

# International Grantmaking RESOURCE PACKET



*Funding a World that Works for Everyone*

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## **If the World Were a Village of 100 People**

If we could shrink the earth's population to a village of precisely 100 people, with all existing human ratios remaining the same, it would look something like this:

- ✪ The village would have 57 Asians, 21 Europeans, 14 people from the Western Hemisphere (North & South), and 8 would be Africans
- ✪ 70 would be non-white; 30 white
- ✪ 67 would be non-Christian; 33 would be Christian
- ✪ 30 would be 0-14 years old; 63 would be 15-64 years old; 7 would be 65 years old and older
- ✪ 1 would have HIV
- ✪ 51 would be male; 49 would be female
- ✪ 17 would be malnourished
- ✪ 80 would live in substandard housing
- ✪ 70 would be unable to read
- ✪ 1 would have a college education
- ✪ 6 would control 50% of the entire world's wealth; all 6 would be US citizens
- ✪ 33 would lack food security
- ✪ 18 would be without access to improved water supply
- ✪ 39 would lack access to improved sanitation
- ✪ 2 would be near birth; 1 near death
- ✪ 30 would smoke tobacco
- ✪ 7 people would have access to the internet

Sources: *The Global Citizen*, May 31, 1990, Donella H. Meadows (unless otherwise noted below), *The CIA World Factbook 2001* (age, birth, death, internet), *2001 World Development Indicators*, *World Bank* (HIV, tobacco smokers), *Adherents 2001* (religion) *Bread for the World* (malnourishment), United Nations Population Fund (food security) *The Global Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report* (improved water, improved sanitation)

## Astonishing facts

**THE HAVES** The richest fifth of the world's population consumes 86% of all goods and services while the poorest fifth consumes just 1.3%. The richest fifth consumes 45% of all meat and fish, 58% of all energy used and 84% of all paper, has 74% of all telephone lines and owns 87% of all vehicles.

**HIV/AIDS** By the end of 2000, about 36 million people have HIV/AIDS. 70% of them are in Sub-Saharan Africa—just 0.1 per cent of these have access to HIV/AIDS drugs. *UNDP*

**GENETICS** In 2000 a survey of US farmers planting transgenic maize found that 90 per cent believed they were following correct safety procedures but only 71 per cent actually were. *UNDP*

**TECHNOLOGY** In two years from 1998 to 2000 internet users increased from 1.7 million to 9.8 million in Brazil, from 3.8 million to 16.9 million in China and from 2, 500 to 25, 000 in Uganda *UNDP*

**PER CAPITA INCOME DECREASING** More than 50 countries, with a disproportionately high number in Africa, have per capita incomes that are lower now than they were 10 years ago—many are poorer still than they were in the 1960s. *UNDP*

**CHILDHOOD MORTALITY** The poorest 20% of the global population is 14 times more likely to die in childhood than the richest 20%. *UNDP*

**AIR POLLUTION** Air pollution kills 3 million people each year; 9 of every 10 deaths attributed to air pollution take place in developing countries. *Johns Hopkins*

**DEFORESTATION** Nearly half of the world's original forest cover has been lost; every year an additional 16 million hectares are cut, burned or bulldozed, exceeding the limits of sustainable consumption of forest products by 25%. *Johns Hopkins*.

**THE AMERICAN WAY** 'The average American in 1985 made over 30% more than the average German, 40% more than the average Japanese, nearly 50% more than the average citizen of the United Kingdom, and 5,500% more than the average Ethiopian... These gaps defy the imagination... and will double in a century-and-a-half at the current trend.' *WTO*

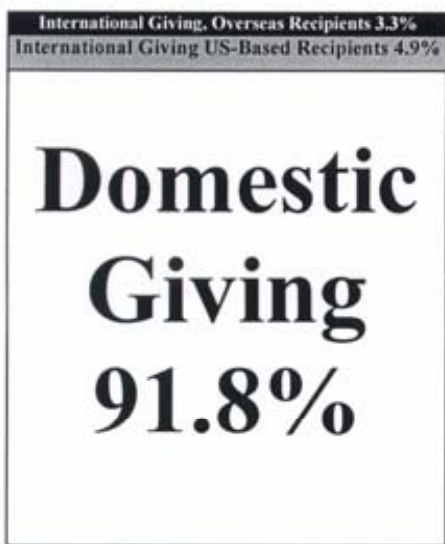
**PREVENTABLE DISEASE** Approximately 4 billion cases of diarrhea each year cause 2.2 million deaths, mostly among children under the age of 5. This is equivalent to one child dying every 15 seconds, or 20 jumbo jets crashing every day. *The Global Supply & Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report*.

**HIGH TARIFFS** Tariffs imposed by high-income economies on trade with developing economies cost an estimated \$43.1 billion in 1995—three fourths as much as the OECD countries provided in official development assistance in 1998. *The World Bank Group*

**CORPORATE ECONOMIES** Of the world's 100 largest economic entities, 51 are now corporations and 49 are countries; the world's top 200 corporations account for over a quarter of economic activity on the globe while employing less than one percent of its workforce.

Source: The Institute for Policy Studies

## International Grantmaking: A Report on US Foundations



The above chart shows the breakout of all Foundation Giving in 1998\*

**Total grantmaking was  
\$19.5 BILLION**

**\$635M or 3.3%** of the total foundation giving in 1998 went to International Grantmaking, and to **Overseas Recipients**. This figure includes amounts to programs in all countries, including to **England, Switzerland, France, Germany, and Canada**—all of which were top grant recipients. The percentage of foundation funding that went directly to those areas **where it is most needed** is, therefore, much lower than 3.3%.

**\$965M or 4.9%** of the total grantmaking done in 1998 went to International Grantmaking, but **US-Based Recipients**

**\$17.9B or 91.8%** of the total grantmaking done in 1998 went to **Domestic Giving**

### HOW "INTERNATIONAL GRANTMAKING" IS DEFINED IN THIS STUDY

The very broad definition used includes:

- ✦ grants to organizations in the US and overseas which are focused on international issues;
- ✦ grants to any organization outside of the US (this includes grants to non-US organizations in highly-developed countries)
- ✦ grants for US-based immigration programs;
- ✦ grants for foreign language programs intended to promote cultural understanding
- ✦ Others, such as exchanges of scholars, scientists, artists, journalists, etc.

\*Source: All figures are estimates from a study done by the Foundation Center and Council on Foundations. For more information about the definition used and for the complete findings of this study, you may purchase the 111-page book *International Grantmaking II: An Update on U.S. Foundation Trends* from the Foundation Center, for \$35 by calling 1-800-424-9836.

## Breakout Figures on International Grantmaking

### International Giving: by Foundation Type, 1998\*

Foundation Type	Percent
Independent	73.60%
Corporate	20.30%
Community	5.00%
Operating	1.00%
<b>Total International Giving</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

### Overseas Recipients of International Giving: Distribution by Region, 1998\*

Region	Percent
Western Europe	22.00%
Latin America	21.60%
Asia & the Pacific	18.90%
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.70%
Eastern Europe, Russia, & Independent States	6.40%
Canada	5.70%
North Africa & the Middle East	5.60%
Caribbean	1.10%
<b>Total Giving—Overseas Recipients</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Overseas Recipients of International Giving: Distribution by Major Fields, 1998\*

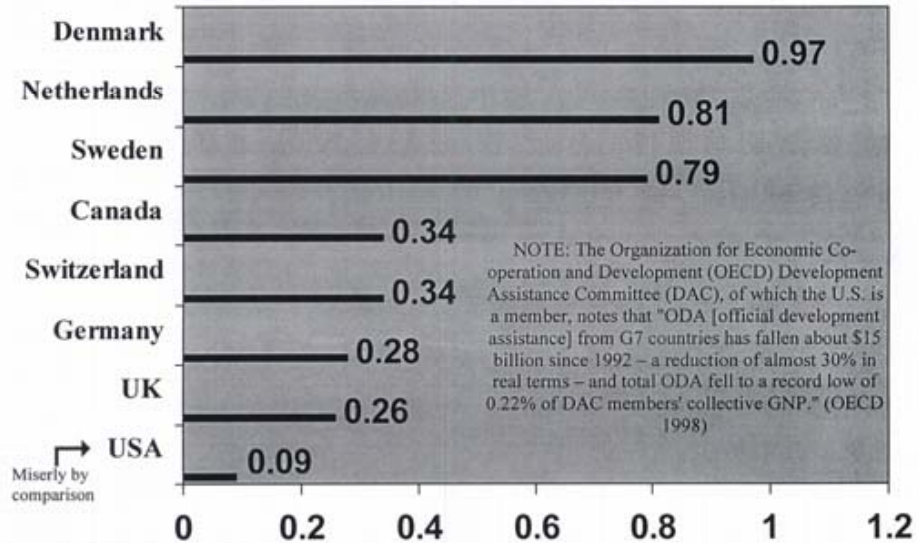
Major Fields	Percent
Health & Family Planning	17.90%
Education	14.80%
International Development, Relief	20.20%
Social Sciences	9.50%
Arts & Culture	5.50%
Environment	7.90%
Human rights, Civil Liberties	8.40%
International Affairs, Peace	4.50%
Public/Society Benefit	7.60%
Science & Technology	1.40%
Religion	2.20%
Other	0.1%
<b>Total Giving—Overseas Recipients</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

The poverty of our century  
is unlike that of any other. It  
is not, as poverty was  
before, the result of natural  
scarcity, but of a set of  
priorities imposed upon the  
rest of the world by the  
rich.

—*John Berger*  
*The Soul and the Operator,*  
1990

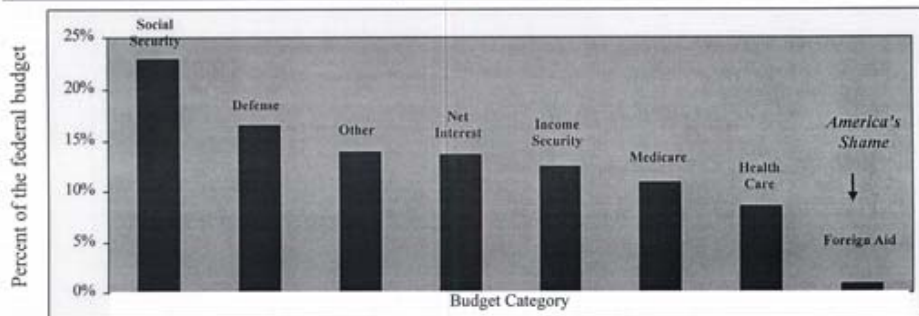
# us' international giving patterns

Net Official Development Assistance (governmental assistance) in 1997 as a Percentage of Gross National Product



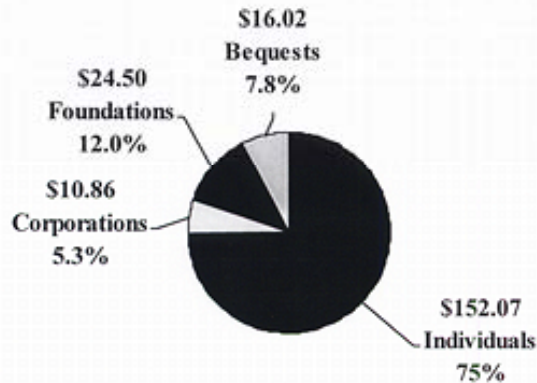
Source: USAID Environment Information Clearinghouse

## The 2000 USA Federal Budget (Actual)



Source: www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2002

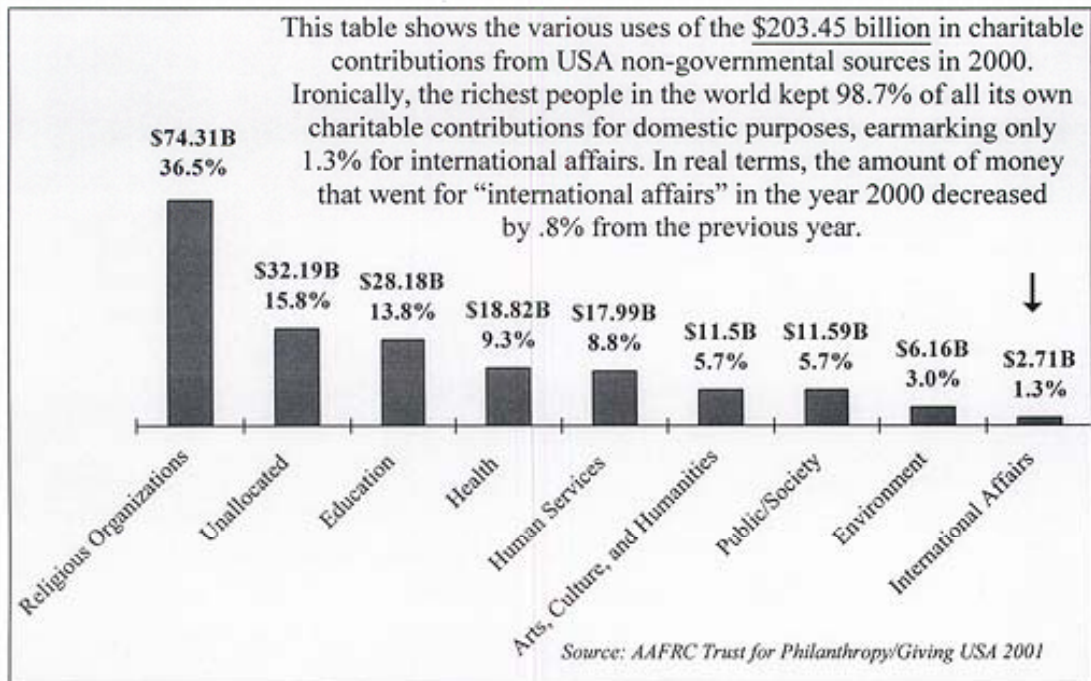
## Giving USA 2000: Who Gives?



Source: AAFRC Trust for Philanthropy/Giving USA 2001

This table represents all charitable giving from the USA non-governmental sources in the year 2000. The total giving for the entire year was \$203.45 Billion, or a disappointing **2 percent** of the US' Gross Domestic Product. This shows a drop from 1999's 28-year high of **2.1 percent**. In the meantime, the USA enjoys the largest GDP in the entire world.

## Giving USA 2000: Where Does the Money Go?



## 5 Reasons to Give Internationally

**Charity may begin at home, but it does not end there. As private investment capital profits from “emerging markets,” so private philanthropic capital discovers “emerging opportunities” when it goes abroad. Here are five good reasons why donors give internationally.**

**1. HIGH IMPACT:** International giving is intelligent giving. Why? Because it is efficient giving. Small donations can yield big results. Although the overall need far exceeds the capacity of private philanthropy, the needs of specific communities at the grassroots are simple, concrete and they can be addressed.

**2. UNUSUAL REWARDS:** Few activities provide the same satisfaction, achievement and sense of contribution as international philanthropy. By supporting a foreign project overseas you not only help people take control of their lives, you challenge global inequity and break down the national and cultural barriers that feed poverty, tension and conflict. As a donor, you also get the rare and wonderful feeling of seeing concrete and dramatic results from your gift.

**3. OFFICIAL FAILURES:** Governments from post-industrialized countries are the primary donors for international development and relief. Since the end of the Cold War, individual governments have significantly decreased their contributions. Between 1992 and 1997, official assistance from leading industrialized countries dropped 30 percent, while their GNPs jumped almost 30 percent. To make matters worse, these countries have created multinational aid institutions whose stringent policies produce a world where the majority of the population subsists on US \$2 a day, and 1.5 billion people live in absolute poverty.

**4. PHILANTHROPIC ISOLATION:** No facet of life in today's world is purely local. Even our most basic and intimate details -- the food we eat, the clothes we wear -- are enmeshed in the flow of international capital, goods, services and labor. Does it make sense in this context that philanthropy should maintain an exclusively local orientation? Of course not. Yet, international funding barely makes it onto philanthropy's radar screen in the United States. Only 10% of U.S. foundation grants, and less than 2% of all U.S. philanthropy, go overseas. And most of that comes from big foundations funding scholarships and other big-ticket programs. Very very little gets down to the grass roots, and what resources make it through generally don't last for long.

**5. GLOBALIZATION:** Today's globalized capitalism produces income disparity and inequality among peoples and nations as never before. In 1997, the income gap between the richest fifth of the world's population and the poorest fifth was 74 to 1. Directly or indirectly, the great majority of philanthropists in rich countries benefit from policies that force many of the world's poorest countries to pay far more in interest on their debts to foreign investors than they pay for basic human services such as education and health care. In an age of intensifying interconnection, to be consistent with our philanthropic ideals we cannot just THINK GLOBALLY. We must ACT GLOBALLY! and GIVE GLOBALLY!! too.

## 13 Things You Can Do to Get Started

**In addition to funding grassroots projects overseas, donors can contribute to international philanthropy in other ways. Here are some ideas to get started.**

- ✦ Serve on the board of directors of an organization supporting international projects and causes.
- ✦ Find out what local groups in your community are working on international issues.
- ✦ Align your foundation's investments with your international focus by adopting program-related investment as a strategy.
- ✦ Travel to potential sites for grantmaking activities overseas.
- ✦ Support programs that educate citizens on international issues.
- ✦ Fund immigration, citizenship or refugee research and activism.
- ✦ Learn from other donors about projects in program areas of joint interest
- ✦ Promote exchanges between representatives of industrialized and non-industrialized countries.
- ✦ Support U.S.-based organizations that are active overseas.
- ✦ Attend international meetings and conferences focused on global issues.
- ✦ Commission and promote performances of works of art, music, dance and literature where traditional culture is at risk of being lost.
- ✦ Network with other donors by joining a donor organization such as Grantmakers Without Borders and attending their meetings.

*(Thanks to Susan Cornell Wilkes and Barbara Laney Boyd for their informative article "Family Foundations and International Grantmaking: Tips on How to Begin" available from the Council on Foundations.)*

***Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny.***

**—Martin Luther King, Jr.**

### Best Practices, International Grantmaking

#### **Thoughts from the North:**

- ✦ **Local control** – The greater the degree of control the grantee has over priority setting planning, management and a host of other performance issues, the more likely the organization is to become effective.
- ✦ **Added value of funder** – The previous statement always needs to be tempered by the recognition that the grantmaker has something to say, and adds value beyond cash to a program. The broader experience of method, approach, organizational

models, and strategic vision that most grantmakers are able to accumulate makes their opinions invaluable to open minded grantees.

- ✧ **Reliable, diversified funding.** Encourage grantees to diversify funding to achieve longer-term stability. And remember, one of the best fundraisers is a grant maker. If you think an organization is a good bet, help to bring in other funding. The time a grantee spends on raising money is not time spent changing the world.
- ✧ **Start small, take risks, and expect mistakes.** Anyone can fund a proven winner—what new organizations lack is the credibility and track record to allow him or her to succeed in the traditional fundraising world. \$3,000 failures are better than \$50,000 failures, but no grass roots organization starts out big.
- ✧ **Balance funding for equipment, administration, and programs.** Funders who say “get your admin elsewhere” want results without paying the price, while funders who perpetually pay capital costs alone often achieve little on the ground.
- ✧ **North-South issues** – Grantmakers must acknowledge the asymmetric power relationship of grantor-grantee, as well as the cultural element of the history of northern domination as well. Funders must create processes to mitigate control over checkbook, and grantees must take responsibility for meeting minimum needs of funders, with open, professional partnership as the goal.

#### And from the Global South:

- ✧ **Institutional support** is the most strategic support needed to strengthen the environmental movement. We need money for rent, communications, office equipment, occasional travel and salaries. Without adequate salaries we can neither professionalize our activities nor be held accountable to professional standards of work.
- ✧ **Give priority to organizations that work collectively.** Give priority to organizations with a history and a presence within the movement, those that have demonstrated the capacity to work in cooperation with other organizations and contribute for the construction of the movement as a whole. Support efforts to research and document the movement's history. Help facilitate collaboration with other NGOs.
- ✧ **Give preference to small and medium sized organizations,** taking into consideration the quality of their proposals, the ability to implement them, and the group's involvement with the local community.
- ✧ **Support development of management and organizational skills.** Promote strategic planning within NGOs. Evaluate and assess their performance. Support them and provide guidance in doing this analysis themselves.
- ✧ **Support unconventional initiatives.**
- ✧ **Promote access to information:** electronic information networks; publications by NGOs; and production of an NGO directory and their work, as well as information about their most active personnel.
- ✧ **Visit NGOs, but, also go to communities** and meet with beneficiaries, not just NGO leaders.
- ✧ **Provide assistance directly to communities or community NGOs** as much as possible, recognizing that community priorities may be somewhat different from foundation priorities. Invest in projects of *regional* interest.

- ✪ **Have clear, concise agreements and expectations in writing.** And, when miscommunication occurs, create a space for dialogue and compromise.
- ✪ **Be flexible about shifts in NGO strategies** -- especially in rural communities.
- ✪ **Support programs for enough time for them to become independent.** Recognize that self-sufficiency, especially amongst the very poor, will not come quickly.
- ✪ **Help NGOs develop working Boards of Directors,** personnel structures and internal accountability.
- ✪ **Provide other kinds of support in addition to financial.** Provide feedback on how to improve proposed project. Help provide or facilitate technical assistance, especially on improving handling of finances. Offer moral support.

***If you have come to help me you can go home again. But if you see my struggles as a part of your own survival then perhaps we can work together.***

**-Lila Watson, an aboriginal woman from Australia**

### **Examples of great grantmaking in the global South**

#### **Ghana**

The League of Environmental Journalists in Ghana received \$1,000 from Global Greengrants to train journalists on Earth Day 2000 in covering environmental stories.

These journalists participated in visits to polluting industries and then wrote a wave of stories reporting how manufacturing companies dispose of hazardous wastes indiscriminately into drains and bodies of water.

In response to these reports, the Ghanaian Environmental Protection Agency issued a statement swiftly, through the media, to twenty-one manufacturing companies requiring them to furnish the government with their pollution prevention and abatement measures within thirty days, or face sanctions.

As a result, there now exists a core group of journalists committed to covering environmental issues in Ghana and to sustaining public interest in the health risks of hazardous waste disposal. [www.greengrants.org](http://www.greengrants.org)

#### **India**

Of the 5.5 million people living in Chennai, in southern India, 35% reside in slums. The poorest family is the domestic worker's family. Often the sole breadwinners in a household, women earn between 40₹ and 70₹ per day or receive only food in place of wages.

Since the government does not acknowledge domestic labor as "work," women laborers are extremely vulnerable to erratic firing practices and a lack of health benefits.

The Center for Women's Development and Research (CWDR) is working in slum neighborhoods in Chennai to form and link groups of domestic workers. Together these

groups will constitute a large citywide association that can be officially recognized as a union by the government.

CWDR organized a unique rally held on March 15<sup>th</sup>, 2001, in honor of International Women's Day. Over 1200 women marched at the rally and many domestic laborers spoke out for the first time, raising their voices on issues like the need for a minimum wage, maternity leave and protection for elderly and child workers.

The Global Fund for Women's grant of \$7,700 is helping CWDR organize thousands of previously voiceless domestic workers. The Center provides vocational skills training, courses in dispute resolution, and childcare, and is developing public education campaigns. Director K.R. Renuka explains, "Our challenge is to help women come together to realize their collective potential and claim their rights. Our programs strengthen women so that someday they can consolidate their bargaining power and solve these human rights issues." [www.globalfundforwomen.org](http://www.globalfundforwomen.org)

### **Small Grants, Big Results**

#### **Haiti**

Peasants in La Plen, Haiti, earned under a dollar a day and had no legal rights working for HASCO, the Haitian American Sugar Company. In the late 1980s they organized a 500-member association but HASCO shut down operations; in the weak market, it was more profitable to import sugar. The farmers had no means and no infrastructure with which to plant on this fertile land. It lay fallow and starvation ensued. Various development agencies financed short-term projects that failed.

In 1995, the peasant group approached the Lambi Fund of Haiti with their own solution: mobile water pumps to irrigate the farmland.

The initial investment, including training and field support, would be under \$10,000. After detailed planning, the project commenced and was a huge success. Further projects have followed, including additional irrigation, a tool bank, children's schooling, and so on.

The organization's success led to struggles over the now-productive land, with developers and large landowners eyeing this level plain near the capital city. But the strength of organized resistance has enabled the peasants to defend their rights, appealing to the media, the government, and sister organizations. They remain on their land and are still expanding their organization as well as struggling for legal title to their land. [www.lambifund.org](http://www.lambifund.org)

#### **Peru**

The community donates the land and makes the adobe bricks. The Center for Traditional Textiles of Cusco provides \$1,000 to bring in water and buy remaining materials. A community shelter is built where weavers gather, exchange ideas and techniques, learn from elders and teach their children.

Nilda Callañaupa, Quechua weaver and director of the project in Cusco, Peru, explains: "Many native communities, eroded as ours has been by conquest and being subjugated, are trying to find the practices of their ancestors. We are fortunate that

many of our practices are still alive, but they are in danger of being lost in this generation. We want to contribute toward keeping Andean weaving traditions alive, and also find economic opportunities for weaving families that will provide adequate food, health care and education for their children."

El Norte is developing a working partnership with Nilda and the Center. The Foundation offers general financial support, works with the Center to educate and develop the tourist market in Cusco and helps the Center and its weavers gain recognition around the world. Weavers' self-esteem and cultural pride grow along with the economic benefits. A social investment, well worth it. *El Norte Foundation, familiawells@terra.com.pe*

### **Bridges to the World of International Grantmaking**

There are a variety of ways in which foundations and individual donors can participate in international grantmaking. The three major approaches are: direct **cross-border grantmaking**, grantmaking **through intermediary funders**, and **grantmaking to US-based operating organizations**.

#### **1. Direct Cross-Border Grantmaking**

Cross-border grantmaking—grants made directly to overseas groups—is perhaps the most challenging approach to international grantmaking, but the obstacles are by no means insurmountable. Administrative costs may be higher than with domestic grants, but these costs are generally outweighed by the fact that a very small grant in a developing country can go a very long way. Certainly the direct connection to overseas work can be very fulfilling.

#### **2. Grantmaking Through Intermediary Funders**

A growing number of highly regarded US-based organizations working outside the US allow funders to make grants to overseas groups. Because these organizations are recognized US-based charities, grantmaking to them should be no more complex than giving to US organizations working domestically.

These funders operate in a variety of ways. Some, for example, operate as relief, development, environmental and/or refugee agencies whose strategies include grantmaking to overseas groups, while others operate more like foundations. "Friends of" organizations raise and channel funds to specific overseas groups. Public foundations may house donor-advised funds for international grantmaking. EXAMPLES, Global Greengrants Fund, [www.greengrants.org](http://www.greengrants.org); Global Fund for Women, [www.globalfundforwomen.org](http://www.globalfundforwomen.org); Give2Asia, [www.Give2Asia.org](http://www.Give2Asia.org); The International Community Foundation, [www.icfdn.org](http://www.icfdn.org); The Virtual Foundation, [www.VirtualFoundation.org](http://www.VirtualFoundation.org).

#### **3. Grantmaking to US-Based Operating Organizations**

Another category of US-based organizations offering opportunities for international grantmaking includes those that operate their own overseas programs. Such organizations may provide direct services in refugee camps; offer capacity-building programs for health care workers or literacy training for youth, or a host of other services.

A number of these organizations belong to InterAction, a consortium of US-based international relief and development organizations, and can be found on InterAction's website, [www.InterAction.org](http://www.InterAction.org). Others can be found on Grantmakers Without Borders' website, [www.InternationalDonors.org](http://www.InternationalDonors.org).

US policy has enormous implications for the world outside our borders, and many organizations are working to ensure that US policy best serves the poor of the developing world. EXAMPLES: Food First, [www.FoodFirst.org](http://www.FoodFirst.org); The Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy, [www.iatp.org](http://www.iatp.org); TransAfrica Forum, [www.TransAfricaForum.org](http://www.TransAfricaForum.org)

### **Legal Aspects of International Grantmaking**

**US grantmakers making cross-border grants may exercise one of two options:**

1. **Making an equivalency determination (the foundation determines that the grantee organization is the “equivalent” of a US public charity); or**
2. **Exercising expenditure responsibility (the foundation becomes responsible for making certain that the grant funds are used for charitable purposes).**

#### **EXPENDITURE RESPONSIBILITY**

Foundations can make grants to organizations if they take the following steps to make certain the grant funds are used for charitable purposes:

1. Conduct a pre-grant inquiry that makes a reasonable determination that the intended grantee is capable of fulfilling the charitable purposes of the grant;
2. Execute a grant agreement that includes spending and reporting responsibilities, and commits the grantee to spend the money only for the specified charitable purposes of the grant;
3. Require one or more reports from the grantee detailing how the funds have been spent;
4. Report and summarize the status of the grant on the foundation's form 990-PF; and
5. In the case of grantees that are not the equivalent of US private foundations, require the grantee to maintain the grant funds in a separate account dedicated to one or more charitable purposes.

Exercising expenditure responsibility can be very useful for foundations, especially when obtaining all of the required supporting documentation in English seems impossible. On the other hand, expenditure responsibility requires much more follow-up than equivalency determination, and that can be especially burdensome for large-scale grants or grants of tangible property.

#### **EQUIVALENCY DETERMINATION**

Materials to help grantmakers make equivalency determinations include these documents:

1. The founding documents of the organization;
2. A detailed description of the purposes of the organization and its past and proposed activities;

3. Dissolution provisions, either contained in the applicable law or in the founding documents;
4. Legal or founding document restrictions on private benefit, non-charitable activities, lobbying, and participation in political campaigns;
5. Financial records.

Although the equivalency determination process can be quite lengthy, it has some advantages over exercising expenditure responsibility. It does not require the continuous reporting that is required for expenditure responsibility, nor is a separate account required for the grant funds. The main obstacles to equivalency determination are the gathering of all required documents, making them available in English translation, and the detailed financial reporting from previous years (which are required to show that the foreign organization is not the equivalent of a US private foundation).

- ✪ *The above is an excerpt from the article, "Determining Whether to Make an Equivalency Determination or to Exercise Expenditure Responsibility" by Derek J. Aitken, The International Journal of Not-for-Profit Law, Volume 2, Issue 4, June 2000 ([http://www.icnl.org/journal/vol2iss4/jig\\_aitken.htm](http://www.icnl.org/journal/vol2iss4/jig_aitken.htm)). To view this article in its entirety, and to see supporting documents, please visit the United States International Grantmakers website [www.usig.org](http://www.usig.org).*
- ✪ *To see a generic affidavit form that can be used by non-US grantees in making an equivalency determination, see [www.usig.org](http://www.usig.org). USIG has an area on their web site where non-US NGOs can fill out the affidavit form on-line. USIG keeps the affidavits on-line available to the public.*

## **Resources for International Grantmaking**

### **Funder Networks**

There are several internationally oriented funder networks that give space for grantmakers to come together to share information, exchange ideas, and collaborate. Such networks are an excellent place for funders new to international grantmaking to make contact with more experienced grantmakers.

- ✪ **Grantmakers Without Borders** promotes international social change philanthropy. Members include trustees and staff of private and public foundations, individual donors, donor-activists, and other allies in philanthropy. Grantmakers Without Borders (Gw/oB) taps into this wealth of resources to encourage and promote globally minded grantmaking. For those new to the field, Gw/oB provides peer-to-peer guidance on international grantmaking issues. For current international funders, Gw/oB offers a space for mutual support and serves as a forum for exploration of best practices. [www.InternationalDonors.org](http://www.InternationalDonors.org)
- ✪ **International Funders for Indigenous Peoples** is an association of grantmakers who support, or are interested in supporting, projects involving indigenous communities worldwide, promoting their self-determination and economic self-reliance by

increasing the volume, type and effectiveness of assistance available to them.  
[www.firstpeoples.org/IFIP.htm](http://www.firstpeoples.org/IFIP.htm)

- ✪ **The Africa Grantmakers Affinity Group** is a network of grantmakers working in, or interested in working in Africa. The group was formed to foster greater foundation interest and more effective grantmaking in Africa. [www.AfricaGrantmakers.org](http://www.AfricaGrantmakers.org)
- ✪ **The Council on Foundations International Programs** department strives to build, strengthen and extend the field of international philanthropy for US donors through technical assistance and referrals, communications, publications, networking, and legislative and regulatory initiatives. [www.cof.org](http://www.cof.org)
- ✪ **The Funders Network on Trade and Globalization** supports foundations and other members of the funding community in their efforts to promote global relations, policies and institutions that foster environmentally sustainable, human-centered and just economic development in the US and around the world. [www.fntg.org](http://www.fntg.org)
- ✪ **The Peace and Security Funders Group** works to enhance the effectiveness of the network of grantmakers supporting work in the area of peace and security. [www.PeaceAndSecurity.org](http://www.PeaceAndSecurity.org)
- ✪ **International Human Rights Funders Group** is a network of foundations that engage in human rights grantmaking. [MYounis@jmgf.org](mailto:MYounis@jmgf.org)

### **Websites**

**[www.InternationalDonors.org](http://www.InternationalDonors.org)**, operated by Grantmakers Without Borders, provides advice, links, project profiles and a variety of other resources related to international grantmaking.

**[www.usig.org](http://www.usig.org)**, operated by the Council on Foundations' International Programs and the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law, this site provides information on the legal and technical requirements of cross-border grantmaking.

**[www.Idealist.org](http://www.Idealist.org)** lists and has links to more than 23,000 organizations in 153 countries.

**[www.GuideStar.org](http://www.GuideStar.org)** has a searchable database of more than 850,000 US non-profit organizations, including those doing international work.

Action Without Borders: Idealist, .....	<a href="http://www.idealist.org">www.idealist.org</a>
CIVICUS .....	<a href="http://www.civicus.org">www.civicus.org</a>
Corporate Watch.....	<a href="http://www.corpwatch.org">www.corpwatch.org</a>
Council on Foundations .....	<a href="http://www.cof.org">www.cof.org</a>
The Foundation Center .....	<a href="http://www.fdncenter.org">www.fdncenter.org</a>
Freedom House .....	<a href="http://www.freedomhouse.org">www.freedomhouse.org</a>
Giving USA .....	<a href="http://www.aafrc.org/index.html">www.aafrc.org/index.html</a>
Global Fund for Women.....	<a href="http://www.globalfundforwomen.org">www.globalfundforwomen.org</a>
The Independent Sector .....	<a href="http://www.indepdentsector.org">www.indepdentsector.org</a>
International Center for Not-for-Profit Law	<a href="http://www.icnl.org">www.icnl.org</a>
International Development Network	<a href="http://www.idn.org">www.idn.org</a>
International Research & Exchanges Board	<a href="http://www.irex.org">www.irex.org</a>
Internet Prospector.....	<a href="http://www.internet-prospector.org">www.internet-prospector.org</a>
Grantmakers without Borders.....	<a href="http://www.internationaldonors.org">www.internationaldonors.org</a>

National Endowment for Democracy	<a href="http://www.ned.org">www.ned.org</a>
National Network of Grantmakers ....	<a href="http://www.nng.org">www.nng.org</a>
Organization for Economic Co-operation & Development-Development Assistance Committee .....	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/">www.oecd.org/dac/</a>
United Nations.....	<a href="http://www.un.org">www.un.org</a>
USAID .....	<a href="http://www.info.usaid.gov">www.info.usaid.gov</a>
The Virtual Foundation.....	<a href="http://www.virtualfoundation.org">www.virtualfoundation.org</a>
Virtual Library on International Development	<a href="http://w3.acdi-cida.gc.ca/virtual.nsf">w3.acdi-cida.gc.ca/virtual.nsf</a>
World Bank.....	<a href="http://www.worldbank.org">www.worldbank.org</a>
Worldwide Initiatives for Grantmaker Support	<a href="http://www.wingsweb.org">www.wingsweb.org</a>

### **Publications**

***Beyond Our Borders: A Guide to Making Grants Outside the United States*** by John A. Edie and Jane C. Nobler. Published by the Council on Foundations, this text contains essential information on cross-border grantmaking as well as grantmaking to IRS-recognized US-based international organizations. Available on the CoF website, at [www.cof.org](http://www.cof.org).

***International Dateline*** is a quarterly publication of the Council on Foundations covering a range of international grantmaking issues. Available on the CoF website, at [www.cof.org](http://www.cof.org).

***International Grantmaking: A Report on U.S. Foundation Trends***, by the Foundation Center and CoF.

***International Grantmaking II: An Update on U.S. Foundation Trends***, by the Foundation Center and Council on Foundations

***Global Social Investing: A Preliminary Overview*** makes a compelling case for globally minded grantmaking and surveys by region the growth and development of global philanthropy. Produced by The Philanthropic Initiative, it is available on their website, at [www.tpi.org](http://www.tpi.org).

***The New Internationalist***, (magazine): Available at <http://www.newint.org>

***Grantmaking for the Global Village***, by Emmet D. Carson, From the Council on Foundations

***Field Guide to the Global Economy***, by Sarah Anderson and John Cavanagh with Thea lee and the Institute for Policy Studies. [www.ips-dc.org](http://www.ips-dc.org).

***Legal Dimensions of International Grantmaking (Compilation)***, from the Council on Foundations, International Programs Department.

***Immigrants and Refugees: When Global Becomes Local***, by David Biemesderfer, Council on Foundations.

***Vital Signs: The Trends that are Shaping Our Future***, WorldWatch Institute, [www.worldwatch.org](http://www.worldwatch.org).



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## The Work of Grantmakers Without Borders

Grantmakers Without Borders is a funders network striving to foster global justice by promoting international social change philanthropy. Our members include trustees and staff of foundations and grantmaking public charities, individual donors, and others from within the philanthropic sector.

Grantmakers Without Borders taps into this wealth of resources to make the ethical and strategic case for globally minded grantmaking. For those new to international grantmaking, we provide peer-to-peer guidance in funding international work. We also assist current international funders, providing a space for mutual support and serving as a forum for exploration of best practices in international grantmaking.

In all our work, Grantmakers Without Borders is committed to amplifying the voice of poorer countries in international philanthropy and to the ideals of justice, equity, peace, democracy, and respect for the environment.

***If you are new to international philanthropy and would like our assistance, or if you are an experienced international grantmaker and would like to become a part of our unique network, we invite you to contact us: [gwob@att.net](mailto:gwob@att.net).***

***This packet was originally compiled by Christine Sartor at Winds of Peace Foundation. If you have any questions or recommendations regarding the packet, please contact Nadine Pinède, Program Coordinator, Grantmakers Without Borders: [npinede@indiana.edu](mailto:npinede@indiana.edu).***

