Good cause is a thoughtful gesture, where an individual who has monetarily an excess contributes a piece of their excess pay for the satisfaction of the requirements of the people who are less proficient. Most of NGOs has encountered hardships in getting reserves or other required things. Getting contributor is an extremely hard errand, and at some point, managing a few giver's circumstances can be quite difficult for NGOs to satisfy it. This foundation the board framework will assist NGOs with finding givers without any problem. This framework has three modules in particular, Administrator, NGO and Contributor. Administrator can login utilizing certifications and deal with the solicitation raised by NGO by supporting or dismissing it. Endorsement will be finished in the wake of checking the NGO reports transferred by NGO. Administrator will get the report of NGOs who get gifts. NGOs can enroll and raise demand by transferring NGO archives. Once administrator gets the endorsement, they can login utilizing accreditations. NGO can bring demand up deprived to the different enlisted benefactor. They can see the past occasions rundown and gift report. Benefactor can just enroll and login utilizing accreditations. They will get the warning of the solicitation raised by NGOs for gift. They need to fill the insights about gift on endorsement of solicitation. Giver will get the date of gift. They can likewise see Gift history.

**INTRODUCTION:**

In the past years, philanthropy as a field has advanced in its knowledge by sharing or reaching out to many donors and volunteers (Johnson, 2007). This has made many organizations to change their way of collecting funds or donations from various donors. Non-governmental organizations who manage their operations from sources such as membership fees, government contracts, sales of services and goods, commercial ventures and partnerships use charity as the core source and form of support to support organizations around the world (Higgigs, 2006). Charity is an important component for the organizations success. It is important for the organization’s survival, expansion and development (Norton, 1998). Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are diverse groups of enterprises who are engaged in non-profit activities such as charity so as to offer assistance to those who are less capable. The ever-changing nature of information and communication technology has made it possible to develop many ICT-based inventions that have been able to enhance many services across many industries. Charity can be defined as the act of kindness shown by non-governmental organizations that are able to contribute part of their surplus income so as fulfill the needs of those who are less capable especially those that are affected by pandemics. The Charities Act 2011 provides the list of charity purposes as: the prevention of relief or poverty, the advancement of education, the advancement of religion, health, disability, financial hardship and many more to help those who are in need of charity. In the current system scenario concerning charity management, non-governmental organizations such as the Institute of Charity Management are involved in collecting donations and funds from other organizations to carry out charity activities. However, there exists various challenges in the current system. There is lack of trust from the public especially when it comes to fundraising for charity hence the rate in which people donate or pay for charity has recently reduced (Gilbert, 2019). Poor communication is also a challenge that exits in the current system of charity management hence little communication between the organization and various donors. A lot of resources are being used in NGOs during charity hence the need to develop a charity management system to increase efficiency.

**EXISTING SYSTEM:**

Many Charity organizations experience a lot of difficulty in getting funds or other required needs for charity activities. Getting donors is a very difficult task also dealing with the same donors is challenging for example meeting the donor’s condition is a difficult task for organizations to fulfill. There is inefficiency in which terms of tracking donations in a charity project hence making it difficult for the organization to manage all donations that have been made. This leads to lack of trust from most donors. Managing all donors in a non-governmental organization is therefore not efficient in the current system. A problem of such magnitude can be solved by an information system that can be able to keep track of all donations by generating reports of all donations, can help NGOs find donors easily, can be able to manage all donors and NGOs together with their history in charity activities, such as history of all donation that have been made and donation requests that have been raised by NGOs.

**PROPOSED SYSTEM**

The aim of this project is to develop an information system that will be able to solve the problems identified in Existing system. It will be able to solve the problem of lack of efficiency when managing, donors, NGOs, donations and donation requests from NGOs. To specify the main goals of a charity organization so as to improve the rate in which donations are made. The project sets to cover all specific objectives. Issues being addressed mainly being, getting many donors easily, keeping track of all donations and transactions. The project is set on administrative and user interactions such as user registration and email communications. The deliveries include donors being able to see their donation history and status of their donation, generating report of all donations and transactions that have been made by various donors. Limitation of the project is that it can only be accessed on web-enable devices and requires strong and reliable internet connectivity.

1. To investigate challenges faced by charity-based institutions in managing their donor funding.
2. To assess the performance of similar solutions and critique their performance.
3. To design a system that will solve the challenges faced by these charitable organizations (NGOs) iv. To test the web-based system.

**Modules and System Architecture.**

This describe the structure of the system and roles of all modules that are in the system.

* **Administrative module.**

This module offers duties such as managing data concerning Non-governmental organizations NGOs, managing all transactions that take place, managing all data containing donations that have been made and communication among charity organizations and donors. It also features approval of the organizations documents in order for the organization to be granted access into the system.

* **NGOs module.**

This module features non-governmental organizations and charity-based organizations. It enables the organizations registration and uploading of legal documents to the system to request for approval to access the system. Allows requests to be sent to various donors through emails there after the donor is able to accept the request and a notification is sent concerning whether the request has been accepted or rejected. Once accepted, a donation is made.

* **Donor module.**

This module only features a single repository of all information regarding donors. It includes a history of all donations that have been made to various NGOs for charity activities, communications and activities relating to charity. The module also features capturing of various transactions through credit cards, online banking, cheques and cash. Distribution of donations to organizations or charity-based events is also captured in the system.

* **Cryptography:**

[1] Setup (K). The system setup algorithm takes a security parameter, K, as input. It outputs the public key (PK) and the master key (MK).

[2] CreateAttributeAuthority (PK, AA). This algorithm is executed by the GA (central authority) with the AA request as input. It outputs a functional identifier, Aid, for the AA with a set of attributes, Sid, and a secret authority key, SKAid. The Ministry of Health categorizes the AAs according to their functionalities and then assigns the attributes for users of these functionalities.

[3] AttributeKeyGenerator (PK, SKAid, Sid). This algorithm is executed by the Aid domain authority. It takes as input the PK and the domain authority’s secret key, SKAid, and the set of attributes, Sid. It outputs the attribute secret keys for the user SKUj .[4] Encrypt (PK, M, P, PKU). The encrypt algorithm takes as input the PK, a message (M), an access policy (P),

and the set of public user keys (PKUs) correspondingto all the attributes in P. It outputs the ciphertext message CT.

[5] Decrypt (PK, CT, P, SKUj , SKA). The decrypt algorithm takes as input the PK, a ciphertext message CT, the same access P used in encryption, the secret user key, SKUj , and the set of secret attribute keys, SKA. The CT message will be decrypted if the attributes are sufficient to satisfy the P; otherwise the output will be null.

* **Block Chain:**

A blockchain is a digitized, decentralized, distributed public ledger that acts as a shared and synchronized database that records cryptocurrency transactions. While blockchains are essentially decentralized databases, there is no primary ownership of the data. Through collaboration, users decide which data are added to the blockchain while ensuring that identical copies of the data are received and automatically updated.

**SYSTEM SPECIFICATION AND SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION**

**3.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS**

* Processor : Pentium –III
* Speed : 1.1 Ghz
* RAM : 256 MB(min)
* Hard Disk : 20 GB
* Floppy Drive : 1.44 MB
* Key Board : Standard Windows Keyboard
* Mouse : Two or Three Button Mouse
* Monitor : SVGA

**3.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS**

* Operating System : Windows 7
* Application Server : Tomcat5.0/6.X
* Front End : Java, JSP
* Script : JavaScript.
* Server side Script : Java Server Pages.
* Database : MYSQL

**Literature Review**

This chapter reviews the existing literature of the current charity management situation in nongovernmental organizations or any other charity-based organizations in Kenya. Non-governmental organization (NGOs) are defined as highly diverse groups of organizations that are highly engaged in non-profit activities such as charity for their development and to offer assistance to the less capable. An example of a definition of an NGO is by the World Bank which describes charity organizations as private organizations that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promoting interest of the poor, protecting the environment, undertaking development and also providing basic social services to the community. NGOs assist in empowering communities by allowing them to participate in charity projects to improve the quality of lives of those who are less capable (Nikkha, 2017). In Kenya mission statements are used by non-governmental organizations to attract donors to donate for charity. Mission statements enable donors to know their role and to add transparency and credibility to the raised funds and donations (Waters, 2007), (Guo, 2011). An example of an NGO in Kenya is The Kenya Charity Sweepstake which raises funds to assist the government to fight against poverty and disease. It raises funds by selling some of its various products countrywide (Kenya Charity Sweepstake, 2020).

1. **Description of the current used charity management system.**

Most non-profit organizations or charity-based organizations use a system that enable a number of buyers to sell items that are associated with charity and the amount that is related to the items that have been sold is donated for charity. It also enables buyers to purchase items and sell them at a profit and a portion of the profit is donated to charity. Research has shown that charity organizations are always in need of funds for charity, despite the kind donations from individuals, corporations etc thus the most effective charity fund techniques are those that will benefit the donor (Harmon, 2003). Some broadcasting outlets also use web-based software such as ads as a way of motivate various donors to donate for charity. They use the ads as a way to improve in their public image (Townley, 2003). Other organizations use automated accounting fundraising system whereby a transaction amount of purchase is receiver and donation amount predefined by a percentage. The donation amount is transferred electronically from the organization’s account to the beneficiaries account (Horn, 2002).

1. **Challenges faced with the current charity management system.**

Donations come from very many sources and many formats. The anonymous donations that is being collected consumes a lot of data in the systems. It also takes a long period of time to compile the huge amount of data which might also take a lot of processes. There is inadequate security and compliance. Charities contain a lot of confidential information such transactions which without adequate security might lead to financial damage in the charity based organizations. The system also requires strong and reliable internet connectivity.

1. **A review of an existing online charity management system.**

An example of an online charity management system if the Gift Box charity System, built on the current Microsoft and net technology. The functionalities of the system are; managing donors, managing volunteers, charity members, beneficiaries and clients cases. The system performs operations such as donation processing and tax processing. The purposes of the system include; increasing operation efficiency, reducing the cost on resources such as eliminating manual work, informing more people of charity related goals (LANWORKS, 2016).

1. **Gaps in existing online charity management system.**

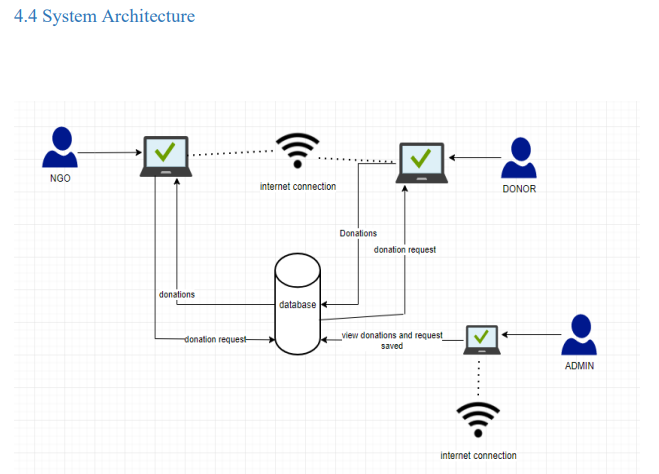
The main challenge that exist in the system is that there is inadequate tracking of donations and transactions with might lead to very high financial breakdown in the organization. Donors are not able to register in the system easily, the admin in the system has to register various donors so as to get access to the system and make donations easily. This might lead to lack of trust from donors and causes a major difficulty in finding various donors.

1. **A review of possible Development technologies.**

Proper tracking of donation records can be made more efficient by having an accounting module in the system which will enable the donor to see a history of all donations and transactions that have been made. Alerting the donor of how the donations have been spend through email communication or contact messages. Having a suitable strong 4G or 5G internet connection for efficient transaction and communication so as to avoid slow transactions especially money transactions.

1. **Conceptual Framework.**

This section contains a conceptual diagram that shows the functionality of the proposed system. The system will have the following modules: Admin module, NGO or charity-based organization module and the Donor module. The admin registers and logs into the system using the credentials. The admin has the authority to approve or reject request raised by an NGO. Approval can only be done after the organization has been approved by the admin. NGOs are able to register and come up with a request. They can log in and raise a donation request to donors. Donors will register and login into the system and will get all requests raised by NGOs..



**Context Diagram**

