



MEASURING THE STATE OF DISASTER PHILANTHROPY | 2015

DATA TO DRIVE DECISIONS

Acknowledgements

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We are also thankful for the wisdom and guidance provided by the project advisory group. In addition, numerous colleagues from partner organizations provided data and shared their work with us. We are grateful to Marc DeCoursey, Nick Hamlin, Gerald McSwiggan, Matthew Rosenblatt, Cecile Sangare, Deepak Sardiwal, Curtis Seare, Dan Sparks, and Lisa Walmsley.

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July 2013, Bekaa, Lebanon: More than 50 percent of Syrian refugees in Lebanon are children. "It is Syria's future that is being blighted," said UN Humanitarian Chief Valerie Amos. Credit: OCHA/D.Palanivelu

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Cover Photo: September 2013, Katanga, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Safi Mutombo displays her page of coupons. They are worth about US\$90. In 2012, the Common Humanitarian Fund-funded organizations organized 23 fairs, where displaced families received a collective \$16.3 million in support. Credit: OCHA/Gemma Cortes

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U.S. Forest Service firefighters working to suppress the Rim Fire, a wildland fire that started in a remote canyon in Stanislaus National Forest in California on August 17, 2013 and was fully contained on October 24, 2013 after a nine-week firefighting battle. Credit: U.S. Forest Service/Mike Mcmillan. Creative Commons License.



Foreword



ROBERT G. OTTENHOFF

President and CEO

Center for Disaster Philanthropy

I am pleased and honored to present you with the second annual *Measuring the State of Disaster Philanthropy 2015: Data to Drive Decisions*.

Our purpose in preparing this report is to inspire and motivate. We hope this report will inspire you and your organization to do more: to think more about disasters and give more to disaster-related activities. We also want to motivate you to make your giving more effective: to include disaster-related giving within your grantmaking programs and to think long-term about the full life cycle of disasters, not limiting your participation to solely reactive, immediate responses.

This second report includes many new sources of data that were not in last year's issue, including smaller foundations, FEMA, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), corporate support, and some individual giving. We have made substantial progress in adding new data sources, but we still have a long way to go. We welcome your participation in sharing new data sources with us and making our next report even better and more comprehensive.

As we continue to add more data, it is already clear that preparing and responding to disasters is an enormously challenging task that no single organization or sector can accomplish on its own. We know that foundation giving is generous and growing. Although vitally essential, it pales in comparison to the amounts given by governments and multilateral organizations around the world. Foundations need to carefully understand where their contributions fit within this mosaic of funding in order to maximize their impact and avoid duplication and imbalances. Giving to disaster-related activities needs close consultation and cooperation among the various parties to ensure the greatest impact among those most in need of help.

A report of the magnitude and complexity of this one includes a great deal of hard work and a team of talented individuals. We are grateful to our colleagues at Foundation Center for their many skills and commitment to producing this groundbreaking report. A special thanks to Seema Shah, Larry McGill, and Grace Sato, who headed up Foundation Center's team. We wish to also thank Lori J. Bertman, president of the Irene W. and C. B. Pennington Foundation, for her visionary leadership and the support of the Foundation. Our Project Advisory Committee provided advice and feedback that made this a much better report. Finally, thanks to Regine A. Webster, who led the Center for Disaster Philanthropy team.

We hope this report will inform, stimulate, provoke, and inspire you to join us at CDP in transforming disaster philanthropy and better serving the millions of people worldwide who rely on our support. We look forward to your comments and suggestions on this year's report and how to make next year's even better.

Tons of food are distributed per year in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to displaced people and host communities. Credit: OCHA/Y. Edoumou

Executive Summary

Jointly produced by Foundation Center and the Center for Disaster Philanthropy, *Measuring the State of Disaster Philanthropy 2015: Data to Drive Decisions* analyzes funding trends for disasters and humanitarian crises in 2013. In addition to examining U.S. foundation funding, this second annual report integrates other disaster-related funding data, including bilateral and multilateral aid, corporate giving, and online giving, to paint a more detailed picture of how institutional philanthropy is situated within the broader disaster funding landscape.

This year's report lives online at disasterphilanthropy.org. The [Measuring the State of Disaster Philanthropy Dashboard](#) allows funders, practitioners, policymakers, and other stakeholders to interact with the 2013 data and home in on their specific areas of interest. Visitors to the dashboard can view giving from multiple data sources and filter the information by disaster type, disaster assistance strategy, and geographic area.

While the dashboard presents aggregated data on disaster-related giving, users can view the [Measuring the State of Disaster Philanthropy Mapping Platform](#) for more granular information from

each of these data sources. The mapping platform features data from 2011 to the present and allows users to drill down to grant- and project-level information.

Key findings from our 2013 analysis include the following:

- Looking across seven data sources, we documented \$27.6 billion for disasters and humanitarian crises. This figure is not comprehensive, but it provides a starting point for understanding the scale of global disaster-related philanthropy.
- Grants awarded by the top 1,000 U.S. foundations totaled \$116.9 million. In addition, a review of Foundation Center's broader database identified an additional \$60.1 million in funding by smaller foundations, public charities, and international foundations.
- Storms drew the most investments from U.S. foundations (46 percent of all funding) and the largest proportion of giving was for response and relief (42 percent), while 19 percent of funding targeted reconstruction and recovery efforts.



- As with most issue areas, government donors provided the largest sources of aid. Indeed, FEMA alone distributed more than \$11 billion in grants and assistance in 2013.
- Outside of the U.S., aid from the 29 members of OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) totaled \$13.6 billion, while non-DAC donors and multilateral organizations accounted for at least another \$2.3 billion.
- Although reliable estimates for corporate giving are hard to come by, available data show corporations donated at least \$179 million to disasters and humanitarian crises.
- Totals for both online and individual giving are also difficult to determine. We obtained data from two online platforms for illustrative purposes. Network for Good collected \$27.5 million for disasters, mostly from individual donors, averaging \$104 per donor. GlobalGiving raised another \$3.6 million, representing a mix of individual and organizational donors.

- Across data sources, the majority of funding targeted relief efforts. It is more challenging to parse out the flow of dollars for preparedness and long-term recovery efforts, given the lack of clear, high-quality information from donors for these disaster assistance strategies. Better data about assistance strategies can help donors and practitioners alike understand the extent to which investments are addressing the full life cycle of disasters.

Collectively, this report, along with the dashboard and mapping platform, provides donors, practitioners, and other stakeholders with in-depth information on funding flows for disasters and humanitarian crises. In the coming years, Foundation Center and the Center for Disaster Philanthropy will work with a host of partners to make these tools more robust. Over time, we expect to improve the quality and quantity of funding data and to work with field partners to use these tools to inform strategic decision making and, ultimately, to increase the effectiveness of disaster-related giving.

To get involved with these efforts, visit disasterphilanthropy.org for additional information.



Residents from Moore, Oklahoma look for salvageable items where their homes once stood, May 22, 2013. More than 115 Oklahoma National Guard personnel were activated to assist in the rescue and relief efforts. Credit: U.S. Air Force photo by Staff Sgt. Jonathan Snyder. Creative Commons License.

Introduction

In December 2014, the Center for Disaster Philanthropy and Foundation Center jointly released *Measuring the State of Disaster Philanthropy 2014: Data to Drive Decisions*, the first annual report focused on analyzing U.S. foundation funding for disasters and complex humanitarian emergencies. This report took an important step in documenting philanthropic funding, while also establishing partnerships and processes for more comprehensive reports in the future.

In this second annual report, we build on our initial research, not only analyzing U.S. foundation giving trends for 2013 (the most recent year for which comprehensive data are available), but also integrating other disaster-related funding data from 2013, including bilateral and multilateral aid, corporate giving, and online giving, to paint a more detailed picture of how institutional philanthropy is situated within the broader disaster funding landscape.

This year's report lives online at disasterphilanthropy.org. The [Measuring the State of Disaster Philanthropy Dashboard](#) allows funders, practitioners, policymakers, and other stakeholders to interact with the data and home in on their specific areas of interest. Visitors to the dashboard can view giving from multiple data sources and filter the information by disaster type, disaster assistance strategy, and geographic area.

While the dashboard presents aggregated data on disaster-related giving, users can view more granular information from each of these data sources through the [Measuring the State of Disaster Philanthropy Mapping Platform](#). The mapping platform features data from 2011 to the present and allows users to drill down to grant- and project-level information.

This companion print publication provides a high-level summary of this year's findings.



Nepal Disaster Risk Reduction, Credit: American Red Cross

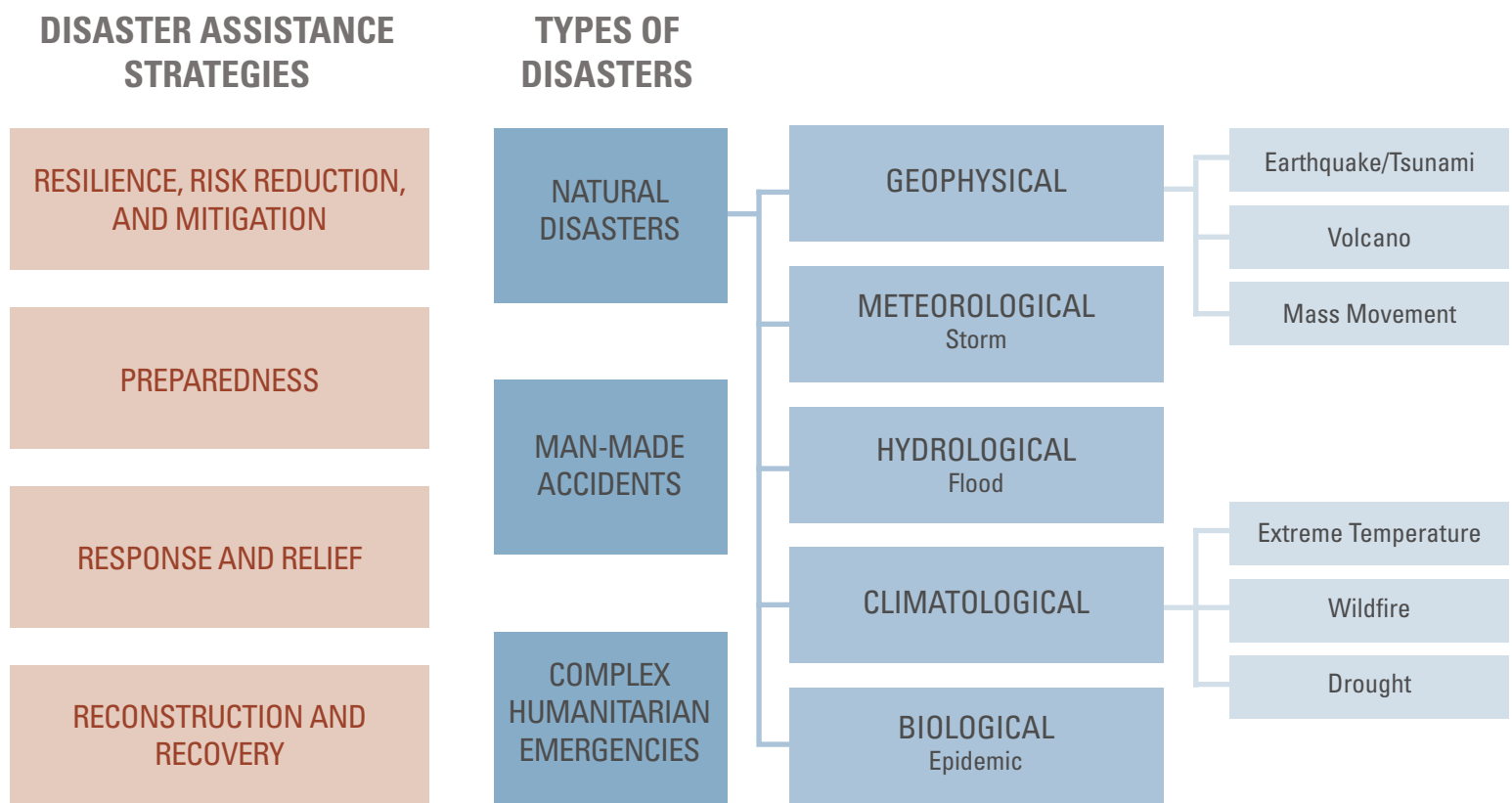
Disaster Taxonomy

At the inception of this project in 2014, in consultation with an expert technical advisory committee, Foundation Center developed a taxonomy to classify giving by both disaster assistance strategy and type of disaster.¹ To facilitate comparisons among different sources of disaster-related data, this taxonomy was applied to all data analyzed for this project.

In this taxonomy, types of disasters fall into four broad buckets: natural disasters, man-made accidents, complex humanitarian emergencies, and disasters—general (funding for unspecified disasters or multiple, disparate disasters).

The taxonomy related to disaster assistance strategies lifts up the disaster life cycle, highlighting points of intervention before, during, and after disasters. Although much attention is focused on communities in the immediate aftermath of disasters, there is growing recognition that more attention needs to be paid to resilience, mitigation, and preparedness efforts that help minimize the economic, social, and human consequences of disaster. Likewise, the disaster life cycle lifts up the importance of investing in longer-term recovery efforts to ensure that communities rebuild with an eye toward being able to withstand the impact of disasters more fully.

¹ For a detailed description of the project taxonomy, see *Measuring the State of Disaster Philanthropy 2014: Data to Drive Decisions*, p. 15.



For More Information

To download this report and to access more detailed information about disaster-related funding, visit disasterphilanthropy.org.

What the Data Say About Disaster-related Philanthropy in 2013

The world saw a variety of disasters and humanitarian crises in 2013. More than 300 country-level disasters occurred, affecting 109 countries and 96 million people, killing more than 22,000 people, and resulting in economic damages of \$118 billion.²

Domestically, tornadoes in Oklahoma resulted in an estimated \$2 billion in damages, and catastrophic floods in Colorado damaged nearly 19,000 homes. Internationally, more than 6,300 fatalities resulted from Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines, one of the worst tropical cyclones in recorded history. In China, an earthquake registering 7.0 on the Richter scale hit Lushan County in Sichuan Province. In the realm of humanitarian crises, by the end of 2013,

there were more than two million Syrian refugees fleeing civil unrest. Nearly two years later, that number has more than doubled.

How did donors respond to these disasters and humanitarian crises? And to what extent did their responses go beyond immediate relief efforts? This report examines giving from foundation, government, corporate, and individual donors. Drawing upon seven data sources, we documented \$27.6 billion for disaster assistance in 2013. Though the data are not comprehensive, they provide an emerging picture of disaster-related philanthropy.

² EM-DAT (March 2014): The OFDA/CRED - International Disaster Database www.emdat.be

DATA SOURCES	DESCRIPTION
FOUNDATION CENTER	Comprehensive source of data on U.S. foundation giving with a growing database of global foundation giving
ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD) CREDITOR REPORTING SYSTEM	Central database for humanitarian assistance from the 29 OECD DAC member states
UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (UN OCHA) FINANCIAL TRACKING SERVICE	Comprehensive source of real-time humanitarian aid contributions
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)	Detailed information on domestic grants by the U.S. government for disasters
U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOUNDATION CORPORATE CITIZENSHIP CENTER DISASTER CORPORATE AID TRACKER	Key source of data on corporate giving for disasters
GLOBALGIVING	Data on contributions collected through the organization's online giving platform
NETWORK FOR GOOD	Aggregated data on contributions from individuals collected through its software platform

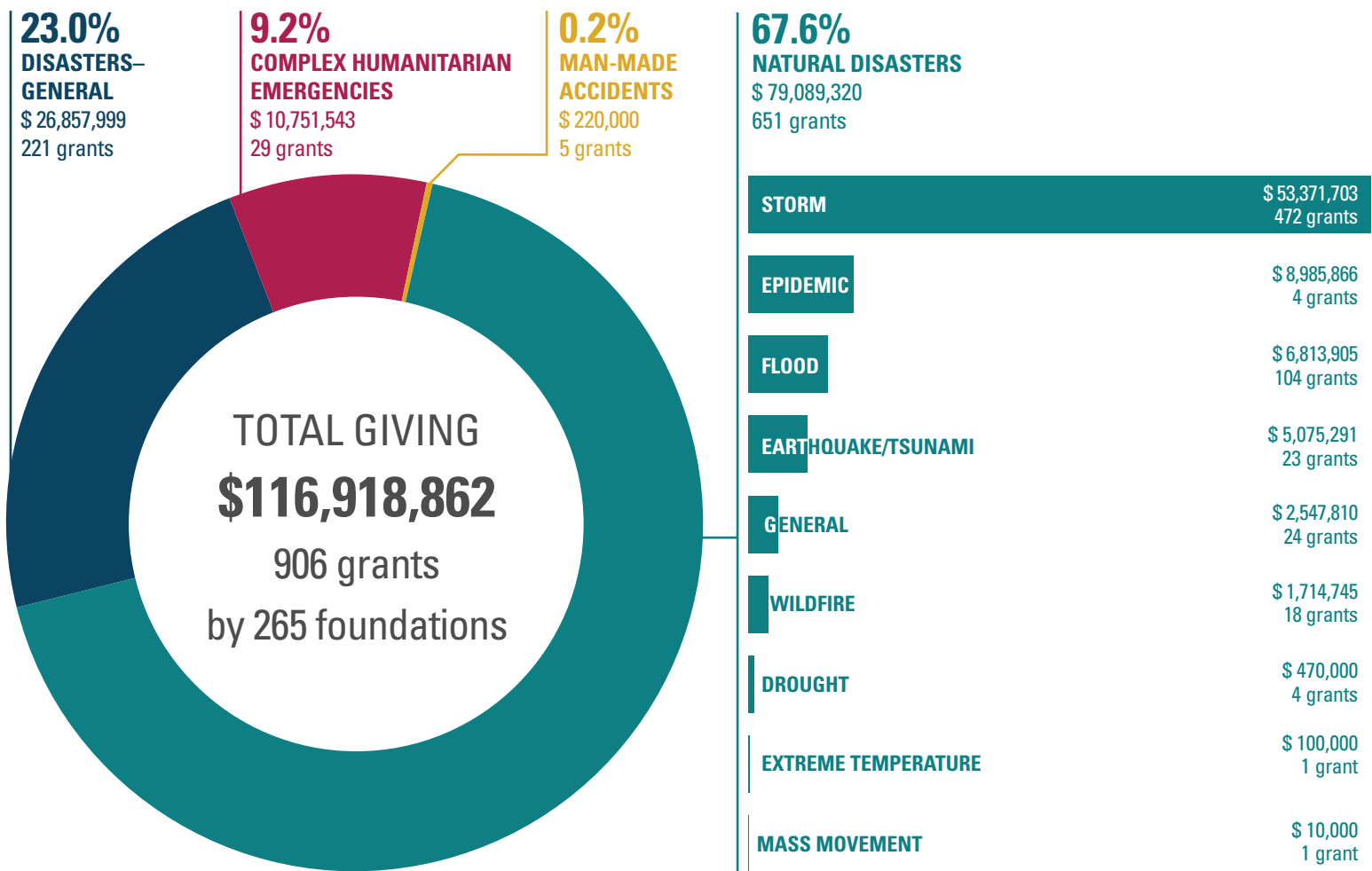
U.S. Foundations

In 2013, the largest U.S. foundations awarded 906 disaster-related grants totaling \$116.9 million.³ This represents a slight increase from \$111.4 million in funding the previous year. Storms drew the most investments (46 percent of all funding) and the largest proportion of giving was for response and relief (42 percent), while 19 percent of funding targeted reconstruction and recovery efforts. About half of funding (54 percent) was for North America, largely because of assistance for Superstorm Sandy. As in 2012, the top recipient of

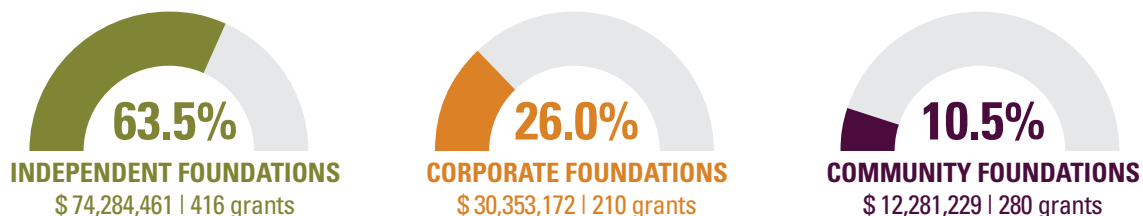
grant dollars was the American Red Cross, and the top funder was the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

³ Includes all grants of \$10,000 or more reported by 1,000 of the largest U.S. foundations. The dataset accounts for approximately half of the total grant dollars awarded by the universe of independent, corporate, community, and grantmaking operating foundations. The data do not include gifts by corporate giving programs or public charities. The data also exclude grants, fellowships, or awards directly to individuals; grants paid by private foundations to U.S. community foundations (to avoid double counting of dollars); and loans or program-related investments.

FOUNDATION FUNDING BY DISASTER TYPE, 2013



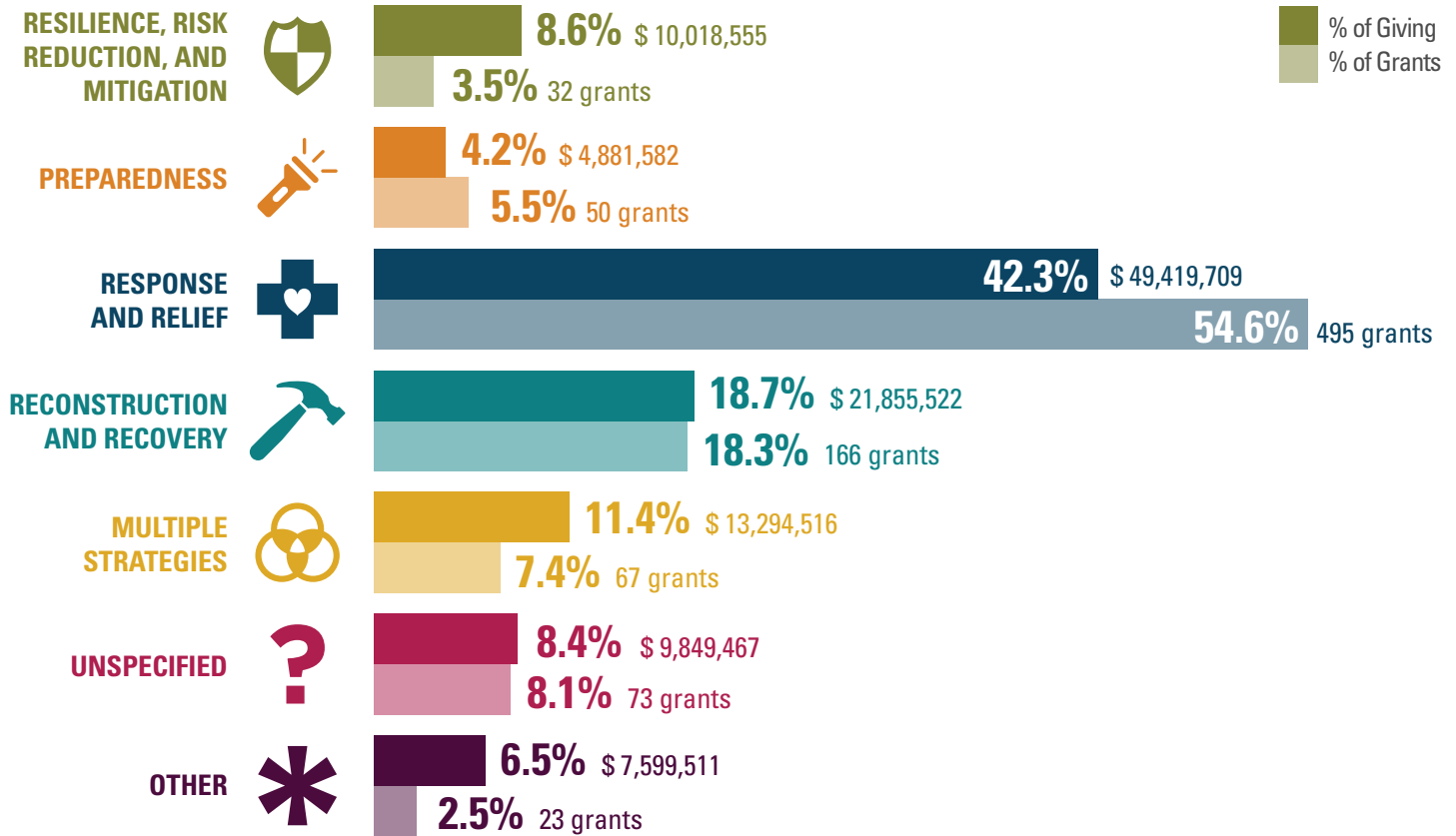
FOUNDATION FUNDING BY GRANTMAKER TYPE, 2013





A view of a residential area flooded by heavy rains, with some areas receiving as much as 18 inches in a 24-hour period in Boulder, Colorado, Sept. 14, 2013. Credit: U.S. Army photo by Staff Sgt. Wallace Bonner/Released.

FOUNDATION FUNDING BY DISASTER ASSISTANCE STRATEGY, 2013



TOP 10 FOUNDATION FUNDERS, 2013

1. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	\$ 19,868,396		23 grants
2. Rockefeller Foundation	\$ 6,758,120		17 grants
3. Margaret A. Cargill Foundation	\$ 5,564,549		10 grants
4. Coca-Cola Foundation	\$ 4,263,000		14 grants
5. UPS Foundation	\$ 3,935,000		25 grants
6. Prudential Foundation	\$ 3,865,000		7 grants
7. Leona M. and Harry B. Helmsley Charitable Trust	\$ 3,000,000		1 grant
8. Bloomberg Philanthropies	\$ 2,777,000		1 grant
9. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	\$ 2,435,780		4 grants
10. Harry and Jeanette Weinberg Foundation	\$ 2,175,000		9 grants
All Other Foundations	\$ 62,277,017		795 grants

TOP 10 RECIPIENTS OF FOUNDATION FUNDING, 2013

1. American Red Cross National Headquarters	\$ 6,834,619		32 grants
2. United States Fund for UNICEF	\$ 6,203,283		11 grants
3. University College London	\$ 5,909,061		1 grant
4. Mayor's Fund to Advance New York City	\$ 4,215,000		12 grants
5. Women for Women International	\$ 2,777,000		1 grant
6. Lutheran World Relief	\$ 2,668,445		4 grants
7. World Vision	\$ 2,601,000		10 grants
8. CARE USA	\$ 2,594,100		9 grants
9. Architecture for Humanity	\$ 2,415,000		2 grants
10. Hurricane Sandy New Jersey Relief Fund	\$ 2,110,000		9 grants
All Other Recipients	\$ 78,591,354		815 grants

Beyond the Largest Foundations

In times of disasters, local and regional foundations are often the most engaged. While an analysis of the largest 1,000 foundations allows us to gain insights about broader funding trends, the database for this project also includes additional grants from smaller foundations, public charities, and foundations outside of the U.S. Though these data are not comprehensive, an examination of giving beyond the largest U.S. foundations offers a glimpse of the substantial contributions made by these entities.

In 2013, Foundation Center's database included an additional 686 grants totaling \$60.1 million for disaster-related giving. The Kevin Durant Family Foundation in Oklahoma City, for

example, gave \$1 million to the American Red Cross for tornado relief. The North Star Fund in New York gave 29 grants, most under \$10,000, to grassroots organizations to help address the impacts of Hurricane Sandy. Outside of the U.S., the Stichting IKEA Foundation awarded \$2.6 million to UNICEF to support Typhoon Haiyan relief efforts.

In coming years, the Center for Disaster Philanthropy and Foundation Center will work with regional associations and other partners to expand its database of disaster-related grantmaking. To view all foundation grants currently in the database, visit the [Measuring the State of Disaster Philanthropy Mapping Platform](#).

FOUNDATION FUNDING BY REGION, 2013

53.7%
NORTH AMERICA
\$ 62,745,663
658 grants

0.5%
CARIBBEAN
\$ 571,000
13 grants

2.7%
LATIN AMERICA AND MEXICO
\$ 3,137,071
12 grants

0.6%
EUROPE AND RUSSIA
\$ 754,103
7 grants

23.4%
**ASIA, MIDDLE EAST,
AND THE PACIFIC**
\$ 27,353,747
172 grants

15.4%
AFRICA
\$ 17,955,060
21 grants

An additional \$12 million in grants went to programs providing a global benefit.



Typhoon Haiyan Recovery, Credit: American Red Cross

Bilateral and Multilateral Donors

The largest flows of aid for disasters and humanitarian crises come from bilateral and multilateral donors. Much of the bilateral government funding comes from members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). The DAC consists of 29 members, including the United States, European Union institutions, and Japan.⁴ These members report their official development assistance, which includes humanitarian aid, according to established definitions.⁵

UN OCHA, through its Financial Tracking System (FTS), also collects information on humanitarian aid from both DAC and non-DAC donors, as well as multilateral contributions. For this analysis, we used the OECD database to examine funding from DAC donors, complementing that with data from FTS to understand giving by non-DAC donors.⁶

In 2013, disbursements from DAC donors for disasters and humanitarian crises totaled \$13.6 billion, with 56 percent of funding

directed towards disasters-general and 36 percent of funding allocated for complex humanitarian emergencies. Aid from the United States totaled \$5 billion. Top recipient countries included Syria, Sudan, South Sudan, and Afghanistan.

Through FTS, an additional \$2.4 billion in contributions by non-DAC donors and multilateral organizations was documented, with the vast majority of funding (93 percent) designated for complex humanitarian emergencies. Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria were among the top countries where aid was directed.⁷

⁴ For a full list of DAC members, visit www.oecd.org/dac/dacmembers.htm.

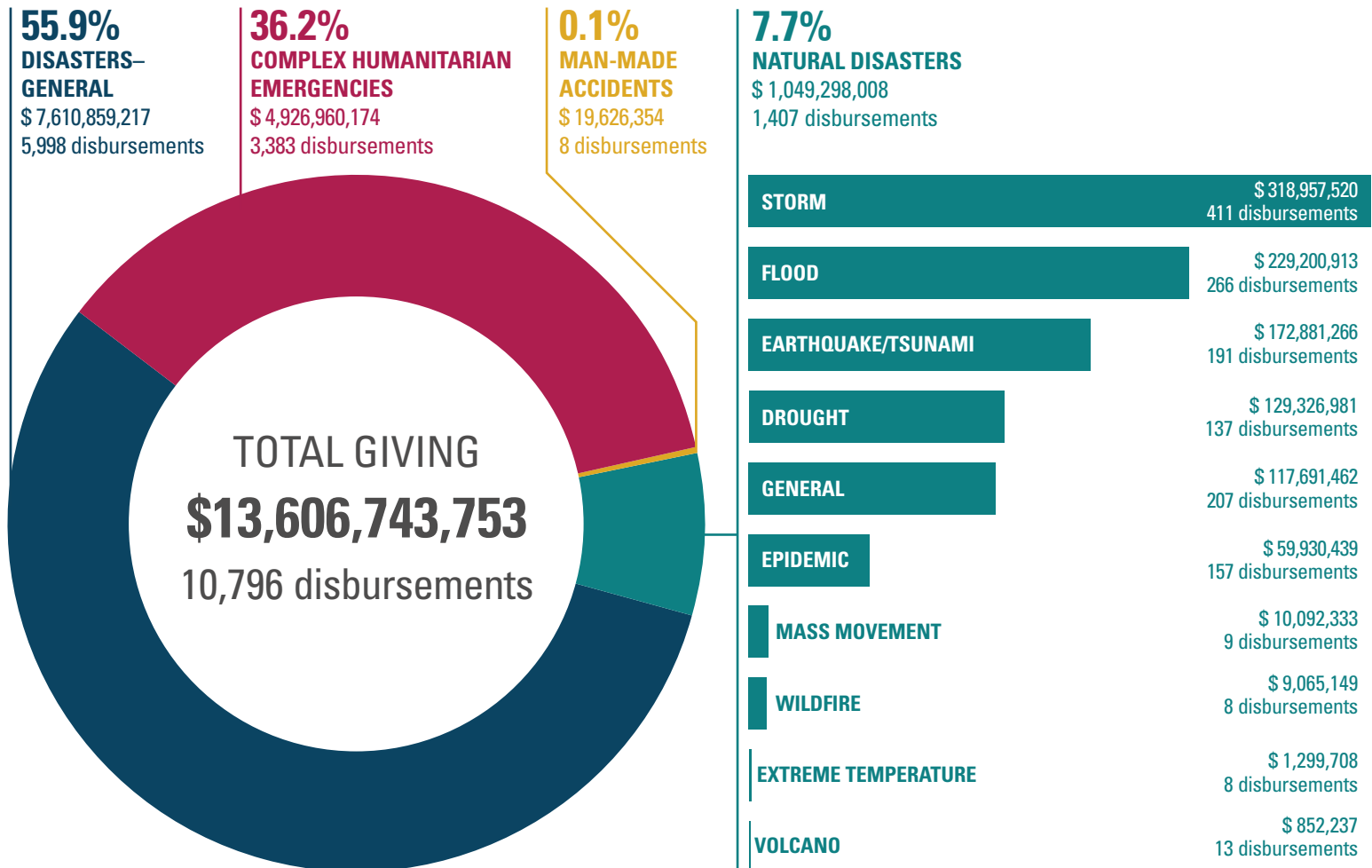
⁵ Analysis of funding by DAC donors derived from data in OECD's Creditor Reporting System.

⁶ For a comparison of OECD data and FTS data, visit www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/quick-comparison-of-oecd-dac-and-un-ocha-fts-data-590.html.

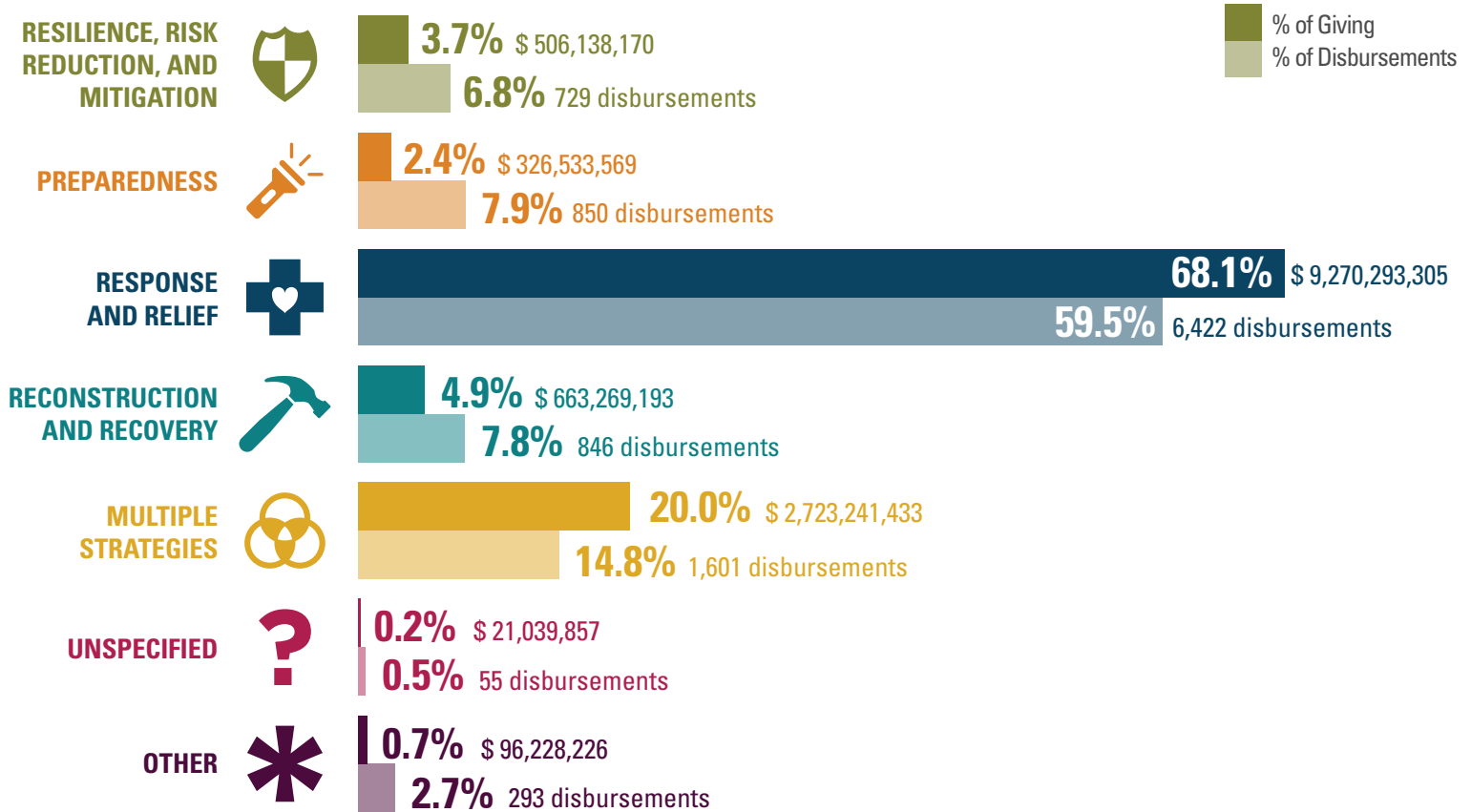
⁷ Analysis of FTS data excludes contributions from DAC donors and U.S. foundations (to avoid double counting), unspecified private contributions, and in-kind donations with \$0 value.

OECD DAC Donors

OECD DAC FUNDING BY DISASTER TYPE, 2013



OECD DAC FUNDING BY DISASTER ASSISTANCE STRATEGY, 2013



TOP 10 OECD DAC DONORS, 2013

1. United States	\$ 5,048,368,936	2,218 disbursements
2. EU Institutions	\$ 2,022,242,920	3,052 disbursements
3. United Kingdom	\$ 1,404,463,716	383 disbursements
4. Japan	\$ 1,031,093,571	510 disbursements
5. Germany	\$ 691,452,258	582 disbursements
6. Canada	\$ 637,897,521	515 disbursements
7. Norway	\$ 480,572,165	282 disbursements
8. Sweden	\$ 470,531,398	422 disbursements
9. Switzerland	\$ 381,074,886	720 disbursements
10. Australia	\$ 309,579,246	219 disbursements
All Other OECD DAC Donors	\$ 1,129,467,136	1,893 disbursements

TOP 10 RECIPIENT COUNTRIES, 2013

1. Unspecified	\$ 2,135,560,336	1,186 disbursements
2. Syria	\$ 1,647,550,354	519 disbursements
3. Sudan	\$ 652,551,492	249 disbursements
4. South Sudan	\$ 616,188,680	318 disbursements
5. Afghanistan	\$ 511,196,352	259 disbursements
6. West Bank and Gaza Strip	\$ 466,761,071	210 disbursements
7. Somalia	\$ 437,256,691	234 disbursements
8. Ethiopia	\$ 426,966,130	248 disbursements
9. Dem Republic of the Congo	\$ 421,899,352	372 disbursements
10. Middle East Region	\$ 394,394,780	65 disbursements
All Other Recipient Countries	\$ 5,896,418,515	7,136 disbursements

OECD DAC FUNDING BY REGION, 2013

16.1%
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
 \$ 2,193,495,825
 1,236 disbursements

1.8%
CARIBBEAN
 \$ 251,353,338
 457 disbursements

1.5%
LATIN AMERICA AND MEXICO
 \$ 201,083,300
 696 disbursements

1.2%
EUROPE AND RUSSIA
 \$ 163,163,451
 192 disbursements

43.5%
**ASIA, MIDDLE EAST,
 AND THE PACIFIC**
 \$ 5,924,708,937
 4,117 disbursements

35.8%
AFRICA
 \$ 4,872,938,902
 4,098 disbursements



September 2013, Katanga, Democratic Republic of the Congo. A Red Cross volunteer squirts a few drops of chlorine into containers of cholera-tainted water, making it safe to drink. An outbreak of the waterborne illness a few months prior claimed 257 lives. Credit: OCHA/Gemma Cortes



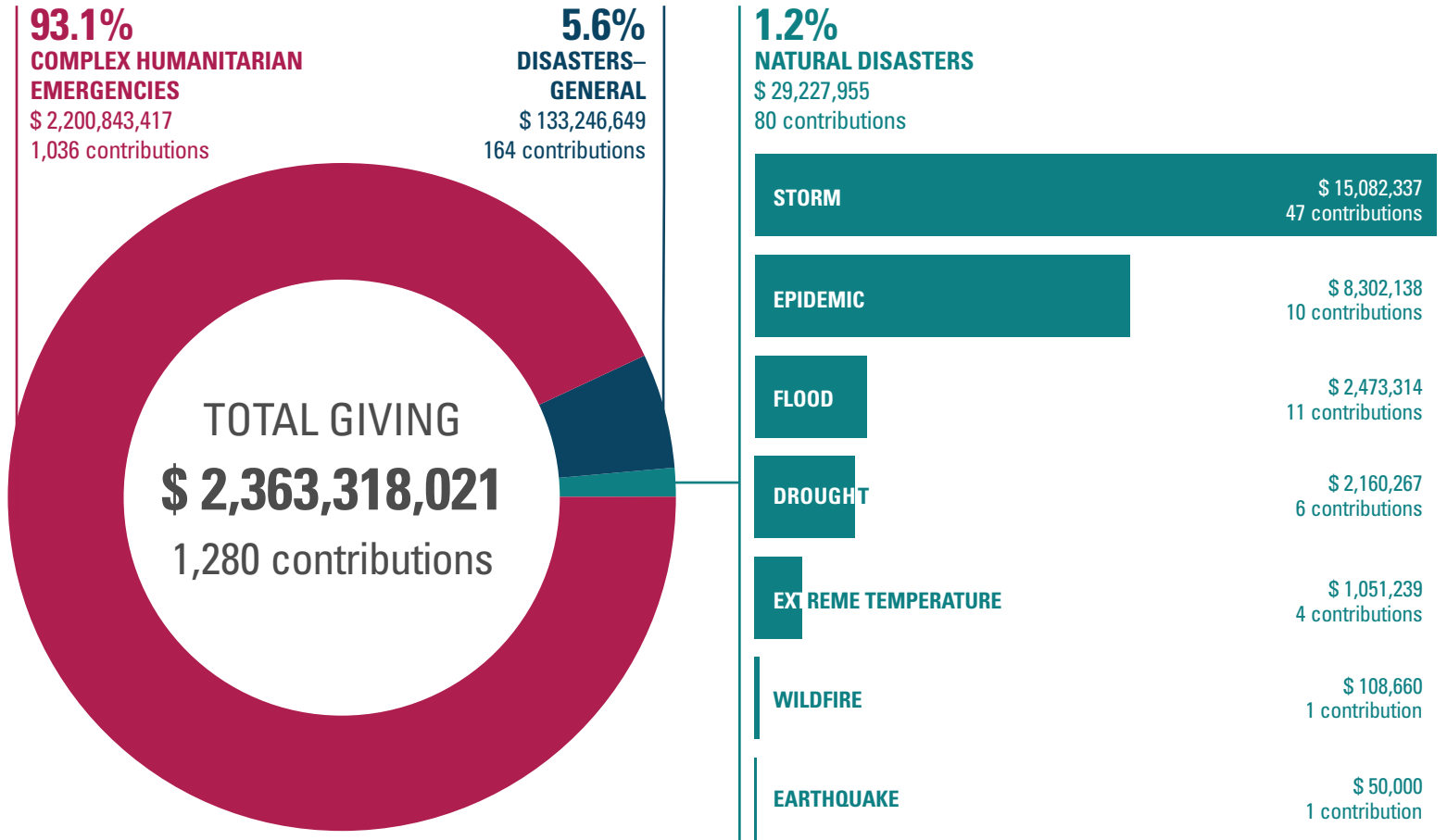
Global Humanitarian Assistance Report

Each year, Development Initiatives publishes the Global Humanitarian Assistance Report. For a richly detailed description of humanitarian funding flows, visit globalhumanitarianassistance.org.⁸

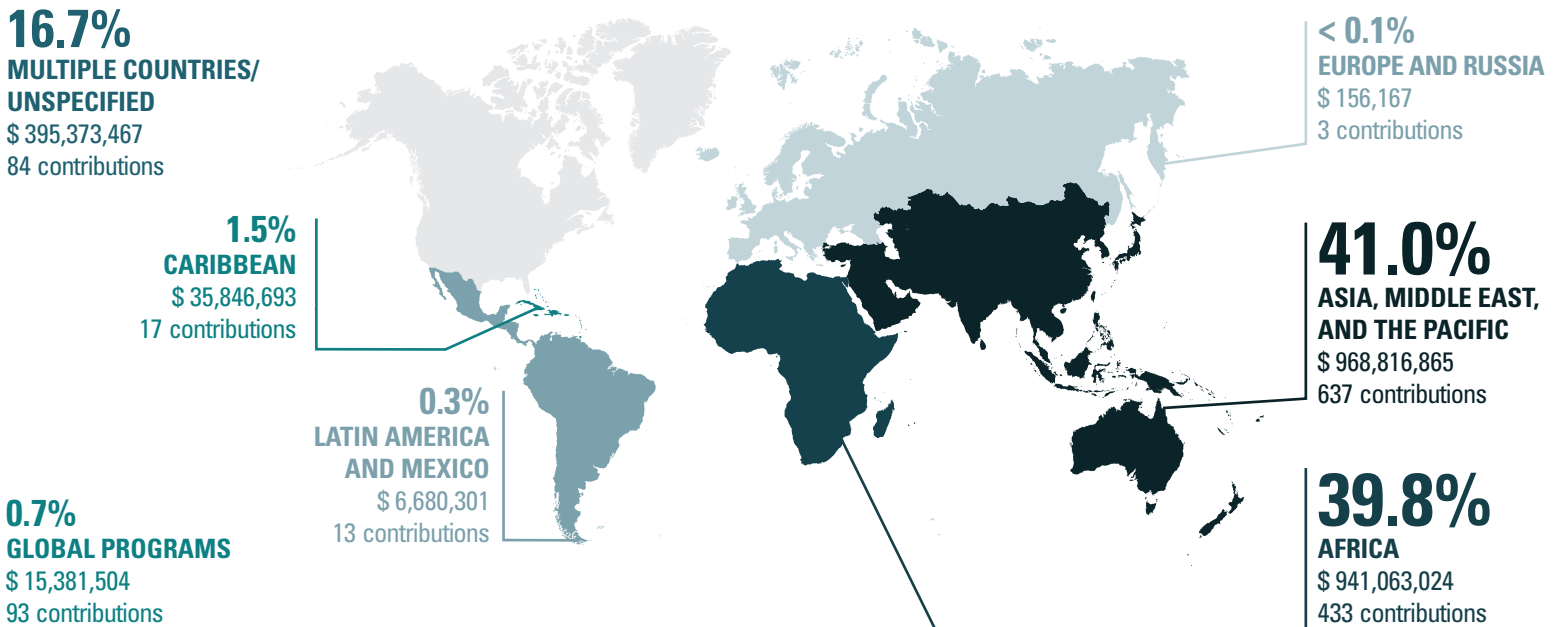
⁸ There may be some discrepancies with our analysis due to differing methodological decisions.

UN OCHA, Non-DAC Donors

NON-DAC FUNDING BY DISASTER TYPE, 2013



NON-DAC FUNDING BY REGION, 2013



NON-DAC FUNDING BY DISASTER ASSISTANCE STRATEGY, 2013

RESILIENCE, RISK REDUCTION, AND MITIGATION



0.3% \$ 6,460,775
0.5% 6 contributions

% of Giving
 % of Contributions

PREPAREDNESS



<0.1% \$ 817,404
0.2% 3 contributions

RESPONSE AND RELIEF



96.5% \$ 2,280,675,489
96.2% 1,231 contributions

RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY



0.7% \$ 16,806,175
1.3% 16 contributions

MULTIPLE STRATEGIES



2.5% \$ 58,558,178
1.9% 24 contributions

TOP 10 NON-DAC DONORS, 2013

1. Carry-Over (Donors Not Specified)	\$ 589,895,110	61 contributions
2. Kuwait	\$ 326,807,835	110 contributions
3. Various Donors (Details not provided)	\$ 316,006,376	107 contributions
4. Saudi Arabia	\$ 236,783,956	80 contributions
5. Allocation of Unearmarked Funds by the World Food Programme	\$ 190,696,036	44 contributions
6. Qatar	\$ 108,711,194	51 contributions
7. United Arab Emirates	\$ 90,136,466	75 contributions
8. Qatar Charity	\$ 52,114,778	37 contributions
9. Common Humanitarian Fund	\$ 45,286,816	92 contributions
10. Sheikh Thani bin Abdullah Foundation for Humanitarian Services	\$ 41,344,167	52 contributions

TOP 10 RECIPIENT COUNTRIES, 2013

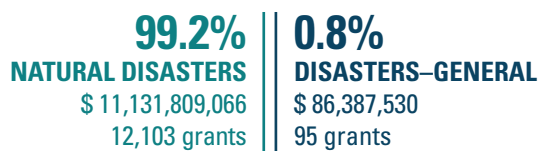
1. Multiple Countries/Unspecified	\$ 395,373,467	84 contributions
2. Jordan	\$ 239,397,645	124 contributions
3. Lebanon	\$ 222,753,013	130 contributions
4. Syria	\$ 171,869,695	120 contributions
5. Somalia	\$ 150,729,460	132 contributions
6. Democratic Republic of the Congo	\$ 142,605,703	16 contributions
7. South Sudan	\$ 129,389,205	55 contributions
8. Chad	\$ 107,732,617	18 contributions
9. Sudan	\$ 87,541,432	43 contributions
10. Kenya	\$ 86,103,654	21 contributions

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

President Jimmy Carter signed an executive order in 1979 creating the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Currently housed within the Department of Homeland Security, FEMA coordinates the U.S. government's role in preparing for, preventing, mitigating the effects of, responding to, and recovering from all domestic disasters, whether natural or man-made, including acts of terror.

In 2013, FEMA distributed more than \$11 billion in grants and assistance, with the largest proportion (84 percent) designated to storms. Due in large part to grants supporting relief and recovery efforts in the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy, New York (\$7.2 billion) and New Jersey (\$1.6 billion) were the top two states receiving FEMA grants. An additional \$496 million was awarded to Colorado to address severe flooding in the state that destroyed thousands of homes.⁹

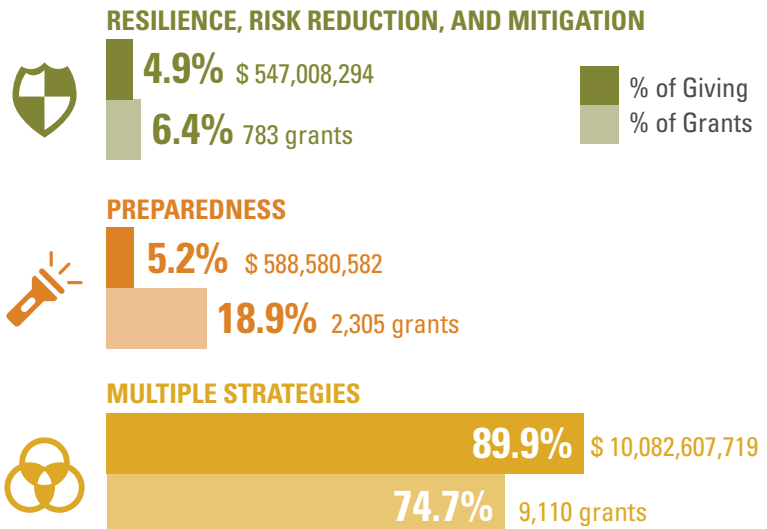
FEMA GRANTS BY DISASTER TYPE, 2013



TOTAL GIVING
\$ 11,218,196,596
 12,198 grants

STORM	\$ 9,456,276,093	6,964 grants
FLOOD	\$ 992,511,490	2,476 grants
WILDFIRE	\$ 665,459,282	2,416 grants
EXTREME TEMPERATURE	\$ 13,579,071	240 grants
MASS MOVEMENT	\$ 3,983,131	7 grants

FEMA GRANTS BY DISASTER ASSISTANCE STRATEGY, 2013¹⁰



TOP 10 RECIPIENT STATES FOR FEMA GRANTS, 2013

1. New York	\$ 7,212,537,954	1,404 grants
2. New Jersey	\$ 1,611,610,984	1,382 grants
3. Colorado	\$ 496,187,740	551 grants
4. Illinois	\$ 385,851,515	1,462 grants
5. Oklahoma	\$ 142,973,528	353 grants
6. Florida	\$ 131,805,747	168 grants
7. California	\$ 123,873,191	140 grants
8. Connecticut	\$ 101,209,244	561 grants
9. Massachusetts	\$ 82,306,216	684 grants
10. Texas	\$ 61,233,315	89 grants
All Other States/Territories	\$ 868,607,162	5,404 grants

All 50 states, plus Guam and the District of Columbia, received FEMA grants in 2013.

⁹ Data for this analysis were accessed on 8/26/15 from fema.gov. FEMA and the Federal Government cannot vouch for the data or analyses derived from these data after the data have been retrieved from the Agency's website.

¹⁰ Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

Corporate Giving

Corporations play a vital role in providing support for disasters and humanitarian crises. In addition to cash donations, corporations frequently make in-kind donations of their products and professional services to help address disaster-related needs. While it can be difficult to assign a monetary value to these in-kind donations and pro bono services, these contributions can be significant. For example, the United Parcel Service (UPS) has used its expertise in supply chain management and logistics to increase efficiencies in preparedness, relief, and recovery efforts.

In making cash contributions, corporations can give through a corporate foundation, directly through company accounts (corporate giving), or both. While data on corporate foundation giving is readily available due to IRS reporting requirements, data on corporate giving programs is harder to parse together in a reliable manner. Much of what is known about disaster-related corporate giving trends comes via the U.S. Chamber of Commerce Foundation Corporate Citizenship Center's Corporate Aid Tracker and Foundation Center, both of which track corporate giving for select disasters.

In 2013, Foundation Center and the Chamber collectively identified 532 pledges totaling \$179.2 million through corporate giving

Corporate Giving Resources

Although comprehensive information on corporate giving is limited, ongoing efforts to document and support corporate giving efforts include the following:

- The annual [Giving in Numbers](#) report, developed by the Committee Encouraging Corporate Philanthropy (CECP), in association with The Conference Board, provides trend data on corporate philanthropy and employee engagement, including data on disaster-related giving. In 2013, based on the 261 companies that responded to the project survey, 3 percent of corporate donations (both cash and in-kind) were directed toward disaster relief.
- The [U.S. Chamber of Commerce Foundation Disaster Corporate Aid Tracker](#) allows companies to share real-time information about their disaster-related contributions.
- In addition, the Chamber's [Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Issue Network](#) helps to improve the efficacy of business philanthropy in disasters, facilitating information sharing and coordination between sectors.



programs.¹¹ This figure includes cash contributions and in-kind contributions that had a dollar value assigned to them. (This is in addition to the \$30.4 million awarded via corporate foundations.) Almost all of this corporate giving focused on natural disasters (99.6 percent) and the largest proportion of this funding (62 percent) focused on response and relief efforts. Six percent of corporate giving was specifically designated for reconstruction and recovery efforts.

In 2013, the top disaster supported by corporate giving dollars was the Chinese earthquake. Of the \$66.7 million documented, \$9.7 million came from the Samsung Group and an additional \$8 million came from Apple. Typhoon Haiyan (\$45.2 million), the Oklahoma tornadoes (\$26.3 million), and the floods in India (\$21.1 million) also received substantial support from corporate giving programs.

The numbers presented here are likely to represent only a small portion of overall corporate giving for disasters. To improve our understanding of how corporations are contributing to this work, Foundation Center and the Center for Disaster Philanthropy are partnering with the Chamber's Corporate Citizenship Center to develop more systematic methods of data collection that can be incorporated into future reports.

¹¹ Because there is currently no comprehensive method to track corporate giving, the figures presented in this report are for descriptive purposes only and do not represent trends or totals for corporate giving at large. Rather, these figures represent information available from press releases, websites, and voluntary reporting by corporations themselves. When possible, Foundation Center verifies that pledged commitments were paid, but much of the data are based on self-report by corporations and difficult to verify independently.

Online Giving

Online giving occurs through a wide range of platforms, including the websites of charitable organizations, dedicated charitable giving platforms, and social media sites. Given the plethora of platforms at the disposal of donors, it is challenging to provide a comprehensive tally of online giving for disasters. A recent study by Network for Good, however, suggests that online donations spike during large-

scale disasters and that donors appreciate the convenience of online giving and are especially motivated to give when the online experience feels intimate and emotionally coherent.¹²

To get a flavor of online giving trends, we acquired data from two organizations: GlobalGiving and Network for Good.

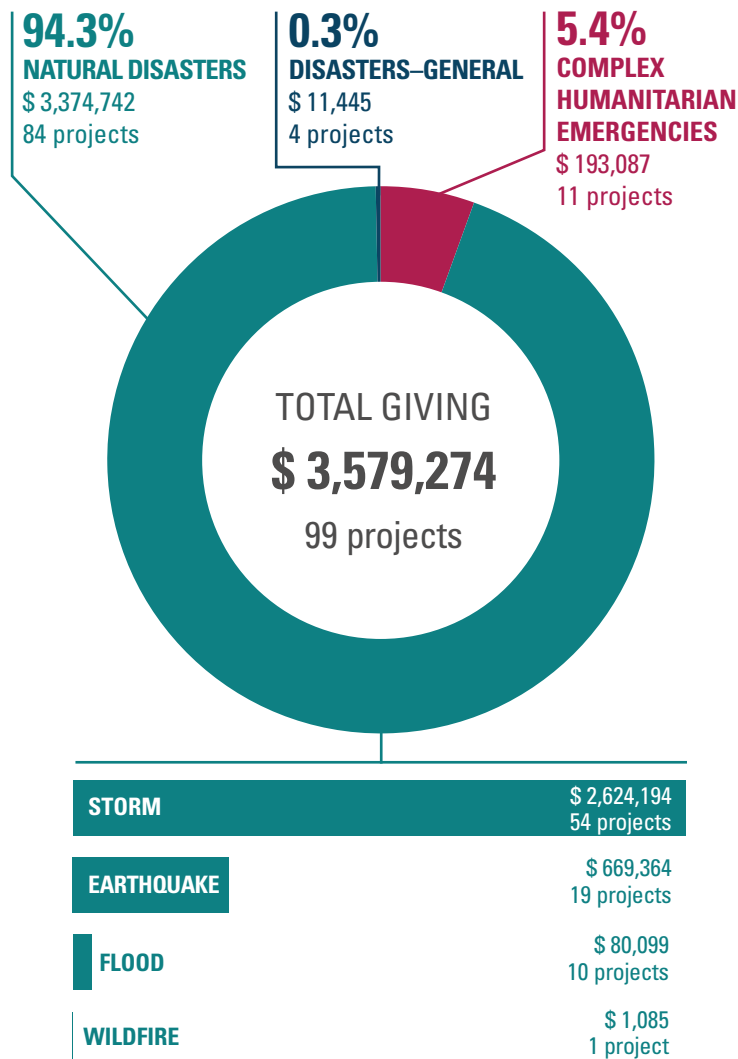
GlobalGiving

Founded in 2002, GlobalGiving is the first and largest global crowdfunding community for nonprofits. Since its inception, GlobalGiving has raised more than \$193 million for projects across the globe. In their own words, GlobalGiving enables donors to “fund the underdog,” featuring smaller or local projects and organizations that might not be funded through more mainstream channels. To give donors confidence that their giving will result in the desired impact, GlobalGiving vets these

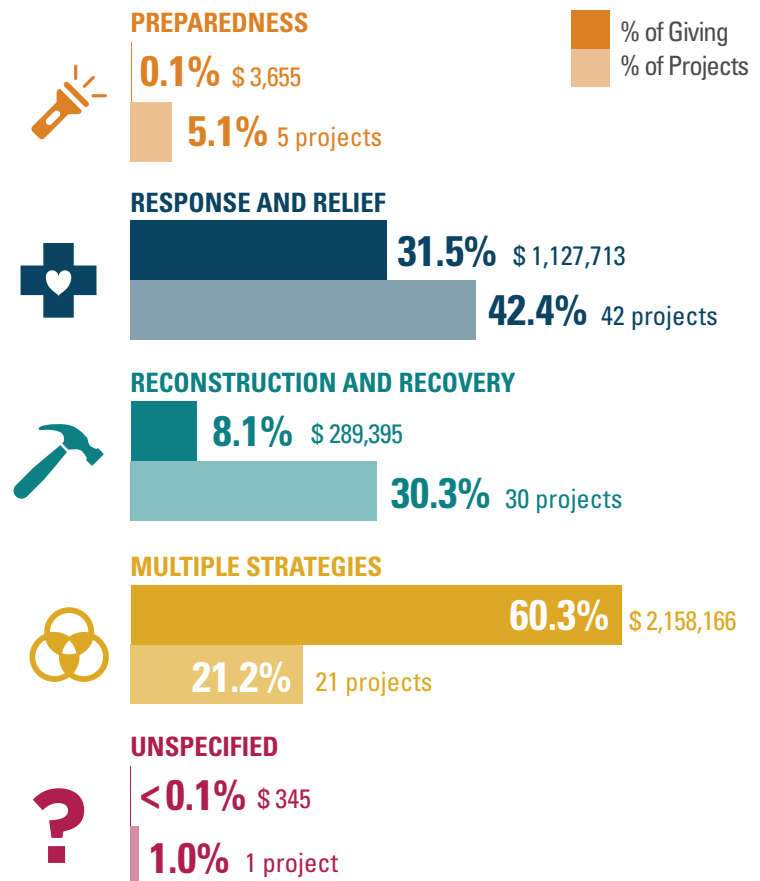
organizations to ensure that they comply with international guidelines for philanthropy and have a track record of solid outcomes.

In 2013, GlobalGiving collected nearly \$3.6 million for disaster-related giving, supporting 99 projects by 63 organizations. About two-thirds of this funding (\$2.4 million, 66 percent) supported projects in the Philippines, mainly to alleviate the impact of Typhoon Haiyan.¹³

GLOBALGIVING PROJECTS BY DISASTER TYPE, 2013



GLOBALGIVING PROJECTS BY DISASTER ASSISTANCE STRATEGY, 2013



¹² www.networkforgood.com/online-giving-study-donations-driven-donor-experience-year-end-gifts-and-large-scale-disasters/, accessed 9/14/2015

¹³ GlobalGiving shares data about its project and partner organizations in IATI (International Aid Transparency Initiative) standard format.

GLOBALGIVING PROJECTS BY REGION, 2013



TOP 10 GLOBALGIVING DISASTER-RELATED PROJECTS, 2013

PROJECT	ORGANIZATION	AMOUNT	%
1. Super Typhoon Haiyan Relief Fund	GlobalGiving ¹⁴	\$ 1,618,423	45.2
2. Support Students Affected by China's Earthquake	China Youth Development Foundation	\$ 382,985	10.7
3. Oklahoma Tornado Relief Fund	GlobalGiving	\$ 229,044	6.4
4. School of Fun for Children in Fukushima	Academy Camp	\$ 86,850	2.4
5. Responding to Medical Needs After Typhoon Haiyan	Doctors Without Borders	\$ 79,356	2.2
6. Typhoon Haiyan Children's Relief Fund	Save the Children Federation	\$ 70,933	2.0
7. Low-cost Sanitation For Typhoon Haiyan Survivors	Water, Agroforestry, Nutrition and Development Foundation	\$ 60,955	1.7
8. Syrian Refugee Relief Fund	GlobalGiving	\$ 59,813	1.7
9. Food for Victims of Super Typhoon Yolanda	Children's Joy Foundation	\$ 55,233	1.5
10. Yolanda (Haiyan) Relief and Rehabilitation Efforts	De La Salle University	\$ 52,640	1.5

Network for Good

Created in 2001 by America Online, Cisco Systems, and Yahoo!, Network for Good has worked with more than 100,000 nonprofits to raise more than a billion dollars. Network for Good provides nonprofits and other organizations with fundraising software for use on their websites. In addition, donors can also contribute to organizations and causes through Network for Good's website, particularly in times of crisis.

Aggregated data made available to Foundation Center by Network for Good show that in 2013, Network for Good helped funnel

\$27.5 million to address disasters and humanitarian crises with an average donation amount of \$104 per donor. Though more detailed information about the nature of these contributions is limited, these data highlight the collective power of individual donors and the potential to reach donors through online platforms.

¹⁴ GlobalGiving raises money for its own disaster relief funds, which are disbursed to partner organizations in affected regions.

Conclusion

Measuring the State of Disaster Philanthropy is a multi-year, multi-faceted project that documents philanthropic giving for disasters and humanitarian crises with the aim of using these data to catalyze more effective grantmaking—in particular, encouraging donors to allocate their funds across the full disaster life cycle.

Indeed, as we enter the second year of our research, it is clear that institutional philanthropy brings substantial resources to the table. At the same time, the work of foundations sits within a larger network of government, individual, and corporate donors. Governments and multilaterals, such as UN agencies, contribute the largest share of dollars to disasters and humanitarian crises. While foundations cannot match those dollars, they can partner with these entities to maximize the impact of limited dollars and fill gaps and needs that other donors have not been able to address. Likewise, tapping into the possibilities of partnerships with corporations and taking advantage of the reach of online platforms are ways that foundations can expand their reach and leverage their funding.

In conversations with various stakeholders, it is clear that donors are attentive to the full life cycle of disasters and that they understand the importance of supporting preparedness as well as recovery efforts. Yet our analysis of where the dollars go indicates that it can be challenging, due to lack of detailed information, to identify the disaster assistance strategies prioritized by funding. Indeed, a substantial portion of funding—across the different sources—described multiple strategies or no assistance strategy at all. To the extent that disaster assistance strategies are identified by donors, the majority of grants address immediate relief efforts.

The [Center for Disaster Philanthropy's Playbook](#) offers donors, particularly foundation donors, valuable guidance on how to amplify the impact of their grantmaking to focus on the full life cycle of disasters. The Disaster Playbook is a comprehensive resource of best practices and innovative approaches to guide the philanthropy community's response to disasters, whether local, national, or international. This online resource will highlight the role of philanthropic organizations in



November 2013, Tacloban, Philippines: A food distribution in Barangay 88. Barangay captains receive food from the mayor and the Department of Social Welfare and Development. The rice in each pack is provided by the World Food Programme (WFP). Credit: OCHA/Jose Reyna

helping communities respond to natural disasters, plan for an efficient recovery, and develop resiliency in the aftermath of a disaster.

The ongoing work of the *Measuring the State of Disaster Philanthropy* project will continue to track funding over time so stakeholders have a better understanding of funding flows and priorities. The online interactive dashboard and the mapping platform, launched in tandem with this year's report, are especially useful resources designed to identify funding gaps, minimize duplication of effort, and catalyze fruitful collaborations.

In the coming years, Foundation Center and the Center for Disaster Philanthropy will be working with a host of partners to make these tools more robust. Over time, we expect to improve the quality and quantity of funding data and to work with field partners to use these tools to inform strategic decision making and, ultimately, to increase the effectiveness of disaster-related giving.

ARE YOU ON THE MAP?

LEARN HOW

As the State of Disaster Philanthropy project moves forward, Foundation Center and the Center for Disaster Philanthropy are working hard to get both more data and better-quality data on disaster-related giving to paint the most comprehensive picture possible of funding flows. But we need YOUR help! Donors are encouraged to share their data for this project. For more information, visit disasterphilanthropy.org.





ABOUT FOUNDATION CENTER

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.



ABOUT THE IRENE W. & C.B. PENNINGTON FOUNDATION

The Irene W. and C.B. Pennington Foundation is a private family foundation striving to enhance communities across Louisiana, focused in the Greater Baton Rouge area and surrounding parishes. The Foundation’s focus is in the areas of human services, health and chronic diseases, the arts, public safety/ community development, disasters/community resilience, and the environment. The Foundation funds organizations at all stages of maturity and values projects that are innovative and leverage resources in new ways.



ABOUT THE CENTER FOR DISASTER PHILANTHROPY

CDP’s mission is to transform disaster giving by providing timely and thoughtful strategies to increase donors’ impact during domestic and international disasters. With an emphasis on recovery and disaster risk reduction, CDP aims to: increase the effectiveness of contributions given to disasters; bring greater attention to the life cycle of disasters, from preparedness and planning, to relief, to rebuilding and recovery efforts; provide timely and relevant advice from experts with deep knowledge of disaster philanthropy; conduct due diligence so donors can give with confidence; and create plans for informed giving for individuals, corporations and foundations.