

# Global Philanthropy Tracker: Tanzania

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## Definitions

**PHILANTHROPIC ORGANIZATIONS (POS):** A form of non-market, non-state organizations outside of the family that provide services for the public good. It includes, but is not limited to, the following: foundations (grant-making, operating, corporate, community, or government sponsored/created), community-based organizations and village associations, professional associations, environmental groups, advocacy groups, co-operatives, charitable organizations, faith-based organizations, mutual entities, labor unions, societies, research institutes, diasporic organizations, online social-purpose portals, and transnational and cross-sectoral coalitions.

**PHILANTHROPIC ACTIVITIES:** Philanthropic activities are extremely diverse when considered at the global level. They include, but are not limited to, financial contributions, volunteering, collective action, advocacy, grassroots and direct giving and helping, and new methods such as crowdfunding and hybrid philanthropic activities (i.e., social impact bonds and social enterprises).

**CROSS-BORDER PHILANTHROPY:** Philanthropic activities in which the donor (individuals, foundations, corporations, or religious organizations) and the beneficiary (individuals, foreign POs, foreign intermediary organizations) are located in different countries. The term includes donations to domestic POs in a given country that focus on broad categories of international causes, such as foreign affairs, humanitarian assistance, international relations, promotion of international understanding, and international solidarity.

**NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS (NPOs):** The concept that refers to a variety of non-government and non-market autonomous organizations that do not distribute profits to their members registered under a variety of regimes in Tanzania. They include philanthropy organizations and others variously known as civil society organizations, NGOs, charities and voluntary organizations.

## Overview of Cross-Border Philanthropy in Tanzania

### SOURCES AND AMOUNTS

Data from the East Africa Philanthropy Data Portal by Candid and East Africa Philanthropy Network (2020) indicates that 21 Tanzania-based funders collectively disbursed a total of 1,223 grants amounting to USD 26.7 million between 2003 and 2019 to 932 different organizations spread across four countries (Tanzania, Zimbabwe, India, and United States). Of this amount,

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a total of USD 2,648,483, representing 9.9 percent of total grants during this period was granted to non-Tanzanian domiciled organizations by Tanzanian donors/philanthropists. Of this, USD 1,936,380 (7.24 percent) was granted to faith-based institutions such as temples in India. This is probably a reflection of a substantial number of Tanzanian citizens of Indian descent. A further USD 707,713 (2.65 percent) was granted to organizations domiciled in the United States, though most of them operate in Tanzania. Finally, USD 4,390 (0.02 percent) was granted to Harare-based Women in Law and Development in Zimbabwe. In effect, 90.1 percent of all grants made by local philanthropic actors are to recipients based in Tanzania. As such, Tanzanian Philanthropy, unlike in neighboring Kenya, is more national in terms of its grant making. The table below summarizes this data.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF GRANTS BY PHILANTHROPY ORGANISATIONS IN TANZANIA TO ORGANISATIONS IN AND OUTSIDE TANZANIA (IN USD)

Country	Total Number of Grants (2003–2020)	* Total Dollar Value of Grants	*Average Dollar Value of grant	% of Total Grants	Highest Dollar Value of Grant	Lowest Dollar Value of Grant
India	50	\$1,936,380	\$38,728	7.2	\$1,400,000	\$774
Tanzania	1,039	\$24,105,438	\$23,201	90.1	\$2,700,000	\$27
United States	133	\$707,713	\$5,321	2.65	\$63	\$832
Zimbabwe	1	\$4,390	\$4,390	0.02	\$4,390	\$4,390
Total		\$26,753,921		100%		

Source: Candid and East Africa Philanthropy Network. (2020). Foundation Maps by Candid.

<https://maps.foundationcenter.org/#/list/?subjects=all&popgroups=all&years=all&location=149590&excludeLocation=0&geoScale=ADM0&layer=gm&boundingBox=-139.219,-31.354,135.66513&gmOrgs=all&recipOrgs=all&tags=all&keywords=&pathwaysOrg=&pathwaysType=&acct=eafricat&typesOfSupport=all&transactionTypes=all&amtRanges=all&minGrantAmt=0&maxGrantAmt=0&gmTypes=all&minAssetsAmt=0&maxAssetsAmt=0&minGivingAmt=0&maxGivingAmt=0&andOr=0&includeGov=1&custom=all&customArea=all&indicator=&dataSource=oeecd&chartType=trends&multiSubject=1&listType=issueLabReport&windRoseAnd=undefined&zoom=0>

\* These totals may include re-granted funds.

## USES

The same data from the East Africa Philanthropy Data Portal (Candid & East Africa Philanthropy Network, 2020) shows that human rights organizations received the largest share of grants. Table 2 shows the respective investments in different thematic areas by 932 grantmaking organizations in Tanzania. It is of interest here that although there is one funder dedicated to science, no grants were made during this period. This data contrasts sharply with findings of the Foundation for Civil Society and Tanzania Philanthropy Forum (2018), which showed the percentage of grantmaking organizations that made grants to the following thematic

areas: livelihood development (54.4 percent), education (53.7 percent), health (45 percent), governance (43 percent), environment (32.9 percent), agriculture (23 percent), water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) (19 percent), emergency relief (15 percent), and sports and culture (14 percent). The discrepancies may be due to different categories and data sources.

TABLE 2

THEMATIC AREAS SUPPORTED BY GRANT MAKING ORGANISATIONS IN TANZANIA (2003–CURRENT)

Thematic areas of support	Total Number of Grants	Total Dollar Value of Grants	Total Number of Funders	Total Number of Recipients
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	16	\$292,550	3	16
Arts and culture	3	\$29,380	7	3
Community and economic development	58	\$769,792	4	56
Education	107	\$1,800,000	4	101
Environment	71	\$1,200,000	3	66
Health	113	\$2,800,000	3	105
Human rights	705	\$15,500,000	3	566
Human services	76	\$1,600,000	3	68
Information and Communications	8	\$70,560	2	7
International relations	34	\$278,966	1	34
Philanthropy	5	\$5,792	1	5
Public affairs	343	\$5,400,000	2	304
Public safety	99	\$1,700,000	2	91
Religion	33	\$1,600,000	2	5
Science	0	\$0	1	0
Social sciences	0	\$0	0	0
Sports and recreation	3	\$80,970	1	3
Unknown or not classified	0	\$0	0	0

Source: Candid and East Africa Philanthropy Network. (2020). *Foundation Maps by Candid*.

<https://maps.foundationcenter.org/#/list/?subjects=all&popgroups=all&years=all&location=149590&excludeLocation=0&geoScale=ADM0&layer=gm&boundingBox=-139.219,-31.354,135.66,513&gmOrgs=all&recipOrgs=all&tags=all&keywords=&pathwaysOrg=&pathwaysType=&acct=efricat&typesOfSupport=all&transactionTypes=all&amtRanges=all&minGrantAmt=0&maxGrantAmt=0&gmTypes=all&minAssetsAmt=0&maxAssetsAmt=0&minGivingAmt=0&maxGivingAmt=0&andOr=0&includeGov=1&custom=all&customArea=all&indicator=&dataSource=occd&chartType=trends&multiSubject=1&listType=issueLabReport&windRoseAnd=undefined&zoom=0>

## CROSS-BORDER PHILANTHROPY FLOWS TO TANZANIA

Though still developing, the philanthropy sector annually mobilizes about 20 percent of nonprofit organizations' (NPO) revenue (ForDIA, 2011). As of 2018, Tanzanian NPOs received 28.9 percent of their revenue from international non-governmental organizations based outside Tanzania, 17.3 percent from individual giving, 13 percent from service revenues, 8.7 percent from funding by multilateral and bilateral agencies, and 1.1 percent and 2.2 percent from companies and government respectively (Foundation for Civil Society and Tanzania Philanthropy Forum, 2018).

## The Philanthropic Landscape in Tanzania

Tanzanian society has a long-standing social solidarity tradition of mutual aid reciprocity and philanthropy that emphasizes the interconnections of the wellbeing of the individual with that of the community. This is encapsulated in *Ujamaa* ideology, in which identity and self-reliance is developed through and with the community (Foundation Center et al., 2016). Additionally, like in the rest of Africa, new philanthropy actors and practices have been evolving in recent years.

### REGISTERED PHILANTHROPIC ORGANIZATIONS

With regards to foundations (civil society or business), a majority of philanthropy actors are registered as local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) under the *NGO Act No. 24 of 2002* as companies limited by guarantee with the Business Registration and Licensing Agency; others are registered as trusts with the Registration, Insolvency, and Trusteeship Agency; as CBOs with local authorities; or as other types of organizations with relevant ministries and government agencies” (USAID, 2018, p. 231). Certain philanthropy organizations can, under special conditions and subject to meeting specific criteria, qualify for tax exemptions related to philanthropic activities. However, it is a stringent process and prone to bureaucratic discretions (ForDIA, 2011, p. 45).

The exact number of active foundations across the different categories and registration regimes is unknown. There are however, an estimated 8,000 NPOs in Tanzania (Foundation for Civil Society and Tanzania Philanthropy Forum 2018, cited in Bundesverband Deutscher Stiftungen, n.d.). What is not in doubt, however, is that the number of philanthropic actors is on the rise. This rise is informed in part by a rapidly changing and improving economic landscape. Specifically, Tanzania is the second largest economy in East Africa, with a GDP of USD 57.44 billion and GDP per capita of USD 1,104.78 (World Bank, 2020) with a sustained economic growth averaging 6–7 percent a year over the last decade (World Bank, 2019). As a result, like the rest of Africa, the Tanzanian middle class as well as the number of High Net Worth individuals has been growing. According to AfrAsia (2019) and Knight Frank *Wealth Report* (2020), Tanzania has about three thousand millionaires.<sup>2</sup> Tanzania is also home to the region’s only (and Africa’s youngest) billionaire—Mohamed Dewji, with an estimated net worth of USD 1.6 billion (Forbes, 2020). Additionally, he is one of the three Africans who have signed the giving pledge (Dewji, 2016).

### SOURCES

Philanthropy in Tanzania today is practiced at various levels by different actors: individual, civil society foundations and trusts, business foundations, religious institutions, and corporations. At the individual level, Tanzanian philanthropic impulses are well illustrated in a recent Charities Aid Foundation (CAF) 2020 study, which indicates that 63 percent of Tanzanians who participated in the survey had donated to a charitable organisation in the past

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<sup>2</sup> A millionaire in this case is an individual whose combined net worth is USD 1 million and above.

twelve months. Additionally, given the community-oriented nature of social life and welfare, there is widespread giving and helping among Tanzanians. The forms of direct giving to individuals among those interviewed in the CAF (2020) study include giving money to a blood relative or paying for something on their behalf (58 percent); giving clothes, food, time, services, or other gifts in kind to a blood relative (48 percent); giving money to an extended family member, a friend, or someone else known to the participant, or paying for something on their behalf (48 percent); giving shelter to a blood relative (25 percent); giving clothes, food, time, services, or other in-kind gifts to an extended family member, a friend, or someone else known to the participant (45 percent); giving money to a stranger or paying for something on their behalf (23 percent); giving shelter to an extended family member, a friend, or someone else known to the participant (21 percent); giving clothes, food, time, services, or other in-kind gifts to a stranger (28 percent); and giving shelter to a stranger (18 percent). The most common method of giving among survey participants, either to individuals or Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), was cash (95 percent), followed by mobile payment services such as M-Pesa (54 percent) (CAF, 2020).

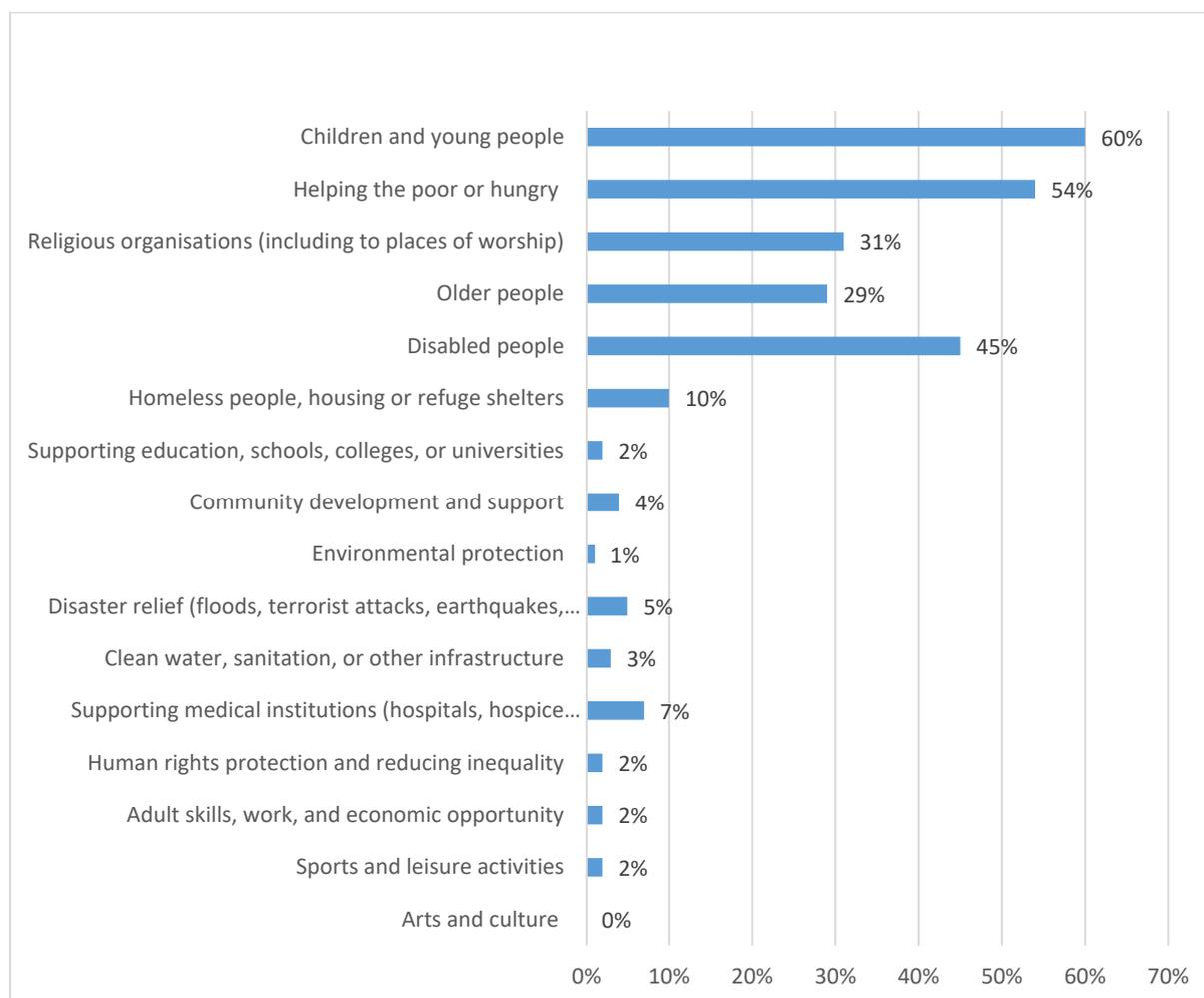
## USES

The CAF (2020) study shows that more Tanzanians (60 percent) give to organisations devoted to issues affecting children and young people than to any other cause. This is followed by giving to organisations helping the poor or hungry (54 percent). The environmental protection (1 percent), human rights protection and reducing inequality (2 percent), adult skills, work, and economic opportunity (2 percent), and sports and leisure activities (2 percent). No individual givers reported supporting arts and culture organisations. Figure 1 below shows the percentage of surveyed participants supporting the various types of charitable organisation in Tanzania.

As far as religious-inspired giving is concerned, the major world religions all have adherents in Tanzania who give to religious causes. Among Muslims, besides the more prevalent forms of giving such as *sadaka* and *zakat*, there also exist *awaqf* institutions, especially in the Zanzibar part of the republic. *Waqf* is an institution under Islamic law that allows for the “dedication of property in support of religious and charitable objects, such as the upkeep of mosques and the payment of their officers, the provision of graveyards, and the feeding of the poor” (Lienhardt, 1966: 96). Christian institutions have also been active in the provision of social welfare services such as education and healthcare since the colonial times (Anangisye and Mligo, 2014).

FIGURE 1

CAUSES SUPPORTED BY TANZANIAN GIVERS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS



Source: CAF. (2020). Growing Giving in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. Charities Aid Foundation.

<https://www.cafonline.org/docs/default-source/about-us-publications/growing-giving-in-kenya-uganda-and-tanzania-report.pdf>

### DATA ON DOMESTIC GIVING

The Figure and Tables above are only a partial picture of the grant making happening in Tanzania. Private sector foundations and direct grants by many high net worth individual philanthropists such as the late Reginald Mengi, late Ali Mufuruki, Rostam Aziz, and Said Salim Bakhresa are not included. The Mo Dewji Foundation is also not included in the East Africa Philanthropy Data Portal by Candid and East Africa Philanthropy Network (2020). The Mo Dewji Foundation’s website indicates that it funds “patient assistance programs, health facility grants, school refurbishment programs, educational scholarships, agribusiness community projects, and most recently an entrepreneurship program aimed providing financial literacy capacity building coupled with an interest-free loan to established young SMEs [small and medium-sized enterprises] in Tanzania” (Dewji, 2016). The foundation website indicates that they have so far spent over USD 3 million in grants and other forms of funding for community service projects, supporting schools, hospitals, and water wells since 2015 (Mo Dewji Foundation, n.d.). Empirical research on all existing forms of philanthropy is

necessary if we are to establish the true value of local philanthropy, not just in Tanzania, but also for the rest of Africa.

### TRENDS IN DOMESTIC GIVING IN TANZANIA

The growth in the country’s economy, a growing middle class, and increasing numbers of high net worth individuals have accompanied changes in the institutionalization of philanthropy, especially through the establishment of foundations and local and regional support infrastructures such as the Africa Philanthropy Network, The African Grantmakers Network, East Africa Philanthropy Forum, Africa Philanthropy Forum (formerly East Africa Grantmakers Network), and the Tanzania Philanthropy Forum. These institutions aim to strengthen the philanthropic environment and building assets for local philanthropy as well as research<sup>3</sup> and networking.

Another dynamic in the growth of domestic philanthropy in Tanzania is the decline of official development aid, which has forced the emergent socially conscious middle-class and high net worth individuals to respond to the social welfare and development challenges of their compatriots (Foundation Center et al., 2016). The result is an emergent structured form of philanthropy, which include grantmaking foundations established by wealthy individuals, a strong community of youth philanthropists, a rise in corporate giving, and the proliferation of community philanthropy organizations (Foundation Center et al., 2016).

### PHILANTHROPIC CONTRIBUTION TO THE SDGS

Various donors have made grants aimed at pursuing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Tanzania. According to Candid.org, a total of USD 258,847,026 worth of grants have been disbursed since 2016. The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation is by far the largest donor in this regard, contributing almost three-fold (USD 91.60 million) more than the next largest donor (Comic Relief at USD 33.36 million). Table 3 below shows the amount of grants made to organizations working towards achievements of SDGs in Tanzania.

TABLE 3  
FOUNDATIONS’ GRANTS TOWARD THE SDGS SINCE 2016 (IN USD)

Name of Foundation	Amount
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	\$125,480,000
Comic Relief	\$33,560,000
Conrad N. Hilton Foundation	\$13,110,000
The Rockefeller Foundation	\$9,980,000
Bloomberg Philanthropies, Inc.	\$7,960,000
Wellspring Philanthropic Fund, Inc.	\$7,940,000
Oak Foundation	\$5,510,000
American Jewish World Service - Donor Advised Funds	\$5,440,000
Novo Foundation	\$4,150,000
Segal Family Foundation	\$3,720,000
Charles Stewart Mott Foundation	\$3,430,000

<sup>3</sup> For examples of research projects, see <https://www.eaphilanthropynetwork.org/>

Firelight Foundation	\$3,150,000
Ford Foundation	\$3,120,000
The Foundation for Civil Society	\$2,890,000
Schwab Charitable	\$2,570,000
C&A Foundation	\$2,410,000
Tides Foundation	\$2,390,000
ViiV Healthcare	\$2,280,000
Margaret A. Cargill Foundation	\$2,250,000
Imc Chicago Charitable Foundation	\$2,170,000
California Community Foundation	\$2,140,000
McKnight Foundation	\$2,000,000
Fidelity Charitable	\$1,930,000
Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors, Inc.	\$1,800,000
The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	\$1,650,000

Source: Candid. (2020). *Sustainable Development Goals*. SDGFunders by Candid.

<https://sdgfunders.org/sdgs/location/Tanzania/dataset/recent/?tab=tab-recipientsspanclasstooltiptitlefiguresexcludegrantsmadebetweenfundersrepresentedinthesedataspan>

It is worth noting that not all of this money is granted to indigenous or local organizations in Tanzania. A lot of it is disbursed to North American and European organizations delivering SDG-related programs in Tanzania. Tables 4 and 5 below show foundations' contributions and the amounts going the top 25 organizations for year 2016 onwards.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF FOUNDATION FUNDING BY SDG FOR 2016+ (IN USD)

SDG	No. of Grants	Value of Total Grants
SDG 1. No Poverty	51	\$17,748,012
SDG2. No Hunger	108	\$64,194,528
SDG3. Good health and wellbeing	676	\$98,181,389
SDG4. Quality education	1,055	\$52,128,052
SDG5. Gender Equality	870	\$92,947,157
SDG6. Clean water and sanitation	30	\$883,269
SDG7. Affordable and clean energy	24	\$5,422,338
SDG8. Decent work and economic growth	181	\$51,540,740
SDG9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	55	\$29,344,272
SDG10. Reduced inequalities	91	\$12,895,468
SDG11. Sustainable cities and communities	74	\$3,867,598
SDG12. Responsible consumption and productions	42	\$9,022,684
SDG13. Climate action	12	\$1,891,382
SDG14. Life below water	0	\$0
SDG15. Life on Land	97	\$12,180,571
SDG16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions	418	\$67,989,702
SDG17. Partnership for the goals	40	\$12,439,162
Total leading foundations funding to SDGs in Tanzania since 2016		\$532,676,324

Source: Candid. (2020). *Sustainable Development Goals*. SDGFunders by Candid.

<https://sdgfunders.org/sdgs/location/Tanzania/dataset/recent/?tab=tab-recipientsspanclasstooltiptitlefiguresexcludegrantsmadebetweenfundersrepresentedinthesedataspan>

TABLE 5

TOP RECIPIENTS OF TANZANIA-BOUND SDG GRANTS (IN USD)

Name of recipient	Location(s)	Grant Value
Room to Read	San Francisco, USA	\$21,850,000
Path	Seattle, USA	\$15,000,000
Mennonite Economic Development Associates	Several (US, Canada, Europe)	\$11,686,800
United States Fund for UNICEF	USA	\$11,500,000
Technoserve, Inc.	USA	\$10,000,000
Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung	Germany	\$9,818,100
Financial Sector Deepening Trust (Tanzania)	Tanzania	\$8,360,000
Aids Vaccine Advocacy Coalition	New York, USA	\$6,220,000
National Agricultural Research Org		\$5,700,000
Agri Experience Limited		\$5,000,000
Mercy Corps	USA	\$5,000,000
Well Told Story	Kenya	\$5,000,000
Alliance for A Green Revolution in Africa	Kenya	\$4,620,000
Clinton Health Access Initiative	USA	\$4,390,000
Acumen Fund	USA	\$4,330,000
Tanzania Social Action Fund	Tanzania	\$4,130,000
Sightsavers	UK	\$3,500,000
International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, Inc.	France	\$3,460,000
Options for International Health	UK	\$3,420,000
Add International	UK	\$3,410,000
University of California At Berkeley	USA	\$3,400,000
Save the Children UK	UK	\$3,280,000
Aga Khan Foundation Tanzania	Tanzania	\$3,130,000
Snv Netherlands Development Organization	Netherlands	\$2,870,000
Elanco	USA	\$2,870,000

Source: Candid. (2020). *Sustainable Development Goals*. SDGFunders by Candid.

<https://sdgfunders.org/sdgs/location/Tanzania/dataset/recent/?tab=tab-recipientsspanclasstooltipfiguresexcludegrantsmadebetweenfundersrepresentedinthesedataspan>

## PHILANTHROPIC RESPONSES TO COVID-19

Like many other African countries, the Tanzanian government established a national COVID-19 emergency fund under the prime minister's office (*Dailynews*, 2020; *CNBC Africa*, 2020). The Fund has received donations from a myriad of individuals and organizations. Some of the largest contributors include banks and other business conglomerates and high net worth individuals. The largest donation so far is by businessman Rostam Aziz who donated TZS 1 billion shillings. Rostam Aziz has further donated personal preventive equipment worth TZS 500 million to the government of Zanzibar on April 20, 2020 (Mosenda, 2020b).

It is not just the wealthy contributing: Working class individuals such as women food vendors (*mama lishe*) and street traders (*machingas*) have been making their contributions. These contributions have been both in cash and in-kind, including donations of hospital equipment, vehicles, power generators, technological gadgets, fuel, hand sanitizers, and water and hand washing tanks for use in market places, churches, mosques, and slum areas (CNBC, 2020). International aid and development partners and multinational businesses such as Huawei also made contributions (Mosenda, 2020a). While contributions have been flowing, it is not easy to estimate the full amount of resources mobilized thus far.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the widespread giving culture in Tanzanian society and improvements in economic conditions that have resulted in a growing middle class, philanthropic organizations can build from this generosity to strengthen a sustainable institutional base for local philanthropy. The existence of organizations like the Civil Society Foundation and Tanzania Philanthropy Forum offer useful guiding lights towards such an endeavor. Additionally, policy dialogues between philanthropy actors and the government are needed for the purpose of streamlining the regulatory and tax environment to incentivize private individual and corporate giving, especially to civil society. This will aid in the generation of more internal and local resources and reduce over-reliance on external sources of funding.

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