

Philanthropie Aktuell

EDITORIAL

Dear readers,



The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) replaced the so-called Millennium Goals in 2016. Whereas the Millennium Goals were aimed exclusively at developing countries, the SDGs apply to all nations.

For that reason, it is important that they are also recognized and implemented in countries such as Switzerland. Unfortunately, that is far from the reality. Whether for communication at schools and higher education institutions, as guidelines for cantonal authorities, or for political work – the SDGs help to develop a holistic perspective and to identify links between different areas of action.

The SDGs will also be a key part of the 1st Basel Convention on Philanthropy on November 19th and 20th 2018. We want to discuss what contribution philanthropic commitment can make to important social issues such as migration, digitalization, or political participation. We look forward to a lively debate and to celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Center for Philanthropy Studies together!

Wishing you a pleasant read!

Georg von Schnurbein

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Switzerland's contribution to a better world

In 2015, the United Nations adopted the Agenda 2030. This agenda is also groundbreaking for the future of Swiss development aid – not only for the state, but also for nonprofit organizations and the private sector. By René Holenstein

Exactly three years ago, the Heads of State and Government unanimously adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which constitutes the global framework of reference for sustainable development over the coming years. The 2030 Agenda includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which not only affect developing countries but are binding for all nations. Accordingly, the industrial nations are not merely expected to support the less developed countries, as was the case until now. Instead, they are also called upon to implement the Sustainable Development Goals at home. Switzerland is committed to meeting the goals of the 2030 Agenda at the national and international level. The goals will also be instrumental in shaping the future of Swiss development assistance.

Global approach required

In accordance with the SDGs, the fight against poverty will continue to be the key concern. At the same time, the Sustainable Development Goals focus on global challenges such as climate change, food security, and water shortages. The underlying idea is that global problems require global solutions and that global and national interests are merging. Furthermore, the SDGs take account of the fact that the global distribution of poverty and inequality has shifted. Today, a large proportion of poor people live in emerging countries. These nations are experiencing not only rising poverty but also rising social in-

equality. Accordingly, the SDGs include a demand that no-one be left behind.

Switzerland as an important player

When it comes to implementing the SDGs, Switzerland can build upon many years of experience from its own development assistance, which operates according to certain guidelines that are also relevant for the future. For example, Switzerland emphasizes the fight against poverty and social inequalities, as required by the Development Assistance Act. The country attaches central importance to the demand for a reduction in social inequality – and therefore for social justice. At the same time, development assistance is a political and moral necessity, an investment in a better world. It goes without saying that it also serves Switzerland's own interests.

Secondly, Switzerland's development cooperation is based on helping people to help themselves, taking the specific requirements of disadvantaged individuals as its starting point. The aim is to enable people to take their development into their own hands. This cooperation helps partner countries and organizations to pool their interests, to join forces, to form networks, and to take action together.

Thirdly, Switzerland deploys its development assistance funds, which are derived from taxation, with the greatest possible efficiency and transparency and the requisite accountability. That is why it is necessary to measure the impact of development projects, although

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there are also limitations to such measurements. They deal predominantly with the measurable aspects of social changes and all too often ignore the unpredictable nature of development processes. Nevertheless, in current practice, scientific impact analyses are indispensable for measuring the goals achieved in a project.

Importance of NPOs

Lastly, Swiss development assistance traditionally relies on close cooperation between the state and non-governmental organizations. These two actors complement one another and thereby manage to magnify their impact. Non-governmental organizations have a number of advantages over state actors. They are more flexible and typically closer to the action in partner countries than is possible for bilateral or multilateral actors. From experience, they are also better suited to promoting democracy, human rights, and the role of civil society. After all, non-governmental organizations in Switzerland contribute to keeping the concepts of solidarity and humanitarianism alive, enshrining them in domestic policy by drawing at-

The Agenda 2030 for sustainable development replaced the so-called Millennium Goals in 2016. The agenda includes the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These goals are also groundbreaking for the future of Swiss development aid – including the state, the private sector and nonprofit organizations.



tention to global contexts.

In recent decades, international development assistance has helped to deliver extraordinary progress around the world. Well over two billion people have witnessed improvements in income, life expectancy, education, training, and access to basic services. It has also brought new partners into the global economic community, offering new markets and investment opportunities for industrial nations. Switzerland has also played its part in these succes-

ses. If we are to ensure that all humans can live in dignity, there will continue to be a need for carefully targeted development assistance.

René Holenstein

René Holenstein is Switzerland's ambassador to Bangladesh. He has a doctorate in history and is the author of a number of books on Swiss development assistance, including most recently: René Holenstein, Wer langsam geht, kommt weit. Ein halbes Jahrhundert Schweizer Entwicklungshilfe [Those who take things slowly go far. Half a century of Swiss development assistance], Chronos Verlag, Zürich 2010. The views expressed here are his own.

CAS in Global Social Entrepreneurship: 4 Pioneers = 4 Visions

In January 2019, the third edition of the CAS in Global Social Entrepreneurship (GSE) will be launched. Participants from Europe («Explorers») will meet social entrepreneurs from developing countries («Pioneers») to learn more about social entrepreneurship. Below, get to know four «Pioneers», their projects and visions. Further information and registration for the GSE can be found on the [CEPS website](#).



Bernard Makachia
Tanzania

Bernard Makachia is the founder of «Education for Better Living» in Tanzania. The organization aims to reduce teenage pregnancies and enable young people to live a life without coercion, discrimination and gender-specific violence. He aims to strengthen his organization and the local community by building a local environmentally-friendly social business. The CAS shall provide him with the necessary knowledge.



Lina Maria Mejia
Colombia

Lina Maria Mejia is the founder of «Platohedro», an experimental and community lab based in Medellin, Colombia. Since founding «Platohedro» in 2004 she has been involved in projects that are primarily aimed at young people. She uses the elements of art and technology to build up collaborations, non-violence and community work. She is particularly interested in deepening her knowledge of social innovation and business development so as to strengthen the work of her organization.



Oumaima Mhijir
Morocco

Oumaima Mhijir – network and telecommunications engineer – has been working at the Amal Center in Marrakech since 2015. Amal is a nonprofit organization dedicated to empowering disadvantaged women through restaurant education and job placement. She wants to participate in the CAS in order to pass on the entrepreneurial skills she acquires in her network and to further strengthen her organization.



Muhaimin Khan
Bangladesh

Muhaimin Khan is active in the start-up scene in Bangladesh – with the main goal of creating perspectives for the huge young population. For example, the «Kids Go Coding» program teaches children from less privileged families in Dhaka how to use computers and code – from planning projects to coding. He wants to improve his ability to create new social innovations to help his country solve major challenges.

«No actor can tackle current global problems on their own.»

Susanna Hausmann, Chief Program Officer at Fondation Botnar, spoke to us about the foundation's guiding principles, the focus of its work, and the role that foundations play in development cooperation.

CEPS: «From grant maker to change maker» is how Fondation Botnar describes its current development process. What exactly does that mean?

S.H.: We strive for social change in order to provide a better future for children and young people. To do this, we invest in the new solutions of tomorrow today. We see ourselves as an active participant in change rather than a passive sponsor of projects, because simply helping people and doing good is not enough to create the necessary conditions for sustainable development. It is also important to us to target our investments at the cutting edge of change. Accordingly, we focus our engagement on medium-sized, rapidly growing cities and on children and young people.



As Chief Program Officer at the Botnar Foundation, Susanna Hausmann is responsible for planning, implementing and evaluating the program.

CEPS: You focus on the health and wellbeing of children. What were the reasons for choosing these areas?

S.H.: What better way to shape the future than by focusing on the wellbeing of children and young people? The topics of children and wellbeing also correspond to the wishes of our founder, Marcela Botnar, who tragically lost her only child in a road traffic accident. For us, wellbeing is about more than just health, we see it from a holistic perspective. The main focus is the question of what a child needs in order to live a fulfilled life. And how we can empower them to shape their life successfully and actively contribute to the positive development of society.

The way we treat our children and young people will have a dramatic influence on social change. We're talking about a generation that is growing up with new technologies in a world that is changing rapidly. This brings not only risks but also opportunities. If we can succeed in inspiring children and young people, in motivating them, in encouraging their creativity, and in bolstering

their skills, then we can make a massive contribution to a better future.

CEPS: Among other things, you sponsor learning hubs and entrepreneurship. Is helping people to help themselves the key motivation for this?

S.H.: The learning hubs are shaped by one of our guiding principles, which is inspired by the experiences of the young Octav Botnar, our founder's husband: the promotion of «rebels with a cause.» In selected cities around the world, we want to strengthen innovation ecosystems with a view to encouraging an ambitious entrepreneurial spirit and to developing and implementing specific products and programs that deliver added value for the wellbeing of children and young people. Helping people to help themselves is a key motivation, but this is not taken to mean individual assistance for oneself. Rather, it is an opportunity to collectively shape, influence, and assume responsibility for initiatives. The most important element of the hubs is learning – not only by the participants but also by us as a foundation. This requires openness and a conscious learning culture on both sides.

CEPS: Your foundation emphasizes the importance of collaborating with a variety of partners. Why is that important? What challenges does it present?

S.H.: No actor can tackle current global problems on their own. That is also the message of the Sustainable Development Goals set out by the United Nations. Partnerships bring together different skills and resources and allow the development and implementation of solutions on a large scale with maximum impact. The key question is not whether partners collaborate on projects but, rather, which partners and in what form. Finding the best combination of partners is a complex process. Strengthening local innovation ecosystems requires time, a lot of listening, and a great deal of context-specific understanding, as well as a willingness to enter into dialog. Moreover, if we are to invest sustainably in public goods worldwide, there needs to be a balanced interplay between public and private institutions.

CEPS: Fondation Botnar operates on an international basis. What role can/should charitable foundations play in development cooperation?

S.H.: Foundations are in the privileged position of being able to act as neutral and agile platforms. This allows them to bring together a variety of partners from a wide range of sectors. They are also able to take deliberate risks and thereby foster innovation. In this way, foundations can try out new and potentially pioneering approaches, such as the use of new technologies in healthcare or the innovative financing of sustainable approaches. This flexibility allows foundations to support free thinkers and less-established organizations as well. Although this can sometimes lead to failures, these also represent a learning opportunity. Unlike established international agencies, for example, which are accountable to the people, foundations can take risks of this kind and learn from them. If they are successful, foundations will ideally take on the role of pioneers and multipliers in the search for solutions to urgent problems – both locally and internationally.

CEPS: Many thanks!

CEPS INSIGHT

CAS Wirkungsmanagement in NPO

The question of impact extends beyond measurement – from the mission statement to internal learning and communication. CEPS' new CAS «Wirkungsmanagement in NPO» deals comprehensively with this complex process. From 2019, this offer will replace the CAS «Kommunikation & Wirkungsmessung in NPO».

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Foundation consortium 2019-2023

CEPS can count on the generous support of a consortium of foundations initiated by Swiss Foundations for the period 2019-2023. Many thanks to our sponsors: Age Stiftung, Arcas Foundation, Avina Stiftung, Ernst Göhner Stiftung, Gebert Rüt Stiftung, Ria und Arthur Dietschweiler Stiftung, Sophie und Karl Binding Stiftung, Stiftung Mercator Schweiz und Velux Stiftung.

#philcon18 – Philanthropy & Health

The motto of the Basel Convention on Philanthropy is «A Plea for Collaboration». Many social challenges call for collaboration by various actors – not least in the area of health.

It is clear from the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that our society faces a diverse set of challenges. As well as issues such as climate change, migration, or digitalization, these include the area of health, which will also be a key part of the Basel Convention on Philanthropy. At the heart of this will be the panel on «Philanthropy and the Collaboration for Health».

Returning to the convention's central motto, «A Plea for Collaboration», representatives of the third sector, private enterprise, and the state will discuss current social challenges in relation to health, as well as the potential – and difficulties – of intersectoral collaboration and the role that philanthropy plays in this area today and might play in the future.

The topic of health also appears in other items of the convention's agenda, such as in selected «World Cafés» and «Unconferences» and in the keynote speech by ETH Professor Ernst Hafen, who will address, among other topics, the importance of individual control over personal health data for better and more effective healthcare.



Panel «Philanthropy and the Collaboration for Health» (top left to bottom right)

Stefan Germann (Fondation Botnar), Pio Wennubst (FDFA), Guillaume Grosso (Gavi The Vaccine Alliance), Olivia Chang (CNN Money Switzerland), Michael Bzdak (Johnson & Johnson) und Peggy Grüninger (F. Hoffmann-La Roche)

DID YOU KNOW?

60%

As far as donations are concerned, international development aid ranks high among the Swiss population. According to the Zewo donation statistics for 2016, of the 1.79 billion Swiss francs donated to charitable NPOs in Switzerland in 2015, around 60 percent went to Zewo-labelled relief organizations.

Nicholas Arnold

Source: Zewo Spendenstatistik 2016 (in German)

www.philanthropyconvention.org

CEPS Research

Research by CEPS is reflected in two articles in renowned international journals.

In their article «Do candidates from non-profit organisations who adopt party political values improve their chances of electoral success?», Oto Potluka and Marybel Perez use a survey conducted in Eastern Europe to show that many aspiring politicians, including leaders of non-profit organizations (NPOs), adopt the values of their party in order to improve their chances of being selected as a candidate for local government elections. However, this does not improve their chances of actually being elected. It appears that local political issues are secondary to national politics in municipal elections. This casts doubt on the scope for effective local collective action and has implications for our understanding of local leadership. The article was published in the journal Policy & Politics.

The article «Nonprofit Comparative Research: Recent Agendas and Future Trends» by Professor Georg von Schnurbein, Marybel Perez, and Theresa Gehringer was recently published in the print edition of VOLUNTAS. In the article, the authors describe current trends in NPO research and make recommendations for future comparative research into the non-profit sector.

Nicholas Arnold

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CALENDAR

Executive Education

Philanthropie am Morgen

Politik und NPO
October 11th 2018 – Basel

Intensiv-Lehrgang Finanzmanagement

November 5th - 9th 2018 – Gunten

Master Class en gestion des fondations

November 12th - 14th 2018 – Geneva

CAS Global Social Entrepreneurship

5 Modules – online, Basel, on-site
Latest start in module 1 (online):
January 18th 2019

Intensiv-Lehrgang Stiftungsmanagement

March 18th - 22nd 2019 – Sigriswil

[Register now -> CEPS executive education](#)

FURTHER DATES

European Day of Foundations

DAFNE
October 1st 2018 – Europe-wide

Forum des Fondations

Swiss Foundations / ProFonds
October 2nd 2018 – Lausanne

EFC Research Forum Conference

European Foundation Centre (EFC)
October 17th - 18th 2018 – Hanover/DE

Swiss Day of Foundations

ProFonds
November 7th 2018 – Bern

Basel Convention on Philanthropy

Center for Philanthropy Studies
November 19th - 20th 2018 – Basel

LEGAL NOTICE

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