

THE STATE OF
GLOBAL GIVING
BY U.S. FOUNDATIONS
2011-2015

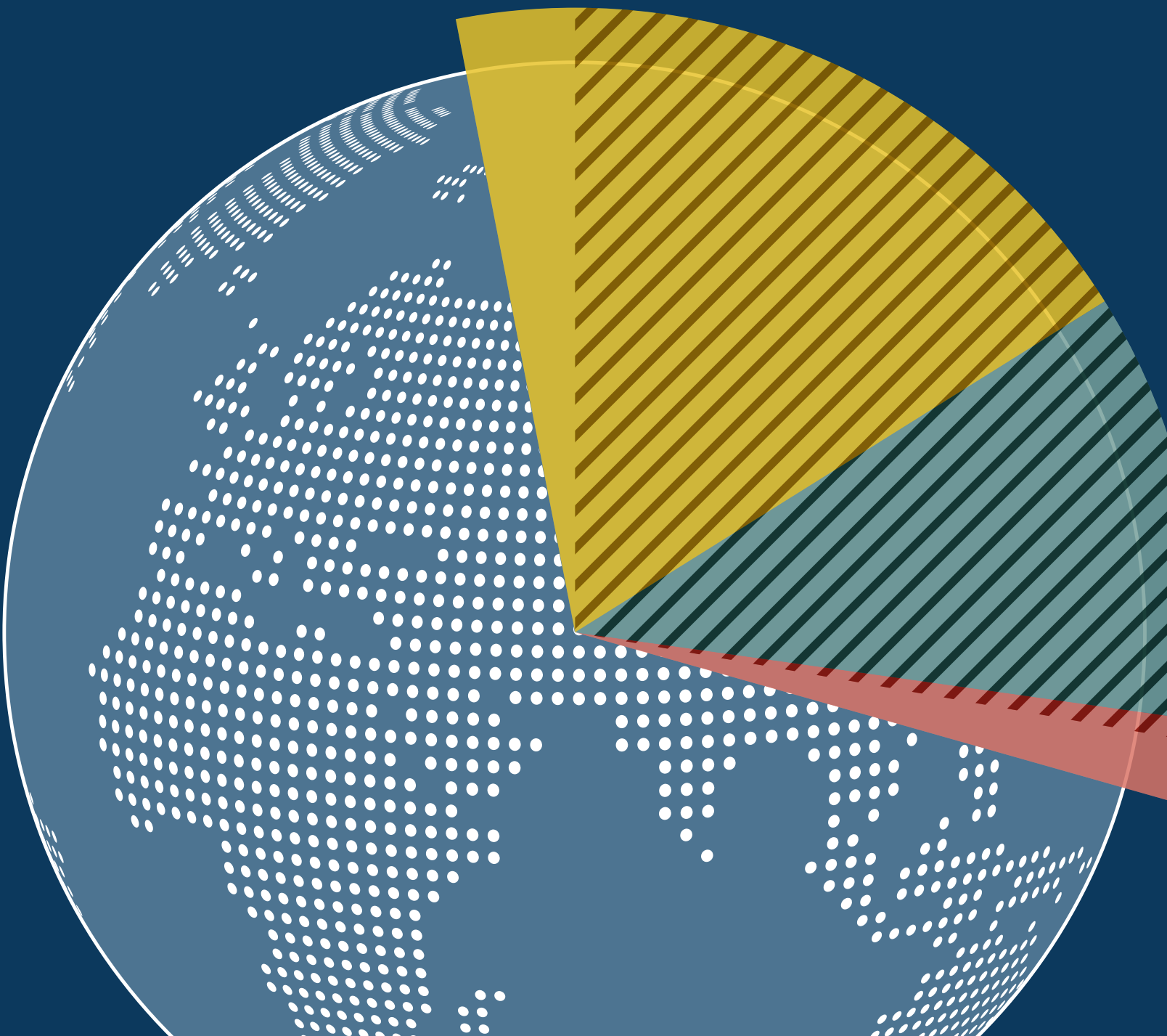


Table of Contents

Contributors	2
Key Findings on Global Giving by U.S. Foundations	3
Background	4
Methodology	4
About Foundation Center's Grants Data	4
Trends in Global Giving by U.S. Foundations	5
International Giving as a Percentage of Total Giving	5
International Giving	6
International Giving by Foundation Type	7
Top Funders by International Grant Dollars	8
Top Funders by Number of International Grants	8
Top Independent Foundations	9
Top Corporate Foundations	9
Top Community Foundations	9
Top Operating Foundations	9
International Giving by Support Strategy	10
Channels of International Giving	11
International Giving by Subject	12
International Giving by Population Focus	13
Key Facts: U.S. Foundation Funding for Reproductive Health Care	13
Key Facts: U.S. Foundation Funding to Combat Climate Change	14
Enabling Environment For Cross-Border Giving	15
Key Facts: U.S. Foundation Funding for Disasters	16
International Giving by Select Disaster Types	17
International Giving by Region	18
U.S. Foundation Funding for Global Programs	18
International Giving by Income Level of Beneficiary Country	19
Top Countries by Geographic Focus	19
Top Countries by Recipient Location	19
Asia & Pacific	20
Caribbean	22
Eastern Europe, Central Asia & Russia	24
Latin America & Mexico	26
Middle East & North Africa	28
Sub-Saharan Africa	30
Western Europe	32
Sustainable Development Goals	34

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FOUNDATION CENTER FOUNDATIONCENTER.ORG

Established in 1956, Foundation Center is the leading source of information about philanthropy worldwide. Through data, analysis, and training, it connects people who want to change the world to the resources they need to succeed. Foundation Center maintains the most comprehensive database on U.S. and, increasingly, global grantmakers and their grants—a robust, accessible knowledge bank for the sector. It also operates research, education, and training programs designed to advance knowledge of philanthropy at every level. Thousands of people visit Foundation Center's website each day and are served in its five library/learning centers and at more than 450 Funding Information Network locations nationwide and around the world.

COUNCIL ON FOUNDATIONS COF.ORG

An active philanthropic network, the Council on Foundations, founded in 1949, is a nonprofit leadership association of grantmaking foundations and corporations. It provides the opportunity, leadership, and tools needed by philanthropic organizations to expand, enhance and sustain their ability to advance the common good. The Council empowers professionals in philanthropy to meet today's toughest challenges and advances a culture of charitable giving in the U.S. and globally.

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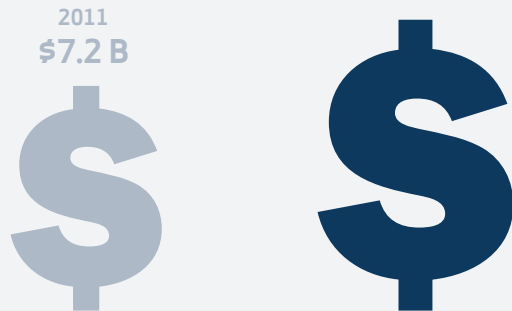
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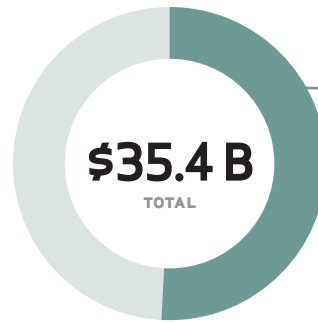
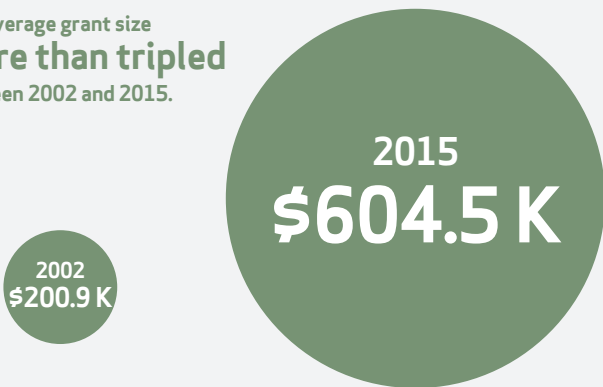
KEY FINDINGS ON GLOBAL GIVING BY U.S. FOUNDATIONS

In 2015, international giving reached an **all-time high.**

International giving saw a **29% increase** from 2011 to 2015.



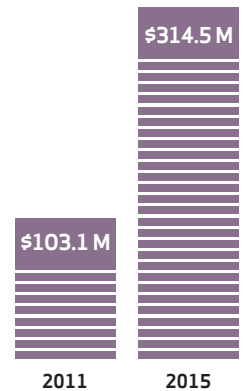
The average grant size **more than tripled** between 2002 and 2015.



\$17.9 B (50.7%)

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation accounted for **over half** of total int'l giving from 2011 to 2015.
More on page 6

International giving by **community foundations more than tripled** from 2011 to 2015.
More on page 7



DIRECT GIVING
\$4.1 B

Only 12% went directly to local organizations while 88% went to intermediaries.
More on page 11

INTERNATIONAL GIVING BY SELECT SUBJECTS, 2011-2015



HEALTH

\$18.6 B (52.5%)

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation accounted for **80%** of int'l health giving.
More on page 12

CLIMATE CHANGE

\$835.6 M (2.4%)
More on page 14

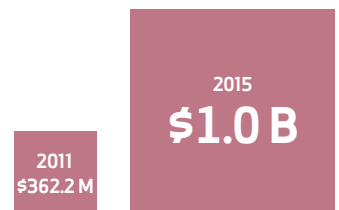
DISASTERS

\$391.3 M (1.1%)
More on page 16

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE

giving nearly tripled.

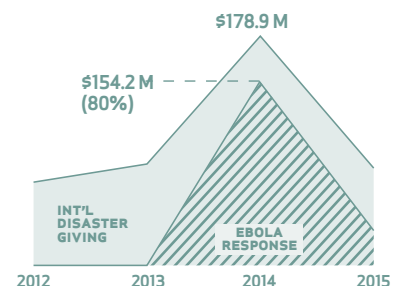
More on page 13



EBOLA

Int'l disaster giving saw a **260% increase** in 2014, **80%** of which was in response to the ebola crisis.

More on page 17



Background

This report represents the latest in a decades-long collaboration between Foundation Center and Council on Foundations to regularly analyze the data and trends on international grantmaking by U.S. foundations. It's the tenth report published by the two organizations since the collaboration started in 1997. In 2017, Foundation Center and the Council on Foundations also published the first-ever report analyzing international grantmaking by U.S. community foundations, *Local Communities with Global Reach: International Giving by U.S. Community Foundations*. The previous analyses can be accessed at: https://www.issuelab.org/libraries/foundation_center/international_grantmaking_by_us_foundations.

In addition to a detailed analysis of funding trends by issue areas, regions, population focus, and strategies, this report also relates these trends to key events and developments during the time period, such as the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals, the Ebola crisis in West Africa, the reversal of the global gag rule, and the increasing legal restrictions faced by civil society in countries around the world. Recognizing the gravity and complexity of these global challenges we believe it's more important than ever to monitor and analyze cross-border giving. We celebrate the important global footprint of American foundations and hope this data and analysis accurately captures the challenges and opportunities for U.S. grantmakers working internationally today.

Methodology

This analysis is based on grants data from Foundation Center's research sample, FC 1000, which includes all grants of \$10,000 or more reported by 1,000 of the largest U.S. foundations. For the purposes of this analysis, a grant is considered international if it's for a non-U.S. recipient or for a U.S. recipient for international programs or programs implemented abroad.

The geographic distribution of grants is determined by the geographic area served by each grant. In instances where this information is not available, the geographic focus is based on the location of the recipient organization.

To avoid double counting grant dollars, the analysis of aggregate grantmaking for specific regions or issue areas does not include grants awarded to other

grantmakers. Grants to grantmakers are included when adding up the total grant dollars awarded by individual foundations.

For community foundations, discretionary grants are included and donor-advised grants are included only when provided by the foundation. Grants to individuals are not included.

Grants may benefit multiple subjects, and may therefore be counted more than once.

Data on bi- and multi-lateral aid are sourced from the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). These data can be accessed from <http://stats.oecd.org>.

About Foundation Center's Grants Data

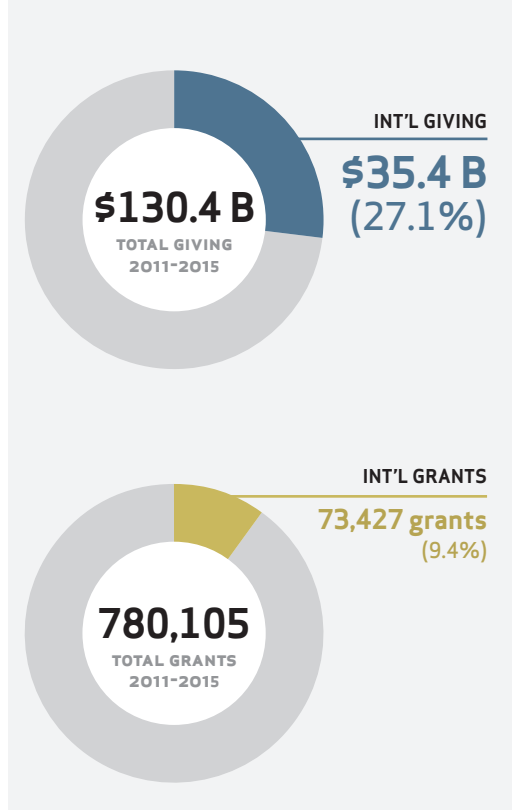
In February 2018 Foundation Center's grants database contained more than 8.6 million grant records worth more than \$400 billion. The vast majority of grants in the database—about 97%—represent grantmaking of U.S.-based foundations.

- **Internal Revenue Service (IRS) tax form 990.** All U.S. foundations are required to submit this form, which contains information about each grant awarded by the foundation. The majority of the data in Foundation Center's database are derived from these records.
- **Grants reported directly to Foundation Center** through the eReporting program. Foundations enrolled in this program share data about their grantmaking directly with Foundation Center.
- **Publicly available sources.** Foundation Center also collects publicly available information about grantmaking, including from open databases and news sources.

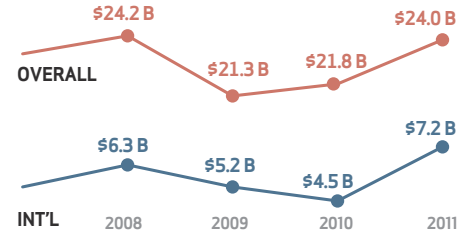
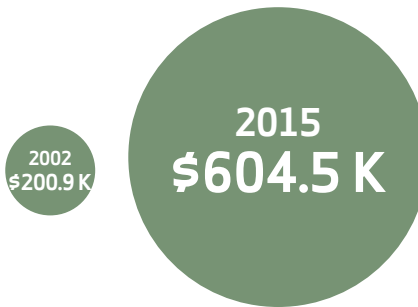
All the data are processed and indexed according to the facets and codes in the Philanthropy Classification System (PCS), which include geographic location or area served by organizations and programs, support strategies, subjects, populations served, organization type, and transaction type. Starting in 2015, all the grants in the database are coded through an automated process with select review by data experts. This process is trained for accuracy with a supervised machine learning model that draws on Foundation Center's 60 years of experience in manually indexing information about grantmaking. Each grant in the database is assigned all relevant codes, which means one grant can be counted towards support for multiple subjects, populations, or strategies. This simultaneous coding allows for exploration of how funding for multiple subjects, geographies, populations, and strategies intersect.

TRENDS IN GLOBAL GIVING

BY U.S. FOUNDATIONS, 2011-2015

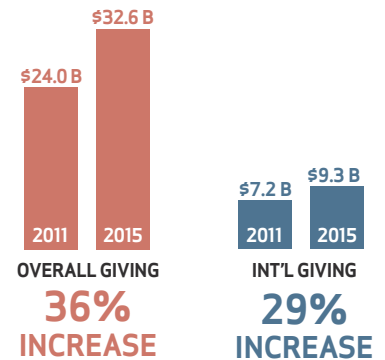


The average grant size
 more than tripled from 2002 to 2015.

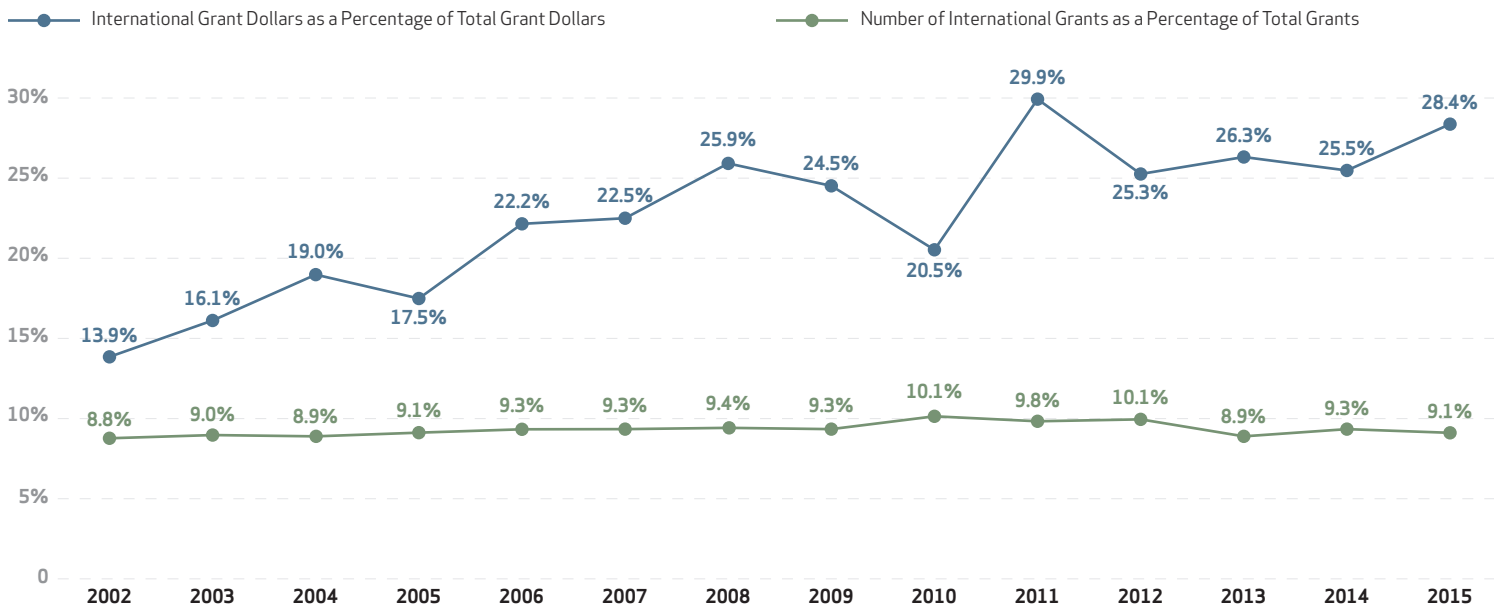


Both overall and int'l grantmaking resumed a long-term trend of growth in 2011 after a two-year decrease following the financial crisis.

Average int'l grant size was **more than 3x** larger than average domestic grant size.



INTERNATIONAL GIVING AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL GIVING, 2002-2015



Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation accounted for 51% of international giving from 2011 to 2015 and the 2012 decrease in overall international giving was largely due to a spike in their grantmaking in 2011. When Gates' grantmaking is excluded from the dataset, international giving grew at a slower rate (21%) during the five-year period. When excluding Gates, international giving did not recover to pre-crisis levels until 2012, before decreasing slightly and reaching a high of nearly \$4 billion in 2015. The growth in the average size of international grants also holds when excluding Gates, with an increase of 19% from \$240,701 in 2011 to \$285,992 in 2015.

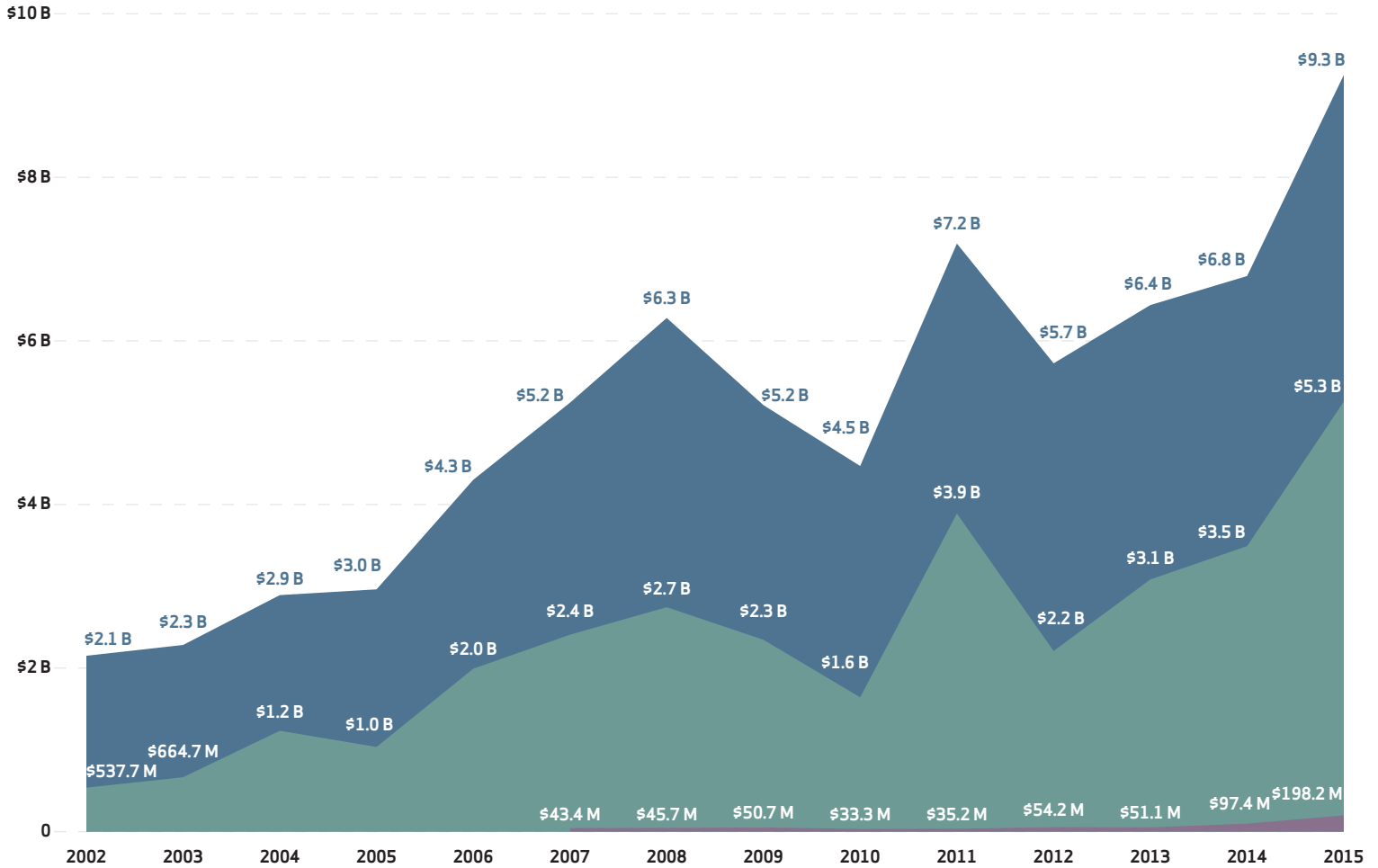
INTERNATIONAL GIVING, 2002-2015

International Grant Dollars:

All U.S. Foundations

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Silicon Valley Community Foundation

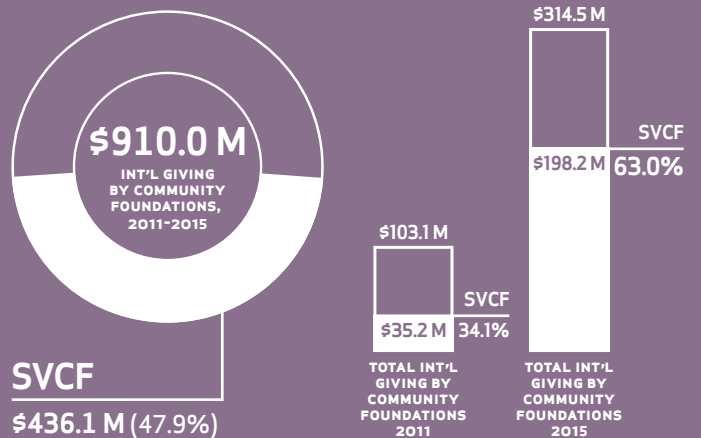


Silicon Valley Community Foundation

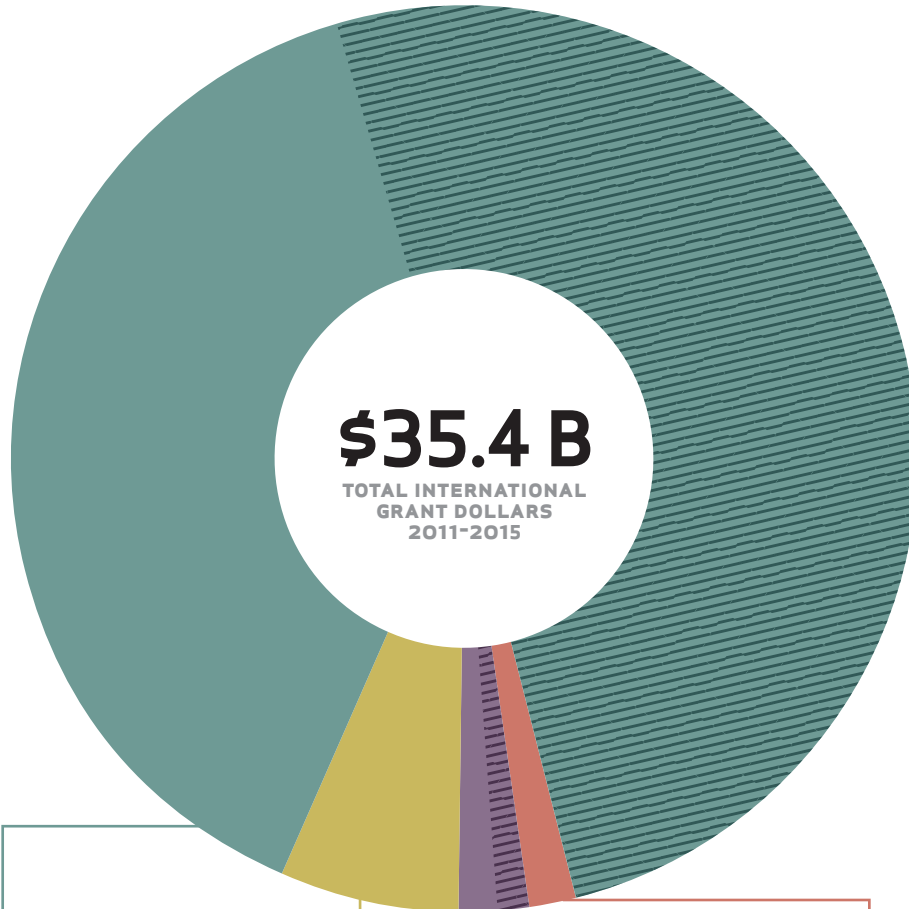
In 2006, the consolidation of two community foundations in California created the Silicon Valley Community Foundation (SVCF), which has since grown into the largest community foundation in the United States and the world. When SVCF was created, the organization embraced a new definition of what community means, moving beyond a place-based construct to better reflect the broad philanthropic interests of their region. Silicon Valley is an incredibly diverse region, and many donors have leveraged SVCF as a philanthropic partner for donor and corporate advised funds that support organizations around the world.

Today, SVCF supports the diverse interests of its donors and their connections to local, national and global communities, recognizing that social issues are not confined to singular spaces. To support their international grantmaking, SVCF manages a global charity database with more than 11,000 vetted organizations in 88 countries. Although SVCF made \$198M in grants for international programs in 2015, that represents less than a quarter of their overall grantmaking that year and the majority of SVCF's grantmaking continues to be for domestic programs.

The growth in int'l giving by community foundations was largely driven by SVCF.



INTERNATIONAL GIVING BY FOUNDATION TYPE, 2011-2015



INDEPENDENT FOUNDATIONS

\$31.8 B

89.7%

BILL AND MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION
\$17.9 B
56.5% OF INDEPENDENT FOUNDATION DOLLARS

CORPORATE FOUNDATIONS

\$2.2 B

6.3%

COMMUNITY FOUNDATIONS

\$910.0 M

2.6%

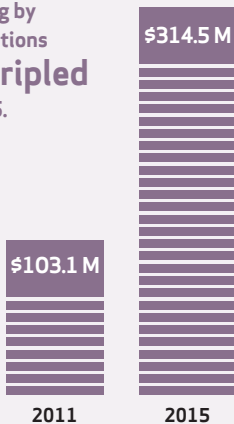
SILICON VALLEY COMMUNITY FOUNDATION
\$436.1 M
47.9% OF COMMUNITY FOUNDATION DOLLARS

OPERATING FOUNDATIONS

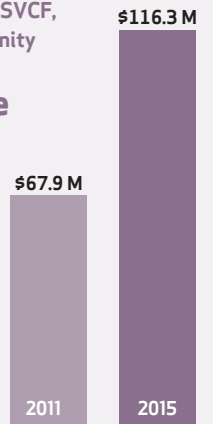
\$501.2 M

1.4%

International giving by community foundations **more than tripled** from 2011 to 2015.



Even when excluding SVCF, int'l giving by community foundations saw a **71% increase** from 2011 to 2015.



TOP FUNDERS BY INTERNATIONAL GRANT DOLLARS, 2011–2015

AVERAGE RANK	INTERNATIONAL \$	(% OF FUNDER'S TOTAL \$)	RANK				
			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	\$ 17,990,304,573	(87.0%)	1	1	1	1	1
2. The Susan Thompson Buffett Foundation	\$ 1,107,845,151	(49.0%)	4	4	4	3	2
3. Ford Foundation	\$ 1,049,558,292	(40.6%)	3	3	3	4	4
4. Foundation to Promote Open Society	\$ 872,228,798	(59.2%)	11	10	2	2	2
5. The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	\$ 750,918,359	(52.3%)	7	5	8	5	6
6. Walton Family Foundation	\$ 593,716,706	(30.5%)	2	6	15	10	16
7. The Rockefeller Foundation	\$ 542,631,413	(75.2%)	8	11	5	8	8
8. The David and Lucile Packard Foundation	\$ 481,419,773	(37.4%)	5	8	6	20	11
9. Open Society Institute	\$ 476,158,807	(80.6%)	22	2	20	198	376
10. Silicon Valley Community Foundation	\$ 437,254,191	(16.9%)	20	13	14	7	5
11. Bloomberg Philanthropies	\$ 402,289,429	(53.5%)	12	17	7	-	7
12. Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation	\$ 395,144,642	(34.4%)	10	9	9	11	14

Up in rank No change Down in rank

TOP FUNDERS BY NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL GRANTS, 2011–2015

AVERAGE RANK	NO. OF INT'L GRANTS	(% OF FUNDER'S TOTAL GRANTS)	RANK				
			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	5,238	(65.2%)	1	2	1	1	1
2. Ford Foundation	4,044	(53.0%)	2	1	2	3	3
3. Silicon Valley Community Foundation	2,649	(15.3%)	3	5	4	2	2
4. Foundation to Promote Open Society	2,328	(52.4%)	6	4	3	4	4
5. Citi Foundation	1,234	(39.6%)	4	6	24	7	19
6. The Rockefeller Foundation	1,124	(69.4%)	8	10	7	11	7
7. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation	1,068	(49.3%)	9	8	14	8	12
8. The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	955	(29.8%)	21	14	11	6	11
9. The David and Lucile Packard Foundation	925	(26.1%)	16	16	10	17	6
10. John Templeton Foundation	924	(29.1%)	30	11	9	5	17
11. The Coca-Cola Foundation, Inc.	894	(52.0%)	20	19	8	12	15
12. Seattle Foundation	894	(12.6%)	19	22	12	10	8

TOP INDEPENDENT FOUNDATIONS

1. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	\$ 17,990,304,573
2. The Susan Thompson Buffett Foundation	\$ 1,107,845,151
3. Ford Foundation	\$ 1,049,558,292
4. Foundation to Promote Open Society	\$ 872,228,798
5. The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	\$ 750,918,359
6. Walton Family Foundation	\$ 593,716,706
7. The Rockefeller Foundation	\$ 542,631,413
8. The David and Lucile Packard Foundation	\$ 481,419,773
9. Bloomberg Philanthropies	\$ 402,289,429
10. Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation	\$ 395,144,642
11. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation	\$ 349,850,602
12. Howard G. Buffett Foundation	\$ 345,016,114

TOP COMMUNITY FOUNDATIONS

1. Silicon Valley Community Foundation	\$ 437,254,191
2. Foundation For The Carolinas	\$ 66,179,379
3. Seattle Foundation	\$ 35,163,372
4. Boston Foundation, Inc.	\$ 30,563,801
5. The New York Community Trust	\$ 27,332,766
6. The San Francisco Foundation	\$ 23,496,574
7. Greater Houston Community Foundation	\$ 21,374,611
8. Marin Community Foundation	\$ 20,884,062
9. Greater Kansas City Community Foundation	\$ 18,513,137
10. The Chicago Community Trust	\$ 15,680,026
11. The Columbus Foundation and Affiliated Organizations	\$ 14,382,053
12. The San Diego Foundation	\$ 13,173,690

Note: In some rare cases a given foundations' international giving may not be available in Foundation Center's annual research set for a given grant year.

TOP CORPORATE FOUNDATIONS

1. The Coca-Cola Foundation, Inc.	\$ 286,374,001
2. Citi Foundation	\$ 144,223,736
3. The JPMorgan Chase Foundation	\$ 126,076,009
4. Caterpillar Foundation	\$ 115,306,761
5. GE Foundation	\$ 111,407,965
6. ExxonMobil Foundation	\$ 104,247,145
7. The UPS Foundation	\$ 85,934,876
8. The Wal-Mart Foundation, Inc.	\$ 77,604,642
9. Johnson & Johnson Family of Companies Contribution Fund	\$ 65,336,738
10. The Goldman Sachs Foundation	\$ 64,116,151
11. The Bank of America Charitable Foundation, Inc.	\$ 61,980,053
12. The PepsiCo Foundation, Inc.	\$ 60,806,336

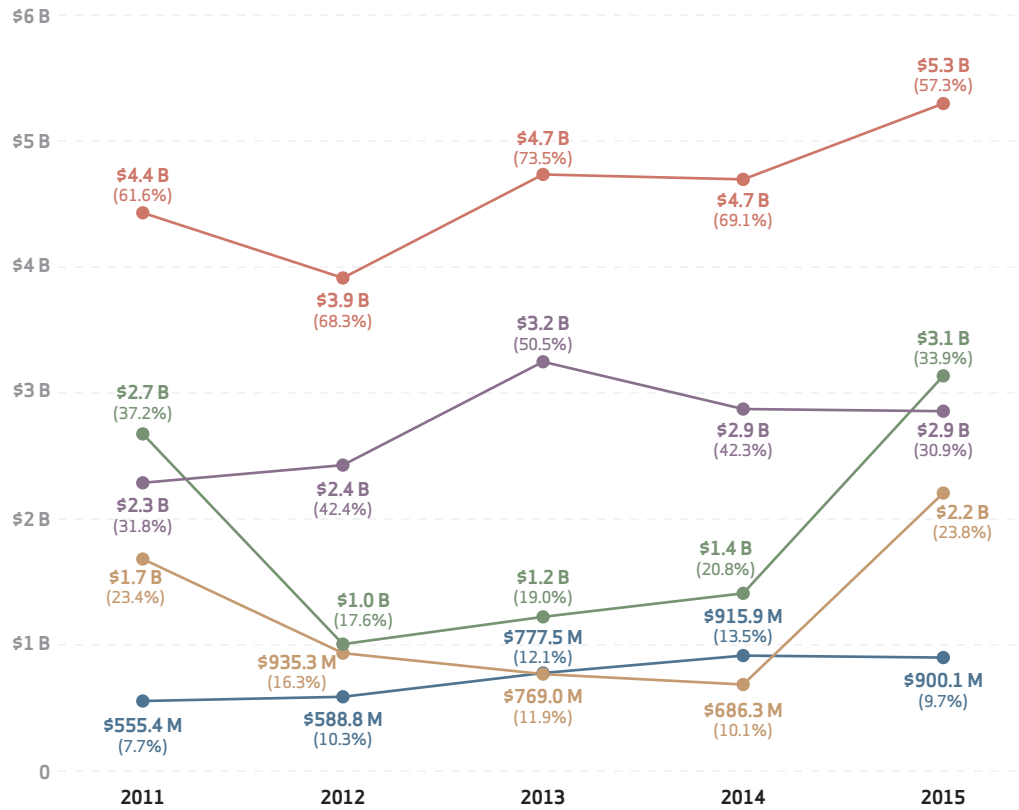
TOP OPERATING FOUNDATIONS

1. Open Society Institute	\$ 476,158,807
2. Open Doors International, Inc.	\$ 105,101,352
3. New Mighty Foundation	\$ 72,515,724
4. The Lawrence Ellison Foundation	\$ 36,122,190
5. The Packard Humanities Institute	\$ 22,508,024
6. Western Union Foundation	\$ 20,297,270
7. J. Paul Getty Trust	\$ 19,373,740
8. World Children's Fund	\$ 16,364,987
9. The Conservation Land Trust	\$ 12,882,200
10. The Draper Richards Kaplan Foundation	\$ 6,100,000
11. Gordon Foundation	\$ 1,845,000
12. Waterford Foundation	\$ 911,000

INTERNATIONAL GIVING BY SUPPORT STRATEGY, 2011-2015


DEFINITIONS

- PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT**
To support specific projects or programs as opposed to the general purpose of an organization.
- RESEARCH AND EVALUATION**
Efforts to discover, collect, analyze, interpret, and disseminate data, information, and knowledge, and the applications of that knowledge.
- POLICY, ADVOCACY AND SYSTEMS REFORM**
To develop, promote, and transform public policies, such as through proposing novel solutions to ongoing challenges encountered by political, economic and social systems and institutions.
- GENERAL SUPPORT**
Support for the day-to-day operating costs of an organization or to further the general purpose of an organization.
- CAPACITY BUILDING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**
Efforts to increase an organization's sustainability and effectiveness through strategic planning, organizational assessment and development.

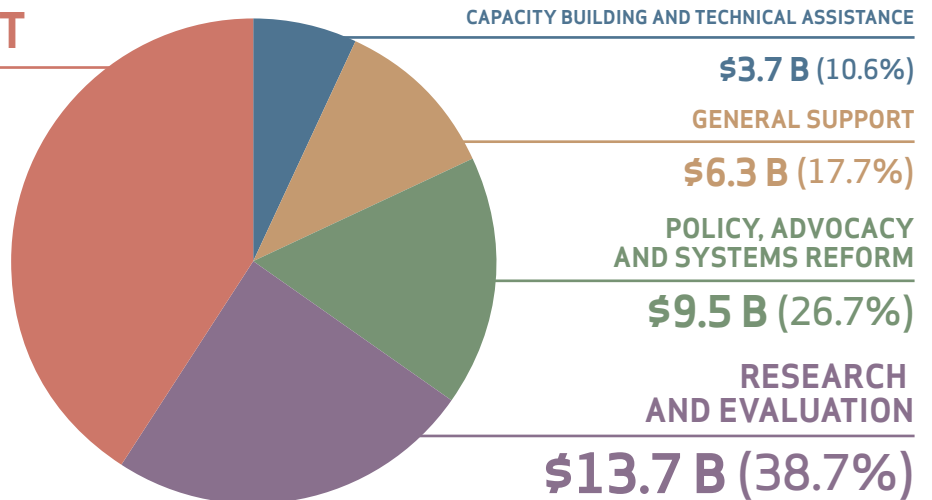


PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

\$23.1 B (65.2%)

 Large grants awarded by **Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation** for polio vaccine development were responsible for a large share of the increase in funding for program development.

Note: Each grant may benefit multiple strategies. As a result, figures do not add up to 100 percent.



International Giving Remains Project-Focused

Most international grants from U.S. foundations support specific projects or programs, despite continued calls from non-profit leaders to increase general support grants.

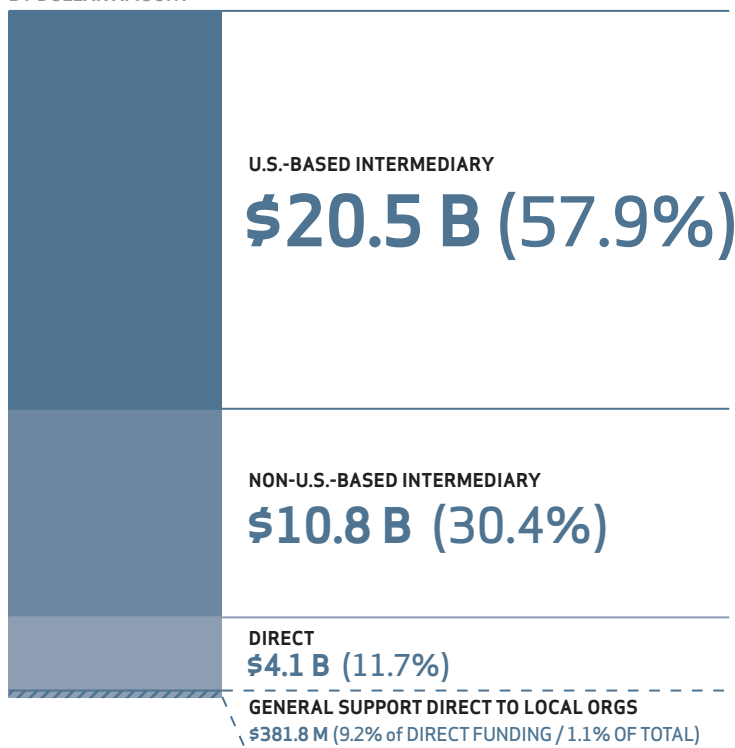
Does project support, as opposed to general support grants, hinder non-profits? A growing body of research suggests unrestricted funding is critical to the effectiveness and sustainability of civil society organizations. This is because general support grants allow organizations to cover the full costs of doing their work, which improves their overall financial sustainability by allowing them to be nimble and

responsive to changing contexts that impact their work, without seeking funder approval.¹

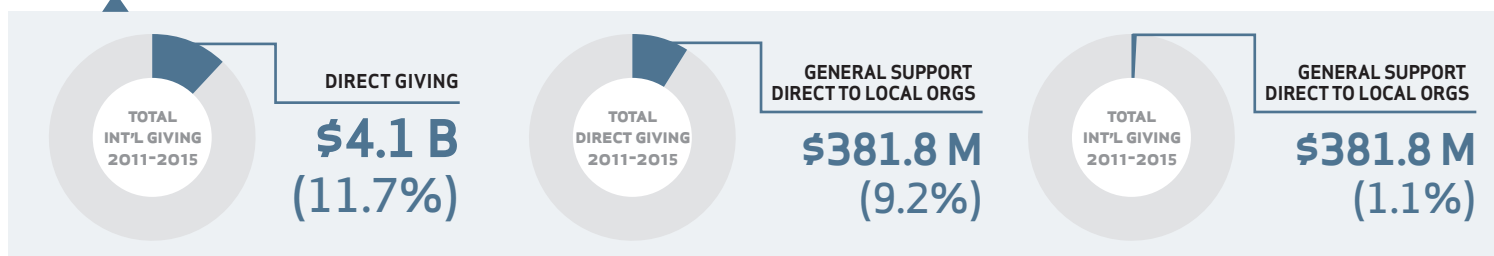
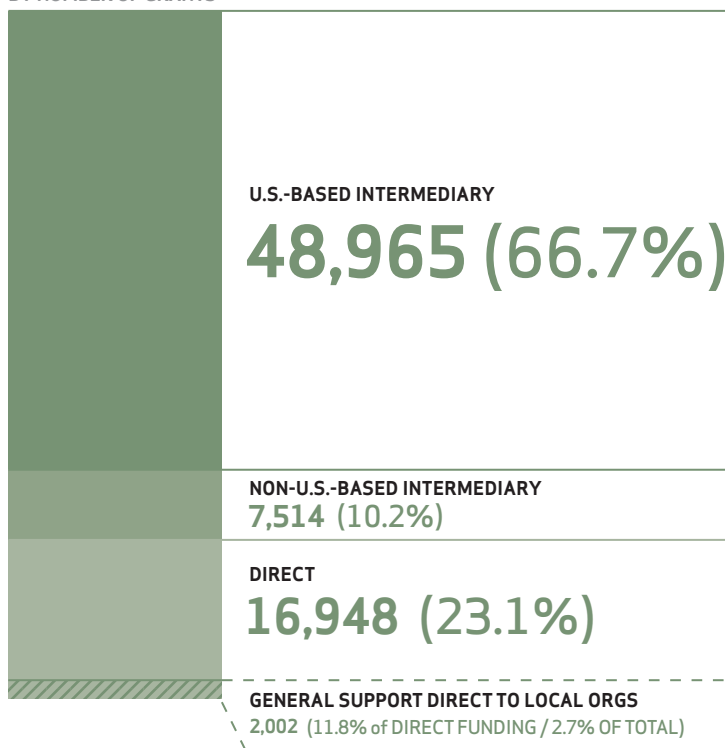
1. See for example: Koob, A., Ingulfsen, I., Tolson, B. Facilitating Financial Sustainability: Funder Approaches to Facilitating CSO Financial Sustainability. LINC, Peace Direct, and Foundation Center, 2018. Bell, J., Masoka, J., Zimmerman, S. Nonprofit sustainability: Making strategic decisions for financial viability. San Francisco: John Wiley & Sons, 2010; Goggins, A., Howard, D. "The Nonprofit Starvation Cycle." Stanford Social Innovation Review Fall 2009; House, M., Krehely, J., 2005. Not All Grants Are Created Equal: Why Nonprofits Need General Operating Support from Foundations. National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy; Jagpal, N., Laskowski, K., 2013. The State of General Operating Support 2011. National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy.

CHANNELS OF INTERNATIONAL GIVING, 2011–2015

BY DOLLAR AMOUNT



BY NUMBER OF GRANTS



International Giving Continues to Flow Through Intermediaries

Calls for aid to localize so that more funds flow directly to civil society groups is not a new debate. This analysis shows that U.S. foundations continue to fund primarily through intermediaries. Further, direct grants to local organizations were substantially smaller in size, averaging just under \$242K, while grants to intermediaries averaged just over \$554K.

However, it's important to note that these intermediaries vary in type and structure and our data included a variety of intermediary organizations, such as:

- INGOs operating programs in a different country than the country where they are headquartered.
- U.S. public charities re-granting funds directly to local organizations. To avoid double-counting dollars, these grantmaking public charities are not part of Foundation Center's research set but represent an important group of funders specifically focused on channeling funds directly to local organizations.
- Organizations indigenous to their geographic region but working across countries, i.e. not just in the country where they are headquartered.

- Multilateral institutions working globally, such as funding through the World Health Organization.
- Research institutions conducting public health research or vaccination programs targeted at specific countries that differ from the country where they are headquartered.

DEFINITIONS

U.S. BASED INTERMEDIARY: refers to grants awarded to U.S.-based organizations for work implemented in or focused on another country.

NON-U.S. BASED INTERMEDIARY: refers to grants awarded to an organization based outside the U.S., but for work focused on or implemented in a different country than the country where that organization is based.

DIRECT: refers to grants awarded to organizations based in the country which the grant was serving.

GENERAL SUPPORT DIRECT TO LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS: general support grants to organizations based in the country which the grant was serving.

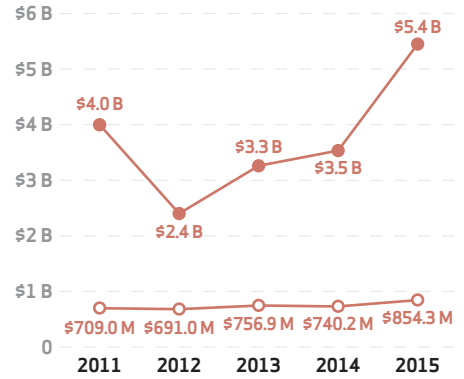
INTERNATIONAL GIVING BY SUBJECT, 2011–2015

● Including the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

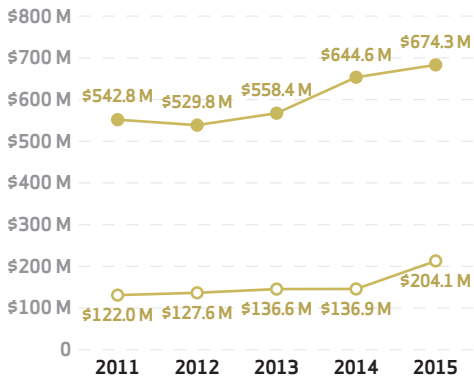
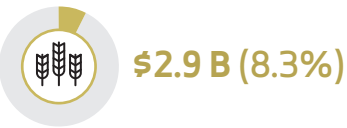
○ Excluding the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Note: Each grant can benefit multiple subjects.

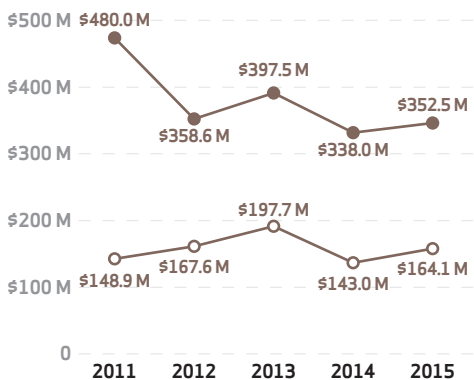
HEALTH



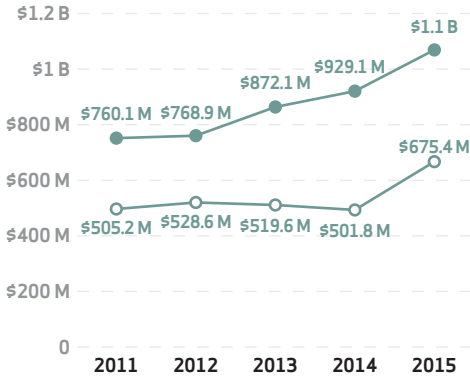
AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY



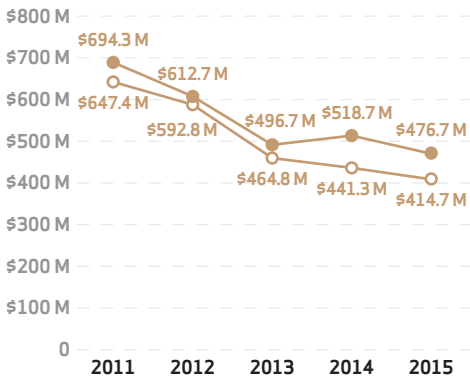
SCIENCE & ENGINEERING



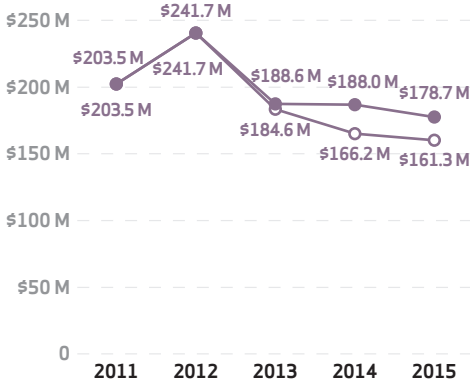
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



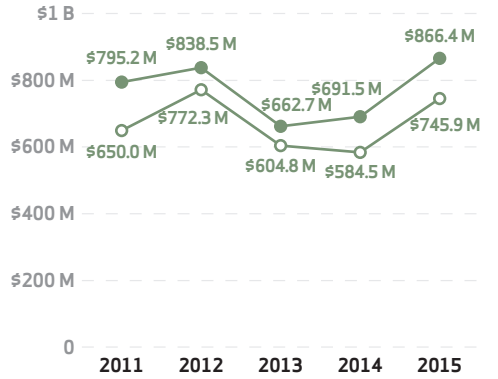
EDUCATION



RELIGION



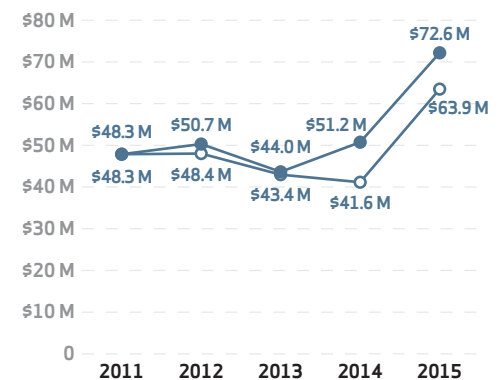
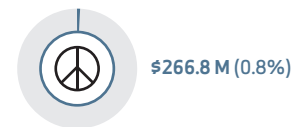
ENVIRONMENT



HUMAN RIGHTS



PEACE & SECURITY

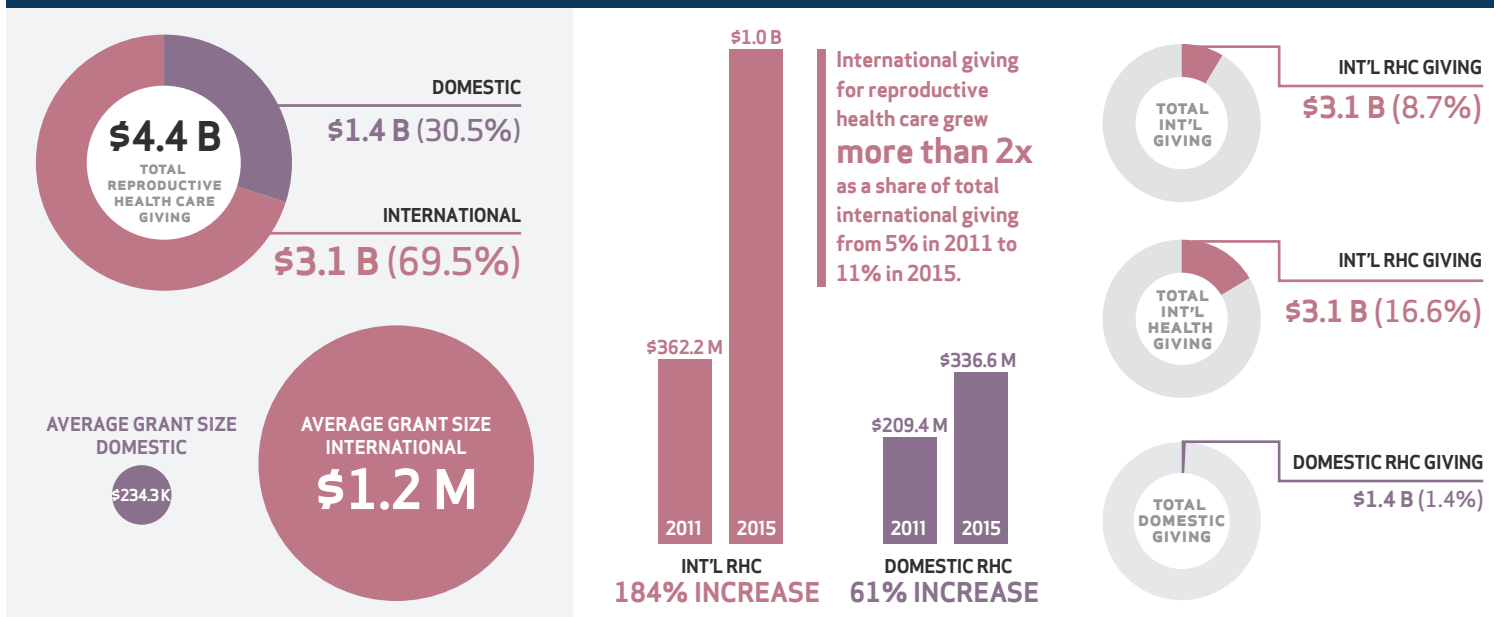


INTERNATIONAL GIVING BY POPULATION FOCUS, 2011–2015

Population Focus	Total Giving	Avg. Grant Size (2011-2015)	% Change from 2011-2015
CHILDREN & YOUTH	\$10.3 B (29.1%)	\$ 752,733	+60.8%
WOMEN & GIRLS	\$4.9 B (13.8%)	\$ 640,683	+77.0%
PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES	\$2.5 B (7.1%)	\$ 1,234,739	+44.4%
PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS	\$2.1 B (6.1%)	\$ 1,219,890	-81.3%
MIGRANTS & REFUGEES	\$446.5 M (1.3%)	\$ 202,305	-13.4%
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES	\$422.0 M (1.2%)	\$ 214,527	45.1%
LGBTQ PEOPLE	\$63.1 M (0.2%)	\$ 158,971	144.7%

Note: Figures represent only grants that could be identified as serving specific populations and these figures do not reflect all giving benefiting these groups. In addition, grants may benefit multiple population groups.

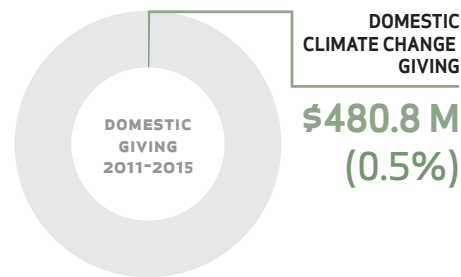
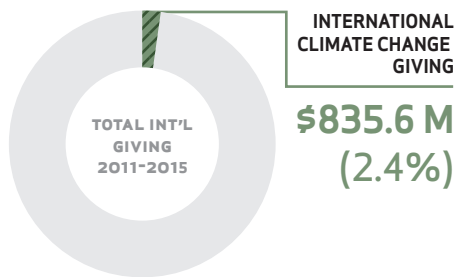
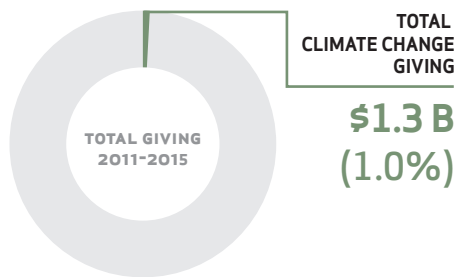
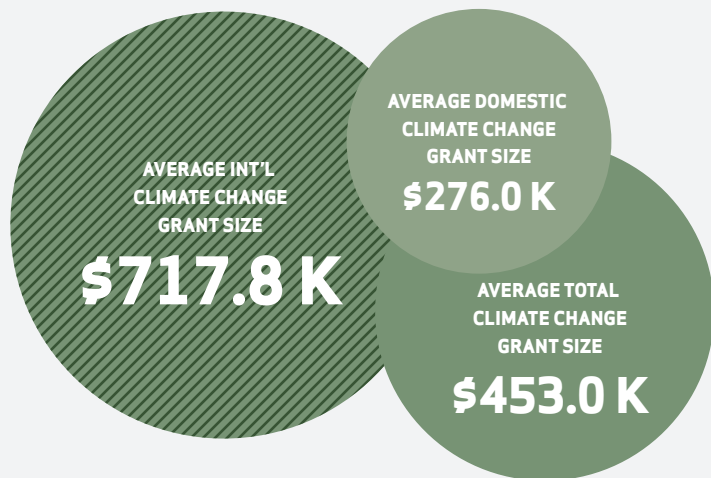
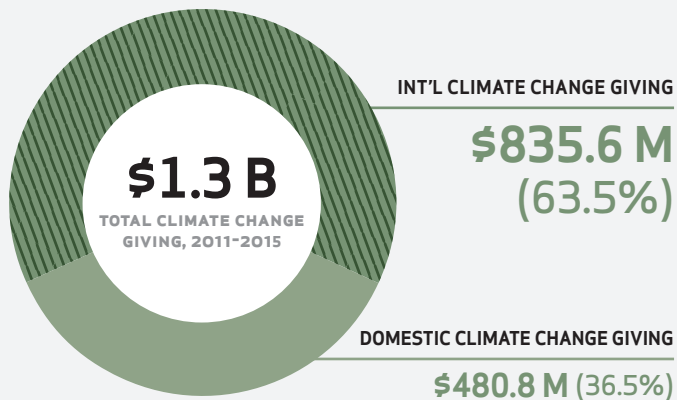
KEY FACTS: U.S. FOUNDATION FUNDING FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE, 2011–2015



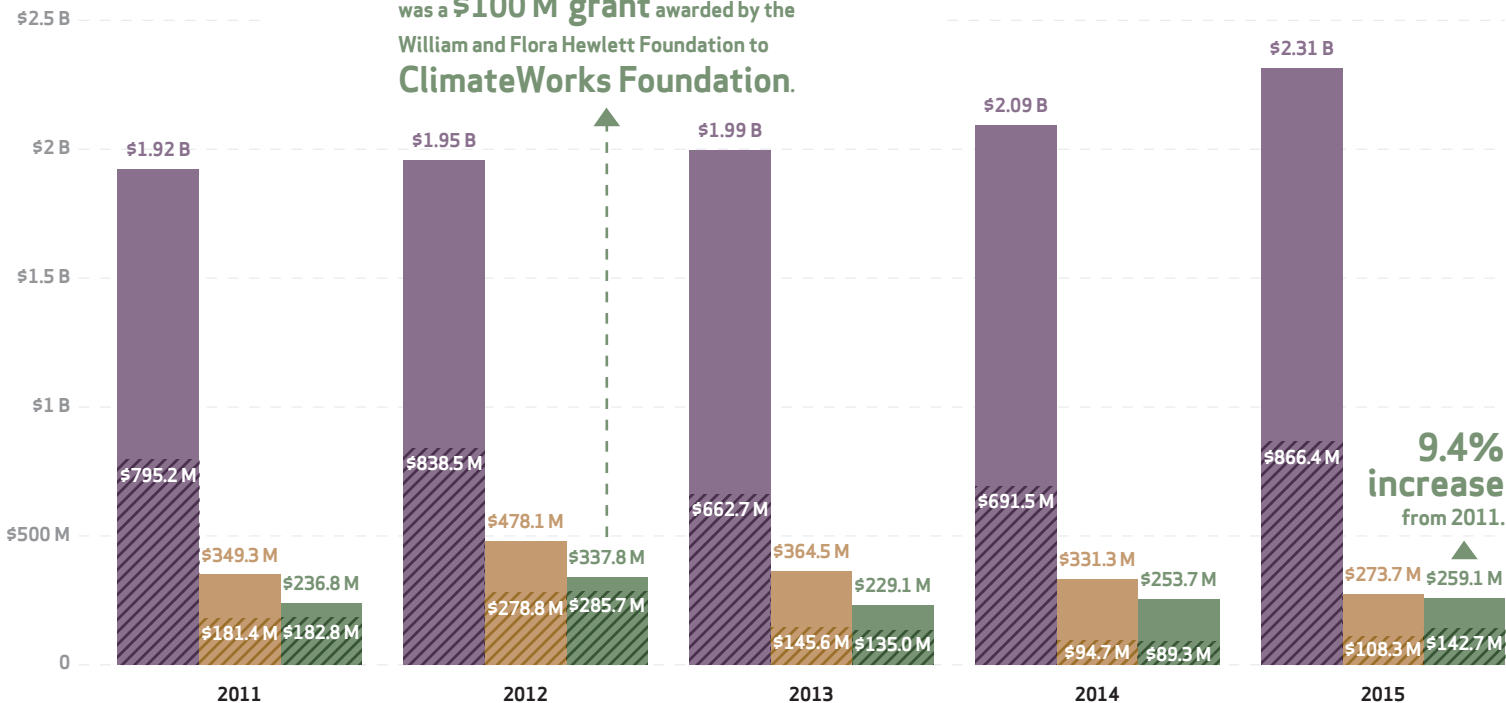
In 2009 the Obama administration reversed the global gag rule. The rule restricted foreign NGOs from using any of their own, non-U.S. Government funds to provide, counsel, or refer for abortions if they were also receiving funds from the U.S. government for other activities. While the use of U.S. Government funds for these services has been restricted since 1973, the gag rule prevented foundations

and other non-government donors from providing support for reproductive health care to NGOs that rely on U.S. federal funds to sustain other parts of their operations and programs. The increase in reproductive health care funding in the years immediately following the reversal is suggestive of the gag rule's effect on non-government funding flows.

KEY FACTS: U.S. FOUNDATION FUNDING TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE, 2011-2015



The main driver behind the 2012 increase was a **\$100 M grant** awarded by the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation to ClimateWorks Foundation.



Note: We know that at least 64% of total U.S. foundation giving for climate change from 2011 to 2015 was international, meaning it was reported as having a specified non-U.S. geographic focus. This proportion decreased by 12% from 2011 to 2015, reaching a high of 85% in 2012, the same year that overall climate change funding was at its highest during the time period.

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR CROSS-BORDER GIVING

Cross-Border Flows Score:	RANK BY DIRECT GIVING	RECIPIENT COUNTRY	DIRECT GIVING TO COUNTRY (2015), USD	ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR CROSS-BORDER FLOWS SCORE (2014-2015) ²
4.1 and up	1	Switzerland	\$ 1,894,678,464	N/A
3.1 to 4.0	2	United Kingdom	\$ 403,798,388	4.0
3.0 and less	3	France	\$ 207,438,512	4.8
N/A	4	India	\$ 192,550,695	2.1
	5	South Africa	\$ 135,707,689	3.0
	6	Nigeria	\$ 129,023,937	2.6
	7	Canada	\$ 125,449,101	4.0
	8	Israel	\$ 86,840,736	N/A
	9	Netherlands	\$ 81,629,096	5.0
	10	Mexico	\$ 74,025,273	3.5
	11	China	\$ 70,210,074	3.5
	12	Kenya	\$ 62,521,442	2.0
	13	Brazil	\$ 42,490,642	3.5
	14	Belgium	\$ 40,334,596	N/A
	15	Australia	\$ 38,591,471	3.8
	16	Germany	\$ 35,492,374	4.2
	17	Denmark	\$ 32,977,751	N/A
	18	Senegal	\$ 32,409,256	3.6
	19	Hungary	\$ 30,839,243	3.5
	20	Pakistan	\$ 30,257,914	2.8

Note: This list shows the top 20 non-U.S. recipient countries of international grants by dollar amount in 2015, along with each country's score on the 2014–2015 Global Philanthropy Index's measure of enabling environment for cross-border flows. The list shows recipient countries ranked by the amount of funding awarded directly to organizations based in that country, not by the geographic focus of the grant and is therefore different from the list of top countries on page 19.

Increasing Legal Restrictions on Foreign Funding

Globally, governments continue to propose and pass legislation that impacts how civil society operates. In many countries, these restrictions can complicate direct grantmaking to local organizations for U.S. foundations.

Between 2012 and 2015, the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law found that 98 laws constraining the freedoms of association or assembly were proposed or enacted across more than 55 countries. 36% of these laws limited intentional funding of local civil society groups.³

RESTRICTIVE INITIATIVES SINCE 2012

EAST ASIA & THE PACIFIC	14
WESTERN HEMISPHERE	15
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	16
SOUTH & CENTRAL ASIA	17
EUROPE & EURASIA	17
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	19

How do governments restrict civil society organizations' access to international funding? In some countries, national governments require pre-approval of all grants made or grantees must have prior permission to receive foreign funds. They can also mandate that all foreign funding must be routed through government entities. Other countries stigmatize local organizations receiving foreign support with "foreign agent" laws. Yet other countries enact foreign funding caps for non-profits and taxation of foreign funding. Governments also refer to counterterrorism and anti-money laundering as justifications for onerous and complicated reporting and registration requirements for grantmakers and grantees.

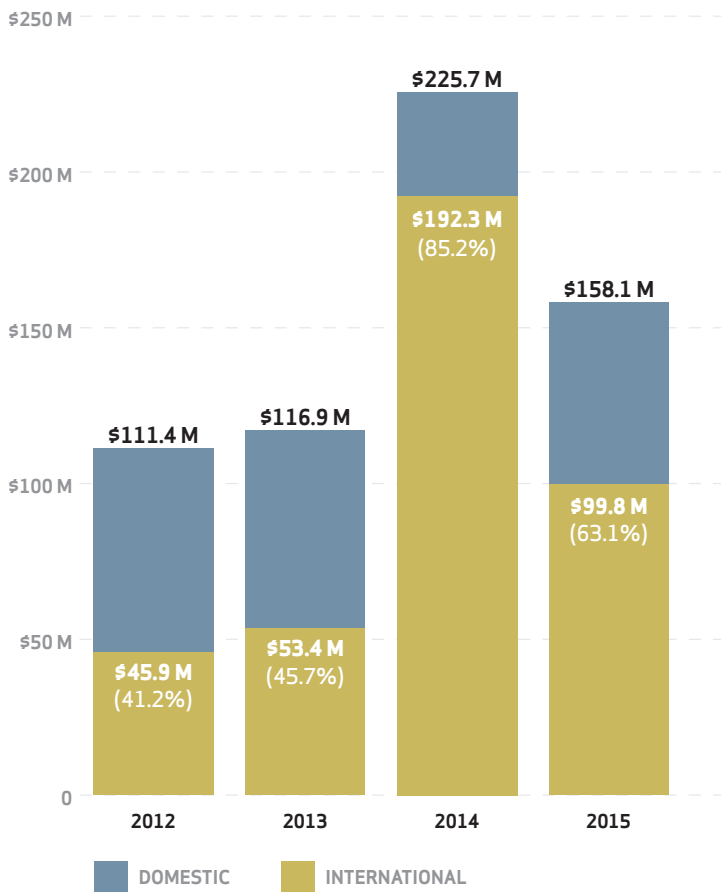
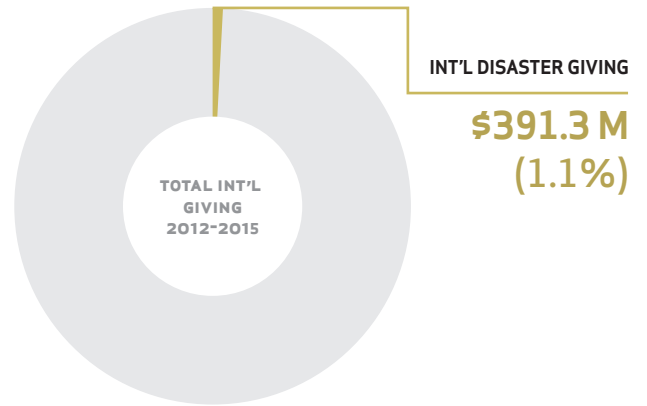
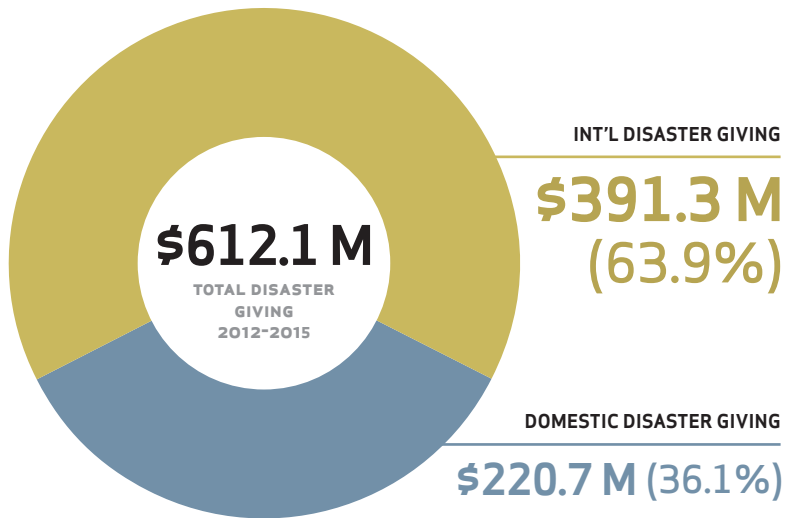
Even as governments continue to enact restrictions on cross-border funding, **our data does not show a correlation between the amount of funding flowing from U.S. foundations to a given country in 2015 and that country's score on the Index of Philanthropic Freedom indicator of the environment for cross-border flows for the period spanning 2014–2015** (we found a correlation value of just 0.10). Of the 20 countries receiving the most direct funding from U.S. foundation in 2015, five scored lower than the global average of 3.4, indicating a challenging legal environment for cross-border giving. India is a notable example, ranking fourth by direct giving but receiving a score of just 2.1.

These findings challenge our assumptions about the impact of the legal environment on funding flows and suggest a more complex relationship than we would expect. U.S. foundations should consider the following questions as they determine their strategies for supporting organizations in difficult environments: Why does a significant amount of funding reach certain difficult environments, and not others? Are any of the strategies and mechanisms for channeling funds to countries with difficult legal environments transferable across country contexts?

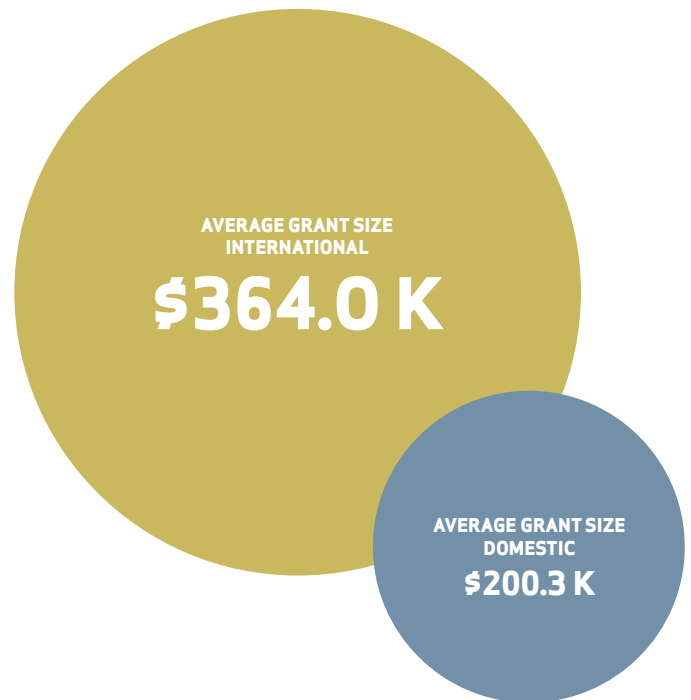
² Enabling environment for cross-border flows score for each country, from the 2015 Index of Philanthropic Freedom, Hudson Institute, <https://globalindices.iupui.edu/environment/>. The analysis is based on data on the enabling environment for philanthropy across 64 countries for the time period from 2014 to 2015.

³ Rutzen, Douglas, "Aid Barriers and the Rise of Philanthropic Protectionism", *International Journal of Not-for-Profit Law* / vol. 17, no. 1, March 2015 / 1. <http://www.icnl.org/research/journal/vol17ss1/Rutzen.pdf>

KEY FACTS: U.S. FOUNDATION FUNDING FOR DISASTERS, 2012-2015



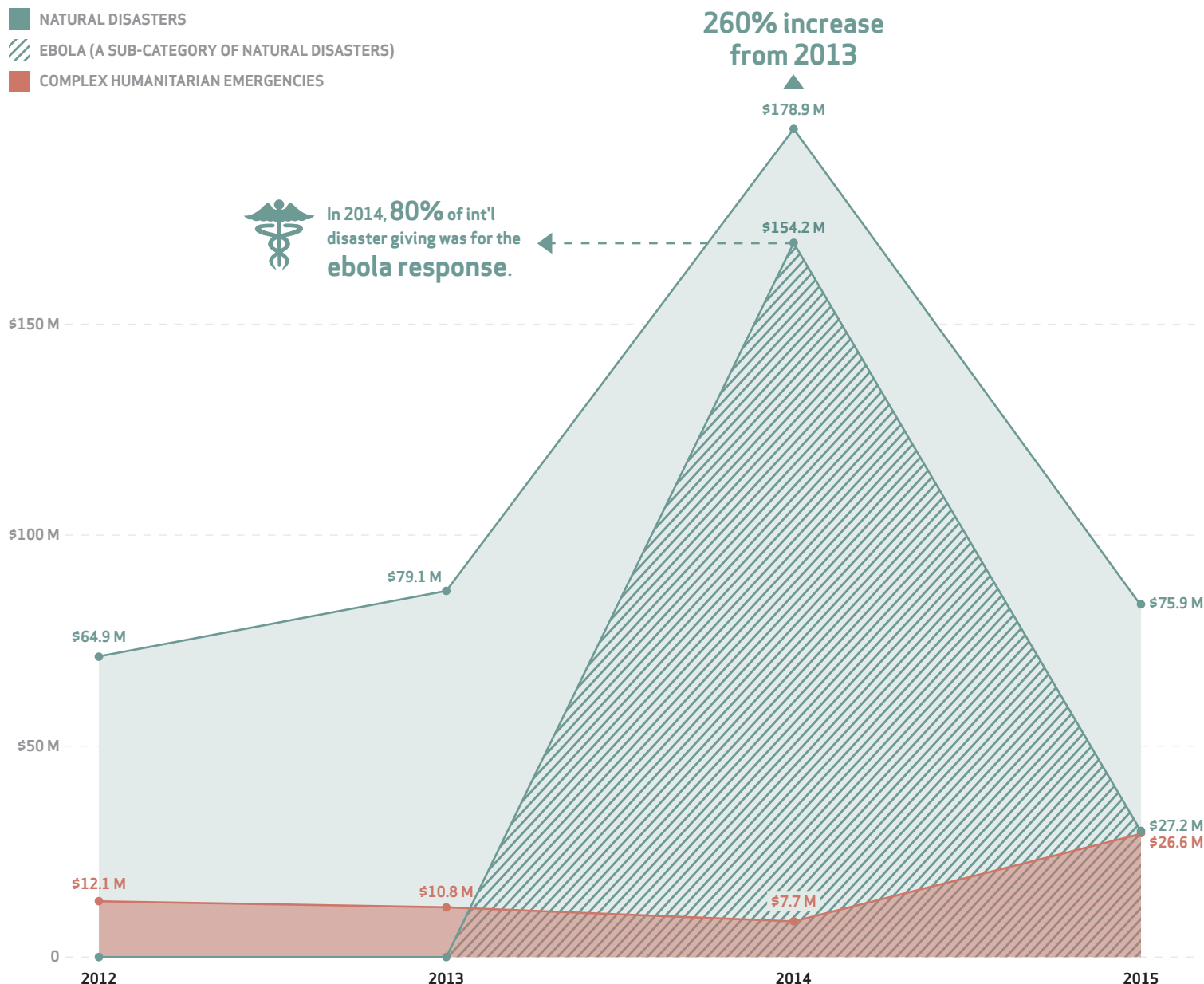
2012 was the first year that disaster giving was tracked through **Measuring the State of Disaster Philanthropy**.



MEASURING THE STATE OF DISASTER PHILANTHROPY

The Center for Disaster Philanthropy partnered with Foundation Center in 2014 on *Measuring the State of Disaster Philanthropy*, an initiative to track philanthropic funding flows for disasters. The initiative aims to make disaster philanthropy more effective by collecting and sharing data on disaster giving.⁴ Learn more at DISASTERPHILANTHROPY.FOUNDATIONCENTER.ORG

INTERNATIONAL GIVING BY SELECT DISASTER TYPES, 2012–2015



Mounting Humanitarian Needs

Violent conflict and natural disasters were key drivers of mounting humanitarian needs during the time period between 2011 and 2015. The annual number of deaths from violent conflict worldwide more than tripled from 49,000 in 2010 to 180,000 in 2014.⁵ The number of forcibly displaced people worldwide rose from 42.5 million in 2011—already a record high since the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) started tracking forced displacement—to 65.3 million in 2015.⁶ During the same time period a cumulative total of 761 million people were killed or directly affected by natural disasters.⁷ How did U.S. funders respond to natural disasters and humanitarian crises during this time period?

4 The taxonomy used to identify and classify disaster funding was developed based on a review of 15 existing taxonomies and includes natural, man-made, and complex

humanitarian disasters as well as assistance strategies spanning all stages of response from resilience, risk reduction and mitigation, preparedness, response and relief, and reconstruction and recovery. For more information, see <http://disasterphilanthropy.foundationcenter.org/about/>.

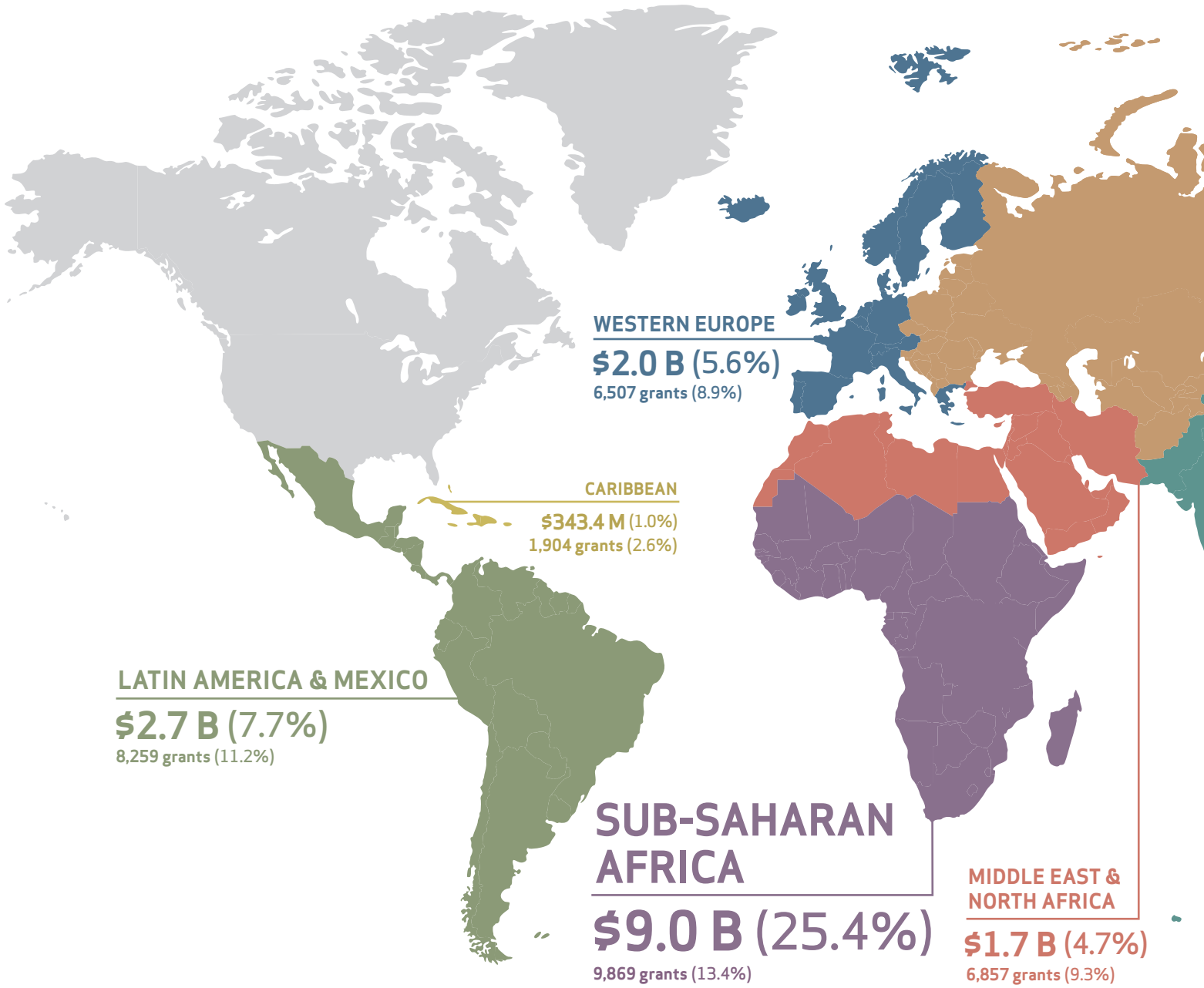
5 The International Institute for Strategic Studies (ISS), "Armed Conflict Survey 2015", <http://www.worldcat.org/title/iiss-armed-conflict-survey-2015-the-worldwide-review-of-political-and-humanitarian-trends-in-current-conflicts/oclc/911264045>.

6 The term forcibly displaced persons includes refugees, internally displaced persons and asylum seekers. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), "Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2015", <http://www.unhcr.org/576408cd7.pdf>.

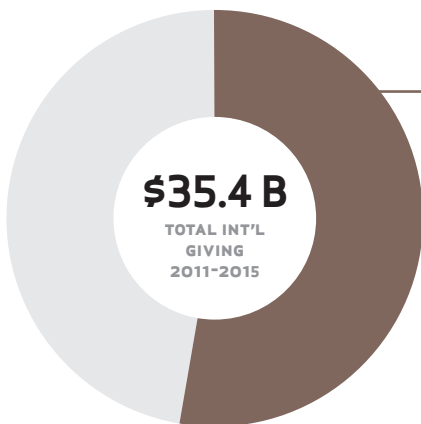
7 Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters, October 31 2016, "Annual Disaster Statistical Review 2015: The Numbers and Trends", <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/annual-disaster-statistical-review-2015-numbers-and-trends>.

INTERNATIONAL GIVING BY REGION

2011-2015



U.S. FOUNDATION FUNDING FOR GLOBAL PROGRAMS



GLOBAL PROGRAMS
\$18.6 B
(52.6%)
24,349 grants (33.2%)



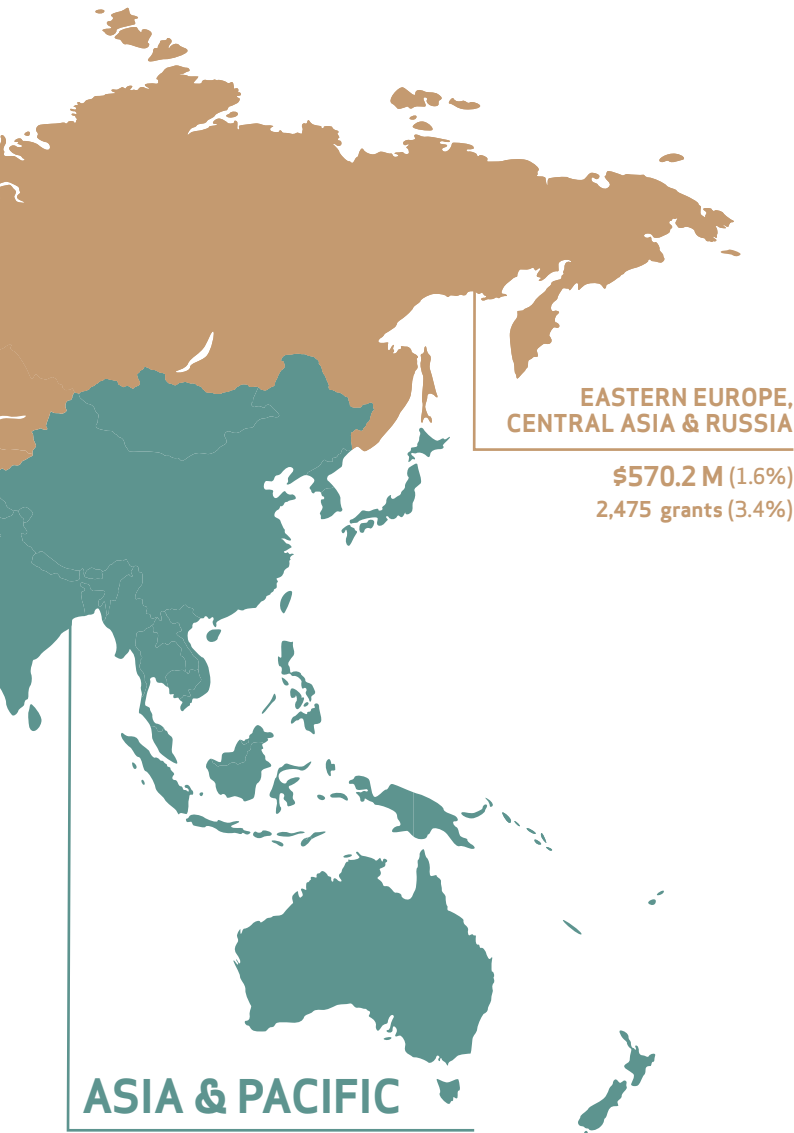
The average grant size was **\$765 K**, higher than average for overall giving.



64% of funding to Global Programs came from **Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation**.



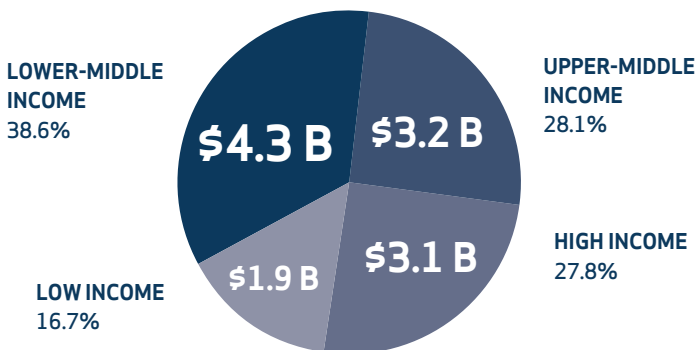
68% of all Global Programs funding went to **Health programs**.



ASIA & PACIFIC
\$6.6 B (18.7%)

11,446 grants (15.6%)

INTERNATIONAL GIVING BY INCOME LEVEL OF BENEFICIARY COUNTRY



Note: Percentages reflect proportion of dollars that were possible to allocate to specific countries. Of the total \$35.4 billion in international grant dollars from 2011 to 2015, \$11.2 billion (about 32%) could be allocated to a specific country. Grants may benefit multiple countries. As a result, figures do not add up to 100 percent.

TOP COUNTRIES BY GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS

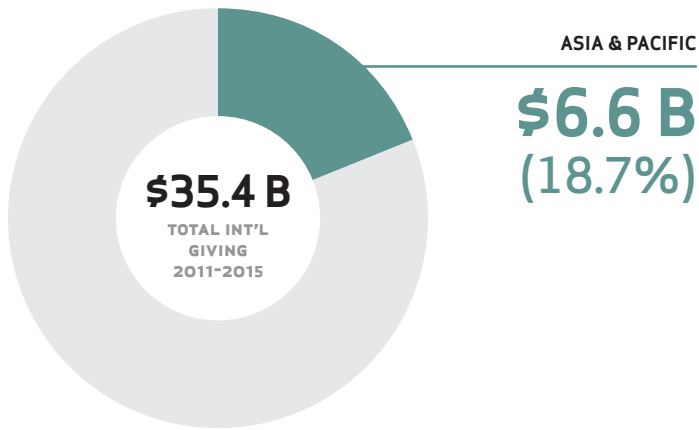
1. India	\$ 1.4 B
2. Israel	\$ 1.2 B
3. Nigeria	\$ 1.0 B
4. China	\$ 892.6 M
5. Mexico	\$ 782.8 M
6. United Kingdom	\$ 598.7 M
7. Ethiopia	\$ 459.1 M
8. South Africa	\$ 424.1 M
9. Kenya	\$ 406.3 M
10. Canada	\$ 390.9 M

TOP COUNTRIES BY RECIPIENT LOCATION

1. United States	\$ 20.5 B
2. Switzerland	\$ 5.4 B
3. United Kingdom	\$ 1.7 B
4. India	\$ 667.4 M
5. South Africa	\$ 588.3 M
6. Kenya	\$ 491.2 M
7. Canada	\$ 475.1 M
8. Nigeria	\$ 450.5 M
9. China	\$ 364.3 M
10. Israel	\$ 350.7 M

ASIA & PACIFIC

KEY FACTS



64% of funding to Asia & Pacific came from Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

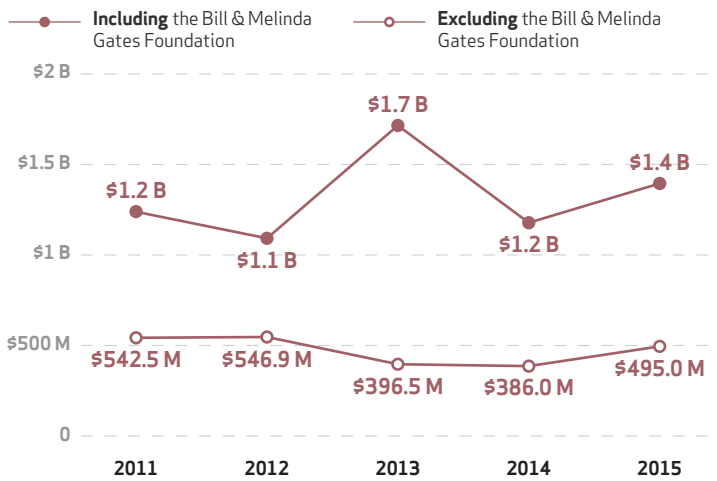


Peace and Security funding to Asia & Pacific more than **tripled** from 2011 to 2015.

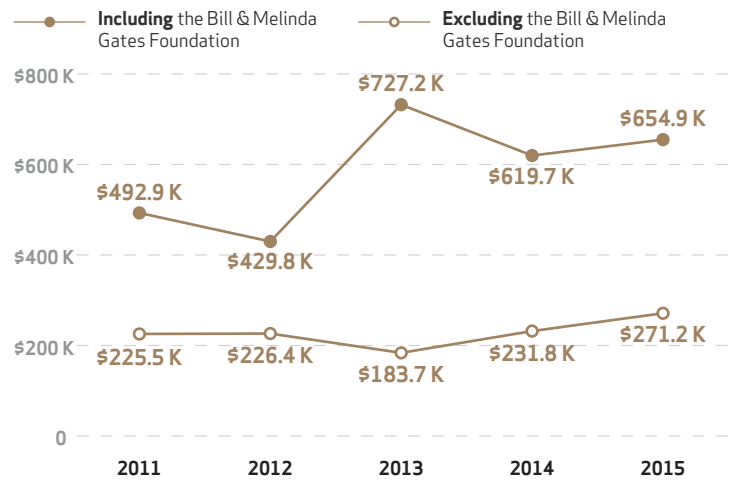


17% of funding went **directly** to local organizations based in the country benefiting the grant in question.

FOUNDATION GRANT DOLLARS, 2011-2015



AVERAGE GRANT SIZE, 2011-2015



TOP FUNDERS, 2011-2015

BY DOLLAR AMOUNT

1. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	\$ 4.3 B
2. The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	\$ 240.1 M
3. Ford Foundation	\$ 217.8 M
4. The David and Lucile Packard Foundation	\$ 190.8 M
5. The Rockefeller Foundation	\$ 162.1 M










BY NUMBER OF GRANTS

1. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	977 grants
2. Ford Foundation	930 grants
3. Silicon Valley Community Foundation	565 grants
4. Foundation to Promote Open Society	485 grants
5. The David and Lucile Packard Foundation	334 grants








Asia & Pacific includes the following countries: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Federated States of, Mongolia, Myanmar/Burma,

Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, North Korea, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Tibet (autonomous region), Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Vietnam.

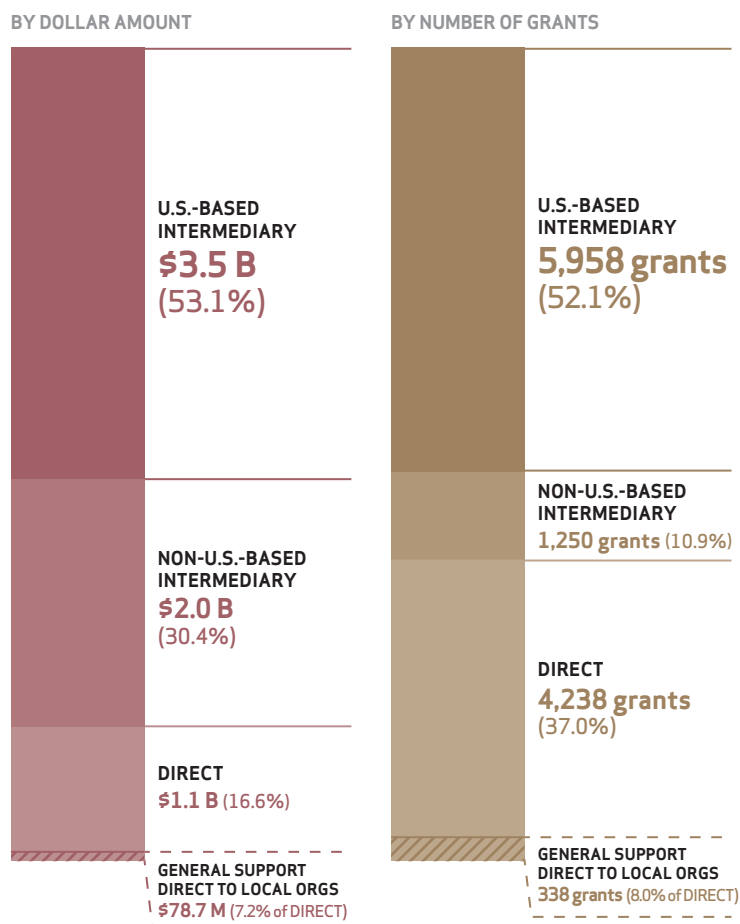
INT'L GIVING BY SUBJECT AREA, 2011-2015

		AVERAGE GRANT SIZE	% CHANGE 2011-2015
HEALTH	 \$3.8 B	\$ 1.7M	+17.5%
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	 \$1.1 B	\$ 520.5K	+89.4%
ENVIRONMENT	 \$887.9 M	\$ 560.2K	-11.1%
EDUCATION	 \$513.5 M	\$ 224.8K	-42.0%
AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY	 \$752.3 M	\$ 1.5M	+90.1%
HUMAN RIGHTS	 \$300.0 M	\$ 259.8K	-1.1%
SCIENCE & ENGINEERING	 \$340.3 M	\$ 927.3K	-13.3%
RELIGION	 \$64.5 M	\$ 157.7K	+94.3%
PEACE & SECURITY	 \$49.8 M	\$ 301.7K	+241.4%

INT'L GIVING BY POPULATION FOCUS, 2011-2015

		AVERAGE GRANT SIZE	% CHANGE 2011-2015
CHILDREN & YOUTH	 \$2.4 B	\$ 977.1K	-4.5%
WOMEN & GIRLS	 \$1.0 B	\$ 723.1K	+52.0%
PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES	 \$1.2 B	\$ 3.8M	-48.6%
PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS	 \$77.2 M	\$ 580.7K	-54.4%
MIGRANTS & REFUGEES	 \$36.0 M	\$ 152.4K	+5.2%
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES	 \$55.4 M	\$ 194.9K	+102.1%
LGBTQ PEOPLE	 \$11.7 M	\$ 167.7K	+265.5%

INT'L GIVING BY CHANNELS OF GIVING, 2011-2015

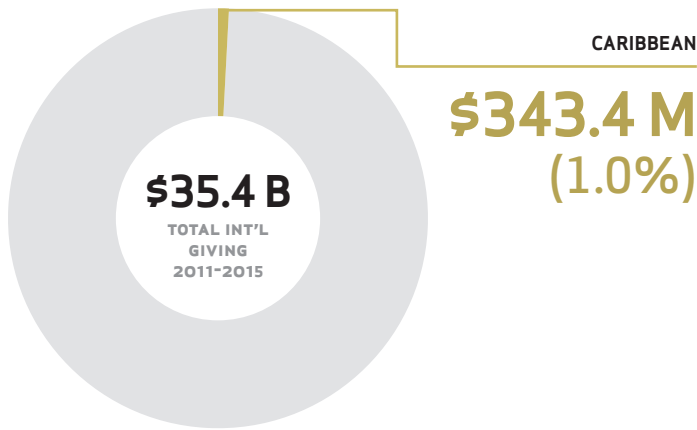


TOP COUNTRIES BY GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS, 2011-2015

1. India	\$ 1.4 B
2. China	\$ 892.6 M
3. Indonesia	\$ 217.2 M
4. Pakistan	\$ 207.4 M
5. Vietnam	\$ 195.8 M
6. Bangladesh	\$ 190.3 M
7. Japan	\$ 134.4 M
8. Myanmar	\$ 108.2 M
9. Cambodia	\$ 104.8 M
10. Philippines	\$ 81.5 M

CARIBBEAN

KEY FACTS



24% of funding to the Caribbean came from Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

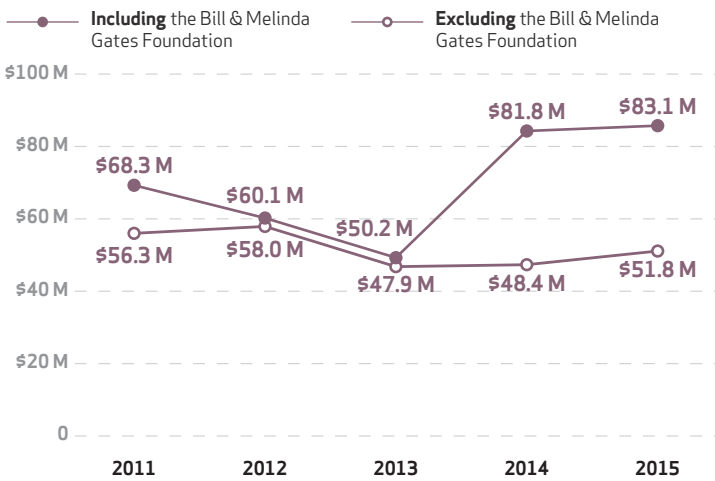


91% of funding to the Caribbean was channeled through U.S. organizations.

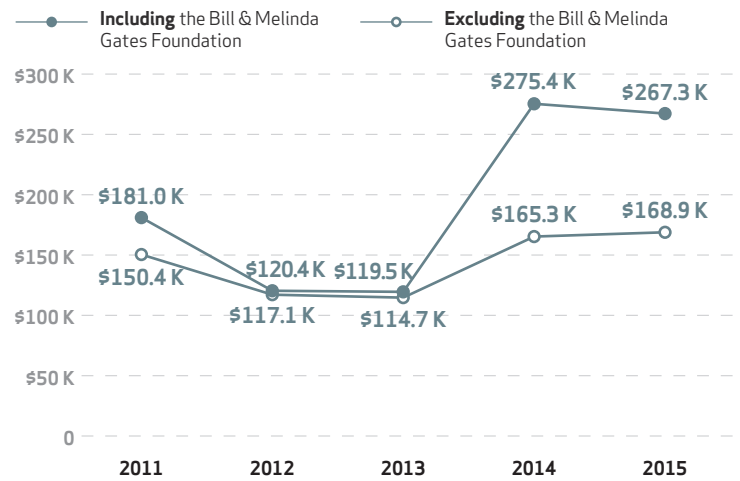


37% of funding to the Caribbean went to Haiti.

FOUNDATION GRANT DOLLARS, 2011-2015



AVERAGE GRANT SIZE, 2011-2015



TOP FUNDERS, 2011-2015

BY DOLLAR AMOUNT

1. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	\$ 81.0 M
2. W. K. Kellogg Foundation	\$ 33.6 M
3. The Susan Thompson Buffett Foundation	\$ 20.3 M
4. Ford Foundation	\$ 15.8 M
5. The PepsiCo Foundation, Inc.	\$ 11.1 M

BY NUMBER OF GRANTS

1. Johnson & Johnson Family of Companies Contribution Fund	164 grants
2. W. K. Kellogg Foundation	122 grants
3. Ford Foundation	88 grants
4. Foundation to Promote Open Society	73 grants
5. Boston Foundation, Inc.	63 grants

Caribbean includes the following countries: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahama Islands, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Greater Antilles, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Jamaica, Leeward Antilles, Leeward

Islands, Lesser Antilles, Martinique, Montserrat, Northern Saint-Martin, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint-Barthélemy, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Windward Islands.

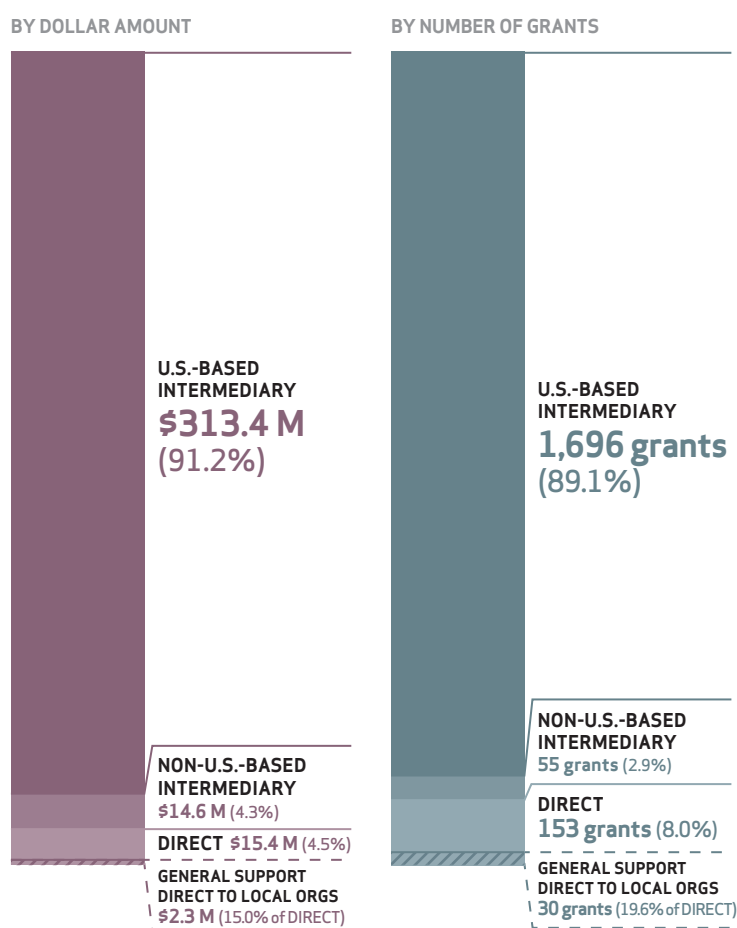
INT'L GIVING BY SUBJECT AREA, 2011-2015

		AVERAGE GRANT SIZE	% CHANGE 2011-2015
HEALTH	\$153.0 M	\$ 402.6 K	+94.2%
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	\$64.7 M	\$ 268.6 K	-82.4%
ENVIRONMENT	\$50.5 M	\$ 204.3 K	-74.5%
EDUCATION	\$26.7 M	\$ 119.1 K	+86.8%
AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY	\$15.1 M	\$ 225.7 M	+26.6%
HUMAN RIGHTS	\$15.8 M	\$ 118.2 K	+47.8%
SCIENCE & ENGINEERING	\$17.5 M	\$ 178.5 K	-1.0%
RELIGION	\$2.8 M	\$ 34.5 K	+47.4%
PEACE & SECURITY	\$415.0 K	\$ 69.2 K	N/A

INT'L GIVING BY POPULATION FOCUS, 2011-2015

		AVERAGE GRANT SIZE	% CHANGE 2011-2015
CHILDREN & YOUTH	\$42.7 M	\$ 113.5 K	+140.8%
WOMEN & GIRLS	\$46.8 M	\$ 338.9 K	-16.2%
PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES	\$1.9 M	\$ 71.0 M	-80.0%
PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS	\$19.8 M	\$ 250.5 K	-47.3%
MIGRANTS & REFUGEES	\$4.5 M	\$ 179.1 K	-50.6%
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES	\$2.0 M	\$ 217.1 K	N/A
LGBTQ PEOPLE	\$1.4 M	\$ 127.7 K	N/A

INT'L GIVING BY CHANNELS OF GIVING, 2011-2015

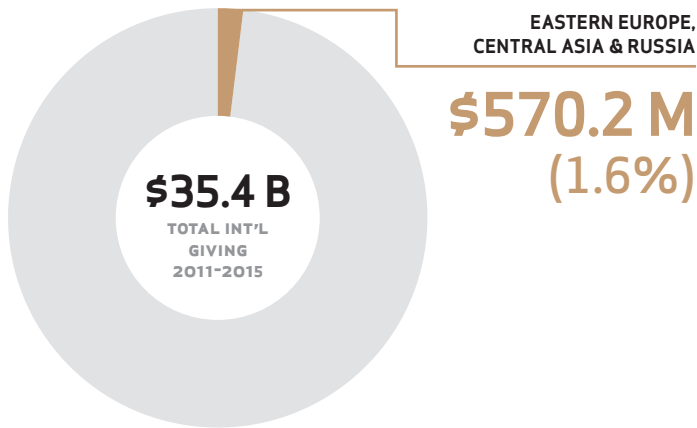


TOP COUNTRIES BY GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS, 2011-2015

1. Haiti	\$ 128.6 M
2. Cuba	\$ 13.9 M
3. Bahamas	\$ 7.6 M
4. Dominican Republic	\$ 5.6 M
5. Jamaica	\$ 4.5 M
6. Bermuda	\$ 3.1 M
7. Grenada	\$ 1.6 M
8. Antigua and Barbuda	\$ 1.4 M
9. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	\$ 1.2 M
10. Trinidad and Tobago	\$ 1.1 M

EASTERN EUROPE, CENTRAL ASIA & RUSSIA

KEY FACTS



Foundation to Promote Open Society

was the top funder, accounting for 33% of funding to Eastern Europe, Central Asia & Russia.

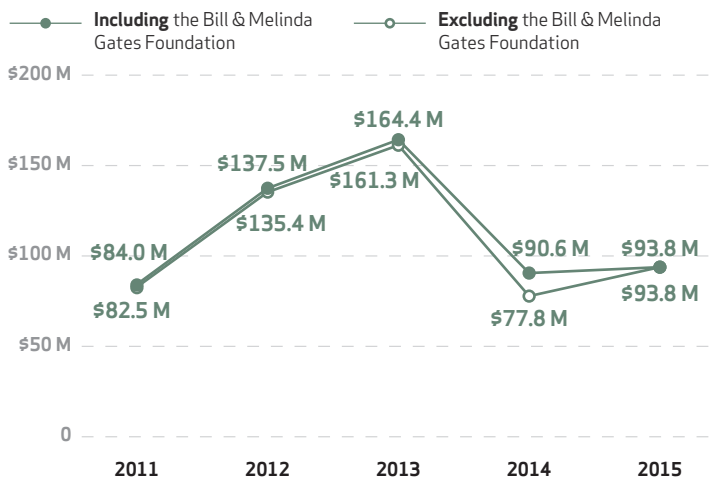


22% of giving to Eastern Europe, Central Asia & Russia was for **human rights**, whereas just 5% of overall giving is for human rights.

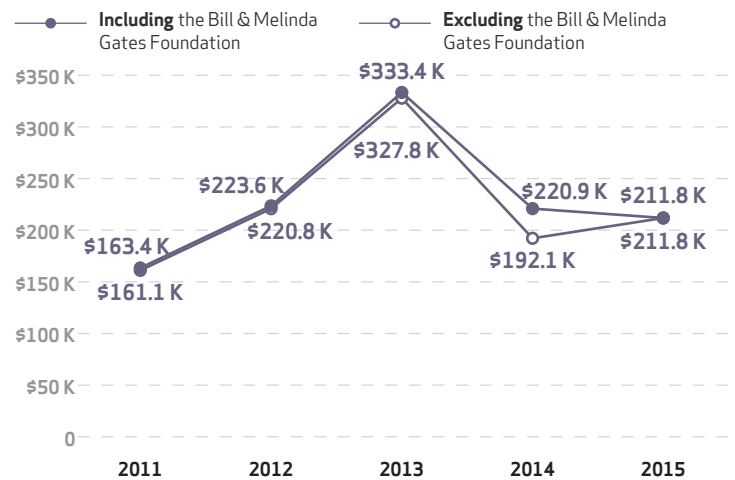


42% of funding to Eastern Europe, Central Asia & Russia went **directly** to local organizations.

FOUNDATION GRANT DOLLARS, 2011-2015



AVERAGE GRANT SIZE, 2011-2015



TOP FUNDERS, 2011-2015

BY DOLLAR AMOUNT

1. Foundation to Promote Open Society	\$ 185.6 M
2. Open Society Institute	\$ 77.7 M
3. Charles Stewart Mott Foundation	\$ 47.1 M
4. Carnegie Corporation of New York	\$ 30.8 M
5. The Coca-Cola Foundation, Inc.	\$ 29.5 M










BY NUMBER OF GRANTS

1. Foundation to Promote Open Society	325 grants
2. Charles Stewart Mott Foundation	303 grants
3. Open Society Institute	156 grants
4. The Coca-Cola Foundation, Inc.	154 grants
5. Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Inc.	152 grants








Eastern Europe, Central Asia, & Russia includes the following countries: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kosovo,

Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

INT'L GIVING BY SUBJECT AREA, 2011-2015

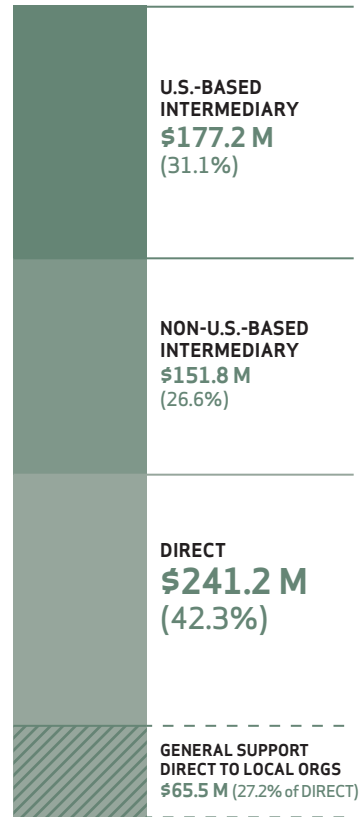
		AVERAGE GRANT SIZE	% CHANGE 2011-2015
HEALTH	 \$51.4 M	\$ 171.9 K	+51.6%
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	 \$60.1 M	\$ 174.2 K	-14.1%
ENVIRONMENT	 \$39.2 M	\$ 189.2 K	-59.7%
EDUCATION	 \$93.0 M	\$ 239.2 K	+5.7%
AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY	 \$3.9 M	\$ 163.8 K	-51.7%
HUMAN RIGHTS	 \$123.6 M	\$ 260.8 K	+24.1%
SCIENCE & ENGINEERING	 \$9.8 M	\$ 98.7 K	+58.6%
RELIGION	 \$26.7 M	\$ 158.1 K	-62.3%
PEACE & SECURITY	 \$26.7 M	\$ 254.0 K	+196.5%

INT'L GIVING BY POPULATION FOCUS, 2011-2015

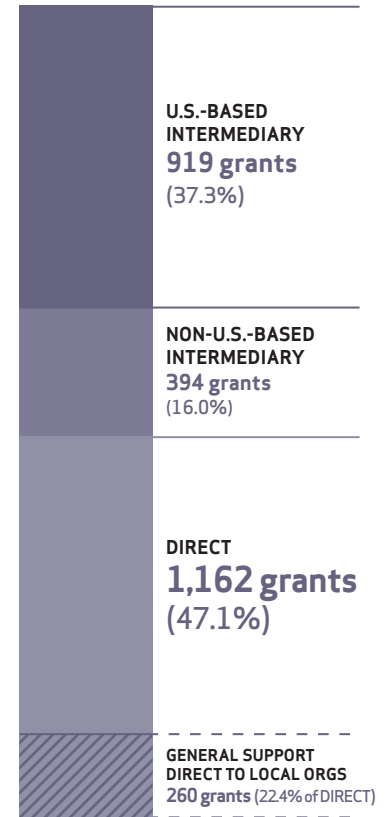
		AVERAGE GRANT SIZE	% CHANGE 2011-2015
CHILDREN & YOUTH	 \$61.0 M	\$ 127.4 K	+15.4%
WOMEN & GIRLS	 \$19.4 M	\$ 150.0 K	-42.9%
PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES	 \$7.1 M	\$ 95.7 K	-35.9%
PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS	 \$5.0 M	\$ 120.1 K	-11.5%
MIGRANTS & REFUGEES	 \$3.8 M	\$ 102.1 K	-3.3%
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES	 \$3.4 M	\$ 96.8 K	N/A
LGBTQ PEOPLE	 \$936.4 K	\$ 52.0 K	+42.6%

INT'L GIVING BY CHANNELS OF GIVING, 2011-2015

BY DOLLAR AMOUNT



BY NUMBER OF GRANTS

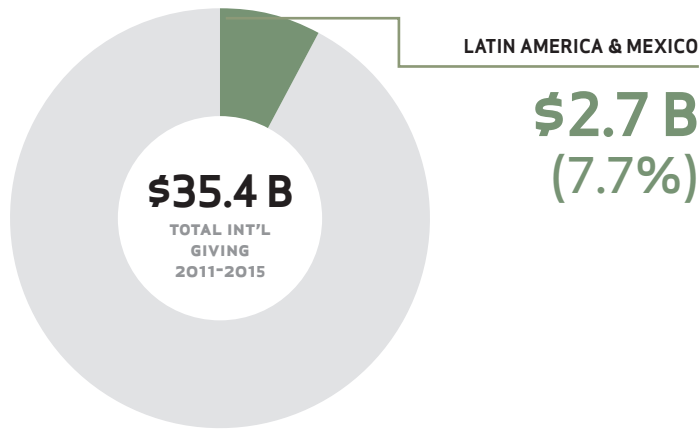


TOP COUNTRIES BY GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS, 2011-2015

1. Russia	\$ 119.9 M
2. Poland	\$ 46.6 M
3. Ukraine	\$ 38.7 M
4. Hungary	\$ 34.6 M
5. Romania	\$ 33.5 M
6. Moldova	\$ 31.8 M
7. Kyrgyz Republic	\$ 29.9 M
8. Estonia	\$ 25.4 M
9. Serbia	\$ 24.1 M
10. Slovakia	\$ 23.2 M

LATIN AMERICA & MEXICO

KEY FACTS



30% of funding to Latin America was for environment programs.

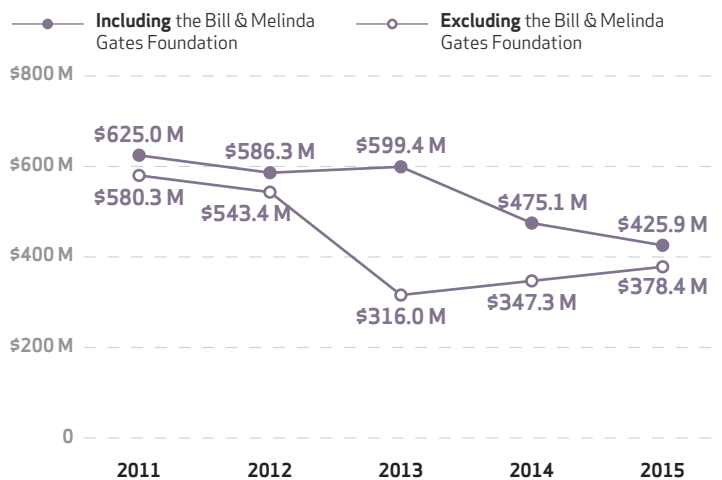


8% of funding to Latin America was targeted at indigenous populations.

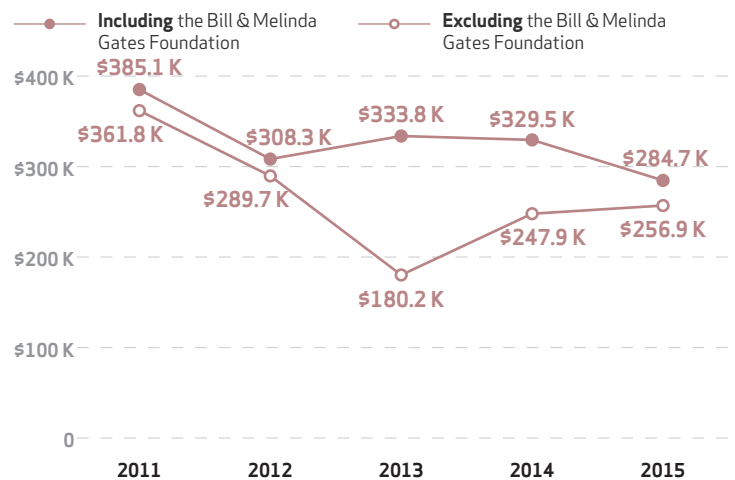


29% of funding to Latin America was for **Mexico**.

FOUNDATION GRANT DOLLARS, 2011-2015



AVERAGE GRANT SIZE, 2011-2015



TOP FUNDERS, 2011-2015

BY DOLLAR AMOUNT

1. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	\$ 571.3 M
2. Walton Family Foundation	\$ 342.2 M
3. Ford Foundation	\$ 252.5 M
4. The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	\$ 192.2 M
5. Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation	\$ 161.9 M

BY NUMBER OF GRANTS

1. Ford Foundation	1,181 grants
2. Foundation to Promote Open Society	414 grants
3. W. K. Kellogg Foundation	362 grants
4. Citi Foundation	255 grants
5. Seattle Foundation	228 grants

Included in **Latin America & Mexico** are the following countries:
Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador,

El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela.

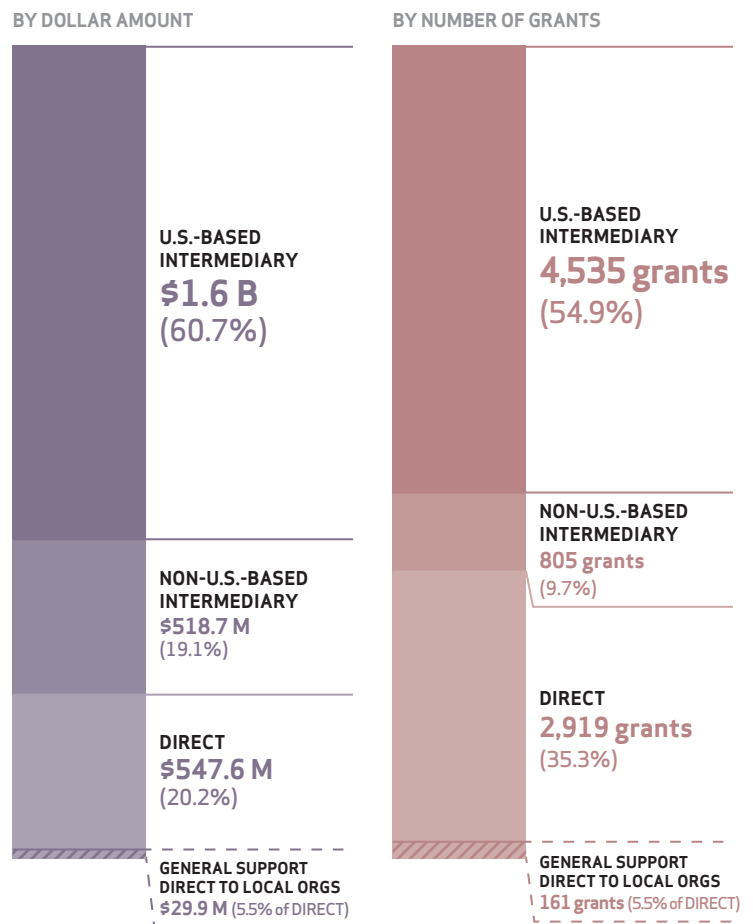
INT'L GIVING BY SUBJECT AREA, 2011-2015

Subject Area	Total Giving	Average Grant Size	% Change 2011-2015
HEALTH	\$745.0M	\$ 593.1 K	+12.4%
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	\$450.7 M	\$ 235.9 K	-35.2%
ENVIRONMENT	\$809.8 M	\$ 396.0 K	-23.3%
EDUCATION	\$458.8 M	\$ 493.9 K	-90.8%
AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY	\$223.2 M	\$ 426.7 K	+118.3%
HUMAN RIGHTS	\$350.2 M	\$ 205.7 K	-3.8%
SCIENCE & ENGINEERING	\$46.4 M	\$ 194.8 K	-87.5%
RELIGION	\$22.9 M	\$ 103.5 K	-40.5%
PEACE & SECURITY	\$6.9 M	\$ 117.0 K	-1.7%

INT'L GIVING BY POPULATION FOCUS, 2011-2015

Population Focus	Total Giving	Average Grant Size	% Change 2011-2015
CHILDREN & YOUTH	\$257.6 M	\$ 171.9 K	+5.6%
WOMEN & GIRLS	\$304.0 M	\$ 267.1 K	+22.2%
PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES	\$23.4 M	\$ 189.8 K	+535.2%
PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS	\$17.9 M	\$ 140.9 K	-27.2%
MIGRANTS & REFUGEES	\$88.6 M	\$ 251.0 K	-63.0%
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES	\$209.5 M	\$ 200.8 K	+23.8%
LGBTQ PEOPLE	\$4.6 M	\$ 152.2 K	+1357.5%

INT'L GIVING BY CHANNELS OF GIVING, 2011-2015

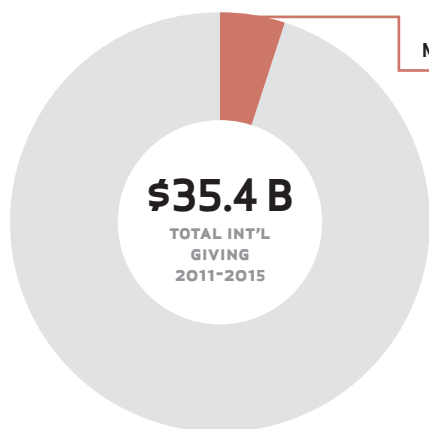


TOP COUNTRIES BY GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS, 2011-2015

1. Mexico	\$ 782.8 M
2. Brazil	\$ 315.5 M
3. Peru	\$ 151.7 M
4. Colombia	\$ 150.8 M
5. Ecuador	\$ 85.1 M
6. El Salvador	\$ 75.2 M
7. Chile	\$ 64.1 M
8. Guatemala	\$ 64.0 M
9. Bolivia	\$ 63.3 M
10. Honduras	\$ 57.6 M

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

KEY FACTS



MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

\$1.7 B
(4.7%)



25% of funding to MENA was for programs focused on **religion**.

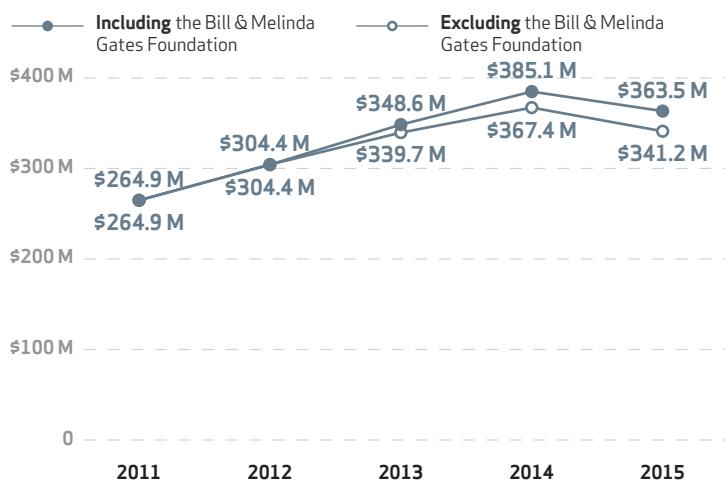


Peace and Security funding to MENA grew by **205%** from 2011 to 2015.

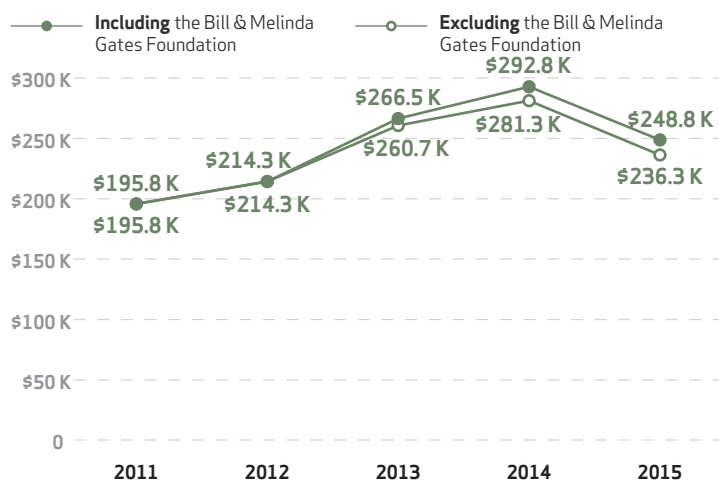


74% of funding to MENA was for **Israel**.

FOUNDATION GRANT DOLLARS, 2011-2015



AVERAGE GRANT SIZE, 2011-2015



TOP FUNDERS, 2011-2015

BY DOLLAR AMOUNT

1. Adelson Family Foundation	\$ 185.8 M
2. The Leona M. and Harry B. Helmsley Charitable Trust	\$ 114.4 M
3. Ford Foundation	\$ 69.0 M
4. The Harry & Jeanette Weinberg Foundation Inc	\$ 64.8 M
5. Ted Arison Family Foundation USA, Inc.	\$ 64.0 M










BY NUMBER OF GRANTS

1. The Harry & Jeanette Weinberg Foundation Inc	318 grants
2. The Rosalinde and Arthur Gilbert Foundation	280 grants
3. Ford Foundation	269 grants
4. Ted Arison Family Foundation USA, Inc.	237 grants
5. Foundation to Promote Open Society	227 grants








Middle East & North Africa includes the following countries: Algeria, Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya,

Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, West Bank/Gaza Strip (Palestinian Territories), Yemen.

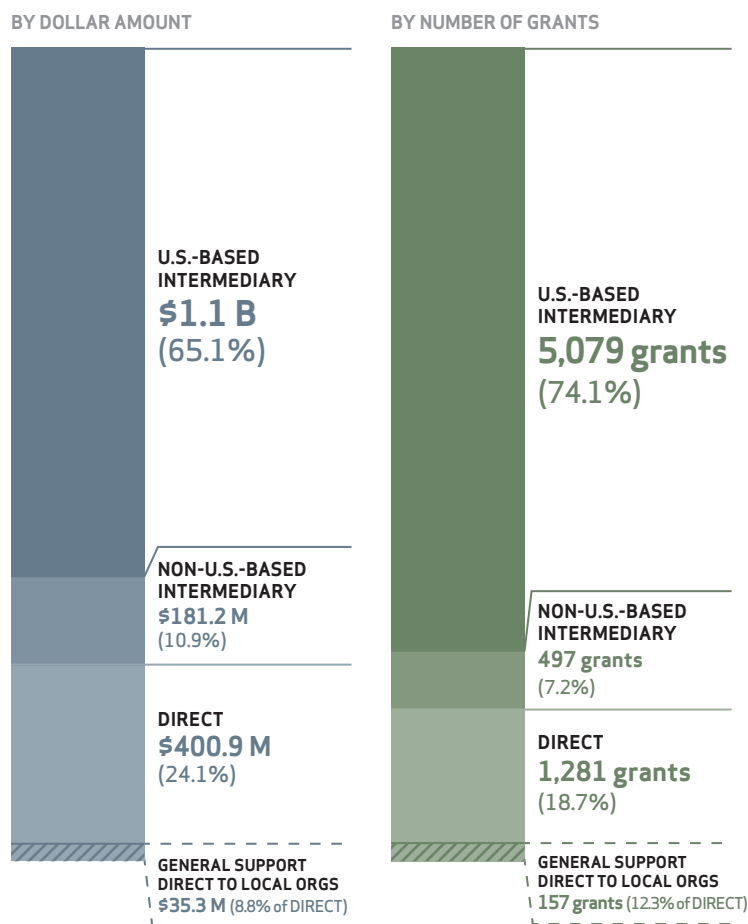
INT'L GIVING BY SUBJECT AREA, 2011-2015

		AVERAGE GRANT SIZE	% CHANGE 2011-2015
HEALTH	 \$191.9 M	\$ 292.9 K	+133.5%
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	 \$78.1 M	\$ 158.1 K	+5.5%
ENVIRONMENT	 \$50.1 M	\$ 294.2 K	-37.1%
EDUCATION	 \$380.5 M	\$ 263.3 K	+16.9%
AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY	 \$11.4 M	\$ 293.2 K	+927.0%
HUMAN RIGHTS	 \$135.6 M	\$ 172.2 K	+11.7%
SCIENCE & ENGINEERING	 \$64.1 M	\$ 281.2 K	+130.2%
RELIGION	 \$407.7 M	\$ 509.7 K	-28.2%
PEACE & SECURITY	 \$38.6 M	\$ 139.0 K	+205.2%

INT'L GIVING BY POPULATION FOCUS, 2011-2015

		AVERAGE GRANT SIZE	% CHANGE 2011-2015
CHILDREN & YOUTH	 \$339.5 M	\$ 291.9 K	+30.2%
WOMEN & GIRLS	 \$78.8 M	\$ 184.1 K	-4.0%
PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES	 \$57.1 M	\$ 145.3 K	+30.3%
PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS	 \$11.0 M	\$ 324.8 K	-90.0%
MIGRANTS & REFUGEES	 \$55.9 M	\$ 169.4 K	+122.8%
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES	 \$1.5 M	\$ 49.7 K	+977.9%
LGBTQ PEOPLE	 \$2.0 M	\$ 97.5 K	-44.4%

INT'L GIVING BY CHANNELS OF GIVING, 2011-2015

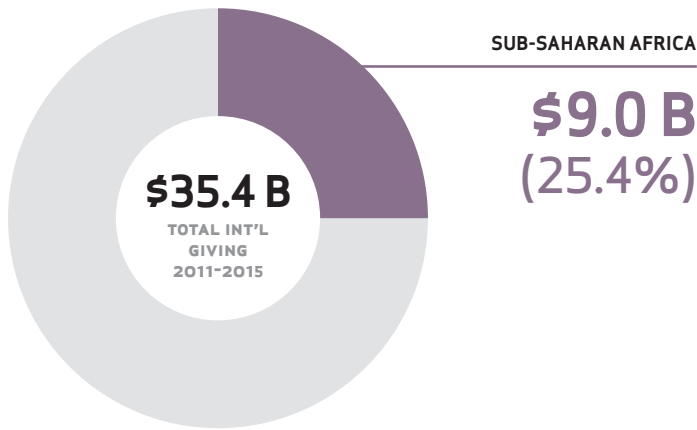


TOP COUNTRIES BY GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS, 2011-2015

1. Israel	\$ 1.2 B
2. Egypt	\$ 100.6 M
3. Turkey	\$ 50.0 M
4. West Bank/Gaza (Palestinian Territories)	\$ 38.0 M
5. Iran	\$ 25.5 M
6. Lebanon	\$ 21.2 M
7. Syria	\$ 20.4 M
8. Jordan	\$ 18.8 M
9. Iraq	\$ 18.6 M
10. Tunisia	\$ 16.5 M

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

KEY FACTS



72% of funding to Sub-Saharan Africa came from **Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.**

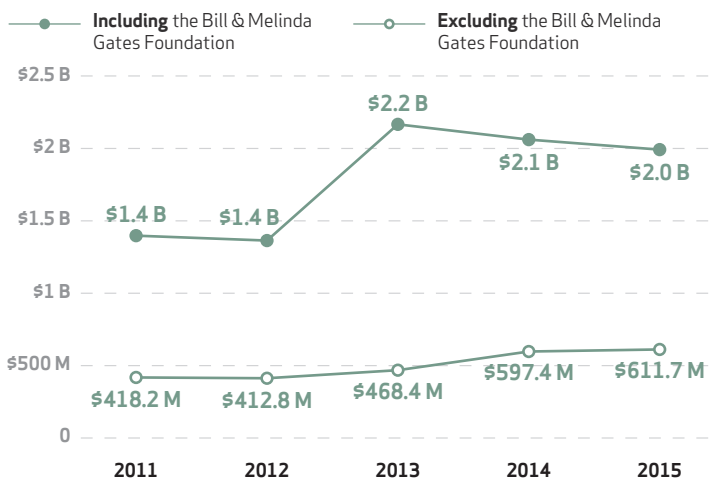


23% of funding to Sub-Saharan Africa was for **agriculture and food security** programs.

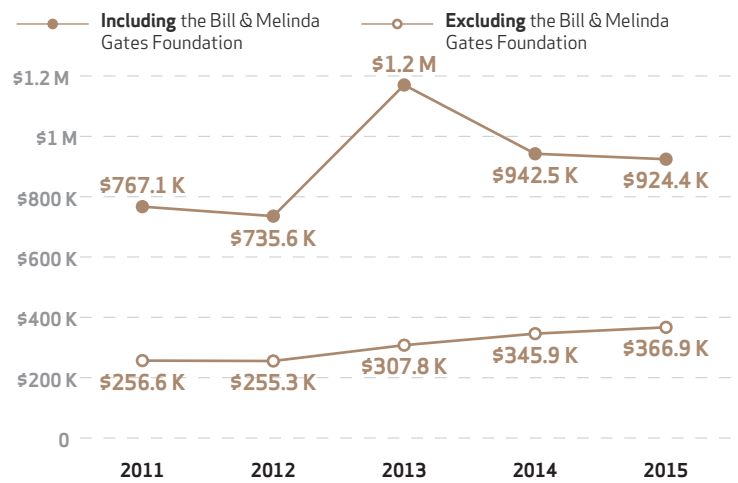


The average size of grants for Sub-Saharan Africa was **\$910 K.**

FOUNDATION GRANT DOLLARS, 2011-2015



AVERAGE GRANT SIZE, 2011-2015



TOP FUNDERS, 2011-2015

BY DOLLAR AMOUNT

1. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	\$ 6.5 B
2. Howard G. Buffett Foundation	\$ 240.9 M
3. Ford Foundation	\$ 232.4 M
4. Foundation to Promote Open Society	\$ 202.2 M
5. The Rockefeller Foundation	\$ 185.6 M

BY NUMBER OF GRANTS

1. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	1,709 grants
2. Ford Foundation	953 grants
3. The Rockefeller Foundation	347 grants
4. Segal Family Foundation	325 grants
5. Silicon Valley Community Foundation	275 grants

Sub-Saharan Africa includes the following countries: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Republic of Gambia, Ghana, Guinea,

Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

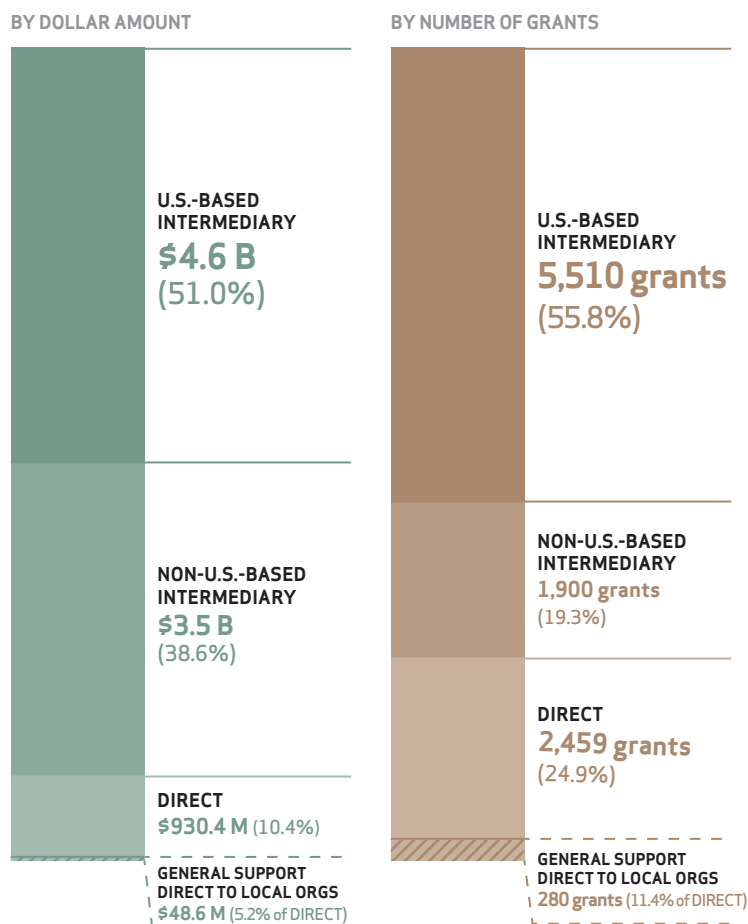
INT'L GIVING BY SUBJECT AREA, 2011-2015

		AVERAGE GRANT SIZE	% CHANGE 2011-2015
HEALTH	\$5.4 B	\$ 1.7M	+57.6%
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	\$1.5 B	\$ 760.8K	+30.0%
ENVIRONMENT	\$609.5 M	\$ 614.4 K	-14.5%
EDUCATION	\$487.7 M	\$ 304.2K	+7.6%
AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY	\$2.0 B	\$ 1.8M	+18.3%
HUMAN RIGHTS	\$473.6 M	\$ 311.6K	+76.4%
SCIENCE & ENGINEERING	\$752.2 M	\$ 2.2M	-66.1%
RELIGION	\$109.5 M	\$ 236.4K	+59.2%
PEACE & SECURITY	\$35.4 M	\$ 340.5K	+336.2%

INT'L GIVING BY POPULATION FOCUS, 2011-2015

		AVERAGE GRANT SIZE	% CHANGE 2011-2015
CHILDREN & YOUTH	\$3.0 B	\$ 1.1M	+20.5%
WOMEN & GIRLS	\$1.4 B	\$ 831.4K	+68.2%
PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES	\$1.5 B	\$ 7.5M	-6.8%
PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS	\$383.4 M	\$ 587.1K	+19.0%
MIGRANTS & REFUGEES	\$42.1 M	\$ 253.9M	-59.9%
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES	\$25.8 M	\$ 228.8K	+863.1%
LGBTQ PEOPLE	\$14.1 M	\$ 175.7K	+567.6%

INT'L GIVING BY CHANNELS OF GIVING, 2011-2015

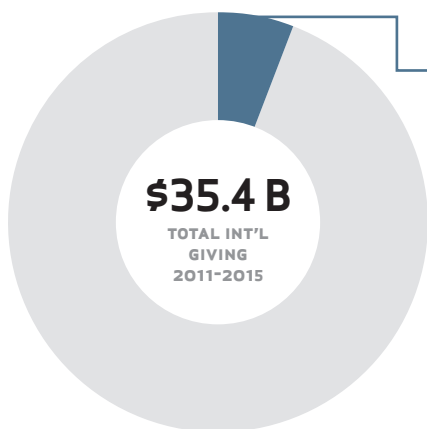


TOP COUNTRIES BY GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS, 2011-2015

1. Nigeria	\$ 1.0 B
2. Ethiopia	\$ 459.1 M
3. South Africa	\$ 423.5 M
4. Kenya	\$ 406.3 M
5. Tanzania	\$ 343.0 M
6. Ghana	\$ 263.5 M
7. Uganda	\$ 238.6 M
8. Liberia	\$ 144.0 M
9. Congo, Democratic Republic of the	\$ 142.3 M
10. Zambia	\$ 137.5 M

WESTERN EUROPE

KEY FACTS



WESTERN EUROPE

\$2.0 B
(5.6%)



30% of funding to Western Europe went towards health programs.

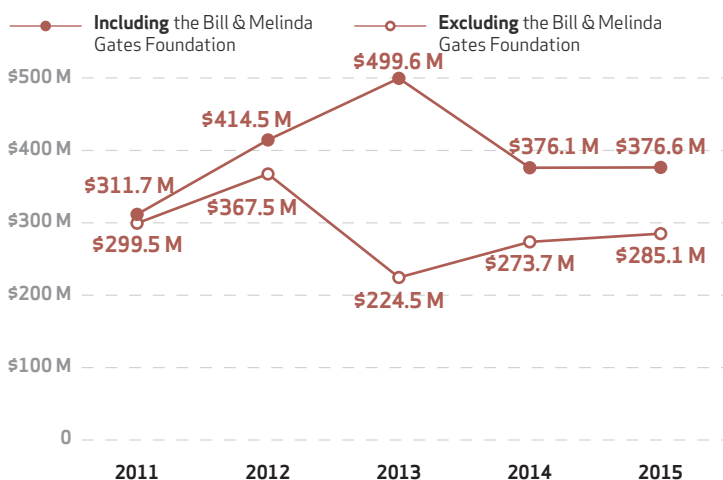


22% of funding to Western Europe was targeted at children & youth.

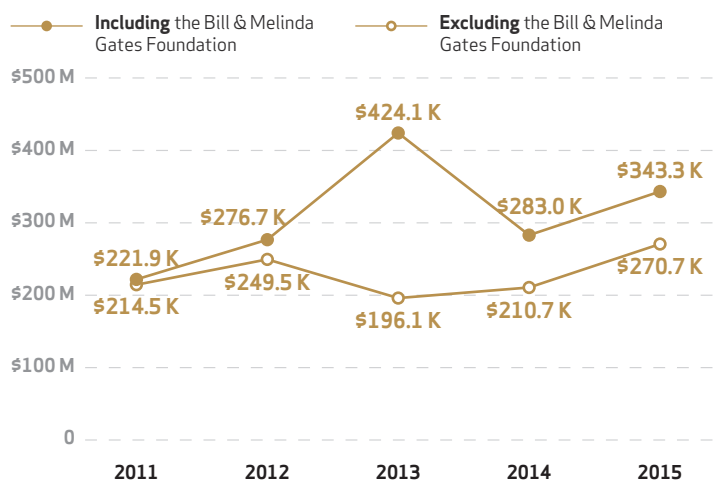


35% of funding to Western Europe went directly to local organizations.

FOUNDATION GRANT DOLLARS, 2011-2015



AVERAGE GRANT SIZE, 2011-2015



TOP FUNDERS, 2011-2015

BY DOLLAR AMOUNT

1. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	\$ 529.0 M
2. The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	\$ 179.6 M
3. The Oak Foundation U.S.A.	\$ 94.3 M
4. John Templeton Foundation	\$ 81.8 M
5. The David and Lucile Packard Foundation	\$ 74.6 M

BY NUMBER OF GRANTS

1. John Templeton Foundation	544 grants
2. The Bank of America Charitable Foundation, Inc.	303 grants
3. State Street Foundation, Inc.	266 grants
4. The JPMorgan Chase Foundation	245 grants
5. Silicon Valley Community Foundation	229 grants

Western Europe includes the following countries: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland,

Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

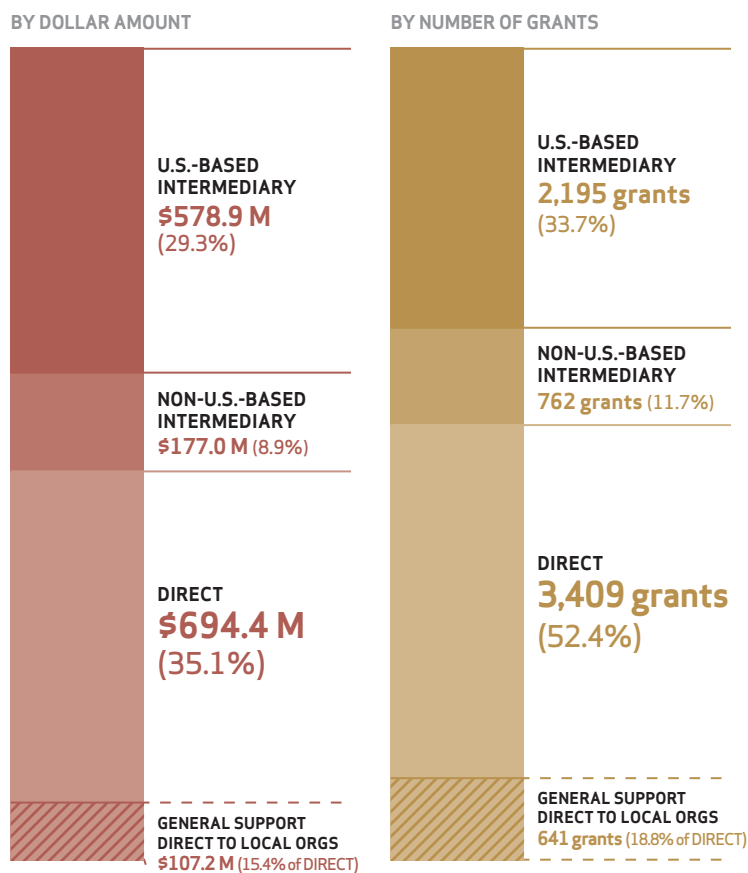
INT'L GIVING BY SUBJECT AREA, 2011-2015

		AVERAGE GRANT SIZE	% CHANGE 2011-2015
HEALTH	\$601.7 M	\$ 701.3 K	+204.4%
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	\$209.8 M	\$ 308.1 K	+195.9%
ENVIRONMENT	\$331.4 M	\$ 689.1 K	-68.6%
EDUCATION	\$365.0 M	\$ 228.4 K	+49.1%
AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY	\$50.4 M	\$ 573.1 K	+7.0%
HUMAN RIGHTS	\$92.9 M	\$ 225.0 K	+101.0%
SCIENCE & ENGINEERING	\$109.6 M	\$ 238.8 K	-37.3%
RELIGION	\$32.8 M	\$ 134.0 K	-78.4%
PEACE & SECURITY	\$13.3 M	\$ 246.1 K	+13.7%

INT'L GIVING BY POPULATION FOCUS, 2011-2015

		AVERAGE GRANT SIZE	% CHANGE 2011-2015
CHILDREN & YOUTH	\$436.0 M	\$ 392.1 K	+90.2%
WOMEN & GIRLS	\$56.5 M	\$ 302.2 K	+134.6%
PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES	\$247.7 M	\$ 1.0 M	-32.5%
PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS	\$8.2 M	\$ 341.6 M	+710.1%
MIGRANTS & REFUGEES	\$38.2 M	\$ 174.3 M	+97.0%
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES	\$5.6 M	\$ 205.8 M	+177.3%
LGBTQ PEOPLE	\$1.9 M	\$ 112.9 M	+695.9%

INT'L GIVING BY CHANNELS OF GIVING, 2011-2015




















TOP COUNTRIES BY GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS, 2011-2015

1. United Kingdom	\$ 598.7 M
2. Germany	\$ 107.6 M
3. France	\$ 74.9 M
4. Switzerland	\$ 63.4 M
5. Italy	\$ 63.4 M
6. Austria	\$ 26.6 M
7. Spain	\$ 26.2 M
8. Netherlands	\$ 23.4 M
9. Belgium	\$ 22.0 M
10. Denmark	\$ 21.1 M

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

INTERNATIONAL GIVING BY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL, 2011–2015

			% CHANGE FROM 2011-2015
1	NO POVERTY 	\$1.2 B	+50.3%
2	ZERO HUNGER 	\$3.6 B	+53.4%
3	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	\$17.0 B	+37.8%
4	QUALITY EDUCATION 	\$2.8 B	-31.4%
5	GENDER EQUALITY 	\$4.9 B	+80.3%
6	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	\$971.5 M	-30.6%
7	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	\$791.6 M	-40.0%
8	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	\$2.9 B	+27.1%
9	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	\$1.4 B	-7.8%
10	REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	\$248.9 M	+45.9%
11	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	\$1.2 B	+2.0%
12	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 	\$652.5 M	+24.7%
13	CLIMATE ACTION 	\$827.9 M	-22.3%
14	LIFE BELOW WATER 	\$383.1 M	+18.2%
15	LIFE ON LAND 	\$2.1 B	+48.3%
16	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	\$3.5 B	+3.9%
17	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	\$643.0 M	-30.9%

Achieving the SDGs requires more than just governments and the price tag is high—experts estimate it will cost more than \$4 trillion per year from 2015 to 2030. Foundations are already beginning to partner with UN agencies, the private sector, civil society, and government to leverage their resources and work collectively to changing the world by 2030 in order to truly “leave no one behind.”

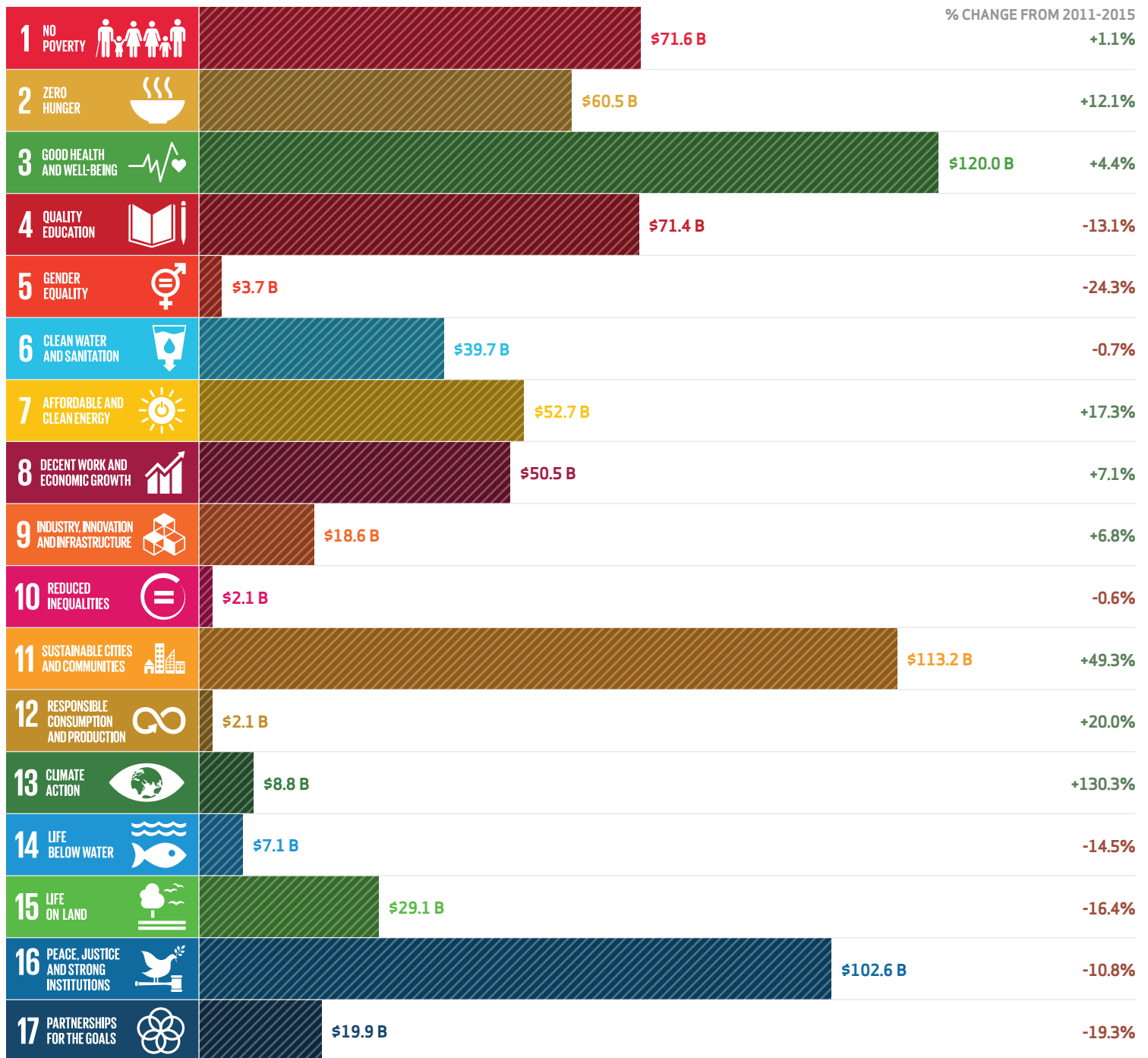
Foundation Center estimates that foundations will spend at least \$364 B on the SDGs between 2015 and 2030 and are on track to possibly surpass that estimate. This data shows that many U.S.

foundations are already working globally to address issues and topics across the goals, such as alleviating hunger and investing in quality education. By linking their existing programs and aligning future strategies with the SDG framework, U.S. foundations working globally can join important conversations on how best to achieve more effective development outcomes for all.



Learn more about how foundations are supporting the Sustainable Development Goals on SDGFUNDERS.ORG

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE BY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL, 2011–2015



Why report on funding by SDGs before the goals went into effect?

The SDGs formally did not go into effect until January 2016. Still, the distribution of foundation funding by SDGs during the five year period before will serve as a baseline for tracking U.S. philanthropic efforts toward the achievement of the global goals.

Foundations should consider the following in reviewing the figures:

- How did foundation funding for SDGs differ from ODA from 2011 to 2015?
- Based on this, which goals will be strategic areas for foundations to focus on going forward?
- Were there strategic reasons for the distribution of funding from 2011 to 2015? If so, why, and do the same strategic considerations still hold true?



FOUNDATION
CENTER

Knowledge to build on.



COUNCIL *on* FOUNDATIONS