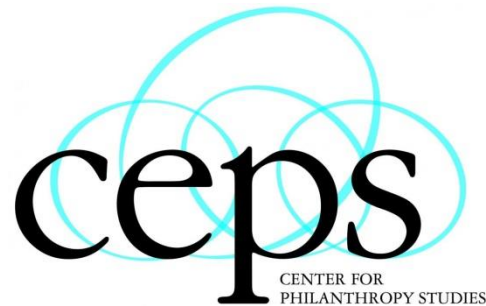


ERNOP Newsletter Spring 2018

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1. Save the date for the ERNOP Conference in Basel 2019



After the successful conference at Copenhagen Business School last summer, ERNOP is pleased to announce that the Centre for Philanthropy Studies (CEPS) at the University of Basel (Switzerland) will host the next conference. The conference will be organized on July 4-5 2019 around the theme of 'Philanthropy in the spotlights? - Resources, reputation and achievements'.

Philanthropy seems to be in the spotlights. Across Europe (and beyond) philanthropic actors take the lead in addressing societal issues and are being (re)discovered by public actors. Albeit philanthropy is not considered to be a new phenomenon, becoming more visible has raised questions about the background and motives of philanthropic organizations and donors, its place within (European) welfare states and its relationship with other actors that aim to solve societal issues and/or put issues on the societal agenda. An increase in visibility seems to call for more transparency and a better understanding of achievements of philanthropy. Is it all gold that glitters? Hosted by the Center for Philanthropy Studies (CEPS) at the University of Basel in Switzerland, the conference will gather scholars from various disciplines sharing a motivation to discuss the answers on questions of today's philanthropy and generate new questions about the philanthropy of tomorrow. Participants are especially encouraged to send in proposals addressing questions related to the financial and other sources of philanthropy related to the reputation of philanthropic organizations and projects and/or achievements of philanthropy. In doing so, the conference aims to initiate a lively debate about the multifaceted face of philanthropy in the past, present and future. The organizing team is currently working to invite prominent keynote speakers and finalizing the call for proposals. Keep an eye on your inbox to stay tuned – or just sign up for the [mailing list](#)!

2. ERNOP Events @ ISTR Amsterdam 2018

This year, many of us will meet each other again at the ISTR Conference in that is being organized by the Center for Philanthropic Studies at VU Amsterdam, the Netherlands on July 10th – July 13th. Besides that many of our members contribute to the panel-, poster and round table sessions at ISTR, ISTR is great opportunity for catching up at our informal ERNOP dinner.



ERNOP Dinner at Restaurant CIRCL Amsterdam on Wednesday July 11th

In Amsterdam, ERNOP will have its dinner on Wednesday evening, July 11th, from 19.00 hrs. All ERNOP members attending the ISTR conference are very much invited to join for an informal dinner and are welcome to bring colleague as a guest (registration required). Costs for this dinner will be € 40,-, including a three-course-menu. [Please register yourself for the ERNOP dinner here.](#) The restaurant where we will be

having the dinner takes place in the new 'CIRCL' pavilion , in Amsterdam's Zuidas district. A building designed and constructed according to sustainable and circular principles. Circl has been created to be energy efficient and easy to disassemble, to make as little impact as possible on the planet. Many of the things used to build Circl have already had a previous life. Other raw materials – from the wood used in its construction to the aluminium on its outer walls – can be put to new uses in the future. What's more, Circl is a living lab - a place where anyone and everyone with good ideas about sustainability and circularity can find the space they need.

ERNOP General Assembly at ISTR 2018

Before having dinner, members are very much invited to attend the general assembly meeting which is planned between 18.00-18.30 hours. All ERNOP members will receive a short agenda and other necessary information a couple of weeks before the meeting.

ERNOP Round Table: Refugees and Philanthropy

At the ISTR Conference, ERNOP will organize a round table focusing on a theme that has been in our national newspapers for the past few years and has been attracting attention from philanthropy and third sector researchers as well. Title of the ERNOP Round Table will be "Refugees & Philanthropy - The refugee crisis from a third sector perspective".

The ongoing refugee crisis in Europe constitutes one of the greatest political and humanitarian challenges in recent decades. Worldwide, approximately 65 million refugees are fleeing from war, hunger or political prosecution . In 2016 alone, more than 1.2 million people applied for asylum within the European Union. During the first stage of the refugee crisis in summer of 2015, many volunteers, nonprofit organizations, and private citizens followed their hearts and philanthropic missions to assist local government in providing basic humanitarian services to the newly arrived refugees. Furthermore, voluntary work is also a resource of empowerment and employability for engaged refugees themselves and therewith for a successful integration process.

Many ERNOP members attending the ISTR conference share common research interests revolving around refugee crisis from a third sector perspective. By organizing a roundtable on "Refugees & Philanthropy" at this years' conference, ERNOP will focus on a theme that has been in our national newspapers for the past few years and has been attracting attention from philanthropy and third sector researchers as well. The roundtable will bring together international scholars from the European Union to present and discuss research findings from different projects ranging from the benefits and strains of volunteering for refugees to barriers of refugee integration. Silke Boenigk who is Refugee Representative at Hamburg University and will organize the round table on behalf of ERNOP. Next to Silke Boenigk, also Kari Steen-Johnsen (Center for Civil Society Studies, Norway), René Bekkers (Center for Philanthropic Studies, the Netherlands), and Ruth Simsa (WU Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria) will contribute.

3. Growing interest for philanthropy among European policy makers

In recent years policy makers have (re-)discovered philanthropy, and more specific foundations, as contributors to the public good. In Brussels, the Directorate-General Research and Innovation (DG RTD) was the driving force behind the European Foundations for Research and Innovation (EUFORI) Study, in which many ERNOP members collaborated between 2012-2015 and led to the first overview of foundations' contribution to research and innovation in Europe. But the interest of public organizations in the work of philanthropy is moving fast and goes beyond research and innovation.

Examples of the growing interest of public organisations can be found in recent studies and meetings that are being organized in which representatives from the European philanthropy sector and policy officials meet. In the Netherlands, the Netherlands Scientific Council for Government Policy (WRR) initiated a study to inventory the relationship between government and philanthropy (crowding in vs crowding out). But also, in 2015, the Agence Française de Développement (French Development Agency) commissioned three studies to get more insight of international philanthropy and private foundations towards development countries.



Two of these studies were carried out by (associated) ERNOP members as the Center for Philanthropic Studies at VU Amsterdam and Swee-Sum Lam from ACSEP Singapore. The first, [Better together? A Study on Philanthropy and Official Development Assistance](#), was based on a survey among international philanthropic foundations from all continents with a total annual budget for charitable goals of around 10.2 billion USD in 2015, sheds light on the relationship between foundations and official development assistance (ODA) institutions, including strategies, scale and intervention principles. The second, [Philanthropic Foundations in Asia: Insights from Singapore, Myanmar and China](#), looks at the growing number of foundations in Asia where wealthy families, individuals, and corporations in Asia set up foundations to institutionalize their giving.

On a European level, the growing interest in foundations emerges on the tables of the European Commission. The EC states: “With the objective of meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Commission is exploring new ways of cooperating with foundations working in development and of promoting dialogue and partnerships between foundations and other key stakeholders. In this context, the Commission is convening this meeting in order to explore with foundations the added value of working together and the way forward as regards building mutually beneficial partnerships. We will discuss the rationale for collaboration and what could be achieved, taking into account work already ongoing in this area, as well as the role of the EU. We will seek to identify specific priority areas for collaboration and to define concrete next steps.” Therefore, the EC organized a strategic meeting with networks of foundations working in international development on 19 March 2018 in Brussels. Related to the social domain, the EC organized a workshop on the role for philanthropic capital in the social financial instruments of the next Multi-annual Financial Framework (MFF).

Among representatives from the philanthropy sector there is often the sense that an accepting the invitation by governments to collaborate is inviting the devil to the bridge table. Being seen as ATM or substitution institution in times of austerity is definitely not something the philanthropy sector in Europe is waiting for. On the other hand, foundations taking the lead on a number of societal challenges rings the public alarm of legitimacy and accountability. It would thus make sense that both players should get to know each other, meet and reinforce each other where possible. A nice example of a place where foundations and governments meet is the network (NetFWD) that has been established by OECD, where major international aid foundations meet and exchange experiences with collaborating with official development aid organizations, but also engage with ODA organizations themselves. The launch of the Philanthropy Centre at the OECD (becoming a new ERNOP member) on March 23, will hopefully contribute to the process of increasing understanding and mutual strengthening of both types of societal problem solvers.

4. Member News

Cross-national study on government expenditure and private donations

A team of ERNOP members provide cross-country evidence on the relationship of government expenditure and private donations in different fields of welfare. ERNOP members Arjen De Wit (Center for Philanthropic Studies, VU Amsterdam), Michaela Neumayr (WU Vienna University of Economics and Business) and Pamala Wiepking (Erasmus Rotterdam School of Management), together with Femida Handy (University of Pennsylvania), published an article on the question of whether government expenditures shift private philanthropic donations to particular fields of welfare. The results of the support the idea of crosswise crowding-in; in countries where government expenditures in health and social protection are higher, more donors give to support the environment, international aid, and the arts. The level of giving to different sectors, however, is not associated with government expenditures. The results reject the crowding-out hypothesis and provide a nuanced picture of the relationship between government funding and philanthropic giving across different fields of social welfare.

Conclusions

Overall, government spending and philanthropic giving are most likely to go hand in hand. While the relationship is not statistically significant on the aggregated country level, we find that government expenditures in specific fields of welfare are likely to go together with a large proportion of donors.

The studies goes even further, showing that the relationship between government spending and giving depends on the field of welfare studied. There is stronger crowding-in in the field of education and research, and, most strongly, in environment. In the social services and health areas, on the other hand, government spending does not strongly affect the number of donors.

“Crosswise crowding-in”

Higher government expenditure in ‘basic needs’ leads to more donors in ‘expressive philanthropic goals’

The study also provides evidence for ‘crosswise crowding-in’. Government expenditures in the areas of social services and health are associated with a higher number of donors in environment, arts and culture, and international aid, suggesting that high levels of social welfare spending in core-welfare fields drives donors toward other areas.

A substantial contribution of this study is the finding that the **amounts donors give to philanthropic causes are not associated with government spending**. If there would have been evidence for levels of philanthropic giving to be crowded-out by welfare state efforts, this would have supported arguments that private donations act as a substitute for government expenditures. An explanation for our findings might be that **individuals have a more or less fixed budget for philanthropic giving**. In situations of low government funding, increasing total donations is not an option because that would exceed the household budget that is reserved for philanthropic giving. Within that budget, however, donors may choose their preferred philanthropic cause based on what they think is necessary and worthy. High government expenditures in social protection and health make donations in these fields less urgent, so more donors will choose organizations in the fields of environment, culture, and international aid instead of social service organizations.

Do Government Expenditures Shift Private Philanthropic Donations to Particular Fields of Welfare?

Arjen De Wit, Michaela Neumayr, Femida Handy and Pamala Wiepking (2018). Evidence from Cross-country Data, *European Sociological Review*, 34 (1), 1 February 2018: <https://doi.org/10.1093/esr/icx086>



WU Vienna University of Economics and Business publishes report on Civil Society in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE): Challenges and Opportunities.

Based on country reports and an expert survey, this publication compiles information on the historical development, the size and role, the funding structure, and most of all, the institutional environment of civil societies in CEE. In particular, the role of foreign and domestic donor institutions, the European Union and international foundations, but also of national public agencies in shaping civil society in each of the countries are investigated. In a synthesis chapter of the report, the countries of CEE are clustered according to similarities and differences into country groups that face similar future challenges.

More than two decades have passed since nonprofit and third-sector researchers “discovered” Central and Eastern Europe as an area of scholarly interest. After the collapse of the communist regimes in Eastern Europe and the fall of the Iron Curtain, scholars noted the emergence of new civil society actors and were curious to understand the role these actors would play in their societies.

Since that time, Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) has experienced intensive periods of transformation, conflict and renewal. The countries of the region have gone through changes in political systems, ethnic tensions and conflicts. They have witnessed economic growth and the development of new relationships with their European neighbors. These changes were often closely linked to civil society. In some cases, civil society played an active role as a crystallization point for political movements and institutions, as a provider of independent and new social services, and as a partner or watchdog for public institutions. In other cases, the events and developments were exogenous and beyond the control of civil society, forcing it to react and adapt its course of action.

For example, the influx of international donors helped to create and fund new institutions in many countries, but it also created dependency and challenges, especially once those donors withdrew. Similarly, the political preferences of central governments and the media have shaped the role and public perception of civil society as anything from a reliable partner to a public enemy. This report aimed to develop a better understanding of the current state of civil society in Central and Eastern Europe, the diverse pathways of its development, and its possible future trajectories.

Conclusions

Central and Eastern Europe can be expected to remain a very dynamic region in the years to come. In past decades, the region has often been a magnifying glass for international developments and conflicts that have shaped European civil society in general. Some social challenges that are emergent or still dormant in Western European countries have manifested themselves in CEE earlier and with great force, be it the rise of right-wing parties, a lack of public funding, conflicts with partisan media or the

“One might even speculate that 21st-century Central and Eastern Europe is sometimes ahead in developments that affect civil society – in terms of challenges as well as potential solutions to overcome them.”

development of informal civil society structures. One might even speculate that 21st-century Central and Eastern Europe is sometimes ahead in developments that affect civil society – in terms of challenges as well as potential solutions to overcome them. At the same time, the future will also show whether the understanding of Central and Eastern Europe as one region will remain relevant at all for the research and practice of civil society. As our findings suggest, the term “CEE” may cover a wide variety of goals, actors and forms of civil society, institutional environments and development paths. Some challenges and developments that are expected over the next 10 to 15 years are shared across countries (e.g. professionalization of civil society) or seem to be part of a common pathway on which civil society sectors travel at different speeds (e.g. in- and outflow of foreign donors and institutions). Still other trends are unique to countries and country groups, aligned with specific cultural, economic, social and political realities. It remains to be seen how these developments will influence the proximity and distance of civil society sectors across the region. But if the past decades have taught us anything, it is that a standstill is not a likely scenario.

The report, ‘Civil Society in Central and Eastern Europe: Challenges and Opportunities’ was edited by Peter Vandor, Nicole Traxler, Reinhard Millner and Michael Meyer and was financed by the ERSTE Foundation. The report can be downloaded [here](#).

Czech Republic



Since April 2017 the researchers from the Center for Nonprofit Sector Research located at the Faculty of Economics and Administration of Masaryk University in Brno are working on a unique three-years project named Interactive Map of the Nonprofit Sector. The aim of the project is to provide a wide range of up-to-date information on various types of organisations of the non-governmental non-profit sector in the Czech Republic through a user-friendly information portal in attractive visual form. Fully automated analytics tools will allow to segment, aggregate, and analyse verified data without manual tracing in often not well-arranged databases and registers.

Through the provision of information and data, the portal will provide clear insight into the representation of non-profit organizations in both scope of their activities and sub-sectors they operate on, thus bringing intelligible information to the general public as well as to the public sector or the non-profit sector itself. The interactive map will answer questions like what non-profit organizations are really doing, where do they earn money and how do they manage it and what is the area of their engagement in specific sub-sectors. Thus, dynamic outputs of the project can be used, for example, to find partners to collaborate, search for a service provider or to make decisions on appropriate money donation. In particular, it can also support evidence-based decision making in distribution of public resources.

The first outputs of the project will appear on the website www.mapaneziskovek.cz in the first half of this year. The project, which is supported under the European Social Fund program and is implemented under the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic, will last until March 2020.

Ireland

Maria Gallo and Lorraine Tansey from the National University of Ireland (NUI) in Galway have published an article in Open Science Journal ‘Research for All’. Research for All is a peer-



NUI Galway
OÉ Gaillimh



reviewed journal focusing on research that involves universities and communities, services or industries working together. Based on the study, Maria and Lorraine state that **“Student volunteers need appropriate training, support and platforms for reflection to ensure positive experiences for all stakeholders participating in school–university partnerships. Also, to ensure that students are supported and guided towards social justice, student volunteering programs need to engage with critical dimensions of the work”**.

Student volunteering has gained significant traction in Irish higher education, enabling a formalization of a traditionally organic activity. Formalizing student volunteering leads to the growth in best practice supports, developing a rich opportunity and space for university civic engagement. Student volunteering with community educational programs is particularly popular, as students are actively engaged with youth organizations and schools, local to campuses and internationally, travelling as teaching assistants with development NGOs. Drawing on an extensive literature review, critiques of student volunteering as the vehicle for community engagement and reflection are shared alongside a case study of a university–school partnership. A partnership exists between three local primary schools and the National University of Ireland, Galway, historically through a mentoring or tutoring relationship – the homework club. The following case study seeks to map the partnership, led by a holistic research and reflection process, to build a whole-school approach to the engagement. A critical analysis of student volunteering, a component of this research process, is an important contribution to transforming the partnership relationship.

Germany

CSI

Centrum für soziale Investitionen und Innovationen
Centre for Social Investment

With a Final Event at the Saïd Business School in Oxford on 26 January 2018 the EU-funded project CrESSI ([Creating Economic Space for Social Innovation](#)) came to an end. Academics, practitioners and policymakers from a wide range of disciplines listened to

the presentation of the results from 4 years of research and discussion (the main findings can be found [here](#)). The team of researchers building the project team came from eight European universities and institutes residing in seven EU-countries, including a team of ERNOP member Centre for Social Investment, University of Heidelberg.

The programme was enriched by three keynotes: economic sociologist Jens Beckert (Director of the Max Plank Institute for the Studies of Society - MPIfG), Frank Moulaert (Professor of Spatial Planning, Head of the Planning and Development Unit ASRO, Faculty of Engineering, KU Leuven, Belgium) and Jürgen Howaldt (Director Sozialforschungsstelle Dortmund Central scientific unit - University of Dortmund).

Video recordings of most of the presentations and the keynotes are available on the [CrESSI Website](#). There, you can also find a newly available [documentary of the project](#) dealing with the topic of marginalisation and social innovation. “Air beneath their wings” by Justus Lodemann follows two



interesting approaches of CrESSI researchers in Hungary and Great Britain focusing on marginalised individuals and communities as agents of improving their lives.

Expectations of philanthropic organizations are sometime sky-high. But to what extent can philanthropic foundations meet these expectations? When and how can philanthropic foundations create social impact? A new book by Ekkehard Thümler from the Centre for Social Investments – also working at the Joachim Herz Foundation in Hamburg - sheds light on these challenging questions.



Ekkehard Thümler

Philanthropic foundations are experiencing a crisis of professional identity. They attract considerable hopes due to an unusually high degree of independence and freedom of manoeuvre, which theoretically places them in a privileged position to find novel solutions to societies' most severe and intractable problems. However, the field is said to suffer from a pervasive lack of orientation as to how these aspirations can be realized. Compared to other professions, it can be said that there exists neither reliable knowledge nor established practices which might guide the strategy development and the daily practice of foundations. This void is frequently filled by changing fads which present easy to grasp recipes and often make bold promises of how foundations can change the world.

Yet, none of them has ever met these expectations. *Philanthropy in Practice* shows how philanthropic organizations can effectively address this predicament. Drawing on the public philosophy of pragmatism, it argues that, to be effective, they need to go for the solution of social problems of middle range.

The book puts at center stage the crucial role of niches in terms of bounded, protected and stable social spaces which are rich in resources. They render possible the experiments required to develop effective interventions and facilitate the retention of novel solutions to social problems. The model builds upon, and is illustrated by four in-depth case studies from the UK, Germany and Switzerland.

Switzerland

The Center for Philanthropy Studies (CEPS) at the University of Basel is celebrating its 10-year anniversary this year and will be organizing a special event to make it memorable. Also, ERNOP members are cordially invited to join forces in an ongoing research project on umbrella foundations.

Growth of umbrella foundations

A research project at the University of Basel's Center for Philanthropy Studies (CEPS) shows that umbrella foundation models are becoming increasingly popular. This becomes apparent, for example, from the fact that over a third of the currently existing umbrella foundations in Switzerland have been founded in the past three years. As research into this type of foundations continues at CEPS, we are also very interested in data from other European countries. Any ERNOP members who are interested to collaborate on this type of foundations are much invited to contact [Nicholas Arnold](#).





Basel Convention on Philanthropy

The Center for Philanthropy Studies (CEPS) at the University of Basel is celebrating its 10-year anniversary this year. In this context, the CEPS will hold a special event, the **Basel Convention on Philanthropy** on November 19th and 20th 2018. The main aim is to map and discuss the area of philanthropy with its many facets, and offer a platform for bringing together philanthropy research and practice. In keynote speeches, panels and discussion sessions topics such as NPO financing, impact measurement, philanthropy and digitalization and changes in philanthropy as well as specific junctures such as philanthropy and health or philanthropy and migration shall be addressed. Many of the topics discussed at the convention will certainly also be of relevance for the ERNOP Conference 2019, which will also be organized by the CEPS in Basel.

France

Members of the ESSEC philanthropy chair have recently published two articles. *Beyond the opposition between altruism and self-interest: Reciprocal giving in reward-based crowdfunding*, co-written by Arthur Gautier, was published in the Journal of Business Ethics in December 2017. Also, ESSEC Research Fellow Greg Molecke co-wrote an article on how social enterprises deal with impact measurement by using bricolage. The article, *Accountability for Social Impact: A Bricolage Perspective on Impact Measurement in Social Enterprises*, co-written by Greg Molecke, was published in the Journal of Business Venturing in September 2017.

Crowdfunding fosters specific relationships based on reciprocal giving

Increasingly, frontiers between business and philanthropy seem to be blurred. Reward-Based Crowdfunding platforms contribute to this blurring of lines since they propose funders to support both for-profit and philanthropic projects. Our empirical paper explores the case of Ulule, the leading crowdfunding platform in Europe. Our results, based on a statistical analysis of more than 3000 projects, show that crowdfunding platforms foster specific kinds of relationships relying on reciprocal giving, beyond the usual opposition between altruistic and selfish motivations. We use the work of Marcel Mauss to account for this process of reciprocal giving, and we argue that Maussian theory of gift can be used more generally to describe funding activities in the context of early stage entrepreneurship.

Do-it-yourself: Bricolage used as method to measure impact by social entrepreneurs

To fulfill external accountability expectations social impact measurement has become an important practice for social enterprises. Yet, the ambiguity around social impact and its measurement leads to a friction among stakeholders involved in a social enterprise. Based on interviews with small-to-medium-sized social enterprises, this paper investigates how social entrepreneurs handle the increasing pressure to measure social impact with formal methodologies through a bricolage lens. The findings show how social enterprises combine material and ideational bricolage as well as seek to delegitimize formal methodologies to increase the legitimacy of their bricolaged approaches for social impact measurement.

“Bricolage”

“Construction or creation of a work from a diverse range of things that happen to be available”

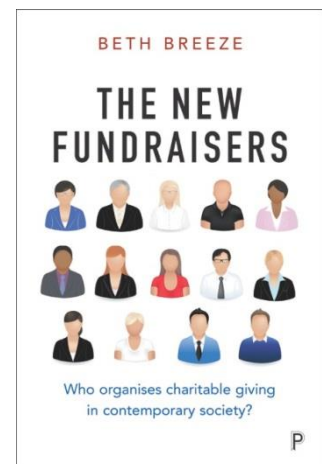
United Kingdom

A new book, titled 'The New Fundraisers: Who organizes charitable giving in contemporary society' written by founding ERNOP member Beth Breeze from the Centre for Philanthropy at the University of Kent, explores the role of fundraisers in organizing charitable giving in contemporary society.

According to the back cover text: Charitable fundraising has become ever more urgent in a time of extensive public spending cuts. However, while the identity and motivation of those who donate comes under increasingly close scrutiny, little is known about the motivation and characteristics of the 'askers', despite almost every donation being solicited or prompted in some way.

This is the first empirically-grounded and theorized account of the identity, characteristics and motivation of fundraisers in the UK. Based on original data collected during a 3-year study of over 1,200 fundraisers, the book argues that it is not possible to understand charitable giving without accounting for the role of fundraising.

Beth says: "Writing this book was a labor of love because I feel strongly that fundraising is a crucial yet overlooked, and often misunderstood, profession. I am glad if my research helps more people to understand how fundraising actually works in practice, and what kinds of people are good at it. I also hope that it helps to challenge the illogical position whereby charities are widely admired, but the people who bring in the funding that enables charitable activity to take place, are not."



While Charities Aid Foundation (CAF) published its [UK Giving Report](#) on household giving last week, the Centre for Charitable Giving and Philanthropy published '[Foundation Giving Trends 2017](#)', the annual state-of-art of foundation finances in the United Kingdom last fall.



Cass Business School
CITY UNIVERSITY LONDON

Amidst ongoing aspiration for philanthropic foundations to help address constraints in public funding, including for university research, results show there has been real growth in grant-making for the last three years. Philanthropic foundation spending reached almost £3 billion in 2015/16, its highest level ever. The growth was achieved largely on the back of growth in the value of their assets, which also hit a record high in 2015/16, at £60 billion. This has added around an additional £558 million to spending (though two-fifths relates to the giant Wellcome Trust's grants.) Strong asset growth may keep grant-making high in 2017 and possibly 2018, as high returns in any one year tend to be translated into the subsequent year's spending. With total foundation expenditure of £4.1 billion in 2015/16 exceeding reported income by £1 billion, it is clear that foundations are also drawing on the total return on their investments to maintain or grow their spending. Real growth in assets have at last cut foundations some slack which they have been quick to pass on to beneficiaries. In the current uncertain economic and political environment, however, it cannot be predicted that an upward swing in foundations' finances is back to stay. Speaking at the launch, Paul Ramsbottom, chief executive of the Wolfson Foundation, commented that much of the growth recorded in the report



came from 'internal growth in existing organisations', and resulted from partly from investments increasing on the back of a weak pound. While encouraged by the growth figures, he said he was struck by 'how few large new foundations now appear to be being set up'.

With increasing visibility of philanthropy in the domain of societal problem solving, a need for a better ways of working together becomes more eminent. In 'Philanthropy and its global policy prominence' Jenny Harrow (CASS) and Tobias Jung (Centre for the Study of Philanthropy and Public Good) provide a way forward an go beyond the classical contractions between philanthropy and government.

Jenny Harrow and Tobias Jung are joint authors of the chapter 'Providing Foundations: philanthropy, global policy and administration', in the forthcoming 'Oxford Handbook on Global Policy and Transnational Administration', edited by Diane Stone and Kim Maloney. Publication by Oxford University Press is planned for 2018. Emphasizing the need to move beyond traditional perspectives, dominant focal points and well-established questions around philanthropy, the chapter argues for more synthesized, critically reflective, engagement with philanthropy in global policy research. The importance of examining historic antecedents of contemporary developments in philanthropy and the need for a stronger evidence-base are outlined. The chapter concludes by discussing the spectrum of research opportunities philanthropy provides for the global policy and transnational administration field.



The Netherlands

The Center for Philanthropic Studies at VU Amsterdam celebrates that René Bekkers (ERNOP Research Chair) has been appointed as full professor. After being 'extraordinary' professor of 'Aspects of prosocial behavior' in the past five years, Bekkers will become full professor of Philanthropy on September 1st. He will give is inaugural lecture during the 10th ISTR Conference, which is being hosted by the Center for Philanthropic Studies from July 10-13 in Amsterdam.



René Bekkers

The extraordinary professorship will be changed into a full professorship at the Department of Sociology at the Faculty of Social Sciences. This implies that the study of philanthropy remains an integral part of the research program of VU University Amsterdam. The appointment can be seen as a recognition of the scientific work on philanthropy that has been carried out by the Center for Philanthropic Studies in the past decades. By initiating the longitudinal biennial study 'Giving in the Netherlands', Theo Schuyt (ERNOP President and founder of the Center) laid the foundations of important scientific work, which will now be continued.



Arjen de Wit from the Center for Philanthropic Studies successfully defended his dissertation on January 30th. With his dissertation he contributed to the discussion whether austerity measures by governments are compensated by an increase of private giving (crowding-out). According to Arjen: “Empirical evidence for the crowding-out hypothesis is not convincing and it is only in specific circumstances that charitable donations can substitute public funding. Across the board, charitable donations and government support are not substitutes and should not be treated like that by policy makers and nonprofit professionals.” ERNOP congratulates Arjen on this achievement!

There is a wide array of studies dedicated to the idea that increasing levels of financial government support “crowd out” charitable giving, and that decreasing government support leads to more giving. However, the validity of the crowding-out hypothesis is yet unsure. Much of the evidence

comes from laboratory experiments in behavioral economics, while sociological studies tend to find zero correlation on average.



Generally speaking, the empirical evidence for the crowding-out hypothesis is weak. Analyses on cross-country data, a panel survey and scenario questions find either no correlation or positive correlations between government support and charitable donations across the board.

Data from the Netherlands do not show support for the argument that the fundraising behavior of organizations partly explains the association between government support and charitable donations. The analyses do suggest that in some contexts, government support serves as a signal of the quality of a charitable cause.

Charitable giving is most likely to substitute government support in the field of nature conservation. The strongest evidence for a positive association between government support and charitable donations, on the other hand, is found in the fields of environment, education and research, and international aid. Findings on health and social services are ambivalent. The results show substitution between subsectors, supporting the argument that government support in health and social services drive donors to “expressive” subsectors like international aid and the arts.

For policy makers, the take-away message is clear: be careful with budget cuts if you aim to encourage private funding of a flourishing nonprofit sector. Even if charitable giving increases, it can never make up for reductions in government support. Yet, in specific circumstances, budget cuts can be used to draw citizens into donating. Consulting nonprofit organizations, examining the policy context and taking notice of the available research can shed light on the possible consequences of budget choices.

The Erasmus Centre for Strategic Philanthropy (ECSP) has announced to end its operations by March 31st, after organizing a final event and launching a report on philanthropic foundations in the Netherlands.



Although the ECSP received support from a number of endowed



foundations to continue its operations since 2015, the supervisory board and the director had to decide that ECSP could not count on structural financial support that was needed to continue its operations. A number of researchers from the Erasmus University were affiliated with the Centre, such as Lucas Meijs, Lonneke Roza and Kellie Liket. These researchers have put important topics on the agenda of the philanthropy sector in the Netherlands, such as impact research, corporate foundations and strategic philanthropy. According to Ann Gummels, director of ECSP, the Centre was able to contribute to the development of knowledge about and for the sector. In the past years, the Centre made a connection between academic research by its affiliated researchers and the experiences of endowed foundations in the Netherlands.

Lonneke Roza, Lucas Meijs and Kellie Liket will continue to work as researchers at the Erasmus University.

Western Balkans

Giving Balkans available: An unique database on philanthropy in the Western Balkans with data on giving in seven countries of the region: Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia, Kosovo and Albania.

For the last three years [Catalyst Balkans](#) foundation has been meticulously collecting data and storing it in Giving Balkans database. It tracks over 80,000,000 € in more than 30,000 different instances of local



**Giving
Balkans**

philanthropy. Data can be accessed, filtered and view through a set of interactive visualizations which help you explore data spatially, temporally, and by many other dimensions. Our data team works tirelessly on categorizing each donation instance by multiple criteria including: type and industry of donors, purpose of donations, final beneficiaries of donations and many others.

You can use Giving Balkans to examine philanthropy landscape in the Western Balkans, but also, get the specifics - who exactly gave to whom. This kind of philanthropy intelligence is useful for measuring the state of philanthropy ecosystem, but it can also be handy to the new entrants into the field of philanthropy. [This case study demonstrates](#) a journey of a nonprofit looking for donors to help them realize their program for support to a marginalized group, utilizing CiviGraph - a social network analysis tool which is a part of Giving Balkans.

Giving Balkans is open and completely free for everyone to use.



5. Relevant conferences and events

2nd Doctoral Seminar on Social Entrepreneurship and Philanthropy

On 16 and 17 July 2018, HEC Liège (Belgium), ESSEC Business School (France) and Lyon Business School (France) will organize a second doctoral seminar on social entrepreneurship and philanthropy. The seminar is integrated within the range of dynamics on social entrepreneurship and philanthropy in which the three institutions are engaged and is connected to international research networks in these domains such as EMES (social enterprise/entrepreneurship) and ERNOP (philanthropy).

Objectives of the seminar

This seminar aims to support doctoral students doing research in the fields of social entrepreneurship and philanthropy – and at the crossroads of these fields. Based on the critical analysis of theoretical and empirical articles, students will get acquainted with several research avenues in the field. They will then be asked to locate their own research project regarding the extant literature and to discuss their upcoming research agenda with the scholars and the other students.

The seminar will enable doctoral students to:

- Acquire an overview of the literatures in social entrepreneurship and philanthropy and their theoretical underpinnings;
- Learn about research development and paper writing in this field;
- Strengthen their research project and locate it on the “research map” of social entrepreneurship and philanthropy;
- Develop ties with young and senior scholars in an emerging research community.

Target audience and application

All doctoral students in social and management sciences interested in the theme are welcome. A previous class related to social entrepreneurship or philanthropy is useful but not compulsory. Each doctoral student will have the opportunity to present a research project or a paper and receive feedback from other participants and guest speakers. *Deadline for applications April 30, 2018. More information and the call for proposals can be found [here](#).*





European Foundation Centre: Annual Conference on 29-31 May 2018

Inspired by the European Year of Culture, this year's European Foundation Centre conference will feature a series of topical sessions, exciting exhibitions and thought-provoking visits on the theme of **"Culture Matters: connecting citizens, uniting communities"**. Taking place in Brussels from 29 May until 31 May, the EFC's 29th Annual General Assembly and Conference, will convene more than 600 philanthropic leaders and representatives from foundations, not-for profit organisations, academia and policymakers. It offers a unique opportunity for philanthropic actors from around the world to hear high-level speakers speak about current topics and trends and to meet with their peers, exchange know-how and experience, test new ideas, and form partnerships.

The conference offers a unique opportunity for over 600 heads and senior managers of major philanthropic organisations from across Europe and the world to meet with their peers, exchange know-how and experience, test new ideas, and form partnerships. Delegates benefit from the experience and insights of top-level keynote speakers who frame current topics and trends, and open up debate on institutional philanthropy's role in these issues. For further information please visit: <http://www.efc.be/aga>



10th International Social Innovation Research Conference Call for Papers and Panels

Ruprecht-Karls-University Heidelberg
September 3-5, 2018

Social innovation has clearly gained momentum over the past decade, spurred notably by the growing interest in theory, practice and policy. Manifested in new ways of doing things, distinct social relations, changes in perceptions or novel solutions, social innovations are often presented as an alternative to business (profit-oriented) innovation to cope with societal challenges at hand. While major progress has been made in understanding social innovation trajectories, drivers and barriers, business models and institutions, significant work is still required to position the distinct

🕒 KEY DATES

13 April 2018

Paper abstracts & panel proposals

25 May 2018

Decision of submission

10 August 2018

Full papers



(disciplinary) analytical, conceptual and theoretical contributions in the 'classical' innovation research. On the other hand, social innovation has largely been overlooked by the majority of innovation literature, with the mainstream of research traditionally focusing on technological innovation, or more generally, business innovation.

The tenth annual International Social Innovation Research Conference (ISIRC 2018) strives to bridge the as yet largely unrelated research fields of social and business innovation and invites theoretical, methodological and empirical contributions drawing on different disciplines. The conference is hosted by ERNOP Institutional Member the Center for Social Investment at Heidelberg University. For more information and to submit an paper and/or panel proposal, please visit the conference website at <http://www.isircconference2018.com/>

European Venture Philanthropy Association: Annual Conference on November 29-30 in Warsaw



The EVPA Annual Conference is the venture philanthropy event in Europe. This is the place where new insights are gained, partnerships are set up and deals are made. Moreover, this is your chance to meet the main players in the world of venture philanthropy and social investment.

The EVPA Annual Conference offers detailed insight into the world of VP, social impact investing and social entrepreneurship. During this single event, you will get on top of all current industry trends and the latest developments. Additionally, EVPA Annual Conference offers exceptional opportunities for networking and establishing much-valued connections. Attendees meet with organisations similar to their own and shared challenges and opportunities. The mix of sectors and expertise give them the opportunity to learn from others, share their own experiences and strategies, and develop a common vision on the future of VP/SI. More information can be found at www.evpa.eu.com.

6. New members

Geneva Centre for Philanthropy

In September 2017, the Geneva Centre for Philanthropy (GCP) was launched by the University of Geneva, in partnership with a handful of Geneva's major foundations. The GCP draws on the excellence and versatility of the University of Geneva to address philanthropy and related matters.



**UNIVERSITÉ
DE GENÈVE**

GENEVA CENTRE
FOR PHILANTHROPY

The aim of the Centre is two-fold: to encourage academic research and teaching in the field of philanthropy and to transfer knowledge to meet the needs of practitioners. It does so in a pluridisciplinary perspective, convinced that philanthropy raises issues not just of law, management and finance, but also of economics, sociology, affective sciences and neuroscience, together with



From left to right, Yves Flückiger, Rector of the University of Geneva, Henry Peter, Head of the Geneva Centre for Philanthropy and Laetitia Gill, Executive Director

fundamental questions of ethics and values. It acts as an interface between research and action, serving as a forum for discussion and debate between university experts and the philanthropy sector. This is what probably makes the GCP unique in Europe.

Geneva's role in the philanthropic sector is pivotal: the city has a strong humanitarian tradition and is home to many foundations and international non-profit organisations that are active world-wide in that field as well as in cooperation and development. Against this favourable background, the GCP contributes to the global expansion and influence of Geneva's standing in that perspective.

Professor Henry Peter, Head of the GCP, has said that "the burden assigned by our Rectorate to the Centre is heavy and the ambitions are high, but we hear a lot of interest around this project at all levels and in most faculties of the University of Geneva. The impression is that there are many energies and synergies to be unlocked. With the Centre's strategic partners help, we are committed to accomplish this challenging mission"

To achieve its tasks the GCP has 3 pillars: Research, Teaching and Public Events. As far as teaching is concerned, the Edmond de Rothschild Foundations Chair in Behavioral Philanthropy will be in place in September 2018. Also, a CAS (Certificate Advanced Studies) in Grantmaking, a postgraduate course on philanthropy at the Faculty of Law, as well as intensive training programs for practitioners on Foundation Management will be offered from the start of the 2018-2019 academic year. A series of research projects have been launched under the lead of various professors, notably in the fields of Hybrid Entities, Social Impact Bonds, Tax, Art and Ethics. Research will also take place under the auspices of the new behavioral philanthropy professor, at the interface between finance and psychology. For more information, you can visit the website of the Centre at www.unige.ch/philanthropie



Indiana University Lilly Family School of Philanthropy

The Indiana University Lilly Family School of Philanthropy is the world's first school dedicated solely to education and research about philanthropy. Established in 2012, the



LILLY FAMILY SCHOOL OF PHILANTHROPY

**INDIANA UNIVERSITY
IUPUI**

school was inaugurated in 2013 and named for one of America's great philanthropic families in honor of their generations of generosity and leadership.

Indiana University has been at the vanguard of philanthropy education since the Center on Philanthropy at Indiana University was founded

at IUPUI in 1987. Led by the center, IU established the field of philanthropic studies; established the nation's first bachelor's, master's, and Ph.D. degrees in the field; and created the nation's first endowed chair in philanthropy.

The breadth and depth of the school's knowledge make it a valued thought leader and trusted source of information and insight among national public policy makers and news media. Through global partnerships, teaching and learning experiences on six continents, and an international student body, the school increases understanding of philanthropy within and across cultures.

The Lilly Family School of Philanthropy integrates academic, research, international and training programs with resources such as The Fund Raising School, the Women's Philanthropy Institute, and Lake Institute on Faith & Giving. It collaborates with many partners in the Indiana University family, including the IU School of Liberal Arts at IUPUI, the School of Public and Environmental Affairs at IU Bloomington and IUPUI, and at other IU schools and campuses.

As a hub for philanthropic thought and research, the Lilly Family School of Philanthropy regularly convenes innovators, scholars, philanthropists, nonprofit and foundation professionals, and researchers to share their diverse perspectives, exchange ideas, and develop insights that anticipate trends, address pressing issues, and shape the future of philanthropy. The Lilly School of Philanthropy has over 20 faculty members in their school and another 40 faculty members in other parts of IU affiliated.

For more information, please visit: philanthropy.iupui.edu

OECD Centre on Philanthropy

The OECD Centre on Philanthropy will be launched in Paris on March 23 and looks forward to joining forces with renowned European research institutes to share and make more data available on global philanthropy, and to collectively reflect and analyze the trends which may significantly influence the sector.





The aims of the Centre are to contribute to the global demand for more and better data and analysis on global philanthropy for development. It will focus on two main work streams, namely by collecting and analyzing comparable data on philanthropy and by conducting research and analyses on global trends and impact of philanthropy for development.

In 2016-2017, the OECD undertook a survey of global philanthropy to complement existing data on financing for development. Over 140 foundations worldwide provided quantitative and qualitative data. This effort applies the OECD statistical methodology and will therefore allow comparing the volume of philanthropic flows with those of official development assistance (ODA) or foreign direct investment (FDI), among others. The Centre will seek to expand its database by reaching out to more philanthropic organizations across regions as well as to High Net Worth Individuals.

The OECD Centre on Philanthropy will provide state-of the art analysis on global philanthropy in the context of the 2030 Agenda. It will provide stakeholders with access to key resources including definitions, latest research and impact measurement, by bringing together relevant efforts from existing research centers and projects that would benefit from further dialogue and cross fertilization. The Centre will also look into initiatives which impact has been measured to see 'what works', to provide guidance on what sectors and interventions bear the most promise in the philanthropic sector. This should allow foundations to better focus their efforts and optimize their value added.

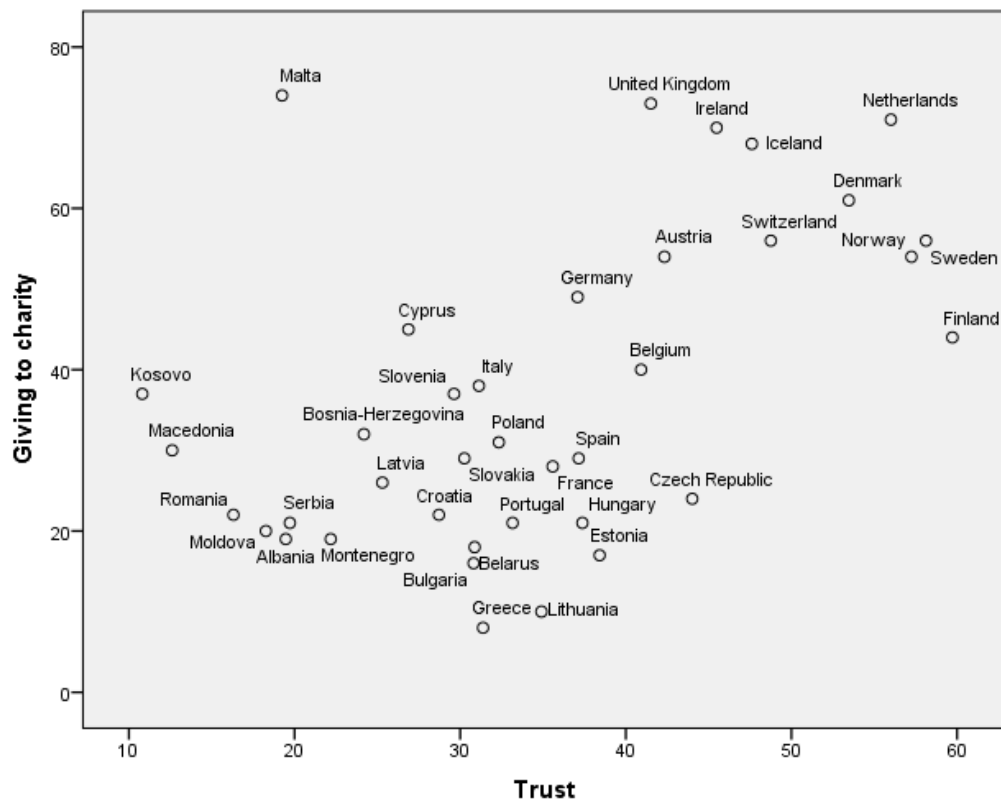
The Centre on Philanthropy will build on the OECD Network of Foundations Working for Development (netFWD)'s five-year experience, and benefit from synergies with netFWD members and associated experts.

7. From the Research Chair: The Force of Everyday Philanthropy – by René Bekkers

Public debates on philanthropy link charitable giving to wealth. In the media we hear a lot about the giving behavior of billionaires – about the giving pledge, the charitable foundations of the wealthy, how the causes they support align their business interests, and how they relate to government programs. Yes - the billions of tech giants go a long way. Imagine a world without support from foundations created by wealthy. But we hear a lot less about the everyday philanthropy of people like you and me. The media rarely report on everyday acts of generosity. The force of philanthropy is not only in its focus and mass, but also in its breadth and popularity.

It is one of the common remarks I hear when family, friends and colleagues return from holidays in 'developing countries' like Moldova, Myanmar or Morocco: "the people there have nothing, but they are so kind and generous!" The kindness and generosity that we witness as tourists are manifestations of prosociality, the very same spirit that is the ultimate foundation of everyday philanthropy. And also within our own nations, we find that most people give to charity. Why are people in Europe so strongly engaged in philanthropy?

The answer is trust. In Europe we are much more likely to think that most people can be trusted than in other parts of the world. It is this faith in humanity that is crucial for philanthropy.



We can see this in a comparison of countries within Europe. The figure combines data from the World Giving Index reports of CAF from 2010-2017 on the proportion of the population giving to charity with data from the Global Trust Research Consortium (<https://globaltrustresearch.wordpress.com/>) on generalized social trust. The figure shows that citizens of more trusting countries in Europe are much more likely to give to charities. The correlation is .52, which is strong.

Egalité et fraternité

One of the reasons why citizens in more trusting countries are more likely to give to charity is that trust is lower in more unequal countries. Combining the data on trust with data from the OECD on income inequality (GINI) reveals a substantial negative correlation of -.37. The larger the differences in income and wealth in a country become, the lower the level of trust that people have in each other. As the wealth of the rich increases, the poor get increasingly envious, and the rich feel an increasing urge to protect their wealth. In such a context, conspiracy theories thrive and institutions that should be impartial and fair to all are trusted less. The criticism that wealthy donors face also stems from this foundation: those concerned with equality and fairness fear the elite power of philanthropy. Et voila: here is the case why it is in the best interest of foundations to reduce inequality.