This section outlines the needs, rationale, and perceived voice for futures philanthropy. Key needs include anticipation for public good, better data on Europe, using the future to inform strategy, and collaboration on a futures agenda. The rationale is to apply foresight to philanthropic and civil society contexts, address major future issues for European philanthropy, build capacity and drive strategy through futures thinking, and share knowledge collectively. Concerns are raised that the foresight conversation is dominated by the tech industry, lacking the voice of civil society, and there is a scarcity of data on European philanthropy and grantmaking trends. It also questions philanthropy's role in only doing 'proven' things, emphasizing that an obsession with the past and economic growth doesn't always provide better conditions for development. The survey was designed by the Philea anticipate team, with feedback loops from the Copenhagen Institute for Future Studies (CIFS) and Barry Knight, alongside critical review from Lizzy Eilbracht (Adessium Foundation), David Hesse (Mercator Foundation Switzerland), and Joe Elborn (Evens Foundation). The survey comprised 5 parts with a total of 15 questions, including both closed and open-ended formats. Its main objectives were to: 1. Generate a ranking of megatrends impacting society and philanthropy based on their relevance. 2. Understand key risks, opportunities, and vulnerabilities facing society and philanthropy. 3. Provide insights into future areas to inspire action. The survey received 238 responses with a 71% completion rate, and respondents spent an average of 19 minutes on it. The size of responding organizations (n=238) was primarily small (up to 15 employees, 49.16%), followed by large (51 or more employees, 25.21%), medium (16 to 50 employees, 22.27%), and other (4.20%). Geographically, the majority of respondents were from Europe (140), followed by Global (65), Africa (26), Middle East & Asia (19), South America (9), North America (8), Central America (4), and Australia (1). The types of respondents (multiple responses possible, n=238) included philanthropic organizations (51%), civil society organizations (29%), and research institutions, think tanks, business, governments, and media (24%). An 'Other' category accounted for 19.33%, encompassing donor collaboratives, pooled funds, non-endowed philanthropic organizations, fundraising foundations, philanthropic networks, member associations, regranters and intermediaries, consultancies, social enterprises, and international organizations. Within the philanthropic organizations sample (n=122), 49 were endowed foundations, 48 were philanthropy support organizations, 17 were corporate foundations, and 8 were community foundations. This section explains the 'Why' and 'Where' of megatrends. Megatrends are crucial because understanding how future-shaping trends are interrelated and interdependent, how the future is determined by the interaction of unstable forces and stable trends, and that such understanding is critical for every decision-maker. A quote from John Naisbitt emphasizes, 'Trends, like horses, are easier to ride in the direction they are going.' A holistic, ecosystems approach indicates that future-shaping trends are interconnected, have different time horizons and impact levels, form a complex weave, and blend into one another. These complexities make foresight and strategic planning difficult but important. Fourteen megatrends were identified (n=201): Climate change and environmental degradation; Artificial intelligence and automation; Concentration of wealth; ***NEW: Climate migration; ***NEW: Rising influence of new governing systems; Increasing fragmentation of globalisation; An ageing world; Population growth; Individualisation and empowerment; Focus on health; Urbanisation; Network economy; ***NEW: Competition for resources; and ***NEW: Changing education. Each megatrend is briefly described, highlighting its impact and associated risks or changes in society. This section focuses on critical societal issues and vulnerabilities. The most critical societal issues for philanthropy to address in the next 10 years (n=179) include: Democratic backsliding and rise of authoritarianism, Environmental degradation, Artificial intelligence, Changing societal values, Growing income and wealth inequality, Eroding public trust and growing polarisation, Pressure on scarce natural resources, Global geopolitical tensions and conflicts, Increased involuntary migration, Demographic shifts, War in Europe, Cybersecurity threats, Growing restrictions of the civic space, Increased disease burden and unexpected health threats, Technological disruption, and Technological disasters. Critical upcoming issues are categorized: - Democracy: Democratic backsliding and rise of authoritarianism, with a note on the strong competition of systems where democracy is only one option. - Climate: Environmental degradation, highlighting a lack of awareness of drivers and solutions. - Technology: Artificial intelligence, suggesting philanthropy could lead in adaptation and social innovation, ensuring technology isn't the sole innovation driver. - Society: Changing societal values and growing income/wealth inequality, advising 21st-century philanthropy to focus on urgent issues with agility and embrace modern thinking. Potential future societal vulnerabilities needing more philanthropic

engagement in the next decade (n=168) include: Climate migration, Biodiversity crisis, Mental health and wellbeing, Spatial segregation and inequality, Advocacy and campaigning, Artificial intelligence, Intergenerational fairness, Democracy in an ageing society, Health workforce shortage, Digital divide, Lifelong learning, Tech-upskilling workforces, Tech education for minorities, Pandemics, and Blockchain technology. This section explores internal dynamics within philanthropy. Changes in philanthropic ways of working over the last 10 years (n=185) were assessed across areas like monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning; use of data; collaboration; use of technology; diversity, equity and inclusion; funding practices; strategy and governance; public opinion; transparency and accountability; and investment. The biggest internal risks facing philanthropy in the next 10 years (n=168) include: Conservative board, Slow adaptation, Foundations focusing mainly on mainstream topics, Continued work in silos, Elitism, Lack of collaboration among funders, Lack of diversity, Lack of accountability and transparency, Lack of European data on philanthropy, Unfavourable operating environment, Legitimacy crisis, Reduced value of philanthropic endowments and assets, and Philanthropy becoming irrelevant. A specific risk assessment by philanthropic organizations only (n=44) showed similar trends. The most relevant opportunities for philanthropy in the next 10 years (n=168) include: Adopting systemic approaches, Trust-based philanthropy, Focus on breakthrough innovation, Integrating futures thinking and foresight, Collaborating with governments, business and others, Shifting power dynamics in philanthropy, Transforming education, Embracing data- and evidence, Next generation fundamentally changing philanthropy, Co-shaping regulation and policy affecting social issues, Cultivating lifelong learning in society, Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning, Supporting new narratives and storytelling, Embracing technology for greater impact, Becoming more placed-based, Enabling sector-wide, cross-national coalitions, More transparency and accountability. First implications for future action are categorized: - Governance: Enable agile and flexible structures, involve governance strategically. - Strategy and Grantmaking: Identify new priority areas, conduct long-term impact assessments, use adaptive strategies, fund organizations over a long period. - Collaboration: Follow ecosystem approaches, build coalitions for social change, engage diverse stakeholders to discuss future scenarios. - Anticipation: Strengthen internal foresight and imagination capacity, build resilience by assessing vulnerabilities and risks, identify gaps and underfunded areas, develop policy, risk and innovation initiatives. The vision for Futures Philanthropy is a diverse, future-fit European philanthropy that addresses contemporary challenges and asks relevant questions. It aims to collectively build 'futures literacy' to support long-term thinking and transformative change for philanthropy, civil society, and Europe. This is achieved through research and a wide-ranging program offering opportunities for collaboration and learning to enhance the relevance, legitimacy, and impact of European philanthropy towards regenerative societies. Key activities include: - PUBLICATION: 'Futures Philanthropy: Aspirations in the 21st Century. Anticipation for the Public Good.' - THINK LABS: 'Kitchen of foresight' for discussing emerging trends and their philanthropic impact. - FUTURES PHILANTHROPY GATHERING OF LEADERS: Convening CEOs, board members, and foresight specialists for collaboration. - RESEARCH: Horizon scanning (350+ trends), exploring 21st-century philanthropy, and case studies. - FUTURES LITERACY TRAININGS: Developing capacity for foresight and anticipation. An upcoming event, Philea's EuroPhilantopics on 29 November 2023, will feature Peter Turchin, author of 'End Times,' discussing rising inequalities, elite overproduction, and political instability, stating that 'When the equilibrium between ruling elites and the majority tips too far in favor of elites, political instability is all but inevitable'.