
Key Insights from Global Workshops

Each expert discussion covered a wide range of issues and then focused on some of the key topics that will have impact in the future. This is a summary of the main issues raised per location grouped into three themes:

- Challenges that are seen as important to address
- Opportunities that are already on the radar
- Future Issues that are emerging and will become more important

In addition, we have included some key statements from the events

Mumbai 21 April 2017

Challenges	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attracting the best talent when working in the social sector is an undesirable choice for many 2. Investing in the building of philanthropic capability when the focus is on the end impact 3. Better engaging with millennials who want to be more involved and see impact
Opportunities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More data enables better resources optimisation 2. Partnerships for impact where everyone contributes unique value 3. Digital engagement across the broad range of stakeholders
Future Issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More organisations willing to take 'big bets' and move from serving to solving problems 2. Broader collaboration between NGOs, government and the private sector requires focus 3. Increasing state influence in directing philanthropic focus and using taxation to drive this
By 2030:	<p>"We will have moved the needle, learned lessons and have clearer measures of success."</p> <p>"Better data enables us to Give More and Give Better."</p> <p>"The private sector is playing a more important role in international collaboration for development."</p>

Singapore 25 April 2017

Challenges	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will a community know best what the priority issues are? More than an NGO? 2. Accommodating a changing role and purpose of business 3. Not missing out on the potential from deeper digital engagement
Opportunities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More funding by organisations that support beneficiary outcomes rather than personal preferences 2. Greater collaboration between charities 3. Philanthropy that is brand and business purpose driven
Future Issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community focused and community run initiatives with strong donor support 2. Co-created policies with government and greater government accountability 3. Leveraging crowd-funding without conflicting with anti money-laundering regulation
By 2030:	<p>"Philanthropy will shift from traditional giving to impact driven capacity building."</p> <p>"Proliferation of consumer and company owners who want to create and leave positive legacies."</p> <p>"Need to change the China business model from focus just on money to also creating good."</p>

Kuala Lumpur 27 April 2017	
Challenges	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Making it easier for women to get grants and microloans 2. The need for greater transparency of fund flow and impact from younger donors 3. Getting to grips with Natural Capital – as an impact measure and cost
Opportunities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wider involvement of more women in key decision making 2. Co-funding between corporations that are working towards common goals 3. Shift from large companies providing funds to smaller donor populations
Future Issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Authentication of activities and impact enabled by greater digital transparency 2. Greater focus on planetary boundaries and environmental impacts 3. Faith driven philanthropy drives more structured and systematic giving
By 2030:	<p>“Greater community engagement drives better understanding of what is really needed.”</p> <p>“More pressure from funders on NGOs to become more professional increases focus on quantitative outcomes (at the expense of qualitative ones).”</p> <p>“Growing wealth gap drives a growing awareness of philanthropy as a means of trying to bridge the gap.”</p>

Oxford 19 June 2017	
Challenges	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Negative reaction from broader society as focus on how original wealth is generated 2. Political campaign-funded philanthropy which may be technology driven using AI 3. Growing pressure on philanthropic organisations to use data to increase transparency
Opportunities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Longer-term patient capital 2. More collaboration and SPVs (special purpose vehicles) 3. Global agenda’s influencing local policy
Future Issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blockchain will enable better understanding of financial and impact flows 2. Close collaboration with Government to address the impact of the increased automation of the workforce 3. Disengagement from traditional systems as more of the super-rich start their own foundations
By 2030:	<p>“Stronger connections will be made between philanthropy and the impact it creates.”</p> <p>“Philanthropy will become more interconnected with other sectors”</p> <p>“Philanthropic giving becomes expected of the ‘famous billionaire’”</p>

London (1) 28 June 2017

Challenges	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The inevitable rise in extreme wealth amongst the few 2. More data is not necessarily better as it sometimes makes us focus on the wrong issue 3. Emotional philanthropic giving to underfunded and ineffective bodies
Opportunities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A lot more sharing of idea, models and efficiencies 2. In the UK the increased cultural diversity will shape philanthropic giving 3. More collaborative organisations which are non-emotional so more effective
Future Issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women will have more wealth and therefore donate more and have greater influence 2. Business and charitable sectors merge as they become increasingly pressured to appeal to millennials 3. Philanthropists get behind social movements
By 2030:	<p>“There will be lots of surprises as increased access to data reveals what was previously unknowable.”</p> <p>“A move away from the complexity and systems-based thinking to a more data driven transactional approach.”</p> <p>“Technology allows private capital to be deployed in a way that reinforces inequality and control.”</p>

London (2) 4 July 2017

Challenges	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organisations pay lip service to SDGs as they are too broad to have impact 2. Diasporas often consider “home” to be their country of origin 3. Growing fragmentation of philanthropy
Opportunities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction in international aid results in increased local philanthropy 2. Where there is a business advantage, Indian investment in philanthropy will grow 3. Divestment from morally ambiguous funds grows and focus turns to ESG investment
Future Issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Money from India will be for India... and money from China is for China 2. Social media will force transparency for donors and for charities 3. As millennials become wealthier there is an increased investment in ethical matters
By 2030:	<p>“There is an increase in philanthropic giving from Asia as global wealth shifts eastwards.”</p> <p>“As global turmoil increases philanthropy is forced to focus on damage limitation rather than positive change.”</p> <p>“Emotional philanthropy will continue to dominate but strategic philanthropy will help focus funds.”</p>

Washington DC 17 July 2017

Challenges	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Younger generation are impatient and disruptive – they want faster impact 2. US philanthropy will be pressurized to give locally as the US government retrenches 3. Philanthropy needs to tread softly on cultural and political values
Opportunities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data will change where donations flows and give confidence as the impact that is being made 2. Islamic giving has mandated \$250Bn p.a. 3. Improved feedback loops between the consumer and beneficiary
Future Issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People will expect to have a voice 2. How does constituent voice and politics work together? 3. Industries will move together as collectives
By 2030:	<p>“Trust shifts to individuals and giving between individuals rather than via intermediaries or institutions.”</p> <p>“US and UK will no longer be the centre as wealth and power shifts toward India and China.”</p> <p>“There is a formalisation of the philanthropic sector’s role in filling the gaps left by government.”</p>

Quito 20 July 2017

Challenges	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mass migration will drive a change in priorities 2. Disconnected ecosystem – a disconnect between donor and recipient 3. Isolated initiatives due to regulatory constraints
Opportunities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Companies more aware of their impact on local communities 2. Stronger integration between public policy and the private sector – with a broader set of measures in place 3. High impact measures are linked to real needs
Future Issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. South-South giving will have more legitimacy and more transparency 2. Standardised methodologies for reporting 3. Increasing state influence on scale and focus of philanthropy
By 2030:	<p>“Increased consciousness of social responsibility in the next generation.”</p> <p>“Social responsibility becomes a social norm – with citizens aware of and understanding how they can contribute.”</p> <p>“More Partnerships between Government, companies and civil society.”</p>

Dubai 24 September 2017

Challenges	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Increased importance of cross-sector working, cutting down barriers between siloes2. A shift from treating the symptoms to providing empowerment, creating entrepreneurship and employment3. It will remain challenging to mobilise the many, who do not see the need, to give more
Opportunities	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Islamic finance has the possibility to create innovative products2. Increased transparency will drive more local initiatives3. Next generation of donors care more and will have the tools (e.g. digital, connected, global view & money) to make a difference
Future Issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Increasing state influence limit opportunity in this region2. Global initiatives attract money away from the region as Gulf philanthropists are concerned that local NGOs are unable to have impact3. There is a greater focus on transparency and accountability
By 2030:	<p>“The current philanthropic system will become market and demand driven, allowing full transparency and accountability.”</p> <p>“Beneficiaries will become more engaged in the giving process so that fund allocation can better match need.”</p> <p>“Large scale giving shifts from an elite model to one which will become more democratic so policy initiatives more accurately reflect popular sentiment.”</p>