



MEASURING THE STATE OF | **2016**
DISASTER PHILANTHROPY

DATA TO DRIVE DECISIONS



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For more information about this report, contact Lawrence T. McGill, Vice President of Knowledge Services, at ltm@foundationcenter.org or (212) 620-4230.

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Over 80 Washington National Guard personnel came to help the community of Oso in the wake of the mudslide on March 22, 2014. Tech. Sgt. Tayler Bates and Tech Sgt. Tony Rohrenbach discuss how to drain the water from their search area. Credit: U.S. Army photo by Staff Sgt. Rory Featherston WA ANG. Creative Commons License.

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Cover Photo: One of the Expedition 39 crew members aboard the International Space Station used a 14mm lens on a digital still camera to photograph this pre-winter storm located just off the coast of southwestern Australia on March 29, 2014. Credit: NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center. Creative Commons License.

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ROBERT G. OTTENHOFF

President and CEO

Center for Disaster Philanthropy

Foreword

Thank you for your interest in the third annual *Measuring the State of Disaster Philanthropy* report.

We produce this report to help funders address two critical and urgent questions. In times of disaster, how can we most effectively help those in need with our contributions of time and resources? More importantly, are we making progress in how we respond to disasters and applying what we have learned from previous disasters?

These are difficult and complicated questions. In this report, we survey disaster-related contributions worldwide for the year 2014. It includes data from government agencies, multilateral organizations, foundations, corporations, and individuals. We hope by gathering this information we can establish benchmarks and identify trends. More importantly, we hope that making these data available will inspire improvements in disaster-relating giving. Despite this enormous unprecedented aggregation of data, we humbly recognize that it is still incomplete, particularly



Two staff members put on protective gloves for their work at the Ebola Treatment Unit (ETU) in Nzérékoré, Guinea. Alliance for International Medical Action (ALIMA) has been running a 40-bed Ebola Treatment Centre there since November 2014. Credit: UN Photo/Martine Perret. Creative Commons License.

in measuring corporate in-kind contributions and individual giving. We welcome your joining us in our data-gathering network.

This year's report is dominated by the world's response to Ebola. The data from 2014 show an acute imbalance of contributions, with most funding going to immediate relief and only nominal sums addressing planning, preparation, mitigation, resilience, and long-term recovery. This imbalance in funding causes serious shortfalls and, regrettably, missed opportunities to reduce death and destruction.

Gathering and analyzing all this information is a herculean undertaking that requires extraordinary effort by many people and organizations. Special thanks to our partner, Foundation Center, for its impressive skills in managing the many data sources and making sense of this information. Principals at Foundation Center include Larry McGill, Vice

President of Knowledge Services, and Grace Sato, Knowledge Services Manager. Our work at the Center for Disaster Philanthropy was led by the indefatigable Regine Webster, Vice President, and joined by Kathy Gutowsky, Director of Marketing & Communications. Thanks also to our Advisory Committee for their wise counsel and advice.

As in our previous two reports, we want to give special thanks to Ms. Lori J. Bertman and the Irene W. and C.B. Pennington Foundation. Without Lori's inspiration and the support of the foundation, this report would not have been possible. Thanks also to the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation for its additional support.

We look forward to your comments and suggestions on how to improve this report and our efforts to provide you with the data to drive your disaster-related funding decisions.

Executive Summary



Iraqi children look out at the sunset over the Bamarne informal camp for internally displaced persons in northern Iraq. The camp is made up of 147 families and over 900 individuals, mostly from Sinjar, from where they fled ISIL attacks in 2014. Credit: Andrew McConnell/Panos for DFID. Creative Commons License.

Disasters, by definition, are unplanned and generally unpredictable, but disaster-related giving should be anything but haphazard. The data reveal that philanthropy is primarily focused on funding immediate response and relief efforts. But we know from experience that effective allocation of donor dollars is critical, not just while a disaster is underway, but well beforehand, through disaster risk management and preparedness, and also in the long term, as individuals, families, and communities undergo the painstaking work of rebuilding.

This great need for a shift in commitment to planning, prevention, and long-term recovery is what drives us to aggregate and analyze data about global disaster philanthropy. Our goal is not to eliminate disasters, since that is impossible, but to help funders work better together to mitigate the impact of disasters and to build stronger, more resilient communities.

Measuring the State of Disaster Philanthropy 2016: Data to Drive Decisions analyzes funding for disasters and humanitarian crises in 2014, the most recent year for which comprehensive data are available. In 2014, the world was slow to respond when stories about an Ebola outbreak in West Africa first appeared. At the outset, nearly all aid that trickled in came from multilateral organizations. A complicated crisis a continent away failed, initially, to motivate U.S. donors. However, as the disease continued to spread and increased U.S. media coverage brought greater awareness of the scale and impact of the outbreak, there was a surge of philanthropic support.

Most Ebola-related funding in 2014 went toward immediate response and relief efforts, through cash contributions and also donations of medical supplies and equipment. We were heartened to learn about investments in Ebola research and prevention (and an initial glimpse at 2015 philanthropic data bears this out)—funding that will ultimately have a long-term impact.

From the data available, large U.S. foundations and corporations donated nearly \$300 million for disasters in 2014, an increase over the amount tracked in 2013. Yet this generous number pales in comparison to distributions by the U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee. The mosaic of funders giving toward disasters is diverse, and the data highlight the need for better cooperation and coordination among all organizations and sectors.

We can no longer afford to wait for a disaster to strike to begin to act. Philanthropy's current crisis-driven, episodic approach is insufficient and unsustainable. We can and should use these data to become more intentional and more collaborative disaster-related philanthropists.

Key findings from our 2014 analysis include the following:

- Drawing upon multiple data sources, we documented \$22.5 billion in disaster-related giving in 2014. The Ebola outbreak dominated funding from foundations, corporations, and individuals, whereas bilateral and multilateral aid was largely directed to complex humanitarian emergencies.



- Grants awarded by 1,000 of the largest U.S. foundations totaled \$225.7 million, nearly twice the amount distributed in 2013. While funding increased in terms of grant dollars, fewer grants were distributed in 2014 by fewer funders than in years prior.
- Addressing the Ebola crisis generated the most investments from large U.S. foundations (70 percent of funding). The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the Paul G. Allen Family Foundation made significant contributions toward the outbreak.
- The majority of total funding (73 percent) targeted immediate response and relief efforts.
- In addition to large U.S. foundations, a review of Foundation Center's broader database identified an additional \$97 million in funding by smaller foundations, public charities, and international foundations.
- FEMA distributed \$2.1 billion in grants and assistance for domestic disasters in 2014. This was far less than the more than \$11 billion distributed in 2013, when the country was recovering from the effects of Hurricane Sandy.
- Official development assistance by 29 government members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC) totaled \$16.5 billion for disasters and humanitarian crises. Non-DAC government donors and multilateral organizations contributed an additional \$3.5 billion.

- Based on available data, corporate giving programs donated at least \$62.3 million to disasters and humanitarian crises, as both cash and in-kind donations.
- Individual donors contributed \$7.8 million through donor-advised funds managed by Fidelity Charitable.
- Network for Good helped direct \$18.8 million in donations for disasters and humanitarian crises, with an average gift of \$111 per donor. GlobalGiving raised \$3.8 million from a mix of individual and organizational donors, supporting 107 projects by 90 organizations.

This report is accompanied by two publicly available online resources. The [Measuring the State of Disaster Philanthropy Dashboard](#) allows online visitors to interact with aggregated 2014 data, with the ability to filter results by disaster type, disaster assistance strategy, and geographic area. The [Measuring the State of Disaster Philanthropy Mapping Platform](#) provides grant- and project-level details from each data source. New features visualize trends, identify funding gaps, and explore philanthropic networks and funding relationships.

Each year, we aim to shed more light on funding for disasters and humanitarian crises, with increasingly comprehensive data. We invite donors to share their data and also to learn more about how to make their disaster-related contributions more effective and impactful. For more information, visit disasterphilanthropy.foundationcenter.org/get-involved.

Introduction

This is the third edition of the annual publication *Measuring the State of Disaster Philanthropy: Data to Drive Decisions*. Jointly produced by Foundation Center and the Center for Disaster Philanthropy, this report analyzes funding for disasters and humanitarian crises in 2014, the most recent year for which comprehensive data are available. The report examines funding from U.S. foundations, bilateral and multilateral donors, corporations, and smaller donors who give through online platforms.

In addition to this research publication, data are also accessible via two online resources: a data dashboard and a funding map.

The [Measuring the State of Disaster Philanthropy Dashboard](#) enables online users to interact with aggregated 2014 funding data, homing in on specific areas of interest by filtering data by disaster type, disaster assistance strategy, and geographic area—across multiple data sources.

While the dashboard presents aggregated data, the [Measuring the State of Disaster Philanthropy Mapping Platform](#) displays granular information on specific grants and projects from 2011 to the present. New features make it easier for users to visualize trends, identify funding gaps, and explore philanthropic networks and funding relationships.

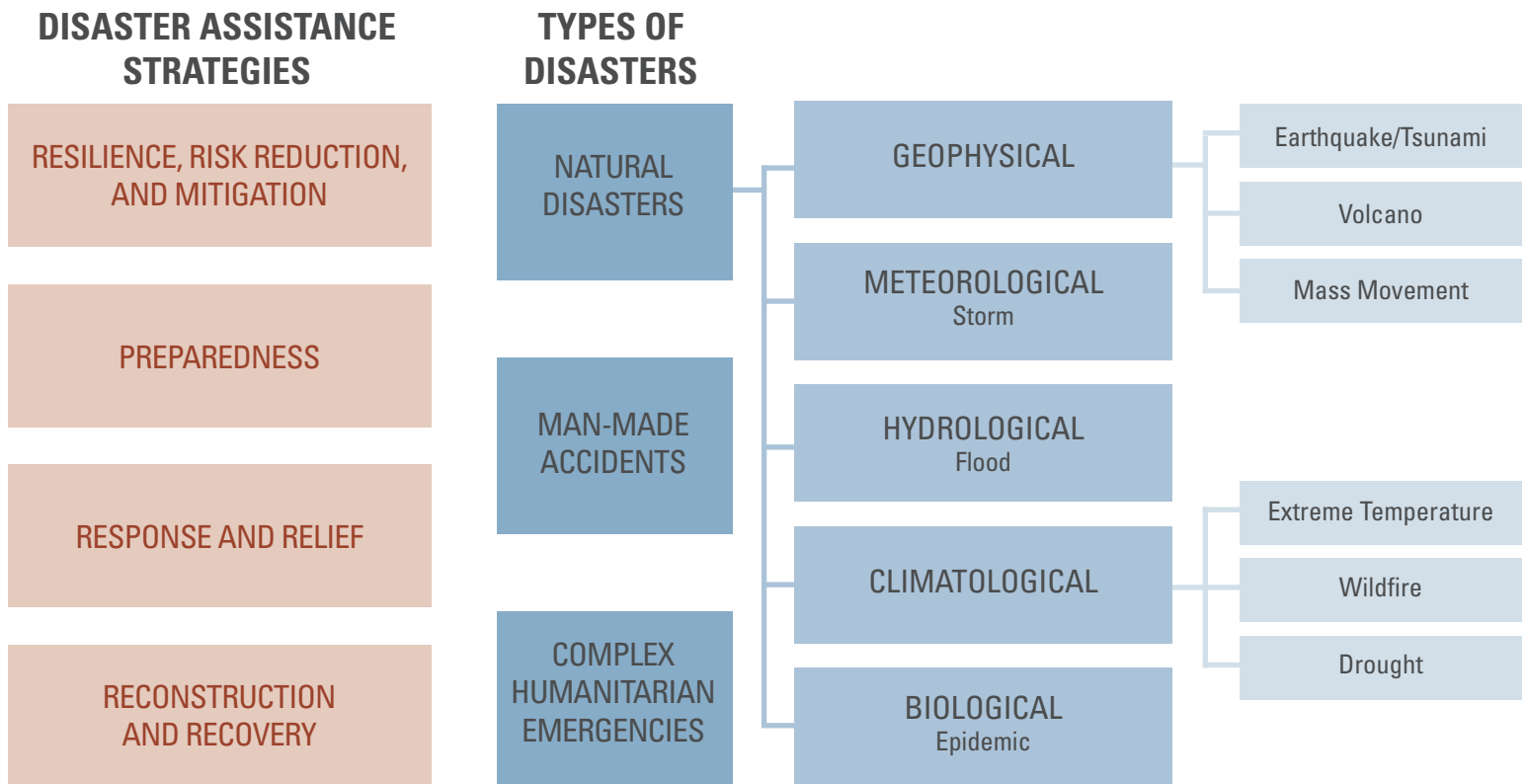


Bárðarbunga Volcano, Iceland, September 4, 2014. This eruption, which began in August 29, 2014 and ended on February 27, 2015, emitted large volumes of sulfur dioxide and impacted the air quality in the country. Credit: Peter Hartree. Creative Commons License.

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. (All url references were accessed on October 5, 2016.)

For More Information



To download this report and to interact with aggregated 2014 funding data, visit: disasterphilanthropy.foundationcenter.org.



To dig deeper into grant- and project-level data and see the overall landscape of disaster-related funding, visit: disasterphilanthropy.org/state-of-disaster-philanthropy-map.

What the Data Say About Disaster-related Philanthropy in 2014

In 2014, the largest outbreak of Ebola in history killed more than 10,000 people in West Africa. Elsewhere, humanitarian crises in Syria, South Sudan, and the Central African Republic overwhelmed humanitarian response efforts. The Syrian conflict led to an estimated 7.6 million internally displaced persons by year's end, with another 3.2 million refugees in neighboring countries.²

Natural disasters, outside of epidemics, registered at below-average frequency, with fewer incidents of floods and storms. Fatalities and economic damages were also below the 2004–2013 annual average. However, they still resulted in more than 7,800 fatalities, affecting 140.8 million people, with economic damages estimated at \$99.2 billion.³

Domestically, a tornado outbreak across the central and southern United States produced severe thunderstorms and flooding in multiple states, resulting in damages estimated at \$1 billion. Internationally, Asia took the hardest hit, experiencing 44 percent of globally reported natural disasters.⁴ The Philippines, still reeling after Typhoon Haiyan the

year before, experienced another powerful storm in Typhoon Hagupit. Heavy rains led to floods and landslides in northern India and northeastern Pakistan. Bosnia and Herzegovina experienced the region's worst flooding in a century, affecting more than a quarter of the country's population.

What did the landscape of disaster-related giving look like in 2014? This report examines funding from institutional philanthropy, bilateral and multilateral aid, grants from the U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), corporate giving programs, and donations through online giving platforms. Drawing upon multiple data sources, we documented \$22.5 billion in disaster aid in 2014. Though the data are not comprehensive, they provide a necessary starting point for understanding the scale of disaster-related philanthropy.

² UN OCHA, *Global Humanitarian Overview 2015*, reliefweb.int/report/world/global-humanitarian-overview-2015.

³ EM-DAT, *Annual Disaster Statistical Review 2014*, cred.be/sites/default/files/ADSR_2014.pdf

⁴ Ibid.

DATA SOURCES	DESCRIPTION
FOUNDATION CENTER	Comprehensive source of data on U.S. foundation giving with a growing database of global foundation giving
ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD) CREDITOR REPORTING SYSTEM	Central database for official development assistance from the 29 OECD Development Assistance Committee (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

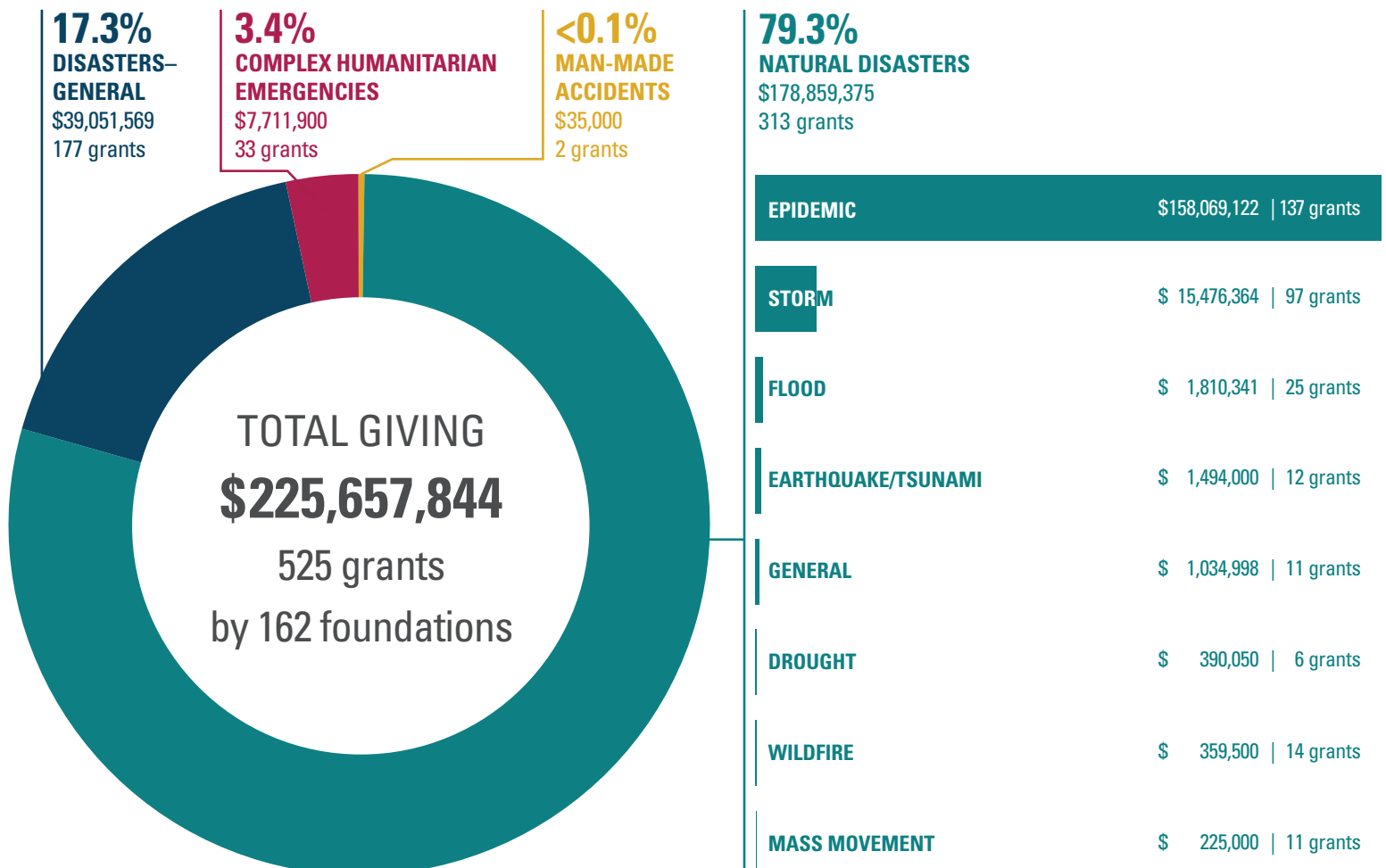
In 2014, the largest U.S. foundations awarded 525 disaster-related grants totaling \$225.7 million.⁵ The Ebola outbreak was the primary focus of funding, receiving 70 percent of grant dollars. The vast majority of funding was directed to response and relief efforts (73 percent), while 9 percent addressed resilience, risk reduction, and mitigation. The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation directed \$82 million for emergency support and interventions to contain the Ebola outbreak. The Paul G. Allen Family Foundation allocated \$56.1 million for Ebola relief, including funding for Internet connectivity, mobile devices, and solar charges to aid efforts.

Outside of the Ebola crisis, another 17 percent of funding was directed for general disasters. Seven percent of grant dollars addressed storms, including tornadoes in the U.S. and typhoon relief and recovery efforts in the Philippines.

⁵ 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.



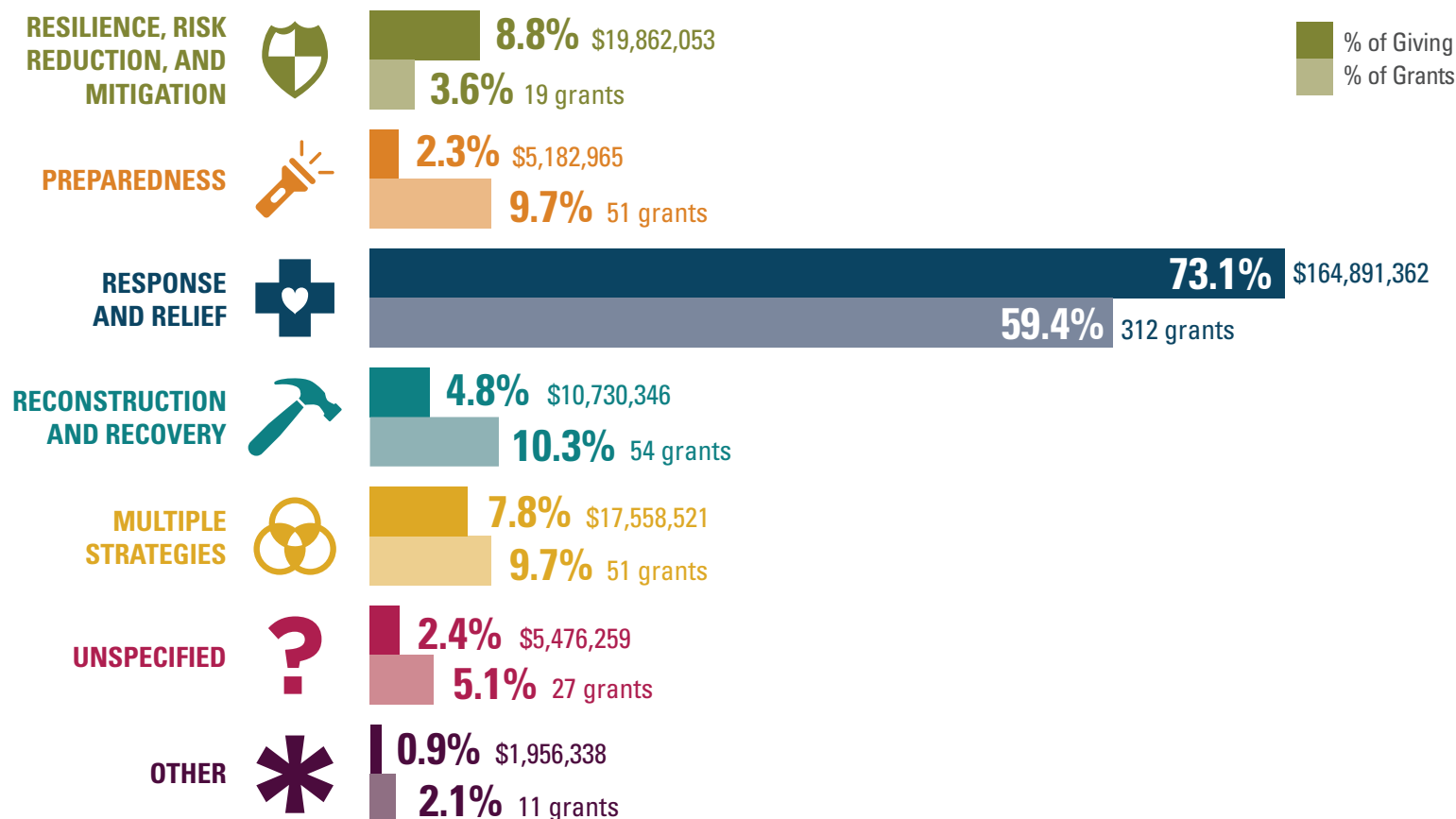
FOUNDATION FUNDING BY DISASTER TYPE, 2014





The Happy Camp Complex Fire in the Klamath National Forest in California, which raged from August 12 to October 31, 2014 and consumed 134,056 acres of land, was the largest fire of the 2014 California wildfire season. Credit: U.S. Forest Service. Creative Commons License.

FOUNDATION FUNDING BY DISASTER ASSISTANCE STRATEGY, 2014



TOP 10 FOUNDATION FUNDERS, 2014

1. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	\$92,150,310		68 grants
2. Paul G. Allen Family Foundation	\$56,091,906		24 grants
3. Rockefeller Foundation	\$20,113,624		14 grants
4. Foundation to Promote Open Society	\$ 5,594,400		6 grants
5. UPS Foundation	\$ 5,246,500		51 grants
6. William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	\$ 5,000,000		7 grants
7. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	\$ 4,586,132		9 grants
8. Conrad N. Hilton Foundation	\$ 3,850,000		10 grants
9. Houston Endowment	\$ 3,131,000		2 grants
10. Prudential Foundation	\$ 3,046,496		9 grants
All Other U.S. Donors	\$26,847,476		325 grants

TOP 10 RECIPIENTS OF FOUNDATION FUNDING, 2014

1. CDC Foundation	\$ 25,974,611		11 grants
2. World Health Organization	\$ 19,183,096		7 grants
3. Clinical RM	\$ 12,700,661		5 grants
4. Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors	\$ 11,000,000		1 grant
5. United States Fund for UNICEF	\$ 9,650,000		9 grants
6. Save the Children Federation	\$ 7,543,279		5 grants
7. University of Massachusetts Medical School	\$ 7,500,000		1 grant
8. Cepheid	\$ 7,020,902		3 grants
9. American Red Cross National Headquarters	\$ 6,311,373		15 grants
10. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	\$ 6,128,950		4 grants
All Other Recipients	\$112,644,972		464 grants

Beyond the Largest Foundations

Foundation Center's database has a growing number of grants from smaller foundations, public charities, and non-U.S. foundations. In 2014, these donors contributed an additional \$97 million in disaster-related funding through 1,158 grants.

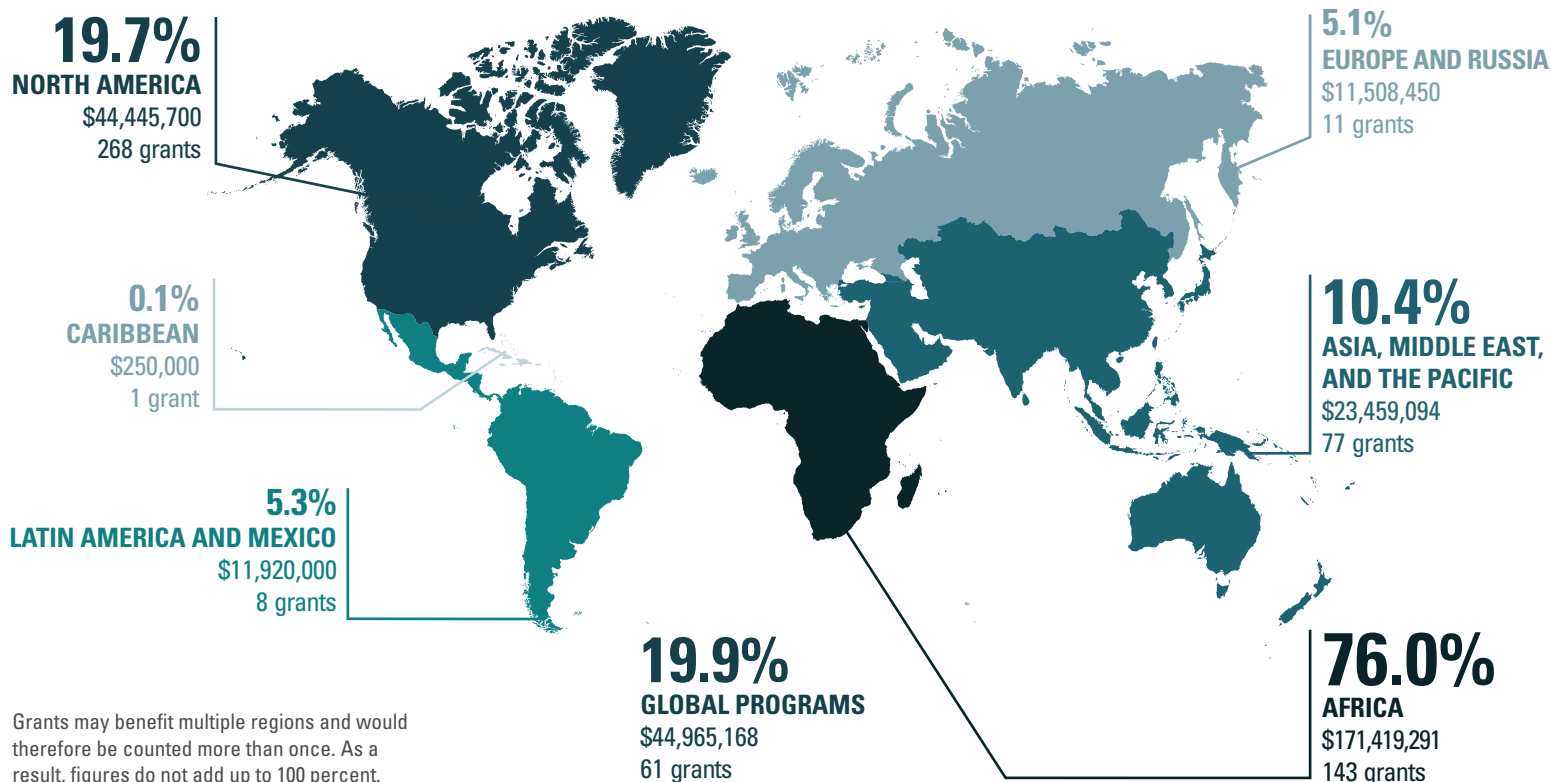
Cloudsplitter Foundation in Saranac Lake, NY allocated two grants totaling \$615,000 to All Hands Volunteers, a nonprofit dedicated to empowering disaster relief volunteers around the world. The Greehey Family Foundation, based in San Antonio, TX, distributed a \$250,000 grant to the American Red Cross for Oklahoma's 2013 storms.

Funders outside of the U.S. responded with generous support to address the Ebola crisis. The Stichting IKEA Foundation

awarded \$6.4 million to Médecins Sans Frontières to contain the outbreak. The Nigeria-based Dangote Foundation contributed \$924,000 to establish a National Ebola Emergency Operations Center in the affected city of Lagos. The African Women's Development Fund distributed 46 grants totaling \$425,000 to organizations in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone for a variety of interventions, including community education, humanitarian aid, and data collection.

To view foundation grants currently in the database, please visit the [Measuring the State of Disaster Philanthropy Mapping Platform](#).

FOUNDATION FUNDING BY REGION, 2014

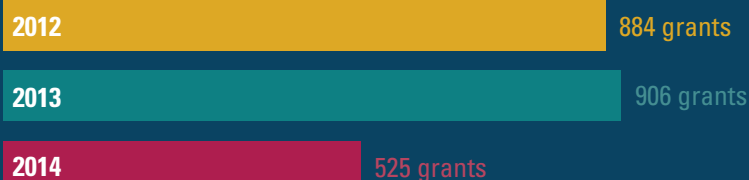


U.S. Foundation Funding Trends, 2012-2014

TOTAL AMOUNT



NO. OF GRANTS



NO. OF FOUNDATIONS



Because disaster-related foundation funding is often focused on immediate response and relief efforts, annual giving tends to reflect the number and severity of events, as well as the amount of media coverage garnered. Superstorm Sandy was a major factor in disaster-focused grantmaking in 2012 and 2013, attracting funding from a variety of U.S. grantmakers.

The Ebola outbreak of 2014 generated sizable grants from specific funders: The huge increase in funding is largely due to grantmaking by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the Paul G. Allen Family Foundation. Outside of this crisis, 2014 was a below-average year in terms of frequency of natural disasters. Overall, fewer U.S. funders were engaged in disaster-focused grantmaking and far fewer grants were distributed.

Bilateral and Multilateral Donors

The largest share of funding for disasters and humanitarian crises comes in the form of bilateral and multilateral aid. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) is composed of 28 of the world's wealthiest countries, plus the European Union. DAC members report their official development assistance, including humanitarian aid, and this information is shared publicly through the OECD's Creditor Reporting System. By analyzing this dataset according to our disaster taxonomy, we see how DAC member countries contribute disaster-related financial support to developing countries.

Additional financing information from non-DAC government donors and multilateral organizations can be gathered from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) Financial Tracking System (FTS), which records all reported international humanitarian aid contributions.

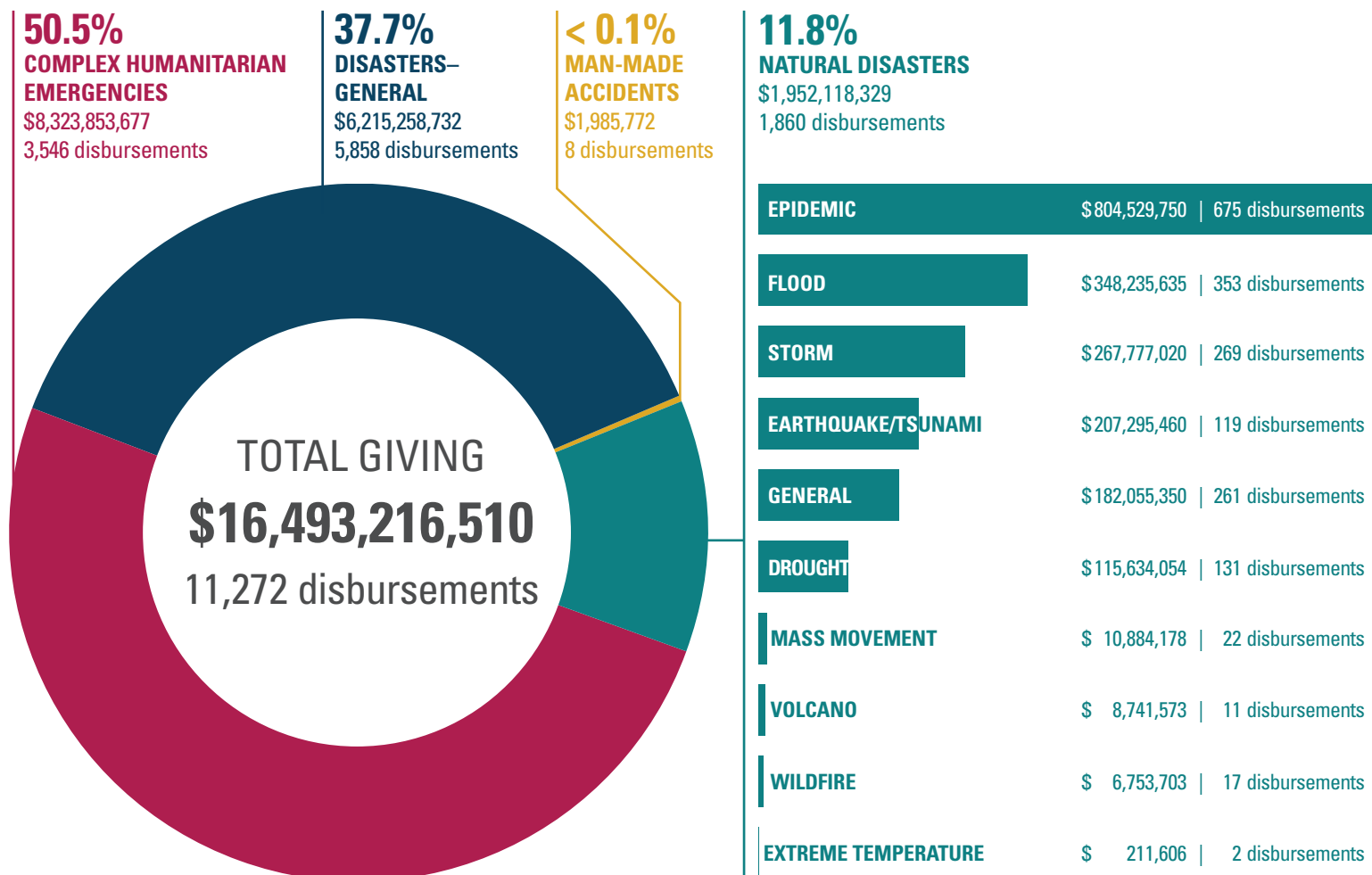
In 2014, disbursements from DAC donors for disasters and humanitarian crises totaled \$16.5 billion, with 38 percent of funding directed toward disasters—general and 51 percent of funding allocated for complex humanitarian emergencies. Aid from the United States totaled \$6.1 billion. Top recipient countries included Syria and South Sudan.

Through FTS, we documented an additional \$3.5 billion in contributions by non-DAC donors and multilateral organizations, with the majority of funding (73 percent) designated for complex humanitarian emergencies.⁶ An additional 11 percent went to epidemics. Syria and Iraq were the top countries where aid was directed.

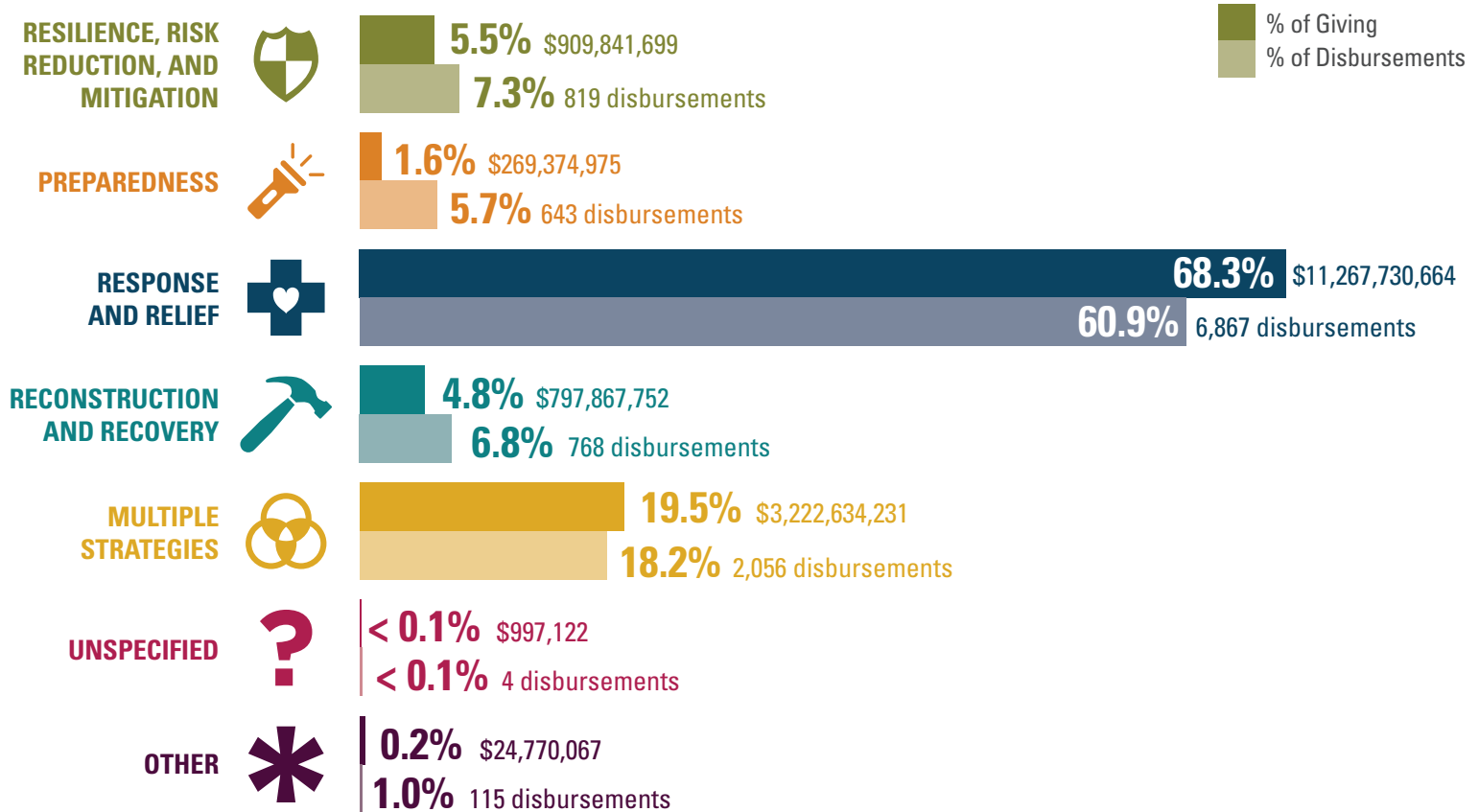
⁶ While FTS includes data from DAC donors as well as private donors, the analysis for this report excluded contributions from DAC donors, foundations, and corporations to avoid double counting. Unspecified private contributions and in-kind donations with \$0 value were also excluded. Other private donations that were not accounted for by other data sources (to the best of our knowledge) remained in the dataset.

OECD DAC Donors

OECD DAC FUNDING BY DISASTER TYPE, 2014



OECD DAC FUNDING BY DISASTER ASSISTANCE STRATEGY, 2014



TOP 10 OECD DAC DONORS, 2014

1. United States	\$6,081,605,718 2,233 disbursements
2. EU Institutions	\$2,544,134,769 2,958 disbursements
3. United Kingdom	\$1,991,417,293 444 disbursements
4. Japan	\$ 994,714,010 529 disbursements
5. Germany	\$ 929,751,549 619 disbursements
6. Canada	\$ 696,057,639 675 disbursements
7. Sweden	\$ 608,442,750 443 disbursements
8. Norway	\$ 488,410,198 340 disbursements
9. Switzerland	\$ 438,089,761 719 disbursements
10. Netherlands	\$ 331,502,806 91 disbursements
All Other OECD DAC Donors	\$1,389,090,017 2,221 disbursements

TOP 10 RECIPIENT COUNTRIES, 2014

1. Unspecified	\$2,163,998,147 1,185 disbursements
2. Syrian Arab Republic	\$1,502,646,839 512 disbursements
3. South Sudan	\$1,315,089,714 396 disbursements
4. South of Sahara, Regional	\$1,287,701,469 265 disbursements
5. Philippines	\$ 593,380,873 333 disbursements
6. Iraq	\$ 550,623,806 283 disbursements
7. Jordan	\$ 549,851,180 196 disbursements
8. West Bank and Gaza Strip	\$ 520,564,170 308 disbursements
9. Somalia	\$ 470,702,810 242 disbursements
10. Sudan	\$ 457,257,601 265 disbursements
All Other Recipient Countries	\$7,081,399,901 7,287 disbursements

OECD DAC FUNDING BY REGION, 2014

13.5%

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

\$2,230,259,551

1,252 disbursements

0.8%

CARIBBEAN

\$138,799,718

330 disbursements

1.0%

LATIN AMERICA AND MEXICO

\$168,207,276

575 disbursements

2.1%

EUROPE AND RUSSIA

\$346,640,138

463 disbursements

40.5%

ASIA, MIDDLE EAST, AND THE PACIFIC

\$6,674,662,678

4,133 disbursements

42.0%

AFRICA

\$6,934,647,149

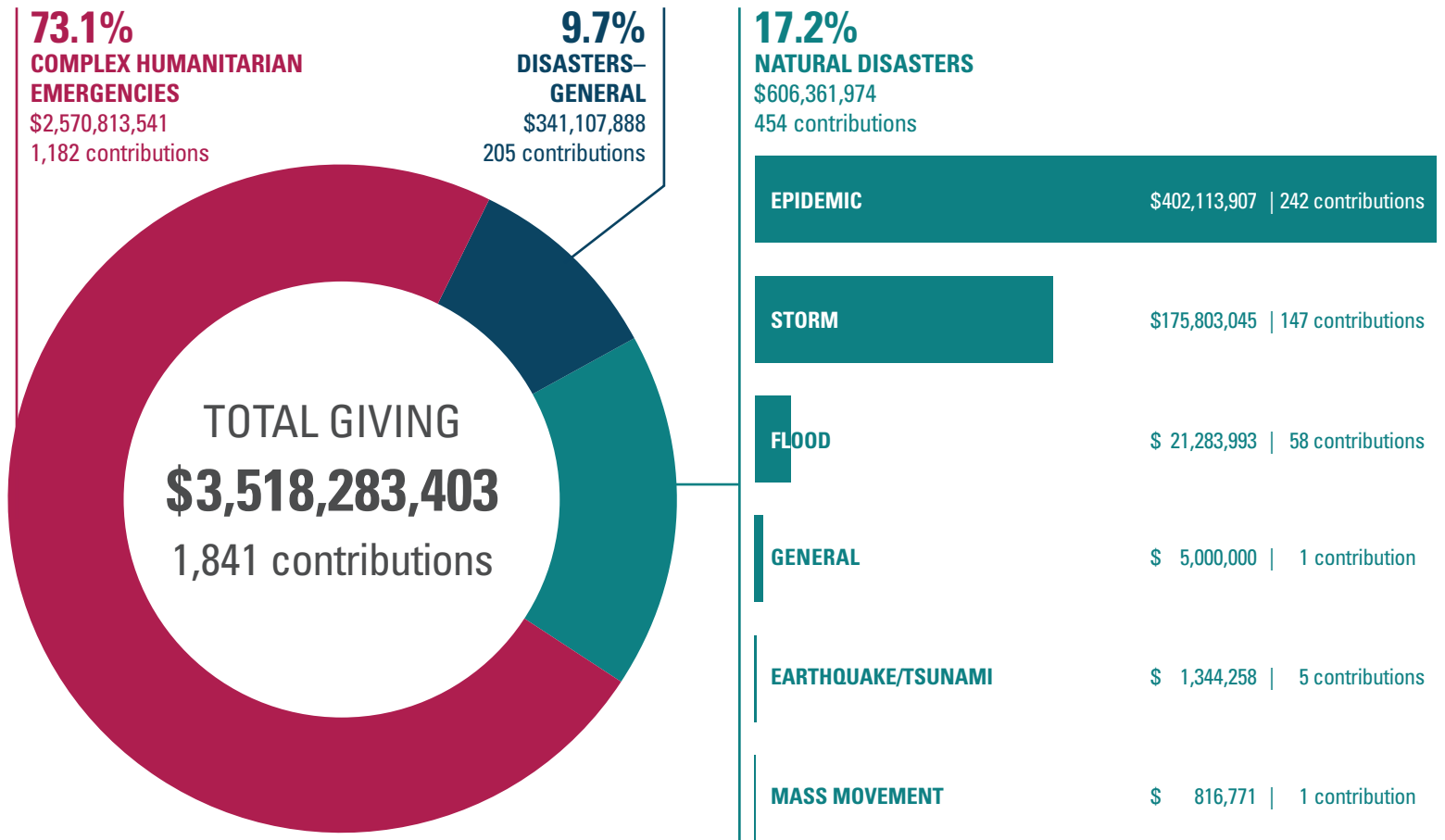
4,519 disbursements



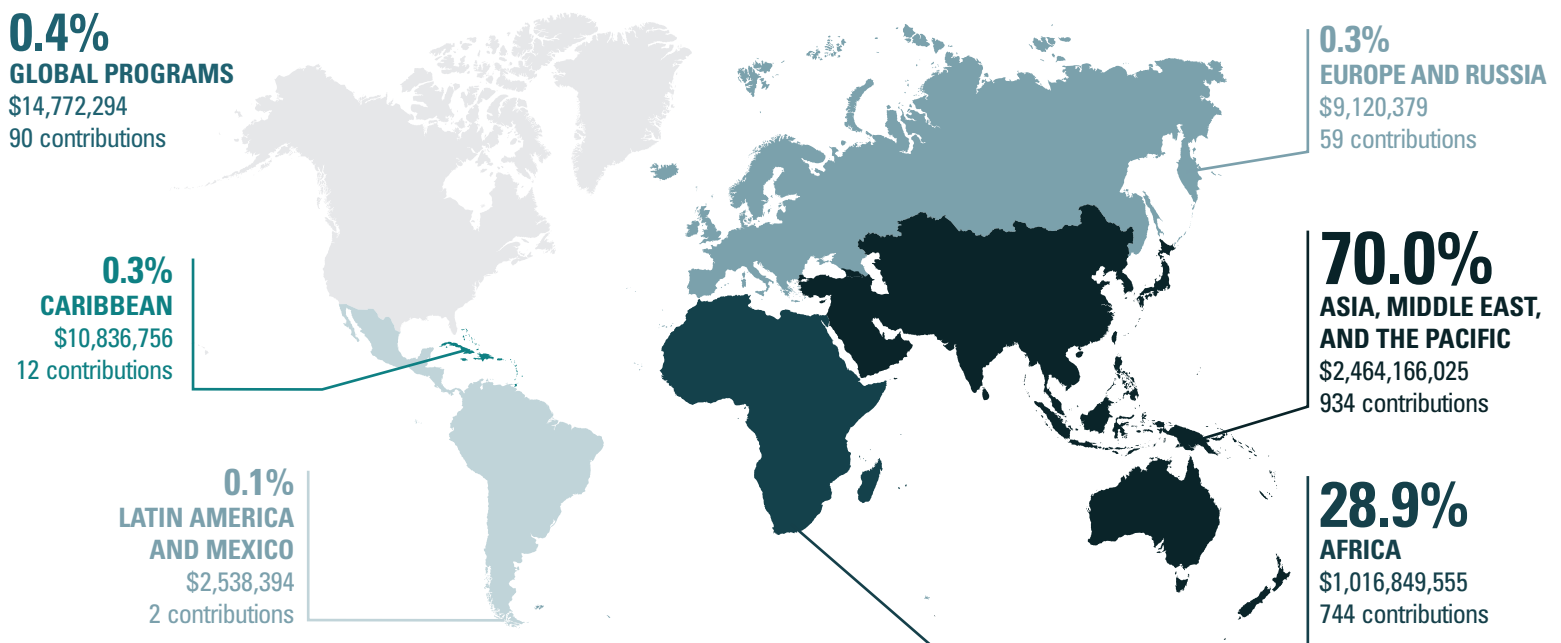
Refugee children from Syria at a clinic in Ramtha, northern Jordan. The majority of the half million Syrian refugees in Jordan live in urban areas like Ramtha. Credit: Russell Watkins/Department for International Development. Creative Commons License.

UN OCHA, Non-DAC Donors

NON-DAC FUNDING BY DISASTER TYPE, 2014



NON-DAC FUNDING BY REGION, 2014





NON-DAC FUNDING BY DISASTER ASSISTANCE STRATEGY, 2014

RESILIENCE, RISK REDUCTION, AND MITIGATION



1.1% \$38,816,607
0.3% 5 contributions

 % of Giving
 % of Contributions

PREPAREDNESS



<0.1% \$342,516
0.2% 3 contributions

RESPONSE AND RELIEF



91.5% \$3,219,487,531
94.8% 1,746 contributions

RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY



1.9% \$66,453,090
2.3% 42 contributions

MULTIPLE STRATEGIES



5.5% \$193,183,659
2.4% 45 contributions

TOP 10 NON-DAC DONORS, 2014

1. Saudi Arabia	\$816,546,158	89 contributions
2. United Arab Emirates	\$361,704,552	120 contributions
3. Carry-Over (donors not specified)	\$333,847,717	75 contributions
4. Kuwait	\$331,058,449	75 contributions
5. Various Donors (details not provided)	\$252,239,978	160 contributions
6. Allocation of Unearmarked Funds by the World Food Programme	\$179,767,151	32 contributions
7. NGO Consortium	\$176,672,338	2 contributions
8. World Bank	\$157,448,444	42 contributions
9. Qatar	\$153,674,498	40 contributions
10. Qatar Charity	\$ 55,165,443	76 contributions
All Other Non-DAC Donors	\$700,158,675	1,130 contributions

TOP 10 RECIPIENT COUNTRIES, 2014

1. Syria	\$655,957,738	193 contributions
2. Iraq	\$559,724,861	89 contributions
3. Palestinian Territory, Occupied	\$285,753,291	157 contributions
4. Region of Syrian Civil Unrest	\$238,322,911	31 contributions
5. Region of Ebola Crisis	\$220,194,464	122 contributions
6. Philippines	\$176,555,700	152 contributions
7. Jordan	\$171,290,571	106 contributions
8. South Sudan	\$140,132,171	150 contributions
9. Lebanon	\$114,351,551	62 contributions
10. Turkey	\$ 84,931,061	34 contributions
All Other Recipient Countries	\$871,069,084	745 contributions

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (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. In 2014, there were fewer federally declared disasters issued than in more than a decade. A total of 84 major disaster, emergency, and fire management assistance declarations were made—compared to 95 in 2013 and 112 in 2012.⁷

FEMA distributed \$2.1 billion in grants and assistance in 2014, far less than was allocated the year prior, when many communities were recovering after Hurricane Sandy. Funding went primarily for wildfires (34 percent), storms (24 percent), and floods (20 percent).⁸ South Carolina and Michigan were among the largest recipients of FEMA grants that year, receiving 13 percent and 9 percent of funding, respectively. South Carolina experienced a severe winter storm, and Michigan experienced flooding due to a severe storm.

TOP 10 RECIPIENT STATES FOR FEMA GRANTS, 2014

1. South Carolina	\$265,817,304	257 grants
2. Michigan	\$197,160,382	380 grants
3. Florida	\$155,651,478	217 grants
4. California	\$110,939,869	184 grants
5. New Jersey	\$100,921,945	82 grants
6. Mississippi	\$100,359,146	150 grants
7. Washington	\$ 78,757,633	137 grants
8. Alabama	\$ 75,979,544	383 grants
9. North Carolina	\$ 69,832,222	206 grants
10. Pennsylvania	\$ 67,535,605	468 grants
All Other States/Territories	\$873,085,488	4,274 grants

⁷ Lemaitre, Rafael, "2014: The Fewest Number of Disaster Declarations and Fire Grants in More Than a Decade," www.fema.gov/blog/2015-03-12/2014-fewest-number-disaster-declarations-and-fire-grants-more-decade.

⁸ www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/106308, Summary of Disaster Declarations and Grants – Data Visualization Map. 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. Since 2014 fire grants were not included in the data, as they were in previous years, those data were accessed separately from FEMA's Staffing for Adequate Fire & Emergency Response, Fire Prevention & Safety, and Assistance to Firefighters grant programs.

FEMA GRANTS BY DISASTER TYPE, 2014

99.9%
NATURAL DISASTERS
\$2,094,457,448
6,687 grants

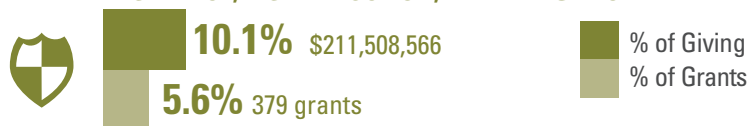
0.1%
MAN-MADE ACCIDENTS
\$1,583,168
51 grants



WILDFIRE	\$712,170,144	2,628 grants
STORM	\$502,571,900	2,035 grants
FLOOD	\$410,679,215	1,249 grants
EXTREME TEMPERATURE	\$357,728,309	498 grants
GENERAL	\$ 52,800,314	181 grants
MASS MOVEMENT	\$ 29,492,490	35 grants
EARTHQUAKE	\$ 29,015,076	61 grants

FEMA GRANTS BY DISASTER ASSISTANCE STRATEGY, 2014

RESILIENCE, RISK REDUCTION, AND MITIGATION



PREPAREDNESS



MULTIPLE STRATEGIES



Corporate Giving

Corporations play an important role in providing support for disasters and humanitarian crises. That support tends to take one of three forms: cash donations, mobilizing employee volunteers and employee contributions, and in-kind giving through products and pro bono services.

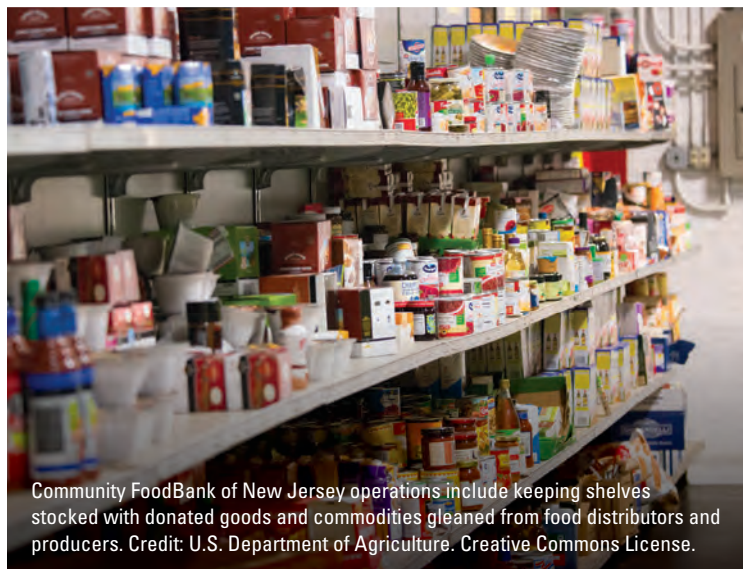
The U.S. Chamber of Commerce Foundation and Foundation Center track corporate contributions for select disasters. While data on corporate foundation giving are readily available due to IRS reporting requirements, much of what we know about corporate giving programs is based on self-report, largely through press releases, website announcements, and news stories.

The following analysis is based on what we have been able to identify regarding corporate (excluding corporate foundation) contributions for 2014 disasters.

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS

In 2014, Foundation Center and the Chamber collectively identified 131 pledges totaling \$62.3 million through corporate giving programs.⁹ (This is in addition to the \$16.2 million awarded via corporate foundations.) Because there is currently no comprehensive method to track corporate giving, these figures capture only a small part of overall corporate giving for disasters.

From the data available, almost all of this giving focused on the Ebola outbreak and was directed to response and relief efforts. Of the \$61.4 million documented for the outbreak, \$15 million came from Google. The company committed \$10 million to InSTEDD, International Rescue Committee, Médecins Sans Frontières, NetHope, Partners in Health, Save the Children, and U.S. Fund for UNICEF. Google also launched a public campaign matching every dollar donation with two dollars, contributing another \$5 million and raising \$2.5 million.



Community FoodBank of New Jersey operations include keeping shelves stocked with donated goods and commodities gleaned from food distributors and producers. Credit: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Creative Commons License.

EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS

Corporations play a role in motivating and facilitating employees to engage in their communities. Many sponsor employee-volunteer programs, through organized company-wide events or paid-release time. With disasters, corporations may create special giving campaigns that match employee cash donations. During the Ebola crisis, for example, JPMorgan Chase Foundation announced that it would match dollar-for-dollar, up to \$150,000, employee contributions to the International Rescue Committee and the United Nations Children's Fund.

Western Union launched a global business challenge to help fight the Ebola outbreak and committed to matching charitable donations made

⁹ Represents cash contributions and in-kind contributions with a dollar value assigned to them. Much of the data are based on self-report by corporations and difficult to verify independently. The figures reported are for descriptive purposes only and do not represent trends or totals for corporate giving at large.

More on Corporate Giving Trends

The annual *Giving in Numbers* report, developed by CECF in association with The Conference Board, provides trends on corporate philanthropy and employee engagement. Based on a survey of corporations, they found that in 2014:¹⁰

- Two percent of corporate giving budgets (both cash and in-kind) were directed toward disaster relief.
- The median cash donation for disaster relief was \$252,300, compared with \$2.9 million for health and social services and \$2.1 million for community and economic development.

- Companies that produced consumer staples had the highest median cash donations for disasters.
- Of matching-gift budgets, 3 percent went specifically to disaster relief, compared to 48 percent for year-round policies and 33 percent for workplace giving campaigns. Most programs offered a 1:1 match and capped gifts at \$5,000 per employee, depending on the severity and location of the disaster.

¹⁰ CECF, *Giving in Numbers: 10th Anniversary 2015 Edition*, cecp.co/pdfs/giving_in_numbers/GIN2015_FINAL_web.pdf.



Good360 distributed Hasbro toys to children in Sierra Leone living in communities ravaged by Ebola. Credit: Healey International Relief Foundation.

by its agents and clients, up to \$500,000. Contributions were directed to the International Medical Corps and Save the Children.

IN-KIND GIVING

Companies contribute significantly through in-kind resources, encompassing product donations, non-cash gifts, and pro bono professional services. Anecdotally, it appears that in-kind gifts are on the rise, as corporations seek to leverage their products and expertise during times of disaster, demonstrate their commitment to communities, and potentially build new markets.

Of the \$62.3 million in disaster-related corporate giving contributions, \$7.2 million could be identified as in-kind assistance. This figure accounts for in-kind gifts that were assigned a monetary value (generally, fair market value) and undoubtedly represents a small fraction of overall in-kind giving. In 2014, the Bayer AG Corporate Giving Program donated medicines to treat Ebola patients valued at \$4.5 million.

In addition to products, corporations donate professional services during disasters. FedEx provided key transportation assistance to Direct Relief International during the Ebola outbreak. UPS coordinated 263 humanitarian relief shipments across 43 countries and provided logistics support to strengthen recovery efforts in communities impacted by the Ebola epidemic, the Syrian refugee crisis, and severe weather events in the Philippines and U.S.

Google invented a new piece of technology in response to the Ebola epidemic. Doctors working in quarantined high-risk zones had been



Good360 is a nonprofit organization and innovative leader in the distribution of donated and excess goods and in disaster recovery, leveraging technology and expertise to provide hope and relief to those in need. Since 1983, Good360 has distributed more than \$9 billion in donated goods around the world, serving a network of more than 50,000 prequalified nonprofits and impacting the lives of millions of individuals.

In 2014, companies—including Hasbro, iMed Technology, Inc., Kohler, Saf-T-Gard International, Inc., Tempur-Pedic, Thirty-One Gifts, and The Toy Industry Foundation—donated more than \$1.2 million in goods for the Ebola outbreak. Donated items included Tychem protective suits, respirators, catheterization trays, hand sanitizers, bed sheets, mattresses, generators, utility totes, clipboards, blankets, and toys.

Last year, Good360 launched a technology platform, DisasterRecovery360, using real-time data to identify and address the immediate needs of community-based nonprofits at the site of a disaster. This tool ensures that “the right donated goods get to the right people at the right time until the affected communities are fully recovered.”¹¹

In the upcoming year, Foundation Center and the Center for Disaster Philanthropy plan to partner with Good360, so that corporate contributions made through Good360’s platform can be systematically collected and incorporated into future analyses.

¹¹ Jones, Lindsay, “How DisasterRecovery360 Is Revolutionizing Relief Efforts,” blog.walmart.com/community/20150821/how-disasterrecovery360-is-revolutionizing-relief-efforts.

forced to share data beyond protective enclosures by writing medical information on pieces of paper, shouting this information across a fence, and then destroying the paper to prevent contamination. Seeking a better way, Google created a computer tablet that can be dipped in chlorine, with a server that runs on battery power. This enabled doctors to access and share information in ways that had not been possible previously.

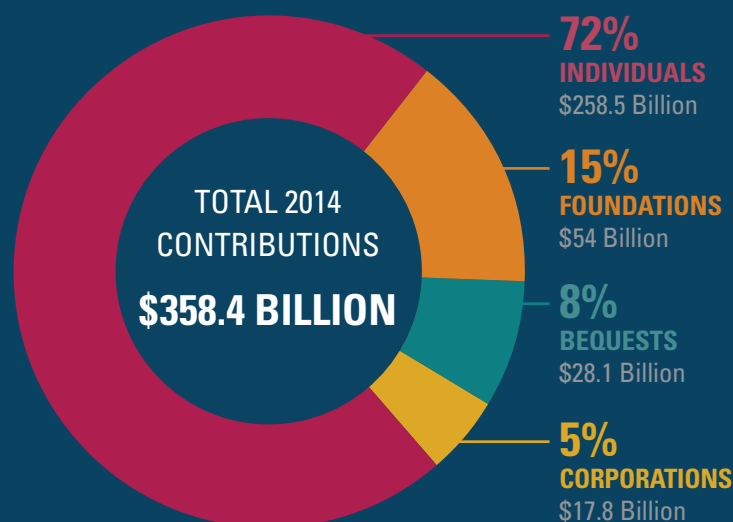
Corporations do not always publicize their gift-in-kind contributions, which makes tracking these data difficult. One way to understand the scale of these contributions is by examining the in-kind gifts received and distributed by NGOs. Working with some of the largest international organizations specializing in humanitarian aid and development, we identified \$79.1 million in disaster-related gift-in-kind contributions for 2014, much of which was sourced from corporations.¹²

- In-kind giving for the **American Red Cross** totaled \$11.1 million; the majority (95 percent) went toward U.S. disasters.
- **Americares** received and delivered \$14.4 million in donations of medicines and supplies to support victims of a wide variety of disasters, including \$10.8 million for victims of Typhoon Haiyan, \$2 million for the Ebola outbreak, and \$434,941 for U.S. Midwest tornadoes.
- **Direct Relief International** received and distributed roughly \$43.6 million in goods, including medicines, hygiene and personal care items, surgical supplies, and IV and rehydration solutions. The organization distributed \$16.9 million for Ebola efforts and \$15 million to address an outbreak of chikungunya, a mosquito-borne virus affecting thousands in Haiti.
- **Feed the Children** received disaster-restricted products valued at \$8.1 million.
- **Save the Children** received \$1.1 million in gift-in-kind donations for emergency support from corporations.
- The **U.S. Fund for UNICEF** received \$800,000 in services from UPS, transferring goods into disaster areas.

Corporate in-kind contributions, whether through products or via professional services, can provide life-saving assistance during disasters and humanitarian crises. Yet, accessing—and quantifying—these contributions remains a severe limitation. Foundation Center and the Center for Disaster Philanthropy are beginning a data partnership with Good360 for better tracking of corporate in-kind assistance. We welcome other opportunities to improve the quality and quantity of these data to more accurately represent the full scope of corporate contributions for disasters.

¹² Data were provided directly by representatives of the organizations. Some data are based on fiscal year 2014; others are based on calendar year.

Individual Giving



Source: *Giving USA: The Annual Report on Philanthropy for the Year 2014 (2015)*. Chicago: Giving USA Foundation.

The largest source of private philanthropy in the U.S. is from individuals. The Indiana University Lilly Family School of Philanthropy produces an annual publication, *Giving USA*, on charitable giving. They estimated that in 2014, individuals accounted for 72 percent of overall private charitable contributions. Foundations represented 15 percent and corporations 5 percent. Clearly, any effort to measure disaster philanthropy that does not capture individual giving is missing a big piece of the pie.

Some of what we know about individual giving is based on data from donor-advised funds (DAFs), such as those managed by **Fidelity Charitable**. Based on 2014 DAF data from Fidelity Charitable, individuals gave \$7.8 million through 1,565 grants. The majority went toward the Ebola outbreak (\$5.5 million). Doctors Without Borders, Partners in Health, and Samaritan's Purse were the top recipient organizations. Another \$2.2 million addressed the Syrian refugee crisis.

Additional information on giving patterns by individuals may be reflected in data from online giving platforms. However, this only scratches the surface of individual contributions relative to disasters. According to *Giving USA*, individuals gave 4.8 times the amount of foundations in 2014. If foundations gave \$225.7 million for disasters, we can extrapolate that individuals contributed over \$1 billion. This rough estimate hints at the contributions of individual philanthropy for disasters and humanitarian crises.

Foundation Center and the Center for Disaster Philanthropy are currently in conversation with Indiana University and other managers of donor-advised funds to explore avenues for better understanding individual giving for disasters.

Online Giving

Online giving occurs through a range of platforms, including the websites of charitable organizations, dedicated charitable giving platforms, and social media sites. In 2014, Microsoft co-founder Paul Allen created TackleEbola.com, a platform mobilizing support to eradicate Ebola in West Africa, enabling small donors to fund projects like hand-washing stations or beds for a center treating infected patients. Google partnered with Network for Good to fight

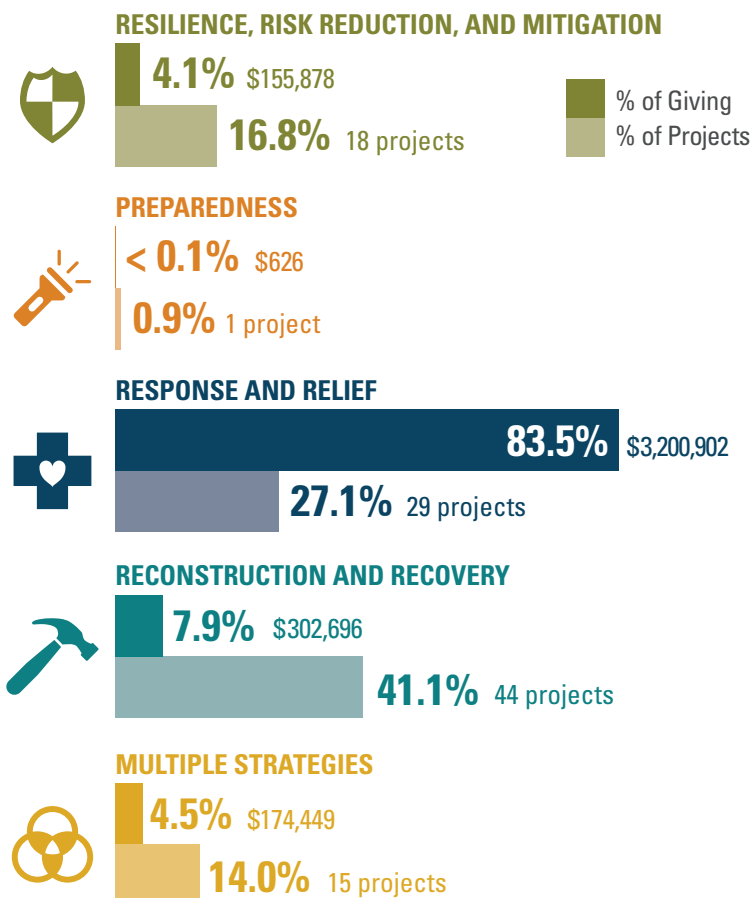
Ebola, so that for every dollar donated through the online platform, Google contributed an additional two dollars.

Given the plethora of funding sites at the disposal of donors, it is challenging to provide a comprehensive tally of online giving for disasters. Nonetheless, data from GlobalGiving and Network for Good provide a snapshot of online giving trends.

GlobalGiving

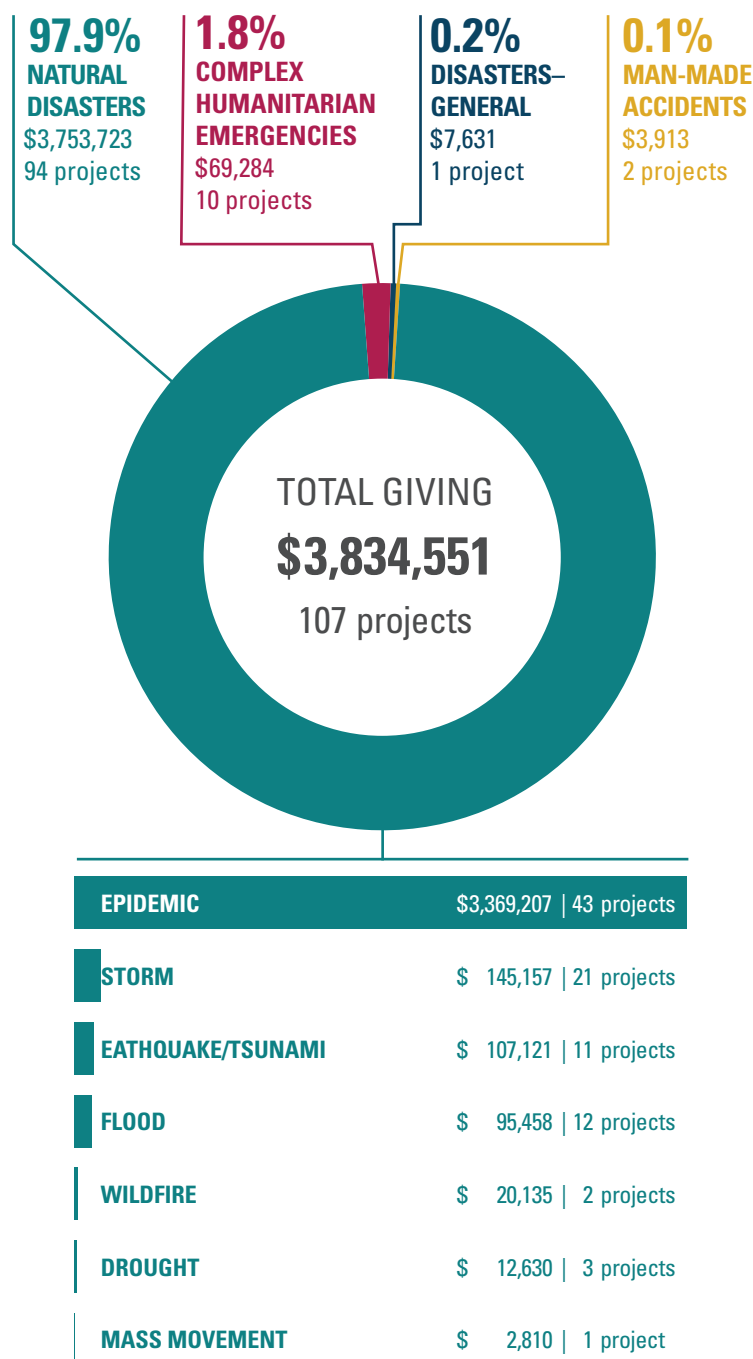
GlobalGiving is the first and largest global crowdfunding community for nonprofits, raising more than \$230 million for projects across the globe since its inception in 2002. In 2014, GlobalGiving collected more than \$3.8 million for disaster-related giving and humanitarian assistance projects, supporting 107 projects by 90 organizations.¹³ The majority of this funding (\$3.4 million, 88 percent) supported projects addressing the Ebola outbreak.

GLOBALGIVING PROJECTS BY DISASTER ASSISTANCE STRATEGY, 2014



¹³ GlobalGiving also raises money for its own disaster relief funds, which are disbursed to partner organizations in affected regions.

GLOBALGIVING PROJECTS BY DISASTER TYPE, 2014



GLOBALGIVING PROJECTS BY REGION, 2014



TOP 10 GLOBALGIVING DISASTER-RELATED PROJECTS, 2014

PROJECT	ORGANIZATION	AMOUNT	%
1. GlobalGiving Ebola Epidemic Relief Fund	GlobalGiving	\$3,059,313	79.8
2. Support for Children in Flooded Areas of Serbia	Pomoc deci	\$ 62,793	1.6
3. Info Saves Lives: Ebola Outbreak in West Africa	Internews	\$ 53,044	1.4
4. Long Term Initiatives to Typhoon Haiyan Victims	Children's Joy Foundation, Inc.	\$ 42,298	1.1
5. Rebuilding Community From Tsunami With Education	sweet treat 311	\$ 38,716	1.0
6. Scholarships to Live Dreams and Move Forward	The Taylor Anderson Memorial Fund	\$ 29,323	0.8
7. Equip Liberians to End Ebola	Gbowee Peace Foundation Africa	\$ 29,269	0.8
8. Support Education in Tacloban	International Disaster Volunteers (IDV)	\$ 27,464	0.7
9. Stop Ebola: What You Can Do	BRAC USA	\$ 26,995	0.7
10. Social Health Care for Healing Syrian Refugees	International Humanistic Psychology Association	\$ 25,507	0.7

Network for Good

Network for Good, created in 2001 by America Online, Cisco Systems, and Yahoo!, has worked with more than 125,000 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 provided by Network for Good show that in 2014, the platform helped funnel \$18.8 million to address disasters and humanitarian crises with an average donation amount of \$111 per donor. This highlights the collective power of individual donors and the potential to reach donors through online platforms.

Conclusion

Measuring the State of Disaster Philanthropy: Data to Drive Decisions is a multi-year effort by Foundation Center and the Center for Disaster Philanthropy to document the landscape of giving for disasters and humanitarian crises. As the subtitle of our annual report hints, our aim is to use data to help foundations be more effective and strategic in their disaster-related giving.

Foundations contribute significantly, but their gifts are only a portion of a larger ecosystem that includes governments, multilateral organizations, businesses, and individuals. A recent paper, *The World Humanitarian Summit: A Pivot Point in Philanthropy's Contribution to Addressing Humanitarian Crises*, called upon the philanthropic community to consider its role in the global response to disasters and humanitarian crises and adapt

and improve its response. Because foundations are independent organizations and “because of their relatively unfettered operations, they have the potential more than almost any other sector to take bold action that significantly drives improvements.”¹⁴

The analysis in this report clearly shows that philanthropic giving for disaster relief, per se, far outweighs funding for other interventions in the disaster life cycle. Foundations can be more strategic through targeted funding for resilience, risk reduction, and preparedness, helping build communities that can withstand recurrent and predictable disasters and prevent them from becoming catastrophic events. Long after disasters have faded from the media spotlight, foundations can play a key role in supporting long-term efforts in recovery and rebuilding.

FOOD

HELP

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Stay informed on the latest resources, events, and expert insights in disaster philanthropy with the Center for Disaster Philanthropy's monthly News & Insights newsletter. Connect with us to learn about disaster giving strategies, collaborative recovery funds, and other custom services. Subscribe: disasterphilanthropy.org/resources/subscribe-news-insights/

Ways To Transform Disaster Philanthropy

Each year, we aim to shed more light on disaster-related funding, with increasingly comprehensive data. We know that there are far more contributions than we currently document. Information about individual donations and corporate giving (both cash and in-kind) is particularly difficult to aggregate. We invite donors and other data-gathering organizations to contact Foundation Center and the Center for Disaster Philanthropy to help us collect more up-to-date and comprehensive funding data. For more information, visit disasterphilanthropy.foundationcenter.org/get-involved.

¹⁴ Webster, Regine A. and Paton, William, *The World Humanitarian Summit: A Pivot Point in Philanthropy's Contribution to Addressing Humanitarian Crises*, disasterphilanthropy.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/WHHS2016-Philanthropy-Report.pdf, p. 14.

The Center for Disaster Philanthropy's mission is to transform the way in which philanthropy responds to disasters, helping donors collaborate to leverage their collective strength and increasing the effectiveness of donor dollars. To accomplish this, the Center for Disaster Philanthropy has supported development of the following online tools:

- **Disaster Philanthropy Playbook:** A comprehensive resource of best practices and innovative approaches to guide the philanthropic community in responding to future disasters
- **State of Disaster Philanthropy Dashboard:** Aggregated analysis of funding data in 2013 and 2014
- **State of Disaster Philanthropy Mapping Platform:** Data visualization tools that drill down to individual grant and project details with complete data from 2011 to the present



Donations, deliveries, and pick-ups come and go in vehicles large and small during Community FoodBank of New Jersey operations. Credit: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Creative Commons License.



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.



Center for Disaster Philanthropy

The when, where and how of informed disaster giving

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.



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.

