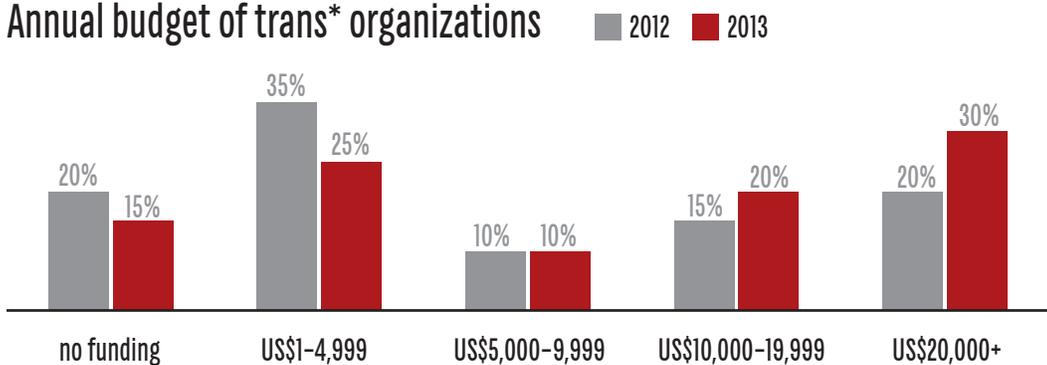


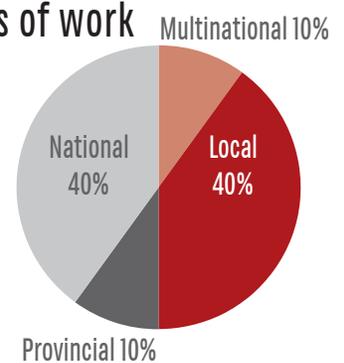
# TRANS\* ORGANIZATIONS AND FUNDING IN EAST AFRICA

A global survey of trans\* organizations and funding was conducted in 2013. Twenty one organizations from East Africa responded to the survey. This fact sheet details not only their funding situations but also their organizational characteristics, leadership, areas of work and areas of growth as well as opportunities for what donors funding in this region can support. While the trans\* movement in East Africa is growing, funding remains a challenge for most organizations. Nearly one in six trans\* organizations have no funding (15%), while only half had budgets of US\$10,000 or more in 2013.

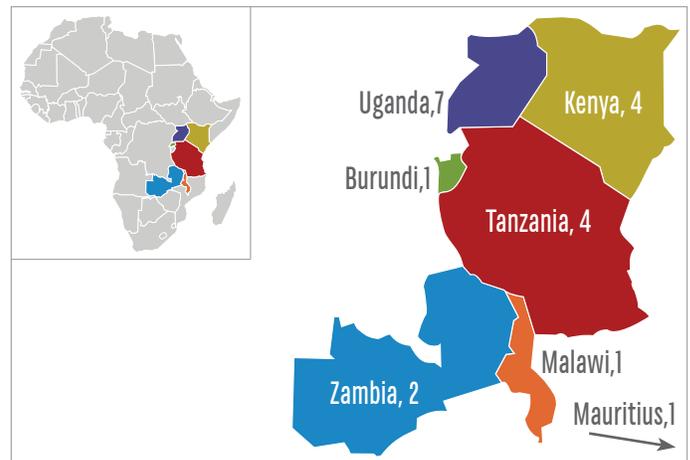
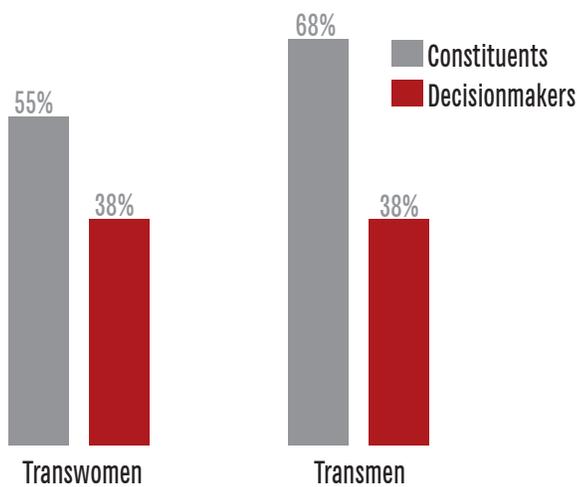
## Annual budget of trans\* organizations



## Levels of work



## Trans\* leadership: Constituents and decision makers Trans\* organizations in East Africa<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Organizations responding to this survey do not necessarily represent all organizations working in the region

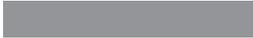
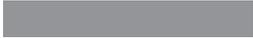
## Trans\* Organizations in East Africa

Sixty percent of trans\* organizations in East Africa are programs of another organization. Four fifths (80%) have at least one paid staff member. Nearly two thirds (61%) are registered as nonprofits. Only half have external funding (50%), with a further 35 percent having sought external funding unsuccessfully.

In East Africa, 55 percent of organizations said that transwomen made up most or all of their constituents, while only 38 percent said that transwomen make most or all decisions for their trans\* organization. Similarly, while 68 percent said that most or all of their constituents identify as transmen, just 38 percent said that most or all decision makers identify as transmen.

More than one third (37%) of organizations in East Africa say most or all constituents are living with HIV, while nearly two thirds (61%) say most or all of their constituents are sex workers.

## Most common areas of work

Policy and legal advocacy		79%
Working to improve attitudes		70%
HIV prevention		70%

### Trans\* Funding

Trans\* organizations in East Africa that have funding are most likely to be supported by foundations (45%), donations from individuals and businesses (35%) and community fundraisers and membership fees (20%). They report several common barriers to foundation funding, including long delays payment or response from funders (83%), long and complicated funding applications (54%) and lack of staff or volunteers who know how to fundraise or write grants (42%). Forty percent of trans\* organizations in East Africa spent most or all of their money on HIV-related activities.

### Trans\* Areas of Work

The most common type of work trans\* organizations do is policy and legal advocacy (79%). They also work on improving attitudes and HIV/AIDS prevention (70% each).

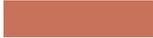
Among work they are not yet doing, the largest number of organizations would like to expand to do arts and culture work (47%), provide social services (42%) and do safety and antiviolen work (42%)

### Capacity Building for Trans\* Organizations

When choosing among options for capacity building, trans\* organizations in East Africa were most likely to say they would appreciate opportunities for skills training and networking (88% each). A further 82 percent requested mentoring. Among options for skills training, organizations most want help with fundraising (82%), program strategy and development (47%), monitoring and evaluation and budgeting and financial management (both 35%).

**Methodology** This fact sheet is part of a larger project to track the funding of trans\* organizations globally. It is a collaboration of Arcus Foundation, Open Society Foundations, Global Philanthropy Project's Trans\* Working Group and Strength in Numbers Consulting Group, Inc. GATE (Global Action for Trans\* Equality) and AJWS (American Jewish World Service) collected 340 surveys from trans\* organizations asked to report their information, experience and opinions in November 2013. GATE and AJWS distributed the survey through an open call in English, Spanish and French. The data appear in several reports, some of which can be found on the GATE website ([www.transactivists.org](http://www.transactivists.org)). Due to differing categorization, data presented here may not match exactly match other analyses from the same data set. SurveyMonkey was used for data collection and SPSS and Stata were used for data analysis. The United Nations regional country categorizations were used to categorize countries into regions. Regions with fewer than 20 responses were not analyzed separately due to privacy concerns. Fact sheets are available on the following world regions: Central America, South America, East Africa, South Asia and Southeast Asia and the following topics: sex work, HIV/AIDS, transwomen and transmen. Organizations selected (1) current and potential areas of work (2) areas of capacity building and (3) barriers to funding from discrete lists created by staff from GATE and AJWS. External funding refers to funding acquired through means other than community fundraisers and membership fees. For more information on methodology, please see *The State of Trans\* and Intersex Organizing* at [www.transactivists.org](http://www.transactivists.org) or contact Strength in Numbers at [info@StrengthInNumbersConsulting.com](mailto:info@StrengthInNumbersConsulting.com)

## Most common areas to expand

Arts and culture work		47%
Providing social services		42%
Safety and antiviolen work		42%

### Grantmaker Interests and Opportunities

- Leadership development for trans\* identified people in East Africa is critical, given large disparities between trans\* constituents and decision makers, particularly for transmen, and a significant number of trans\* organizations that are programs of another organization.
- Half of trans\* organizations in East Africa have external funding, a large proportion of organizations have sought external funding unsuccessfully compared to other regions and only a moderate number are registered. To build the trans\* movement, donors could strengthen their outreach to new trans\* organizations in this region and pursue creative approaches to funding unregistered and newly registered organizations.
- East African trans\* organizations would benefit from more timely responses to funding requests and grant disbursement as well as efforts to simplify and provide technical assistance in application processes as these were significant barriers to accessing external funding.
- East Africa is a good region for donors interested in sex work, including women's, feminist and gender-focused donors, as it has a high number of sex worker constituents.
- Donors interested in funding established policy and legal advocacy work could consider funding in East Africa as it is one of the few regions where this is the most common area of current work.
- Donors could better align with the needs and interests of trans\* organizations in this region by supporting community building work related to arts and culture, providing social services and safety and antiviolen efforts.
- Trans\* organizations in East Africa wanted skills training, networking and mentoring. In terms of skills training, they were interested in fundraising and strategy and program development, needs that are supported by a significant proportion of organizations that have tried unsuccessfully to access external funding.