donor collaborative". As co-chair of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, it's something she does – and which she believes, from experience, is the key to making a greater impact. As she puts it, "The most important thing I can do is to lead by example – through behaviour, through mentorship, and through using my voice."

Since co-founding the Gates Foundation in 2000, French Gates, 58, has emerged as one of the most powerful figures in global philanthropy;

the foundation has distributed more than \$65.6bn in grants (around \$6.7bn last year). The foundation's continued support of the mission to eradicate malaria has contributed to halving the number of malaria deaths since 2000, while donations totalling nearly \$5bn have supported the Global Polio Eradication Initiative in reducing polio cases globally by more than 99 per cent. In 2010, French Gates co-launched The Giving Pledge, which has inspired more than 230 signatories – including easyJet's Stelios Haji-Ioannou, Airbnb co-founder Joe Gebbia and 23andMe CEO Anne Wojcicki – to commit the majority of their wealth to charity either during or after their lifetimes. Last year, after announcing their divorce, French Gates and Bill Gates committed a further \$15bn to their foundation.

French Gates has also ploughed her own furrow. In 2015, she founded Pivotal Ventures, which invests in for-profit and non-profit companies with a view to improving women's lives in the US. Her 2019 book, *The Moment of Lift: How Empowering Women Changes the World*, further galvanises action in gender equity – and this year she gave tutorials in impactful giving as a 17-part series on the workshop-streaming platform MasterClass.

\$30tn+

Estimated wealth transfer from baby boomers to their heirs

But today French Gates is discussing how to change the way we give – and in a year of hugely diverse philanthropic strategies, from Patagonia founder Yvon Chouinard's announcement that all the company's profits will go into saving the planet, to Mackenzie Scott's rapid distribution of \$2bn

to 343 organisations, this is key. As French Gates says, we now need to "bring people, resources and ideas together in innovative ways". Adds Jennifer Stout, deputy director of philanthropic partnerships at the Gates Foundation: "With the scale of the problems that exist in the world today, this is something that no one philanthropist or organisation

– even the Gates Foundation – can tackle on its own.”It was back in 2018 that the Gates Foundation began to examine how much more impactful philanthropic groups are when their workings are more collaborative, not just among donors but among the group’s various partners. “A collaborative brings together the funders with the [non-profit] partners that are being supported, along with a set of activist experts and advisors,” says Olivia Leland, founding director of the Giving Pledge and now founder and CEO of Co-Impact, a global organisation that creates such philanthropic groups.

Although each is structured slightly differently, many “collaboratives” operate by pooling resources into the philanthropic equivalent of a mutual fund to address an overarching issue, such as poverty, gender equity or climate crisis. A team of specialists distributes the funds (often through grants) to a portfolio of locally rooted organisations, which they support using an advisory board of local and global experts. “Rather than building an enormous infrastructure ourselves,” says Leland, “we actually build a network.”

\$15bn

The amount existing collaboratives (97 surveyed) could disperse annually without scaling up

While people have long come together in giving circles, collaboratives (as Bridgespan terms them) are fundamentally different, says French Gates. These innovative models “can provide resources that deliver services at larger scales” and they “address root causes by changing systems”. When French Gates says at scale, she means it. Last year, the Gates Foundation contributed \$50mn to the launch of Co-Impact’s Gender Fund, which – with individual contributions to date ranging from \$1mn to more than \$100mn – is on course to raise \$1bn in order to transform the lives of 100 million people through better healthcare and quality education. It’s especially urgent now, when we are on the cusp of an estimated \$30tn to \$68tn wealth transfer



from baby boomers to their heirs. Following the findings of Bridgespan’s 2018 report, and seeing the building potential in collaborative philanthropic funds, The Gates Foundation began commissioning annual studies. The 2021 report revealed that the 97 collaboratives that responded could handle a total of \$15bn annually – a five-fold jump – without increasing staffing. It also revealed that these new models speak to a generation of donors reluctant to expand their foundations or philanthropy teams in order to extend their giving intion about systemic inequality in some very important ways,” says French Gates. “The world watched as the pandemic magnified pre-existing inequalities between men and women, between high-income countries and low-income countries, between people of different races and socio-economic backgrounds. Simultaneously, starting in the United States, many countries engaged in a long overdue reckoning about the ways our societies perpetuate racism and injustice.” For French Gates: “The broken systems were front and centre in a way they’d never been before, and the need for change couldn’t have been more obvious or more urgent.”to new areas (where they lack expertise), who want to act fast, and who value diverse leadership and power sharing.

1.2%

of assets given to charity
by America's
ultra-wealthy in 2017

"2020 changed the conversation about systemic inequality in some very important ways," says French Gates. "The world watched as the pandemic magnified pre-existing inequalities between men and

women, between high-income countries and low-income countries, between people of different races and socio-economic backgrounds. Simultaneously, starting in the United States, many countries engaged in a long overdue reckoning about the ways our societies perpetuate racism and injustice." For French Gates: "The broken systems were front and centre in a way they'd never been before, and the need for change couldn't have been more obvious or more urgent."

In supporting a spectrum of partners, the vision of a collaborative becomes bigger than its individual parts, and has the potential to improve the lives of millions. "Systemic change requires a lot of people working together, pooling resources and expertise over time," says French Gates. "Collaboratives are a great way to formalise partnerships, share knowledge and deploy resources at scale to help us take on the biggest, toughest challenges." For French Gates, this is particularly poignant when it comes to issues around gender. "The world hasn't focused enough on gender equality," she says. "And even when it does, the solutions often address the symptoms, not the causes. To make progress, we need change at every level of society. This starts with ensuring women can truly exercise their power."

The Gender Fund sets out to redress the fact that "while funding for gender equality has been rising over the past decade, only one per cent of that funding has reached women's organisations". Twenty-two individuals and foundations, including MacKenzie Scott and Dan Jewett, Cartier Philanthropy, The Estée Lauder Companies Charitable Foundation and Tsitsi Masiyiwa, have contributed to the fund, whose \$1bn 10-year goal is "to provide predominantly women-led, locally rooted organisations in Africa, Asia and Latin America with large, long-term, and flexible funding". An initial

set of 15 grants included those for initiatives such as the Clooney Foundation for Justice, the Institute for African Women in Law and the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi.

"These needs are urgent and now is the time for us to step out, all of us, as the global community, and philanthropy to play its role within that," says the Gender Fund's Leland. "What excites me is the potential of philanthropy to truly advance gender equality in our lifetime."

It's also, need it be said, a fabulous way to network. Through working with collaboratives, "I've met amazing people," says French Gates. "[Collaboratives] bring together groups that often share the same goals and priorities, but don't always know each other." The huge advantages of this, she says, are "tapping into and building on each others' strengths, listening to and learning from new voices, and bridging gaps". The upshot is that together they can "achieve a greater impact... than would ever be possible working alone".

The sentiment is echoed by African philanthropist and social entrepreneur Tsitsi Masiyiwa, who sits on Co-Impact's board and joined the Gender Fund this year. "I incorporate gender in everything that I do," she says. "However, I hadn't yet invested in anything that is specifically looking at the issues of gender inequality. So the beauty was that my dollar is being stretched or my advantage is being stretched by joining forces with other funders, both very high-net-worth, wealthy individuals and also small."

Originally from Zimbabwe, Masiyiwa initially became a philanthropist because she was "heartbroken by the impact of HIV and Aids on my community. My aunt lost nine children, so the struggle for me was, 'What can I do?' So [at first] it was very emotional giving." But she became frustrated with the limits of her reach. "We found that we made a greater impact if we identified programmes or projects where the government policies aligned with our investments and also allowed us to get impact at scale."

Traditionally, much of the ultra-wealthy's funding is channelled into institutions such as universities, hospitals or arts causes. New models such as collaboratives, which focus on systems change and address inequalities, can feel like something of an

unknown. But these shouldn't be barriers to giving, says Masiyiwa: "The challenges one begins to think about are, 'Can I trust the people I'm giving my money to?' But a formal and well-structured system [such as a collaborative] is what allows me to feel comfortable." Not only this, but "by having a larger pool of philanthropists... what risk there is, is shared and diversified to some

"One of the biggest hurdles for Global South philanthropists is the idea that, 'Oh, I have to take my local currency, convert it into pounds or dollars, send it somewhere to the north, and then send it back to the south.'" The answer "was simple, not rocket science. Number one, open accounts in different currencies in key countries. So: create a platform for those who want to give out of South Africa in rands to do so. And those who want to give in shillings in Kenya to do so."

extent". She also suggests ensuring there are strong "monitoring and evaluation systems to try to minimise or eliminate the risk of failure".

That said, she is quick to emphasise that collaborative giving requires a shift in mindset: "Philanthropy has to allow for that patient capital where results may not be seen in your generation. You've got to allow the management that is working towards scaling a project to have sufficient funds to do it in the long term so that they're not spending every two years looking for money, writing proposals."

What Masiyiwa has learnt from being in such groups has been transformative. "One of the biggest hurdles for

Global South philanthropists is the idea that, 'Oh, I have to take my local currency, convert it into pounds or dollars, send it somewhere to the north, and then send it back to the south.'" The answer "was simple, not rocket science. Number one, open accounts in different currencies in key countries. So: create a platform for those who want to give out of South Africa in rands to do so. And those who want to give in shillings in Kenya to do so."

Most importantly, she concludes, "one of the sweet spots for me... is the closeness to the communities... So with the Gender Fund, the money goes directly to those on the ground that are implementing and doing the work." This is possible because the landscape has fundamentally changed, she argues. "Twenty years ago, you wouldn't have found highly skilled, highly educated Africans running programmes on the continent... But we have seen massive investments in education; and more and more women getting degrees, doing master's programmes, working in both public and private institutions. The result is a lot of qualified people who are from the Global South, who live on the continent and who have deep connections with the Global North through education, who understand how to implement, and who are strong and very good leaders."

One such organisation is Harambee, a not-for-profit social enterprise that strives to solve youth employment. Harambee is part of Co-Impact's Foundational Fund, a forerunner to the Gender Fund. Crucially, Co-Impact doesn't just give its funds in isolation. "Very few funders engage as thoughtfully and deeply with our work as Co-Impact does," says Kasthuri Soni, CEO of Harambee. "They are willing to fully immerse themselves into our world and to walk the journey alongside us." Practically, this took the form of "workshopping our initial hypotheses", right through to "tracking and reporting against delivery of our five-year plan". Additionally, the model of collaborative philanthropy has "been critical in helping us leverage a significant amount of government and local matched funding, enabling us to create a roadmap to significant scale". MacKenzie Scott has also announced that she will be donating to Harambee.

"Philanthropy is able to take risks governments can't or won't, and it exists outside the pressures the private sector faces to deliver profits and yield immediate results," believes French Gates. "Progress has

**Just imagine where the world might be,
if we came together to fund more initiatives
like these at scale.**

Melinda French Gates

stalled or even reversed in areas such as global health, gender equality and food security as the world experiences overlapping crises. How the world responds to these setbacks is a choice. This is a test of the resolve of governments and philanthropists. Billions of lives are at stake. But we also know that when the world invests in long-term solutions and innovative approaches, the world has overcome even the most negative projections. So it's heartwarming that interest in collaboratives is growing... and that those efforts are connecting donors to communities and partners who are doing heroic work to help people achieve their full potential."

By way of example, she refers to her trip to Senegal in June, where "I met two enterprising women who founded E-cover, Senegal's first and only tyre-recycling company, turning discarded tyres into the base for synthetic turf

for soccer pitches and fuel for cement plants. They started out by breaking down tyres using a meat grinder and spoons in their backyard.

"In Senegal, even though 31 per cent of businesses are owned by women, they only have access to 3.5 per cent of available capital," says French Gates. "Women are more likely than men to lack collateral and face both gender bias and a high cost for capital." But in this case, these women received funding from WIC Capital, which works exclusively with women-led companies. E-cover now employs dozens of workers.

Just imagine where the world might be, implies French Gates, if we came together to fund more initiatives like these at scale.

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COP27:

THE AFRICAN COP AND THE RISK OF A GLOBAL U-TURN TO THE PARIS AGREEMENT

Marc Schrijver & Josue Banga



Developed countries should deliver on their climate finance promises to support the just transition to a low carbon and climate resilient Africa. COP 27 is the African COP. African governments are at the center and should aim to dramatically increase their share of international climate finance flows from the current 3%, given the scale of their adaptation needs, the renewable energy potential of the continent, and the need for a just transition.

The amount of investment needed globally to meet the climate goals set in the Paris Agreement are enormous. On mitigation, it is estimated that an annual average investment of around \$2.4 trillion in the energy sector alone between 2016 and 2035, representing about 2.5% of the world GDP, would be needed. On adaptation, the World Bank Group estimates that Low- and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs) would need between 2 and 8% of GDP per year for investments in new and climate resilient infrastructure by 2030.

For Africa, adaptation finance is a priority given its vulnerability to climate change. However, global climate finance flows have been mainly channeled to mitigation activities, even if adaptation finance has seen the largest percentage growth between 2017 and 2020 (Figure 1). The main recipients of mitigation finance include renewable energy, energy efficiency, and transport sectors. Mitigation activities are also associated with the increasing use of market instruments, such as loans at

market rates, to channel climate finance to developing countries, which raises some concerns about their debt sustainability given that most of them are already in debt distress or at high risk of it.

African countries struggle to mobilize climate finance. Global climate finance has grown rapidly over the past few years, reaching record levels of \$632 billion between 2019 and 2020, although it still falls short of what is needed to achieve the Paris Agreement. In addition, the majority of climate finance originating from developed countries is spent on domestic projects. The Climate Policy Initiative (CPI) estimated that only 25% of the 2019/2020 tracked climate investments crossed the borders, while 75% were reinvested domestically. The Asia-Pacific region remains by and large the main destination of global climate finance flows, driven by massive investments in renewable energy by China, existing enabling environments in the region, and an active engagement with climate finance donors. Sub-Saharan Africa only mobilizes 3% of global climate finance flows, despite being the most vulnerable continent to the impacts of climate change.

Without the support of developed countries, the just transition to a low-emissions and climate-resilient economy would remain a distant dream for Africa. A growing number of African countries have submitted their revised Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) with more ambitious adaptation and mitigation targets. Although



Since 2009, developed countries have committed to mobilize \$100 billion per year for adaptation and mitigations projects in developing countries.

African countries need to unlock domestic resources, including fiscal and private resources, they also need support of developed countries. It is understandable that the majority of the NDC targets are made conditional, meaning that achievement of the targets is conditional on support from developed countries in terms of finance, technical assistance, and technology transfer. Since 2009, developed countries have committed to mobilize \$100 billion per year for adaptation and mitigations projects in developing countries. Yet this promise has never been fully delivered, despite the historical responsibility of developed countries in global warming and the marginal contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions, estimated at around 4%, of the African continent.

Failure to deliver climate finance for Africa would compromise its climate ambitions and increase the risk of a global U-turn to the Paris Agreement. Many African countries depend on fossil fuels for their energy needs. Without access to climate finance, they would not be able to implement their

revised NDCs and transition to a low-carbon and climate resilient economy. Instead, they would likely deepen their fossil fuel dependence to meet their growing energy needs. In addition, the energy crisis caused by the war in Ukraine and the lingering impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic are also pushing governments around the world, including in Africa, to increase their oil and coal production. For instance, while the pandemic has caused a drop in emissions, the drop was temporary and emissions have climbed back to about where they were before the pandemic. The conjugation of these factors could lead to a global U-turn to the Paris Agreement.

To avoid such a global U-turn, it is key that COP 27 ensure that political will and financial power are delivered to support the just transition to a low-carbon and climate resilient Africa.

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GIVE THE *Gift* OF PHILANTHROPY

In 2020, Africans almost tripled their giving in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the Global 2020 Giving Trends Report, 63% of donors donated to an NGO in response to the pandemic. In addition, it was also reported that 80% of donors in Africa volunteer with NGOs and 82% donate to the NGOs they volunteer for.

More than ever, we need to leverage the momentum gained through the rise of giving over the last two years to not only support initiatives that solve pressing societal problems but also drive transformative impact in Africa. As we look back on what turned out to be an eventful year and engage in the festivities of the season, we are presented with another great opportunity to renew our commitment to giving for the collective good of our continent.

At the African Philanthropy Forum, we are committed to doing more and achieving even greater results across the

continent. There is, therefore, no better time to join APF, a community of like-minded individuals, foundations and corporate organizations doing good in Africa. We are thrilled to extend this invitation to more changemakers and increase our engagement with existing members.

APF members, their boards and staff benefit from access to programs, conversations, research and information to enhance the effectiveness of their philanthropic initiatives and help build a dynamic homegrown philanthropic ecosystem in Africa.

Download our membership pack here -
https://africanpf.org/wpcontent/uploads/2021/08/APF-Membership-Pack_2021.pdf

THANK YOU





CONTACT INFORMATION

14 Chris Maduike Drive,
Lekki Phase 1 | Lagos, Nigeria
Anslow Office Park, 8 Anslow
Crescent, Bryanston, 2021
Johannesburg, South Africa
Cell: +234 (0) 8037291889
Email: apf@africanpf.org

 @apforg  apforg