



Learning from grantees

*Survey of the organisations
and individuals in Belgium that received
support during the 2009-2011 period*



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King Baudouin
Foundation

Working together for a better society

September 2012



Acknowledgements

Learning from grantees. Survey of the organisations and individuals in Belgium that received support during the 2009-2011 period

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Foreword

Grantmaking is one of the key philanthropic tools used by the King Baudouin Foundation in all its activity areas to support third party initiatives. The grant budget for the 2009-2011 period was 58.7 million euro, which is 28% higher than the figure set out in the Foundation's previous strategic plan. Despite the financial crisis the KBF has maintained the ambition of making more resources available, for example to support the work of associations.

These figures reflect the growth in the Foundation's activities but they do not in themselves provide a picture of the support that it provides and its impact. During the period from March to May 2012, the Foundation carried out an extensive survey to measure and improve the effectiveness of its grantmaking. This included more than 1000 organisations and individuals who have received support during the past three years. The results provided a great deal of information: on the profile of grantees, the characteristics of the initiatives supported, the target groups that have been reached and the effects on policymakers. Contacts and interaction with the Foundation were also assessed.

The Foundation wishes to thank all its grantees for their commitment as they work every day to build a better society; thanks also to the respondents for participating in this survey. Your feedback allows us to make further improvements to our work.



Contents

FOREWORD	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
1 INTRODUCTION	9
1.1 Target group and response	9
1.1.1 The data were taken from the GIFTS database	9
1.1.2 The target group comprised 2,755 individuals	9
1.1.3 A particularly high response rate of 40%	10
1.2 Representativeness and distribution of respondents	11
1.2.1 Introduction	11
1.2.2 Slight over-representation of Dutch-speaking respondents	11
1.2.3 The median value of a grant is 5,000 euro	12
1.2.4 More than 60% of grants are financed via the Funds	13
1.2.5 One in ten grants are intended for an individual	14
1.2.6 Three-quarters of grantees received support only once	14
1.2.7 Good representativeness in terms of activity areas	15
2 PROFILE OF GRANTEES	16
2.1 Organisational form and legal status	16
2.1.1 Two-thirds of the organisations supported are non-profit associations	16
2.1.2 The distribution of organisations differs depending on the type of activity	16
2.2 The importance of volunteers	17
2.2.1 One third of the grantees mostly work with volunteers	17
2.2.2 The median number of volunteers is 20	18
2.2.3 Associations that work with large numbers of volunteers mostly receive small grants	19
2.3 Territorial scope of grantees	20
2.3.1 Almost half of the initiatives supported are local in nature	20
2.3.2 Geographical scope is correlated with grantee typology	20
2.3.3 The geographical scope of initiatives is similar for the Regions and Communities	22
2.4 A few characteristics of grants to individuals	22
3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INITIATIVES SUPPORTED	24
3.1 Target groups	24
3.1.1 Half of the initiatives supported are aimed at children and/or young people as a target group	24
3.1.2 The distribution by target group differs depending on whether or not funding is provided via Funds	25



3.2 Activities	26
3.2.1 Two out of three grants are used to finance special activities	26
3.2.2 The activities and costs for which support was provided are extremely diverse	26
3.3 KBF activity areas	27
3.3.1 More than 80% of grants are awarded within five activity areas	27
3.3.2 The average grant amount varies considerably between activity areas	28
3.3.3 The initiatives cover a very large number of different themes	29
3.3.4 The distribution of grants differs depending on the theme	30
4 ESTIMATING EFFECTS AND IMPACT	32
4.1 Effects on target groups	32
4.1.1 The KBF reaches more than 100,000 individuals in Belgium through its grants each year	32
4.1.2 Half of the initiatives contribute towards improvements in health	33
4.1.3 Local projects focus on target groups more directly than supra-local ones	34
4.2 Effects on policymakers	34
4.2.1 A quarter of the initiatives lead to improved knowledge among policymakers	34
4.2.2 The impact on policy varies according to the type of grantee and the region	35
4.3 Effects on the organisation itself and the individual	36
4.3.1 The grants contribute towards internal strengthening and growth of organisations	36
4.3.2 Individuals improve their skills and insights	37
5 ADMINISTRATIVE AND CONTENT-RELATED SUPPORT BY THE KBF	38
5.1 The importance of KBF support	38
5.1.1 Three out of four grantees consider the grant to be essential	38
5.1.2 Support from the KBF offers unique opportunities	38
5.1.3 Ninety percent of grantees are satisfied with the amount of funds allocated to them	39
5.2 The application procedure	40
5.2.1 The KBF website is the most commonly used source of information on opportunities for support	40
5.2.2 The opportunities to receive assistance with the application process are not as well known	41
5.2.3 The KBF is perceived as less bureaucratic than public organisations	42
5.3 Administrative requirements and interaction with KBF staff	42
5.3.1 There were few complaints about administrative processing	42
5.3.2 KBF staff are seen as alert, helpful professionals	44
5.3.3 Less interaction with KBF staff in initiatives supported by Funds	44
5.3.4 Grantees suggest possible ways of increasing the effect of the grants even more	46



Executive Summary

The '**Learning from grantees**' study is based on a survey of the organisations and individuals in Belgium who received support from the King Baudouin Foundation in 2009, 2010 and/or 2011 - the period covered by the Foundation's previous strategic plan. The research was carried out during the period from March to May 2012 by research and consultancy firm Tilkon, in collaboration with the KBF.

Letters were sent to all 2,755 grantees and they were asked to respond to an online survey. There were **1,116 respondents**, which represents a particularly high response rate of more than 40%. These respondents provide a good reflection of the population that was surveyed. The study produced a wide range of useful information and findings. This executive summary sets out the most important and striking findings.

Grants and grantees

The study makes it possible to map the profiles and characteristics of the KBF's grants and grantees. The study reveals the following about **grants**:

- > The median value of a grant is 5,000 euro. This is also the amount that is most frequently awarded.
- > More than 60% of grants are financed via the Funds.
- > Three-quarters of grantees received support only once. Organisations with permanent staff receive two or more grants relatively more frequently.
- > More than 80% of grants are awarded in the activity areas Poverty & Social Justice, Local Engagement, Philanthropy, Health and Democracy in Belgium. If we also take the size of the grants into account, the Heritage activity area scores very highly too.
- > The largest grants are awarded in the activity areas Health, Heritage and Poverty & Social Justice. In the areas of Education, Local Engagement and Migration there are a relatively large number of small grants.
- > Almost half of the grants go to local initiatives.
- > Two out of three grants are used for initiatives that would not be feasible within an organisation's regular range of activities or the individual's capacity; these grants provide an extra supply of oxygen in these cases. The five commonest types of activities are awareness campaigns, purchasing equipment and facilities, organising training courses or workshops, local and neighbourhood activities and providing assistance and services. One in three grants provide structural support to the organisation.

As for the **grantees** themselves, the following results are worth mentioning:

- > One in ten grants are awarded to individuals.
- > Two thirds of the organisations supported are non-profit associations.
- > A third of the organisations supported mostly work with volunteers; the median number of volunteers in each organisation is 20.
- > Associations that work with large numbers of volunteers mostly receive small grants.
- > The distribution in terms of the geographical scope of the initiatives (local - regional - national) is similar for the Regions and Communities.
- > The grants are essential for the grantees. Three out of four grantees stated that the support received from the KBF is essential for their initiative. They also mention the unique opportunity for experimentation offered by the KBF grant, opportunities to improve their standing among stakeholders and how their work is valued outside the organisation.



Initiatives supported

The initiatives supported by the KBF cover many different **themes**. The themes mentioned most frequently are poverty, education, health, local engagement, migration and integration and social justice.

The study looked at the effects of KBF support on different types of stakeholders.

Almost all the projects indicated that they focus on specific **target groups** in one way or another. Through the initiatives that are supported, the KBF reaches more than 100,000 people in Belgium each year. Half of the initiatives supported have children and/or young people as a target group. Half of the initiatives supported were found to have made a contribution towards improving the health of the relevant target groups. Other frequently observed effects on the target groups are improvements in skills, better social integration and improvements in knowledge. It was also found that local projects focus on target groups more directly than supra-local ones (which have a relatively greater focus on influencing policy).

There were also multiple effects on **policymakers** at the local, regional and national level. These effects occurred in more than 60% of the projects. A quarter of the initiatives led to increased knowledge among policymakers. Other commonly reported effects include implementation of innovations, a change in attitudes among policymakers, the release of extra funds and improvements in the political debate. The effects on policy were less pronounced in Wallonia than in Flanders and Brussels.

The respondents also indicated that the grant had effects on their own **organisation**. In many cases receiving and using the grant contributed towards internal strengthening and growth within the organisations. Grants intended for **individuals** mostly result in improvements in competencies and insights.

Satisfaction and suggestions for improving the effectiveness of grantmaking

The study showed that there were high levels of **satisfaction** and gratitude in relation to the support received. Ninety percent of grantees are satisfied with the amount that was allocated to them. The KBF website is the most commonly used source of information on opportunities for support; in terms of grants intended for individuals, however, friends and acquaintances were found to be an even more important source of information. When it comes to applying for support, the KBF is seen as less bureaucratic than public organisations. There were few complaints about administrative processing. The only negative point is that the opportunities available to receive assistance with submitting applications turned out not to be very well known.

There was also a high level of satisfaction with the interaction with **KBF employees**. They are perceived as attentive, helpful professionals.

The respondents made a large number of **suggestions** on how to increase the effect of the grants even more. These suggestions are wide-ranging, from requests for greater continuity in financing to a more prominent presence in the media and more content-based feedback to more exchanges of experience between projects. The suggestions that were made most frequently concerned opportunities for multi-year and more structural financing.

STRUCTURE OF THE BUDGET

The Foundation is able to carry out its mission thanks to a wide range of income sources.

External funding

- > Annual grant from the National Lottery
- > Donations and bequests allocated by philanthropists for a specific cause
- > Missions from regional, federal and European government bodies
- > Contributions from partnerships with businesses, for example, Corporate Funds
- > Donations received via project accounts, which help others to carry out projects

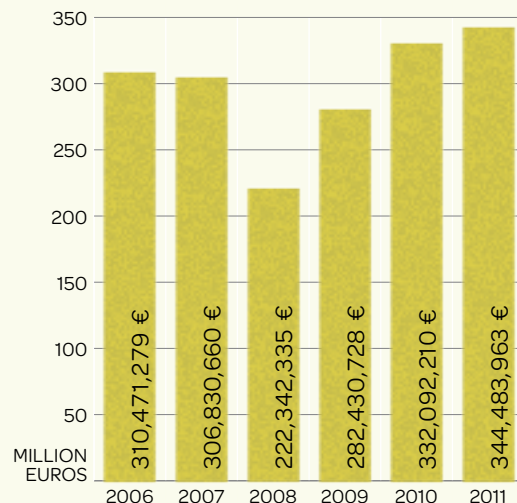
Own funds

- > Annual deduction (4.5%) from our asset portfolio, plus interest and yield on capital
- > Donations and bequests not allocated by philanthropists for a specific cause
- > Named Funds and structural initiatives

Asset portfolio

The King Baudouin Foundation has a substantial portfolio of assets thanks to numerous legacies, donations and grants. The bonds and shares in KBF's portfolio are managed by institutional asset managers in Belgium and abroad.

CHANGE IN OUR ASSET PORTFOLIO FROM 2006 TO 2011



Transparency and Responsibility

Financial governance is subject to strict controls at the King Baudouin Foundation:

- > The Board of Governors has final responsibility for the budget and accounts, which are published in our Annual Report each year.
- > The Financial Committee offers advice on the (re)investment of the Foundation's assets.
- > Two Censors monitor the administration of wills and bequests.
- > The Audit Committee assists the Board of Governors in monitoring the balance sheet and profit and loss account and the financial report. It also monitors the effectiveness of the internal audit and risk management systems.



1 Introduction

1.1 Target group and response

1.1.1 The data were taken from the GIFTS database

The "Learning from Grantees" survey is intended to gain insights into the profile and characteristics of KBF 'grantees', how they perceive the support received from the KBF and their assessment of the collaboration with the KBF. This is the first time that a survey on this scale has been organised by the KBF.

The term 'grantees' is intended to cover individuals and organisations who receive support via the projects in the action programme or through funds managed by the KBF. We will refer to this financial support below as a 'grant'. The study was restricted to Belgian grantees who received grants in 2009, 2010 and/or 2011 - the period covered by the last strategic plan. The decision only to include grantees in Belgium was mainly due to the nature of the questions and the fact that it was an online survey. There are plans to conduct a separate survey of grantees in the Balkans and in developing countries using a suitable methodology.

The KBF GIFTS database was used as the starting-point to identify the target group for the study. This database showed that the KBF awarded **4,645 grants** during the relevant years, amounting to a total of **58.7 million euro**. Of this total, **48.2 million euro** went to grantees in **Belgium (4,161 grants)**. This group served as the basis for defining the target group. A number of financial transactions were filtered out from this database which cannot be viewed as grants in the strict sense but would tend to fall within the definition of partnerships, such as the contribution made by the KBF to the European Venture Philanthropy Association. The KBF also decided not to include grantees receiving less than 500 euro in the survey.

This left **3,536** transactions, which accounted for a total volume of financial support from the KBF of **38.9 million euro**.

1.1.2 The target group comprised 2,755 individuals

The e-mail address and language of the contact person was then determined for all 3,536 grants. This is because the survey was circulated in Dutch, French, German and English, depending on the contact person's language. As a result of all these efforts, a very full and accurate e-mail database was ultimately created.

For each of these individuals not only their name and e-mail address was available, but also a large number of other useful details such as the amount of the grant, the year in which the grant was awarded, the activity area¹ and the name and address of the organisation. Since the survey tool used (SurveyMonkey) made it possible to identify respondents by a code, this could be used to verify the representativeness of the respondents and take factors into account in the analysis process that had not been asked about during the survey.

One significant observation was that some grantees received support from the KBF on multiple occasions during the 2009-2011 period. It was decided in consultation with the KBF only to question these grantees once, and to ask about the largest grant that they had received during that period. The e-mail database therefore ultimately included **2,755 different individuals**.

¹ The activity area could not be accessed directly from the GIFTS database for grants that were awarded via the Funds. Using the accounting code for the grants, however, the many thousands of grants that were allocated via the Funds could also be allocated to a KBF activity area.

The table below shows how these 2,755 grantees were divided between the different years and language groups:

	2009	2010	2011	Totaal
Flemish Community	505	449	478	1,432
French Community	470	366	410	1,246
German-speaking Community	23	14	18	55
English speaking	11	3	8	22
Total	1,009	832	914	2,755

The survey was conducted in 4 languages. In the database that was used for subsequent analysis, all responses - except answers to the open questions - were translated into English. The tables and graphs used later on in this report are therefore also in English. English decimal notation is also used in these tables and graphs.

1.1.3 A particularly high response rate of 40%

The individualised online survey was conducted between 19 April and 4 May 2012. A total of 1,147 individuals took part in the survey. About thirty of the responses were found to be so incomplete that they were not subsequently included in the analysis. In the end there were 1,116 usable responses. A few of the respondents gave up towards the end of the questionnaire, but all the questions were answered by at least 1,076 respondents.

These 1,116 respondents represent **40.5%** of the e-mail database. This is a remarkably high level of response. This can be explained by the following factors:

- > The survey questions were well thought-out and clearly worded. They were pre-tested (in both Dutch and French).
- > The mailings and the survey were both in the respondent's own language.
- > The mailings were individualised. The recipients were not only addressed by their first name and surname, but they were also reminded of the amount that they had received, the year when this took place and the programme or Fund under which the grant was awarded. The extensive work that went into this individualisation process was therefore very worthwhile.
- > Considerable effort was made both by KBF staff and by the researcher to ensure that the e-mail database would be as correct as possible. As a result less than 5% of e-mails were rejected. The individual e-mail system probably resulted in relatively few invitations being trapped by spam filters.
- > The respondents received a personal e-mail beforehand from the KBF (Managing Director Luc Tayart de Borms) announcing the investigation and reiterating its importance.
- > This was followed by an invitation to complete the survey, also sent from a KBF e-mail address² (survey@kbs-frb.be) in the name of Luc Tayart de Borms. Finally, those individuals who had not responded within a week were sent another reminder.
- > Most respondents had a past or ongoing contractual relationship with the KBF. Many of them are still hoping to receive support from the KBF in the future. This no doubt added to their willingness to respond to the survey.
- > The generally very positive attitude towards the KBF (as is made clear below) probably led to a high level of goodwill when it came to completing the survey.

² This was done in consultation with the KBF. The invitations were technically sent out by study and advice bureau Tilkon. This firm was also responsible for preserving the anonymity of the respondents vis-à-vis the KBF.



1.2 Representativeness and distribution of respondents

1.2.1 Introduction

We have set out a summary below showing how the respondents are distributed according to a number of different dimensions and criteria. They are mainly analysed in relation to:

- > the respondents' language group
- > the main funding category (Funds versus funding³ via the National Lottery, own funds or missions from government authorities and partnerships)
- > focus on organisations or individuals
- > the number of times they have asked for support
- > the size of the grant
- > the activity area within the KBF.

We have provided this information with three aims in mind:

- (1) It offers a general view of the distribution of the respondents - and the KBF's grantees more generally.
- (2) It creates a basis for further analysis in this report. We will use these categories in subsequent chapters of this report to ascertain to what extent they influence the responses to the various questions⁴.
- (3) This allows us to evaluate the representativeness of the response, both in terms of the (simple) e-mail database and in terms of the multiple database.

1.2.2 Slight over-representation of Dutch-speaking respondents

Table 1 on the next page compares the analysis by language of the multiple database ('Grantees in Belgium'), the e-mail database ('Target group survey') and the respondents ('Respondents').

This first of all reveals a slight difference between the simple and multiple grantee databases. The slightly higher percentage of Dutch-speaking grantees in the single database indicates that the spread of Dutch-speaking grantees is slightly wider than in the case of the French-speaking grantees (since there are relatively more organisations in this group who have received a grant covering more than one year).

³ For practical reasons we will often refer to this second category in this report as 'Other sources'.

⁴ We will also use other classification systems in the analysis, and these will be discussed later in this report.



Table 1

Language	Grantees in Belgium (N= 3,536)	Target group survey (N=2,775)	Respondents (N=1,116)
Dutch	49.7%	52.0%	58.0%
French	47.7%	45.2%	38.8%
German	1.9%	2.0%	2.4%
English	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

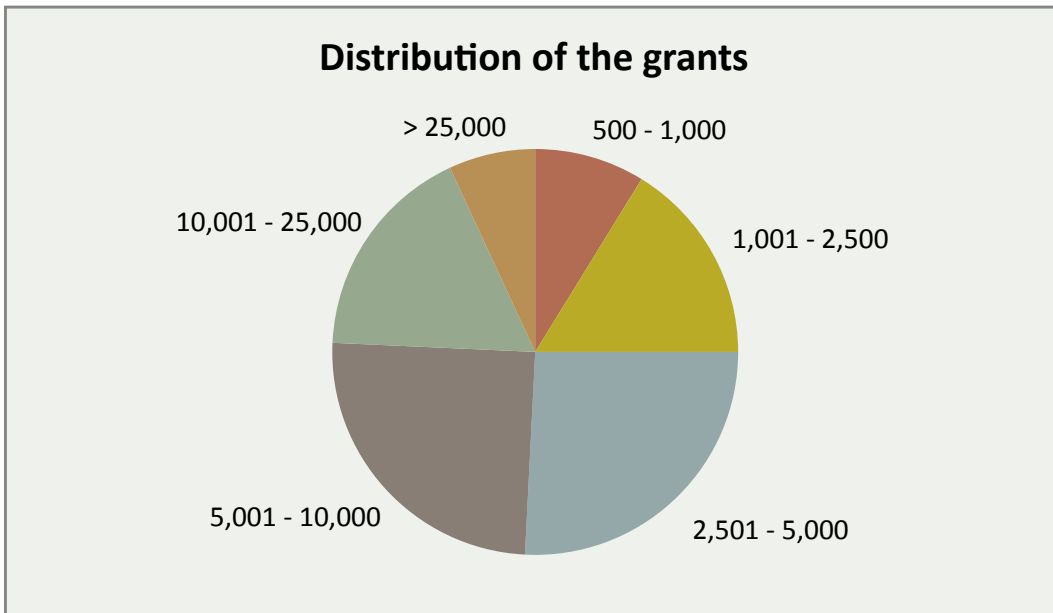
The second observation that we can make on the basis of this table is that the level of response from Dutch and German speakers was somewhat higher than from French speakers. The response percentage from Dutch speakers was 45% and as high as 49% among German speakers. Nevertheless, the level of response from French speakers was still 35%, which is still remarkably high.

The slight over-representation of Dutch-speaking respondents is not a problem itself in terms of the representativeness of the respondents, except when it comes to analysis of regional distribution and those questions for which Dutch speakers and French speakers would show different response patterns. As becomes clear later on in this report, however, this only occurred to a limited extent.

1.2.3 The median value of a grant is 5,000 euro

The grants awarded by the KBF differ considerably in terms of size⁵. The distribution of grants received by the respondents is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1



⁵ We should recall that there are some grants for less than 500 euro, which were not included in the survey (e.g. the winners of the photographic competition) - there were more than 300 such grants in all.



Approximately half of the grants were for 5,000 euro or less, and half were for more than 5,000 euro. Another way of expressing this distribution is to state that half of the grants awarded to the respondents were 'medium-sized' (between 2,500 and 10,000 euro), a quarter were 'small' (less than 2,500 euro) and a quarter were 'large' (more than 10,000 euro). The median value of the grants awarded to the respondents was 5,000 euro; this is also the amount of grant that was awarded most frequently.

Comparison with the original database and the e-mail database reveals that the response rate was higher from grantees receiving higher grants (see Table 2).

Table 2

Grant level	Grantees in Belgium	Target group survey	Respondents
500 - 1,000	11.3%	11.6%	8.8%
1,001 - 2,500	19.1%	18.5%	16.2%
2,501 - 5,000	25.7%	26.2%	25.8%
5,001 - 10,000	22.9%	22.7%	24.9%
10,001 - 25,000	14.2%	14.2%	17.4%
> 25,000	6.8%	6.8%	6.9%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

When we consider the target group database as a whole, it emerges that 56% received a grant for 5,000 euro or less⁶ If we also take into account the 306 grants for less than 500 euro, we can conclude that about 60% of KBF grants to Belgian grantees amount to 5,000 euro or less.

Two more marginal notes:

- > All the figures stated refer to the amount of grant per year. Since some grantees received more than one grant, the percentage of medium-sized and large grants does increase slightly if we take the total amount into consideration. Due to this effect, combined with the 306 small grants that were excluded, we again arrive at a median value of 5,000 euro.
- > The analyses shown on both the graph and the table refer to the number of grants, not the distribution of the resources themselves. If we take that into account, more than 85% of the KBF funds went to the 40% of grantees who received grants of more than 5,000 euro.

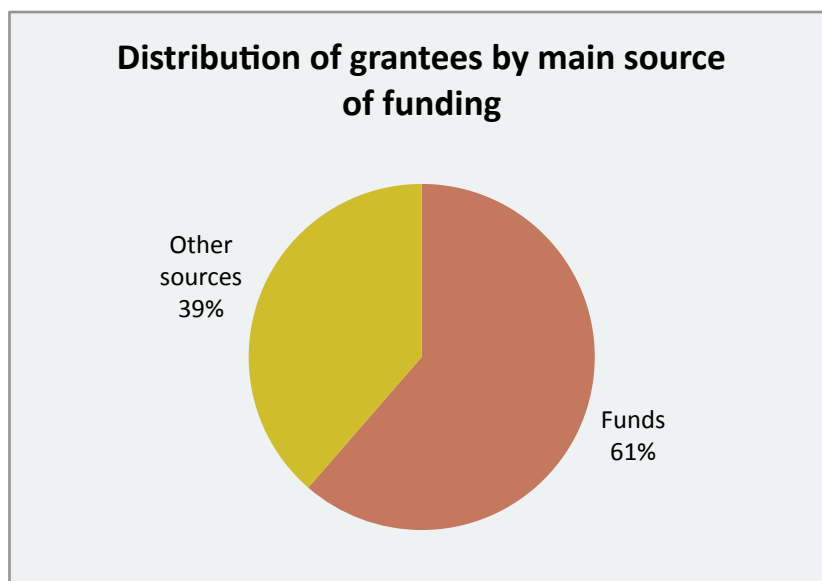
1.2.4 More than 60% of grants are financed via the Funds

Figure 2 shows how the grantees are distributed between the main funding categories: either via a Fund or via a project using National Lottery funds or own funds, partnerships etc., in the context of the 2009-2011 strategic plan. The graph shows that 61% of the respondents received a grant via a Fund. This percentage is identical to the percentage of grants awarded in 2009-2011 by the KBF to Belgian grantees via Funds - demonstrating the representativeness of the respondents.

⁶ Further analysis has shown that exactly 5,000 euro is by far the most frequently occurring grant amount: during the 2009-2011 period this amount was awarded no less than 469 times (13.3%).



Figure 2



1.2.5 One in ten grants are intended for an individual

Most of the grants are awarded to an organisation in order to carry out a specific project or support an initiative. In some cases, however, a grant was a prize or bursary for an individual.

More specifically - on the basis of replies from the respondents themselves - 9.7% of these cases involved grants made to an individual. As a comparison: in the KBF GIFTS database, 'Individuals' accounted for 9.2% of grantees during the 2009-2011 period.

For individuals, both the smallest grants (less than 1,000 euro) and the larger grants (between 10,000 and 25,000 euro) were made relatively more frequently. Individual grants of more than 25,000 euro are very rare.

1.2.6 Three-quarters of grantees received support only once

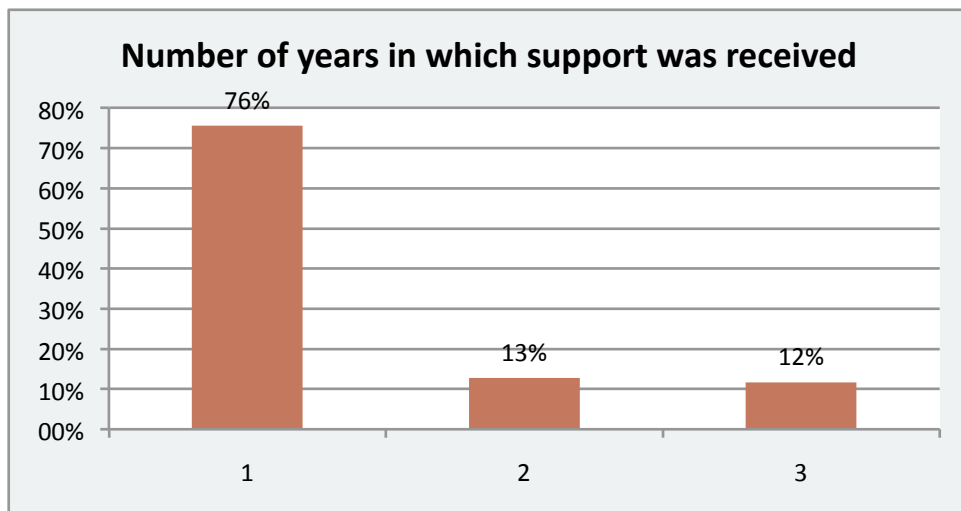
The respondents were asked in which years they received support from the KBF during the 2009 to 2011 period. The number of years in which they received support is shown in Figure 3 ("1" means that the grantee received support only once, "2" means support in two different years and "3" means support in all three years).

This graph shows that three-quarters of grantees received support only once during these three years. Further analysis of the data has shown that organisations that mostly work with permanent staff, such as research institutions, receive relatively more support over multiple years.

A precise comparison with the data in the GIFTS database is not possible because there may be a difference between the year in which the support is awarded and the year in which it is actually paid out. Some grants are also paid out in multiple instalments. Nevertheless it is still noticeable that analysis of the GIFTS data shows that 78% of grantees received a grant only once during the 2009 to 2011 period. This is a further illustration of the representativeness of the group of respondents.

We should also point out that 34% of the respondents received support in 2009, 46% in 2010 and 57% in 2011.

Figure 3



1.2.7 Good representativeness in terms of activity areas

In the next chapter we will look in more detail at the activities and areas of work involved in the projects that were supported. At this point the table shown below illustrates the representativeness in terms of the KBF activity areas⁷ detailed in the Strategic Plan 2009 - 2011.

Table 3

Strategic Activity Area	Grantees in Belgium	Target group survey	Respondents
Poverty & Social Justice	24.3%	22.8%	24.3%
Local Engagement	22.0%	21.5%	19.7%
Philanthropy	16.0%	16.3%	16.6%
Health	10.4%	11.3%	13.7%
Democracy in Belgium	10.2%	10.6%	7.9%
Migration	4.2%	4.6%	4.4%
Leadership	3.6%	3.9%	4.4%
Specific projects	3.6%	3.7%	3.7%
Heritage	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%
Other	2.9%	2.5%	2.8%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

It is clear that the group of respondents provides a very good reflection of the original grantee population. The minor differences (for example in Local Engagement, Health and Democracy in Belgium) can be largely explained by the size of the grant (the response rate from grantees with large grants was rather higher).

⁷ Due to the limitation to Belgian grantees, the activity areas 'Democracy in the Balkans' and 'Development' were not included.



2 Profile of grantees

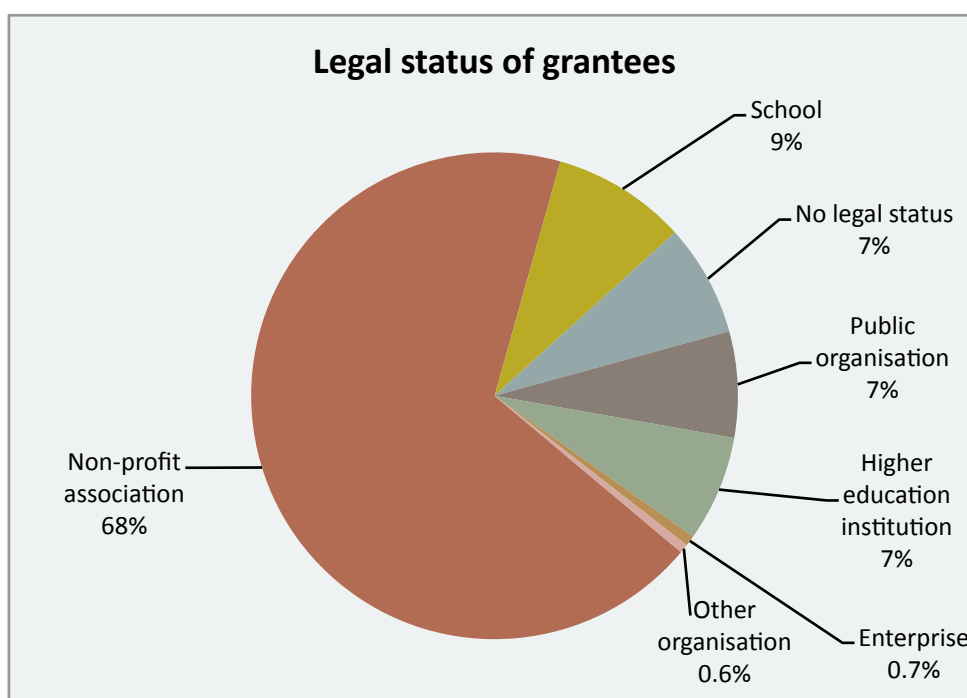
2.1 Organisational form and legal status

2.1.1 Two-thirds of the organisations supported are non-profit associations

In these and the following paragraphs we focus on the 90% of respondents (1,008) who indicated that the grants from the KBF were used to support an initiative by an organisation (at the end of this chapter we will be addressing the characteristics of grants intended for individuals).

The distribution of these organisations by legal status is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4



The considerable overweighting of non-profit associations is unmistakable. These account for two-thirds of grantees. The second largest group, but by a wide margin, are educational institutions (schools and higher education institutions). Public organisations make up only 7% of grantees, which is the same as the number of organisations that do not have a specific legal form (associations with no legal status). We do note, however, that the percentage in this latter group would increase if grants to individuals were also taken into account.

2.1.2 The distribution of organisations differs depending on the type of activity

Are there particular categories of grants in which specific types of organisations are more or less represented? If we analyse this for the classifications that have already been discussed, the following becomes clear:

- > The share of non-profit associations is even higher among French-speaking grantees (75%); among Dutch-speaking respondents the proportion is 63%.
- > 'Only' 55% of grants that are not made via Funds go to non-profit associations. Eleven percent of these grants go to associations with no legal status and 25% go to research institutions.



- > Educational institutions were found to receive multiple grants in successive years relatively more frequently than other organisations⁸ (together these account for 29% of grantees who received support in three successive years); public institutions and associations with no legal status are more likely to receive single grants.
- > Half of the schools received a grant between 2,500 and 5,000 euro. This is in stark contrast to colleges and universities, where almost half of the grants were greater than 10,000 euro (and almost a quarter were in fact higher than 25,000 euro). These larger amounts mostly relate to research grants or prizes.
- > Non-profit associations receive about 85% of the grants, under the activity areas 'Philanthropy' and 'Poverty & Social Justice'. Research institutions account for more than 80% of the grants in the 'Democracy in Belgium' activity area. Grants to public institutions were mostly in the areas of 'Health' and 'Poverty & Social Justice'.

Analysis of the 7% of respondents that are government organisations shows that the vast majority of these are local administrations. Of these 71 respondents, 29 were found to be municipal administrations (41%) and 27 of them or 38% were public centres for social welfare.

An analogous analysis among schools showed that both primary and secondary schools were well represented (the majority of them via exchange campaigns under the auspices of the Prince Philippe Fund).

Respondents from higher education came from both universities (42%) and colleges (45%). The other grants were awarded to university hospitals, research centres and institutions with special status. In all there were 38 different institutions among the 71 respondents.

2.2 The importance of volunteers

2.2.1 One third of the grantees mostly work with volunteers

The respondents were asked whether they work mostly with permanent staff or mostly with volunteers. The general ratio among the grantees was:

- > **65.5%** of the organisations mostly work with **employed staff**
- > **35.5%** of the organisations mostly work with **volunteers**.

The distribution according to the legal status of the organisation is interesting. This is shown in Figure 5. As expected, associations with no legal status have hardly any permanent staff. It is also not surprising that research institutions and public organisations mostly do work with permanent staff. Perhaps less obvious is that 60% of non-profit associations that received support were also found to work mostly with permanent staff.

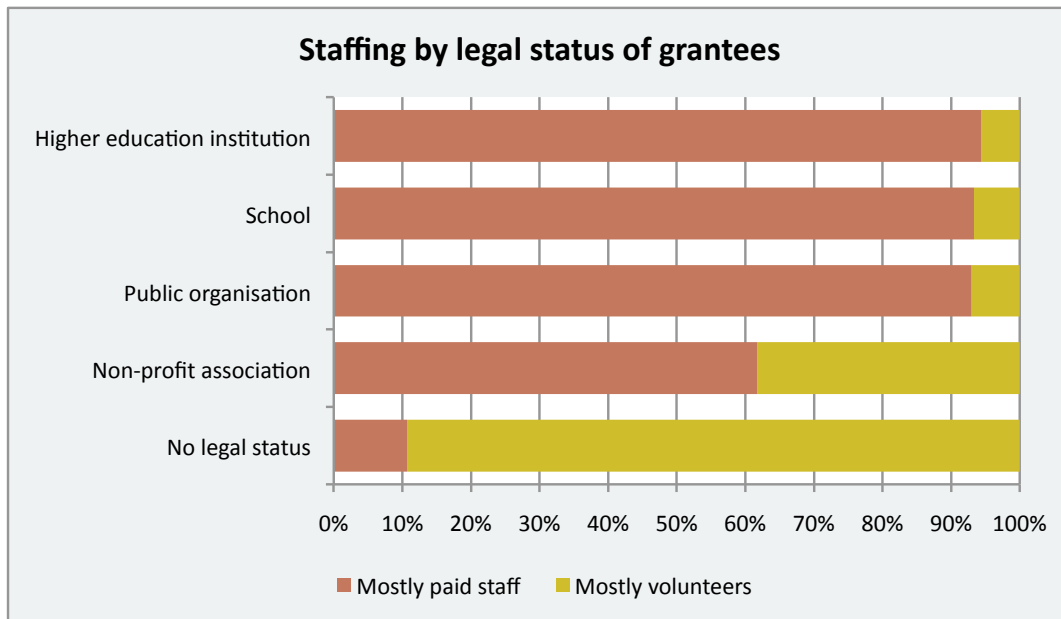
Further analyses showed that:

- > There is hardly any difference between French-speaking and Dutch-speaking grantees in this area.
- > Organisations that mostly work with volunteers received lower grants on average than those working mainly with permanent staff.
- > Of all the grantees in the 'Local Engagement' activity area, 47% work mostly with volunteers
- > Organisations that receive support in several consecutive years mostly work with permanent staff.

⁸ This can be partly explained by the research missions carried out for universities and the participation in exchanges under the auspices of the Prince Philippe Fund, since schools participate in these year after year.



Figure 5

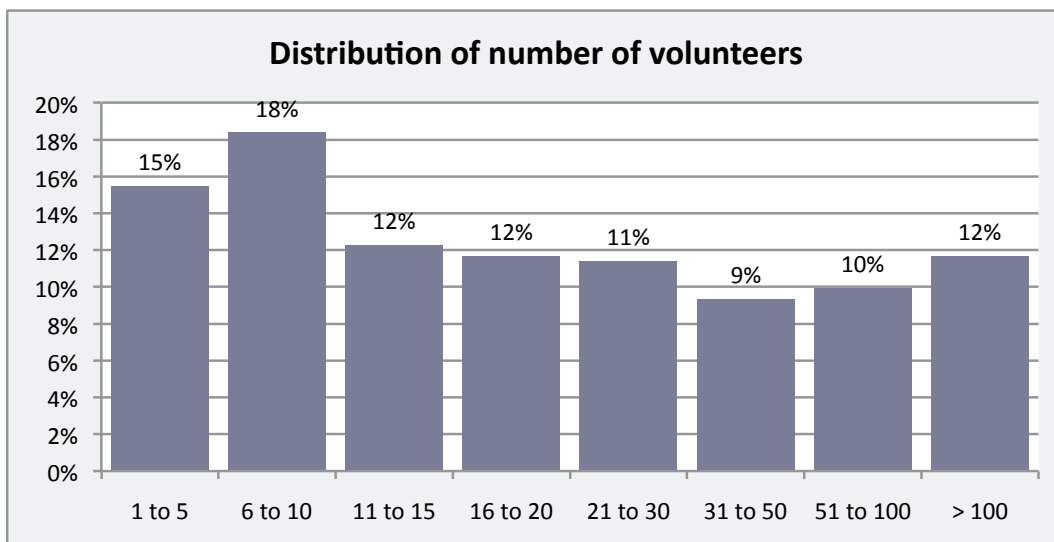


2.2.2 The median number of volunteers is 20

The organisations that mostly work with volunteers were asked to state the number of volunteers. The median value was found to be **20 volunteers**.

The number of volunteers who work for the organisations does vary considerably. The ratio is depicted in Figure 6 (NB: the boundaries between categories are not equidistant). It should be noted that almost a quarter of the organisations work with more than 50 volunteers.

Figure 6





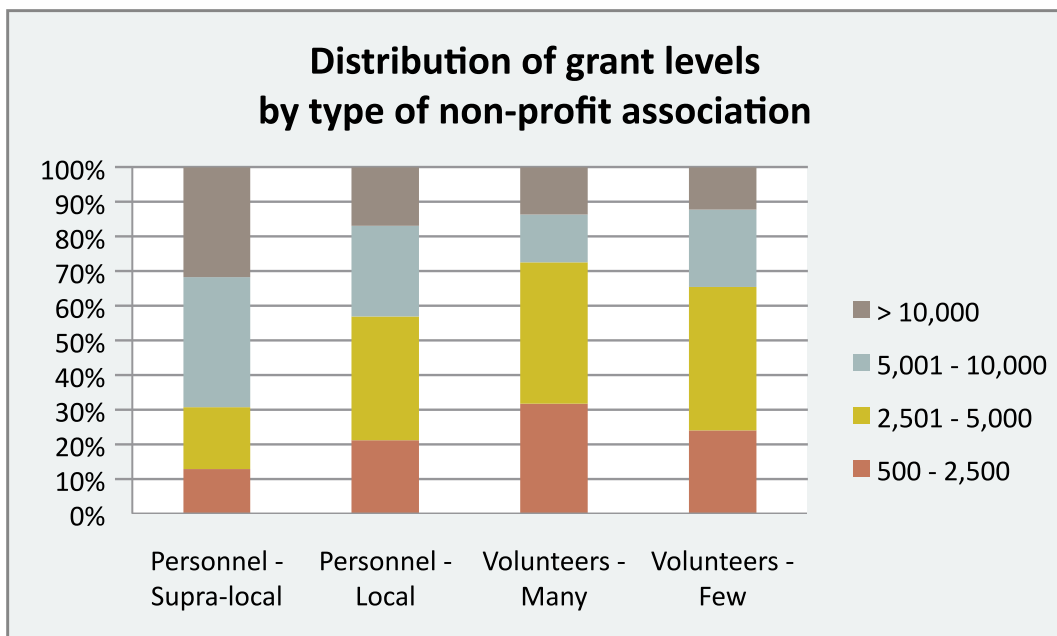
2.2.3 Associations that work with large numbers of volunteers mostly receive small grants

The questions in the survey did not make it possible to determine the precise "size" of the non-profit associations (budget, number of personnel, scope). One way of approaching this is to use the following classification:

- > (A) mostly working with permanent staff and with an initiative functioning at the 'supra-local' (regional, national or international) level
- > (B) mostly working with permanent staff and with an initiative functioning at the local level
- > (C) mostly working with volunteers and a relatively large number of volunteers (more than 15)
- > (D) mostly working with volunteers and a relatively small number of volunteers (15 or less)

We looked at the extent to which differences exist in the types of grant awarded to these types of non-profit associations. The first difference concerns the extent to which they receive large or small grants. This is shown in Figure 7.

Figure 7



This showed that the organisations that mostly work with permanent staff and have supra-local initiatives receive relatively more large grants than the other three groups. Of these three groups, associations that mostly work with large numbers of volunteers receive, in relative terms, the largest number of smaller grants.

It was also found that there are relatively few differences between the four types of associations in terms of the number of years in which they received grants. There were larger differences in terms of the KBF activity areas. Virtually all the associations that receive grants within the Health activity area do work with permanent staff; two-thirds of the initiatives that received support were mostly situated at the supra-local level. Even in the Heritage area, the participation of organisations that work mostly with volunteers is rather limited. The participation of associations that mostly work with volunteers in the other activity areas was also found not to be associated with the number of volunteers.

2.3 Territorial scope of grantees

2.3.1 Almost half of the initiatives supported are local in nature

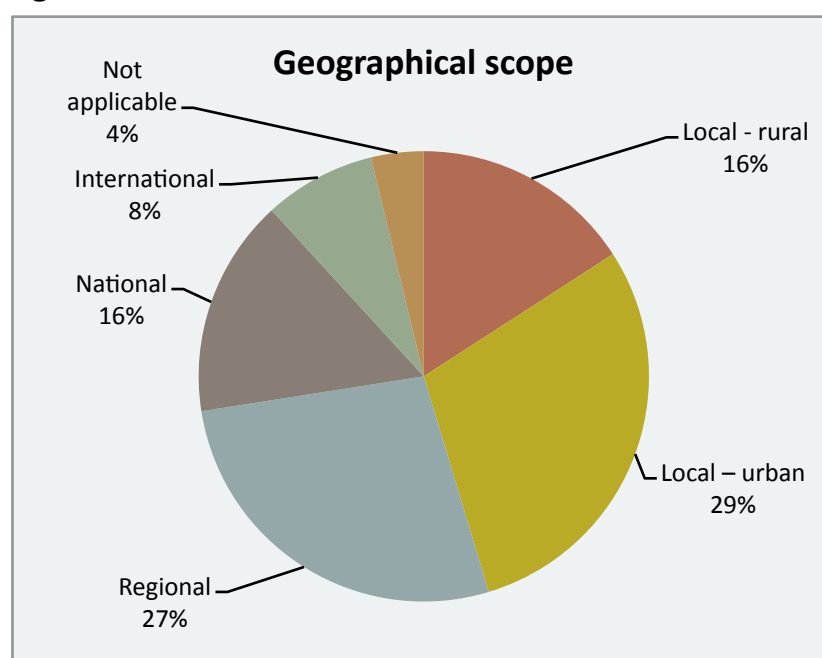
The survey included the question: "How would you situate the initiative⁹ in geographical terms?".

The possible answers were:

- > Not applicable (the initiative cannot be linked to a geographical area)
- > Local - rural
- > Local - urban
- > Regional
- > National
- > International

Figure 8 shows the distribution of responses (only for initiatives by organisations):

Figure 8



Just under half of the initiatives are situated at the local level and 60% of these were in an urban setting. It was also notable that 16% positioned their initiatives at the national level and as many as 8% at the international level. This question was about the initiative supported rather than the ordinary geographical scope of the organisation itself. In practice it was found that the reply option 'national' refers mainly to initiatives that take place at the inter-regional or inter-community level.

2.3.2 Geographical scope is correlated with grantee typology

Further analysis shows that the geographical scope of activity is often linked to other characteristics. One initial example is Table 4, which shows the distribution of grants by geographical scope for the main types of organisation.

⁹ The term 'initiative' was used throughout the survey to refer to the project, the activities, the event etc. for which a grant was awarded.



Table 4

Geographical scope	No legal status	Non-profit association	School	University or other higher education institution	Public organisation
Local – rural	42.7%	14.1%	15.6%	0.0%	23.9%
Local – urban	29.3%	30.7%	18.9%	12.7%	52.1%
Regional	12.0%	33.1%	12.2%	15.5%	14.1%
National	8.0%	11.3%	44.4%	43.7%	2.8%
International	2.7%	8.3%	0.0%	19.7%	4.2%
Not applicable	5.3%	2.5%	8.9%	8.5%	2.8%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The results are not surprising. The observation that public organisations are mainly active at the local level matches the finding that these are mostly municipal administrations and public centres for social welfare. The high percentage of schools and higher education institutions involved in 'national' (mainly intra-community) activities relates to school exchanges between Communities and, in higher education, includes both exchanges and research grants. It will also not be surprising that associations with no legal status are mainly active at the local level.

Other findings were as follows:

- > Grants focused on local-rural activities are mostly one-time grants; nationally oriented initiatives account for a relatively larger number of consecutive grants.
- > Locally oriented initiatives receive more small grants. One third of the highest grants (over 25,000 euro) go to international initiatives.
- > Financing outside the Funds goes proportionately more to national activities and less to regional and international activities
- > Locally focused initiatives are carried out relatively more frequently by organisations that mostly work with volunteers; regionally and nationally oriented initiatives are carried out relatively more frequently by organisations working mostly with permanent staff.

Table 5 shows the relationship between the geographical scope and the five KBF activity areas in which most grants are awarded.

Table 5

Geographical scope	Poverty & Social Justice	Philanthropy	Local Engagement	Democracy in Belgium	Health
Local – rural	13.8%	15.6%	30.4%	4.8%	8.6%
Local – urban	40.1%	27.2%	34.1%	2.4%	25.8%
Regional	32.3%	37.8%	23.8%	10.8%	28.1%
National	8.6%	7.8%	7.0%	73.5%	18.0%
International	2.6%	4.4%	2.8%	3.6%	14.1%
Not applicable	2.6%	7.2%	1.9%	4.8%	5.5%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The strongly local character of 'Poverty & Social Justice' and 'Local Engagement' are notable, as is the observation that the activity area 'Democracy in Belgium' attracts organisations (mainly schools) from all over the country.

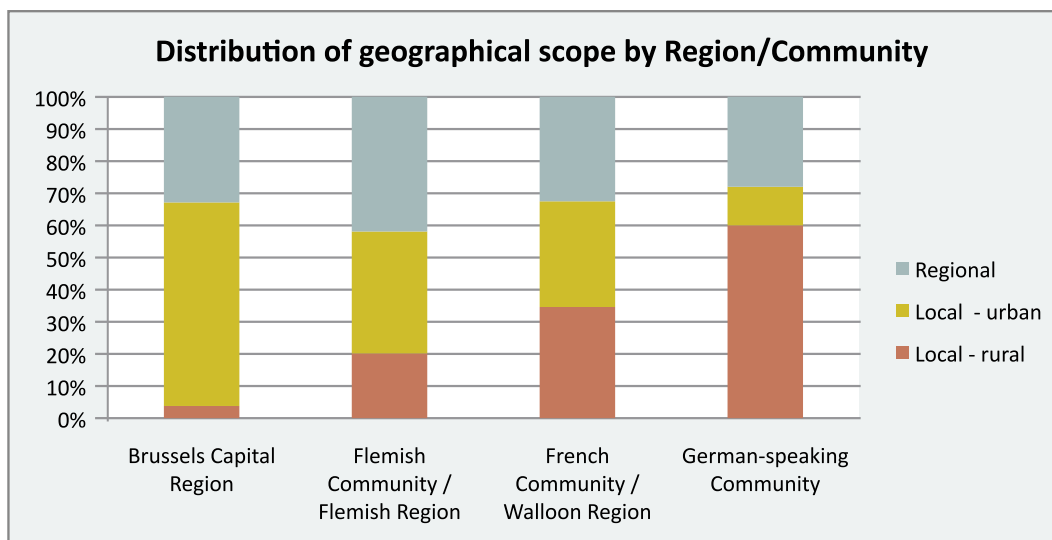
2.3.3 The geographical scope of initiatives is similar for the Regions and Communities

The respondents who indicated that their initiative mainly had a local or regional focus were asked in which Community/Region the initiative was being carried out. There were four possible responses:

- > Brussels Capital Region
- > Flemish Community / Flemish Region
- > French Community / Walloon Region
- > German-speaking Community.

As Figure 9 shows, the local/regional ratio was approximately the same for each of these areas. There is an (expected) difference in terms of the ratio between rural and urban.

Figure 9



2.4 A few characteristics of grants to individuals

The results for grants to individuals (grants, prizes etc.) are spread across the whole report. A few specific characteristics and results are therefore summarised in this paragraph:

- > 10% of KBF grants are awarded to individuals.
- > Individuals received both the smallest grants (less than 1,000 euro) and the larger grants (between 10,000 and 25,000 euro) relatively more frequently. Individual grants for more than 25,000 euro are very rare.
- > The distribution of themes covered by individual grants differs considerably from those awarded to organisations. The top 7 for individuals are: Migration (26%), Economy (25%), Health (19%), Leadership (17%), Research (16%), Civic Engagement (16%), Social Justice (14%).

- > The most frequent effects on individuals involve improving their individual capacity and acquiring greater insights into a specific problem. More than half of the respondents involved indicate that there were effects in these areas. Four out of ten individual grantees report that the grant from the KBF improved their visibility and enhanced their reputation. Almost one in three individuals reported greater social engagement.



3 Characteristics of the initiatives supported

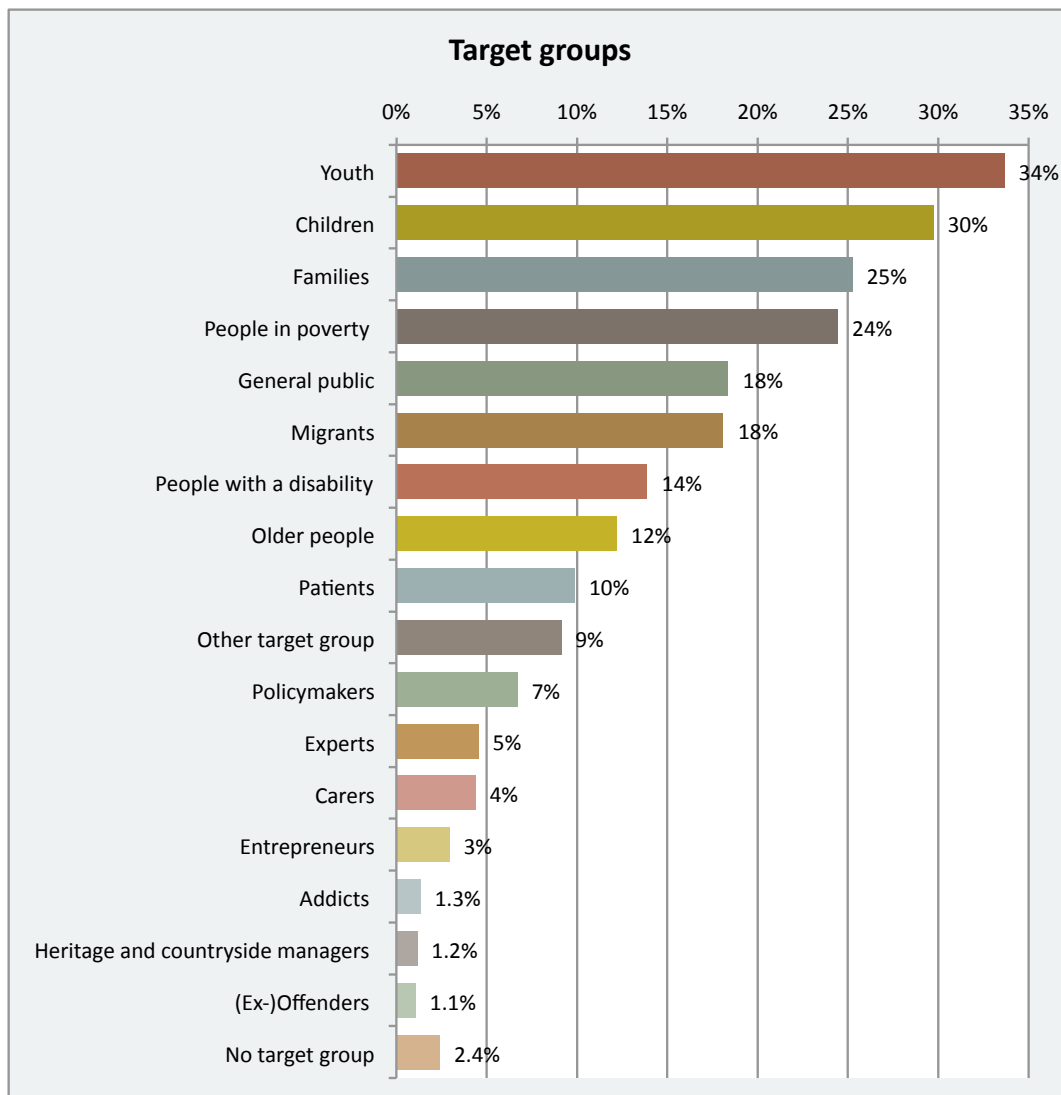
3.1 Target groups

3.1.1 Half of the initiatives supported are aimed at children and/or young people as a target group

The survey included the question: "What target groups did your initiative focus on?" The respondents were able to select one or more target groups from a list of 16 groups. They were also able to indicate that their initiative was not aimed at a specific target group and/or mention a different target group.

The distribution of responses to this question is shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10





The four largest target groups are children, young people, families and people in poverty, all of which are mentioned as a target group by at least one in four initiatives - and one in three in the case of children and young people. If we look more specifically at who mentioned children and/or young people as a target group, we find 50% of the initiatives receiving support; when families are also included this figure rises to 60%.

Almost two out of ten respondents also mentioned 'General public' and 'Migrants' as target groups. At least one in ten of the respondents also stated that their target group comprises at least one of the following groups: 'People with a disability', 'Older people' and 'Patients'.

Only 2.4% of the respondents stated that their initiative was not aimed at any specific target group. This percentage may be rather higher if we also take into account initiatives aimed at the general public.

3.1.2 The distribution by target group differs depending on whether or not funding is provided via Funds

For the eight target groups that were mentioned most frequently, a further analysis was carried out to address the dimensions discussed above. It was found that there are notable differences between the distribution of the target groups depending on whether or not support is provided via Funds (see Table 6).

Table 6

Target group	Supported through Funds	Supported through National Lottery, own resources, partnerships
Youth	33%	34%
Children	36%	19%
Families	28%	20%
People in poverty	30%	16%
General public	14%	25%
Migrants	18%	19%
People with a disability	19%	5%
Older people	9%	16%
	100.0%	100.0%

This analysis also revealed the following results:

- > For all types of organisations, regardless of the legal form, children and young people are the most important target groups. It is also noticeable that four out of ten organisations without legal status have 'Families' as their target group and almost one-third of public organisations focus their initiatives on older people. This can largely be explained by the KBF project for dementia-friendly municipalities.

- > In terms of the overall distribution of target groups, there are no major differences between language groups, Communities and Regions. It is true, however, that 3 out of 10 initiatives in Brussels are focused on migrants and only 7% focus on people with a disability.
- > Initiatives focusing on children and young people receive smaller than average grants; the opposite is true for projects that focus on people in poverty.
- > International initiatives focus relatively less on children and more on the general public. Four out of ten local-rural initiatives have 'families' as their target group, while four out of ten local-urban initiatives are aimed at 'people in poverty'.

3.2 Activities

3.2.1 Two out of three grants are used to finance special activities

The respondents have to indicate the type of activities for which the support from the KBF was mainly used, subdivided into two types:

- > ordinary, regular activities
- > special, extraordinary activities.

In **62.6%** of cases these were **special, extraordinary** activities. In other words, two out of three grants are used for initiatives that are not feasible within an organisation's regular range of activities or within an individual's capacity. These grants therefore provide an extra source of oxygen for these activities. One in three grants provide structural support to the organisation.

Further analysis shows that the proportion of regular activities - 37.4% on average - was higher in the following situations:

- > initiatives classed under Philanthropy (51%)
- > initiatives with an international scope (46%)
- > the smallest grants (500 – 1,000 euro) (46%) and the largest grants (> 25,000 euro) (44%)
- > French-speaking respondents (43%) and initiatives in Wallonia/French Community (45%)
- > initiatives that received support in three consecutive years (43%)
- > initiatives by public organisations (42%).

The share of special activities - 62.6% on average - was relatively higher for the following types of grants:

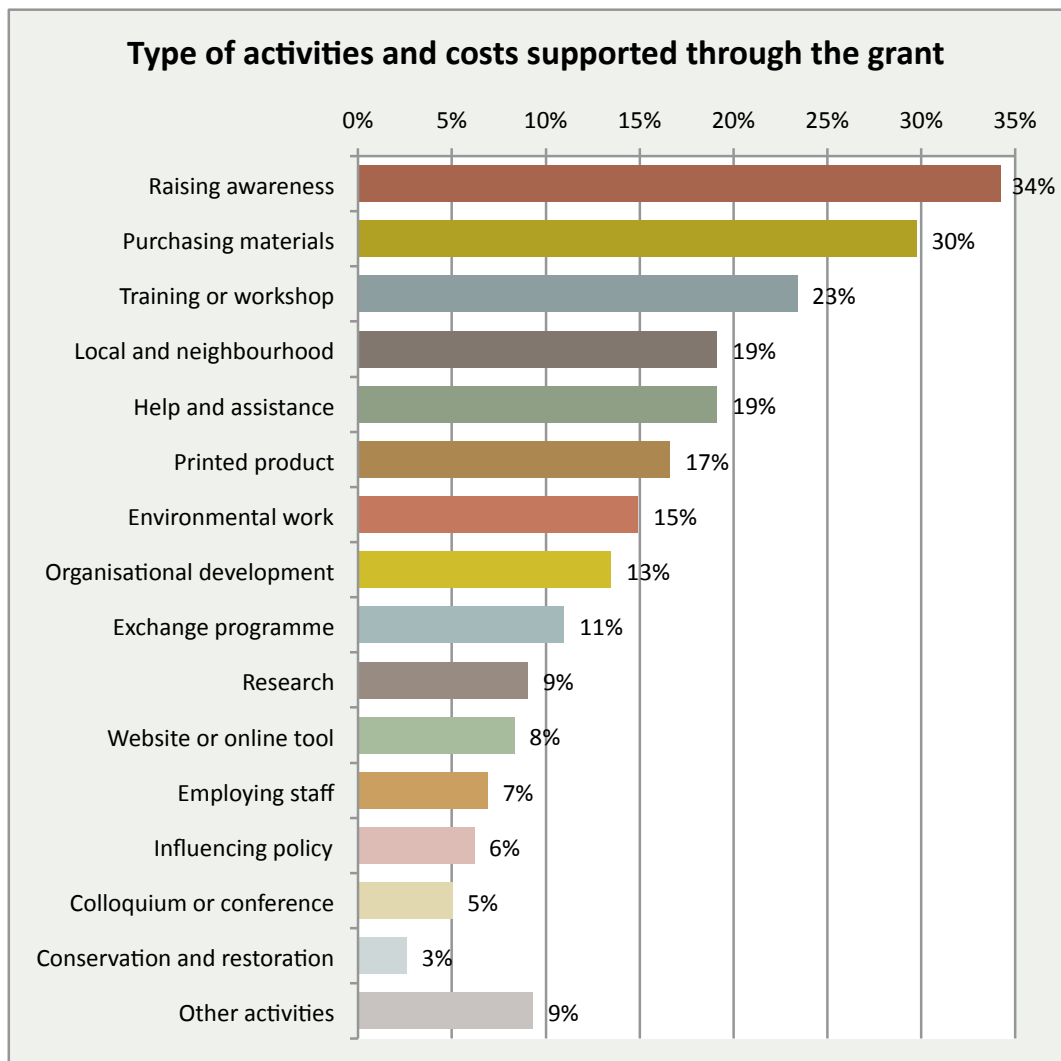
- > initiatives that come under 'Democracy in Belgium' (73%)
- > initiatives in the German-speaking Community (70%)
- > national activities (69%).

3.2.2 The activities and costs for which support was provided are extremely diverse

The respondents were able to indicate which activities formed part of the initiative for which they had received support. They were able to choose between 15 options for this. The result is shown in Figure 11. The three activities most frequently referred to are:

- > Raising awareness
- > Purchasing equipment and facilities
- > Organising training or workshops

Figure 11



3.3 KBF activity areas

3.3.1 More than 80% of grants are awarded within five activity areas

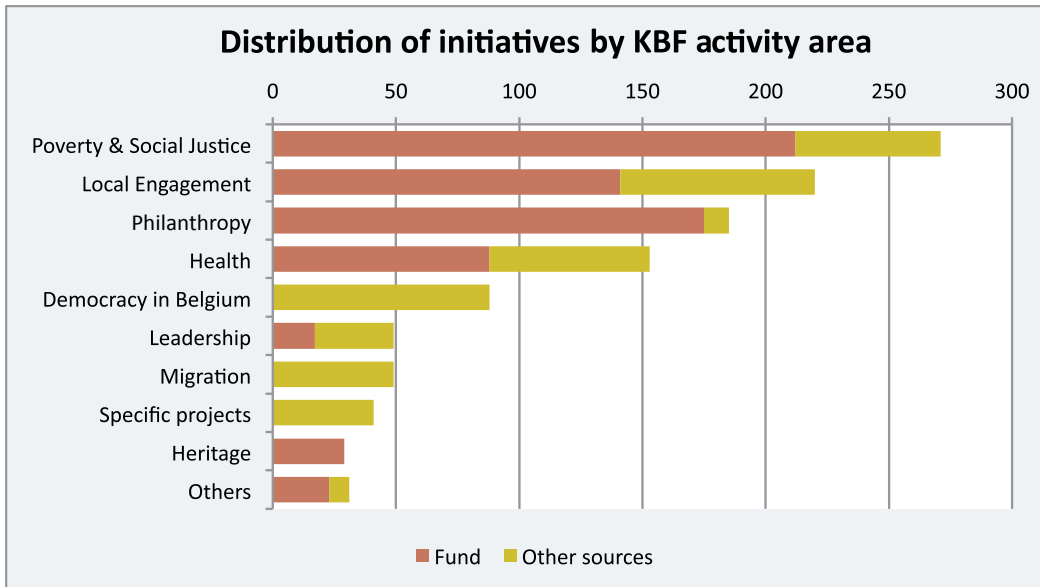
We have already set out the distribution of the grants between the KBF's activity areas. The five activity areas with the largest number of grants are: Poverty & Social Justice, Local Engagement, Philanthropy, Health and Democracy in Belgium.

Figure 12 provides a graphical representation of this distribution. This also indicates the distribution between initiatives funded through the Funds and those from other sources (funds from the National Lottery, own funds, partnerships) in the context of the strategic plan. We should reiterate that this distribution applies to the respondents; for the more detailed distribution between the original distribution (all Belgian grants) we refer to § 1.2.7.





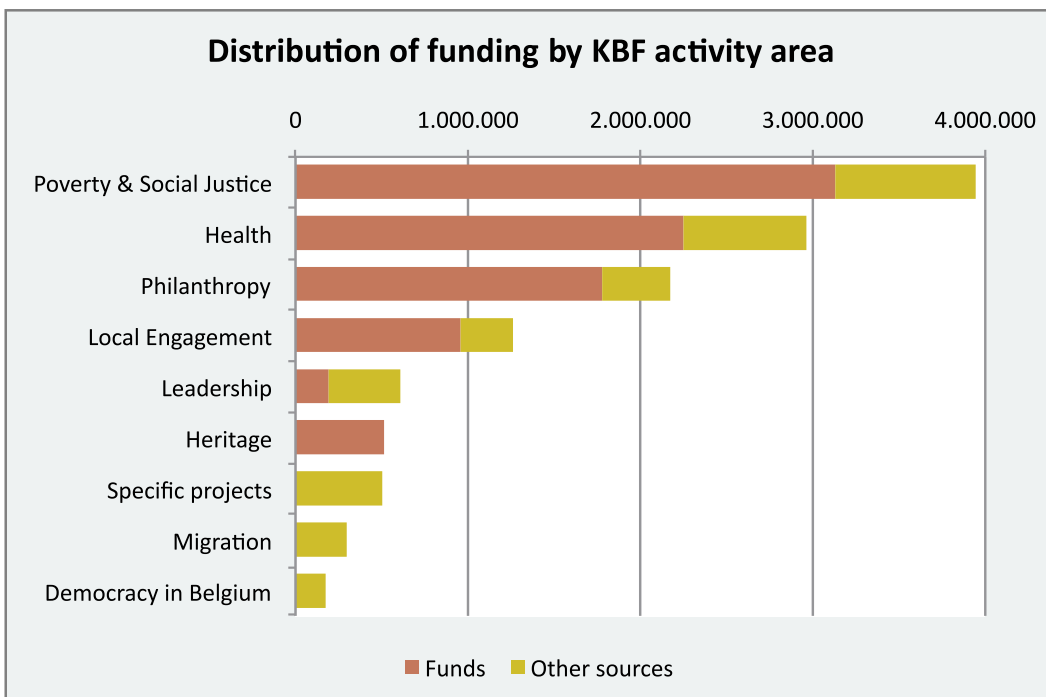
Figure 12



3.3.2 The average grant amount varies considerably between activity areas

If we create a graph along the same lines as the previous one but based on the amounts that have been awarded, the picture in terms of activity areas for Belgian grantees is as follows:

Figure 13





'Poverty & Social Justice' is still number one, but 'Health' is now in second place. 'Local Engagement' falls to fourth place and 'Democracy in Belgium' falls right down to tenth place. 'Heritage' rises to sixth place. This indicates that there are major differences in the average grant for each activity area. These averages are shown in Table 7. The minimum and maximum grant for each activity area are also shown.

Table 7

Action area	Average value of grant	Minimum grant	Maximum grant
Health	19,367 €	500 €	150,000 €
Heritage	17,668 €	2,700 €	75,000 €
Poverty & Social Justice	14,556 €	1,000 €	340,377 €
Leadership	12,408 €	500 €	22,000 €
Specific projects	12,289 €	600 €	120,000 €
Philanthropy	11,749 €	500 €	145,000 €
Migration	6,077 €	850 €	40,000 €
Local Engagement	5,732 €	500 e	50,000 €
Democracy in Belgium	1,972 €	500 €	9,124 €

The average amounts shown on this table are annual averages and provide a view of the differences in the size of grants in each activity area. This column cannot, however, be seen as the amount that organisations typically receive. Since 25% of the grantees received support on more than one occasion, the actual averages are higher. On the other hand, arithmetic mean figures do not offer such a good view of the 'average' situation, since a small number of quite large grants result in a higher arithmetic mean for most activity areas. As a reminder, the median value of the grants is 5,000 euro. We have therefore also stated the minimum and maximum grant in the table. These amounts also illustrate the major differences between grants within a single activity area.

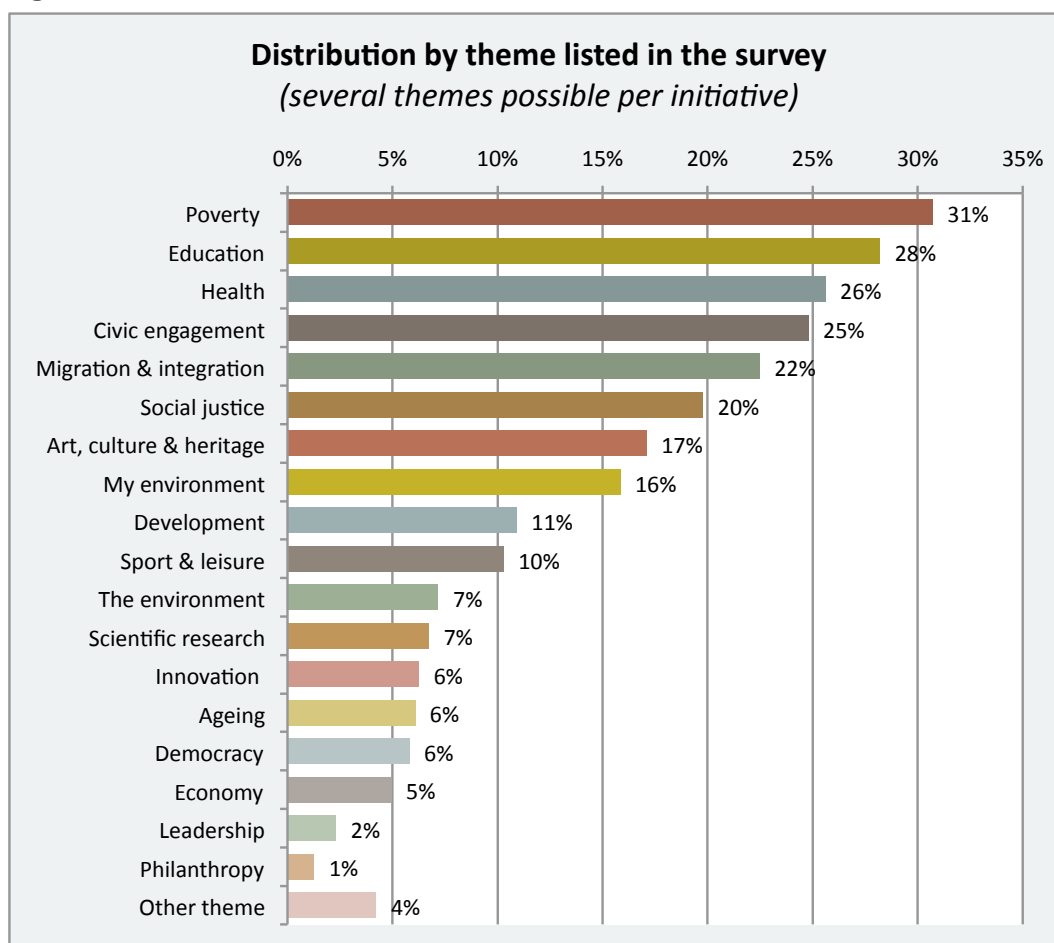
3.3.3 The initiatives cover a very large number of different themes

The respondents had to indicate the themes under which their initiative was situated. They were able to choose from a list of 18 themes or choose 'Other'. The 18 themes were based on the KBF activity areas, along with a few other subjects. It was possible to select multiple themes.

The result is shown in Figure 14. The five areas mentioned most frequently - which were all mentioned by at least one in five respondents - were:

- > Poverty
- > Education
- > Health
- > Civic Engagement
- > Migration and integration
- > Social Justice

Figure 14



In view of the above this is no surprise, except perhaps that 'Education' scores so highly - this is no longer explicitly named as a KBF activity area. The high score given to Education is partly related to the activities under 'Democracy in Belgium' which are mainly aimed at schools. Activities under other activity areas also relate to education and parenting.

3.3.4 The distribution of grants differs depending on the theme

For the eight areas that are mentioned most frequently - as well as the six already mentioned there are also 'Art, Culture & Heritage' and 'My environment' - we carried out further analyses. The key results are as follows.

- > The pattern of grants intended for individuals was found to be very different from grants awarded to organisations. Less than 10% of these grants are related to Poverty. The top 7 for individuals are: Migration (26%), Economy (25%), Health (19%), Leadership (17%), Research (16%), Local Engagement (16%), Social justice (14%).
- > There are only limited differences between the language groups, Communities and Regions in comparison with the overall picture. There is only a large difference between the Regions in terms of 'My environment', for which Flanders scores much lower.
- > The ratio of large to small grants differs depending on the theme. In the area of Education there are a relatively large number of small grants (2,500 euro or less). In the areas of 'Local Engagement' and 'Migration and Integration' there are also relatively few larger grants. Health is another area with a relatively large number of larger grants - mainly due to research projects.



> Research institutions are of course very active in the areas of education and research. These are relatively less involved in themes such as Poverty, Local Engagement and Social Justice. Public organisations show the greatest interest in the themes of Health and Poverty. Half of the associations with no legal status carry out activities on the theme of Local Engagement. They are also very much involved in initiatives in the area of My environment. The pattern of non-profit associations matches the average shown on the graph, with an even greater emphasis on Poverty.

There are also relatively large differences in terms of the geographical scope of the projects. This is shown in Table 8. This shows, among other things, that attention is mainly devoted to poverty at the local and regional level. Health is another theme that we find at every geographical level.

Table 8

Area	Local - rural	Local – urban	Regional	National	Inter-national
Poverty	33.5%	45.9%	32.5%	13.1%	20.4%
Education	24.0%	30.5%	24.4%	42.3%	16.8%
Health	17.4%	18.7%	34.6%	24.6%	28.5%
Civic engagement	37.1%	27.9%	26.1%	21.1%	10.2%
Migration & integration	24.0%	30.5%	18.4%	17.1%	26.3%
Social justice	13.8%	19.0%	29.0%	16.6%	15.3%
Art, culture & heritage	19.2%	14.8%	13.1%	28.0%	16.1%
My environment	29.9%	19.3%	12.0%	13.1%	2.9%

We also note that there is a definite consistency (at least in those cases where comparisons can be made) between the profiles of grants and grantees in each KBF activity area and the profiles for each theme as indicated by the respondents.

4 Estimating effects and impact

A number of questions in the survey looked at changes as a result of the initiative - or changes expected in the short term. These were changes in:

- > the target groups addressed by the initiative
- > policymakers
- > the organisation itself
- > (where relevant) the individual to whom the grant was awarded.

We can interpret the changes that were mentioned as an estimate by the respondents of the effects and potential impact of the initiative that was supported.

4.1 Effects on target groups

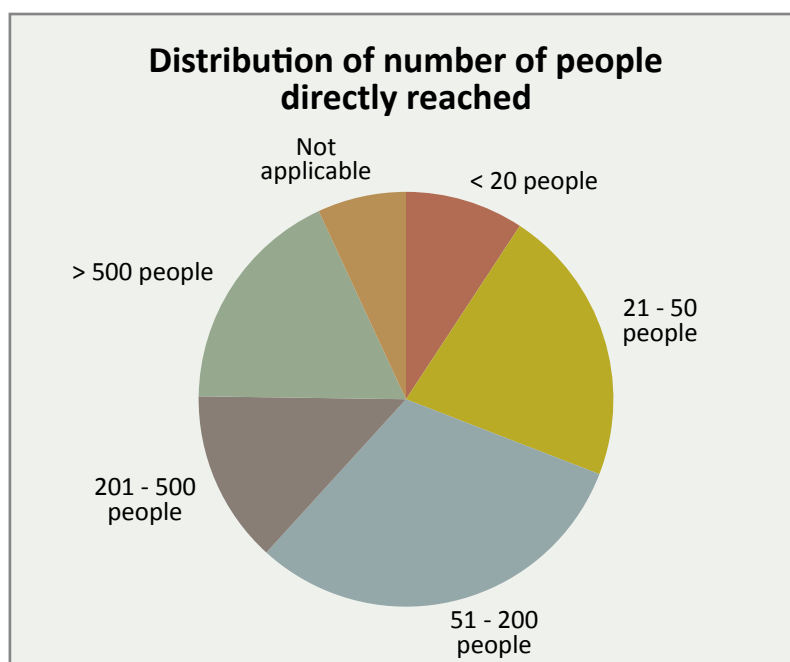
4.1.1 The KBF reaches more than 100,000 individuals in Belgium through its grants each year

The respondents were asked to make an estimate of the number of people who had been directly reached by their initiative. The possible responses were:

- > less than 20 people
- > 21 to 50 people
- > 51 to 200 people
- > 201 to 500 people
- > more than 500 people.

The distribution is shown in Figure 15.

Figure 15



Only 7% of the respondents stated that the question was not applicable to their initiative. On closer analysis these turned out mostly to be research projects, organisational development, equipment, heritage activities and publications or media broadcasts (where the number of people reached is unclear). In fact these were activities that benefit people indirectly or in the longer term.



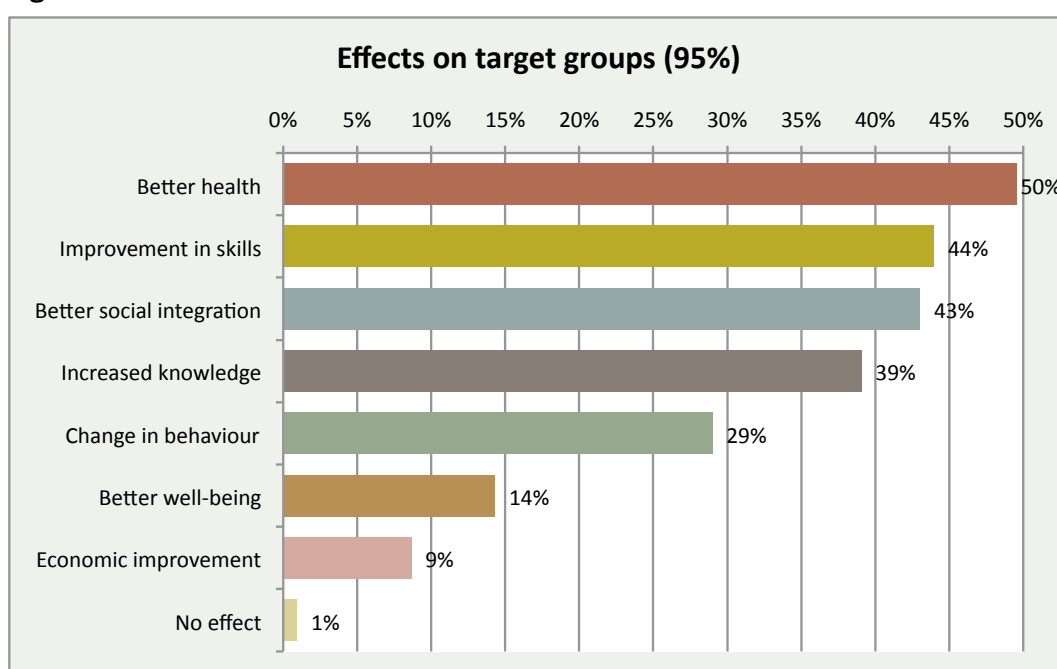
The diagram illustrates the great variation in the number of people directly reached. The median value is probably around 100.

A rough estimate of the number of people reached by the respondents' initiatives is 300,000 (of whom about 200,000 were reached by the 20% of initiatives that reached more than 500 people). If we extrapolate this to all KBF grants (i.e. not only those awarded to the respondents) and take into account the fact that some initiatives reach the same people, we can state that the KBF certainly reaches more than 100,000 people in Belgium on an annual basis.

4.1.2 Half of the initiatives contribute towards improvements in health

It was indicated by 95% of the respondents that their initiative was aimed at one or more target groups. According to the respondents no effect at all could be perceived (or expected) for 1% of these. The changes observed by the respondents are shown in Figure 16.

Figure 16



It is noticeable that in half of cases there were effects in the area of health - while the theme of "Health" is only named as one of the relevant themes by 26% of respondents (see § 3.3.3) This is, of course, related to social determinants of health, i.e. the circumstances in which people are born, grow up, live, work and age, including the health care system.

Three other effects that were frequently mentioned (in approximately 4 out of 10 initiatives) were improvements in skills, better social integration and improvements in knowledge (about the problem).



4.1.3 Local projects focus on target groups more directly than supra-local ones

To what extent are the characteristics of grantees and grants related to differences in the effects on target groups? Comprehensive analysis of the data yielded the following results:

- > One notable observation was that only a quarter of the initiatives in the Health activity area had effects on the health of the target groups. This is due to the fact that many of these initiatives are aimed more at policymakers than at specific target groups. This is illustrated by the fact that initiatives within the activity area of Health score highly (60%) for increased knowledge of the problem. Short-term effects on health occur in about 60% of the initiatives in the activity areas Poverty & Social Justice, Local Engagement and Philanthropy (many via funding through the Funds). According to 7 out of 10 respondents in the Democracy in Belgium and Philanthropy activity areas, their projects led to improvements in skills among the target group.
- > Higher education institutions achieve low scores in relation to health effects on target groups, but do better (above 50%) in terms of improvements in knowledge and skills. Public organisations achieve the highest scores in the area of social integration (60%).
- > Initiatives supported via Funds score rather lower than the others for effects on target groups in terms of improvements in knowledge, but score higher for social integration.
- > In terms of effects on target groups, there are no major differences between language groups, Communities and Regions.
- > In the case of grants awarded to individuals there is increased knowledge of the problem in almost 6 out of 10 cases.
- > Thirty percent of the initiatives with the largest grants (> 25,000 euro) contribute towards improved well-being for the target group. In many cases these are projects carried out by Funds focusing on psychological and social support for specific target groups.
- > Generally local initiatives, according to their own assessment, have greater effects on target groups than those that are nationally and internationally oriented. About 60% of the local initiatives had effects in the area of health - while this figure was only 30% for national and 20% for international initiatives. There are major differences in terms of social integration. Half of the national and international initiatives contribute towards improvements in knowledge among the target group. All this illustrates that such initiatives are rather more focused on policy.

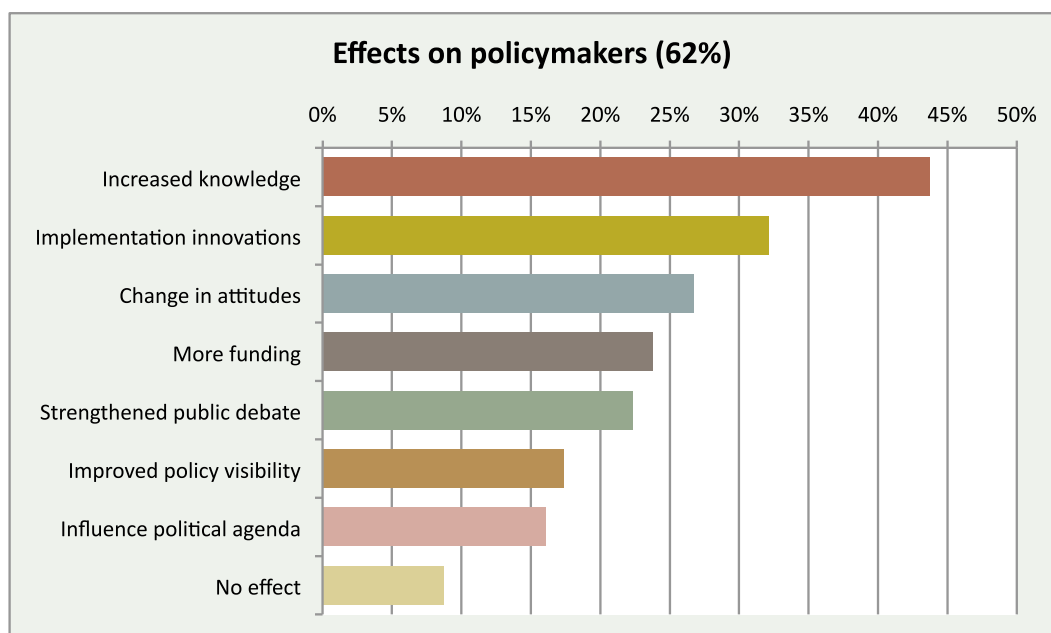
4.2 Effects on policymakers

4.2.1 A quarter of the initiatives lead to improved knowledge among policymakers

Of the respondents, 62% indicated that their initiative was at least indirectly intended to influence policymakers. 'Policymakers' includes the local, regional and national levels.

The type of effects that they achieved is shown in Figure 17. The highest score was given for 'improvements in knowledge'. A less obvious second place went to 'implementation of innovations'. It is also interesting to note that in a quarter of the initiatives (that were focused on policymakers) more funding also became available.

Figure 17



NB: the percentages in the diagram refer to the 62% of respondents who indicated that they were hoping to influence policymakers. To gauge the effects on policymakers of all the initiatives supported, the percentages above would therefore need to be multiplied by 0.62. In the case of the 44% achieved for improvements in knowledge, this gives a figure of 27%.

4.2.2 The impact on policy varies according to the type of grantee and the region

Further analysis of the effects on policymakers resulted in the following observations:

- > Initiatives that mainly have a regional or national focus score highest in terms of influencing the political agenda (20% of the 62%).
- > The initiatives supported in schools have no influence on the political agenda at all and very little in terms of strengthening public debate. They score much higher than average, however, when it comes to implementation of innovations.
- > Public organisations (it should be remembered that these are mostly local administrations) score highest in terms of improved visibility of new policy approaches. Higher education institutions score higher than average for improvements in knowledge among policymakers and influence on the political agenda, but lower than average in terms of releasing more funding.
- > Things are moving faster in Flanders in comparison with Wallonia in terms of implementation of innovations (38% versus 26%), visibility of new policy approaches (26% versus 11%) and influencing the political agenda (20% versus 8%). Only 5% of the Flemish respondents who were focused on policymakers saw no effect, while the equivalent percentage was 18% in Wallonia. Brussels is in an intermediate position for most of these effects.
- > The organisations with international and nationally oriented initiatives report relatively more improvements in knowledge among policymakers and less than average in terms of implementation of innovation.



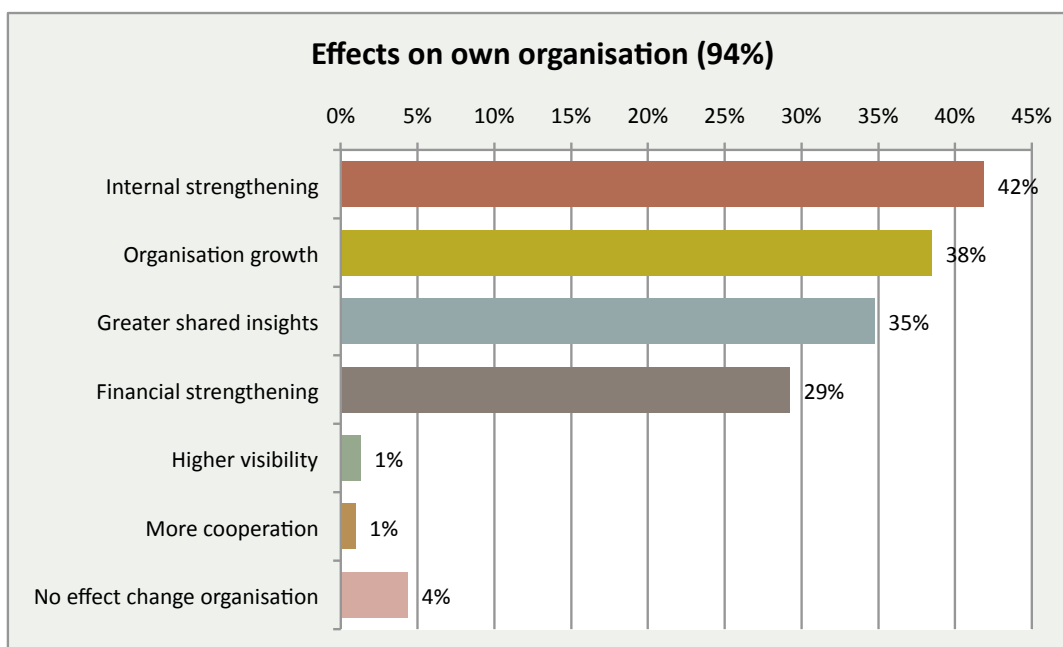
- > The larger the grant, the greater the likelihood that it would contribute towards the visibility of new policy approaches and implementation of innovation by policymakers.
- > Initiatives supported in the context of Democracy in Belgium achieve much less in terms of implementation of innovations, while those in Health achieve much more. Activities under the auspices of Democracy in Belgium do, however, have greater effects in terms of changes in attitudes. Relatively speaking the Philanthropy activity area achieves the highest score for releasing extra funding.

4.3 Effects on the organisation itself and the individual

4.3.1 The grants contribute towards internal strengthening and growth of organisations

If we leave aside the individual grants, 94% of the respondents stated that there were changes (or that changes were intended) that would affect their own organisation. The distribution of these is shown in Figure 18^{10,11}.

Figure 18



The effects are largest in terms of internal strengthening and growth of the organisation. Six out of ten respondents referred to one of these effects. It is also significant that a quarter of the respondents indicated that the grant contributed towards the financial strengthening of the organisation - which once again highlights the essential nature of the grant.

¹⁰ As in the previous diagram, these percentages apply to the 94% of respondents who indicated that the question was applicable. To calculate the percentages for all respondents, these figures have to be multiplied by 0.94. This once again does not take individual grants into consideration. It should be noted, however, that even in this case there were effects on the organisation itself in about a third of cases.

¹¹ The options "Higher visibility" and "More cooperation" were added after analysis and recoding of the responses to the "Other" option. These two categories would probably have scored more highly if they had been included as standard response options.



Further analysis of the data indicates that the effects are greatest in organisations with no legal status and, in the area of growth, on organisations that mostly work with volunteers and/or work at the regional level. Public organisations and research institutions report relatively fewer effects on growth, but more on shared insights - which was number one for them. In terms of activity areas, we see the greatest effects on the organisation from initiatives within the Philanthropy activity area.

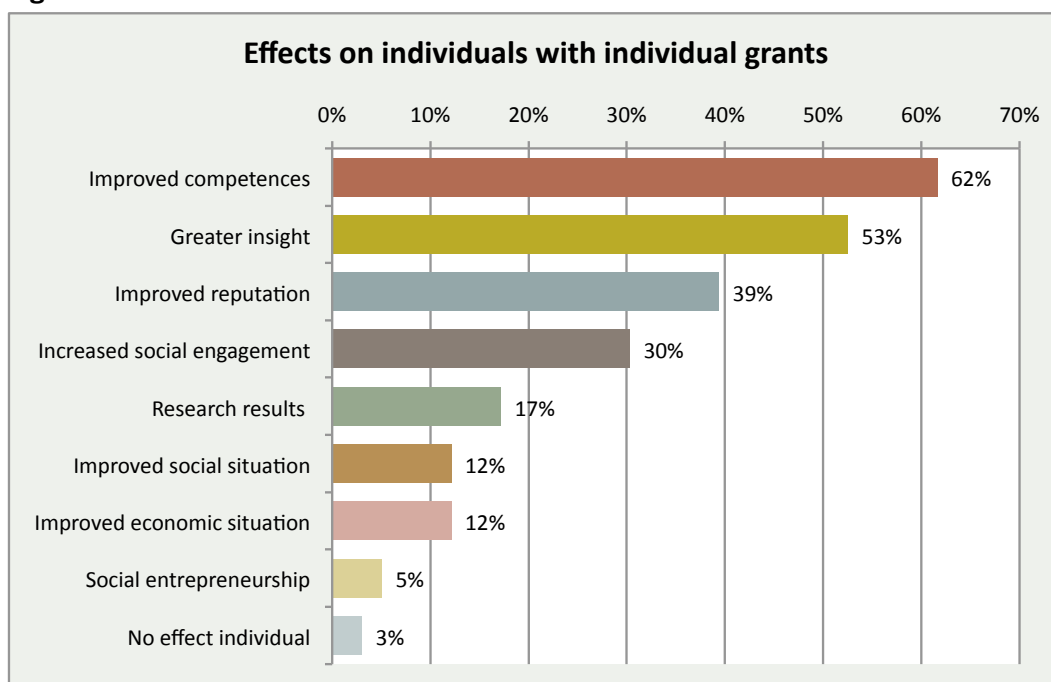
The size of the grant - on average - has relatively little impact on the stated effects, not even in terms of financially strengthening the organisation

4.3.2 Individuals improve their skills and insights

Sixteen percent of all the respondents stated that the grant also had or should have had direct or indirect effects on them personally. This percentage is higher than the 10% who previously indicated that the grant was mainly intended for them as individuals. This is because 8% of the respondents who received grants intended for organisations also reported effects on them personally.

We will only discuss below the effects on the some 10% of respondents who received individual grants. The range of these effects is shown in Figure 19.

Figure 19



The most frequent changes were in the area of improving individual capacity and acquiring greater insights into a specific issue. More than half of the respondents involved indicated that there were effects on them in these areas. Among Dutch speakers, the effect in terms of 'improved competences' was even more pronounced (68%).

It is also interesting that four out of ten individual grantees report that the grant from the KBF led to increased visibility and an improved reputation for them. Almost one in three individuals reported greater social engagement. We only see effects worth mentioning in terms of improvements in individuals' own social and economic situation in the case of the smallest grants (1,000 euro or less).

5 Administrative and content-related support by the KBF

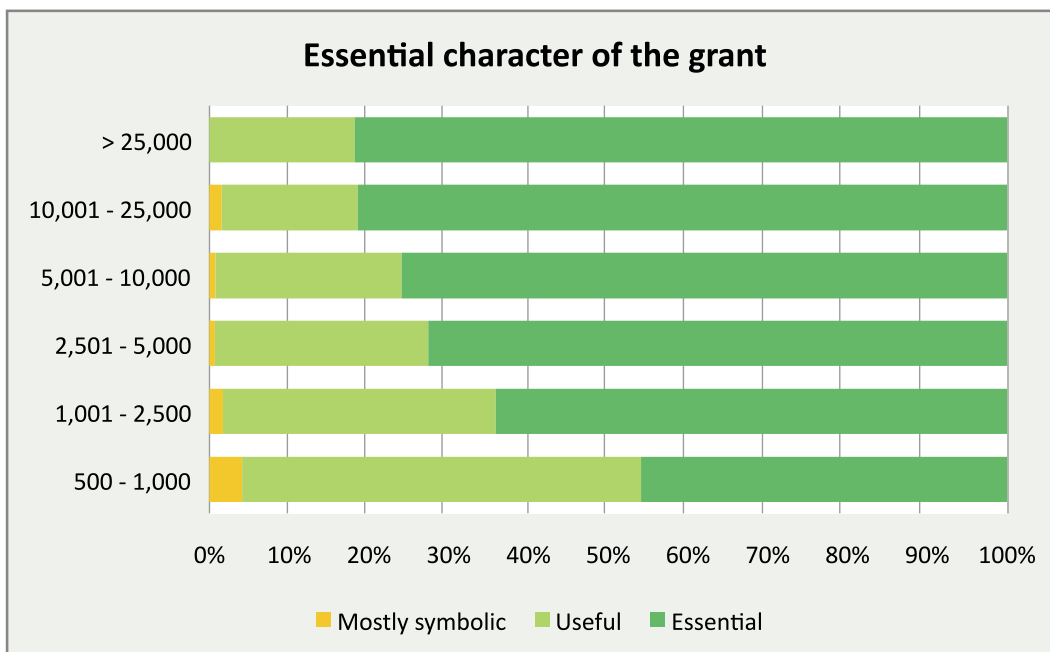
5.1 The importance of KBF support

5.1.1 Three out of four grantees consider the grant to be essential

Respondents had to indicate whether the grant was 'essential', 'useful' or 'mostly symbolic'. Of all the respondents, 72% indicated that the grant was essential for the initiative, while 27% said that it was useful. Only 1% indicated that the amount was mostly symbolic.

As the amount of the grant increases, the percentage of respondents who indicate that the grant is essential also increases. This expected phenomenon is illustrated in Figure 20.

Figure 20



5.1.2 Support from the KBF offers unique opportunities

One question in the questionnaire asks about the opportunities for support arising from KBF support, particularly in the following areas:

- > its essential nature (see previous paragraph)
- > opportunity to experiment
- > valued more by stakeholders
- > valued by outsiders.

The questions were asked in the form of statements and the respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they agreed with the statement. There were five possible answers:

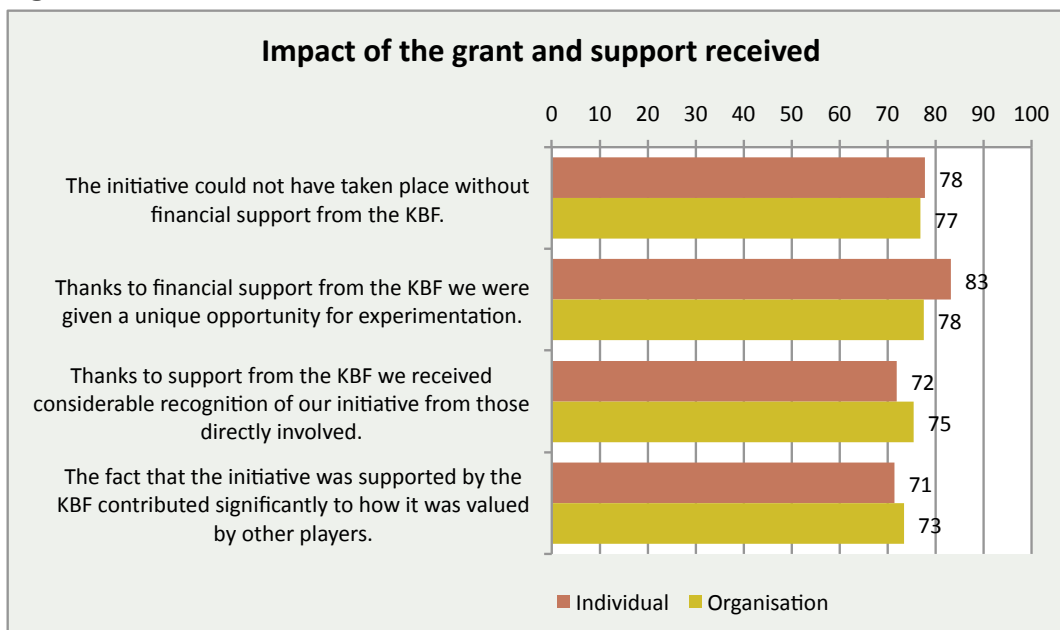
- > Completely disagree
- > Mostly disagree
- > Neither agree nor disagree
- > Mostly agree
- > Completely agree.



For the purposes of further analysis, the respondents' replies were converted into a score from 0 to 100, where 'Completely disagree' corresponds to 0 and 'Completely agree' is 100. This scale facilitates further analysis, making it possible to calculate an average score for groups of respondents.

Figure 21 shows the average score for the four statements. The replies are shown separately for grants to organisations and grants awarded to individuals.

Figure 21



It will be noticed that all the scores are between 70 and 80, which is very high. What this means is that the average respondent 'mostly agrees' with all the statements. The highest score is for grants aimed at the organisation and refers to the unique opportunity for experimentation.

In general we can conclude that the grantees consider the grant to be very important in terms of both their initiative and their organisation.

5.1.3 Ninety percent of grantees are satisfied with the amount of funds allocated to them

The respondents were asked how satisfied they were with the level of grant that they received.

Once again the level of satisfaction was generally high. Only 7% said that they were very dissatisfied with the amount and 3% were 'rather unsatisfied'. On the other hand, 46% of grantees were rather satisfied and as many as 44% were 'very satisfied'.

The percentage who were 'very satisfied' was slightly lower in the organisations that received less than 2,500 euro (see Figure 22).



Figure 22

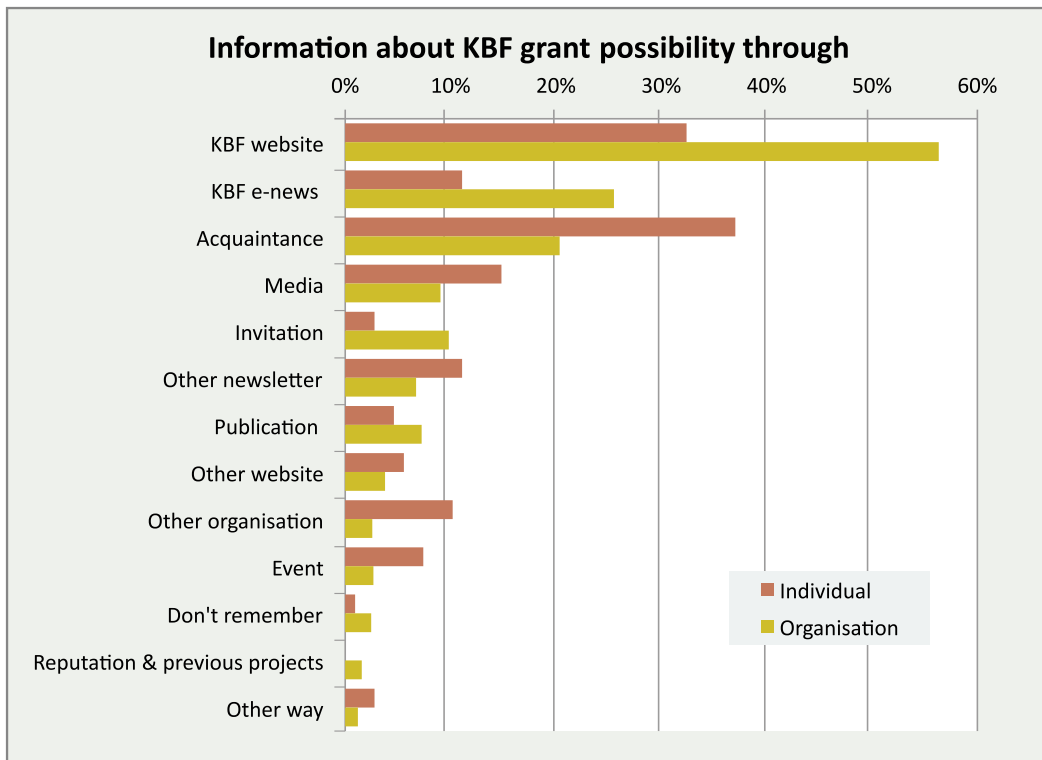


5.2 The application procedure

5.2.1 The KBF website is the most commonly used source of information on opportunities for support

The survey asked the respondents how they found out that they could receive support from the Foundation. The results from this question are shown in Figure 23, analysed into grants to organisations and grants to individuals.

Figure 23





For the initiatives carried out by organisations (the vast majority of the grants) it was found that the KBF website was by far the most important information channel. More than half of the respondents mentioned the website. Behind this channel - at a considerable distance - came KBF e-news and information from friends or acquaintances - both these channels accounted for around 20%.

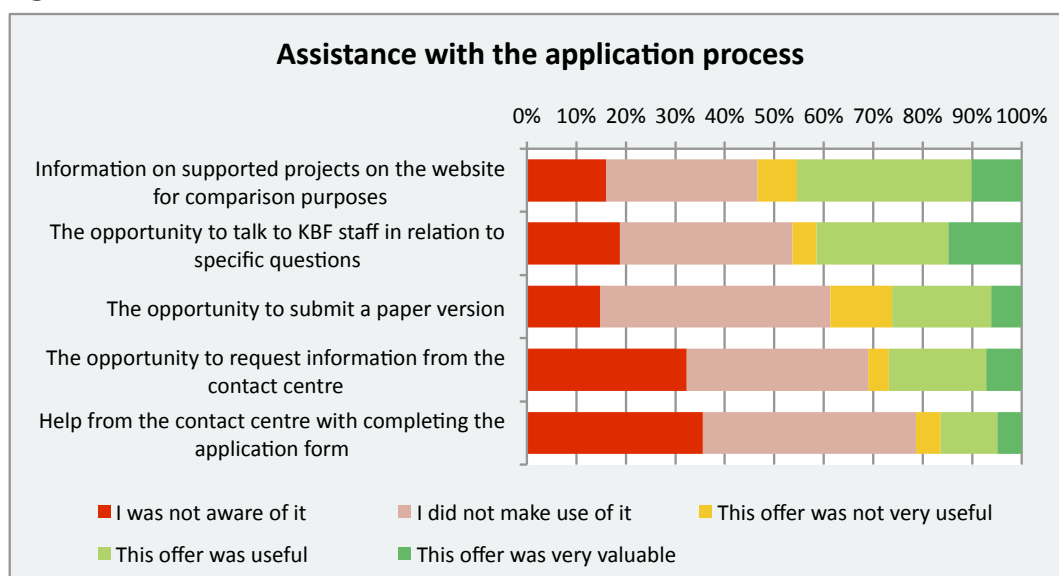
As the graph shows, however, the situation is different when it comes to grants to individuals (prizes, bursaries etc.). In this group information received from friends or acquaintances was ahead of the KBF website.

Technical note: the reply options "Other organisation" and "Reputation & previous projects" were added on the basis of analysis of the reply option "Other". If these reply options had been present in the questionnaire, the percentage probably would have been higher.

5.2.2 The opportunities to receive assistance with the application process are not as well known

To what extent are potential grantees aware of the opportunities offered by the KBF to receive assistance with the application process, to what extent do they make use of them and what is their assessment of this support? This theme was included in a specific block of questions in the survey. The results of this are shown below.

Figure 24



It is noticeable that a significant proportion of the respondents were found not to be aware of a number of opportunities for support:

- > A third of them were not aware that additional information could be requested from the contact centre or that the contact centre was able to help with completing the application form.
- > About a sixth were not aware that information about projects already supported is available on the website, that it is possible to talk to KBF staff about specific questions or that a paper version of the application form can also be submitted.

Between 30% and 50% of the respondents were aware of this, but they did not make use of it.

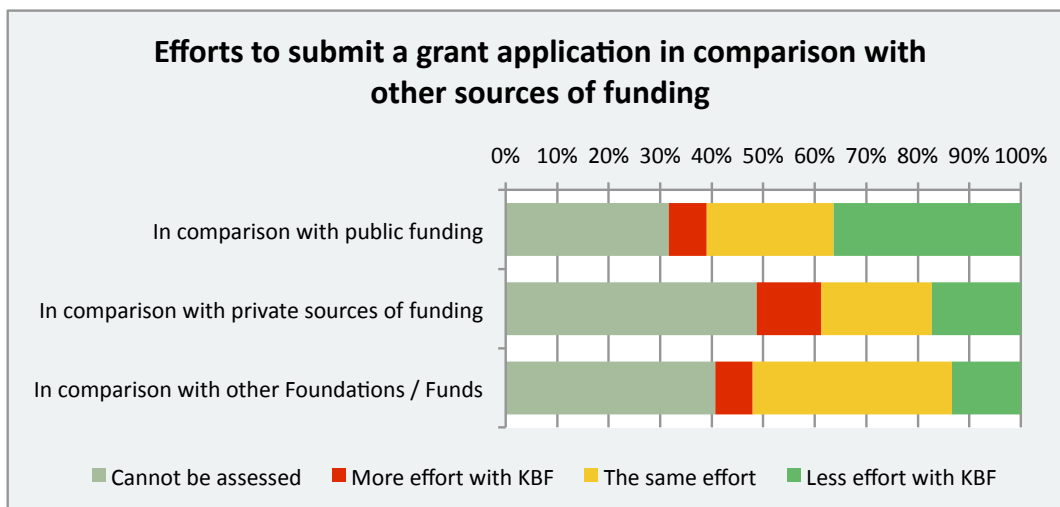


The opportunity used most frequently was consulting the website (about 50% did this), and the opportunity used least frequently was seeking help from the contact centre with completing the application form. The respondents who had made use of these opportunities generally found them useful or in some cases very valuable. More than one in ten of them considered that it was not useful to be able to submit a paper version.

5.2.3 The KBF is perceived as less bureaucratic than public organisations

The survey also asked whether the effort that was required to submit a request was comparable with the effort required by other organisations offering financial support. There were options to make a comparison with financing from public sources, from private sources such as companies and service clubs, and from other foundations. The responses to this question are shown below in Figure 25.

Figure 25



Depending on the situation, between 30% and 50% of the respondents did not make such a comparison because they had no experience of it. Further analysis showed that 23% of the respondents were unable to make comparisons with any other source of funding at all, and were therefore receiving support from the KBF or the first time or solely from the KBF.

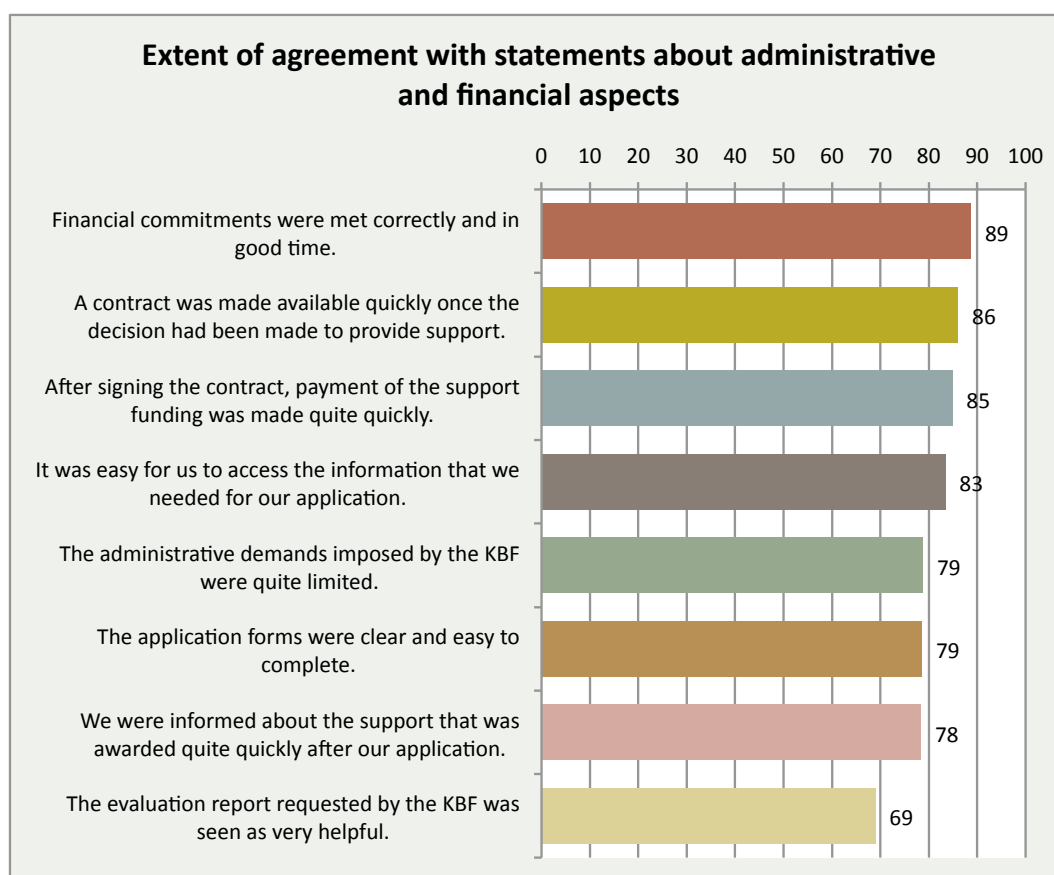
Those who are able to make a comparison indicate that less effort is required for the KBF as compared with requests from public organisations. The effort required by other foundations or private grant providers is comparable on average with the effort required by the KBF.

5.3 Administrative requirements and interaction with KBF staff

5.3.1 There were few complaints about administrative processing

The survey contained a number of statements on administrative and financial aspects involved in obtaining support from the KBF. The respondents were able to indicate to what extent they agreed with these statements. Once again these responses were recoded into a score between 0 and 100. The results are shown in Figure 26.

Figure 26



The scores were once again very high for all the statements. The highest score of all was given for meeting financial commitments correctly and in good time. The lowest score in relative terms, but still almost 70, was given for the helpfulness of the evaluation report that is requested.

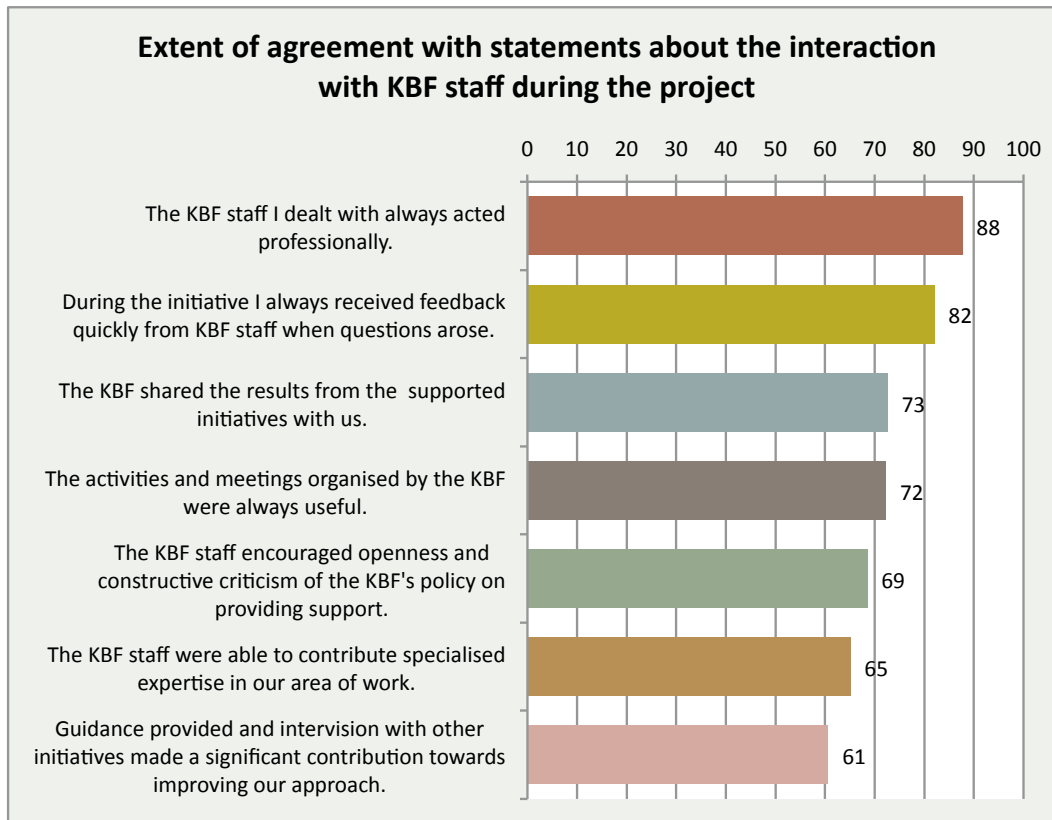
For a few of the statements that were provided, the respondents were able to indicate that these were not applicable to their situation. In practice this was found only to be the case for the statement on the evaluation report, which was worded as follows: "The evaluation report requested by the KBF was seen as very helpful." Of all the respondents, 17% stated that this statement was not applicable; this percentage rises to over 30% for respondents with initiatives in the areas of Heritage and Leadership, and even in grants to individuals. The percentage was above 20% for small grants (less than 1,000 euro) but surprisingly also for larger grants (over 10,000 euro) and for nationally and internationally oriented initiatives¹².

¹² The stated percentages can be partly accounted for by the fact that the initiatives had not yet been completed at the time of the survey.

5.3.2 KBF staff are seen as alert, helpful professionals

The respondents were also presented with a number of statements on their interaction with KBF staff. The results of these are shown in Figure 27. Once again the scores ranged from high to very high. The best scores were awarded for their perception of professionalism and quick feedback. The scores were rather lower - although still certainly not bad - for the statements on the quality of specialised expertise and the contribution of peer intervention towards the quality of the initiative.

Figure 27



For the sake of information we should also disclose that the lowest score of 61 for the statement "Guidance provided and intervision with other initiatives made a significant contribution towards improving our approach" corresponds to the following distribution: 47% agreed with this, 15% did not agree with it and 38% were neutral. We should point out that the statement was worded in quite extreme terms (cf. 'significant contribution'); no doubt a weaker formulation of this statement would have resulted in a higher score.

5.3.3 Less interaction with KBF staff in initiatives supported by Funds

The scores that were reported for the statements in the previous paragraph apply to those respondents who indicated that the items were applicable. More than for the other questions, however, it was found that the various items mentioned were not applicable, i.e. there had been little or no interaction with the KBF in one or more of the areas mentioned. Nevertheless, only 4% of respondents indicated that there had been no interaction with KBF staff on all these points.

For all the various statements, Table 9 indicates the extent to which they were 'not applicable' for the respondents. The statements are in the same order as in Figure 27.



Table 9

Statement	% not applicable
The KBF staff I dealt with always acted professionally.	14%
During the initiative I always received feedback quickly from KBF staff when questions arose.	26%
The Foundation shared the results of the initiatives supported with us.	27%
The activities and meetings organised by the KBF were always useful.	44%
The KBF staff encouraged openness and constructive criticism on the KBF's policy on providing support.	44%
The KBF staff were able to contribute specialised expertise in our area of work.	43%
The guidance and interaction with those involved in other initiatives made a significant contribution towards improving our approach.	31%

Generally there is a negative correlation between how the interaction is evaluated (where it occurred) and the interaction not being applicable. In other words, the more frequently a specific type of interaction with KBF staff occurs, the more it is also valued.

We also looked at the types of grants and grantees for which there was little or no interaction with KBF staff. The key trends are as follows:

- > Grants intended for individuals showed the same pattern as the average, except that the KBF only shared the results of the initiatives supported with them in half of the cases.
- > For all items in the table, except the first two, there are quite large differences between grants from Funds and other grants. On average there is much less interaction in initiatives funded by Funds. The largest difference concerns whether or not meetings and activities are organised: 48% of the respondents with grants from Funds stated that this was not applicable, as compared with 36% of the others.
- > The size of the grant is also significant in relation to certain aspects. The level of interaction generally increases in line with the size of the grant. The amount of content-related expertise increases considerably for the largest grants (more than 25,000 euro). It is also interesting to see that guidance and interaction occur most in medium-sized initiatives (2,500 to 10,000 euro).
- > In terms of the geographical scope of the projects, it was found that relatively more activities were organised by the KBF for local initiatives. The KBF thus focuses relatively more of its efforts on providing guidance locally than it does for nationally and internationally oriented activities.
- > There are a few differences between language groups and geographical and administrative regions. The most important observation is that there is relatively more interaction with those setting up initiatives in the German-speaking Community (except in the case of peer intervention). For some aspects there is less interaction on the Dutch-speaking side.
- > If we make an analysis of the five KBF activity areas with the largest number of grants, it emerges that three of these reveal a pattern that is virtually identical to the average pattern: Poverty & Social Justice, Philanthropy and Local Engagement. There is relatively more interaction in the area of Health and less for Democracy in Belgium.



5.3.4 Grantees suggest possible ways of increasing the effect of the grants even more

Of the 1,076 respondents who answered the survey up to and including the second to last question, there were 486 who also completed the final open question (45% - again a remarkably high percentage)¹³. This open question was worded as follows: "What else could the King Baudouin Foundation do, or what could it do better, to ensure that the 'support, grant or prize' that it awards has a greater effect? Please share your ideas, tips and comments below."

Of these 486 responses, there were 45 that simply consisted of notes on the project or made a comment along the lines of 'no suggestions'. There were also 89 'responses' that were in fact an explicit expression of thanks or appreciation¹⁴ for the KBF. Consequently there were ultimately 352 grantees who did make suggestions. It should be noted that a proportion of these suggestions are not so much related to increasing effects but to optimising specific aspects of the activity.

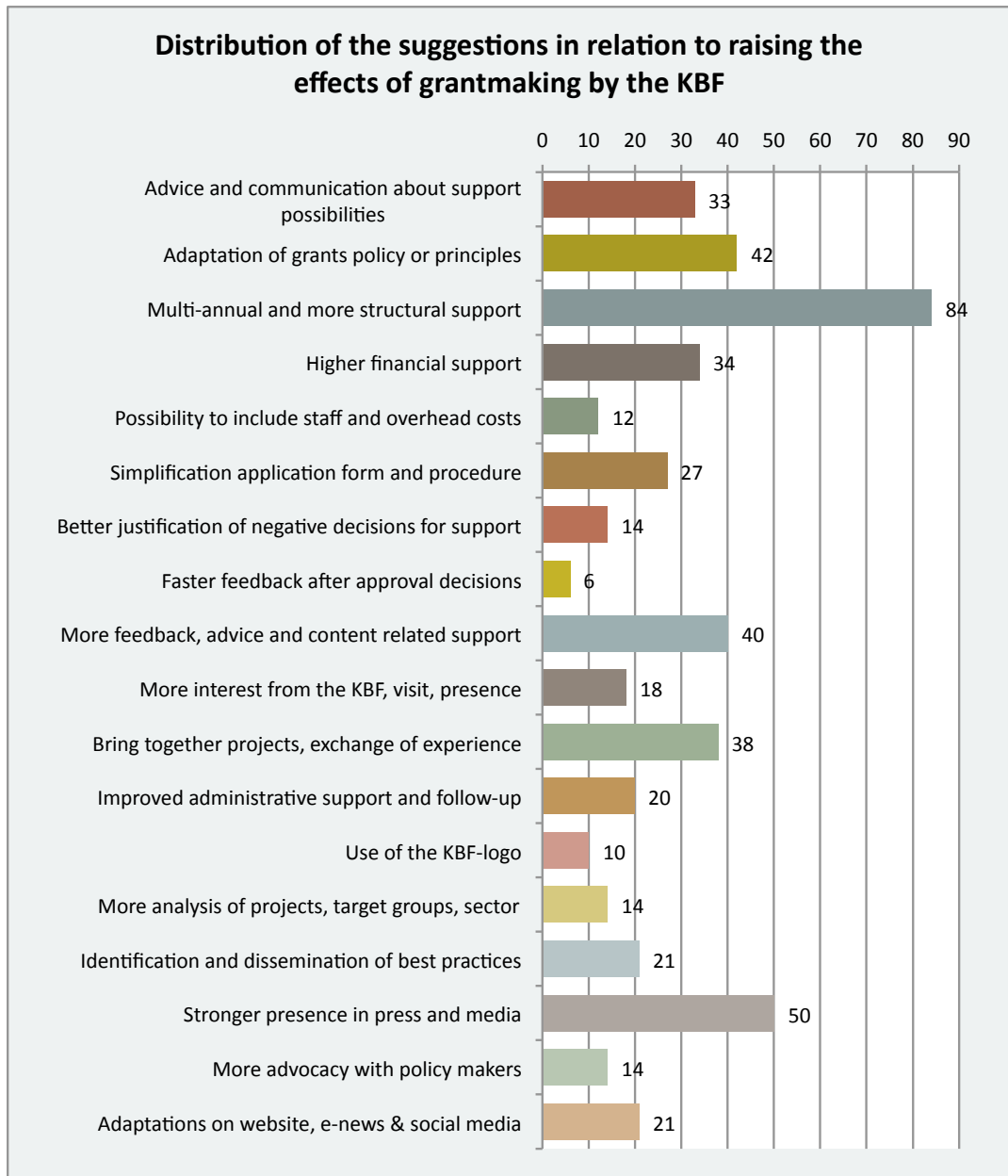
Coding these responses ultimately yielded about 498 suggestions or tips. There were similarities between many of these. They can be subdivided into 18 categories. This analysis is set out in Figure 28 on the next page. The sequence of categories roughly reflects the timeline in the project cycle: policy, procedure, decision, support, announcement. The seven categories for which suggestions were made most frequently are:

- > Multi-year and more structural funding: 84 respondents insisted that there should be more two-year and multi-year support and that extending a project should be easier.
- > Stronger press and media presence: 50 respondents stated that they would like the KBF to be featured in the press and media more (both in general and with their projects).
- > Adjustment of support principles and procedures: 42 respondents offered numerous suggestions on how the application procedure could be adapted and/or how opportunities to apply could be adapted (different calendar, different target groups, more open procedure etc.).
- > More content-related feedback and support: 40 respondents wanted more feedback or different types of content-related feedback and expertise to be provided by the KBF.
- > Bringing projects together and exchanges of experience: 38 suggestions related to more or different types of meetings between project participants with a view to creating exchanges of experience and producing shared insights.
- > More funding: 34 respondents considered that more funding ought to be available for their project, the type of project that they submitted and/or their activity area.
- > Advice and communication on opportunities for support: a total of 33 respondents called for better and more focused information from the KBF on opportunities for support, both via the KBF and through other channels.

¹³ The profiles of these 486 corresponds closely to the distribution of all the respondents, for virtually all dimensions (grant size, activity area, geographical scope etc.). The only two differences are the observation that organisations that mainly work with volunteers and French-speaking organisations made relatively more suggestions.

¹⁴ In fact there were 138 respondents who expressed this type of spontaneous appreciation, but 49 of these were combined with a suggestion or tip.

Figure 28







King Baudouin Foundation

Working together for a better society

Every year the King Baudouin Foundation supports around 1,500 projects and citizens committed to building a better society. We organise debates on important social issues, share knowledge and research results via (free) publications and encourage philanthropy. We aim to make a lasting contribution to justice, democracy and respect for diversity.

The King Baudouin Foundation is independent and pluralistic. We operate out of Brussels, but are active at regional, Belgian, European and international level. The Foundation was created in 1976, to mark the 25th anniversary of King Baudouin's reign.

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