

Analysis on the Development of Global Philanthropy

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ABSTRACT

This report attempts to draw a comprehensive and provocative picture of the current world philanthropy trends, from personal donations to community charities and structured institutional donations, and to put diversity back at the heart of philanthropy. Then, according to the current situation and prospects of different countries and regions, this paper analyzes and compares their philanthropy. Finally, through the voices of some prominent advocates, the analysis of developments in the field of philanthropy emerges from all the complex and multifaceted facts of this report.

Keywords: Global Philanthropy, NGOs, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), GCF, Independent Foundations, Corporate Foundations, Community Foundations, Operating Foundations

1. INTRODUCTION

Philanthropy is a noble and sacred social public welfare undertaking, a vivid display of human love, and an important symbol of social civilization and progress. Vigorously developing charity is an important way to fully mobilize social resources and solve the production and living problems of the poor people, which is conducive to taking into account different groups and coordinating the interests of all aspects. [1]At the same time, through the charity with the purpose of love and dedication, to create an atmosphere of respecting, understanding and caring for others, loving the collective, and enthusiastic about public welfare activities, which is conducive to the formation of a good fashion of unity and mutual assistance and an equal, friendly, harmonious and harmonious interpersonal environment in the whole society, which has special significance and important role in promoting the construction of harmonious society.

2. INDIVIDUAL GIVING

Almost everywhere, donations from the rich and the lower-income are increasing. Almost everywhere, there are more individual donations than institutional donations, although many of them are invisible. Most ordinary people's donations are traditional in form and purpose, while religious donations are still prevalent in many countries, even in more secular countries. Donations to organizations are often constrained by distrust. Technological advances have brought new ways of giving. [2]Online donation, SMS donation, and crowdfunding

are becoming more and more important, but their significance in most places is still limited. While online donations are often spontaneous responses to catastrophic events, they have the potential to create solidarity and mutual support. The donations of the very rich are increasingly influenced by the younger generation, who are more likely to explore non-traditional ways of giving. If donors talk more about their donations, rich people's donations may be stimulated, but in some places, hostility from the media and the public prevents them from doing so.

Both the rich and the low-income individuals' personal donations are playing an increasingly important role in Global Philanthropy. [3]There are several reasons for this. The first and most obvious is its size. In terms of the amount of donations, individuals donate more than institutions in almost all places (China is one of the few exceptions to this rule), although many of them are not documented. Secondly, due to the pressure on other sources of funding for NGOs, individual donations are seen as a potential alternative means of support. Third, new and more direct forms of communication and contribution mean that individuals can quickly support or even create an issue, thus having a more direct impact on policy and development issues. Fourth, a more comprehensive view of philanthropy has become popular, in which giving is not only seen as a tool, a way to provide resources, but a way to build trust and a sense of common purpose between groups and communities. At least two respondents in the study mentioned the importance of

investigating and encouraging traditional giving as an incentive.

3. INSTITUTIONAL GIVING

Foundations are divided into foundations that raise money from the public and foundations that are not allowed to raise funds from the public. Public funds are divided into national public funds and local public funds according to their geographical scope. An organization that administers the funds or appropriations reserved for the establishment, maintenance, or development of a business. [4] Generally, they are non-profit organizations. Its aim is to promote the development of public welfare undertakings such as science, culture and education, social welfare assistance and so on. The fund of the foundation has a clear purpose and purpose. Foundations flourished in the 20th century. The Carnegie and Rockefeller foundations were the most famous in 1900. Founded in 1936, the Ford foundation, funded by the Ford family, has billions of dollars. The foundation has become the largest in the world. Other large foundations around the world include: John Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, Danforth foundation, Kellogg Foundation, etc.

The four key roles of foundations - innovation, filling gaps, supporting civil society and long-term action - depend in part on their willingness to take risks. Foundations continue to try and explore in the social field, and gradually return to their original attributes. Therefore, the new generation of foundations pay more and more attention to the improvement of the ability of people or institutions to do things, and promote social change and innovation through people or institutions, and finally promote the solution of social problems.

At present, many foundations have made relatively successful efforts in social innovation and social influence investment, and the practical effect has been widely recognized in the field of public welfare and charity. In the future, a large number of foundations will attach importance to promoting social change from a broader and deeper perspective, and promote social development and progress in innovative ways.

Social charity is to take care of vulnerable groups and maintain social and cultural values. Through the organization of social welfare institutions and mutual aid system of residents, the community can mobilize the strength of organizing its own community and provide various welfare services for community members. What it provides is local, direct and timely help. It is a good tradition of community residents in China to keep watch and help each other. A friendly neighbor is better than a close distant relative. It can solve your urgent needs and many difficulties in life. The 512 Wenchuan earthquake in China has mobilized the humanitarian enthusiasm and charity consciousness of the whole Chinese people to an

unprecedented high point. The unprecedented outbreak of charity, but also let more people began to think about charity, China's charity is also facing a new leap. As the cornerstone of charity, ordinary people's public awareness is the most important link. Only when every citizen regards charity as a responsibility can public welfare really become a huge force. Therefore, charity has a strong social integration function, which condenses all forces in the society, and helps the people and groups in need with the concentrated social forces in a quick and direct way. The government encourages the public to participate in supervision orderly and make full use of media, education and other publicity and cultural resources; at the same time, it should also pay attention to the improvement of social security mechanism, relieve the psychological concerns of the general public, so as to promote the overall development of global modern charity to the greatest extent.

4. COMMUNITY PHILANTHROPY

Community foundations are divided into independent foundations, corporate foundations, community foundations and operating foundations. Among them, independent foundations, corporate foundations and operational foundations are collectively referred to as private foundations. The development of community foundations around the world is very rapid. For example, the development of British community is only 20 years old, but there are dozens of formed community foundations. In Eastern Europe and Africa, the development history of community foundation is shorter, but it is developing rapidly. The development of community foundations in Germany is also rapid. Halima Mahomed points out that throughout southern Africa, many of the traditionally religious, community and personal practices continue even if the forms change. He said more and more community foundations may become irrelevant if they are not connected to the community closely enough. The global community foundation's Global Fund's community foundation atlas reports 1864 site-based foundations. Most of these companies are small and most have less than five salaried employees. Although they are found almost everywhere, they are very unevenly distributed. In extreme cases, there are more than 1000 in the United States and only 11 in Latin America. Although they have a common name, in fact, they often adapt to local conditions in a range of activities, from acting as a channel for local donations to focusing on community concerns and community actions. Needless to say, this division is not absolute. Many people think they are doing both. Community foundations flourish in unlikely places, such as in Russia, where the political climate is quite bad, there are about 70 community foundations. In Russia, relatively large cities with a community base, such as Penza and Tolyatti, maybe the best to set up and serve as examples, but most of them are in smaller cities and rural areas. It is pointed

out that Oksana Oracheva does not have donations from large companies, and they often form their own unique identity as the focus of community activities.

From the perspective of social function, community development foundation plays a bridge role. Community Development Foundation provides necessary services for community non-profit organizations, such as gathering assets and resources, stimulating and promoting cooperation, promoting the establishment of partnership, etc. The advantages of community foundations are as follows: providing resources for the development of social organizations, using diversified financing resources to promote the innovative development of social organizations, and providing opportunities for donors to participate in the development of the region. As a platform for public policy dialogue, more importantly, community foundations support community development organizations in promoting community development cooperation. It fully understands the work of the community so that it can maintain a long-term impact in community development cooperation. Community foundation plays a key role in the mechanism of community development cooperation.

Some people hold that only charitable relief projects aimed at the poor and vulnerable groups to meet their basic survival and life can be regarded as public welfare projects, while those development oriented or social innovative projects aimed at non poor people or even high-income groups are not public welfare projects. This is actually a misunderstanding of public welfare. In fact, the latter can also have higher public welfare. The important criterion to judge whether a project has public welfare is to see whether it meets certain social needs. In modern society, all kinds of problems emerge in endlessly. The dilemma of survival and life faced by traditional society is only one of the problems in social life, and the proportion of this traditional problem is gradually declining. It is accompanied by new problems and new situations in modern society, such as the increasing pressure on people's work and life, the growing

indifference between people, the deterioration of natural and social environment, and the elderly pension problems brought about by the aging population. These become the common problems faced by the society and restrict the harmonious development of the society. From this point of view, all undertakings that contribute to the solution of common social problems, projects that can increase social happiness and harmony, and undertakings that can meet social needs are all increasing social public interests and are public welfare.

5. PHILANTHROPY IN GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY

Although governments are keen to encourage civil society and philanthropy, they are also taking more and more measures to limit the activities of NGOs in politically sensitive areas. This has had a huge impact on philanthropy because it limits the way charities can support NGOs that are officially opposed. NGOs are also under pressure in other areas. [5]The factors leading to this phenomenon include: the failure to replace international capital loss with local resources, out of sync with new charities, direct implementation of plans through trading funds, and competition from social enterprises for attention and support. Most countries have some form of tax exemption for donors, recipient organizations, or both. While tax incentives are usually not the main motivation for individual donors, they may encourage people to donate more.

6. GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION

According to preliminary data from a survey by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), over 70 private foundations around the globe contributed \$19.5 billion towards the economic development and welfare of developing countries over a three year period (2013-15) with an average of \$6.5 billion per year [6].

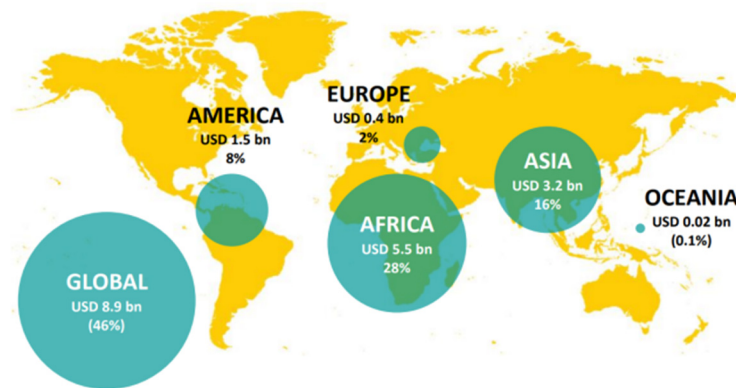


Figure 1 Geographical distribution, 2013-15

7. CONCLUSION

The report identifies several major problems facing charities and suggests ways that charities, including infrastructure organizations, may address. It also discusses the need for philanthropy itself to develop an overall vision of its role in the world, and the need for infrastructure organizations, especially wings, as a global institution, to play a greater role in holding charities accountable.

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