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SUMMARY REPORT

Baseline Study for the Development of Community
Philanthropy in Burkino Faso





SUMMARY

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
ACCED	Association 'Cri de Cœur' for Equity and Development
ADCM	Association for the Community Development of Makutano
ADEP	Association of Support and Awakening Pugsada
IGA	Income-Generating Activities
AM	Manegdbzanga Association
AMF	Munyu Women's Association
UHI	Universal Health Insurance
APIL	Association for the Promotion of Local Initiatives
ARBI	Association of Béguedo Citizens in Italy
ARNI	Association of Niagho Citizens in Italy
ASMADE	Songui Manégré Association/Support for Endogenous Development
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
AVEC	Village Savings and Credit Associations
CCFC	Christian Children's fund of Canada
CECI	Savings and Internal Credit Communities
CREDO	Christian Relief and Development Organization
CRS	Catholic Relief Service
OD	Open Defecation
NSF	National Solidarity Fund
GFCF	Global Fund for Community Foundations
SG	Solidarity Groups
HDI	Human Development Index
MFI	Micro-Finance Institutions

Acronym	Definition
INSD	National Institute of Statistics and Demography
IPBF	
KCDF	Kenyan Community Development Foundation
MIDP	Merti Integrated Development Programme
OCADES	Catholic Organisation for Economic and Social Development
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
RGPH	General Census of Population and Housing
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DFS	Decentralized Financial Systems
SIGI	Social Institutions and Gender Index
USAID	U.S Agency for International Development
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Association

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study revealed some bottlenecks that hinder the social, economic and political empowerment of women and youth in Burkina Faso. It also allowed to identify three types of community philanthropy stakeholders in Burkina Faso including, stakeholders organizing the collection and redistribution of resources, stakeholders supporting various forms of solidarity within communities and stakeholders making donations. The resources mobilized by these stakeholders are reinvested in several areas, namely health, education, women's empowerment, culture, sport, etc. As such, the study found that Burkina Faso has a great potential for donations from individuals and legal entities. Individual donors target children, orphans, people with disabilities and senior citizens, and large companies target women, children, young people and people with disabilities. However, the main donation areas remain the same for these two categories, namely, health and education. It should be noted that despite this bright picture of the potential for donation in Burkina Faso, we must recognize that there are still some challenges related to the inaccessibility of donations at the level of large companies, and unfulfilled promises, propensity of individual donations for emergencies as well as for development projects, donations for advertising or marketing purposes, value-based conflicts, "political business" of some large companies, etc.

Moreover, the study reveals that in Burkina Faso, there are no texts and laws that strictly regulate the non-profit fundraising. However, in the framework of the fight against money laundering and terrorism, a law was adopted in 2015 to take into account for-profit organizations. In addition, the study helped to identify the difference between a foundation and a fund in order to allow project promoters to continue initiatives. In fact, the establishment of a fund does not require prior formal approval for its operation. Therefore, it can be housed within a non-profit organization having a legal status. Unlike the foundation, it is governed by law 008/2017/AN which sets out the terms and conditions of its establishment and operation. Hence the recommendation for the establishment of a foundation by the organisations promoting initiatives in order to continue their project.

The analysis of the capacities of the organisations promoting the initiative shows that they are implementing various initiatives related to community philanthropy. Although they have capacities and assets for the implementation of a common community philanthropy project, such as social anchoring within their community, strong leadership for the promotion of women and youth, networking and membership, etc., their low financial and organizational capacity is a challenge. The consideration of the recommendations, including the types of philanthropy initiatives to be scaled, efficient risk management, advocacy, development of appropriate strategies and resource mobilization will undoubtedly ensure the success of this community philanthropy initiative promoted by four development organisations.

I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

Burkina Faso, with a population of 19,193,382 according to the World Bank in 2017, is one of the poorest countries on the planet. In fact, according to the Human Development Index (HDI) established by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in 2018, the country is ranked 183 out of 189 countries with an index of 0.423. In addition, in 2014, 40.1% of the population of Burkina Faso still lived below the poverty line (less than \$ 1 per day). The female Human Development Index (HDI) is the lowest (0.393 in 2018). The gender inequality index which is of 0.61 also shows that women do not have equal access to reproductive health, empowerment and labor market as men. Thus, women are still subject to discrimination regarding the access to resources and economic opportunities.

Burkina Faso has a remarkable demographic and cultural diversity with about sixty ethnic groups and the various communities live together peacefully. The country has a rich culture of charity which draws strength from traditional practices which strongly promote intra and inter-ethnic as well as religious charity. This disinterested spirit of generosity is actually similar to philanthropy.

In fact, traditional community philanthropy in our context was a practice inspired by our cultural, religious and social values which allowed an individual or an institution to show solidarity or to support humanitarian causes through donation. In African traditions and cultures, there is a form of solidarity, sharing and mutual support even if this is not called community philanthropy. Fundamentally, community philanthropy is based on the willingness of local populations to help each other. This is an asset which naturally exists in almost all societies and cultures. In fact, many practitioners view this practice as both a common impulse and a form of organization.

Around the world, citizens are bringing back the practice of community philanthropy using constantly evolving methods. These citizens create and manage new organizations that mobilize and distribute funds and other resources at the local level. They tailor programs to meet the needs of communities and raise their awareness regarding local issues. They organize meetings with community leaders, strengthen civil society and do long-term planning.

The strategic community philanthropy which is highly developed

throughout the contemporary world is a new approach in Burkina Faso and should be explored, namely in the field of human rights promotion to achieve the empowerment of women and girls, in an environment of resource scarcity both nationally and internationally. Obviously, this philanthropic area which is relatively new, fast-growing and rapidly evolving only a part of a much larger and more complex pool of stakeholders and practices prevailing in the continent; and most of these practices have existed for centuries. How to mobilize and take advantage of this philanthropic potential for the promotion of social and economic rights of youth and women in Burkina Faso?

For this reason, the organisations promoting the project, namely the Pugsada Support and Awakening Association (ADEP), the Association 'Cri de Coeur' for Equity and Development (ACCED), the Munyu Women's Association (AMF) and the Pananetugri Initiative for the Well-being of Women (IPBF) want to combine their energies to explore the environment of community philanthropy in Burkina Faso in order to lay the foundation of an adequate strategy for the creation/redistribution of wealth and financial resource mobilization both internally and externally. In addition, this approach is intended to be an innovative strategy for resource mobilization in Burkina Faso, especially in the field of women and girls' rights promotion.

This study, which therefore serves as a basis for the development of community philanthropy, showed the importance and the need for stakeholders to take advantage of this philanthropic trend to draw inspiration from local traditions and practices, and thus help local people to take charge of their development and ensure that this meets their needs.

SUMMARY OF EXPECTED OUTCOMES

A MAPPING OF THE VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS AND INTERVENTIONS CARRIED OUT IN THE FIELD OF COMMUNITY PHILANTHROPY IN BURKINA FASO IS ESTABLISHED: ESTABLISHED:

- The strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of any community philanthropy initiative in Burkina Faso are analyzed;
- The issues, challenges and constraints related to the establishment of the initiative and the community fund for women and girls in Burkina Faso are identified;
- Alternatives and levers for the development of a local or endogenous donation culture are formulated;
- An action plan for the development of community philanthropy in Burkina Faso is designed;
- The potential sources of donation in communities and institutions are identified;
- The motivations of potential donors identified are determined;
- The strengths and weaknesses of the organizations promoting the project in relation to the opportunities for community philanthropy are analyzed;
- A mechanism and a model for structuring the bodies and the steering system of a community philanthropy initiative are defined;
- A plan for strengthening the commitment, skills and organizational capacities of the organisations promoting the initiative is available;
- Recommendations for the establishment of the initiative and the fund are made;
- Tools and strategies for the establishment of the fund are proposed.

II. METHODOLOGY

The study helped to collect qualitative and quantitative data. It combined informed choices for philanthropy organisations and contact persons, and probabilistic choices for potential donors based on data collection channels.

For the desk research, although the literature on community philanthropy in Burkina Faso may seem poor, several documents have nevertheless been explored, particularly those of the Global Fund for Community Foundations, Foundation for Just Society, and reports and papers of some NGOs and national associations. The data collection about potential donors, especially individuals, was done online through a Google form, in a voluntary and random manner. This form was ventilated through social and professional networks to a large audience, and 362 people completed it. Furthermore, data were collected about 30 private companies and 15 NGOs and associations. In addition, 10 focus groups were established for an average of 9 people per focus group. The questionnaires were mainly administered directly to organizations promoting the initiative (OPI) and some NGOs and associations, and companies. However, because of the pandemic of Covid-19, some data were collected through telephone and/or email from NGOs and companies. The data collection areas were mainly Ouagadougou, Bobo-Dioulasso, Kombissiri and Yako. However, some data were collected remotely in Zorgho, Banfora, Gaoua and Dori. The primary data collected in the field were analyzed and classified per sub-theme according to the objectives combined into in research questions, then analyzed using qualitative and quantitative data processing software (Nudist software, Excel, Google form).

DIFFICULTIES

The main stumbling block of this study was the collection of field data due to the Covid-19 pandemic, which resulted in many travel restrictions. To this end, a strategic approach which involves data collection through telephone and/or email, was developed. This affected the original data collection schedule.

Moreover, this study showed that the term "Philanthropy" and even less "community philanthropy" is not too well known to the general public, especially individuals. After completing a test

phase of the questionnaire, the collection tools were readjusted to take into account the terms "local donation" or "form of solidarity within the communities" which were more accessible.

In addition, there were some difficulties in collecting some information about companies, NGOs and associations.

Finally, the difficulties related to the desk research on philanthropy, especially community philanthropy, suggest that this baseline study is the first one in Burkina Faso.

III. ANALYSIS OF STAKEHOLDERS AND COMMUNITY PHILANTHROPY INITIATIVES IN BURKINA FASO

3.1 GROUPS OF STAKEHOLDERS OF COMMUNITY PHILANTHROPY

In the world of organisations that practice philanthropy in Burkina Faso, there are many stakeholders who can be divided into three (03) major categories, namely:

a.) Stakeholders organizing the collection and redistribution of resources ;

The stakeholders who organize the collection and redistribution of resources are legal persons (NGOs and associations) and individuals who mobilize resources within communities to reinvest them for the benefit of vulnerable people.

- **Legal entities:** these are mainly NGOs and associations (for example OCADES Caritas Burkina, CREDO, SOS Village d'enfants, etc.), associations of citizens of the same area, workers' associations, groups of alumni of a given entity (school, department, etc.).

- **Individuals:** These are people having the spirit of solidarity and who use their high popularity rating to undertake fundraising initiatives in order to support worthy causes for vulnerable people. The most famous and most active one in Burkina Faso is "Alino Faso"¹. Recently, Ms. Nestorine SANGARE² also started community initiative.

b) Stakeholders supporting some solidarity actions within communities ;

There are several forms of solidarity regarding women empowerment. This study focused mainly on savings and loan groups and community health insurance funds. Many NGOs and associations are active in this field, such as Plan International, OCADES Caritas, CRS, Swiss contact, ASMADE, etc.

c) Stakeholders who are donors.

- **Legal entities:** There are several organisations working in all the business sectors in Burkina Faso which make donation. These companies through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) support various initiatives for the benefit of vulnerable people through organisations that collect and redistribute resources.

- **Individuals:** The individuals making the donation are potentially members of the various communities in Burkina Faso who, culturally and socially, show renowned solidarity towards the most vulnerable people.

¹ Alain Christophe TRAORE (known as Alino Faso) is a famous broadcaster and TV and radio presenter because of his capacity to mobilize resources for worthy causes. He is also the general manager of TAC Communication.

² Former Minister of Women's Affairs in Burkina Faso from 2011 to 2014. She works for the promotion of women and youth rights, and worthy causes.

3.2 INTRODUCTION OF SOME COMMUNITY PHILANTHROPY INITIATIVES IN BURKINA

In Burkina Faso, various community philanthropy initiatives exist and are carried out by most of NGOs and associations. The study only covered some of these initiatives. The table below gives more details.

Table 1 : Some community philanthropy initiatives in Burkina Faso

Organisations	Name of the initiative	Strategy
OCADES	National Solidarity Fund	Mobilize resources at the local level from the Catholic believers and all other individuals or legal entities (including other religious groups) to finance local development actions.
	Support the fund for higher education and vocational training	
	CECI (Internal Savings and Credit Communities) groups	Assist vulnerable people excluded from the traditional banking system, especially women, to help them have income-generating activities and save money.
CREDO	Mobilization of local and external resources to support activities for children education, and women and youth empowerment.	The NGO developed many resource mobilization strategies at the internal level, namely through the religious dimension to support its activities.
Associations of Citizens of the Diaspora	Donation initiatives within their home communities (village or city).	The aim is to raise funds within the diaspora and make donations generally benefiting their community of origin.
Manegdbzanga Association of Loumbila (development for all)	Inter-community funding in the field of agriculture, forestry and livestock.	It is an approach that allows any beneficiary of the project to contribute in kind or in cash to the financing of activities for new beneficiaries.
APIL	Land restoration and sustainable management to the benefit of women.	Strengthen mutual aid between men and women, and raise awareness on the importance of collective work for land restoration.

In addition, there are service clubs such as Rotary Club International and Lions Clubs International, or the Junior Chamber International which significantly contribute to the development of local communities.

IV. ANALYSIS OF THE POTENTIAL FOR DONATION IN BURKINA FASO

To analyze the potential for donation in Burkina Faso, the study focused on legal entities, large companies, and individuals in order to better understand their motivations in terms of outpouring of generosity, and areas and targets of these donations. The study therefore took into account the challenge related to resource mobilization.

4.1 POTENTIAL FOR DONATION OF INDIVIDUALS AND LEGAL ENTITIES IN BURKINA FASO

a) Area of donations. The chart below shows the donation areas at both the individual and corporate level.

CHART 1 : AREA OF DONATIONS (INDIVIDUALS AND LEGAL ENTITIES)



SOURCES: SURVEY DATA; APRIL 2020

The Analysis of the graph above shows that health and education are the main areas in which individuals and companies direct their donations. Thus, respectively 47% and 39% of individual donors make donations in the field of health and education, and respectively 44% and 33% of companies make donations in the same area. The other areas, namely economic empowerment, art and culture, sport, etc. are less representative in terms of donations.

Health and education remain the areas for which both individuals and large companies are very sensitive. In addition, these large companies generally prefer concrete and lasting donations, i.e. infrastructure and equipment.

b) Targets. Following the donation focal areas, the donation targets are presented in the graph below:

CHART 2 : TARGET OF DONATIONS (INDIVIDUALS AND LEGAL ENTITIES)



SOURCES: DATA OF THE STUDY; APRIL 2020

The analysis of this graph shows that for individuals, children and orphans are the main targets for donations since 53% of respondents are sensitive to this target. Then, people with disabilities, targeted by 22% of respondents and 19% for seniors (people of the third age). Women and youth represent only the 4th target for 5% of respondents while 1% of respondents have other targets not specified in this study.

At the level of large companies, it is practically the same similarity as 64% of donations go to women, children and orphans, 23% to youth and 10% to people with disabilities. Women and children are in the same category because the majority of donations involve infrastructure and equipment in the field of health and education.

c) Motivations for donations

According to 36% of individuals being interviewed, the response to a request in religious places is the most important motivation for donation. This could be explained by the fact that all the major religions of the world urge their followers to donate, fight against human suffering and poverty, and open doors to others to benefit from the favor of God. However, 33% said they made donations at the request of an acquaintance, 21% at the request of an association, while 7% did so for the purchase of a product associated with a case and 3% for other unclear reasons. In short, the religious dimension and the network of friends and acquaintances are the main motivations for donations as far as individuals are concerned.

At the level of large companies, although their main motivation is Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), the conditions for donation vary from one company to another. However, the majority of the companies targeted by this study often carry out lobbying actions with the State through direct donations to ministries and institutions or via local authorities. However, some companies provide direct assistance to local organizations that approach them. This is the case, for example, with the BOA foundation, which already funded the construction of health centers through the identification of the needs of a local organization or a contact person. The same is true for the Orange Burkina Faso foundation, which sometimes launches calls for projects for organizations in the health area. Their last call for projects concerned the Programme “Villages and Maternal and Child Health 2019” which consisted in the installation of one (or more) drinking water points, a first aid health center and a school in each village, having identified these 3 aspects as essential for local development.

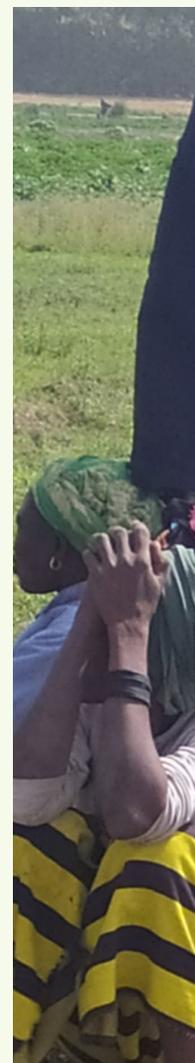


Photo top
Awareness-raising session



Photo bottom
Meeting with the members of a cooperative.

Photo right
Visit to a cooperative work



4.2 CHALLENGES RELATED TO RESOURCES MOBILIZATION

Although the study noted a potential for donation in Burkina Faso, it is clear that resource mobilization through crowdfunding is still a challenge. These are:

- **The inaccessibility of donations at the level of large companies:** organizations have difficult of access to donations at the corporate level. The companies choose to directly deal with beneficiaries through foundations or projects for the benefit of the State.
- **Broken pledges:** donations, whether they come from individuals or companies, are often tainted with false promises, particularly during fundraising events. This situation creates discomfort and affect the credibility of the donor structures towards their targets.



- **The propensity for donations to individuals for disaster, calamity or emergency situations than for development projects:** in a development context where everything seems a matter of priority, individuals are more likely to make donations to resolve emergency situations than to support development projects over a certain period. Most celebrities who raise funds using images or photos of people in distress (illness, accidents, etc.) or highlighting the impacts of a disaster (Covid) use this gateway;

- **The purposes of donations for advertising or marketing purposes and value-based conflicts:** Most companies that make donations as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility aim, through organisations, at cleaning up their image, but above all at reaching a target audience. The most common challenges are value-based conflicts between the scope of the actions of the donor company (corruption scandal, non-compliance with employees' rights, abuse, overexploitation of the country's natural resources, non-compliance with moral values, etc.) and the organisations raising funds, which do not want to sacrifice their values through the prism of resource mobilization.

- **The "political business" of some large companies:** some companies have a propensity to make large donations when it is often a cause supported by the State (the government and its departments, politicians, etc.) with the aim of improving the rating of their relationships with the government and benefiting from any advantages (public contracts, facilities related to their expansion, etc.).

In view of all these challenges, it should be noted that fundraising in Burkina Faso as everywhere in Africa is an adventure that requires a lot of patience, resilience, sensitivity, courage and commitment. In order to address these challenges, the need for education, awareness-raising and advocacy with companies and individuals (people) is essential. It is also important to develop strategies for resource mobilization from Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs), which, even if they have the particularity of giving small amounts, offer the advantage of remaining relatively more accessible and cause less value-based conflicts.

V.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF PHILANTHROPY IN BURKINA FASO

In Burkina Faso, there are no texts and laws that strictly regulate non-profit fundraising operations. However, in the context of the fight against money laundering and terrorism, a law was adopted in 2015 following the evolution of the security context in connection with the financing of terrorism. This is the Law No. 016-2016/AN on the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism in Burkina Faso. The scope covers non-profit organizations in Article 4.

In addition, for the organisation of particular fundraising activities at the national level, some organisations for reasons of transparency and credibility, use the services of a notary in accordance with the areas of competence of the notary or judicial officer.

VI.

OVERVIEW OF SOME COMMUNITY PHILANTHROPY INITIATIVES OF 4 ORGANISATIONS

6.1 BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF 4 OPI

The table below summarizes the activities of 4 organisations promoting the initiative.

Table 2 : Brief introduction of organisations promoting the initiative

<i>Organisations</i>	<i>Date of establishment</i>	<i>Intervention areas</i>	<i>Coverage areas</i>
IPBF	Established in 2011 (acknowledgement, July 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Transformational leadership- Advocate for the development of a favorable context for the promotion of young girls and women well-being- Organizational and institutional capacity building.	Zorgho, Fada N’Gourma and Bobo
ADEP	Mobilization of local and external Established in 1995	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Gils’ education- Sexual and Reproductive Health- Violence and gender- Civility/citizenship- Female Entrepreneurship	9/13 regions (apart from Cascades, Sud-Ouest and Sahel)
Munyu Women’s Association	Established in March 1992	Aspects : Social development (Health, Education, Human Rights Promotion) – Economic development - WASH – Institutional development – Commu- nication	Regions of Cascades and Hauts Bassins
ACCED	November 12, 2001	Education, women economic em- powerment, hygiene and sanitation, health.	Centre nord, Plateau central and Boucle du Mouhoun

6.2 SOME COMMUNITY PHILANTHROPY INITIATIVES OF 4 OPI

6.2.1 INITIATIVES OF IPBF

The experiences of IPBF in terms of community philanthropy initiatives are recent. As part of this study, three (03) initiatives were identified. These are :

- **IPBF Female Fund** : it aims at supporting the initiatives of women's organisations in nine (09) countries of the French-speaking African sub-region through small grants per call for projects. The fund was launched at the end of June 2020. Therefore, any result cannot be presented and capitalized.
- **Granting of microcredit to members** : the experiment with members who are up to date with their membership fees went well and no reimbursement issue was recorded.
- **Internal solidarity fund** : contribution of members according to procedures which aims at supporting them during happy or unhappy events.

6.2.2 INITIATIVES OF ADEP The Pugsada Support and Awakening Association (ADEP) since its establishment carried out several activities that can be considered as community philanthropy initiatives. As part of this study, three (03) specific initiatives got our attention. These are:

a) School sponsorship for young girls : since 2005, with the support of its partners, ADEP sponsored several young girls in need. To this end, it carried out a national fundraising campaign called "I sponsor a girl, I change the world" and a gala dinner in 2012. This campaign helped to raise around ten million CFA against a target of sixty million. Despite the challenges, the results of the project are however encouraging. In fact, from 2012 to date, ADEP supported 180 girls from school primary and secondary school, and university.

b) Establishment of groups of young girls : since 2007, ADEP supported young girls to form groups and implement projects with a view to empowering themselves much more easily. As such, five (05) groups were established in five municipalities and the members carry out agro-food processing and soap production activities. They produce and sell together, then redistribute one part of the profit. The other part is used as working capital. ADEP also has a reception, training, and social and economic integration centre for vulnerable young girls in Ouagadougou.

Moreover, it should be noted that ADEP works on the establishment of savings and credit groups in some areas and has an internal solidarity fund for its members and staff. In addition, ADEP is occasionally committed in the resale of some products of these groups as well as in the sale of gadgets to mobilize resources and support the beneficiaries of these various projects.



6.2.3 INITIATIVES OF THE MUNYU WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION The Pugsada Founded on a philanthropy-based approach, the Munyu Women's Association since its establishment in 1992 carried out many philanthropy initiatives. The main initiatives are described below:



a) Traditional savings mechanisms called 'Tontines':

These are mainly 'tontines' in cash and in kind, directly managed by the association. To date, the 205 groups that make up the association organize their own 'tontines' and enable women to save money and empower themselves.

b) Community grant:

this grant helps to strengthen the organizational capacities of rural women's groups with an emphasis on collective savings based on the methodology of Village Savings and Credit Associations (VSLA), accounting, and reinvestment of profits in a revolving fund.

c) Modulated grant for family latrines through the CLTS approach:

This is an approach that eliminates the practice of Open Defecation (OD). This means that households invest in the access to appropriate latrines, and ensure proper use and cleaning of latrines.

d) Community health insurance funds:

With the support of the NGO ASMADE, the Munyu Women's Association was able to establish five (05) functional health insurance funds in 5 municipalities as part of the Universal Health Insurance.

e) Community radio:

born from the will of members who contributed in any kind, this radio is the voice of women in the Cascades region with regard to its large audience.

In addition, the association developed many other high impact initiatives, including the installation of a multifunctional platform in Damana and a rice parboiling unit in Douna for the benefit of its members.

6.2.4 INITIATIVES OF ACCED COMMUNITY MICROFINANCE (AVEC)

ACCED already experienced the establishment of village savings and loan associations. Between 2016 and 2017, 30 formal savings groups were established in 14 villages with a total of 715 members. In terms of results, the funds raised helped women to contract loans within the group in order to carry out IGAs (trade, livestock breeding and gardening) and improve their living conditions. This allowed the strengthening of the bonds of solidarity between them.

In addition, ACCED has a reception center for young girls who are victims of sexual violence as well as for street children. To ensure their integration, the center provides opportunities for increasing their employability by allowing them to benefit from technical and vocational training on various themes: sewing, mechanics, carpentry, etc. Training in everyday life skills is also ensured, particularly in financial education and the foundations of life in society.

6.3 ANALYSIS OF STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF ORGANISATIONS PROMOTING THE INITIATIVE

Table 3 : Table of strengths and weaknesses of 4 organisations promoting the initiative

Strengths (+)	Weaknesses (-)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant experience in implementing community philanthropy • Strong networking • Experience in accountability • Strong commitment in promoting women and youth rights • Strong community solidarity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low experience of working in a consortium • Limited capacity in human resources, number and skills • Low financial capacity • Low level of English language proficiency

VII. IMPLEMENTATION OF A COMMUNITY PHILANTHROPY INITIATIVE IN BURKINA FASO

In this part, we will talk about community philanthropy initiatives developed in Africa, namely in Kenya and Egypt, as well as some community philanthropy foundations.

7.1 OVERVIEW OF SOME COMMUNITY PHILANTHROPY INITIATIVES IN AFRICA

Exploring other experiences of community philanthropy in Africa, the study found that countries such as Kenya, South Africa and Egypt have a strong valued and interesting experience useful for this project promoted by four organizations. These include the experiences of the Kenyan Community Development Foundation (KCDF), the Merti Integrated Development Program (MID-P), the Makutano Community Development Association and the South Sinai Community Foundation. All of these organizations work with and for the well-being of their communities. In this regard, Raphael Masika, a local chief who played

a key role in the establishment of the Makutano Community Development Association, said, **"In Kenya people are not poor because they lack resources; they are poor because they do not know how to efficiently use the available resources. "**

Moreover, even if most philanthropic organizations are located in the North, some were identified in Africa such as the Foundation Trust Africa in Senegal and the Global Found for Community Foundation in South Africa. These organizations support the philanthropy initiatives of community organisations through grants.

7.2 OPPORTUNITY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMUNITY FOUNDATION

As this study helped to identify and analyze some community philanthropy initiatives in Burkina Faso and Africa, one would be tempted to ask the legitimate question of knowing how to draw inspiration from all these achievements so that they can really benefit communities. What type of structure or mechanism should be implemented to promote community philanthropy in Burkina Faso? Is it a community foundation? Is it a fund?

Table 4 : Strengths and limits of a foundation and a fund.

Description	Strengths	Limits
Foundation	Separate legal status for each organisation; Greater confidence and credibility with partners due to its legal status; Possibility of participating easily in calls for projects; Autonomy in management with control bodies. Existence of a regulatory framework through Law No. 008-2017 / AN on the legal system applicable to foundations in Burkina Faso	Heavy mechanism to manage because it requires a lot of operating expenses; Also requires a little more investment.
Fund	Can be housed within an organization; Less heaviness in management (easy to manage); Less operating costs. Lack of a formal regulatory framework	Less suitable for consortium initiatives because of the risk of conflict of interest; Administrative and financial management solely under the responsibility of the organisation hosting the fund.

Based on the table above, the foundation has the advantage of having a separate legal status different from the status of each of the organisations promoting the initiative. It will further allow the organisations which will establish a foundation to have autonomy in its management through control bodies.

In this regard, the community foundation is an opportunity for the organisations carrying out this project because, as a local development organisation, it mobilizes and manages funds to distribute them within the community. It will help donors achieve their philanthropy goals by supporting a wide range of community activities. It can also play a role in management, ensuring that the endowment funds of other charities grow, and will be used in various areas, such as social services, health, art, education, economic empowerment and environment. In short, all community foundations are based on the same principle: collecting philanthropy donations both locally and externally, combining them into a single portfolio and using them to support charity for the benefit of the community.

VIII. MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

COMMUNITY PHILANTHROPY INITIATIVES TO BE PROMOTED

In Burkina Faso, community organisations carry out various community philanthropy initiatives. They help vulnerable people, who are the major targets of their interventions, to mobilize local and external resources in order to address the challenges they face, namely regarding their empowerment. Initiatives to be developed under this project should aim at reducing the bottlenecks that undermine the empowerment of youth and women.

Thus, these community philanthropy initiatives identified and scaled up, would greatly contribute to the empowerment of the targets. In view of the scarcity of development aid resources, it is highly recommended to focus on cascading funding initiatives which help to reach more people by favoring the snowball effect with a view to strength solidarity between people.

MANAGEMENT MECHANISM OF THE FOUNDATION

In order to ensure an efficient management which favours transparency, accountability, it is recommended to implement the following management tools or mechanisms:

- Administrative and financial procedures manual;
- Development strategic plan over 5 or 10 years accompanied by an operational action plan;
- Organizational chart: establish an organizational chart which defines roles and responsibilities of the managing team.

Moreover, for the foundation board, the survey suggests that its management should be rotating for one (01) year maximum per organisation. Thus, each organisation will have one year to exercise its leadership and effectively take part in the foundation management.

Table 5 : Community philanthropy initiatives to be promoted

Aspects	Initiatives to be promoted
Economic empowerment	Savings and credit groups, and IGAs
	Inter-community funding in the field of agriculture, forestry and livestock
	Restoration and sustainable management of land to the benefit of women.
Social and political empowerment	Establishment of day-care centres for women in rural areas
	Strengthen female leadership regarding conflict resolution
	Promote capacity building in personal growth by focusing on the needs of youth and women to fight stereotypes
	Promote community health insurance scheme

NB.: Prioritize the development of programs on the empowerment of youth and women to be implemented in consortium by the founders of the foundation.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

For an efficient resource mobilization, the foundation should develop a resource mobilization strategy. However, these are some examples of resource mobilization strategies:

Strategy development for the financial autonomy of the foundation:

- Carry out IGAs (room rental, accommodation, catering, etc.)
- Make capital investment to generate interest.

Internal resource mobilization

- Promote donation during particular events (celebrations, memorial days, ...)
- Organize simple fundraising events (gala evening) as long as this does not really result in additional costs.
- Mobilize in-kind contributions
- Try to gain contributions from large companies through partnerships, by often involving some contact persons (remember that this can take several months).
- Mobilize resources from Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs), which, even if they have the particularity of giving small amounts, are relatively more accessible and cause less value-based conflicts.
- Develop a catchy concept related to the empowerment of women by involving celebrities and undertake communication and mobilization action through social networks.
- Organize awareness-raising and advocacy activities on the need to invest for the empowerment of youth and women, by targeting companies.
- Encourage volunteering within communities
- Etc.

External resource mobilization

- Organize study trips with community foundations in Africa and North American countries for learning;
- Build strong partnerships and integrate the funding networks of foundations;
- Organize a mobilization with the Burkina Faso's diaspora (Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, France, Italy, Canada and United States);
- Organize online fundraising campaigns via some fundraising and crowdfunding websites.
- Etc.

COMMUNICATION

- Develop a communication plan to promote local development initiatives and mobilize resources both internally and externally;
- Create a dynamic website that can be linked to an online fundraising platform and/or create a regularly updated Facebook page;
- Increase the visibility of the foundation at the national level through a communication campaign, in particular on social networks and organize conferences in the regions so that the targeted communities can take ownership of the initiative.

CAPACITY BUILDING

- Organize training sessions on community philanthropy and resource mobilization strategies;
- Build the capacities of the founders on leadership, project management, women and youth empowerment and conflict management; take ownership of the initiative.
- Build the capacities of founders in English;
- Establish a (physical or virtual) laboratory to share best practices and resources.

MANAGEMENT OF THE RISKS RELATED TO THE PROJECT

Table 6 : Management of the risks related to the project

Risks	Probability	Impact	Prevention	Mitigation
Conflict of interest between OPI	Very likely	Very high	Clear definition of roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder. Development of procedure manuals	Implementation of procedure manuals. Coordination of consultation frameworks
Broken pledges	Likely	High	Clearly separate cash donations from pledges. Don't always rely on pledges	Actions for accountability Accountable management
Precarious security situation	Very likely	Very high	Analyze the context of the project intervention areas and assess the feasibility before any grant	Ongoing monitoring; Training in security
Low internal fundraising for individuals	Likely	High	Awareness-raising on youth and women empowerment Advocacy on gender issues	Involve opinion or traditional leaders for internal fundraising. Development of IGAs Actions for accountability
Low internal fundraising with large companies	Likely	High	Target people who could serve as a front door within these companies	Build partnership relationships with large companies in the long term
Low availability of OPI	Likely	High	Define the responsibilities and roles of each organisation. Develop a code of conduct to be observed. Establish a work schedule.	Develop digital collaborative platforms to hold some meetings
Natural disaster (Covid-19 pandemic, etc.)	Likely	Low	Disaster monitoring	Comply with the instructions and advice to avoid the effects
International financial crisis	Likely	Low	Diversification of external partners Development of IGAs	Promote internal fundraising

CONCLUSION

Community philanthropy is a development approach that involves gaining the support of community members and leveraging community resources in such a way that the community can best meet the challenges and improve their quality of life.

This study had many objectives. This included the mapping of the various experiences in the field of community philanthropy in Burkina Faso and identification of the issues, challenges and constraints related to the establishment of the initiative and the community fund for women and girls in Burkina Faso, etc. The study that contributed to the achievement of these objectives, helped to establish a baseline situation regarding the various forms and practices of philanthropy in Burkina Faso. It also involved an assessment of the perceptions of philanthropists within the communities, in particular for women and young girls' rights promotion, in order to develop a good strategy aiming at increasing the effectiveness and sustainability of resource mobilization activities. In addition, the study identified traditional forms of solidarity practiced by the ethnic communities in Burkina Faso.

Several types of stakeholders collect, distribute and make donations, each with various motivations and strategies. Burkina Faso has a great potential for donation both at the level of individuals and legal entities for the benefit of vulnerable groups. However, although the study identified a great potential for donation, it is clear that mobilizing resources through crowdfunding requires a lot of patience, endurance, sensitivity, courage and commitment.

The four organisations promoting the initiative are developing various initiatives related to community philanthropy. They demonstrate their ability to implement this project and establish a community philanthropy foundation in Burkina Faso. However, their low financial and organizational capacity limits this ambition.

By reflecting on its sustainability, the future community philanthropy foundation will have to draw inspiration from other experiences of African foundations, establish efficient management and operating tools, and work for the financial autonomy of the organisation. This should help the foundation to focus on investment (instead of impact) which became an important aspect of philanthropy around the world. It is therefore necessary to create a community of practice on this subject and find a way to mobilize other stakeholders.

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