

# Global Philanthropy: Trends, Challenges, Opportunities and the role of HWNIs

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**Philanthropy: a large, growing market.**

# Philanthropy, Nonprofits:

1. What's working?

2. What's not?

3. What's next?

+ what role for HWNIs?

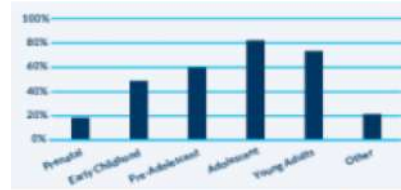


Fig 12 - How old are the beneficiaries of organizations?

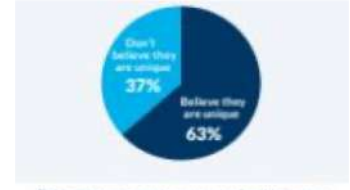


Fig 16 - What percentage of organizations believe that they were the first organization to implement their model or program anywhere?

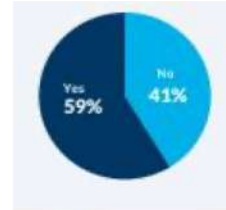


Fig 25 - What percentage of organizations have data collection systems?

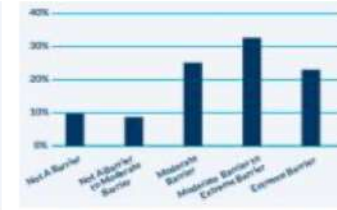


Fig 28 - To what extent is the need for more unrestricted funding a barrier to organizational ability to create or enhance their impact?

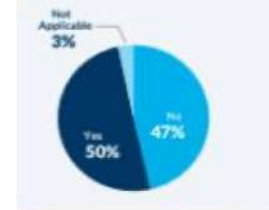


Fig 23 - Do organizations have child labor policies?



Fig 36 - What are organizations posting about on Facebook?

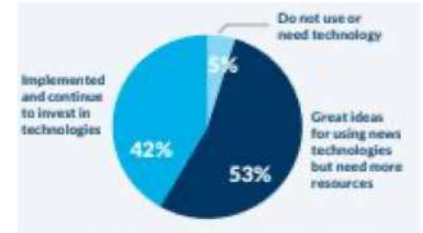
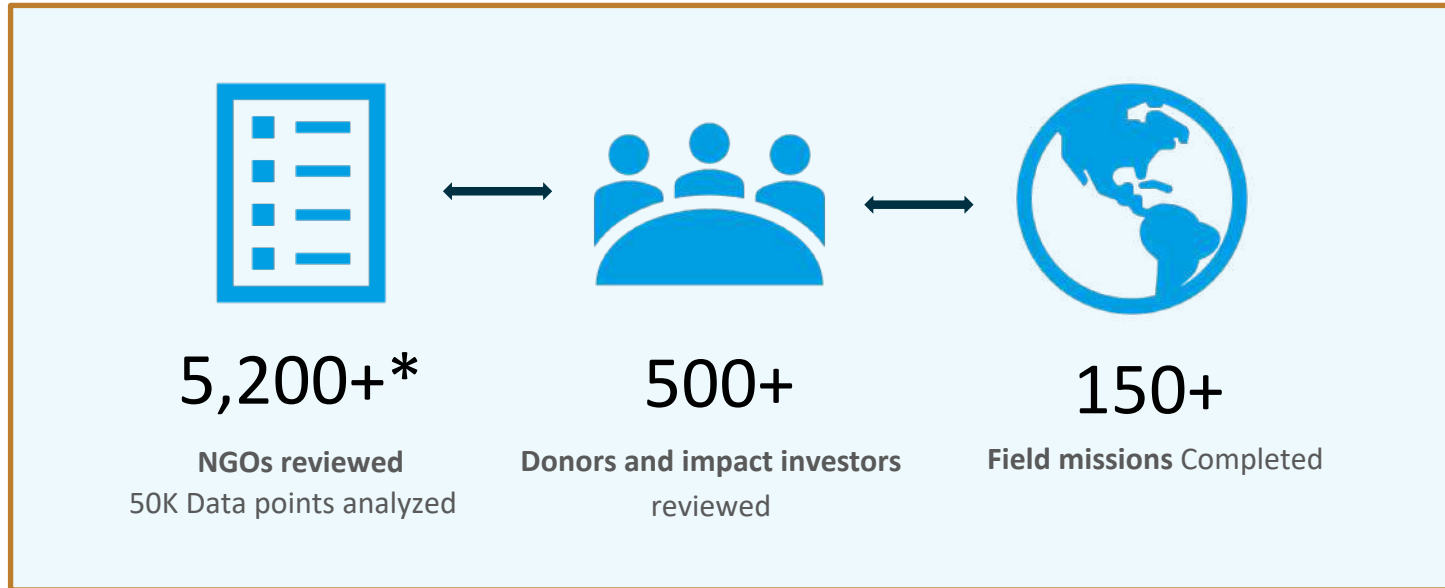


Fig 38 - What is the status of investment in technology in organizations?

# Data set



*\*figures referred to in this presentation are derived from Impact46, OECD, Epic, Personio and Fit for Life Foundation and elaborated byIMpact46.*

**#1**

**Nonprofits, social enterprises, philanthropy are driving social innovation.**



Leveraging Sports to support engage youth (UK-France)



Bringing Higher Education to Refugees Online (Germany)



Intergenerational Mentoring For Immigrant Youth (Belgium)



EdTech to re-imagine the classroom (USA-FRA-THA)





Treating depression at scale in Africa



Disrupting tech for mobility to foster healthy ageing (UK)



New tech to preserve mangroves, power a blue carbon market (SGP)



Social enterprises (ex. Thailand)

So, evidence confirms the distinct, strategic role that non-profits and their donors can play to foster **social innovation.**

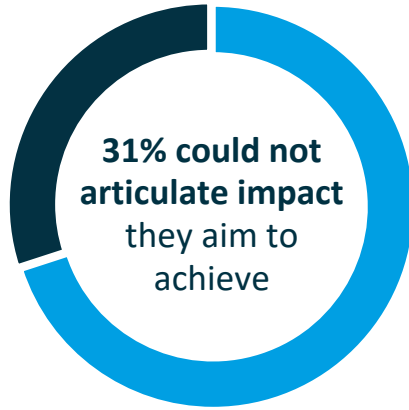


**But the good news stop here...**

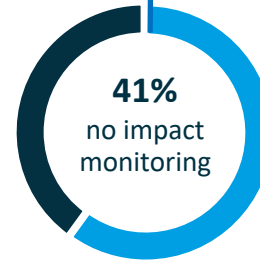
**#2**

**Structural weaknesses  
hamper the effectiveness of philanthropy  
and social purpose organizations.**

# Non-profits' Structural Weaknesses

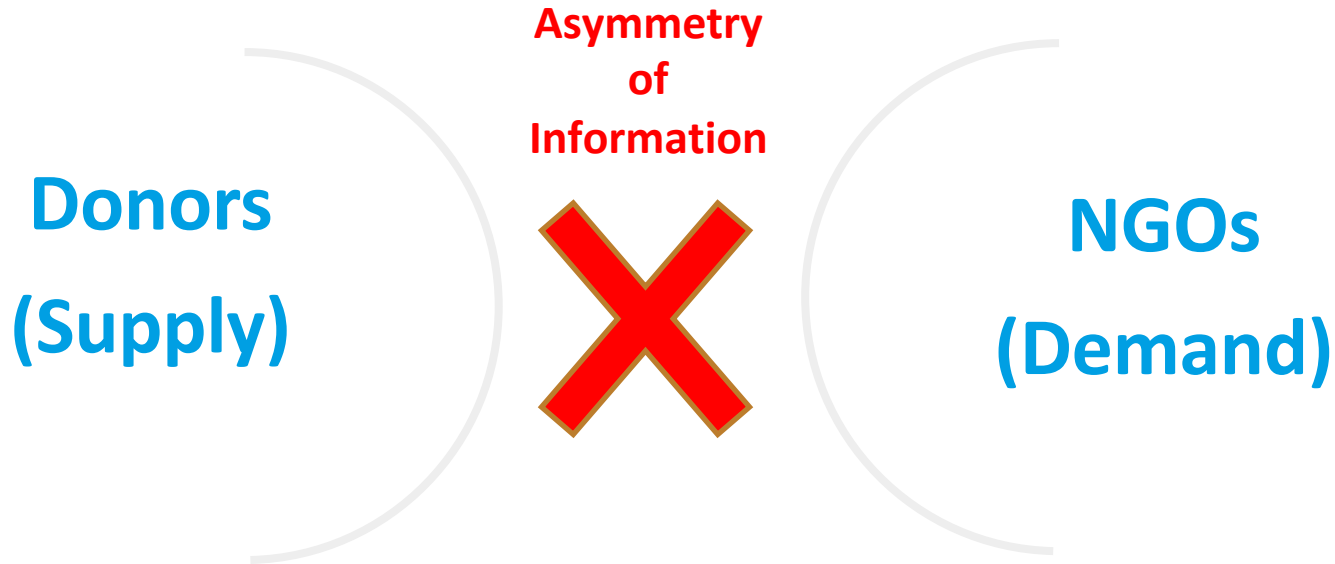


...and 45%+ of NGOs have less than 10 staff



Why do these structural weaknesses exist?

# Philanthropy's Market Failure



- no/limited information on impact/performance
- inefficient allocation by donors/investors
- under-investment in high-impact organizations
  - **structural weakness of NGOs**

How do we fix this?

# #3

The future of 'venture' philanthropy:  
a new focus on impact.



**Do philanthropists *really* care about impact?**

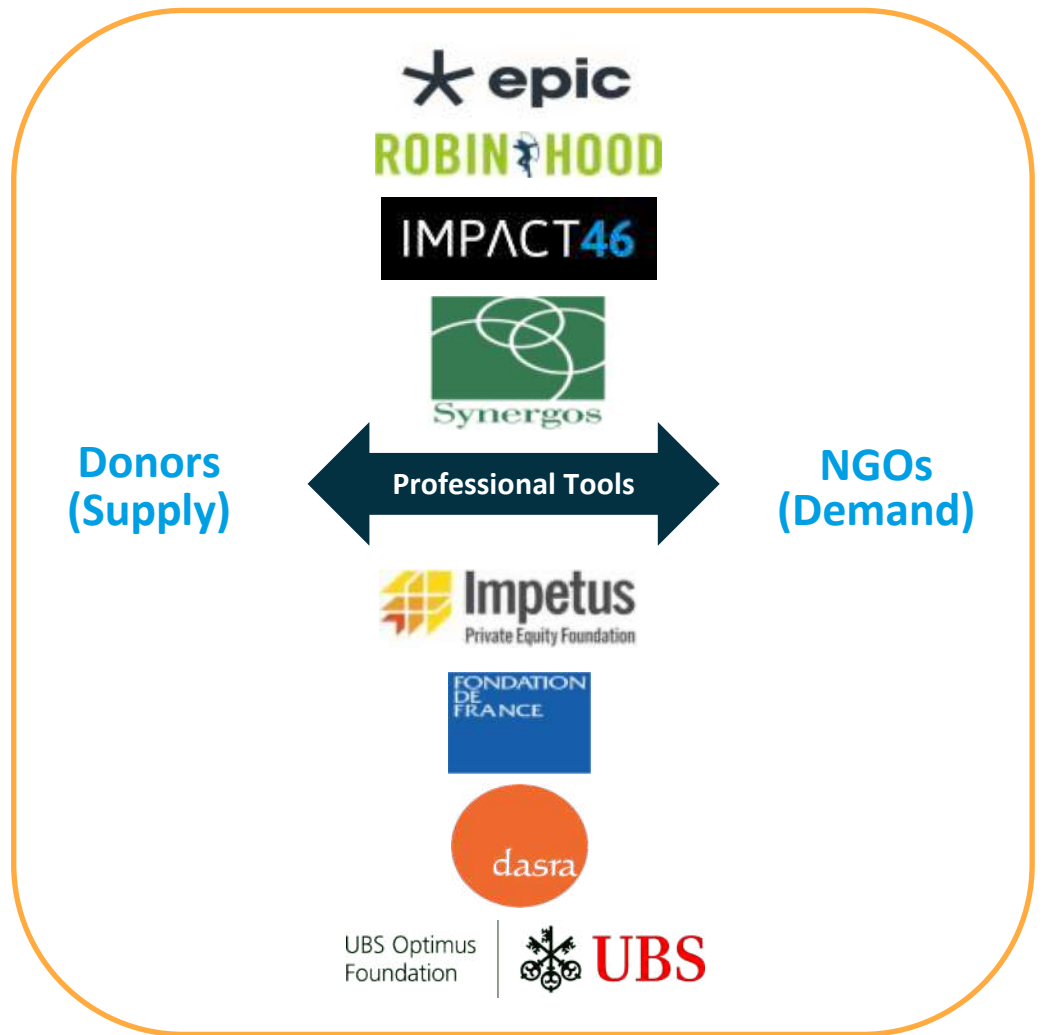
# The big shift: from *Impulse* to *Impact* Philanthropy

	IMPULSE	➔	IMPACT
<b>1. Primary Objective</b>	Recognition, brand enhancement		<b>Social impact</b>
<b>2. Funding Allocation</b>	No strategy nor formal criteria		<b>Based on robust diligence</b>
<b>3. Funding Modality</b>	Project funding, no overheads, one-off		<b>Unrestricted, multi-year grants</b>
<b>4. Impact Monitoring</b>	Monitoring as "good news machine"		<b>Professional meta-monitoring</b>
<b>5. Communications</b>	Focus on donor, not evidence-based nor ethical (use of images)		<b>Focus on organizations and beneficiaries, evidence-based, ethical</b>
<b>6. Donor Engagement</b>	Superficial, short-term, 'voluntourism'		<b>Thoughtful, long-term, pragmatic pro-bono support, strong link with CSR</b>

Professionalisation re. impact  
= pressure on family offices,  
wealth managers, law firms...

...and the growth of  
intermediaries.

(professional services and funding platforms)



# Summing Up

1. Historic opportunity for philanthropy (and for HWNIs)
2. Market failure, lack of effective tools hampering potential impact
3. Trend towards 'impact philanthropy' generates demand for highly professional services.

# Thank you

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