

SHEIKH SAUD BIN SAQR AL QASIMI
FOUNDATION FOR POLICY RESEARCH

Philanthropy and Education: New Actors, New Partnerships, New Roles

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Outline

- ❖ Growth and development of the global philanthropic sector
- ❖ Philanthropic involvement in the education sector
- ❖ New actors
- ❖ New partnerships
- ❖ New roles
- ❖ Promises and pitfalls of increased philanthropic involvement in the education sector

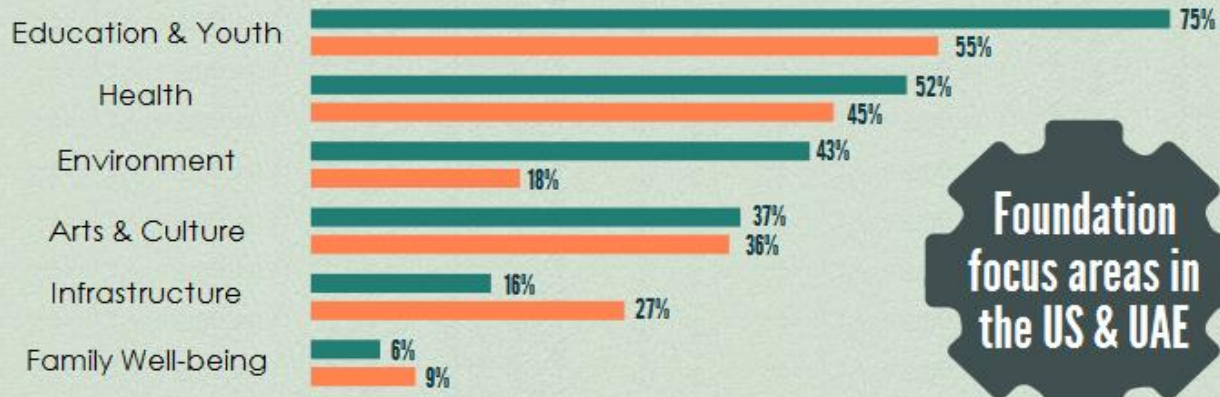


Growth and Development of the Global Philanthropic Sector

- ❖ Over 50% of “philanthropy ‘infrastructure’ organizations” created since 2000 (Spero, 2014)
- ❖ Approximately 87,000 foundations in the US, 85,000 in Western Europe and 35,000 in Eastern Europe (Foundation Center, 2014)
- ❖ Increase in foundations based in the Global South
 - 10,000 in Mexico, 2,000 in China and at least 1,000 in Brazil (UNDP, 2012)
- ❖ Move from grant giving philanthropy to venture philanthropy/impact investing
- ❖ Move from funding programmatic work to policy advocacy “muscular philanthropy”
- ❖ Move from being independent to seeking global partnerships, such as with the World Bank, UN and the OECD



Philanthropic Activity in the Education Sector



Foundation focus areas in the US & UAE

■ US ■ UAE



Education



Children & Youth



Health



Social Welfare



The Elderly

Foundation focus areas in the UK



New Actors

- ❖ Big philanthropy /mega donors
 - World's 27 largest foundations have combined assets of more than \$360 billion
 - Foundation spending on global development increased from \$3 billion in 2000 to approx. \$10 billion in 2016 (Vidal, 2016)

- ❖ State-funded philanthropic organizations
 - Established by government and semi-government entities but are legally separate entities from national governments.
 - Dubai Cares, Education Above All

- ❖ Venture philanthropists and philanthropic investment funds



New Partnerships

- ❖ Development of philanthropic networks
 - OECD Global Network of Foundations Working for Development (2012), The Giving Pledge (2010), Arab Foundations Forum (2006/11), Worldwide Initiatives for Grantmaker Support (WINGS) (2000)

- ❖ New relationships between private foundations and international development organizations
 - UNESCO, World Bank, OECD

- ❖ State-funded foundations working with private foundations, governments and international development organizations



New Partnerships

	EDUCATE A CHILD	DUBAI CARES	KING KHALID FOUNDATION	REACH OUT TO ASIA
NGOs, non-profits, and universities	CARE International, British Council, Plan International, Save the Children,	CARE, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Oxfam GB, Plan International, Save the Children	Acumen Fund, Columbia Business School	CARE International, Mercy Corps
Corporations & private family foundations	Credit Suisse, Vodafone, ExxonMobil, Qatar Airways	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Scholastic	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, ExxonMobil	Qatar Petroleum, Vodafone
International agency partnerships/memberships	UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF United States Fund for UNICEF, UNRWA	UNICEF, UNRWA, World Food Program, Global Education First Initiative, UN Millennium Development Goals, Global Partnership for Education, Learning Metrics Task Force	UN Global Compact	UN ECOSOC Consultative Status, Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE)



New Roles

“OSF programs and partners are working with partners to make some specific change in the world: to change a particular government policy, to increase the power of a particular constituency...or to change public understanding of an issue” -OSF 2017 Budget

- ❖ Global, regional and local policy entrepreneurs
 - ❖ From 2010-2015 the Gates Foundation spending on advocacy accounted for 20% of its education budget (Tompkins-Stange, 2016)

- ❖ Knowledge sponsors, producers and disseminators
 - ❖ OSF, Qatar Foundation WISE Initiative

- ❖ Active participants in global and national education agenda setting
 - ❖ OSF, Gates Foundation, Dubai Cares, Qatar Foundation



Potential and Pitfalls of Increased Philanthropic Involvement in the Education Sector

- ❖ **Potential** - more agile; less bureaucratic; potentially more efficient; able to quickly mobilize large amounts of funds, new or alternative source of funding rather than bilateral or multilateral aid; possibly new solutions to old problems
- ❖ **Pitfalls** - outsized influence on global policy making, agendas potentially at odds with free, quality education for all, weakening of national, state and global education governance structures, lack of accountability for failed policies/programs, issues with long term sustainability, preference for private sector and quick win solutions and corporatization of aid and development



Thank you

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