

Hudson Institute

THE INDEX OF
GLOBAL PHILANTHROPY
AND REMITTANCES
2016



Hudson Institute

The Center for Global Prosperity (CGP) provides a platform — through conferences, discussions, publications, and media appearances — to create awareness among U.S. and international scholars, policy-makers, and opinion leaders, as well as the general public, about the central role of the private sector, both for-profit and not-for-profit, in the creation of economic growth and prosperity in all countries. The Center supports free societies, including capital markets, rule of law, government transparency, free trade and press, human rights, and private property — prerequisites for economic health and well-being.

First published in 2006, *The Index of Global Philanthropy and Remittances* details the sources and magnitude of private giving to the developing world. The *Index* reframes the discussion about the roles of public and private sectors in foreign aid by showing that the full scale of a country's generosity is measured not just by government aid, but by private giving as well.

The *Index of Philanthropic Freedom* was published in June 2015. This new *Index* is the first in-depth analysis of philanthropic freedom around the world. By examining barriers and incentives for individuals and organizations to donate money and time to social causes, the *Index* measures, ranks and compares countries on their ease of giving. The research is a major step in identifying the public policy actions to improve the enabling environment for philanthropy.

Hudson Institute is an independent research organization promoting new ideas for the advancement of global security, prosperity, and freedom.

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FOREWORD

THE

Center for Global Prosperity (CGP) at the Hudson Institute is pleased to present the 2016 *Index of Global Philanthropy and Remittances*. Over a ten year period, the ninth edition of the *Index* reports on the sources and magnitude of global philanthropy from developed and emerging economies to the developing world. As in previous editions of the *Index*, private financial flows—including philanthropy, remittances, and private capital investment—continue to grow and surpass government aid. In addition to the magnitude of the developed and emerging economies’ total economic engagement with the developing world, the 2016 *Index* highlights the new partnerships and infrastructure that support philanthropic giving around the world.

The 2016 *Index* breaks new ground by measuring the financial flows from eleven emerging economies to the developing world. CGP partnered with individuals and organizations in Brazil, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, South Africa, Tanzania, Turkey, and Uganda, to report on these countries’ total economic engagement with the developing world, including government aid, private philanthropy, remittances, and capital investment. Together with financial data collected by CGP from the 28 members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC), the *Index* reveals a more complete picture of countries’ total economic engagement with the developing world. CGP hopes that the *Index* will improve civil society around the world by strengthening philanthropic

infrastructure, including private charities, foundations, religious organizations, volunteer organizations, social entrepreneurship, and corporate giving.

In 2015, CGP published the *Index of Philanthropic Freedom*, the first in-depth analysis of the regulatory environment for philanthropy in 64 developed and developing countries around the world. The countries included in the *Index* represented 82% of the world’s population and 89% of the world’s GDP. Each country was measured and ranked by an in-country expert on their ease of giving using three major criteria. These included the ease of registering and operating non-profit organizations (NPOs), the tax incentives and barriers to giving, and the ease of cross-border giving in countries.



Farmers in Mahadeva village in India's Uttar Pradesh state harvesting Swarna Sub 1, a rice variety from the International Rice Research Institute. Photo: Gates Foundation.

CGP's country experts identified three major barriers to philanthropic freedom: 1) Foreign exchange regulations and capital controls, which affect the ability of individuals and organizations to trade currencies and move funds in and out of countries; 2) Illicit Financial Flows (IFF) legislation, set up in the wake of the Global War on Terror, which has imposed onerous reporting requirements on Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) that receive foreign funds; and, 3) Existing and proposed laws in some countries that are designed to restrict the flow of foreign funds to human rights organizations and watchdog groups. By identifying the incentives and barriers to philanthropy, the *Index of Philanthropic Freedom* will help governments and philanthropists make the necessary policy changes for private giving and generosity to thrive.

The major findings and trends in philanthropic regulation reflect growing concerns that regressive laws on philanthropic activities are contributing to the shrinking space for civil society. The 2016 *Freedom in the World* report by Freedom House documented a decline in global freedom. The 2015 *State of Civil Society Report* by CIVICUS, cited serious threats to civic freedoms in at least 96 countries around the world. According to this world alliance for citizen participation, these threats take various forms, from restrictions on CSOs' abilities to receive funding, to the misuse of laws leading to the harassment and imprisonment of activists. The International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL) has documented the ripple effects of Russia's crackdown on foreign donations to CSOs through its "Foreign Agent Law." ICNL's tracking system shows that 98 philanthropy laws restricting freedom of association or

assembly around the world have been proposed or passed since 2012. Approximately half of these laws placed constraints on the registration and operation of CSOs and another third constrained cross-border philanthropy.

In researching material for the *Index of Global Philanthropy and Remittances* over the last ten years, CGP has identified trends in the sources and types of global philanthropy. New sources of philanthropy, including crowd-sourcing and other forms of online giving, continue to grow and benefit disaster victims, refugees, and social entrepreneurs. Younger donors, particularly high net worth individuals, are contributing to philanthropic causes at earlier ages, thus increasing the ultimate amount of philanthropy over time. The growth of the middle class around the world is resulting in more indigenous philanthropy in low- and middle-income countries as high net worth individuals and community foundations increase their giving. In addition, philanthropists such as Bill and Melinda Gates, Mark Zuckerberg and Priscilla Chan, Pierre and Pam Omidyar, and George Soros have focused on solving development problems by engaging in new and financially sustainable philanthropic methods, including public-private partnerships.

While the 2016 *Index of Global Philanthropy and Remittances* shows that global philanthropy has grown, and philanthropic infrastructure has improved in many countries, the barriers to private giving identified in the *Index of Philanthropic Freedom* are an ongoing challenge for philanthropy and civil society.

We are grateful to all of our donors for their ongoing support of both *Indices*. CGP would also like to thank our excellent research partners in the United States and throughout the world for their dedication and hard work on the data for the publications. Both *Indices* have been well-received by policy-makers and stakeholders in bilateral and multilateral government institutions, universities, foundations, charities, private voluntary organizations, and religious organizations. Schools of philanthropy, business, and public policy use the

research for teaching, and individuals use it as a giving guide. After over a decade publishing the *Index of Global Philanthropy and Remittances* and five years developing the pilot study and first *Index of Philanthropic Freedom*, CGP is pleased to announce the institutionalization of the two *Indices* in January of 2017.

Over the last ten years, the number of U.S. and foreign research partners involved in both projects has grown substantially, as has the demand for new countries to be added to the *Indices*. As the *Indices* expanded, it became clear that a larger institution with multi-disciplinary studies, high standards of scholarship, and a large and growing international network of scholars and practitioners would ensure the continued quality of both publications.

After reviewing a number of potential options, the Lilly Family School of Philanthropy (LFSOP) at Indiana University stood out as an ideal permanent home for the *Indices*. As the only school of philanthropy in the world, the LFSOP has a broad network of international alumni, professors, students, and partners to support its research. With its annual report, *Giving USA*, LFSOP is the gold standard in measuring philanthropy in the United States. Housing the *Indices* at Indiana University will provide the multidisciplinary resources required to research financial flows to developing countries and the diversity of philanthropic approaches and program areas.

CGP is honored to be transferring the two *Indices* to Indiana University where Dr. Les Lenkowsky, Professor Emeritus of Public Affairs and Philanthropy has been an invaluable resource for the research. With the strong leadership of the Dean of the Lilly Family School of Philanthropy, Dr. Amir Pasic, and the impeccable research skills and experience of Director of Research, Dr. Una Osili, CGP looks forward to assisting in an advisory capacity to help ensure a smooth transition in the coming years.

ALL DONORS' TOTAL ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

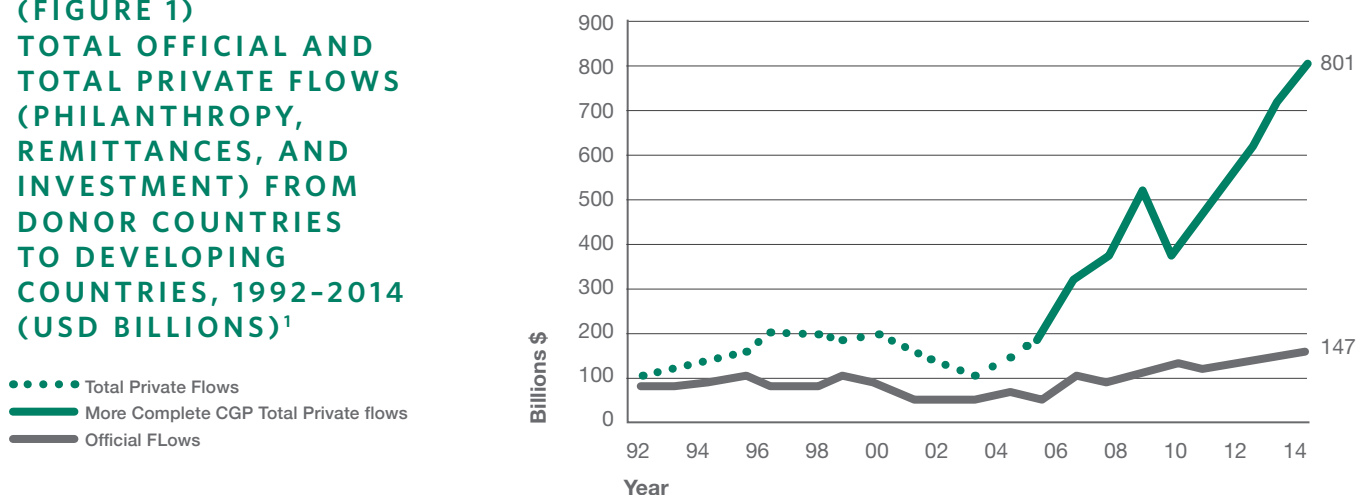
THE

Index of Global Philanthropy and Remittances includes data from the 28 DAC donors and 11 non-DAC donors. As CGP has identified in previous *Indices*, 84 percent of all donors' total economic engagement with the developing world is through private financial flows, with only 16 percent from government aid.

All private flows are more than five times greater than official flows. Figures 1 and 2 include all the donor countries' financial flows to the developing world from 1992 to 2014. Figure 1 shows that the total private financial flows of capital investment, remittances, and philanthropy was \$801 billion in

2014, of which \$764 billion came from DAC donors, and \$37 billion from the non-DAC donors measured by CGP. Government aid totaled \$147 billion with \$137 billion from DAC donors and \$10 billion from the 11 non-DAC donors measured.

**(FIGURE 1)
TOTAL OFFICIAL AND
TOTAL PRIVATE FLOWS
(PHILANTHROPY,
REMITTANCES, AND
INVESTMENT) FROM
DONOR COUNTRIES
TO DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES, 1992-2014
(USD BILLIONS)¹**



**(FIGURE 2)
TOTAL OFFICIAL,
PRIVATE INVESTMENT,
PHILANTHROPIC, AND
REMITTANCE FLOWS
FROM DONOR COUNTRIES
TO DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES, 1992-2014
(USD BILLIONS)²**

— Official Flows
•••• Private Philanthropy Flows
— More Complete CGP Philanthropy Flows
— Private Investment Flows
— Remittances

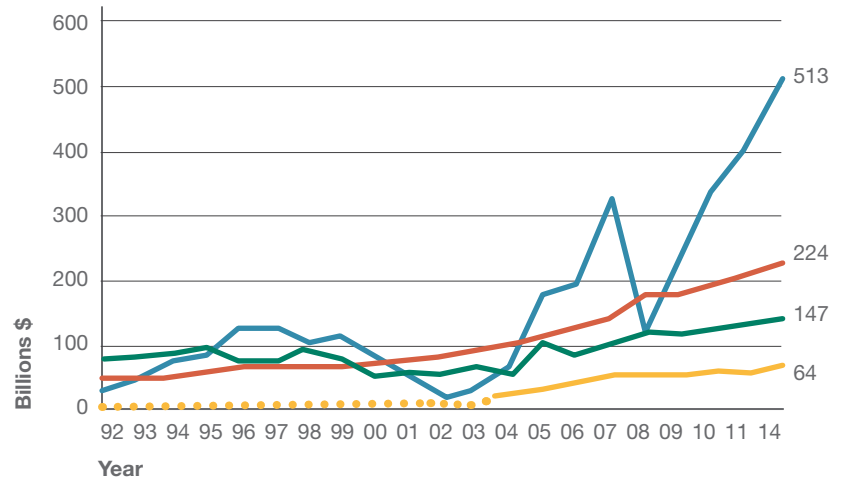


Figure 2 provides a breakdown of the different types of financial flows. The top line of private capital flows totaled \$513 billion including \$490 billion from DAC donors and \$23 billion from the non-DAC donors measured. Remittances are the second largest financial flow to the developing world, and they totaled approximately \$224 billion in 2014, of which \$210.7 billion were from DAC donors and \$13.6 billion from non-DAC donors. The third line, government aid, totaled \$147 billion, \$137 billion from DAC donors, and \$10 billion from non-DAC donors. Private philanthropy, on the bottom line, was \$64.4 billion, of which \$63.7 billion was from DAC donors, and \$707 million dollars was from non-DAC donors.

While U.S. global philanthropy has been well measured by CGP’s methodology over the last 10 years, global philanthropy is still underestimated for a good number of developed and emerging economies. Through capacity-building partnerships, CGP has improved these numbers for many countries, but there is still a need for more efforts in developed countries and more capacity-building in emerging economies to arrive at better estimates of global philanthropic giving.

Figures 1 and 2 clearly show that all donor countries now provide far more to the developing world through private sources than through government aid. These private interactions, including capital investments, remittances, and

philanthropy, have transformed foreign aid. CGP research has tremendous policy and program implications for economic development and humanitarian assistance. International assistance has been changed forever by for-profit companies, nonprofit charities, foundations, social enterprises, religious organizations, universities, and individuals who are contributing the vast majority of resources to international relief and development. The delivery of aid has also changed immeasurably thanks to the formation of new CSOs. Donor partnerships with individuals and communities, results-oriented strategies, local involvement, accountability, and flexibility are all part of the promising new landscape of foreign aid.

While the space for civil society is at risk today, the efforts to protect and strengthen it are courageous and encouraging. CGP has witnessed remarkable growth in the philanthropic infrastructure of civil society over the last ten years. We continue to believe that measuring and comparing philanthropic giving and freedom will help improve the field just as indicator-based competition has improved other fields in the social sciences. The long-term goal of these endeavors is to share best practices in philanthropy and improve the philanthropic regulatory environment, so that philanthropy and generosity can grow and societies can prosper.

TRENDS IN TOTAL GOVERNMENT AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

OFFICIAL

Development Assistance (ODA) from all OECD DAC countries amounted to \$137 billion in 2014, which was an increase of 1.2 percent in real terms (accounting for inflation and exchange rate movements) from \$134 billion in 2013.³ Notable increases include Germany, which increased its ODA by just over \$2 billion, and the United Kingdom, which increased its ODA by \$1.4 billion. The most notable decline was in Japan, where ODA fell by over \$2 billion from the previous year.

Sub-Saharan Africa received the largest portion of total aid at \$44.3 billion, followed by South and Central Asia with \$19.8 billion. The regional distribution of aid remained similar to the previous years with the exception of the Middle East.⁴ ODA from DAC countries has increased dramatically to the Middle East over the last three years. In 2012, ODA to the Middle East was \$8.7 billion. In 2013, that figure reached \$16.9 billion and climbed to \$25.1 billion in 2014. When combined with aid to North Africa, total aid to the Middle East and North Africa region (MENA) reached \$32.4 billion in 2014. Afghanistan remains the largest recipient of aid at \$4.8 billion.⁵ The Syrian Republic and Egypt were among the next largest, receiving \$4.2 billion and \$3.5 billion, respectively.

The rapid rise of ODA came about to meet the challenges within the region over the last few years, notably the Iraqi civil war and Syrian crisis. The regional crisis caused by ongoing conflict in Syria has displaced millions of people. The United Nations reports that there are over 4.8 million Syrian refugees and a further 6.6 million that are internally displaced, having been forced to flee their homes but still remaining within the borders of Syria.⁶ Turkey has become the largest refugee hosting country, with a population of 2.7 million registered Syrian refugees. Germany has pledged nearly 40,000 places for Syrian refugees through its humanitarian admission program, nearly 54 percent of the total promised by the European Union.⁷

**(FIGURE 3) NET ODA
IN USD MILLIONS, 2014⁸**

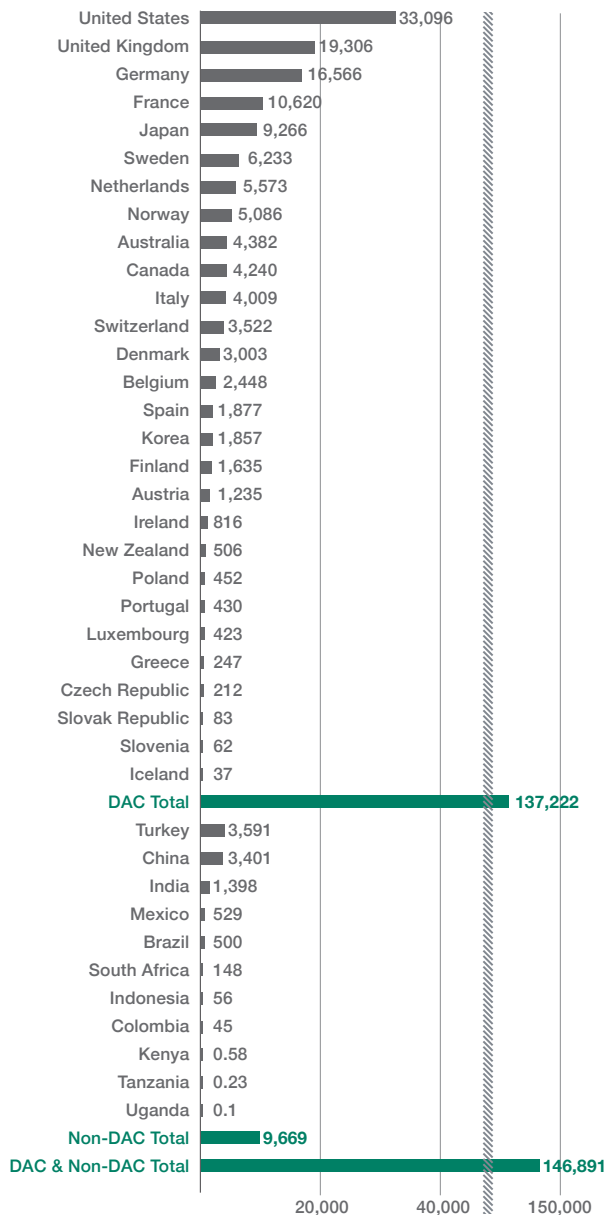
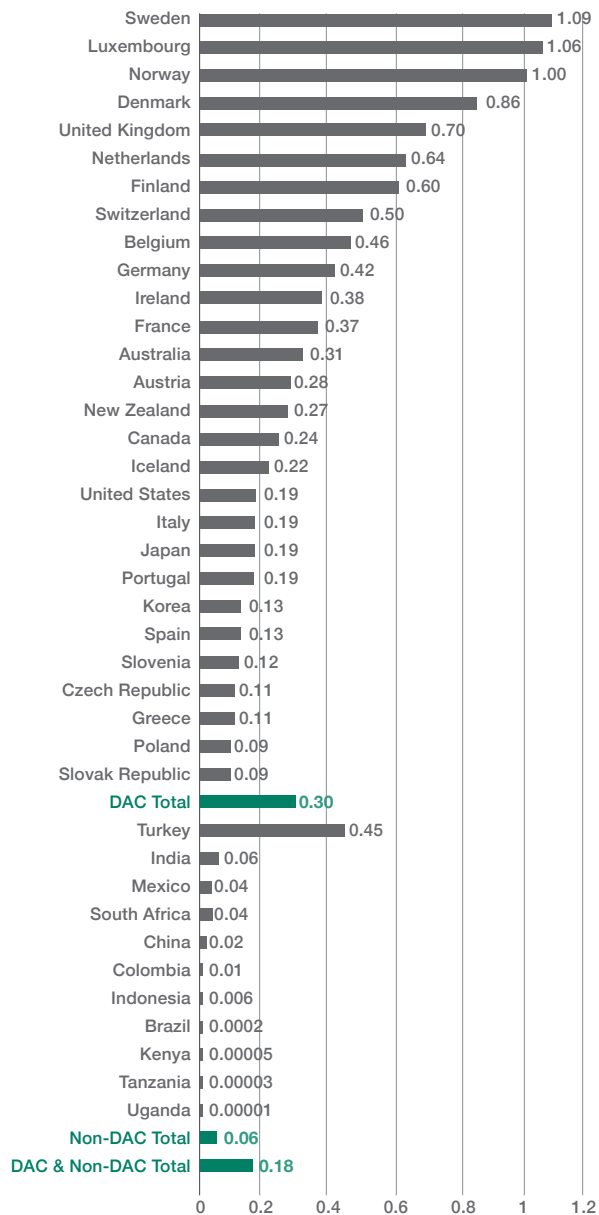


Figure 3 shows that the United States remained the largest donor by volume, with \$33.1 billion in ODA in 2014. The United Kingdom, Germany, France and Japan followed and, with the United States, remained the top five contributors of ODA by volume in 2014. Total ODA for these five nations amounted to \$88.9 billion in 2014, or 65 percent of total DAC assistance.¹⁰

Figure 4 shows that only five countries reached the 0.7 Percent of GNI United Nations ODA target. Four of these

**(FIGURE 4) NET ODA
AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNI, 2014⁹**



countries, Sweden, Luxembourg, Norway, and Denmark, reached this target in previous years. Historically, the Netherlands has also reached this target, but has recently come up short and been replaced by the United Kingdom. The U.K. increased its ODA to reach 0.7 percent of GNI in 2013, and held this level in 2014. The combined contributions of DAC countries that reached the 0.7 percent target was \$34 billion, or only 25 percent of total DAC assistance.

U.S. TOTAL ECONOMIC ENGAGEMENT WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

TOTAL

U.S. ODA was \$33.1 billion in 2014. While outside the top 15 in terms of ODA as a percentage of GNI, the United States remains the largest donor in total volume.

In 2014, the United States made up approximately 24 percent of total DAC ODA. The U.S. also increased its ODA by \$2 billion from 2013. Sub-Saharan Africa received the largest portion of U.S. official aid (49.7 percent) followed by South and Central Asia (18.7 percent), Middle East and North Africa (14.2 percent), Latin America and the Caribbean (8.1 percent), Oceania and other Asia (6.6 percent), and Europe (2.7 percent). Least developed countries received the largest percentage of U.S. ODA at 48.9 percent.¹¹

As shown in the previous editions of the *Index*, government aid is no longer the primary measure of a country's generosity. U.S. private philanthropy, remittances from migrants living in the United States to their home countries, and private capital flows each exceed U.S. ODA. The more complete way of measuring donor involvement with developing countries is to look at a country's total economic engagement- including official aid, private philanthropy, remittances, and private capital flows. Table 1 provides this more complete picture of U.S. investment and generosity to the developing world.

The U.S. philanthropy number consists of contributions from foundations, corporations, private and voluntary organizations,

individual volunteer time, religious organizations, and universities and colleges. This private philanthropy continued to grow, reaching \$43.9 billion in 2014, an increase of \$4.9 billion from the philanthropy figure measured in 2011. U.S. foundations provided \$4.7 billion in overseas giving. Corporate giving was the second largest component of U.S. private philanthropy accounting for \$11.3 billion. The largest amount of U.S. private giving was from private and voluntary organizations, which provided \$15.4 billion. American volunteers continued to contribute to international efforts providing 1.4 million hours for a total value of \$4.3 billion in 2014. Other financial flows have shown consistent growth since the previous *Index* was published in 2013. Remittances reached \$108.7 billion in 2014, up from \$100.2 billion in 2011. Private capital flows remain the most volatile economic flow to developing countries, increasing from \$108.4 billion in 2011 to \$179.3 billion in 2014. These findings demonstrate the changed nature of foreign aid where U.S. ODA now plays a minor role. Only by measuring countries' total economic engagement with developing countries can global development aid be more fully understood and wisely promoted.

**(TABLE 1)
U.S. TOTAL
NET ECONOMIC
ENGAGEMENT
WITH DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES,
2013-2014¹²**

Flow	USD Billions	Percent
U.S. Official Development Assistance	33.1	9%
U.S. Private Philanthropy	43.9	12%
• Foundations	4.7	11%
• Corporations	11.3	26%
• Private and Voluntary Organizations	15.4	35%
• Volunteerism	4.3	10%
• Universities and Colleges	2.2	5%
• Religious Organizations	6.0	14%
U.S. Remittances	108.7	30%
U.S. Private Capital Flows	179.3	49%
U.S. Total Economic Engagement	365.0	100%

DAC DONOR COUNTRIES' TOTAL ECONOMIC ENGAGEMENT WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AS

seen in Figure 3, the 28 DAC donor countries provided \$137.2 billion in Official Development Aid (ODA) to developing countries. The U.S. gave \$33.1 billion followed by the U.K. with \$19.3 billion, Germany with \$16.6 billion, France with \$10.6 billion, and Japan with \$9.2 billion.

The DAC donor countries provided a total of \$210.7 billion in remittances to developing countries (for a detailed discussion of remittances see page 24).¹³

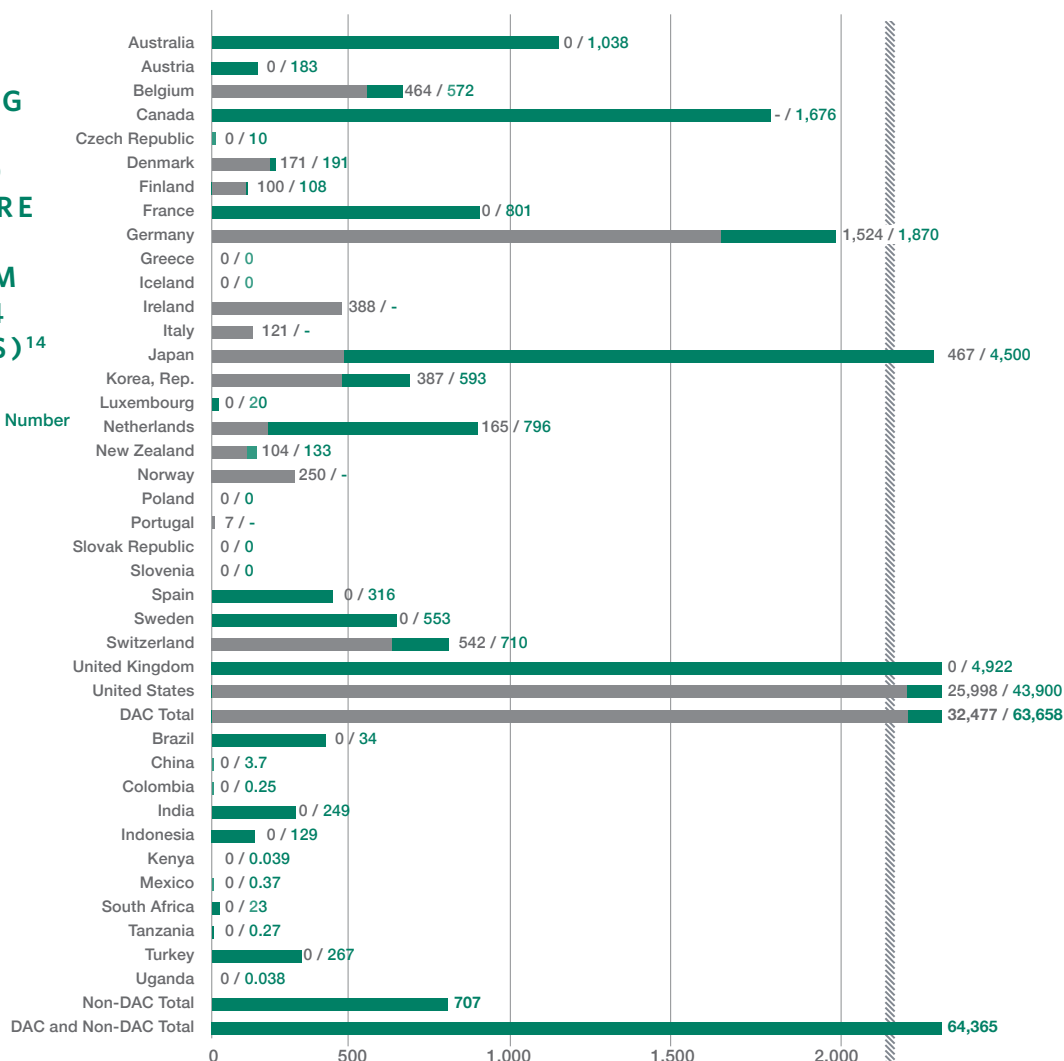
INTERNATIONAL PHILANTHROPY

All DAC donors gave \$63.7 billion in private philanthropy. The U.S. gave \$43.9 billion, followed by the U.K. at \$4.9 billion, Japan at \$4.5 billion, Germany at \$1.9 billion, and Canada at \$1.7 billion.

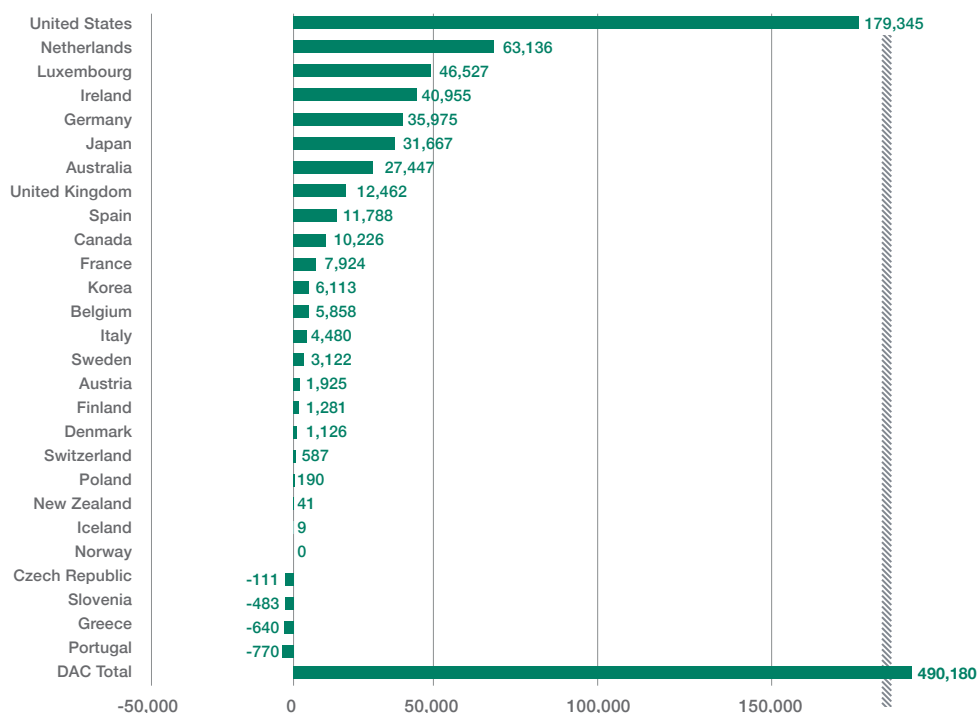
CGP was the first to provide a more comprehensive picture of global philanthropic giving to developing countries. Despite increased giving, however, many countries are reporting significantly underestimated levels of private giving to the OECD which collects these data for DAC donor countries. Some DAC countries are not reporting any private giving to the OECD. For these reasons, CGP developed partnerships and collected data from researchers throughout the world on their cross-border giving to developing world nations. The resources for measuring global philanthropic giving are growing, and some of the DAC donor countries, such as Japan, the Netherlands, the U.K., and Canada have developed methodologies similar to CGP's to collect data on their global philanthropy.

Figure 5 shows that there is a wide discrepancy between the level of private giving that countries report to the OECD and the more complete numbers compiled by the CGP. For example, Australia, France, and the U.K. reported no philanthropic giving to the OECD in 2014. CGP's research through private sources in these countries, however, found \$1 billion in private giving to developing countries from Australia, \$801 million from France, and \$4.9 billion from the U.K. One of the largest discrepancies is seen in the private giving number reported by Japan to the OECD. In 2014 Japan reported only \$467 million to the OECD. Japan's CSO Network, working in partnership with CGP, identified \$4.5 billion in global philanthropy from Japan to developing countries. Another large discrepancy comes from the U.S. government, which submitted only \$26 billion to the OECD for its private giving number in 2014. This is vastly lower than the \$43.9 billion that CGP research, with its large network of U.S. experts and partners, has identified.

**(FIGURE 5)
INCOMPLETE
PRIVATE GIVING
NUMBERS
SUBMITTED TO
OECD AND MORE
COMPLETE
NUMBERS FROM
CGP, 2011-2014
(USD MILLIONS)¹⁴**



**(FIGURE 6)
DAC DONOR
COUNTRIES'
INTERNATIONAL
PRIVATE CAPITAL
FLOWS TO
DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES, 2014
(USD MILLIONS)¹⁵**



CGP found that, overall, DAC donors gave almost double the \$32.5 billion private giving number reported to and published by the OECD.¹⁶ Clearly, the OECD private giving number is insufficient. The OECD must improve and expand its research on global private giving so that they can obtain a more accurate measure of the large and growing private philanthropic aid flowing into the developing world.

INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE CAPITAL FLOWS

Figure 6 shows that private capital flows from DAC donor countries to developing countries were \$490.2 billion.

Following the U.S. at \$179.3 billion, the Netherlands was the next largest investor of private capital to developing countries in 2014 at \$63.1 billion. After the Netherlands and the United States, the next largest private capital investors were Luxembourg, Ireland, Germany, and Japan.

The total economic engagement of all DAC donors with the developing world in 2014 is estimated at \$901.7 billion. After the U.S., which had a total economic engagement with the developing world of \$365 billion in 2014, the Netherlands was second with \$71.8 billion. The Netherlands was followed by Germany, Japan, and the U.K.¹⁷

CANADA

Canada is one example of CGP's partnerships with researchers in donor countries to obtain data on countries' total economic engagement with the developing world.

CGP established a new partnership with the University of Saskatchewan's Social Sciences Research Laboratories (SSRL) to develop a data set on Canada's total philanthropy, remittances, ODA, and private capital flows. In 2014 Canada provided \$4.2 billion in Official Development Aid and \$1.7 billion in private philanthropy to developing countries.¹⁸ Canada also sent \$14.6 billion in remittances and invested \$10.2 billion in private capital flows to these countries. Canada's total economic engagement with developing countries in 2014 is estimated at \$30.7 billion.¹⁹

Consistently ranked as one of the most charitable nations, Canada has recently made headlines with its approach to the continued global refugee crisis. Under Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, the Canadian government has implemented a program in which citizens can sponsor the arrival of Syrian refugees. The program works to immerse refugees into the communities and families of Canadian citizens and has been met with strong support.²⁰ As Immigration Minister John McCallum stated, "I can't provide refugees fast enough for the Canadians who want to sponsor them."²¹ The recently elected Liberal government has promised to help 25,000 refugees settle in Canada by February 2017.

This level of volunteerism can be found throughout Canada. In 2013, 12.7 million people, or more than four in ten Canadians aged 15 or older participated in some sort of

volunteer work both domestic and international.²² Some Canadian charitable organizations recruit and deploy trained volunteers including physicians and engineers for projects in developing countries. To estimate the value of international volunteerism, SSRL identified ten organizations which collectively had facilitated over 2,000 Canadians volunteering abroad in 2014. The value of this international volunteerism was \$40 million.

Faith-based organizations constitute a significant part of Canada's charitable aid activity. In 2014, faith-based organizations provided \$900 million to developing countries. Non-faith-based organizations gave \$736 million in charitable giving. The total amount of private giving from Canada to the developing world in 2014 was estimated at \$1.7 billion, consisting of the \$40 million in international volunteerism, the faith-based giving of \$900 million, and the other charitable giving of \$736 million.²³

The SSRL calculation of private philanthropy does not include corporate charity since companies typically do not differentiate between domestic and international giving in their annual reports. While nearly half of Canada's 400 oil and gas companies and 1,400 mining companies operate outside of Canada, the SSRL could not obtain an overseas giving number for these companies. On July 1st 2015 the Canadian government enacted *The Extractive Sector Transparency Measures Act*, which mandates increased public reporting-making it possible ultimately to calculate Canadian corporate international charity in the future.²⁴



In collaboration with Lutheran World Relief and ACT Alliance, Canadian Lutheran World Relief has provided safe drinking water and basic necessities to South Sudanese refugees. Photo: Mai Gad.

CANADIAN LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF: MEETING BASIC HUMAN NEEDS...AND THEN SOME

Canadian Lutheran World Relief (CLWR) is an international faith-based non-profit founded in 1946 to run relief operations after the Second World War. Since its foundation, CLWR has been one of the most highly regarded religious aid groups in Canada with ongoing projects in Latin America, Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. CLWR receives over 50% of its funding from congregations and individuals in addition to program specific funds from the Canadian International Development Agency.²⁵ In the 1950s, CLWR expanded its programming to include global projects in poverty alleviation, literacy education, and business services.

In partnership with the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) Ethiopia, a global confederation of Lutheran churches headquartered in Switzerland, CLWR runs several long term community development programs including the Hetosa Sustainable Development for Small-Scale Farmers Program in Ethiopia. Since the project began in 2013, CLWR has provided 1,026 small-scale farmer households with training

in marketing and irrigation agronomy as well as access to agriculture and financial markets through micro-finance loans.²⁶ The Hetosa program has directly benefited nearly 9,000 Ethiopians and continues to increase agricultural production in the region.²⁷

CLWR also provides emergency services in response to humanitarian disasters and refugee crises. In collaboration with Lutheran World Relief (LWR)—a US based NGO focused on international sustainable development—CLWR provided 12,000 South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia with safe drinking water.²⁸ In 2014, CLWR also worked with LWR and other faith-based organizations to provide 30,000 refugees, living in Uganda, with the basic necessities of shelter, clothing, bedding, mosquito nets, cooking utensils, water purification kits, health and sanitation kits, and fishing tackle.²⁹ In addition to projects like refugee support, CLWR volunteers and congregations sent nearly 6,000 “We Care Kits” of school supplies and basic toiletries to refugees and disaster victims living in Jordan, Israel, El Salvador, Mauritania and Tanzania.³⁰ In total, CLWR programs give over \$10 million dollars annually.

NON-DAC DONOR COUNTRIES' TOTAL ECONOMIC ENGAGEMENT WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

IN

the 2013 edition of the *Index of Global Philanthropy and Remittances*, CGP included information on four non-DAC donor countries' total economic engagement with developing countries. In this year's 2016 edition, we have expanded this research to 11 non-DAC donor countries.

Table 2 below summarizes CGP's collected research on these countries' ODA, private philanthropy, remittances, and private capital flows. As discussed, CGP partnered with private organizations and individuals in these countries to help them arrive at the philanthropy numbers while we researched and compiled the data on ODA, remittances and private capital flows. The methodology for this data collection process is discussed in-depth starting on page 41.

While these countries are not official members of the OECD's DAC donor group, most of the countries' government assistance to developing countries was included in the 2014 OECD aid statistics.³¹ The OECD refers to non-DAC donors' government aid as development cooperation flows. For purposes of simplicity, however, CGP refers to these flows reported by the OECD as Official Development Assistance (ODA).

(TABLE 2) ELEVEN NON-DAC DONOR COUNTRIES' TOTAL ECONOMIC ENGAGEMENT WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, 2014 (USD MILLIONS)³²

Country	ODA	Private Philanthropy	Remittances	Private Capital Flows	Total	% of Total
Brazil	500	34	422	815	1,771	4%
China	3,401	3.7	1,189	1,269	5,863	13%
Colombia	45	0.25	95	-752	-612	-1%
India	1,398	249	7,853	1,440	10,940	24%
Indonesia	56	129	571	922	1,678	4%
Kenya	0.6	0.039	216	6,068	6,285	14%
Mexico	529	0.37	416	267	1,212	3%
South Africa	148	23	1,374	9,987	11,532	25%
Tanzania	0.23	0.27	461	50	512	1%
Turkey	3,591	267	826	2,540	7,224	16%
Uganda	0.1	0.038	138	4	142	0.30%
Total Economic Engagement	9,669	707	13,561	22,610	46,547	100%

BRAZIL

The last estimate of Brazil's Official Development Assistance was in 2010 when the Brazilian Cooperation Agency reported a total of \$500 million being sent to developing countries.³³ For cross-border giving, CGP collaborated with Senior Researcher Anna Peliano at Communitas who estimated that Brazilian companies gave \$34 million to philanthropic activities outside of Brazil. In 2014 Brazil also provided \$422 million in remittances and invested \$815 million in private capital flows to developing countries.³⁴ Brazil's total economic engagement with developing countries is estimated at \$1.8 billion.

After rising to prominence as an economic leader in South America, Brazil's philanthropic giving has since declined.³⁵ This decline can be attributed to the economic and political crises that have gripped the nation over the last decade. In 2016, by some estimates, Brazil's economy was 8 percent smaller than it was at the beginning of 2014.³⁶ Grupo de Institutos, Fundações e Empresas (GIFE), formed in 1995 to bolster support for private organizations, has addressed the culture of giving in Brazil at several conferences. GIFE asked representatives from a variety of institutions and countries to present models that might encourage Brazilian giving.³⁷

Several initiatives are underway now in Brazil to encourage philanthropic giving, such as the "Day of Giving" campaign which promotes individual giving. "We Capture," an online program, has been established to help CSO's dialogue with donors.³⁸

CHINA

In 2014 China's Official Development Aid amounted to \$3.4 billion.³⁹ The CGP's research partner, the China Foundation Center, found that the top 75 Chinese foundations reported total expenditures of \$2.8 billion, of which only \$3.7 million was directed to international causes in 2014. In 2014 China sent \$1.2 billion in remittances and invested \$1.3 billion in private capital flows.⁴⁰ China's total economic engagement with developing countries in 2014 is estimated at \$5.9 billion.

China continues to play a growing role as an international donor, with President Xi Jinping announcing plans in 2015 to create a 10-year, \$1 billion "peace and development" fund to support the work of the United Nations.⁴¹ Over the last decade, China has become one of Africa's biggest investors.⁴² However, some studies suggest that Chinese investment in Africa only makes up a small percentage of total Chinese foreign investment.⁴³

SHENZHEN ONE FOUNDATION CHARITY FUND: A TSUNAMI SURVIVOR GIVES BACK

In the wake of the earthquake that devastated much of Nepal on April 25, 2015, aid rushed in to the region from around the world.⁴⁴ Faced with high casualties and material damage in excess of 10 billion dollars, foreign governments and NGOs stepped in to support survivors of the 7.8-magnitude quake and rebuild the region's shattered infrastructure.⁴⁵

One such supplier of post-disaster relief came from the north. A Chinese charity organization, the Shenzhen One Foundation Charity Fund, quickly donated approximately \$301,000 (2,000,000 yuan) to devastated areas in Tibet and Nepal.⁴⁶ In collaboration with its Rescue Alliance crisis network, One Foundation sent a team of volunteers to the hardest hit area near the Nepalese capital of Kathmandu.⁴⁷ The foundation also delivered tents, beds, sleeping bags,

and children's clothes to areas in Tibet that saw high casualty rates and considerable material damage.⁴⁸

Established by the celebrated Chinese actor Jet Li, One Foundation's board includes some of China's highest profile private citizens, including the CEOs of the investment company Tencent and the e-commerce giant Alibaba.⁴⁹ Li founded the One Foundation after his family's brush with death during the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami.⁵⁰ Unsatisfied with the organization's initial set-up under the auspices of the Chinese Red Cross, Li gained control of the foundation in 2010 and re-established it as an independently registered Chinese charity.⁵¹ Since January 1, 2016, One Foundation has successfully raised \$6.7 million dollars.⁵²

The role of Chinese private philanthropy in developing countries remains limited by government regulation. Historically, the Communist Party of China has restricted the formation and operation of NGOs, requiring organizations to have a sponsoring official organization. These government organized non-government organizations (GONGOs) have long been the sanctioned face of philanthropy, with the bulk of independent NGOs functioning either in disguise as businesses, or operating without registration. This last category constitutes the bulk of Chinese NGOs with an estimated 1.5 million operating as unregistered in 2014.⁵³ China seems intent on gaining control over independent NGO's, recently publishing details of a new draft law aimed at regulating the work of NGO's, including those linked to foreign organizations.

COLOMBIA

In 2014 Colombia provided \$45 million in Official Development Aid and \$253,000 in private philanthropy to developing countries.⁵⁴ To establish the private philanthropy estimate, CGP partnered with the local non-profit organization, Makaia Asesoria Internacional, a charity with the mission of strengthening the social sector in Colombia. In 2014 Colombia also sent \$95 million in remittances to developing countries.⁵⁵ Due to losses in Colombia's portfolio investments including equity, debt, and debt securities, Colombia's private capital investment in developing countries suffered a loss of \$752 million in 2014.⁵⁶ While the first three flows of ODA, private philanthropy, and remittances provided \$140.3 million to developing countries, Colombia's estimated total economic engagement with these countries was a net negative \$612 million due to the negative portfolio investments.

Colombia's civil society is fragmented, and the country lacks a single organization responsible for collecting data on the third sector. Historically, Colombian civil society consisted of foundations, supported by the church and individuals, along with some community based organizations.⁵⁷ NGOs emerged more recently with a focus on human rights as well as economic and educational issues, but they operate within a complicated legal framework. Colombian law provides

numerous freedoms for civil society organizations, but fragmented oversight and little enforcement make it difficult to estimate the number of organizations registered under the Public Registry in Colombia's Chambers of Commerce.⁵⁸

To estimate private giving, Makaia interviewed 55 non-profit organizations, including corporate and private foundations. Makaia found that most of these organizations do not invest in cross-border philanthropy, and focus instead on domestic giving. Colombia is not a high-income country, and it faces immense challenges in political and financial stability. As such, most international giving takes the form of official government assistance. Most of the corporate foundations interviewed by Makaia spoke of their desire to support social causes in their own areas of business in Colombia. Makaia found that, of the 55 organizations surveyed, only three engaged in philanthropic giving in the neighboring countries of El Salvador, Panama, the Dominican Republic, and Ecuador. These organizations provided an estimated total of \$253,000 in cross-border private giving in 2014.⁵⁹

INDIA

In 2014 India provided \$1.4 billion in Official Development Aid and an estimated \$249 million in private philanthropy to developing countries.⁶⁰ To arrive at an estimate of India's private giving, the CGP used various resources in India for background information and data collection. India also sent \$7.9 billion in remittances and invested \$1.4 billion in private capital flows to the developing world.⁶¹ The CGP estimates that India's total economic engagement with developing countries in 2014 was \$11 billion.

With the world's second largest population and one of the fastest growing economies, India's philanthropic structure has often struggled to keep pace with its socio-economic environment. In spite of these difficulties, India's private giving has increased with the country's economic growth. More and more private individuals are turning to the philanthropic sector to help Indian citizens improve their lives. Individual giving has grown, with some 28 percent of the adult population donating money in 2013, making India's

private giving significantly greater than other countries with similar Purchasing Power Parity.⁶² While there are approximately 70,000 registered NGOs operating in India, studies suggest that there are nearly 2 million non-profits in existence.⁶³ This philanthropic infrastructure has developed over time as individuals and corporations have invested resources in social development programs.

Most of India's philanthropic giving is, understandably, focused inwards as the country tries to remedy imbalances in the socio-economic environment of its 1.3 billion citizens. Bain & Company, which tracks Indian philanthropy, found that the most popular philanthropic causes are education and child welfare. A large portion of the country's population lacks access to secondary education and only 36 percent of India's population has access to modern sanitation facilities.⁶⁴ India's third sector continues to play an important role in addressing these development issues by filling gaps in the government's welfare systems.⁶⁵ Due to India's corporate social responsibility legislation, which requires Indian corporations to donate two percent of their net profits to charity, corporate giving will likely increase in the years to come.⁶⁶

The private resources that CGP drew upon for background and data on India's domestic and cross-border giving included the Sampradaan Indian Centre for Philanthropy, Bain & Company, Corporate Sustainability & Reputation Consulting, and research by the INSEAD graduate business school. While there is information on Indian philanthropy, particularly domestic giving, there is scarce data on India's cross-border giving. Since this information was not available for 2014, CGP used data that collected for its 2013 *Index* by the Sampradaan Indian Centre for Philanthropy that relied on a survey of over 600 foundations and corporations.⁶⁷

INDONESIA

In 2014 Indonesia provided \$56 million in Official Development Aid and \$129 million in private philanthropy to developing countries.⁶⁸ To establish this estimate of private philanthropy, the CGP partnered with Dr. Maria Radyati, the Executive Director of the Center for Entrepreneurship,

Change and Third Sector in Indonesia. Indonesia also sent \$571 million in remittances to developing countries and invested \$922 million in private capital flows.⁶⁹ Indonesia's total economic engagement with developing countries in 2014 is estimated to be \$1.7 billion.

Civil society organizations have been restricted by the government for much of Indonesia's post-colonial history. Under the authoritative control of President Suharto, they were classified as mass organizations or "Ormas."⁷⁰ After Suharto stepped down in 1998, government treatment of NGOs began to improve but has declined in recent years. On July 2, 2013 Indonesia's parliament enacted the Law of Mass Organizations despite opposition from all parts of civil society. Provisions of the NGO law give the government the authority to screen all "mass organizations" in the country.⁷¹ The law also stipulates that foreigners who wish to start an NGO in Indonesia must have resided in Indonesia for a minimum of five years and must invest \$1 million of their personal wealth into the organization.⁷² While petitions were made by CSOs to review the law, Indonesia's Constitutional Court upheld it, although it did strike down some provisions harmful to Indonesia's civil society.⁷³

There are nearly 49,000 organizations registered at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, but there is little information regarding the nature of these organizations.⁷⁴ Civil society organizations lack tax exemptions, and the government places time-consuming reporting requirements on those who receive foreign funds. The CGP's partner in Indonesia found that most foreign donations to NGOs were made by wealthy citizens and religious organizations. Indonesian corporate foundations interviewed gave \$118 million to overseas development causes in 2014. Religious organizations gave \$11 million in assistance that year, often in the form of disaster relief.⁷⁵

KENYA

In 2013 Kenya provided \$580,000 in government assistance and \$38,900 in private philanthropy to developing countries.⁷⁶ To establish this estimate of private philanthropy,

the CGP partnered with the East Africa Association of Grantmakers (EAAG), an association in Kenya that encourages local giving. In 2014 Kenya also sent \$216 million in remittances and invested \$6 billion in private capital flows to developing countries.⁷⁷ This private capital flow figure could be an overestimation since the quality of data reported by receiving countries to the IMF of Kenya's outward investments improved from 2013 to 2014. Kenya's total economic engagement with developing countries in 2014 is estimated at \$6.3 billion.

The concept of civil society is deeply rooted in Kenya. NGOs played a central role in Kenya's struggle for independence in 1963 and they worked with the government to provide social services.⁷⁸ In the late 1990s, when Kenya's government failed to respond to the HIV/AIDS crisis, NGOs stepped in and provided advocacy and services. Civil society groups are well respected by Kenyan citizens. According to a Freedom House study, 82 percent of nearly 3,000 respondents believed that NGOs contributed positively to their lives.⁷⁹

Unfortunately, the Kenyan government has often restricted NGO operations. The environment for NGOs improved in 2002 when the country transitioned from an authoritarian dictatorship to democratic rule, but it remains far from enabling. In October 2015, the government sought to deregister nearly one thousand organizations for not being able to account for donor funding and put forth a proposal that NGOs could receive only 15 percent of funding from foreign sources. During a meeting organized by the Kenya's Human Rights Commission, the country's Attorney General criticized NGOs for acting "like teenagers out to externalize local problems" and for failing to "look at themselves in the mirror."⁸⁰

Kenya lacks a common legal framework for registering and categorizing foundations and trusts, which makes it difficult to provide complete accounts of private philanthropy. To generate an estimate, EAAG surveyed 52 organizations of foundations, corporations, and NGOs and found that they spent a total of \$23,343 on social causes outside the country. EAAG found that these organizations had logged a total of 92,608 hours of volunteer time, eight percent of which was in support of foreign causes. The value of this

labor is estimated at \$15,558 for a total estimate of international private giving of \$38,900.⁸¹

MEXICO

In 2014 Mexico provided \$529 million in Official Development Aid and \$370,000 in private philanthropy to developing countries.⁸² To establish this estimate of private philanthropy, the CGP partnered with Centro de Investigacion y Estudios sobre Sociedad Civil (CIESC), an association that focuses on contributing to the development of civil society in Mexico and Latin America. Mexico also sent \$416 million in remittances and invested \$267 million in private capital flows to developing countries.⁸³ Mexico's estimated total economic engagement with developing countries in 2014 was \$1.2 billion.

Mexico's philanthropic giving has its roots in the Catholic Church, which has encouraged charitable giving and was instrumental in establishing welfare institutions. More recently, Mexico's civil society has focused its attention on political and social causes and environmental sustainability.⁸⁴ According to the Federal CSO registry, there are approximately 20,000 active civil society organizations.⁸⁵ Civil society organizations received public attention by fighting fraud during elections in the 1980s and 1990s and, more recently, fighting corruption in local governments. In April 2015, NGOs lobbied successfully for greater transparency in government by using "name and shame" publicity campaigns which identified corrupt officials.⁸⁶

Mexico's tax laws have not been designed to incentivize international charitable giving. While private entities in Mexico may receive tax benefits when sending contributions to organizations abroad, such benefits are only available if funds were donated to international organizations to which Mexico is a full member.⁸⁷ Some nonprofit organizations can become tax-exempt entities, a near equivalent of a U.S. 501(c)(3). Civil society benefits from the double taxation treaty that Mexico has with the United States which ensures that identical tax incentives are provided to donors and recipients of both countries. The tax on transferring money from Mexico to countries other than the United States is a barrier for cross-border philanthropy.

GOLD AGENCY: EDUCATING TOMORROW'S LEADERS TODAY

The Mertech Group is a South African investment company that was founded in 1980 by Francois van Niekerk.⁹¹ Mertech invests internationally in a variety of industries including corporate property development, renewable “CleanTech” energy, insurance, information and communication technology, and mining.⁹² While Mertech works in a variety of sectors, it also funds the Muthobi Foundation, which invests in 18 charitable organizations in South Africa and around the region.

One of the organizations supported by the Muthobi Foundation is Generations of Leaders Discovered Peer Education Development Agency (abbreviated GOLD Agency). GOLD Agency is a non-profit organization that targets adolescents from communities that face obstacles like poverty, inadequate education, unemployment, gender violence, orphanhood and HIV/AIDS. Since 2004, GOLD Agency has created working internship opportunities for 475 unemployed youth (ages 19 to 25). In turn, these peer educators have mentored and trained 12,214 adolescents (ages 13 to 18) and reached over 37,863 additional youth.⁹³ According to the GOLD Agency, the peer education program has led to a measurable decrease in substance abuse, gender violence, and teenage pregnancy, as well as a measurable improvement in academic performance, healthy relationships, and employability. Kwazulu Natal, a peer educator with the GOLD Agency clearly reflected these trends when he noted: “GOLD has taught me to live a good



GOLD Agency—an organization partially supported by the corporate philanthropy of the Mertech Group—trains at risk youth become peer educators who, in turn, help their fellow students avoid substance abuse, gender violence, and teenage pregnancy. Photo: GOLD Agency

and peaceful life. I have been able to convince my brother to go back to school and I am helping him apply. I am no longer on drugs.”⁹⁴

The GOLD Model harnesses the influence that young people have on their peers and younger children to encourage young people to make informed choices about their health and safety.⁹⁵ GOLD believes that the first steps towards meaningful change involve a journey of self-discovery: a process that must be facilitated, due to the challenging realities that South African youth face today. Through training exercises, the GOLD Model encourages peer educators to recognize their value and think about their futures. Once trained, peer educators can make positive choices and encourage their peers to do the same.

To establish an estimate of private philanthropy, CIESC examined the contributions of the top ten international corporations and found that these corporations gave \$370,000 to foreign causes in 2014.⁸⁸ This number, however, is likely underestimated since some corporations have mixed local and foreign charitable giving. Estimates on other sources such as foundations, charities, and religious giving, are difficult to make as many donations are still made through informal channels and lack the legal framework necessary to more fully track these flows. Further research is needed to obtain data on these other financial flows.

SOUTH AFRICA

In 2014 South Africa provided \$148 million in Official Development Aid and \$23 million in private philanthropy to developing countries.⁸⁹ To establish an estimate of private philanthropy, the CGP partnered with Charities Aid Foundation (CAF) Southern Africa. South Africa also sent \$1.4 billion in remittances and invested \$9.9 billion in private capital flows to developing countries.⁹⁰ South Africa’s estimated total economic engagement with developing countries in 2014 was \$11.5 billion. South Africa has a long history of philanthropy deeply rooted in providing support to extended families and community

groups. The concept of “Ubuntu” or the “moral philosophy of the collective self” encourages philanthropic giving. A pilot study of individual giving in South Africa, conducted by CAF Southern Africa in the province of Guateng, found high levels of giving, particularly among high net worth individuals. A study conducted by NedBank found that 91 percent of high net worth individuals gave money, time, or goods in 2012.⁹⁶

South Africa’s legislation is generally supportive of its third sector. While the legal tradition is still rooted in the Dutch colonial period, restrictive laws used to suppress the activities of some organizations were repealed when the 1997 Non-Profit Act was enacted. According to the 2013 *State of NPO Registration* published by the Department of Social Development in South Africa, there are approximately 102,000 voluntary associations.⁹⁷

To estimate total private philanthropic giving of \$23 million, CAF analyzed results from a survey sent to 500 NPOs and

found that 5 percent of eligible organizations gave internationally. These NPOs gave a total of \$1.6 million in 2014 to developing countries. Trialogue, a consultancy in South Africa that focuses on corporate responsibility, found that 11 percent of corporations surveyed gave to countries outside of South Africa. The estimated total of this corporate cross-border giving was \$20.9 million in 2014. The value of international volunteerism by South Africans contributed an additional \$441,000 in 2014.⁹⁸

TANZANIA

In 2013 Tanzania provided \$230,000 in government assistance and \$270,000 in private philanthropy to developing countries.⁹⁹ To establish an estimate of private philanthropy, the CGP partnered with the East Africa Association of Grantmakers (EAAG), an association in Kenya that encourages local giving. In 2014 Tanzania also sent \$461 million in remittances and invested \$50 million in



WomenCraft, a social enterprise foundation in the Ngara region of Tanzania, trains women in traditional weaving. WomenCraft artisans sell their goods to generate a living wage. Photo: WomenCraft

private capital flows in developing countries.¹⁰⁰ The estimate for Tanzania's total economic engagement with developing countries from 2013 and 2014 sources was \$512 million.

The principal act governing NGOs in Tanzania is NGO Act 24 of 2002, but NGOs may also register under the Companies Act or Trusteeship Act. All of these grant legal status to a non-governmental organization.¹⁰¹ The legal status of an organization is important in Tanzania as those registered as philanthropic organizations are exempt from all forms of taxation. The principal NGO Act of 2002 affords Tanzania's civil society considerable freedom by providing a framework of self-regulation directed by a board of 30 members from various NGOs.

The Government Notice 176 of 1973 also gives the Minister of Finance the authority to waive taxes for NGOs working

for the public interest.¹⁰² While Tanzania's law treats incoming cross-border flows favorably under the Income Tax Act of 2004, there are no specific regulations for outbound cross-border flows. Tanzania's laws do not distinguish between profit of international companies and donations, so all transfers leaving the country are taxed at 10 percent.¹⁰³

Tanzania lacks an organization that tracks the magnitude and destination of private philanthropy from NGOs and other sources. To estimate this flow, the EAAG surveyed 36 organizations registered in Tanzania. This included local NGOs, trusts, religious organizations, and companies. EAAG found that these organizations spent \$251,372 on overseas social causes and an additional \$17,674 was distributed to organizations in Tanzania that work on international issues.¹⁰⁴

WOMENCRAFT: WEAVING COMMUNITIES BACK TOGETHER

A charitable social enterprise foundation founded in 2007, WomenCraft is based in the Ngara region of Tanzania within miles of the Rwandan and Burundi borders. For six decades, Ngara has hosted refugees from the surrounding region who have been affected by community instability and resource scarcity. To help the tri-border region, WomenCraft built on local weaving traditions by introducing modern designs to female artisans. The women make baskets, bowls, and trivets which are sold around the world. The profits generate a living wage well above the average \$0.71 cents that non-artisans survive on per day.¹⁰⁵

Of the over 300 WomenCraft artisans, 83% spent the majority of their weaving income on food and improved nutrition while 67% also used their income to fund education and tuition costs for their children.¹⁰⁶ Since 90% of Ngara's residents are subsistence farmers, and life expectancy in the region is just 44 years, additional food is essential. Education is also crucial in Ngara where the literacy rate is just 49%, well below Tanzania's 76% national rate.¹⁰⁷ Not only is the

quality of life improving for all women involved in the WomenCraft program, but some refugees (seventy artisans are repatriated Burundians) are also using their income to return to their countries of origin where they are buying land and building houses.¹⁰⁸

In addition to their increased income, WomenCraft artisans develop business skills that allow them to take a more active role in the foundation's daily operations and become more invested in the management of the enterprise.¹⁰⁹ This income generation and training is also helping to improve the sociocultural status of women in and around Ngara. Like many of her fellow artisans, Angelika Rauben used to "ask her husband for every purchase...even to buy matches for cooking."¹¹⁰ Angelika's success in the program and recent election to Chairperson of the Artisan Advisory Council has given her economic independence. WomenCraft currently receives support from donors including: the European Union, the US Embassy in Tanzania, the Hosanna Lutheran Church of Houston, the Herbert Smith Fund and the Margaret Lingoul Fund. WomenCraft also receives technical assistance from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Netherlands and Belgian Technical Cooperation.¹¹¹



Toplum Gönüllüleri, a civil society organization founded in 2002, provides volunteer opportunities for a diverse group of young people living in Turkey. Photo: Toplum Gönüllüleri

TOPLUM GÖNÜLLÜLERİ: YOUTH EXCHANGES FOR UNDERSTANDING

Founded in 2002, Toplum Gönüllüleri (TOG) is a civil society organization that engages young people living in Turkey in social responsibility activities. In 2015, 60,761 Turkish teens and young adults participated in over 1,468 local, national, and international social responsibility projects organized by TOG.¹¹² TOG has conducted and participated in numerous volunteer projects around the world, and has multiple project partnerships with European organizations like the European Voluntary Service (EVS), Erasmus, and Youth for Exchange.¹¹³ TOG also partners with local NGOs in other countries to conduct international exchanges, facilitate intercultural dialogues, and organize service projects.

In partnership with local NGOs, TOG has organized engagement projects in Armenia since 2008. Working to bridge the historic gap and ethnic animosity between Turkey and Armenia, TOG organizes social sensitivity gatherings that include service projects. For example, TOG recently hosted an intercultural dialogue where participants renovated

a primary school in the Turkish province of Arpaçay near the Armenian border. One TOG participant noted: “I have seen that I am in a space where young individuals are appreciated, their initiatives are supported, and they are the ones who determine the direction of the organization. The most influential factor in my personal transformation has been seeing where [TOG’s] social responsibility projects are [being] implemented.”¹¹⁴ In partnership with the Armenian NGO, The Future is Yours, TOG also participated in the 2009 “Bridge for Benevolence” project, which conducted two youth exchanges between Turkey and Armenia.¹¹⁵

TOG’s efforts are funded by individual donations, corporate sponsorship, domestic and international providers of enterprise funds, and EU grants.¹¹⁶ In 2014, TOG received in-kind donations valued at approximately \$5 million from individual and corporate sources. To supplement their assets, 33% of TOG’s annual income is invested.¹¹⁷

TURKEY

In 2014 Turkey provided \$3.6 billion in Official Development Aid and \$267 million in private philanthropy to developing countries.¹¹⁸ To establish an estimate of private philanthropy, the CGP partnered with Turkish independent expert, Sevda Kilicalp. Turkey also sent \$826 million in remittances and invested \$2.5 billion in private capital flows in these countries.¹¹⁹ Turkey's estimated total economic engagement with developing countries in 2014 was \$7.2 billion.

Turkey has grown as an international humanitarian donor in recent years.¹²⁰ Turkish Official Development Aid has expanded by over a billion dollars since 2012, increasing by over \$500 million a year since 2010. A large portion of this aid has been for the Syrian refugee crisis. Turkey is currently hosting 2.5 million Syrian refugees and facing an unprecedented increase in asylum applications from Afghans, Iraqis, and Iranians. The increase in Turkey's development aid coincides with the rise of the Justice and Development Party (AKP) in 2002 and Turkey's candidacy as a member of the European Union.

Turkey's nonprofit sector is largely composed of foundations and associations. As of December 2014 there were almost 109,000 nonprofit organizations in Turkey. Of these organizations, 104,066 were associations and nearly 5,000 were foundations.¹²¹ Since 2003 Turkey has implemented a series of reforms to expand civil society, allowing associations to receive foreign funding and form partnerships without prior authorization from the government. In addition, the Turkish government now allows associations to open representative offices in other countries.¹²² Turkish philanthropy benefits from Zakat, the mandatory Muslim practice of donating 2.5 percent of one's accumulated wealth which is often given more to family members and neighbors, than civil society organizations.

UGANDA

In 2013 Uganda provided \$100,000 in government assistance and \$38,400 in private philanthropy to developing countries.¹²³ To generate this estimate of private philanthropy, the CGP partnered with the East Africa Association of Grantmakers (EAAG), an association in Kenya that focuses on encouraging local giving. In 2014 Uganda also sent \$138 million in remittances and invested \$4 million in private capital flows to developing countries.¹²⁴ The estimate for Uganda's total economic engagement with developing countries from 2013 and 2014 sources was \$142.1 million.

Civil society organizations face significant challenges in Uganda. Many CSOs are dedicated to political reform and protecting human rights. Recently, some CSOs have been promoting the reform of electoral laws through an alliance called Citizen's Coalition for Electoral Democracy in Uganda.¹²⁵ Unfortunately, the legal space for CSOs continues to narrow. In October 2013, *The Public Order Management Act* granted the police the power to prohibit public meetings of three or more people and decide the venues for approved meetings. This has been used to target opposition members and civil society leaders.¹²⁶ Uganda's parliament passed another NGO law in 2015 which allows the government to refuse NGO registrations, revoke permits, and limit hiring of non-citizens. In addition, the government requires that all foreign funding be sent to the government operated Bank of Uganda.¹²⁷ The application of these laws gives the government the ability to restrict CSOs that act against the political and social interests of the government.

The NGO Board in Uganda does not provide information on the number of CSOs registered in the country nor estimates of their private giving. To estimate this flow, the EAAG surveyed 30 organizations engaged in philanthropic giving that were registered in Uganda. This survey included local NGOs, religious organizations, trusts, and companies. EAAG found that these organizations spent \$36,400 on foreign causes and activities. An additional \$2,000 was distributed to organizations based in Uganda that work on international issues.¹²⁸

GLOBAL REMITTANCES

REMITTANCES

as a source of international funding to developing countries, have grown to be substantially larger than Official Development Aid (ODA) and remain more consistent than foreign direct investment.

REMITTANCES FROM ALL COUNTRIES TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

In 2014, migrants sent a worldwide total of \$580 billion back to their countries of origin. Nearly 3/4 of this total, an estimated \$427 billion, was sent to developing countries.¹²⁹ This flow is a sizable source of the GDP of some developing countries.¹³⁰

The number of international migrants worldwide has continued to grow, reaching 244 million people in 2015. More than two thirds of these migrants live in high income countries. In 2015, the five high income countries with the largest migrant populations were the United States, Germany, Russia, Saudi Arabia, and the United Kingdom.¹³¹ India remains the largest recipient of remittances, receiving an estimated total of \$71 billion in 2014. The remaining top ten remittance destinations are China (\$62.3 billion), the Philippines (\$28 billion), Mexico (\$24.5 billion), Nigeria (\$20.9 billion), Egypt (\$19.5 billion), Pakistan (\$17 billion), Bangladesh (\$15 billion), Vietnam (\$12 billion), and Ukraine (\$7.3 billion).¹³²

After an average growth of 7.1 percent per year from 2010 to 2013, remittances to the developing world experienced more modest growth of 3.3 percent in 2014, totaling \$427 billion. This slowdown in remittances to developing countries is expected to continue in 2015 with a forecasted growth of 2 percent, or \$435 billion. This lower growth is attributed to the recent slowing economic activity in the euro area, a year of lethargic growth in the BRICS, and currency depreciation against the U.S. dollar.¹³³ China reported that its economic

growth had slowed to 7.4 percent in 2015, its weakest year since 1990.¹³⁴ The IMF expects this trend to continue in China, with growth rates of 6.3 and 6.0 percent forecasted for 2016 and 2017.¹³⁵

Remittances to developing countries in the European and Central Asian region are estimated to fall by 6.3 percent in 2014 after experiencing a strong growth rate of 10.3 percent in 2013.¹³⁶ The decline of remittances in this region is largely due to the recent economic slowdown in Russia, one of the world's largest migrant destinations. The value of the ruble has depreciated consistently, further decreasing the international value of migrant work. Recent reports have shown the cost of working legally in Moscow undercuts its value. Administrative procedures require a 22,000 ruble (\$365 USD) work permit and a 4,000 ruble (\$66 USD) monthly fee. These are compounded by Russia's crackdown on immigration. State law requires that migrants now have health insurance and knowledge of Russian language, history, and law within a month of arrival.¹³⁷ As a result, remittances to developing countries in the Europe and Central Asian region are expected to fall 18 percent in 2015.¹³⁸ It is the only region of developing countries that is expected to experience negative growth in total remittances.

The cost of sending remittances has slowly declined according to the Remittance Prices Worldwide database. At the close of 2014, the average global cost of sending \$200 stood at 7.7 percent- a decrease of 0.6 percentage points from the previous year. The cost of sending remittances in South Asia fell to 5.9 percent, followed closely by Latin

America and the Caribbean region (6 percent), and Europe and Central Asia (6.2 percent). Sub-Saharan Africa remains the most expensive with a high cost of 11.5 percent, nearly 2 percent more than any other region.¹³⁹ Improvements in technology are lowering the cost of sending remittances by introducing cost effective online and mobile money transfer systems.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, the number of individuals turning to digital transfer services has increased, particularly in Uganda. By September 2015, the Bank of Uganda claimed that the number of registered mobile account holders had reached 19.8 million.¹⁴⁰ According to surveys of 3,000 Ugandans, nearly four times as many Ugandan adults exclusively use mobile banking than exclusively use active bank accounts. In the same study in Kenya, only 27 percent owned a bank account. Nearly 3 out of 4 had a mobile phone and 68 percent of all surveyed had a mobile money account.¹⁴¹ The rise of mobile services such as Western Union's Mobile Money Transfer provides new ways to transfer without directly accessing service offices.

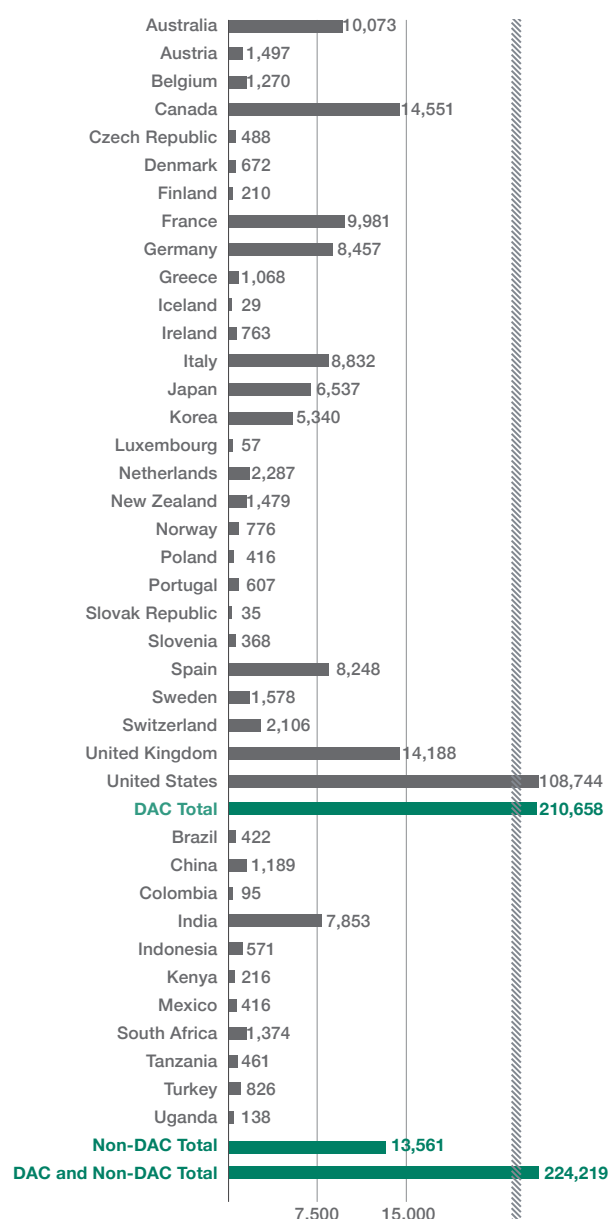
REMITTANCES FROM DAC DONOR COUNTRIES TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

As seen in Figure 7, total remittances from the OECD's 28 DAC donor countries to developing countries amounted to an estimated \$211 billion in 2014. Of all remittances sent, the East Asia and Pacific region received the largest portion (34 percent) followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (27 percent), South Asia (15 percent), the Middle East and Northern Africa (10 percent), Sub-Saharan Africa (9 percent), and Europe and Central Asia (6 percent). China, Mexico, India, the Philippines, and Nigeria continue to be the largest recipients of remittance flows from DAC donor countries.¹⁴²

The U.S. remains the most favorable destination, with an estimated 47 million migrants—nearly a fifth of the world's total.¹⁴³ Remittances from the U.S. amounted to \$108.7 billion, nearly half of the total remittances sent to developing countries by DAC donors. Countries in the Latin American and Caribbean region remain the largest recipients of U.S. remittances, receiving \$48.6 billion in 2014. Mexico accounts for nearly half of this value, receiving \$24 billion. China and India are the next largest recipients, receiving \$15.8 billion

and \$11.2 billion, respectively. After Latin America and the Caribbean, East Asia and the Pacific received the most with \$34.4 billion, followed by South Asia (\$13.2 billion),

**(FIGURE 7)
REMITTANCES FROM DAC
DONOR COUNTRIES AND NON-DAC
DONOR COUNTRIES TO DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES, 2014
(USD MILLIONS)¹⁴⁴**



Sub-Saharan Africa (\$7.1 billion), the Middle East North Africa region (\$3 billion), and Europe and Central Asia (\$2 billion). Canada, remitting \$14.5 billion, is the second largest source of remittances to developing nations among DAC donors.¹⁴⁵

Remittances from Europe are expected to decrease after a year of weak economic growth and depreciation of the euro. In 2014, European DAC donors sent \$64 billion to developing countries. The United Kingdom is the largest source of remittances among European DAC donors, sending \$14.2 billion to developing countries. Collectively, European DAC donors send the most in remittances to the Middle East North Africa region, with \$14.2 billion. East Asia and the Pacific receive the second most, with \$11.9 billion, followed by Sub-Saharan Africa (\$11.5 billion), South Asia (\$10.4

billion), Europe and Central Asia (\$9.6 billion), and Latin America and the Caribbean (\$6.3 billion). In total, Morocco and India received the most remittances from European DAC donors, with \$6.2 billion and \$5.8 billion, respectively.¹⁴⁶

REMITTANCES FROM NON-DAC DONOR COUNTRIES TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

India, the largest recipient of global remittances, is also a major source of remittances to developing countries in the South Asia region. This is because India has a stronger economy and more work opportunities than its neighboring countries. Remittances from India to developing countries amounted to nearly \$8 billion dollars with the majority being

WESTERN UNION FOUNDATION'S OVERSEAS FILIPINOS REMITTANCES FOR DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING A FUTURE BACK HOME

More than a quarter century ago, Western Union opened its first office in the Philippines and, in the years since, the Company's retail network has grown from a single office to more than 6,800 locations that transfer remittances to Filipinos from 194 countries.¹⁵⁰ After India and China, the Philippines is currently the world's third largest receiver of remittances.¹⁵¹ According to the World Bank, personal remittances contributed nearly 10 percent to the country's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2014.¹⁵² Labor migration has also had a profound impact on the country's social and economic infrastructure. Government statistics reveal that an estimated 2.4 million Filipinos are working and living abroad, more than half of them women in their 20s and 30s.¹⁵³ Unfortunately, these migrant workers are not leaving their homes and their families by choice, but are leaving out of necessity.

To help Filipinos stay in their homes and secure a reliable income, Western Union spearheaded two initiatives: a

collective remittance program that created sustainable small businesses and a nationwide financial literacy campaign. The first initiative was set in motion in 2008 when the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) prepared a white paper for Western Union that examined the impact of collective remittances. EIU found that migrant worker associations wanted remittances to support community development, but lacked the capacity and resources to identify, invest in, and monitor such projects. Recipient communities faced similar challenges and often lacked the ability to allocate large sums of money for development projects.¹⁵⁴

In 2011, Western Union and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) agreed to create new tools and resources that would use remittances to support local development and reduce poverty. UNDP and the Government of the Philippines launched a \$250,000 finance project called "Overseas Filipinos Remittances for Development: Building a Future Back Home" (OF-ReD). Funded by the Western Union Foundation¹⁵⁵ with the support of Western Union and several Philippines Agents, the program used remittances from migrant workers to provide loans to small business owners. Each program applicant was required to show that their business could

sent to countries in the same region. Bangladesh received over half of this value in 2014, making India its largest provider of remittances. India is also the third largest source of remittances to Pakistan providing \$2 billion.¹⁴⁷

Among middle- to low-income countries, South Africa is one of the largest providers of remittances to Sub-Saharan Africa due to better work opportunities than the surrounding region. In 2014, South Africa provided \$957 million to its neighboring countries, including \$384 million to Lesotho and \$303 million to Nigeria. Tanzania sends the bulk of its remittances to China and India. In 2014, remittances from Tanzania totaled \$461 million to developing nations, of which China received \$122 million and India \$141 million. Kenya made up most of the remaining amount, receiving \$103 million.¹⁴⁸

While not part of the comparative analysis of financial flows in this *Index*, it should be noted that Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Russia, Kuwait, and Qatar provided a total of \$114 billion in remittances to developing countries in 2014.

This large amount is equal to 51 percent of total remittances from all DAC and non-DAC donor countries included in this study. After the United States, Saudi Arabia (\$43 billion), the UAE (\$29 billion), and Russia (\$20 billion) are the next largest sources of remittances.¹⁴⁹ These countries are not included in the overall analysis due to limited data on their other financial flows, making overall comparisons difficult. The sheer size of their remittances to developing countries, however, is important to consider due to the critical role of remittances in poverty reduction.

create jobs, increase their income, and contribute to the development of the local community. Loans awarded through the program ranged from 15,000 (\$317) to 500,000 (\$10,559) Philippine pesos with a special annual interest rate of 12 percent, administered by OF-ReD. Later in 2013, with the support of Western Union and participating Philippines Agents, the Western Union Foundation contributed an additional \$105,000 that served to extend the program under the title “National Financial Freedom Campaign.”

The OF-ReD Project is already changing lives for the better throughout the Ilocos Norte region. New businesses have sprung up in retail, rice trading, hog breeding, and agriculture. Editha Dacuycuy’s Dragon Fruit Plantation and Resort in Paayas, Burgos is thriving and her family is well cared for, thanks to financial support from OF-ReD. Editha’s loan financed artificial lighting to lengthen the dragon fruit growing season and yield crops year-round. As a result, she has created more jobs for her fellow Ilocanos and is exploring new product options. As of December 31, 2015—two years since the first loan was awarded—70 loans totaling more than 5 million (\$105,591) Philippine pesos have been granted to Ilocos Norte’s budding entrepreneurs. After the original pool of 3 million (\$63,355) Philippine pesos was allocated, the



Editha Dacuycuy, a participant in the Western Union Foundation’s Overseas Filipinos Remittances for Development program, with her dragon fruit products. Photo: Western Union Foundation

Cooperative Bank of Ilocos Norte infused an additional 10 million (\$211,181) Philippine pesos to keep the project going.¹⁵⁶

The OF-ReD Project has been underway for five years and the results are positive. By creating economic opportunities and bridging the gaps in financial services, communities have a better opportunity to thrive and offer families the opportunity to stay together and enjoy a better quality of life in their home country.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

THE

OECD and the international community at large have focused on official flows when making cross-country comparisons. Figure 1 shows net ODA from each country, and Figure 2 shows ODA as a percentage of countries' GNI. The vast majority of countries do not reach the 0.7 percent target for ODA set by the Pearson Commission in 1969 and still supported by some countries.

Since ODA is now an incomplete measure of what a country gives to the developing world, it is more useful to compare donors on the basis of all financial giving—ODA, philanthropy, and remittances. Figures 8 and 9 give a more comprehensive picture of the generosity of DAC donor countries by combining their ODA, philanthropy, and remittances to developing countries and measuring the total as a percentage of GNI.

As shown in Figure 8, in the case of the United States, its ODA of \$33 billion, makes up the smallest portion of total U.S. giving. Private philanthropy provides \$44 billion in giving, and remittances account for \$109 billion. Together, these two sources dwarf ODA. The \$33 billion in ODA from the U.S. makes up 24 percent of the DAC total, but when all flows of financial aid are considered, the \$186 billion provided by the U.S. makes up 45 percent of total assistance from all DAC countries. After the U.S., the largest contributors of total assistance are the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Canada.

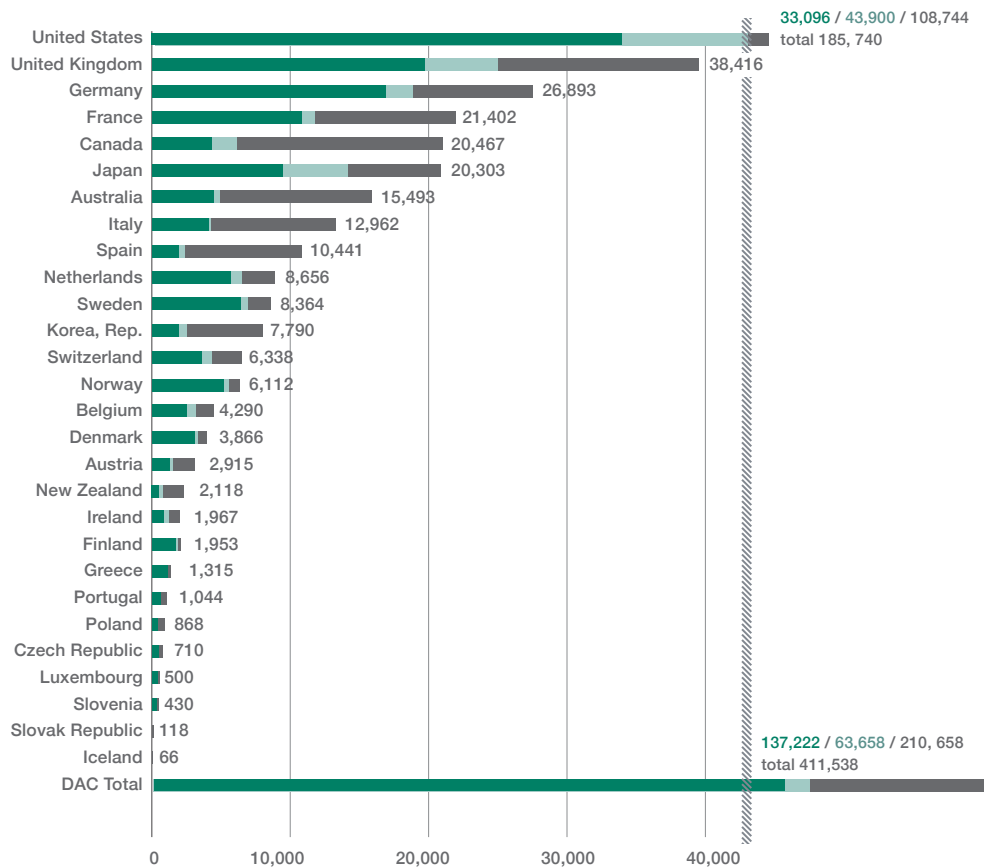
As shown in Figure 9, comparing total assistance as a percentage of GNI changes the order of top donors when only a country's ODA is considered. The United Kingdom, ranked 5th when only ODA is measured, moves up to 2nd place when total assistance is considered. Canada ranked 16th when measured by only ODA, but moves up to 6th place

when total assistance flows are considered. New Zealand made one of the largest leaps, moving from 15th to 3rd place. The United States also improved its position, moving from 18th to 8th place. When only ODA is used to measure a nation's contributions relative to its GNI, only five countries reach the target of 0.7 percent. When philanthropy and remittances are included, however, 17 countries pass the mark.

In 2002, the Center for Global Prosperity began to measure private giving more comprehensively to provide a broader view of the total financial assistance provided by DAC donor countries. Our work, conducted with leading research institutions such as the Urban Institute's Center on Nonprofits and Philanthropy and the Foundation Center, identified significantly larger numbers in private philanthropy than what countries report to the OECD. In the United States, the government is aware of the inadequacies of the private giving numbers that it reports and has acknowledged, in publications and official presentations, the more in-depth numbers provided by CGP's research network. Figures 8 and 9 demonstrate the changed world of development assistance in which private flows play a larger and more central role. Private flows exceed ODA and reflect the diverse scene of international development assistance in which corporations, non-profits, churches, universities, families, and individuals are contributing to relief and development efforts around the world.

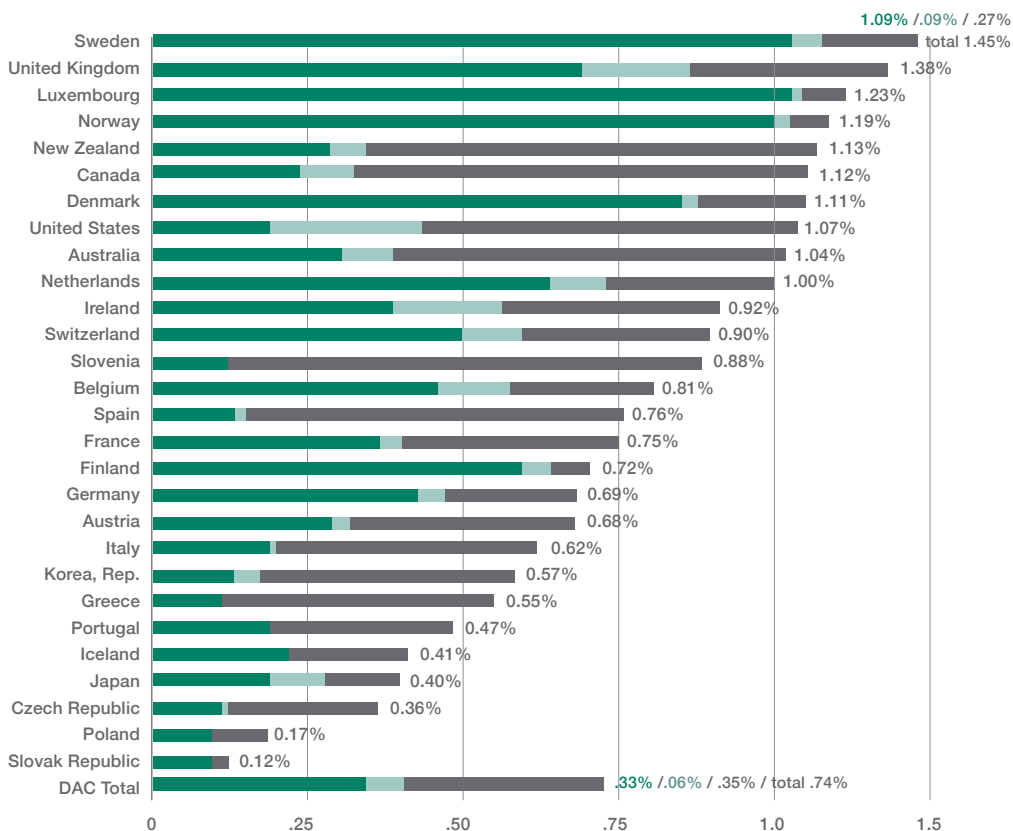
**(FIGURE 8)
TOTAL ASSISTANCE
FROM DAC DONOR
COUNTRIES TO DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES: ODA,
PHILANTHROPY,
AND REMITTANCES
(USD MILLIONS)¹⁵⁷**

ODA
Private Philanthropy
Remittances



**(FIGURE 9)
TOTAL ASSISTANCE
FROM DAC DONOR
COUNTRIES TO DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES: ODA,
PHILANTHROPY,
AND REMITTANCES
AS A PERCENTAGE
OF GNI¹⁵⁸**

ODA
Private Philanthropy
Remittances



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METHODOLOGY

U.S. International Philanthropy

FOUNDATIONS

The Foundation Center's estimates of 2014 international giving by U.S. foundations and of the share of this support benefiting developing countries are based on an analysis of their grants sample database and on giving by the nation's nearly 87,000 grantmaking private and community foundations. The Foundation Center's preliminary 2014 grants sample database includes all of the grants of \$10,000 or more authorized or paid by 1,000 of the nation's largest foundations, including 136 corporate foundations. Estimates of international foundation giving include all grants awarded to recipients based outside of the United States and its territories, and grants to U.S.-based international programs. Grants for developing countries include the subset of awards targeting recipients based in developing countries, U.S.-based and overseas international programs benefiting developing countries, and global health programs. Countries were classified as "developing" based on the Official Development Assistance Recipient List of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The Foundation Center determined that overall giving by U.S. private and community foundations for international causes was \$7,578,114,000: \$6,978,982,000 by independent, community, and operating

foundations and \$599,133,000 from corporate foundations. The Foundation Center estimated the proportion that targeted the developing world based on a detailed analysis of its grants dataset over several years, closely examining the geographic focus of giving by all foundations included in its sample. Foundation giving for developing countries as a share of international giving for non-corporate foundations was estimated to be 66.7%. Applied to the figure of \$6,978,982,000 in overall international giving by non-corporate foundations, the Foundation Center derived the figure of approximately \$4.7 billion for giving by non-corporate foundations to developing countries. International giving for developing countries by corporate foundations was also estimated, but this figure is included in the corporate giving section of the Index.

CORPORATIONS

The Center for Global Prosperity (CGP) partnered with the Foundation Center, the Urban Institute's Center on Nonprofits and Philanthropy (CNP) and the Partnership for Quality Medical Donations (PQMD) for data on corporate giving for 2014. CGP also consulted with CECP an international forum focused exclusively on corporate philanthropy.

The Foundation Center, through its survey of U.S. corporate foundations, found that they gave \$599,132,911 internationally. Based on the Foundation Center's calculations, an

estimated 45.2% or \$271,026,652 of these donations were sent to developing countries.

The Urban Institute, in collaboration with the Foundation Center, identified major in-kind drug and medical supply grants from corporations to Private and Voluntary Organizations (PVOs). These in-kind donations are reported in Schedule M line 20 of the IRS Forms 990 and 990EZ for the fiscal years 2013/2014. CNP estimated that \$7,693,235,631 was donated to PVOs by corporations. Most PVO's report "Wholesale Value," "Market Value," "Comparable Sales," "Red Book," or other published sources for the valuation method in Line 20 of Schedule M.

CGP consulted with PQMD for percentage estimates of the overhead costs incurred by corporations donating the in-kind contributions discussed above. The PQMD comprises 29 member organizations (NGOs and pharmaceutical and medical supply manufacturers) that share a common commitment to advancing effective drug and medical supply donation practices. Based on the consensus of their members, PQMD estimates that transport, insurance and handling costs add 10%, or \$769,323,562, to donors' costs. Duties, taxes and tariffs account for 18% or \$1,384,782,401. Storage, distribution and in-country transport cost an additional 15% or \$1,153,985,344. When these overhead costs are applied to the \$7,693,235,631, total donations by corporations for 2014 amount to \$11,001,326,947.

Together, the \$271,026,652 from in cash grants from corporate foundations identified by the Foundation Center and the \$11,001,326,947 from in-kind corporate giving to PVOs identified by the Urban Institute produces a total of \$11,272,353,599 in U.S. corporate giving to the developing world in 2013/2014.

PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

The CGP collaborated with the Urban Institute's Center on Nonprofits and Philanthropy (CNP) to determine the dollar value of international development assistance projects run by private and voluntary organizations (PVOs). Building on its earlier research on international PVOs (2005-2010), the CNP utilized several data sources and methods to identify an initial population of 17,250 organizations with possible international development activities from approximately 1.1 million registered 501(c)(3) domestic public charities.

Sections of IRS Form 990 and 990-EZ return filings from 217,300 domestic 501(c)(3) public charities submitting an electronic (E-File) return during Fiscal Years 2013/2014 were examined for various indications of program service and grantmaking activities outside of the United States. The CNP also used annual reports and information from the USAID U.S. PVO Registry (also known as the *Report of Voluntary Agencies Engaged in Overseas Relief and Development* or *VolAg Report*) to identify religious, newly registered, and other PVOs with international development activities that did not file Forms 990 during Fiscal Years 2013/2014 (Fiscal Year 2013 data reported in 2015 *VolAg Report* as of June 2016: pvo.usaid.gov/usaid/). In addition, the CNP utilized the Urban Institute's National Center for Charitable Statistics (NCCS) National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities (NTEE) classification codes, and conducted text searches of keyword terms pertaining to international aid and development activities within PVO name, mission/purpose statements, and program descriptions across NCCS' IRS Business Master File and Form 990/990-EZ return data archives (circa fiscal years 1989 through 2016).

The CNP examined IRS Form 990 and 990-EZ information returns for Fiscal Years 2013 and 2014 from the initial sample of

17,250 PVOs to identify the final population of 6,695 PVOs providing international development and assistance for this study. Domestic organizations, such as community theaters and neighborhood associations, were excluded in the search, while environmental, human service, healthcare, and other types of organizations that could have both domestic and international activities were retained. To align the CNP data set with CGP specifications, the CNP removed all organizations that primarily supported activities in the United States or other developed countries, including Israel. The CNP also excluded organizations that focused on cultural and student exchange; missionary and religious activities; and immigration/adoption to the U.S.

The CNP then reviewed organizations' Form 990s, web sites, and annual reports, and the VolAg registry to determine the ratio of international to domestic programmatic expenditures and activities by developing region, and by type of nonprofit sector activity. These ratios of international program support/activity were applied to total direct private contributed revenue for each PVO to determine total direct PVO aid and assistance to each developing region and by type of sector activity. The CNP staff manually verified and assigned ratios of international activity to 3,600 of the largest PVOs representing more than 90% of total international private contributions. Average ratios of international activity ranging from 51% to 77% were assigned to the remaining 3,100 smaller PVOs based on organization type and size categories. Fiscal Year 2014 represents approximately 52% of total international private contributions for aid and development, and 2013 represents the remaining 48%.

Adjustments were made to eliminate two potential sources of double-counting. The first adjustment excluded foundation grants to PVOs that were reported as private contributions by the PVOs in their 990s or the *VolAg Report*. The CNP prepared a list of the 2,800 largest PVOs, and the Foundation Center matched this list with the grants received by the organizations and determined whether the grants were intended for developing countries. The total amount of international foundation grants to U.S.-based organizations for development purposes identified by the Foundation

Center, was \$709,666,330. This was subtracted from the total estimate of private contributions for development and relief of \$23,835,634,673 leaving \$23,125,968,328.

The second adjustment addressed potential double-counting of corporate contributions of pharmaceuticals and other medical supplies or equipment that are accounted for in the U.S. corporate giving section of the *Index*. CNP reviewed Form 990 Schedule M (Noncash Contributions) for large in-kind contributions of drugs and medical supplies (reported on Line 20 of Schedule M). The total dollar value of in-kind contributions of pharmaceuticals or other medical supplies was \$7,693,235,631. This was deducted from the private contribution subtotal of \$23.1 billion resulting in \$15.4 billion in private contributions received by U.S. PVOs and spent for international development and relief.

VOLUNTEER TIME

The *Index* estimate of the value of U.S. volunteer time for international causes in 2014 is based on data taken from the Current Population Survey (CPS) and Independent Sector's estimated dollar value of volunteer time. The CPS is a monthly survey of about 60,000 households conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. As with the estimate of the value of U.S. international volunteer time for 2011, CGP based the 2014 estimate on two categories of respondents to the volunteer supplement: those who volunteered outside of the United States and those who volunteered in the United States for organizations that support international development assistance.

The CPS tallies individual volunteer time spent abroad and, separately, the type of organization for which individuals volunteer. Thus, CGP was able to determine how many people volunteered abroad and how much time they spent doing so and how many people volunteered for U.S.-based international organizations and how much time they spent doing so. For the second category, the CPS does not provide a breakdown of where the volunteering time was spent (abroad or in the United States) when volunteering for an international organization. Because of this, survey respondents who volunteered for a U.S.-based international organization and

said they volunteered abroad might be double counted. To avoid this, CGP staff excluded the individuals who volunteered for an international organization and who also volunteered abroad. This resulted in two distinct groups of volunteers: those who volunteered abroad and those who volunteered in the United States in support of international development causes.

CGP calculated the value of U.S. volunteers' time spent abroad by multiplying the estimated hourly value of volunteer time by the estimate of total volunteer hours abroad as calculated from the 2014 volunteer supplement data, which asked respondents: "Considering all of the volunteer work you have done since September 1st of last year, about how much of it was done abroad: all or almost all; more than half; about half; less than half; or very little?" CGP staff assigned percentage values (95%, 75%, 50%, 25%, and 5%, respectively) to each of these categories to calculate the numbers of hours served overseas. The percentages were assigned to the average amount of time spent volunteering by the individuals who went abroad. Using Dataferrett, a data analysis and extraction tool to customize data from the U.S. Census Bureau, CGP found over 952,700 volunteers worked abroad in 2014. The CGP found that volunteers working internationally contributed an average of 318.53 hours. By applying the average amount of hours worked by volunteers to the categories of volunteers that had worked 95%, 75%, 50%, 25%, and 5%, the CGP found that in 2014 volunteers worked a total of 137.4 million hours abroad. Based on Bureau of Labor statistics figures, Independent Sector estimated the dollar value of a volunteer's time to be \$23.07 per hour in 2014. Multiplying the 137.7 million U.S. volunteer hours contributed internationally by the hourly wage of \$23.07 brings the dollar value of U.S. international volunteerism to \$3,170,601,788 or \$3.2 billion.

To calculate the value of time volunteered in support of international development assistance causes in the United States, CGP staff identified CPS respondents who served with one or more international organizations and totaled the hours they served across all international organizations, removing those who had volunteered overseas. There were 385,156 people in this category volunteering

an average of 110.3 hours in 2014. These figures, multiplied together, yielded a total of 42,482,707 hours. A further 82,668 people worked in refugee and immigrant assistance, working an average of 78.7 hours in 2014 for a total of 6,505,972 hours. This total of 467,824 volunteers contributed a total of 48,988,678 hours, which when multiplied by the hourly wage of \$23.07 brings the dollar value of volunteerism within the United States in support of international development causes to \$1,130,168,811.

By adding the economic value of U.S. volunteers' time dedicated to international causes at home (\$1.1 billion) to the economic value of those who volunteered abroad (\$3.2 billion), CGP estimates that the total value of U.S. volunteer time for international causes in 2014 to be \$4.3 billion.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

The CGP once again used data from two sources to determine the amount of private support to international students: 1) The *Open Doors 2015* report published by the Institute for International Education; and, 2) data from the NAFA 2014/2015 Academic Year Fact Sheet published by the NAFA: Association of International Educators. NAFA is the world's largest nonprofit professional association on international education, which gathers information on international students in the United States and U.S. students abroad.

Open Doors 2015 covers the 974,926 international students who studied in the United States in the 2014/2015 academic year. It includes cost breakdowns of their tuition and fees, living expenses, and their sources of support. *Open Doors* compiles information on all international students coming to the United States from all regions of the world. For the 2016 *Index*, CGP deducted the number of students who came to the United States from developed countries, and determined that 68% of international students came to the United States from the developing world by calculating the proportion of students from developing countries relative to the worldwide total.

The analysis for *Open Doors* accounted for various cost categories of international students in the United States to produce a

total for all expenses for all international students in the United States in 2014/2015 of \$30.5 billion. Among the sources of these funds were personal and family contributions, home governments, foreign private sponsors, international organizations, U.S. sources, and employment. According to NAFA, the proportion of this \$30.5 billion total that came from U.S. sources was \$8,531,783,252. According to *Open Doors 2015*, the U.S. government was the primary source of funding for 0.5% of international students, which yields a contribution of \$42,658,916. Subtracting \$42,658,916 in U.S. government support from \$8,531,783,252 yields \$8.48 billion in support from U.S. sources other than the U.S. government. Multiplying this figure by the 68% that represents the portion of students from the developing world yields a total of \$5,772,604,548 in contributions to students from the developing world.

Since we removed the number of students whose primary source of funding is the U.S. government, the remaining students' funds came from U.S. private sponsors and host university or college funds. The Institute for International Educators (IIE) does not provide information on what portion of the U.S. university/college funding sources category originates from the U.S. government. However, the IIE speculates that a large portion of doctoral students receive funding from U.S. government sources like the National Science Foundation or the National Institute of Health. To be conservative, CGP found the ratio of all international students in the U.S. who are in non-doctoral programs, which in 2010 amounted to 38%, and applied that ratio to the \$5.77 billion total for non-governmental U.S. funding to students from developing countries. This yielded an estimate of \$2.19 billion. Thus, the final estimate for U.S. private funding for students from developing countries of \$2.2 billion only includes U.S. private funding for non-doctoral students studying in the U.S. that came from developing countries.

The IIE's survey methodology includes a country classification system that organizes places of origin into regional groupings based on the U.S. Department of State's definition of world regions and states. The survey defines an international student as "an individual who is enrolled in courses at a

higher education institution in the United States on a temporary visa.” The survey pool consists of approximately 3,000 regionally accredited U.S. institutions. The pool is updated regularly using the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) produced by the U.S. Department of Education and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security’s Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS). The overall institutional response rate for 2009–10 was 63% or 1,674 institutions.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

The results from the Urban Institute’s Congregational Survey are based on a stratified random sample survey of all religious congregations in the United States. The Urban Institute used the American Church List to select a stratified random sample to ensure that congregations of different sizes, denominations, and geographic areas were included in the study. Churches with larger memberships were given a higher probability of selection. Each sampled congregation was asked about their overseas donations for relief and development in 2015. The final questionnaire was implemented by Washington State University. It was designed to be administered either by web or by phone and consisted of four sections: 1) U.S.-Based Organizations; 2) Overseas-Based Organizations, Ministries, & Long-Term Missions; 3) Short-Term Missions; and, 4) Organization background. The estimates shown in this report are based on responses from a nationally representative sample of 357 congregations. The response rate for the 2016 survey was 30%, which was calculated by including all completed and partially completed questionnaires. Urban Institute followed the guidelines from AAPOR (American Association of Public Opinion Research) on how to treat ineligible organizations including congregations with disconnected phone numbers.

A hot deck imputation procedure was used for partially completed questionnaires and surveys that had missing information on total dollar amounts. In a hot deck imputation, the value reported by a respondent for a particular question is given

or donated to a “similar” organization whose respondent failed to respond to that question. The hot deck approach replaces missing data with plausible values, which is why it is the most common method used to assign values for missing responses in organizational surveys. Results were weighted to adjust for nonresponse, disproportionate sampling by size, and the estimated 265,461 congregations in the U.S., a number based on the full sampling frame of congregations maintained and regularly updated by “InfoUSA.”

The goal of the survey was to collect data on development and relief work. Support for evangelism, church planning, discipleship, and street evangelism was explicitly removed from the totals for overseas-based organizations and missions. The survey determined that: 1) an estimated 201,497 congregations gave a total of approximately \$8.2 billion to U.S.-based development and relief organizations; 2) an estimated 76,913 congregations contributed a total of \$2.4 billion directly to programs in foreign countries, including congregations that supported longer term mission trips for relief and development; and, 3) an estimated 76,929 congregations financially supported short-term mission trips to foreign countries by providing \$1.3 billion in support including participant contributions. The \$8.2 billion given to U.S.-based development and relief organizations is excluded from the Urban Institute estimate of religious giving since giving to these organizations is captured in the numbers for Private and Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) provided by the Urban Institute. Thus, the total amount of overseas giving to developing countries by U.S. religious organizations was \$3.7 billion.

The Billy Graham Center at Wheaton College’s most recently published *Mission Handbook* is a study of giving to 700 U.S. mission agencies (Protestant religious organizations engaged in missions overseas) and was based on data from 2008. The Billy Graham Center reported a total of \$5.7 billion in revenue for mission agencies from grants, individual giving, bequests, and other sources. The figure includes contributions by a number of largely nondenominational nonprofit organizations also represented in the *Index*’s PVO number,

determined by NCCS. To account for the overlap, NCCS matched its database with the Graham Center’s 2009–2011 Mission Handbook’s list of organizations to determine that the overlapping organizations accounted for \$3.41 billion of the mission organizations’ revenues. Subtracting this amount from the Graham Center’s total of \$5.7 billion provides a total of \$2.29 billion in unique giving by religious organizations included in the Billy Graham Center study. Due to data limitations, it is not possible to completely disaggregate evangelism activities from relief and development activities in the Billy Graham Center data. For this reason, the \$2.29 billion may represent an overestimation; however, the Urban Institute’s Congregational Survey and data from the LDS, which makes up the majority of our religious giving number, includes only funds spent strictly on relief and development. The private giving figures from the Urban Institute and Washington State University’s congregation survey (\$3.7 billion) and the Billy Graham Center (\$2.3 billion) produces a total of \$6 billion in religious giving to the developing world.

International Philanthropy Outside the United States

AUSTRIA

Private giving figures for Austria are based on an annual publication by the Österreichische Forschungsförderung für Internationale Entwicklung - ÖFSE (the Austrian Research Foundation for International Development). The ÖFSE is the main research and information facility concerned with issues of developing countries, and development cooperation and policy. The ÖFSE’s annual publication, *Österreichische Entwicklungspolitik* (Austrian Development Policy) outlines all aspects of Austrian giving to the developing world including official development aid as well as private funding. The 2015 edition of this publication, *Österreichische Entwicklungspolitik: Rohstoffe und Entwicklung* includes a chapter devoted solely to private funding for development (Zuschüsse privater Organisationen).

The report comprises various private flows through nonprofit organizations, including donations, fundraising, membership fees, bequests, religious giving and corporate

sponsorships, that are used for development projects, humanitarian aid or other assistance in developing countries. The numbers are based on financial reports provided by the organizations themselves. Since these organizations often exclude volunteer time, in-kind donations, and cash donations that do not flow through nonprofit organizations, these figures may be underestimated.

In 2013, total private income of Austrian nonprofits amounted to €133.5 million or \$183.9 million. Of the \$183.9 million donated, 83% was raised by Austria's "Top Ten" nonprofit organizations of which 43% of the money went to African countries, 23% to Asia, 15% to the Americas, 8% to Europe, and 1% to Oceania.

AUSTRALIA

The private giving estimate for Australia is based on the *ACFID 2014-15 Annual Report* produced by the Australian Council for International Development (ACFID), which provides private giving data for 2014. The ACFID is the primary coordinating body for Australian non-government organizations (NGOs) involved in international development and humanitarian action. ACFID is composed of 137 Australian NGOs, however, it recognizes that Australian aid and international development extend beyond ACFID's membership. ACFID uses figures from five non-ACFID NGOs to provide an accurate depiction of the sector's total revenue. Each of the non-ACFID NGOs raised over 1 million Australian dollars in 2013–2014 which is significant when examining the aid and development sector as a whole.

Using the 2014 exchange rate of 1.219, CGP calculated that the total funding, both public and private, for the Australian aid and international development NGO sector was \$1.443 billion (USD). Of this \$1.443 billion, \$869.2 million (60%) came from the "Australian Community," a category composed of monetary and in-kind donations and bequests from private sources. \$264.04 million (18%) came from "DFAT Grants," a form of government aid. \$86.2 million (6%) came from "Other Income," a category composed of private investment income and income from religious organizations. \$83.54 million (6%) came from "Grants — other Australian," a category composed of private giving from

philanthropic organizations and corporations. \$76.26 million (5%) came from "Grants — other Overseas," a category that included grants from overseas sources and private organizations. Finally, \$63.96 million came from "Revenue for Domestic Programs." By adding the private funding categories of "Australian Community," "Other Income," and "Grants — other Australian," CGP estimated that Australia's total private giving to NGOs in the international development sector was \$1,038,940,000 in 2014.

BELGIUM

To estimate private giving from Belgium to the developing world, CGP used "ngo-openboek.be", a database for all registered Belgian private voluntary organizations. Ngo-openboek.be is an initiative by the NGO-Federatie and ACODEV, umbrella organizations for NGOs in Flanders and Wallonia, respectively. The website includes general information about the NGOs and their activities, as well as detailed financial statements. By collecting the private income statements of all Belgian nonprofit organizations that are concerned with aid to developing countries, CGP was able to estimate Belgium's total private giving.

In 2014, private giving from Belgium to the developing world was €470.5 million or \$572.4 million. Of this, €388.6 million or \$472.7 million was raised through donations from individuals and corporations; €28.6 million or \$34.8 million came from bequests; €19.4 million or \$23.6 million from other private funds; €19.1 million or \$23.2 million from the sale of products and merchandizing; and €14.8 million or \$18 million from membership fees.

This estimate of \$572.4 million in Belgian cross-border philanthropy is based on the available financial data from 2014 for a total of 73 PVOs, including foundations, associations, and NGOs. A few organizations have not publicly released their finances, but these are smaller organizations with less significant private income.

CANADA

CGP partnered with the University of Saskatchewan's Social Sciences Research Laboratories (SSRL) to estimate Canadian private giving to developing countries. The researchers, Jason Disano and Harley Dickinson, reviewed the annual tax returns

of charitable organizations that filed with the Government of Canada's Canadian Revenue Service (CRS).

All Canadian organizations that offer tax credits to donors are required to annually file financial information with the CRS. SSRL used the CRS database to examine 9,000 charities that conducted all or part of their charitable work in developing countries. For organizations that reported only international charitable activity, financial information was taken directly from the CRS returns. For those organizations reporting both domestic and international activity, SSRL examined annual reports and audited financial statements to differentiate national from international expenditures. The research included charities' program expenditures and did not include expenditures for management, fundraising, or political activities.

SSRL reviewed 764 organizations, which delivered \$2.4 billion in aid to developing countries in 2014. The results showed that just under one third of this total was provided by Canadian federal, provincial, and territorial governments. This was removed from the total. The remaining \$1.636 billion in aid to developing countries was provided by private sources. Faith based organizations accounted for \$900 million of this total, while non-faith-based organizations accounted for the remaining \$736 million.

To estimate the value of international volunteerism, SSRL identified Canadian charitable organizations that recruit and deploy highly skilled volunteers, ranging from physicians to engineers, for projects in developing countries. By examining the annual reports of ten of these organizations, SSRL found that 2,000 Canadians had volunteered in developing countries in 2014 for a total value of \$40 million. In total, SSRL found that Canada provided \$1.676 billion in private philanthropy to developing countries in 2014. This total consisted of the \$900 million from faith-based organizations, \$736 million from non-faith based organizations, and \$40 million from volunteerism.

CZECH REPUBLIC

In the Czech Republic, an NGO is defined as any form of legal association and its organizational units. This includes civic

organizations, church institutions and religious organizations, charitable organizations, foundations and endowment funds. Since 2005, the number of NGOs in the Czech Republic has steadily increased.

To obtain a private giving estimate for the Czech Republic, CGP went through official financial reports from 21 different Czech NGOs and foundations. The organizations were collected from the Czech Forum for Development Cooperation (FoRS) and Nezikovy.cz, an umbrella organization that aims to improve NGO activity and encourage cooperation. Membership in FoRS is open to all Czech independent NGOs and academic institutions working in development and humanitarian fields. FoRS currently includes 45 organizations, of which 18 are concerned with international development aid.

The total private income of the 21 NGOs and foundations focused on international development in 2013, amounted to 203 million CZK or \$10.4 million. These numbers include private donations, corporate donations, donations from foundations and other non-governmental organizations, as well as revenue from the sale of merchandise.

DENMARK

The private giving estimate for Denmark is based on research performed by CGP. Research was conducted on 72 members of the three networks for Danish Development NGOs: Concord Denmark, the Danish NGO Forum, and the Danish 92 Group. By analyzing their annual reports, CGP was able to establish private giving numbers for 40 organizations. Their private income, based on the most recent income statements available (mostly 2014 and some 2013), totaled 1,164,764,469 DKK. Using the conversion rates for 2013 and 2014 of 5.419 and 6.124, respectively, provided an estimate of \$191,119,004 in private giving from Denmark to the developing world.

FINLAND

The private giving estimate for Finland is based on research performed by CGP staff. CGP researched the 16 partner NGOs that receive support for development programs from Finland's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. By analyzing these organizations' annual reports, CGP was able to establish private

giving estimates for 9 of the organizations. Their private income, based on the most recent income statements available (mostly 2014, and in one 2013), totaled €85,908,468. Using the conversion rates for 2013 and 2014 of .727 and .822, respectively, provided an estimate of \$108,333,369 in private giving from Finland to the developing world.

FRANCE

To estimate French private giving, CGP staff used data for corporate giving from a biannual corporate giving survey published by L'Association pour le Développement du Mécénat Industriel et Commercial, a French corporate sponsorship organization, along with the market research firm, CSA. The survey is based on 1,019 firms with one employee or more. Of those 1,019 firms, 201 were engaged in philanthropy in 2013. Total corporate giving in 2013 was 2.8 billion euros, of which 8% or 224 million euros was internationally oriented. Using the 2013 conversion rate of 0.7260, this amounts to a total French corporate giving estimate of \$308.5 million in 2013.

Data for private individual giving are taken from Recherches & Solidarités, a voluntary network of experts in the field of civil society, who publish an annual report on French private giving called *La Générosité des Français*. In 2013, French individual donations to international causes totaled 358 million euros, of which 140 million was spent on health, 127 million on children, and 91 million on development. Using a 2013 conversion rate of 0.7260 provided by the U.S. Treasury's Bureau of the Fiscal Service, this amounts to a total French individual giving of \$493.1 million in 2013. Taken together, French private giving from individuals and corporations to the developing world amounted to \$801.6 million in 2013.

GERMANY

The private giving number for Germany is based on a survey by the Deutscher Spendenrat e.V., an umbrella organization of NGOs, in cooperation with a market research company, GfK. The publication *Spendenjahr 2015: Trends und Prognose* outlined private philanthropy trends in Germany in 2014 and predicted trends for 2015. The survey is based on a sample of 10,000 people aged 10 years or older and includes periodic and one-time donations.

The survey does not include corporate giving, bequests, and large donations of €2,500 or more. Private giving, both domestic and international, in Germany in 2014 amounted to just under €5 billion. The largest share of this (31%) was allocated internationally, compared to 30.1% locally, 22.8% nationally, and 16% of which respondents were unsure. Private giving from Germany to the developing world is estimated at \$1.870 billion or €1.538 billion in 2014.

JAPAN

The data on Japanese private giving to developing countries was collected by CSO Network Japan (CSONJ), following the methodology developed by CGP. CSONJ gathered data for foundations, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), volunteer time and corporations. The survey for the corporations was carried out by CSONJ independently (supported by the Asahi Group Foundation), and the others were based on the use of publicly available data.

For foundations, The Japan Foundation Center supplied the data from the *Database of Grant-making Organizations* for fiscal year 2014, including grants provided for overseas research and projects, and scholarships provided to international students. Data on a total of 260 Japanese organizations was available and CSONJ further supplemented it with large-scale organizations not appearing in the data such as the Toyota Foundation. Grants and scholarships for non-developing countries were excluded based on the OECD-issued *DAC List of ODA Recipients*. As a result, the sample size was 184 organizations out of 260, which offered large grants for the programs to developing countries. The foundations gave \$44.5 million in scholarships, \$8.3 million in project funding, \$1.2 million in research grants in 2014. The total private funds from Japanese foundations to developing countries amounted to \$54 million.

Private giving from NGOs was compiled from the *International Cooperation NGO Directory* published by the Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC). In the Directory, most organizations showed their fiscal reports in 2013. CSONJ updated overseas project expenditures (including personnel expenses and public subsidies) for 100 organizations offering more than 10 million JPY and 39

organizations offering just a little under 10 million JPY out of 241 NGOs. The total amount of NGOs overseas private expenditures in developing countries was \$530 million in 2013 up from \$470 million in 2011.

For corporations, the results of the study *The Research of Corporate Philanthropy and BOP Business for the Social Issues in Developing Countries* conducted by CSO Network Japan (CSONJ) from 2013 to 2014 were used. This research was based on interviews with nine companies which were selected based on the top 50 companies included in the *CSR Corporate Guide* by sector published by Toyo Keizai Incorporated. Corporations' annual reports were also used. According to the research, overall expenditures for CSR activities by the 9 companies were 35.4 billion JPY. Of this, expenditures in philanthropic activities in developing countries accounted for 19.1%, for a total of 6.75 billion JPY or \$80 million. The \$80 million corporate overseas giving number is significantly higher than a previous report published by the Japan Business Federation (Nippon Keidanren) called *Corporate Philanthropy Activity Report* for fiscal year 2013. That report underestimated corporate giving finding only 3.12 billion JPY, under half of the 6.75 billion JPY noted in this more recent study.

The report *Giving Japan 2013* issued by the Japanese Fundraising Association calculated the economic value of volunteer activities related to international cooperation in 2012. According to this report, the economic value of Japanese volunteers was 11,357.4 billion JPY, and the total hours of volunteer time was 6.96 billion hours. The economic value in the field of international exchange and cooperation was 309 billion JPY equivalent to \$3.87 billion, and the total hours of volunteer time was 160 million hours. This figure was calculated by multiplying the number of volunteers per field, average hours spent for volunteer activities per individual in the field, and the average wage of international volunteers which was 2,120 JPY. Together, Japanese foundations at \$54 million, NGOs at \$530 million, corporations at \$80 million, and volunteer time at \$3.87 billion amounted to \$4.53 billion in international private giving to developing countries in 2013/2014.

LUXEMBOURG

The private giving estimate for Luxembourg

is based on research performed by CGP staff. CGP researched 72 of the largest members of Le Cercle de Coopération des Ong de Développement, the only international development PVO umbrella group in Luxembourg. By analyzing their annual reports, CGP was able to establish private giving numbers for 25 organizations.

For 2014, the private income for these organizations totaled roughly €16.4 million. Using the conversion rate of .822, CGP produced an estimate of \$20,078,417 in private giving from Luxembourg to the developing world. Of the \$20,078,417 in private giving, 8% was spent in Latin America, 67% was spent in Africa, and 25% was spent in Asia.

THE NETHERLANDS

The private giving estimate for the Netherlands is based on the 2015 edition of the biannual report *Geven in Nederland* produced by the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, which provides data for 2013. The report includes giving in the category of "international aid" from five sources: households, bequests, foundations, corporations, and lotteries. According to the report, households gave €304 million or \$418.7 million to international aid causes in both cash and in-kind donations, €61 million or \$84 million came from bequests, €31 million or \$42.7 million came from foundations, €67 million or \$92.3 million came from corporations, and €115 million or \$158.4 million came from lotteries.

Together these categories total €578 million. Using a 2013 conversion rate of 0.726, CGP produced an estimate of \$796 million in Dutch private giving to the developing world.

NEW ZEALAND

To estimate private giving for New Zealand, CGP examined data on the 27,191 registered charities in the country. Information on each registered charity's finances, activities, beneficiaries, and areas of operation, is available on the Charity Service's continuously updated *Charities Register*. In New Zealand, charities include "societies, institutions, and trustees of a trust."

CGP examined the register to evaluate those charities that listed "international activities" as their primary or secondary sector and/or operated in a developing country. There were a total of 1,513 charities that met these criteria. After subtracting the total income

from government grants spent overseas from the gross income spent overseas, CGP produced an estimate of \$133,205,540 in total private giving from New Zealand to the developing world.

NORWAY

Since there were no available sources of private international giving in Norway, CGP used earlier data from 2010 from a partnership with Stein Brothers AB, a Swedish research and consulting firm.

To estimate private giving by PVOs, Stein Brothers AB contacted the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) to identify the top 10 largest Norwegian PVOs. The annual reports of each PVO were reviewed and, when necessary, the organizations were contacted directly. By analyzing data, the estimate for Norwegian PVOs was calculated at \$250.8 million in private giving to the developing world.

While Norwegian corporations also give to philanthropic activities in the developing world, they do so solely by giving to international PVOs. Thus in order to avoid double counting, it can be assumed that any Norwegian corporate contribution is likely included in the PVO figure.

SPAIN

Private giving estimates for Spain are based on an annual publication by the Coordinadora de ONG para el Desarrollo, a Spanish umbrella organization comprised of 80 nonprofit organizations focused on international development. For the 2013 edition of the *Index*, CGP used 2008 data provided by this source. Coordinadora's 2014 report is based on financial data from 2013 and it includes responses from 73 of the 80 organizations represented by the umbrella group. In 2013, the total income of these organizations was €479.5 million or \$660.5 million, of that total 52% was publicly funded and 48% contributed by the private sector.

These organizations' private income consisted of €75.5 million or \$104 million in regular donations and fees, €37.1 million or \$51.1 million in corporate sponsorships, €75.6 million or \$104.1 million in one-time donations, €18.3 million or \$25.2 million from private enterprises, €8.4 million or \$11.6 million from the sale of products and merchandising, and €14.8 million or \$20.3 million in other private funds. Using a 2013

conversion rate of 0.7260 provided by the U.S. Treasury's Bureau of the Fiscal Service, this amounts to a total of €229.6 million or \$316.2 million in Spanish private giving to the developing world.

SWEDEN

To obtain private giving estimates for Sweden, CGP researched individual Swedish NPOs working in development that are members of the Frivilligorganisationernas Insamlingsråd (FRIL). FRIL, also known as the Swedish Fundraising Council, is an umbrella organization for all registered Swedish PVOs. It tracks and publishes the annual private incomes of its member organizations. Through the group's website, CGP analyzed financial reports from Swedish nonprofits engaged in international development.

In 2014, 60 NPOs and foundations reported their finances to FRIL, leading to a total of 4.3 billion SEK, or \$553.9 million in Swedish private giving to the developing world. This number contains large and small donations from individuals, corporate sponsorships, and funds raised through the sale of products and merchandise.

SWITZERLAND

The private giving number for Switzerland is based on data from the Zewo Foundation and financial reports from individual PVOs. The Zewo Foundation is an umbrella organization for all nonprofit organizations in Switzerland that have gone through an inspection to ensure that they meet certain standards. Zewo assesses organizations on their ethics and integrity, corporate governance, use of funds, accounting practices, transparency, accountability, fundraising and communication.

The Zewo Spendenstatistik report is based on financial data reported by 446 aid organizations. The total amount of Swiss private giving amounted to 1.7 billion CHF in 2014, of which 1 billion CHF went to Zewo-certified PVOs. This number includes large and small donations from individuals, corporate funding and sponsorships, religious donations, bequests, membership fees, contributions from municipalities, and funds raised from special events and the sale of products. Almost half of the private funds raised in 2014 were allocated to international aid, amounting to a total of 494 million CHF or \$499.5 million.

Some major PVOs in Switzerland are not Zewo-certified, meaning that they are not included in the above figure. Total Swiss private giving can, therefore, be more accurately estimated by analyzing 2014 annual reports of the four largest non-Zewo PVOs. In 2014, Médecins Sans Frontières Suisse raised 101.7 million CHF; Kantha Bopha Children's Hospitals 41.4 million CHF; World Vision Switzerland raised 33.5 million CHF; and UNICEF Switzerland 31.9 million CHF. This amounts to an additional 208.5 million CHF or \$210.8 million. Altogether, CGP estimates that Switzerland's total private giving to the developing world reached \$710.3 million in 2014.

UNITED KINGDOM

The private giving estimate for the United Kingdom is based on data provided by the Charity Aid Foundation's (CAF) *Charity Trends* search tool. Once a month, financial data is supplied to CAF by the U.K. Charity Commission. The Charity Commission gathers the information supplied by registered charities in England and Wales in their annual return, and provides a monthly update to CAF which includes the information for each charity's latest return.

There are currently over 160,000 registered charities in England and Wales. CGP identified, using the *Charity Trends* search tool, all U.K. charities that work in the area of "Overseas Aid/Famine Relief," one of 17 categories by which charities define their activities when they register with the U.K. Charity Commission. There are, as of October 2015, 10,448 charities that indicated "Overseas Aid/Famine Relief" as a cause they work within. According to Charity Commission data from July 2011, 7,217 charities operate within Africa; 6,989 operate in Asia, 1,347 operate in South America; and 1,001 operate in Oceania.

For charities identified as working in "Overseas aid/Famine Relief", CGP was able to obtain information on the voluntary income of charities that had a total income of more than £500,000 in the year of the return. Charities with an income of £500,000 or less are not required to submit detailed accounts and, therefore, no financial information is available from these charities.

Total private income for U.K. charities working in "Overseas Aid/Famine Relief" in 2014 amounted to £3,209,084,105. All

income data is from each individual charity's most recent income statement. Using a 2014 conversion rate of 0.6420, CGP estimates that the U.K. gave \$4.92 billion in philanthropy to the developing world.

International Philanthropy from Non-DAC Donors

BRAZIL

To obtain data on Brazilian international philanthropy, CGP partnered with Anna Peliano at Comunitas, a civil society organization with the goal of promoting social development in Brazil through the engagement of corporate and other sectors. Comunitas published a "Benchmarking in Corporate Social Investment" (BISC) report that measured and assessed corporate giving in 2014. Comunitas found that, in 2014, 303 Brazilian companies and 33 foundations linked to Brazilian corporations provided \$33.5 million or \$34 million to international activities.

CHINA

CGP partnered with Liming Chen and Tao Ze from the China Foundation Center (CFC) to survey the top 75 private and public foundations by expenditures in China. This was completed by directly interviewing foundation officers or analyzing annual financial disclosure reports. According to CFC, annual expenditures of all Chinese foundations amounted to \$2.8 billion in 2014.

CFC found that Chinese private foundations gave \$3.7 million to international causes, and Chinese public foundations gave a lower amount of \$1.3 million. Because it is unclear whether the public foundations were solely government funded, or some mix of government and private funding, CGP is using only the \$3.7 million from private foundations in its estimate of Chinese international philanthropy.

COLOMBIA

CGP partnered with Catalina Escobar from Makaia Aesesoría Internacional to survey the philanthropic contributions that were directed to international development causes from Colombian foundations and corporations with corporate social responsibility programs. Makaia conducted an online survey between October 2015 and February 2016. The survey was disseminated through email messages, Makaia's website and social networks, and

through partner organizations and media. Most of the responses were collected online, but some were also collected through phone interviews and face-to-face meetings.

In total, 208 organizations were contacted, 73 responded, and 55 met the eligibility criteria of the study. The organizations consisted of corporate foundations, private foundations, family foundations, and corporate social responsibility initiatives. Only three of these organizations had supported international causes, providing \$253,000 in cross-border private giving in 2014.

INDIA

The CGP used various sources in India for its private giving number and background information on the philanthropic sector. For the international private giving number of \$249 million, CGP partnered with the Sampradaan Indian Centre for Philanthropy, which was founded in 1995 and supported by international and Indian organizations. The CGP also obtained information from Corporate Sustainability & Reputation Consulting and Bain & Company. Sampradaan administered a questionnaire and collected secondary research for over 600 foundations and corporations in India to measure their philanthropic in-kind and cash donations to overseas causes. Because the direct response rate from the organizations was low, Sampradaan also relied on secondary research using annual reports, websites, and other data sources to collect more complete information. In total, Sampradaan found that Indian foundations and corporations provided \$249 million in cross-border private giving in 2014.

INDONESIA

CGP partnered with Maria Radyati at the Center for Entrepreneurship Change and Third Sector to provide estimates of philanthropic contributions that were directed to foreign development activities from Indonesian foundations, corporations, and universities. The data consists of both primary and secondary data. Maria Radyati started her data collection by examining secondary sources including publicly available information on Indonesian philanthropy and data purchased from Badan Pusat Statistik (Jakarta Central Statistic Center). The second phase of her research involved a survey of 15

organizations including five corporate foundations and ten non-profit organizations. She interviewed these organizations and found they provided \$128.8 million in international private giving in 2014.

KENYA

CGP partnered with East Africa Association of Grantmakers (EAAG) to provide estimates of Kenyan philanthropic contributions to international causes by NGOs, foundations, corporations, and religious organizations as well as an estimate of international volunteerism. EAAG surveyed a total of 55 organizations including local NGOs, foundations, corporations, and religious organizations and found that 52 organizations provided a total of \$95,488,371 to social causes in 2013. Of this total, \$23,434 was spent on international social causes. EAAG also found that these organizations had logged a total of 92,608 hours of volunteer time, of which 7,408 hours was used to support foreign causes. Using an average hourly wage of \$2.10, calculated by examining the wages of trained occupations in Kenya, the value of this volunteerism is estimated at \$15,558. Altogether, CGP estimates that Kenya contributed \$38,992 to international causes in 2014.

MEXICO

CGP partnered with Centro de Investigación y Estudios sobre Sociedad Civil (CIESC) to estimate Mexico's private philanthropy. Jacqueline Butcher García-Colín and Santiago Sordo Ruz conducted private giving research on charitable organizations and corporations to provide an estimate of Mexico's cross-border private philanthropy. CIESC examined the donation reports from tax-exempt organizations and found that they contributed a total of \$440 million in international private giving. The organizations, however, did not record the destination or purpose of these donations, which prevented an accurate estimation of private giving to international causes.

CIESC also researched international giving of corporate foundations by examining the public tax filings of 131 Mexican corporate foundations in 2014. They then created a list of the 50 largest foundations and examined their annual and directly contacted officials from 37 of them in order to assess their

international giving. CIESC found that corporate foundations in Mexico face a number of legal and financial restrictions, which limit their ability to give internationally. As such, CIESC was unable to establish an estimate of this flow.

CIESC continued to seek an estimate of at least some corporations in Mexico by analyzing annual financial, sustainability, and social responsibility reports, along with the Global Reporting Initiative of the top ten Mexican corporations engaged abroad. This research found that these corporations provided a total of \$370,000 in private giving to international causes in 2014.

SOUTH AFRICA

To collect data on South Africa, CGP partnered with Charities Aid Foundation South Africa (CAF SA) working with Colleen du Toit and Karena Cronin. CAF SA operates a database of 1,096 nonprofit organizations which serves as an informational platform for the sector. To estimate NPO support of international causes, CAF SA sent a survey to 500 NPOs. The survey was sent out three times and follow up calls were made to some organizations to obtain outstanding data. CAF SA received a total of 203 survey responses. Respondents were asked to estimate the value/amount of financial resources received from South African sources in the last financial year (2015). Eighty-three organizations provided estimates. For the 81 organizations that provided clear estimates, the total amount received is estimated at R322 million. Of these 81 organizations, only eight spent money on activities outside South Africa. Only five of these were able to provide percentages of their total private giving outside of South Africa. The total cross border philanthropy of these organizations was \$1.6 million or R18.7 million.

To estimate corporate giving, CAF SA partnered with Trialogue. For the last 18 years, Trialogue, a South African company that supports corporate social investment has conducted research on trends in corporate giving. Trialogue's findings are published in the *CSI Handbook*. Drawing on the Trialogue 2015 *CSI Handbook* and email correspondence with Trialogue staff, CAF SA was informed that cross-border philanthropy accounted for 3% of overall corporate social investment. Based on this, CAF SA

estimated corporate philanthropy to developing countries at \$21 million or R243 million.

To estimate international volunteerism, CAF SA contacted Stats South Africa for data from their Volunteer Activities Survey. CAF SA then determined that international volunteering constitutes .05% of the overall value of volunteering and applied this percentage to the overall value of R9.9 billion. Based on this, CAF SA estimated the value of international volunteering at \$441,000 or R5.1 million. The three sources, NPOs, corporations, and volunteer time, provided a total of \$23 million in international private giving.

TANZANIA

CGP partnered with East Africa Association of Grantmakers (EAAG) to provide estimates of Tanzania's philanthropic contributions to international causes by foundations, charities, corporations, and religious organizations. EAAG surveyed a total of 36 organizations including local NGOs, trusts, religious organizations, and corporations. EAAG found that these organizations contributed a total of \$2 million to social causes in 2013, including both foreign and domestic philanthropy. EAAG's survey found that \$251,372 of the organizations' private resources were provided for international social causes in 2013. A further \$17,674 was provided to organizations based in Tanzania that worked on international issues. This came to a total of \$269,046 in international private giving.

TURKEY

To estimate Turkey's private philanthropic contributions to international causes, the CGP partnered with S. Sevda Kilicalp. Sevda Kilicalp's study provided an estimate of contributions from private voluntary organizations headquartered in Turkey. She drew her sample from *Turkish Development Assistance 2013*, a report prepared by the Turkish International Cooperation and Development Agency (TIKA), Turkey's principal development aid agency responsible for collecting and reporting Turkish ODA data to the OECD. According to the report by TIKA, 18 nonprofit organizations provided \$280 million of assistance to developing countries in 2012. Sevda Kilicalp contact these organizations between August and December 2015 and

follow-up e-mails and telephone calls resulted in final sample of seven organizations. These seven PVOs reported a total of \$267,830,588 or TL586,928,416) in private giving to international development assistance.

UGANDA

CGP partnered with the East Africa Association of Grantmakers (EAAG) to provide estimates of Ugandan philanthropic contributions to international causes by foundations, charities, corporations, and religious organizations. EAAG surveyed a total of 30 organizations consisting of corporations, trusts, NGOs, and religious organizations. These organizations contributed \$1,729,545 to social causes in 2013. EAAG found that, of that figure, \$36,400 went towards international social causes. A further \$2,000 was provided to organizations based in Uganda that worked on international causes. Thus, the total contributions to international philanthropy were \$38,400.

Global Remittances

The World Bank's 2014 bilateral matrix, which is the only comprehensive and comparable source of all bilateral remittance flows, was used to calculate remittance transfers from OECD donor countries to DAC recipient countries in 2014. Dilip Ratha and William Shaw of the World Bank created the bilateral matrix, which shows remittances by remitting and destination countries (for a complete discussion of how the matrix was compiled, including the formulas used to calculate remittances, see Dilip Ratha and William Shaw, *South-South Migration and Remittances*, World Bank Working Paper No. 102, 2007, Appendix A and Appendix B).

The Bilateral Remittances Matrix 2014, published by the World Bank, was used to estimate total remittances used in this *Index* from DAC donor countries and non-DAC donor countries to all DAC recipient countries.

Private Capital Flows

The CGP estimated the private capital flows from DAC and non-DAC donor countries to developing countries by following two

sources. For the majority of the DAC donor countries, the CGP used the OECD's *Table 13: Comparison of Flows by Type in 2014* updated by the OECD on December 22nd 2015 and used the number listed under "Private Flows at Market Terms." This was used to determine the private capital flows for: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

To calculate the private capital flows for the remaining 17 DAC and non-DAC countries, the CGP used the Coordinated Direct Investment Survey and Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey published by the IMF in 2013 and 2014. To calculate countries' direct investment in developing countries, the CGP used the data on outward investments to DAC recipient countries for most of our DAC and non-DAC donors. In the case of China, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda, CGP used the inward investments as reported by DAC recipient countries. The amount of investment was calculated by measuring the change between 2013 and 2014. To calculate portfolio investment, the CGP used its countries' investments in DAC recipient countries and measured the amount by calculating the change between December 2013 and December 2014. These methods were used to determine the private capital flows for: Ireland, Iceland, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovak Republic, and Slovenia and non-DAC countries Brazil, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, South Africa, Tanzania, Turkey, and Uganda. In certain cases, the data on investment improved from 2013 to 2014, which explains the large increases in overseas private capital investment experienced by Luxembourg, Ireland, and Kenya.

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