Levels of Philanthropic Intervention

LEVEL I - NEEDS

Philanthropy: Addresses Immediate and Recurring Needs

Funding Focus	Merits	Limitations or Challenges
 Relief Efforts (disasters, hunger, wars) Care Programs (day care, shelters, refugees) Cultural Activities Religious Services 	 Alleviates Urgent and Critical Needs Responds quickly to unforeseen events Takes care of vulnerable populations Draws attention to key social issues Offers simple and accessible ways to relieve donors' urge to 'do something' Gives donors opportunities to build civic muscles (generosity, solidarity, etc.) 	 Focuses on symptoms (tip of iceberg) Relief effects are typically short-lived Often amounts to a drop in the ocean Relief efforts are rarely synergized Can disempower people through dependency & perpetuate the problem Can easily feed donors' propensity to guilt-based and reactive giving.

LEVEL II – EMPOWERMENT

Philanthropy: Empowers Individuals to Take Care of Themselves

Funding Focus	Merits	Limitations or Challenges
 Education & Mentoring Job Training & Skills Personal Growth & Spirituality Tool Acquisition (books and computers) Living Infrastructure (building homes and wells) 	Builds People's Assets to become more effective in directing their life and meeting their own needs Encourages self-responsibility rather than dependency More lasting effects	 Receptivity to training varies Disempowering effects of training if based on "we know better than you" attitudes rather than partnering with target population to find optimal solutions. Limited way of dealing with root causes

LEVEL III - CAPACITY BUILDING Philanthropy: Expands Groups' Capacity to Serve the Commons

Funding Focus	Merits	Limitations or Challenges
 Leadership & Management Training Developing Systems for IT, fundraising, etc Strategic Planning Capital Campaigns Building Alliances Creating needed organizations 	Empowers organizations and communities Minimizes waste and inefficiencies (Doing more with less) Maximizes beneficial impact (Doing more of the right things) Improves accountability which builds trust with donors Fosters Collaboration through conferences, networking, and coalition-building	 Finding organizations ready and willing to learn to be more effective Possible negative side-effects of sustainable funding (endowments can make organizations less responsive) Current bias against allocating philanthropic money to admin costs

LEVEL IV - SYSTEMIC

Philanthropy: Develops Systematic Solutions to Collective Problems

Funding Focus	Merits	Limitations or Challenges
 Research Think Tanks Policy/Legal Reform Shifting Consciousness Civic Engagement Media Reform Collaboration among Key Stakeholders 	 Deals with the root causes of problems Targets most effective change strategies (replicability or tipping point effects) Most lasting and comprehensive impact if successful (e.g. campaign to stop smoking; organic food, etc) Highest leverage of philanthropic dollars 	 Hard to identify and implement comprehensive solutions Current strategies are often polarizing (conservatives vs. progressives) Takes time to create visible impact Harder to mobilize donors Highest risk of failure

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