# The Journal of
# Nonprofit
# Innovation

An Online Journal for Academic Research and
Thought Papers on Community and Global Issues

## Edition: Africa

➔ Latest Research & Statistics
➔ Map: Continent of Africa
➔ Nonprofit Spotlights

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## Journal of Nonprofit Innovation



# Africa consists of 59 countries

Taken From WorldData.info  https://www.worlddata.info/africa/index.php

"Africa consists of 59 different countries with a total land area of 30 million km² (12 million square miles). This corresponds to a share of 20% of the habitable earth surface. The coastlines in and around Africa altogether have a length of 41,184 km (25,596 miles). In these 59 countries are living 1.34 billion people (= 17.3% of the world's population). They account for around 2.8% of global economic output.

The straight borderlines in North Africa are striking and often look like drawn with a ruler over hundreds of kilometres. Until colonial times, there were hardly any fixed national borders. It was not until the late 19th century that the northern countries of Africa were divided up by Europeans according to purely political and economic criteria. Ethnic or geographical criteria rarely played a role here."

**"Africa consists of 59 countries with 1.34 billion people."**

**Technology**

Innovation

**Nonprofit
Organizations**

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# Latest Research & Statistics: Continent of Africa

Compiled by Editorial Member, Sabian Polanco, Student, Stanford University

It is important for nonprofit leaders to be aware of the latest research in their field. Research encourages a nonprofit organization to find the most recent information available and be part of using best practices. As nonprofit organizations use best practices, outcomes are improved. There is a growing concern about gaps existing between nonprofit organizations operating on the ground and the information being discovered through the latest research.

The Journal of Nonprofit Innovation provides a way for nonprofit leaders to stay up to date on the latest research and submit thoughts papers on their experiences. *Are you interested in submitting an article, thought paper or nonprofit spotlight to this journal? Visit us at:* *https://www.wikicharities.org/journal-of-nonprofit-innovation*

# Case Study 1: Africa's Innovation and Creative Response to COVID-19

From Joseph R. Opponga, Yvonne A. Dadson, & Hilary Ansah. (2021). *African Geographical Review,* 1-18.

### Abstract

"Rather than decimation and devastation, COVID-19 appears to reveal Africa's innovation and resourcefulness in fighting disease, but this has largely escaped scholarship. Using various search engines, keywords, and phrases, we conducted a scoping review of common key innovations and strategies Africa's 54 countries deployed to fight COVID-19. Our results show that African countries have used old tools and approaches in new ways, developed and adapted new technologies, and creatively used limited resources. Thus, COVID provides an opportunity for unparalleled transformation in health care and the economy. We offer some policy options for scaling up and sustaining this positive transformation."

### Summary

This article from Joseph R. Opponga, Yvonne A. Dadson, and Hilary Ansaha, titled "Africa's Innovation and Creative Response to COVID-19," provided a unique window into Africa's COVID-19 and the major strides that African countries made during the pandemic. This article provided a very general overview of Africa's COVID-19, but nonetheless pointed out several key developments within African Countries during the pandemic (Opponga, Dadson, & Ansaha, 2021). Due to the sheer population of the continent, it was expected that people could have had 123 million cases of Covid-19 within a year (Opponga, Dadson, & Ansaha, 2021). Importantly, Africa yielded much better results than experts initially predicted at the beginning of the pandemic, and this may be due "to inadequate testing, demographics, or earlier stage of the pandemic", but also the resourcefulness of several different countries and governments (Opponga, Dadson, & Ansaha, 2021, p. 1).

Many experts were initially concerned due to the poor existing healthcare infrastructure within several countries. For example, "56% of the African urban population lives in overcrowded and poorly serviced areas", which made it a prime spot for COVID-19 transmission (Opponga, Dadson, & Ansaha, 2021, p. 2). Nonetheless, to combat this, African countries developed new techniques and technologies. For example, Ghana and Rwanda used drones to transport medical supplies and other resources to remote and densely populated areas of their respective countries (Opponga, Dadson, and Ansaha, 2021). Meanwhile, in Senegal, the Pasteur Institute developed two different types of rapid tests to help detect COVID-19 (Opponga, Dadson, & Ansaha, 2021).

Many different technologies and techniques have been developed throughout the pandemic, but this article provided a small overview of some of the fascinating and inspirational developments within Africa.

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# Case Study 2: Agents of Technology Localization in East Africa: Case Studies of Social Enterprises in Tanzania

From Kim C. Brimhall. (2021). *Review of Public Personnel Administration, 41*(1), 321–338.

**Abstract**

"Technology localization refers to activities that seek to make particular technologies locally functional and locally embedded in order to overcome resistance to their adoption. These activities can be described as diffusion, institutional support, and technical adaptation. In developing societies that face experiences of resistance to technological change, several organizational agents could serve as agents of localization. This paper showcases a number of social enterprises in East Africa – particularly in Tanzania – that are involved in localizing technologies for sustainable energy and agricultural mechanization. Field data were collected between December 2014 and September 2015. Staff, clients, and partners of the social enterprises were interviewed. In addition, field observations and a scan of accessible reports and documents of social enterprises and their partner organizations took place. The cases demonstrate technology localization activities and assess the effectiveness of these social enterprises as agents of localization. The study concluded that, given appropriate tools and context, such as engaging early adopters of innovation and staying attuned to feedback from local communities, social enterprises can be effective agents of technology localization."

**Summary**

This article from Gussai H. Sheikheldin and John F. Devlin titled "Agents of Technology Localization in East Africa: Case Studies of Social Enterprises in Tanzania" provided an overview of the concept of technology localization and how this approach is used in East Africa. More specifically, Sheikheldin & Devlin (2019) defined technology localization as an "interventionist approach to respond to incidents of persistent resistance to change regarding particular technology types" (p. 324).

Essentially, this technique is meant to promote new technologies within areas typically resistant to change. Sheikheldin & Devlin (2019) highlight 3 necessary steps: Diffusion, Institutional Support Activities, and Technical Adaption Activities. More specifically, this refers to targeting specific groups, policy advocacy, and modifying the given technology to fix the specific cultural context. Sheikheldin & Devlin (2019) also highlighted the importance of Social Enterprises (i.e. Nonprofits and NGOs) in encouraging technology localization. Through the Tanzania case studies,

Sheikheldin & Devlin (2019) found that Social Enterprises are excellent conduits for technological dissemination. Particularly, Sheikheldin & Devlin (2019) focused on the promising prospects of sustainable energy technologies and agro-machinery.

Sheikheldin & Devlin (2019) provided a unique overview of a particularly promising topic that could yield very interesting results in the near future. Certainly, technology localization and Social Enterprises have the potential to rapidly and dramatically change the given technology structure of local communities, to improve outcomes in many different departments.



# Case Study 3: Leading the Way – Foreign Direct Investment and Dairy Value Chain Upgrading in Uganda

**Abstract**

"Driven by increased demand from both local and export markets and facilitated by far-reaching liberalization and privatization policies, the dairy sub-sector in Uganda has undergone significant changes in the last decade. With a comparative advantage in milk production, the southwest of Uganda has started to attract considerable Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in processing capacity, mainly targeting the export market. As a result, processing capacity increased five-

fold and dairy became Uganda's third most important export product, coming from negligible amounts a decade earlier. In this study, we use data collected at different nodes within the value chain to identify some of the key innovations in these value chains. This is done by comparing the area that received the bulk of FDI to a similar area that did not. Furthermore, we also provide an econometric analysis that focuses on the integration of value chain actors into modern value chains more broadly defined. We find that dairy value chains are transforming rapidly, but innovations are more pronounced in areas that received the bulk of FDI. Our analysis further underscores the importance of milk collection centers, which often take the form of farmer cooperatives, in providing many of the support services that enable other actors in the value chain to produce sufficient milk, and maintain milk sanitation levels necessary for a modern export sector to emerge."

## Summary

This article from Bjorn Van Campenhout, Bart Minten, Johan F. M. Swinnen provides an in-depth economic analysis of the developing dairy industry in Uganda. Campenhout, Minten, & Swinnen (2020) highlight Foreign Direct Investment as a major component of this developing industry and the reason for its rapid expansion in Uganda.

Uganda is an example of a massive success story, as it rapidly modernized and upgraded its dairy industry. Campenhout, Minten, & Swinnen (2020) highlighted that dairy production has "increased by more than 50% in the last decade, from 1.4 to 2.2 billion liters annually" (p.608). This is a phenomenal amount of growth in a very short period of time. Essentially, this article highlights the institutional features that allowed this growth to be achievable. Increasing demand for dairy and the privatization and liberalization of the dairy industry combined with FDI in the "form of processing capacity for the export market" allowed for this rapid growth (p.624). Uganda's rapid expansion and impressive growth most likely set an example for other industries and other countries, which could have remarkable economic implications moving forward.

# Case Study 4: Challenges to Nonprofit Organization Participation in Social and Development Policy Planning in South Africa

From Sokeibelemaye Nwauche and Shawn Teresa Flanigan. (2022). *Nonprofit Policy Forum, 13*(2), 119-139.

## Abstract

In South Africa, government relies significantly on NGOs in the delivery of social services (Patel, L. 2012. "Developmental Social Policy, Social Welfare Services and the Non-Profit Sector in South Africa." Social Policy & Administration 46 (6): 603–18). The services NGOs provide in areas such as early childhood development, education, health care, skills development, food security, elder care, and other arenas form part of South Africa's framework for achieving its long-term development goals. Also aligned to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), this government-NGO shared vision for development highlights the importance of NGOs in the development ecosystem. At the policy level, government explicitly refers to NGOs as stakeholders and development partners. However, at the level of practice, questions remain about NGOs' participation in planning for the development to which they so significantly contribute, and the extent of NGOs' role in increasing participation in democratic processes. In an effort to better understand whether NGOs adequately participate in development planning processes in South Africa, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 73 participants, including NGO leaders and relevant key

informants from national, provincial and municipal levels of government. The interview data were supplemented with content analysis of government documents. In spite of the fact that NGOs' involvement in development planning is explained by the state as a good governance principle ensuring meaningful participation of stakeholders (Republic of South Africa: Department of Social Development 2017, United Nations Development Programme 2011), the research findings suggest that NGOs' participation in the development planning process is deficient. This deficiency stems from institutional and policy issues including the lack of a framework for participation, the government's perception of NGOs and neglect of the NGO sector, and political issues such as partisan political activity in spaces of participation and engagement. The democratic potential of NGO participation is also hindered by organizational issues relating to the amorphous nature of the NGO sector, apathy of NGOs and a fragmented NGO sector."

## Summary

Nwauche and Flanigan (2022) provided a unique perspective into how nonprofit organizations operate in South Africa and their importance in social development and policies. In South Africa, the government depends on nonprofit organizations to deliver social services such as childcare or welfare (Nwauche & Flanigan, 2022). This makes nonprofit organizations a vital resource in South Africa that many South Africans depend on (Nwauche & Flanigan, 2022). However, most of the scholarly literature is dedicated to nonprofit organizations' role in the delivery of social services rather than their role in formulating social policy (Nwauche & Flanigan, 2022).

Consequently, Nwauche and Flanigan (2022) focused on highlighting and discovering the importance of this particular role. Overall, nonprofit organizations' role in policy development is fairly underwhelming (Nwauche & Flanigan, 2022). They found this lack of adequate participation was the cause of four main factors: "deficient institutional arrangements relating to how NPOs are invited, the exclusionary nature of spaces for participation, inequitable methods of participation, and a lack of adequate information about NPOs" (Nwauche & Flanigan, 2022, p. 16). Moving forward, these findings clarify how to better formulate and develop effective social policy within South Africa.

Nwauche and Flanigan (2022) highlighted the unique nature of South Africa's social policy, and potential

areas for improvement moving forward to further better this particular system.

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# Case Study 5: Sustainable Development Amidst Technological Innovation and Tourism Activities in Sub-Saharan Africa

From Uju Violet Alola, Festus Victor Bekun, Andrew Adewale Alola, and Zafar U Ahmed. (2022). *International Social Science Journal, 72*(243), 111-127.

## Abstract

"Following global debate on clean and responsible access toenergy (electricity), access to recreation (tourism), technological innovation, and economic growth for sustainable development as captured by the Human Development Index (HDI), the present study is motivated by the inconclusive guidance found in the literature on technology, tourism industry, and energy. This study adopts the Pedroni residual cointegration test to investigate the cointegration properties of the variables under consideration, while the mean group (MG), dynamic fixed effect (DFE), and the pooled mean group (PMG) estimators are employed for simultaneous short- and long-run analysis. The study is based on annual frequency data from 1995 to 2016 with the adoption of panel analysis

to show that technological innovation, tourism development, and access to electricity affected the HDI significantly in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) over the investigated study period. This is instructive for policymakers, as the highlighted sectors are good predictors of sustainable development. Furthermore, consolidating the results that tourism development, electricity access, and technological innovation improve economic development. On the other hand, the growth-induced, HDI-fitted model reflects the importance of the examined variables in the sustainable development agenda of the continent. For instance, a 1% increase in tourism increases economic growth by 0.0195%. Similarly, a 1% increase in access to electricity and technological development increases economic growth by 0.0019% and 0.0009%, respectively. In conclusion, this study highlights the multifaceted merits that can be gleaned from access to electricity, tourism, and technological innovation in SSA, as they improve economic growth and HDI indicators that comprise life expectancy, quality education, and per capita income level."

## Summary

Alola, Bekun, Alola, and Ahmed (2022) highlighted a unique ongoing development in sub-Saharan Africa. Notably, it uses sub-Saharan Africa as a case study to analyze whether "tourism development, electricity access, and technological innovation" improve economic growth and quality of life (Alola et al., 2022, p. 111). More specifically, it looks at how sustainable development can be a relatively good predictor of economic security and continued growth (Alola et al., 2022). Importantly, this article uses the definition of sustainable development provided by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (2020), defined as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (Alola et al., 2022, p. 112). The article highlights a positive correlation between tourism, a robust energy sector, and innovation with increased economic growth (Alola et al., 2022).

Overall, this provided a unique perspective on the ongoing development of sub-Saharan African countries, and the sectors other countries may focus on to promote economic growth. This paints a promising image for countries in sub-Saharan Africa that continue to innovate and constantly take their respective countries to new heights.

## Case Study 6: Street Homelessness in South Africa: A Perspective from the Methodist Church of Southern Africa



From Noah K. Tenai & Gloria N. Mbewu. (2020). *Teologiese Studies/Theological Studies 76*(1), 1-10.

### Abstract

"Homelessness and its various forms of manifestation are a complex phenomenon. Street homelessness, which is the subject of this study, continues to be a challenge for the South African people and government. Different research studies have been undertaken on street homelessness. Various frameworks have been used in an attempt to understand and respond to street homelessness. Churches continue as key role-players in responses to street homelessness. There is a need, however, for churches to continually evaluate the various approaches to street homelessness, with a view to sharpening those approaches to better understand and respond to the challenge. Churches need frameworks that can help them to theologically understand and adequately respond to street homelessness. Gustafson's framework of moral engagement is explored within the context of street homelessness, with a view to suggest ways and means by which the Methodist Church of Southern Africa (MCSA) could better understand and adequately respond to the problem of street homelessness in South Africa."

There is an increased number of homelessness in South Africa, and it continues to rise.

# Case Study 7: Violence Victimization and Parenting among Black African Mothers

## Abstract
"Black South African **women and girls face high rates of violence victimization, including physical, sexual, and emotional abuse in childhood and intimate partner violence (IPV) in adulthood.** U.S.-based research suggests that violence victimization predicts parenting difficulties, but this relation has not been examined in a South African context. Among a sample of 99 Black South African female caregivers, we examined rates of child abuse, IPV, and cumulative trauma, and we explored the associations between caregivers' victimization history and current parenting quality (i.e., parent-child relationship quality & parental involvement with child). Caregivers completed self-report questionnaires using ACASI software. Hierarchical regression analyses revealed that caregivers reporting childhood physical or sexual abuse were less involved with their children. Caregivers with a history of emotional abuse reported significantly worse parent-child relationship quality. Cumulative trauma was associated with worse parental involvement and parent-child relationship quality. Results reveal relatively high rates of interpersonal violence victimization among this convenience sample of Black South African women, as well as unique relations between forms of victimization and specific parenting practices. The findings highlight the importance of behavioral parent training interventions with a focus on specific assessment of parents' victimization experiences."

## Summary
"Interpersonal violence, including child maltreatment and intimate partner violence (IPV), is a major public health issue in South Africa and a leading cause of death among Black South Africans in particular. The rate of women killed by intimate partners in South Africa is six times the worldwide average, and rates of rape of women and girls are also high in this country."

# Case Study 8: Science, Technology, and Innovation are Africa's Blueprint for Accelerated Development

## Full Text
"The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Vera Songwe, has called for the establishment of an African Technology Development and Transfer Network to spur innovation and accelerate development on the continent. She made the call during the opening of the 4th Africa Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) Forum in Kigali, Rwanda, on 1 March 2022."

"An African Technology Development and Transfer Network could 'identify emerging technologies, anticipate needs, and encourage the sharing of knowledge' across the continent, said Ms. Songwe, noting that such a network would lie at the heart of diffusing technologies to the continent's SMEs. 'We need to build sound scientific, technological and innovation foundations to enable STI to deliver. As we have witnessed recently, many of our countries needed support to build capacities to test for COVID-19. As global supply chains collapsed, Africa's over-reliance

on imported medical supplies left the continent vulnerable in many aspects, and Africa was forced to innovate,' she added."

"The Africa STI Forum is a collaborative multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), established pursuant to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as part of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism. The mechanism was established under the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and was launched by the 2030 Agenda to support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. The forum is organized by the United Nations inter-agency task team on science, technology and innovation for the SDGs."

"Rwanda's Minister of Education, Valentine Uwamariya, explained that 'this congregation of some of Africa's best and experienced minds will find ways in which Africa can deploy science and technology to meet these goals in less than a decade.'"

"UNESCO Regional Director for Eastern Africa, Hubert Gijzen, who was also in attendance, emphasized the importance of collaboration: 'We need cooperation between countries for Open Science. This is why UNESCO launched the First International Open Science framework which 193 members states have approved.'"

# Case Study 9: The Prevalence and Causes of Visual Impairment among Children in Kenya – The Kenya Eye Study

From Shadrack Muma & Stephen Obonyo. (2020). *BMC Ophthalmology: London* 20(1).

## Abstract
"Visual impairment is the partial or complete loss of vision in which the presenting visual acuity lie between 6/18-no perceptions of light. In Kenya, little attention has been directed towards children vision and causes of visual impairment. Therefore, this study was designed to investigate the prevalence and causes of visual impairment in the children population of Kenya."

## Methods
"This cross-sectional population-based study included 3400 (1800, 52.9% female) randomly selected children with a mean age of 12 ± 2 years (range 5–16 years). Visual acuity was taken using Snellens chart at 6 m. Anterior and posterior segment was assessed using slit lamp and indirect ophthalmoscope. The World Health Organization definition formed the baseline for calculating the mean prevalence of visual impairment."

## Results
"Visual acuity measurements were available for 3240 (95.3%) participants. The mean prevalence of visual impairment based on pin-hole value was 1.7 ± 0.3% using World Health Organization definition. The prevalence of visual impairment based on presenting visual acuity value was 2.4 ± 0.7% using the World Health Organization definition. Multivariate analysis demonstrated that the presence of visual impairment on pin-hole increased significantly with increasing age (odds ratio 1.230, P = .021) and uncorrected refractive error (odds ratio 0.834, P = .032) according to World Health Organization definition. Cases of uncorrected refractive error remained the major cause for presenting visual impairment. Causes of visual impairment due to presenting visual acuity were nystagmus (14%), amblyopia (24%) and uncorrected refractive error (62%)."

## Summary
"The prevalence of visual impairment in Kenya is associated with age. Uncorrected refractive error remains the major causes of visual impairment."

## Conclusion
"Uncorrected refractive error still remains the major cause of visual impairment among children population in Kenya. In as much as the prevalence is not that high, a lot of attention should be directed towards child eye health to reduce incidences of visual impairment. To ensure that vision for the population is improved, eye care providers should do a comprehensive eye examination and dispense a pair of glass if need be. There is a need to increase the training of eye care providers in Kenya on pediatric eye care."

# Statistics: Africa

Journal of Nonprofit Innovation

**ZAMBIA**
Less than half of all residents (45%) live within cities.

—

**SOUTH AFRICA**
One of largest countries in Africa, 25th biggest country in the world.

—

**TANZANIA**
Has roughly 30 islands.

—

**NIGERIA**
One of largest countries in Africa. 32nd largest country in the world.



# Statistics from Africa

- From World Health Organization and WorldData.info

"After Asia, Africa is the second largest continent in the world. Traditionally, Africa is a more rural area, but as in all parts of the world, urbanization is increasing and the population is moving from the countryside to the ever larger cities. The largest cities in Africa with more than 5 million inhabitants are currently sorted in descending order of size: Lagos (Nigeria), Kinshasa (Democratic Republic of Congo), Cairo (Egypt), Ibadan (Nigeria) and Casablanca (Morocco)."

The standard of living is considerably below average. Life expectancy is well below 60 years and large sections of the population have neither adequate sanitation nor medical care. Even the water supply is inadequate in many populated areas.

**"Life expectancy is well below 60 years."**

# Statistics: Africa

From World Health Organization, 2020 Report

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**Tuberculosis**

"Two thirds of the global tuberculosis burden are concentrated in eight countries There were an estimated 10 million (UI 8.9 to 11.0) new (incident) TB cases worldwide in 2019, of which 56% occurred among men (aged 15+ years), 32% in women and 12% in children (aged 0–14 years). People living with HIV accounted for 8.2% of the global TB burden. Regions most heavily affected by TB in 2019 were the South-East Asia Region (44%), the African Region (25%) and the Western Pacific Region (18%), with smaller proportions in the Eastern Mediterranean Region (8.2%), the Region of the Americas (2.9%) and the European Region (2.5%). Two thirds of all TB globally was attributed to just eight countries with the highest burdens: India, Indonesia, China, the Philippines, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh and South Africa (Fig. 2.8).

Nevertheless, the annual number of TB deaths globally has fallen by 45% between 2000 and 2019, but not sufficiently fast to reach the 2030 SDG target of a 90% reduction of the 2015 mortality baseline. The African Region has also made good progress, with a reduction of 16%."



Source: Global tuberculosis report 2020 (14).

**Fig. 2.8. Countries with the highest TB burden (at least 100 000 incident cases), 2019**

**HIV/AIDS**

"Far from the 2020 milestone of <500,000 annual HIV infections Although HIV/AIDS is no longer necessarily a life-threatening condition, and people living with HIV can increasingly regard it as a chronic disease, there is still no cure or preventive vaccine.

In 2019, an estimated 38.0 million (UI 31.6 to 44.5 million) people were living with HIV worldwide. An estimated 36.2 million (UI 30.2 to 42.4 million) were adults (aged 15+ years) and 1.8 million (UI 1.3 to 2.2 million) were children (0–14 years). New annual HIV infections have been reduced by 40% since the peak at 2.8 million (UI 2.0 to 3.7 million) infections in 1998. In 2019, around 1.7 million (UI 1.2 to 2.2 million) people were newly infected with HIV. Nevertheless, this is far from the 2020 global milestone of <500,000 new infections annually.
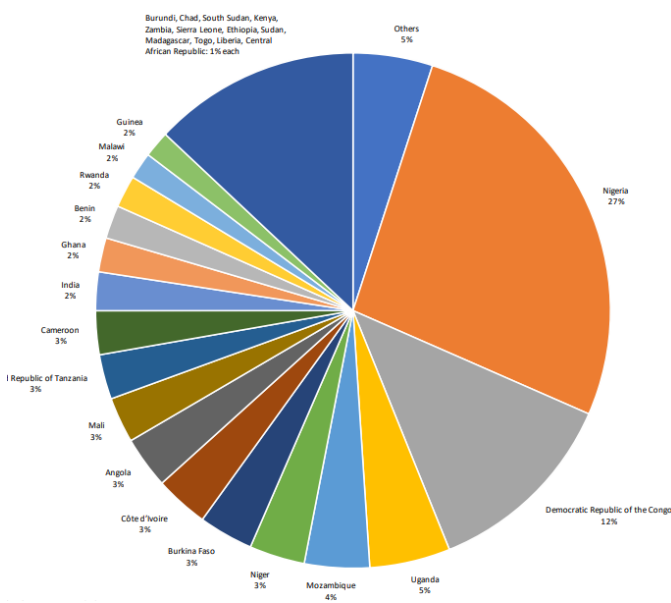
In sub-Saharan Africa, 59% of all new HIV infections were among women and girls. In some regions, women who have experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence (IPV) are 1.5 times more likely to acquire HIV than women who have not experienced such violence."

**Malaria**

"Malaria case incidence and mortality declining in all WHO regions Malaria case incidence fell from 80 (UI 75 to 87) per 1000 population at risk in 2000 to 57 (UI 52 to 62) per 1000 in 2019. Although this led to a total estimated decline in malaria cases – from 238 million (UI 222 to 259 million) in 2000 to 229 million (UI 211 to 252 million) in 2019 – progress has stalled over the past 4 years, and only a 3% reduction in incidence was achieved in 2019 compared to the 2015 baseline. This is far from the milestone of a 40% reduction by 2020 and much too slow to meet the SDG target of at least 90% reduction by 2030.

The African Region continues to shoulder the heaviest burden of the disease. Globally in 2019, the region accounted for 94% (215 million cases, UI 187 million to 237 million) of all malaria cases and 94% (386 000 deaths, UI 365 000 to 433

000) of all malaria deaths, with Nigeria and Democratic Republic of the Congo accounting for the heaviest share in both cases and deaths (Fig. 2.10). Malaria is the fourth leading cause of DALYs lost in the region in 2019, accounting for 6% of all DALYs (1). Malaria continues to take a heavy toll on pregnant women and children, particularly in the African Region. In 2019, an estimated 11.6 million pregnant women living in 33 African countries with moderate to high transmission were infected with malaria (35% of all pregnancies). As a result, an estimated 822 000 children in these 33 countries were born with a low birth weight."



Source: World malaria report 2020 (18).

**Fig. 2.10. a) Global distribution of malaria cases, by country, 2019**

**Neglected tropical diseases**

"One in five people in the world require prevention, treatment and care for neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) The 20 WHO-defined NTDs mostly affect populations living in poverty in tropical areas. In 2019, 1.74 billion people were reported to require mass or individual treatment and care for NTDs: down from 2.19 billion people in 2010. Approximately half of those still requiring such interventions live in the SouthEast Asia Region and about a third in the African Region. The majority require mass treatment for the diseases targeted with preventive chemotherapy: lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, soil-transmitted helminthiases, schistosomiasis and trachoma."

**Anaemia in women**

"Limited and mixed progress

In 2019, the global prevalence of anaemia was 29.9% (UI 27.0, 32.8) among reproductive age women, 36.5% (UI 34.0, 39.1) among pregnant women and 29.6% (UI 26.6, 32.5) among non-pregnant women. Prevalence varied considerably between countries and regions (Fig. 3.2). Among women of reproductive age, the prevalence was highest in the SDG regions of Central Asia and Southern Asia (47.5%; UI 40.5, 54.0) and sub-Saharan Africa (40.7%; UI 37.0, 44.5) and lowest in Northern America and Europe (14.6%; UI 11.1–19.0). Fig. 3.2. Prevalence of anaemia among reproductive age women (15–49 years), 2019 Source: Global Health Observatory (GHO) data.

The global decline in anaemia has been slow in pregnant women and stagnant in reproductive age women, from the 2000 benchmarks of 40.9% and 31.2%, respectively. SDG regional trends varied from a modest decline in the prevalence in women of reproductive age in sub-Saharan Africa (from 46.8% (UI 43.0 to 50.5) in 2000 to 40.7% (UI 37.0 to 44.5) in 2019), Latin America and the Caribbean (from 25.6% (UI 20.9 to 30.6) in 2000 to 17.2% (UI 12.7 to 23.1) in 2019) and Western Asia and Northern Africa (from 36.7% (UI 31.7 to 42.4) in 2000 to 31.8% (UI 25.5 to 38.7) in 2019) to a slight increase in other SDG regions. To achieve the global target of halving the prevalence of anaemia in women of reproductive age by 2030, multisectoral efforts need to be accelerated."



Source: Global Health Observatory (GHO) data (2).

**Fig. 3.2. Prevalence of anaemia among reproductive age women (15–49 years), 2019**

# From World Bank of Africa

"Fueled in part by relaxed COVID-19 measures and recovery in global trade, growth in Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to expand by 3.3% in 2021, 1% higher than the April 2021 forecast."

OVERVIEW:
"Sub-Saharan Africa, home to more than **1 billion people, half of whom will be under 25 years old by 2050**, is a diverse continent offering human and natural resources that have the potential to yield inclusive growth and eradicate poverty in the region. With the world's largest free trade area and a 1.2 billion-person market, the continent is creating an entirely new development path, harnessing the potential of its resources and people.

The region is composed of low, lower-middle, upper-middle, and high-income countries, 22 of which are fragile or conflict-affected. Africa also has 13 small states, characterized by a small population, limited human capital, and a confined land area.

The economic impact of the COVID-19 shock in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) has been severe, however economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is set to emerge from the 2020 recession and expand by 3.3 percent in 2021. This rebound, currently fueled by elevated commodity prices, a relaxation of stringent pandemic measures, and recovery in global trade, remains vulnerable in light of low rates of vaccination on the continent, protracted economic damage, and a slow pace of recovery. Growth for 2022 and 2023 will remain just below 4 percent, continuing to lag the recovery in advanced economies and emerging markets.

**East and Southern Africa, the hardest hit region by the third wave of the coronavirus**, is expected to rebound from a 3.0 percent contraction of GDP in 2020 to growth of 3.3 percent in 2021 and 3.4 percent in 2022. Growth in South Africa is projected to rebound from -6.4 percent in 2020 to 4.6 percent in 2021, and following two consecutive years of recession, economic activity in Angola is projected to rebound from -5.4 percent in 2020 to 0.4 percent in 2021. Excluding Angola and South Africa, the subregion is expected to grow by 3.1 percent in 2021 and 4.3 percent in 2022.

**Growth in West and Central Africa is expected at 3.2 percent in 2021**, up from -0.8 percent in 2020 and estimated to grow further by 3.6 percent in 2022. The subregion is expected to pick up momentum from last year's weak performance to 4.5 percent in 2021 and 5.3 percent in 2022. Nigeria is projected to grow from -1.8 percent in 2020 to 2.4 percent in 2021, thanks to better performance of both oil and non-oil sectors. Excluding Nigeria, The West African Economic and Monetary Union is projected to grow at 5.6 percent in 2021 and 6.1 percent in 2022, reflecting favorable terms of trade.

Faster vaccine deployment would accelerate the region's growth to 5.1 percent in 2022 and 5.4 percent in 2023—as containment measures are lifted faster and spending increases. However, should vaccine delivery and coverage continue to lag, growth could slow to 2.4 percent in 2023.

African countries have seized the opportunity of the crisis to foster structural and macroeconomic reforms that could pave the way for increased inclusive growth over the long-term. Several countries have embarked on difficult but necessary structural reforms, such as the unification of exchange rates in Sudan, fuel subsidy reform in Nigeria, and the opening of the telecommunications sector to the private sector in Ethiopia. Reforms that deliver reliable electricity, including better functioning of public utilities, can power the manufacturing sector and the digital economy. Finally, reforms that address digital infrastructure gaps and make the digital economy more inclusive—ensuring affordability and building skills for all segments of society—are critical for improving connectivity, boosting digital technology adoption, and generating more and better jobs for men and women."

Last Updated: Oct 01, 2021, Directly from Report

https://www.worldbank.org/en/region/afr/overview#1

RESULTS

"In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, more than $39 billion has been dedicated to operations that support health services, establish and expand social safety nets, and help governments to weather the economic impacts of the crisis. In addition, $2.92 billion has been committed for the procurement and deployment of COVID-19 vaccines in 41 countries in the region. More operations are under preparation for FY22 for about $46 billion."

A few development results include:

**Adapting to climate change and building climate resilience**

"In 2020, the World Bank launched The Next Generation African Climate Business Plan (NG-ACBP), setting out an innovative blueprint to help Sub-Saharan African economies achieve low carbon, climate-resilient outcomes. Under the Plan, the Bank is channeling $22.5 billion to Sub-Saharan Africa for climate adaptation and mitigation from 2021–25. This complements the World Bank Group global Climate Action Plan, which sets a target for 35% of our financing to have climate co-benefits, on average, over the next five years and that 50% of this financing supports adaptation and resilience. The NG-ACBP also underwrites the World Bank's efforts to support a green, resilient and inclusive recovery from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic while addressing the longer-term challenge of climate change in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The $75 million Madagascar Integrated Urban Development and Resilience project for Greater Antananarivo will benefit 65,000 low income neighborhoods and another 2 million indirectly through flood protection investments, citywide infrastructure improvements, and enhanced capacities to respond promptly to crises."

"In March 2020, Somalia began receiving debt relief under the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, which will help Somalia reduce its debt from $5.2 billion at the end of 2018 to $557 million once it reaches the HIPC Completion Point in about three years' time. The Bank played a critical role in helping Somalia achieve this milestone, providing $140 million for Pre-Arrears Clearance grants in FY19 and $375 million for development policy financing to build state capacity, improve financial management and economic governance and promote inclusive private sector-led growth. In addition, since the first quarter of 2021, the Bank has provided Somalia nearly $400 million in financing aimed at supporting policy reforms needed

to improve government coordination, strengthen fiscal management, and promote inclusive private sector growth."

Resource and wording directly from
https://www.worldbank.org/en/region/afr/overview#3

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Are you interested in submitting an article, thought paper, or nonprofit spotlight for *The Journal of Nonprofit Innovation* ? We are accepting submissions for our 2022 journals from researchers, nonprofit leaders, and nonprofit experts in a variety of topics.
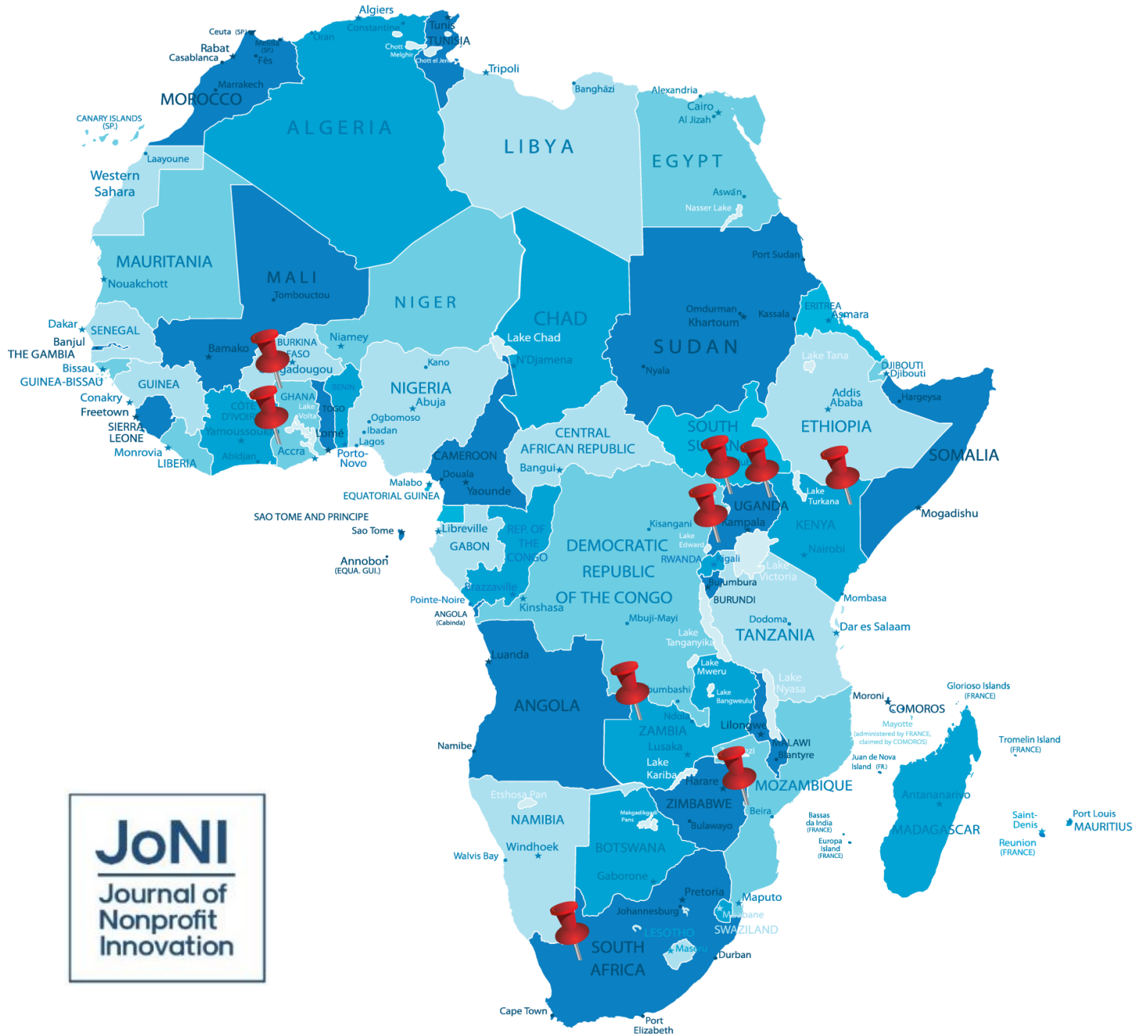
See the details here:
https://www.wikicharities.org/journal-of-nonprofit-innovation

Send all submissions to submissions@wikicharities.org with the **subject line: JoNI Submission Request.**

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# Nonprofit Spotlights

# Kaeme Foundation

**Ghana, West Africa**

www.kaeme.org

## Mission
Kaeme Foundation's mission is to build families and protect vulnerable children in orphanages in Ghana. Our vision is for every child in an orphanage to find a healthy loving family.

## Services We Offer
Kaeme works with orphanage-housed children, to remove them from institutions and assist them in getting back into loving families. Generally, the family and child are related in some way – aunties, uncles, grandparents and even cousins. Kaeme psychologists and social workers prepare both the child and family for the reintegration and help smooth any bumps in the process. Each reintegrated family receives a reunification package consisting of a mattress, mosquito net, cooking supplies, school supplies and more; everything the family needs to easily welcome a new family member. The families also receive a community mentor who can help them navigate their new family status. Kaeme also provides tuition support if necessary.

## How Our Approach Is Innovative
Kaeme is willing to take the time to work one-on-one with orphanages, children, and families. We set up support structures to ensure a successful reunification, while continuing to check-in with children, families, and mentors for years after reunification. This approach takes time and manpower but is highly worthwhile.

## Partnerships
The Ghanaian Department of Social Welfare (DSW) and Kaeme Foundation work very closely together. Often the DSW will suggest an orphanage for us to work at. A DSW representative then travels with our team to the orphanages, and host Child Care Conferences together. At these Conferences, Kaeme and DSW members talk through each child's case to determine the best reintegration scenario for them.

## Current Projects
A new project for Kaeme Foundation is supporting reunified children through their tertiary education (university, teaching college, apprenticeships). Kaeme has reached a point at which some of their reunified children have graduated from secondary school (high school). Many of these young people do not have the finances or family resources to pay for further schooling or apprenticeships. Kaeme sponsors them with the agreement that the student will pay back ¼ of their monetary support to go into a fund to support future young adults. We are currently in our second year of this program.

## What People Should Know
Our team was working at an orphanage in a major city. One of the children there, William, had been found as a small child wandering through a huge open-air market. The police could not locate a guardian and so he was taken to the orphanage. When Kaeme staff started profiling the children at that orphanage, William had no background, no paperwork, and was too young when he was admitted to the institution to be able to identify his family or home.
Our staff took a picture of him and sent it to several DSW employees in the area. One of them kept William's picture and took it to a market day near his home. Someone recognized William! They quickly located his family, and they were joyfully reunited.

If not for our team taking that picture and the DSW social worker showing it around, William would still be in an orphanage today.

## How Can You Help?
We would love 1) to spread the word in Ghana and abroad about what Kaeme Foundation does, and 2) raise more money to enable us to work with more children and families.



**Email Us**: kaeme.foundation@gmail.com
**Resources:** https://kaeme.org/

**WikiCharities Profile:**
https://www.wikicharities.org/nonprofit/USA/27-0833467

# NONPROFIT SPOTLIGHT



# unDEfeated

## Uganda, East Africa
www.speakundefeated.org

### Mission
unDEfeated's mission is to provide education for underprivileged youth with extreme financial hardship; and support single mothers to operate their own businesses, in order to feed their families in Uganda.

### Services We Offer
The main problem of youths in Uganda is unemployment. Despite a national economic growth rate of 6% per year, the formal sector is not able to absorb the fast-growing population. Every second Ugandan is below the age of 15 and that will most likely make the situation worse in the near future. As a consequence, youth all over Uganda are struggling to find their place in society, and crime, prostitution, and drug abuse are prevalent among young people.

This situation is the product of several issues, one of them being the formal education system that does not focus on practical and relevant skills. Even university graduates spend years in unemployment, while the private sector experiences a shortage of skilled workers. Most youths are poorly equipped to sell themselves in a competitive labor market and receive very little career guidance to improve their situation. More than 75% of Uganda's youth is below the age of 30, with the country having one of the highest youth unemployment rates.

With unDEfeated, we believe proper education is the key to success, so we provide scholarships to underprivileged youth experiencing financial hardship in Uganda, in order to further their education endeavors. In addition to initiating a peer-to-peer awareness-training program to help youth share employment skills and opportunities, we are also looking at giving the youth exposure and access to business leaders, as well as skills-based training. Lastly, we support single mothers so they can operate their businesses, by offering them micro loans. This allows them to support their families and use these educational resources to help their community progress.

### How Our Approach Is Innovative
Advancement, learning concentration, and a chance for development in associations and organizations across the globe are all significant needs. Configuration believing is quite possibly the most famous methodology for getting everything rolling with advancement. While these terms have frequently been tossed around in easygoing discussions and meeting room conversations, creative practices are still seldom carried out in business. In any case, there are numerous straightforward and viable ways organizations can approach carrying out change, notwithstanding configuration thinking.

### What People Should Know
"I am a child from a humble family who has struggled with education since the primary. Therefore, because of my passion for education, my parents struggled to keep me in school despite the fact that they didn't have money. It has been a tag of war pushing through school because of money or finances. After my A-Level in 2019 by the grace of God, I got half scholarship, but the offer might as well go to waste because of money shortages. Schools (campus) officially opened on 9th/March/2021 for 1st-year students, but because my parents don't have money which sums up to (2 million) to buy school requirements, I am still at home ignorant when am starting school because there is no money, yet I have to report within two weeks' time. Failure to report within that period the scholarship will be canceled. Therefore, I appreciate the help extended to me to uplift my passion for education as I struggle for my future.

### How Can You Help?
We need help with donations for our scholarship and community support.



**Email Us:** SpeakUndefeated@gmail.com
**Resources:** https://speakundefeated.org/

**WikiCharities Profile**:
https://www.wikicharities.org/nonprofit/USA/undefeated

# NONPROFIT SPOTLIGHT



# Standing with Boys
## Uganda, Kenya, Ghana - Africa
standingwithboys.org

**Mission**
To provide a path to a better life for young men in Africa, so they will break their cycle of poverty & its consequences.

**Services We Offer**
Boys are half the world's population, yet many remain a vulnerable, neglected, and important demographic, who are often subject to adverse role models.

The reality is that due to their own abuse & abandonment, many of Africa's boys are vulnerable to the destructive paths that lead to poverty, crime, and violence. This reality adversely affects the lives of Africa's other vulnerable demographic: her women and children.

A new reality and a different path are needed if we are to truly impact the lives of all Africa's children—including her boys.

We offer boys who rarely have a positive male role-model in their lives that different path, through a principle-based program taught by teachers in Kenya, Uganda, and Ghana.

**How Our Approach Is Innovative**
Standing with Boys emphasizes a 3-path program to help boys aged 12-16 achieve a better life:

1. TEACH PRINCIPLES
The principles of making Good Choices, becoming Accountable, obeying Rules, understanding Consequences, living in Gratitude, Serving others, Respecting women, and Leadership skills are the keys to success. Principles are a young man's North Star. Without them, boys become lost, confused, and troubled.

2. PROMOTE SELF-RELIANCE
Financial and business management, problem solving, critical thinking, and learning to work with others are some of the self-reliance principles we teach. Without them, young men are less likely to trust their own creative and unique abilities.

3. DELIVER JOB SKILLS
Learning a marketable job skill is crucial to a boy's development into provident living. Job skills build self-worth, boost self-confidence, and help to put boys on a path out of poverty.

**Current Projects**
There are hundreds of young men with the ambition and intellect to become successful. However, affordable skills training schools are rare, and if available, are often run by those who lack integrity. To help alleviate this problem, and in keeping with the Standing with Boys goal of teaching Job Skills, Patty and Roger Liston moved to Ghana in 2019. Here, they opened the first Prosperity Academy, teaching motorcycle electrical repair, along with self-reliance skills. Their first class graduated December 2019. This year they will be adding masonry and automotive electrical repair to their skills training. Learning a skill and staying in school will help these boys help their families.

**How Can You Help?**
We welcome donations of any kind. Please visit the website to donate via PayPal, or find "Patty-Liston" on Venmo. If you're wanting to donate other goods, please contact us using the email listed below.



**Email Us**: StandingWithBoys@gmail.com
**Resources:** https://standingwithboys.org/

**WikiCharities Profile:**
https://www.wikicharities.org/nonprofit/USA/47-3049655

# Mothers Without Borders

## Zambia, Central Africa

motherswithoutborders.org

**Mission**
To empower women and youth through education and mentorship programs, to enable them to be change agents in their own lives and communities.

**Services We Offer**
Strengthening communities: Working together with local leaders, we create community-based programs centered on principles of individual development and self-reliance to address immediate and long-term needs. We are committed to empowering local leaders to care for orphaned and vulnerable children— fostering communities founded in and driven by hope.

Empowering women and youth: We provide youth with education and mentorship from women and men who have faced their own challenges with courage, grace, and determination. The women in our empowerment clubs receive business skills training, literacy classes, and access to micro loans.

Caring for the most vulnerable: Our Children's Resource Center provides refuge to children who have experienced abuse, abandonment, trafficking, or the death of parents.

**How Our Approach Is Innovative**
We believe that the path to changing the world begins by looking within ourselves and living a life inspired by love rather than fear. To accomplish this, we spend the first 90 minutes of the day as a team in meditation and training. This training is guided by the "Knowing Love Works" master class which has been licensed exclusively to Mothers Without Borders.

Experiencing the difficult reality of life in Zambia while on a team will allow volunteers to go to a place of vulnerability in a way that prepares their hearts for real growth and change.

**What People Should Know**
When the graduate in the picture below was first referred to our care in 2008, she and her brother were found living with their grandmother. They were severely malnourished and had been expected to work to provide for the family. The children were brought to the Children's Resource Center (CRC) so they could receive proper nutrition, medical attention, trauma relief therapy, love, and an opportunity to pursue their dreams. She started in Grade 4 at the Carol Zulu Primary School and, with the combined help of trauma therapy and counseling, was able to progress well in school. When she began Grade 10, she was placed with a loving foster family near her secondary school in the city.

Through the Be That Girl program, she has graduated from Grade 12 as well as from a General Hospitality program and is now pursuing full-time employment. Of her experience she said, "For one to achieve dreams and goals, one needs to be a fighter, to believe in oneself despite negative setbacks that may arise. This program has impacted the lives of many girls from rural communities who were unable to have access to quality education, and now they are enjoying and also encouraging their fellow girls to never give up on their dreams, no matter what happens."

**How Can You Help?**
We have many ways you can get involved with the work Mothers Without Borders is doing. Donations are always welcome and can be made through our website. We also provide opportunities for expeditions to Zambia, where visitors will experience an abundance of personal growth, humanitarian service, and cultural exchange; as well as our "Knowing Love Works" master classes.



**Email Us**: office@motherswithoutborders.org
**Resources:** https://motherswithoutborders.org/

**WikiCharities Profile:**
https://www.wikicharities.org/nonprofit/USA/84-1550819

# NONPROFIT SPOTLIGHT

![Care for Life logo]

# Care for Life

**Mozambique, East Africa**

www.careforlife.org

**Mission**
At Care for Life, our mission is to alleviate suffering, promote self-reliance and instill hope.

**Services We Offer**
We help families set eight goals each six months, that help them to make progress in the areas of Health and Hygiene, Education, Sanitation, Housing, Income Generation, Nutrition and general Well Being. Care for Life team members, along with local leaders, then visit the home of each family. They assess needs, check in on goals, and encourage them to keep moving forward. Where needs arise in areas of health or well-being, Care for Life specialists visit and counsel with families to help them face their challenges. Additionally, Every time Care for Life enters a new village, we enroll up to 80 local volunteers who are then trained to mentor and coach their neighbors.

**Partnerships**
Care for Life partners with community leaders to offer a variety of community programs that raise the level of education in key areas of development.

**How Our Approach Is Innovative**
Care for Life's comprehensive community-led approach to teaching crucial life skills makes communities stronger, which allows families that were the poorest of the poor become healthy and self-reliant.

This holistic approach is called the Family Preservation Program (FPP) and is rooted in eight areas of emphasis: family latrine, garbage burned or buried, small business, family drinking treated water, family sleeping under mosquito net, table for food and dinner, children (6-17 years old) attending school, and adults over 15 who are literate.

The best news about the FPP is that it is proven to work. We've had incredible success helping communities improve their homes, health, and lifestyles, generate income, secure food, and much more; as proven in a 5-year, third party study: https://secureservercdn.net/198.71.233.25/a44.914.myftpupload.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/CFL_5YearStudy.pdf

**What People Should Know**
At 15 years old, both of Alfred's parents died, and he along with his three younger brothers were left desperately alone. As orphans, they banded together and Alfred scraped out a meager survival for them, living off of the negligible handouts of others.

Everything changed for the four boys the day that Alfred attended a Care for Life class, where he learned- among many things- how to set goals and the skill of making bricks. The brothers went to work and eventually made enough bricks to build a home for themselves. Empowered, they started a business making and selling bricks, which allowed them to make enough money to all register and attend school.

Fueled by growth, success, community support, and the knowledge that they acquired attending Care for Life classes, the boys produced a prosperous garden. Alfred was later chosen by his community to become a garden promotor for his village. With this responsibility, he now helps other families to reach their goals and lift themselves out of poverty.

**Current Projects and How You Can Help**
Through the Give Self-Reliance Campaign, families set 8-10 goals focused on health, hygiene, education, sanitation, housing, income generation, nutrition, and well-being to accomplish over 6 months. The items you purchase on our website- ranging from a health manual ($5) to supporting a village for a year ($100,000)- are given to villagers as rewards after they accomplish their goals.



**Email Us**: linda@careforlife.org
**Resources:** https://careforlife.org

**WikiCharities Profile:**
https://www.wikicharities.org/nonprofit/USA/86-1017788

# NONPROFIT SPOTLIGHT



# Ayeta Charitable Hands Africa

## Uganda, East Africa
https://ayetacharitablehandsafrica.wordpress.com/

**About Us**
Ayeta charitable hands Africa organization, is a registered (reg NAM 586) non-profit organization in Uganda.  It was started in 2019 by Mayanja Jackson who was concerned by the plight of the needy children and youth who had no means of getting education, health services and other necessities of life due to poverty in their families.

**Unhealthy Drinking Water is Causing Sickness & Death**
People in this area are suffering due to lack of water and all they could do is drink dirty water that is affecting them to get sick of diarrhea, typhoid and other related water born diseases. We are therefore seeking people who can help and provide them with a borehole.



**Current Activity**
We have so far 174 orphans registered with us so far. We have them in our rented building and we are looking for help to build a community school and orphanage for them. We need to buy them scholastic materials, beddings, food, medication and all other household materials. Please, we welcome you all to support us in this journey as we change the world for the betterment of all.

**Our Story and Our Needs**
**(written by Jackson, CEO and Founder)**
These little children are orphans helped and supported by the Ayeta Charitable Hands Africa organization team led by Mayanja Jackson as the C.E.O. They are all placed in an orphanage with a home we rent. Most of these children were picked on the streets and some lost their parents through the landslide outbreak in Bududa District that left many who lost their lives and found seeking refuge in schools and churches around the area. So I and my team sought how we could help them. We came up with ideas to rent a house where we could stay with them . And we were able to achieve that. We've tried possible ways to seek for help from the Government but all in vain promises. But by the help of the community and even our providence from our pockets, we've at least tried.  There are more needs each day. They grow each day and our pockets can't help push them to further their educational needs , food, rehoming services and clothes. So we ask for anybody out there who can come in and help support us.

**Note:** Ayeta Charitable Hands Africa has worked with students from Michigan University to bring awareness to their mission and create a better online presence. The SCNO is a pro-bono program for nonprofits who need support.



**Email Us**: ayetacharitablehandsafrica@gmail.com

**WikiCharities Profile:**
https://www.wikicharities.org/nonprofit/UGA/Ayeta

# Silicon Gold Foundation
## South Africa and USA
siliconfold.org

**Mission**
To empower black, African and marginalized entrepreneurs through first world education, industry network connections, resource accessibility and creating connections that change the world.

**Services We Offer**
We offer educational content through our,

- digital magazine,
- community through our network membership,
- digital signature optimization for startups,
- content creation education and resources through our partners,
- global market and industry experience opportunities,
- and grant accessibility through our partners.

We offer a digital Magazine that offers updated/relevant educational material for entrepreneurs.

**Partnerships**
- The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, https://africasouth.churchofjesuschrist.org/
- The National Youth Development Agency (NYDA), http://www.nyda.gov.za/
- Zodwa Khoza Foundation, https://www.zodwakhozafoundation.org/
- University of Utah Black Cultural Center, https://diversity.utah.edu/bcc/

We have partnered on projects to...
- Build economic empowerment resource centers,
- Implement skills education programs,
- Implement entrepreneurship incubation programs,
- Build pathways for professional learnerships,
- Provide startup business with equipment, and lastly promote wellbeing through sports tournaments and tech and IT conventions.

**Our Story**
Our initiatives focus on strengthening economies of previously disadvantaged communities. We believe in creating healthy and wealth promoting environments.

Our goal is to be the central point of information and contact to build our communities the skills and provide resources and tools they need to become qualified players in the global business market. We help businesses start, and help these businesses have the needed qualified workforce to carry their own economy. They own their community's growth by bringing services, products and skills out of their immediate communities to the world. We look forward to growing our partnerships in the near future.

**Current Projects**
Gift of Music, Silicon Gold Magazine, and Silicon Gold Academy

**How Our Approach is Innovative**
Global collaborations with industry leaders and in communities that are under-looked. Finding hidden talent and potential.

**How Can You Help?**
We are looking for support in areas that help move our mission forward. The following are a few ways the community can help support our efforts.

- Funding and Donations for fundraising events
- Contact and networking Databases
- Corporate partnerships for skills development and learnerships
- Adopt startup partnerships
- Sponsorship
- Content creation support
- Copywriting and journalistic support
- Graphic and multimedia design
- Video, Sound, and IT Equipment

**Email Us**: connect@silicongold.org

Are you interested in submitting an article, thought paper, or nonprofit spotlight for *The Journal of Nonprofit Innovation*? We are accepting submissions for our 2022 journals from researchers, nonprofit leaders, and nonprofit experts in a variety of topics.

See the details here:
https://www.wikicharities.org/journal-of-nonprofit-innovation

Send all submissions to: submissions@wikicharities.org with the subject line **JoNI Submission Request.**