

Global Giving

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In This Issue

This issue of *Global Giving Matters* looks at two areas in which philanthropists are making a difference in protecting our world. One is climate change. In different ways, philanthropists Jeff Horowitz, Daniel Feffer and Enki Tan are using cooperation with business, government and nonprofit institutions to address this critical problem and the impact it can have on marginalized communities. The other is support for action to protect people threatened by genocide and other atrocities through an emerging framework called “responsibility to protect,” the overall theme of this year’s Global Philanthropy Forum.

Global Giving Matters presents best practices and innovations in philanthropy and social investment around the world.

It is an initiative of The Synergos Institute’s Global Philanthropists Circle and the World Economic Forum, under the direction of Adele S. Simmons, President of the Global Philanthropy Partnership, and Beth Cohen, Senior Director, Global Philanthropists Circle.

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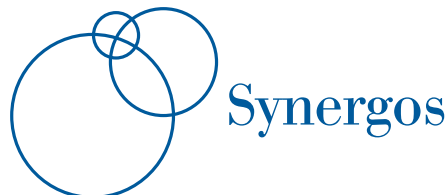
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Feature: Conservation, Climate Change and Communities

One of the most bitter ironies of climate change is that, while its effects are universal, the suffering it brings disproportionately affects the poor. Soy plantations in Brazil thrive amidst a drought that devastated poor farmers. New Orleans' Lower Ninth Ward, home to the city's poorest residents, was among the areas hardest hit by Hurricane Katrina. Globally, the incidence of diarrheal diseases, which already kills over 1.8 million people annually, is expected to rise as climate-related flooding affects communities with poor sanitation. According to the **UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change**, the effects of global warming will be felt most acutely in Africa, where, by 2020, between 70 million and 250 million people will face water shortages and reduced agricultural yields of up to 50%.

Yet climate change also underscores a fundamental truth: that we are all in it together. Solving the climate crisis thus demands that all of us – environmentalists, policymakers, business leaders and philanthropists – must simultaneously address the social and economic needs of those most affected by climate change. Consider, for instance, deforestation and forest degradation, which together account for up to 25% of global carbon emissions. When Brazilian rain forests are chopped down to make way for sugar plantations, or when timber companies clear cut in Indonesia, it is indigenous people and the rural poor who are the most directly affected. Likewise, many of the world's endangered ecological zones exist in countries where people lack the resources – or the economic alternatives – for preservation and restoration. In short, if the world is to tackle the greatest environmental challenges of our day, we will have to figure out how to do it in partnership and in solidarity with the poorest and most marginalized among us.

This issue of *Global Giving Matters* looks at how three members of the Global Philanthropists Circle are supporting conservation, biodiversity, and carbon reduction while also addressing the needs of poor communities in the developing world. **Avoided Deforestation Partners**, founded by **Jeff Horowitz**, is building market-driven solutions for saving tropical rainforests and ecosystems with communities and indigenous people at the center. **Daniel Feffer**, in partnership with his family's paper company **Suzano**, is restoring **Parque das Neblinas**, a 2,800-hectare preserve in the Brazilian state of São Paulo. Finally, **Enki Tan**, through his work on the board of **Conservation International** (CI), is supporting a pair of innovative preservation initiatives in Indonesia.

The REDD Advocate

At first glance, the work of Avoided Deforestation Partners (www.adpartners.org), a carbon-trading think tank founded by Jeff Horowitz, seems a long way from the day-to-day realities of poor communities in the developing world. Horowitz, who set aside his high-powered position as a partner in San Francisco's KMD Architects to run his non-profit, has become a leading advocate of policies aimed at reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation – or “REDD” as it's commonly known. Horowitz now spends much of his time trotting around the globe, talking up REDD to policymakers and corporate leaders.

This May, Horowitz and his team will host a day of events in Washington, DC, featuring Nobel Laureate **Wangari Maathai**, Founder and President of The Green Belt Movement; **James Rogers**, Chairman, CEO, and President of Duke Energy Corporation; and the presidents of The Nature Conservancy, Conservation International, Environmental Defense, and the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. The goal is nothing less than persuading legislators to include REDD provisions in the cap-and-trade bill now making its way through the US Congress. Most of the room will be filled with congressional staffers, and Horowitz sees it as the perfect opportunity to include provisions for international carbon offsets in the bill. “Legislators need to understand the strong connection between forest protection and the war on climate change,” Horowitz says. “On a broader scale, it’s about the private sector, government, and NGOs working towards sustainability on the ground.”

Like any good advocate, Horowitz makes a compelling case for his cause: the importance of using international carbon markets to conserve forests, fight climate change, and improve the lives of the world’s poor. First, the case for forest preservation. Thirteen million hectares of forest disappear every year, an area the size of New York State. Deforestation is the second largest source of carbon emissions into the atmosphere – even greater than the entire global transportation sector.

“The real goal here is to keep temperature increases to two degrees Celsius by 2030 – and to keep the cost of carbon under \$80 per ton,” Horowitz says. “If we’re going to do that, 25% of the offsets will have to come from forest preservation, primarily in the developing world. If we don’t save the world’s forests, we can’t save the planet.”

Next, markets and carbon policy. Most economists agree that the best way to reduce carbon is to make polluters pay for it. But markets require scarcity – which is why “cap-and-trade” regimes are widely viewed as the best hope. The Kyoto Protocol, for instance, set international caps on carbon emissions, creating a multi-billion dollar market for trading carbon credits, which has triggered billions of dollars of investments in developing countries. The problem, however, is that international agreement structures don’t give carbon credits for conservation of threatened areas. As Horowitz argued in a recent article, “Including deforestation in the emissions-trading market will reduce the overall costs of cutting emissions globally, making it a win-win situation for the economy and the world’s forests.”

Finally, community. Horowitz readily admits that many of the communities with the most intimate day-to-day relationships with forests are also the most skeptical of carbon trading schemes. “There are people in local communities who are cautious about carbon offsets and carbon trading because they see it as a potential opportunity for others to extract financial gains from their forests. The fear is that they will be left out.”

If coordinated properly, the benefits of carbon trading and avoided deforestation should accrue to local communities. And those benefits, he continues, have to be understood from the perspective of what locals deem to be in their long-term interests. “We are trying to advance an inclusive policy that allows local people to articulate their community and livelihood needs. Simply offering cash, in the form of trust funds, is not always the answer.”

This, he insists, is precisely why communities need to be at the center of any carbon trading model. “We can put in place a top-down approach, where we get everyone from the presidents of countries, to CEOs, to the world’s leading economists, and the top NGOs to talk about conservation – but at the end of the day, these forests must be protected by the people on the ground. Understanding and respecting the needs of indigenous peoples will ultimately benefit both local communities and the future health of planet’s climate.”

The Forest Restorer

Five hundred years ago, pristine forest land stretched for one million square kilometers along the Atlantic coast of Brazil. Today, the Atlantic Forest occupies just 7% of the land it once did – and with its destruction some of Brazil’s natural patrimony is slipping into oblivion. Even so, the remaining forest has one of the world’s highest rates of biodiversity – one-third of the species are found nowhere else. Yet the Atlantic Forest is also one of the world’s five most threatened environments.

Nine years ago, Suzano Papel e Celulose, one of Latin America’s biggest paper companies, launched an effort to preserve and restore a small portion of the Atlantic Forest. The company was celebrating its 75th anniversary, and was looking for a way to give back to the community. Under the stewardship of Daniel Feffer, Suzano’s vice president, the company established Parque das Neblinas, a 2,800 hectare biological preserve on an area formerly used for coal mining and eucalyptus farming. “When we first began this project, the landscape was badly scarred,” Feffer recalls. “You can still see the coal ovens here.”

Under the auspices of the **Instituto Ecofuturo** (www.ecofuturo.org.br), a conservation organization sponsored by Suzano and chaired by Feffer, the Atlantic Forest has made a steady rebound. The park welcomes 3,000 visitors each year, drawn to the ecological heritage and adventure activities like rafting and hiking. The park currently has 20 different research projects with regional universities. To date, surveys have documented 226 species of birds, 319 species of trees (including 11 threatened species), and 144 species of ants, among others. “Year after year, the natural rainforests are making a comeback, regaining some of their overwhelming richness and vegetation,” Feffer says.

None of this, Feffer insists, could have been done without the support of the local community. Drawing on **Agenda 21**, a UN framework for sustainable forest management, Suzano established a partnership with the residents of Bertioga, a nearby town of 10,000. Through the partnership, Suzano funded a library, which is stocked with 2,000 books. Likewise, the company also supports courses in kitchen hygiene and food preparation for the cooperative that supplies all the food to the park. “Whenever we can, we bring in the local residents so they, too, benefit from the value of the park,” Feffer says.

One of Feffer’s favorite stories revolves around a former orchid thief named **Emerson** – like many Brazilians he is known affectionately by a single name – who is now one of the park’s top rangers. “Emerson he used to steal orchids and sell them in the city as a way to live, a way of surviving,” Feffer says. “Now, he is the official guide for the park. He has official documents as an employee. Instead of using his knowledge of orchids to steal and destroy, he uses it to educate and preserve.” Emerson is studying biology in the univer-

sity, an academic pedigree that will benefit him and the park. After all, Feffer says, “He knows better than anyone where the animals are.”

The Conservationist Tire Salesman

As Chairman of the **GITI Tire**, one of Asia’s leading tire manufacturers, Enki Tan jokingly refers to himself as a tire salesman, but his passion is environmental conservation. An inveterate explorer and avid scuba diver, Tan has a deep personal commitment to environmental conservation, so when he was tapped to join the board of Conservation International in 2004, he leapt at the chance. “I find CI’s approach to be very innovative and very appropriate for today’s environment,” he said. CI’s dedication to sound science appealed to his empirical business sensibilities, and the organization’s emphasis on human welfare and partnership appealed to his pragmatic side. “These issues are very complex and involve multiple parties. And the human welfare aspect always needs to be taken care of. Incentive structures need to be spelled out, otherwise the conservation will not be sustainable.”

Tan chairs Conservation International’s Asia Program, and GITI Tire has emerged as a key partner for the organization’s efforts in the region. Last December, GITI donated \$1 million for CI projects in northern Sumatra (Indonesia) and the mountains of Southwest China. Half of the company’s donation went to support CI’s China affiliate, the **Shanshui Center for Nature and Society**, in replanting 60 hectares of native forest, conserving wetlands and watersheds, and supporting local communities. But it is CI’s work in Indonesia where GITI – and Tan – have had the biggest impact.

Seven years ago, when scientists surveyed the waters surrounding the Raja Ampat Islands, they found one of the world’s most breathtaking and diverse marine ecosystems. According to *National Geographic Magazine*, Raja Ampat features 600 species of coral and 1,300 fish species in this remote cluster of islands at the far eastern tip of the Indonesia archipelago. While largely intact at the time of the survey, Raja Ampat was under threat. Commercial fishing had decimated the shark population, and dynamite fishing, a technique favored by many local subsistence fishermen, had damaged the reefs. Last year, the Indonesian government, in partnership with the Nature Conservancy, World Wildlife Fund, and Conservation International, designated 183,000 square kilometers as the Bird’s Head Seascape. Last year, they created seven new marine protected areas in Raja Ampat in areas totaling 9,100 square kilometers.

In September, Tan and his wife, **Cherie Nursalim**, organized **The Blue Auction**, a black-tie charity auction to benefit CI’s marine conservation work. Hosted by **Prince Albert II** at Monaco’s **Oceanographic Museum**, **Christie’s** auctioned off naming rights to ten new marine life species recently discovered off the coasts of the Bird’s Head Seascape. The auction raised \$2.5 million, including GITI’s \$480,000 bid.

Much of that money will flow directly to community-based conservation efforts. “CI is working closely with local communities, which aren’t able to protect the marine areas because of lack of knowledge and resources.” Take cyanide fishing, for instance. Throughout Southeast Asia, cyanide has traditionally been used to catch 80% of the fish for the \$330 million global trade in tropical aquarium fish. Divers pour cyanide compound on the reef, temporarily stunning the fish but killing smaller fish and shellfish, eggs and larvae, and poisoning the reef. “Local people are critical to the process,” Tan

says. “Without the buy-in of the people, it’s impossible to form and maintain these preserves. They have to have the knowledge and incentives to protect habitats, and they need sound alternatives to environmentally destructive economic activities.”

Tan’s other Indonesian project is in the North Sumatra province of Batang Toru, home to one of the largest remaining pockets of Sumatran orangutans. According to Conservation International, just 7,500 Sumatran orangutans remain in the wild. Half of the population disappeared during intense logging in the 1990s and the remainder lives in just a dozen patches of forest on the island of Sumatra. This decline is potentially catastrophic from an ecological perspective. Orangutans are a “keystone” species for conservation, scattering fruit seeds through their droppings as they move throughout their habitats. If orangutans disappear, other plants and animals within that ecosystem could disappear as well.

Beginning in 2005, Conservation International has been working with partners, including GITI Tire, to protect the 400 orangutans living in the forests of West Batang Toru. Through its local partners, Conservation International has reached out to 30,000 residents living in and around the orangutans’ habitat. Recently, local administrators have called for creation of a national park to protect the threatened primates.

Equally important, Conservation International and GITI Tire have created a partnership that gives local residents opportunities to earn money through rubber production instead of logging and poaching. Last December, GITI announced that it was donating \$500,000 to support rubber production in a buffer zone surrounding the orangutans’ habitat. “We believe that supporting the livelihoods of people living in the buffer zone will prevent forest destruction in the Batang Toru protected area,” Tan said. Working closely with roughly 30 communities, local and regional government agencies, and Indonesia’s Village Development Agency, the partnership calls for a negotiated land-use agreement and promoting sustainable alternatives.

In both Indonesia projects, Tan credits Conservation International’s bridge-building model of conservation with much of the success. CI’s scientific reputation may be second to none, he notes, but when it comes to executing on the ground, local partners always lead. “We always use Conservation International country teams,” Tan says. “There’s not a whole group of ex-pats who are out there trying to manage projects. They would not have the local knowledge and know how. We always use local scientists who are credible in their field to manage projects.” Finally, he adds, CI uses local NGOs to build partnerships on the ground. “We engage local NGOs to operate locally or we engage local and regional governments. Lastly, we engage the local community. If they have a good understanding and buy in and local communities reap the benefits, it’s more likely the project will succeed.”

Feature: Responsibility to Protect - Philanthropy to Prevent

The Seventh Annual **Global Philanthropy Forum** (www.philanthropyforum.org) on April 9-11, 2008, focused on “Human Security, Human Rights, and the Shared Responsibility to Protect:

a Conversation between Elders and Emerging Leaders.” *Global Giving Matters* presents this feature to highlight a few of the issues surrounding philanthropy and responsibility to protect.

In 2000, several years after the world had stood by as the genocide in Rwanda unfolded in slow motion, **Kofi Annan**, then Secretary-General of the United Nations challenged the UN General Assembly to reconcile the principle of state sovereignty with the moral imperative to intervene when states commit atrocities against their own people. In response, the Canadian government created the **International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS)**, whose report, published a year later, established the **Responsibility to Protect Doctrine (R2P)**. Here, finally, was moral, reasoned, and pragmatic framework for humanitarian intervention in defense of human rights. Broadly speaking, R2P established two new principles for international affairs: First, that the foremost obligation of sovereign states is to protect its people. Second, that whenever a population is suffering serious harm as a result of internal war, insurgency, repression, or state failure, and the state in question is unwilling or unable to act, then other sovereign states must assume the responsibility to protect. In 2005, R2P was unanimously adopted by UN member states.

The emergence of R2P owes a lot to international philanthropy. The **Carnegie, MacArthur, Hewlett, Rockefeller** and **Simons Foundations** provided financial support for the ICISS, underscoring the critical role philanthropy can play in establishing international norms. Through their ongoing support for civil society groups, the philanthropic community has helped expand the public lexicon and reframe the debate about how to deal with humanitarian interventions and human security issues.

While governments are usually better positioned to tackle the logistics of intervention, philanthropy can play a critical role in the prevention of atrocity crimes. In cases where politics, economic interests, or simple bureaucratic inertia stymie effective interventions, civil society groups – funded by philanthropists – can pressure governments to act.

Philanthropists have also supported academic institutions and think tanks, like **Harvard University’s Carr Center for Human Rights Policy**, which help lay the intellectual groundwork for human rights policy. Privately supported R2P advocates can shift the media spotlight and galvanize public opinion. And because private philanthropists can take risks and respond swiftly, they are ideally suited to help support sensitive activities like lobbying on behalf of victimized populations or monitoring in regions where it may be politically difficult for governments to act. Other items in the philanthropic toolbox include funding for advocacy, education, research and transitional justice.

Despite these early efforts, the philanthropic infrastructure to support an R2P is just now starting to emerge. The **Philanthropy Workshop** and **Global Philanthropy Forum** have offered donor education programs, while affinity groups like the **International Human Rights Funders Group** are introducing donors to the R2P concept. Recently, a handful of leading human rights groups – **Human Rights Watch, International Crisis Group, Oxfam, World Federalist Society** and **Genocide Intervention Network** – united to create the new **Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect**. Housed at the **Ralph Bunche Institute** in the City University of New York, the new think tank is focused on operationalizing R2P. Given the nascent state of the R2P field, there are plenty of opportunities to for donors looking to have an impact.

Global Giving Roundup

Overviews of best practices around the world and links to learn more about them

Links to websites with more details are available at the online edition of Global Giving Matters at www.globalgivingmatters.org

Forbes magazine recognizes “Heroes of Philanthropy” in Asia

For the first time, *Forbes* has compiled a list of top philanthropists in 12 countries – people it says are “not only some of the largest donors but also some of the most interesting – generous folks who may not make one of our rich lists but who put a hefty share of their money into much-needed, and sometimes unusual, projects.” *Forbes* identified four people from each country. From the Philippines, it included Global Philanthropists Circle Member **Oscar M. Lopez** and his compatriot **Jaime Augusto Zobel de Ayala**, who have both been covered in *Global Giving Matters*.

(*Forbes*, March 10, 2008; Philippine Daily Inquirer, March 7, 2008)

Australian philanthropist supports health of indigenous people

Greg Poche, who made his fortune in transportation, has now turned his attention to philanthropy. He recently contributed Aus\$10 million to the new **Centre for Indigenous Health**, which helps indigenous people in the state of New South Wales. Poche pointed out that “So much money has been thrown into indigenous health and other support over the years. And it really hasn’t made any difference.” He is hopeful the effort he supports will be different. **Marie Bashir**, Governor of New South Wales and Chancellor of the University of Sydney that houses the initiative, commented, “[The Centre] will be an incredible means by which we can draw more indigenous workers into collaborating and training, because that is the way to be effective in our journey of transformation. Mr. Poche’s philanthropy will mean we can afford to pay more staff from indigenous backgrounds, as well as non-indigenous staff.”

(*Sydney Morning Herald*, March 1, 2008)

Bronfman Prize awarded for effort to ease burden of women in Darfur

Los Angeles’ **Rachel Andres** has been named 2008 recipient of the \$100,000 **Charles Bronfman Prize** (www.thecharlesbronfmanprize.com), which is awarded to a person or team under 50 years of age, whose Jewish values contribute to the betterment of the world. Andres directs the **Solar Cooker Project** of **Jewish World Watch** that raises support from local synagogues and community groups to fund provision of solar cookers to women and girls in refugee camps along the Chad and Sudan border. By reducing the need for these women to search for firewood, the program helps them better avoid rape gangs and also helps protect the fragile local environment. About \$1 million has been raised from 20,000 contributors, mainly in \$30 donations, providing 15,000 solar cookers. Andres is rolling her prize money into the project as well.

(*Jewish Journal*, March 14, 2008)

Conference examines philanthropy in Arab world

A recent high-level conference in Dubai, entitled “**From Charity to Change: Trends in Arab Philanthropy**,” pointed out several key themes in advancing the effectiveness of philanthropy in the Arab world. The conference was convened by Dubai’s ruler, **Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum**, who recently endowed his foundation (**Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum Foundation** – www.mbrfoundation.ae) with \$10 billion. At the

event, **Prince Turki bin Talal** of Saudi Arabia called for more openness and communications about philanthropy, saying “Philanthropic organizations cannot work from within the walls as fences conceal secrets.” Another theme was the importance of public-private partnerships. Participants also examined the legal systems in both in the Arab world and other countries, as well as their impact on giving in the region. While an improved legal environment for nonprofit and philanthropic activities was viewed as vital, participants also pointed to the adverse impact the United States anti-terrorism efforts are having on regional philanthropy. One participant complained of U.S. investigators repeatedly examining his donations. That sort of scrutiny can undermine efforts to make philanthropy more visible. Nonetheless, philanthropy, and interest in improving its impact, are growing in the Arab world. Conference speaker **Salvatore LaSpada**, chief executive of UK-based Institute for Philanthropy, pointed to the massive increase in wealth and the second generation entrepreneurs from the wealthy families who are looking for social returns in a more organized way.

(*Christian Science Monitor*, February 8, 2008; *Khaleej Times*, January 22, 2008; Kingdom Foundation press release)

First World Congress for Muslim Philanthropists held in Istanbul

More than 200 participants from over 31 countries came together for the first **World Congress of Muslim Philanthropists** (WCMP – www.thewcmp.net), held in Istanbul in March. Like the “From Charity to Change” conference in Dubai, much of the discussion focused on improving the effectiveness of philanthropy through approaches including cross-sector partnership that leverage the resources and strengths of several sectors, and more focus on communications and management. Participants included including the Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Conference **Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu**; Turkish Prime Minister **Recep Tayyip Erdogan**; and UK Minister of International Development **Shahid Malik**.

Peggy Dulany talks philanthropy in South Africa

During an event to launch an educational initiative in South Africa’s Western Cape, Synergos’ founder and Chair **Peggy Dulany** shared her ideas on the importance of philanthropists playing a bridging role in society. “Too often philanthropists see [only] giving and giving money. . . [They] have the potential to give that access, or make those connections.” Nonprofit organizations such as Synergos can support this, by providing philanthropists with skills in bridging, and by working to create mechanisms for poor and marginalized people to connect with policymakers and other parts of society.

(*Business Day* (South Africa) March 28, 2008)

Recruitment begins for Synergos Senior Fellows

The **Synergos Institute** is currently accepting applications for its next class of **Senior Fellows** that begins January 2009. The Senior Fellows Network is a leadership development program comprised of distinguished international civil society leaders committed to working collaboratively for social change. Synergos Senior Fellows participate in a three-year learning, service and action program that aims to build their skills, spread their knowledge, and deepen their impact. Details on how to apply are available at www.synergos.org/fellows/; applications are due by June 27.

Ray Chambers appointed as UN Malaria Envoy

In February, United Nations Secretary-General **Ban Ki-Moon** appointed Global Philanthropists Circle Member **Ray Chambers** as his Special Envoy for Malaria. Chambers, the former chair of Wesray Capital Corporation, will lead an ambitious bid to cut deaths from the disease in the next few years. The mosquito-borne disease kills an estimated one million people a year, and is the number one killer of children under five in sub-Saharan Africa. According to a *Reuters* article, Chambers told a UN news conference he foresees a “massive public-private partnership” to raise \$8-10 billion over the next four to five years. As co-Chair of **Malaria No More** and **Millennium Promise**, he had already invested substantial resources into eradicating the disease. Chambers’ work was explored by *Global Giving Matters* in 2006. (*Reuters*, February 15, 2008)

Resources & Links

Activities, web-sites and other cutting-edge information for global givers

Links to websites with more details are available at the online edition of Global Giving Matters at www.globalgivingmatters.org

New guide helps donors give internationally

Philanthropists without Borders: Supporting Charities in Developing Countries is a report that offers donors in the United Kingdom (and elsewhere) a “framework for thinking about their international giving, and gives examples of success.” Written by **Cathy Langerman** and **Sylvia Rowley**, the report is available for download at the **New Philanthropy Capital** website www.philanthropycapital.org. New Philanthropy Capital is building upon the reports finding through a joint research project with Copal Partners in India, which will provide more tools for philanthropists looking to give internationally.

Keystone examines online giving platforms

Keystone Accountability, a UK-based nonprofit organization that works to raise the effectiveness of organizations working for social development, has released a study on rapidly expanding world of online philanthropy markets. The study details the opportunity that these initiatives – such as **GlobalGiving**, **Kiva**, **Network for Good**, **GiveIndia**, **HelpArgentina** and others – have to promote more results-oriented giving and become more accountable to the donorsthat fund them. According to Keystone, “Online philanthropy markets are relentless innovators. Some of their innovations are helping advance longstanding gaps in the performance of nonprofit organizations, such as accountability to beneficiaries and other constituents of their work. . . [but] there is a long way to go. Many of the markets still promote a traditional ‘feel-good giving’ approach to philanthropy.” The report is available at the Keystone website www.keystoneaccountability.org. Keystone’s founder and Executive Director is **David Bonbright**, a Synergos Senior Fellow.

Grassroots Philanthropy looks at role of foundations

Grassroots Philanthropy: Notes of a Maverick Grantmaker, written by **Bill Somerville** with **Fred Setterberg**, shares Somerville’s thoughts on effective grantmaking. Somerville, who has consulted at over 350 community foundations in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, puts forward five simple yet powerful principles for grantmakers,

including “Focus on ideas instead of problems” and “Locate outstanding people doing important work.” Somerville is founder of the **Philanthropic Ventures Foundation** and the book can be ordered through that organization’s website www.venturesfoundation.org.

Your Ideas Wanted

Global Giving Matters aims to present information on best practices and innovations in philanthropy and social investment around the world. We encourage you to send us:

- Ideas about issues or people you would like to learn more about
- Examples of your own philanthropy
- Comments about this issue.

Write to us at comments@globalgivingmatters.org.

Global Giving Matters does not present solicitations of support for particular initiatives or organizations.

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