Giving for Change

An equal and just society where civic space is open: all citizens can express their views and opinions freely, organize themselves and exercise their rights. Communities express their voice through CSAs and are Government and power-holders are accountable and empowered to take control of their own development respect human rights INGOs/donors CSAs effectively: Government adapt their hold power-holders accountable and influence policies adopts laws and and practices that affect their constituencies regulations that practices to supcatalyze people-led, inclusive social change port community enable domestic philanthropic philanthropy and the political roles giving of CSAs CSAs are more relevant, rooted, legitimate and trusted CSAs participate Increased domestic giving for social and (more) in citizen systemic change engagement platforms INGOs/donors CSAs involve CSAs mobilize (Potential) donors Government has have increased communities more more community have increased increased awarein determining understanding of resources awareness on ness on the impornegative effects tance of facilitating their priorities and potential of giving donations to CSAs their practices lobbying as driver for social change Domain 3: Central domain: Unlock the collective power **Domain 2:** Influence in-country national state Challenge and of local communities, represented by CSAs, and societal actors to support community change the to express their opinion through community philanthropy and domestic philanthropic giving philanthropy existing practices of international development donors Problem: international aid funding structures, mechanisms and the power dynamics they create have inadvertently contributed to problem outcome strategy medium-term impact CSAs = Civil Society Actors, which includes NGOs, community organizations, informal groups, movements and human rights defenders intermediate outcome long-term impact