

# Philanthropy Industry Analytical Framework

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## Social Impact Organisations

- Social impact organisations prioritize work that consciously, systematically, and sustainably serves or seeks to address the needs of a local or global community.
- Organisations achieve social impact goals through conscious and purposeful efforts or actions in their operations and management, they concentrate on the direct positive consequences that they offer to society.

### Philanthropy

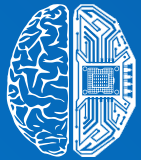
- Philanthropy is an effort by an individual or organisation based on an altruistic desire to improve human well-being. Philanthropy can include donating money to a worthy cause or volunteering time, effort, or other forms of altruism.
- A philanthropy organisation distributes or supports funds allocated for humanitarian purposes.

### Venture Philanthropy

- Venture Philanthropy is a long-term, high-involvement approach in which an impact investor backs a community organisation to help it maximize its social impact.
- Venture Philanthropy is not focusing on profit, but rather in investments that contribute to some social good, such as socially responsible investments that meet environmental, social and governance criteria.

### Social Profit Philanthropy

- For Profit Philanthropy is a business model with a social mission. For Profit Philanthropies exist to fulfil a charitable mission, but are legally organised as for-profit corporations.
- Their goal is to be useful to society.



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# Philanthropy Organisations Frameworks

# Philanthropy Organisations

## Charities

- A charities' purpose is to provide money, food, or assistance to those in need, or to conduct activities such as medical research that will help those in need, rather than making a profit.
- Charities are in operation in different fields, where they can support everyone in need all over the world.
- Charity takes many forms, including monetary donations, volunteering, or providing clothing and food for those less fortunate.

## Non-Profits and NGOs

- Non-profits reinvest all of its profits back into itself to continue fulfilling its mission. Non-profits can legally make a profit, but that profit can only be used to run the day-to-day operations of the organisation, pay staff salaries, build infrastructure, or launch projects.
- Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are non-profit organisations that are established and operate independently of local, state or international governments, but may in some cases receive government funding. They usually concern social and political issues.

## Grant-invested

- Philanthropy organisations could be grant-invested, meaning that money were given to the charity by the government or donor organisations so that it can cover the necessary expenses and fund their activities.
- Grant investments are usually done to improve the economic situation in a certain part of the country, for example, investment grants are available to support the development of sustainable businesses in rural areas.

## Grant-invested and Trading Revenue

- All charities need an ongoing source of income. Since there is almost no control over the amount of donations received, charities increase their income through trading. Many charities engage in trading as an integral part of their charitable work or to raise funds.
- Organisations receive financing for their operations not only from government, but also generate their own profit to cover the expenses and finance projects.

# Sustainable Development Organisations

## Animals Protection

- A number of philanthropy organisations are concentrating their efforts on supporting animals, prevention of extinction of species and protection of animals from poaching and cruel treatment.

## Food Management

- Development of special programmes and technologies to prevent food waste, reduce world hunger and give people access to clean water.

## Community Development

- Organisations seek to improve the life in communities by empowering individuals and groups of people with the skills and knowledge they need.

## Environment and Ecology

- Philanthropy organisations are often solving environmental issues to protect planet. This includes nature protection, renewable energy, programmes to decrease carbon emissions, waste management, etc.

# Health Organisations

## Hospitals

- Philanthropy organisations are supporting medical institutions to help them in covering all necessary needs to improve the quality of patient care in clinics and hospitals.

## Community Health Care

- Development of special programmes and projects to improve the state of the health and allow community an access to affordable medical services.

## Family Welfare

- Charities are providing practical, emotional and financial support to those families who are experiencing poverty, disadvantage and social isolation.

## Disability Care

- Through a variety of resources philanthropy organisations are supporting people with disabilities to help them improve health and take their place in society.

# Human Services Organisations

## Arts and Culture

- Arts and culture charities exist to promote and develop artistic expression. They preserve cultural heritage through the media, including exhibitions and performances.

## Humanitarian Aid

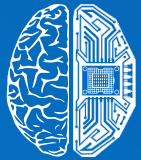
- Companies assist people in need to save lives, alleviate suffering, and maintain human dignity. Organisations cover such areas as food, shelter, healthcare, water and sanitation, etc.

## Educational and Consulting

- Charities around the world are working tirelessly to ensure that everyone has equal access to a good education and can improve his life.

## Inclusive Development

- Philanthropy organisations cooperate and protect the rights of the most marginalized sections of the population.



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# Venture Philanthropy Organisations Frameworks

# Venture Philanthropy Organisations

## Social Investment Companies

- Social investment can help charities and social enterprises overcome the challenges posed by the economic environment. These include limited public sector funding, growing demand for their services and lack of access to traditional commercial funding models.
- Social investment companies help organisations invest in social causes that further the organisation's goals, and if that investment also generates a profit, it allows the foundation to have more money to make other grants.
- Social investment companies can offer a variety of financing options, such as loans, revenue participation rights, preferred shares, and more.

## Social Enterprises Generating Revenue

- Social Enterprises Generating Revenue can be run by a non-profit organisation or a for-profit company, and aim to achieve social, cultural, economic or environmental outcomes as well as generate profit.
- For Social Enterprises Generating Revenue, the mission is at the heart of the business, with profit-making playing an important supporting role.

## Socially-Driven Businesses

- Socially-Driven Businesses are one that are built around making a positive contribution to society.
- Socially-Driven companies must adopt policies that promote the well-being of society and the environment while reducing negative impacts on them.
- Companies can act responsibly in many ways, such as encouraging volunteerism, making environmental changes, following ethical labour practices, and participating in philanthropy.

# Investment Platforms Organisations

## Value Banking

- Banks and financial institutions that use money to support economic, social and environmental development are considered value banking. They offer a wide range of services, from savings accounts to investment management and venture capital funds.

## Social Stock Exchanges

- A Social Stock Exchange allows Non-Profit organisations or For-Profit Social Enterprises to be listed on stock exchanges that offer an alternative fundraising structure. It also makes it easier to invest in social enterprises.

# Advisory Organisations

## Social Investment Advisers

- Social Investment Advisers provide asset management, advisory and philanthropic services, and help create new social enterprises. They facilitate profitable business investments that meet financial, social and environmental goals.

## Funding Consultancies

- Financial Consultancies specialize in finding funding for philanthropy organisations. Some can help clients with more specialized needs.

# Investment Funds

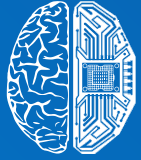
## Venture Philanthropy Funds

- Venture Philanthropy Funds focus on different types of charitable organisations at different stages of their life cycle. They focus on the growth potential of charities using grant, core funding and specialist consultancy services.

## Social Investment Funds

- Social Investment Funds pool funds from investors to provide non-profit organisations with "patient working capital" (financing with a long-term repayment schedule). They aim to solicit contributions to address the most pressing social issues identified.





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# Social Profit Philanthropy Organisations Frameworks

# Social Profit Philanthropy Organisations

## Socially Responsible Businesses

- Socially responsible companies follow a business model that focuses on social change by sharing their success with their local and global communities.

## Companies Allocating % to Charity

- Companies have a rule to spend certain percent of their income on charitable projects or have signed agreements with charities and deal as their sponsor by sending regular donations.

## Sustainable Development

- Sustainable companies work in accordance with Sustainable Development Goals to preserve the planet and improve life of population.

## Nature & Climate Protection

- Companies work to minimise the harmful effects on the planet, decrease pollution and carbon emissions and attract the attention of the audience to nature and climate protection issue.

## Education, Culture, and Sport

- Philanthropy companies are committed to support culture and sports activities across different states, contribute to the providing access to quality education to all who need it.

## Humanitarian Aid

- Companies around the world are determined to improve the lives of people in need, provide them with assistance and protection.

## Legal Services

- Legal companies provide people who need it with advice and assistance in resolving their legal issues and further support on a free basis or at special prices.

## Healthcare & Support

- Organisations deal to improve the healthcare system, provide access to medical services to remote populations and not only allow them to receive the necessary examinations and treatment on time and of high quality.

## Financial Inclusion

- Organisations strive to make banking services accessible to everyone, which means that all businesses and individuals deserve equal access to affordable financial services and products. These include bank accounts, savings accounts, credit services and insurance products.