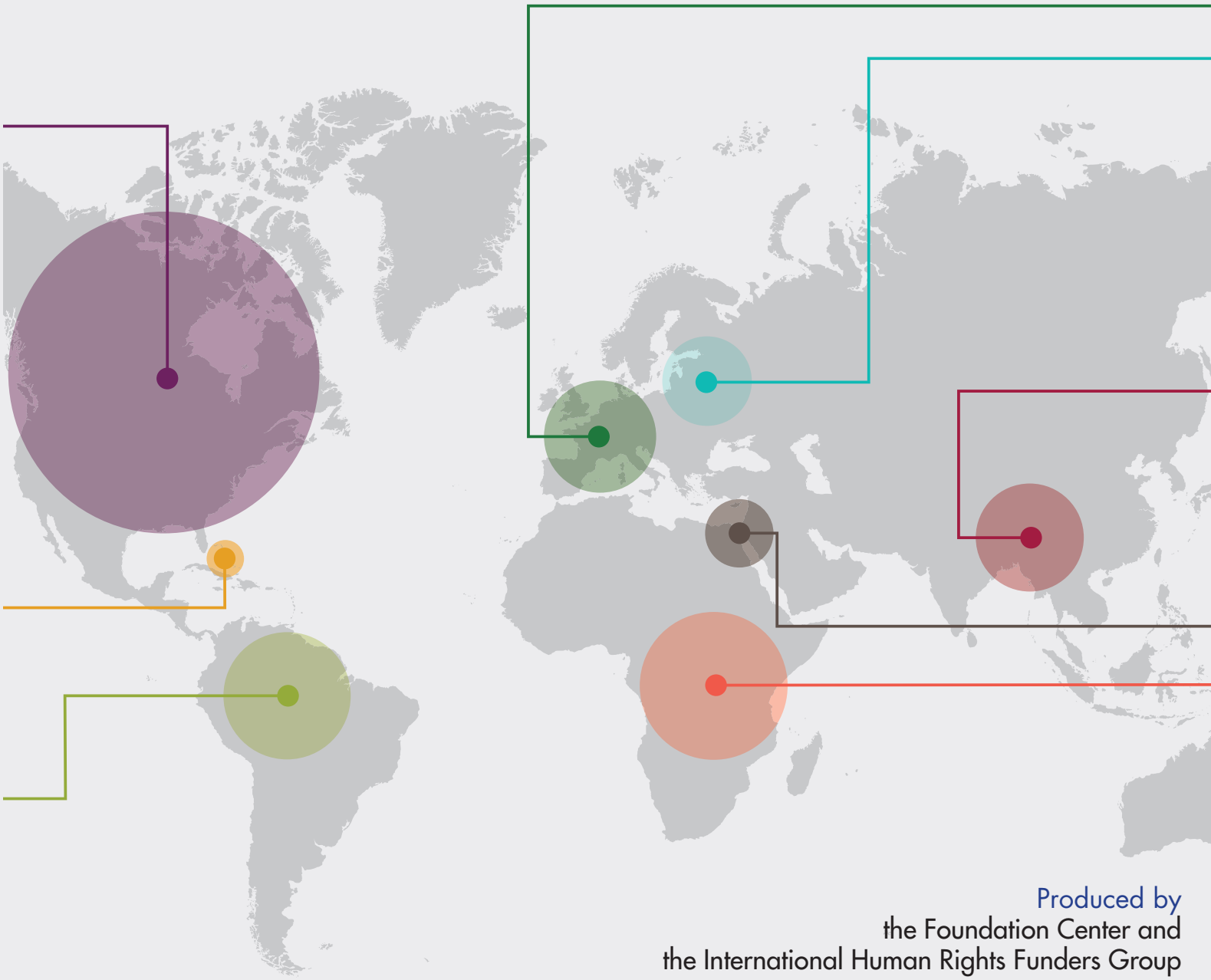
ADVANCING HUMAN RIGHTS

The State of Global Foundation Grantmaking



Produced by
the Foundation Center and
the International Human Rights Funders Group

FOUNDATION CENTER

INTERNATIONAL **HUMAN RIGHTS FUNDERS** GROUP

ADVANCING HUMAN RIGHTS

The State of Global Foundation Grantmaking

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ABOUT THE FOUNDATION CENTER

Established in 1956, the 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. The 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 the Center's web site each day and are served in its five regional library/learning centers and its network of more than 470 funding information centers located in public libraries, community foundations, and educational institutions nationwide and around the world. To learn more about the Foundation Center, visit foundationcenter.org or call +1(212) 620-4230.

ABOUT THE INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS FUNDERS GROUP

Founded in 1994, the International Human Rights Funders Group (IHRFG) is a global network of donors and grantmakers committed to advancing human rights around the world through effective philanthropy. IHRFG's overarching goal is to assist funders in strengthening the impact and strategic effectiveness of their human rights grantmaking. To achieve this goal, IHRFG aims to: cultivate thought leadership that challenges human rights grantmakers and others inside and outside of philanthropy; foster collaboration, connection, and community among human rights funders; develop a funder network more truly global in participation, perspective, and linkages; broaden involvement in policy changes critical to human rights funding; widen understanding of human rights in the broader philanthropic community; and, ultimately, increase overall funding for human rights. To learn more about IHRFG, visit ihrfg.org.

ABOUT ARIADNE/EUROPEAN HUMAN RIGHTS FUNDERS NETWORK

Founded in 2009, Ariadne is a European-wide network for grantmakers invested in human rights and social justice. It enables European funders to connect with like-minded peers, to share and transfer knowledge, to deepen grantmaking skills, and to build relationships for effective cooperation and collaboration. The network facilitates a mix of hard and soft links: Members can connect from their desks through a virtual clubhouse, which is used to coordinate events, host funder collaboratives, and discuss different areas of human rights grantmaking. At the same time, Ariadne members get the chance to meet at the Annual Ariadne Policy Briefing, seminars, tele-briefings, and networking events. The network's membership currently represents over 110 grantmaking bodies in 17 countries, working on a broad range of issues such as migration and integration, intolerance and xenophobia, human trafficking, LGBT rights, women's rights, environmental rights, freedom of expression, and more. To learn more about Ariadne, visit ariadne-network.eu.

ABOUT THE INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF WOMEN'S FUNDS

Founded in 1998 and officially established in 2000, the International Network of Women's Funds (INWF) seeks to strengthen the political and financial capacity of women's funds to empower women and girls and redistribute resources to transform their lives and communities.

Women's Funds are philanthropic public foundations that provide financial support to women-led projects targeting a wide variety of themes related to the advancement of women's and girls' human rights and social justice. According to the most pressing local, regional, or international needs, Women's Funds independently develop their working plans and strategies. Located in Asia, Africa, Europe, and the Americas, Women's Funds share a strong commitment to feminist principles, social justice, and human rights. To learn more about INWF, visit inwf.org.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Foundation funding for human rights comes from scores of large and small grantmakers located around the world.

Some of these foundations are well known for their human rights focus, while others may think of themselves as "social justice" or "progressive social change" funders. Still other foundations do not explicitly support human rights or social change. But all of the foundations included in the *Advancing Human Rights: The State of Global Foundation Grantmaking* report share one commonality: they have made at least one recent grant for organizations or specific efforts that seek to advance human rights based on the human rights definition adopted for this report—a definition consistent with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the first United Nations declaration to outline the basic rights and fundamental freedoms to which all human beings are entitled. Many of the foundations in this study have made dozens or hundreds of grants to advance human rights.

The Foundation Center and the International Human Rights Funders Group (IHRFG) have partnered on this first-ever examination of global human rights grantmaking. Our goal is to build understanding of the current landscape of foundation support for human rights and begin to track changes in its scale and priorities and trends going forward. Grantmakers seeking human rights funding partners and learning opportunities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and allies working in the human rights sphere, and bilateral and multilateral organizations undertaking complementary human rights endeavors will all be well served by this research. For those considering human rights-related grantmaking for the first time, this publication offers an accessible introduction to the field.

Through the ongoing collaboration between the Foundation Center and IHRFG, with the assistance of Ariadne/European Human Rights Funders Network, the International Network of Women's Funds (INWF), and other grantmaker networks and individual foundations, the *Advancing Human Rights* initiative will provide knowledge resources to help secure and strengthen the rights of innumerable people around the world.

Top Foundations by Human Rights Grant Dollars, 2010

	Foundation Name	Location	Amount
1	**Ford Foundation**	**USA**	**$159.5 MILLION (M)**
2	Open Society Foundations	USA	$140.0 M
3	Atlantic Philanthropies	USA	$48.2 M
4	Susan Thompson Buffett Foundation	USA	$42.7 M
5	W.K. Kellogg Foundation	USA	$41.9 M
6	Vanguard Charitable Endowment Program	USA	$40.1 M
7	Sigrid Rausing Trust	UNITED KINGDOM	$32.6 M
8	Oak Foundation	SWITZERLAND	$29.7 M
9	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	USA	$23.5 M
10	Nationale Postcode Loterij	NETHERLANDS	$22.9 M
11	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	USA	$22.3 M
12	John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation	USA	$22.1 M
13	California Endowment	USA	$20.8 M
14	Humanity United	USA	$18.7 M
15	Huber Foundation	USA	$16.2 M

Highest Number of Grants **1,248**

Source: The Foundation Center, 2013. Figures based on grants awarded by 703 foundations located in 29 countries. For the purpose of this analysis, selected grantmaking by various Open Society Foundations throughout the world is attributed to the network's New York, USA location.

The State of Foundation Funding for Human Rights

WHO MAKES HUMAN RIGHTS GRANTS?

The following analysis combines grants data collected from IHRFG, Ariadne, and INWF members based across the globe with similar data collected by the Foundation Center from a set of the largest U.S. private and community foundations.

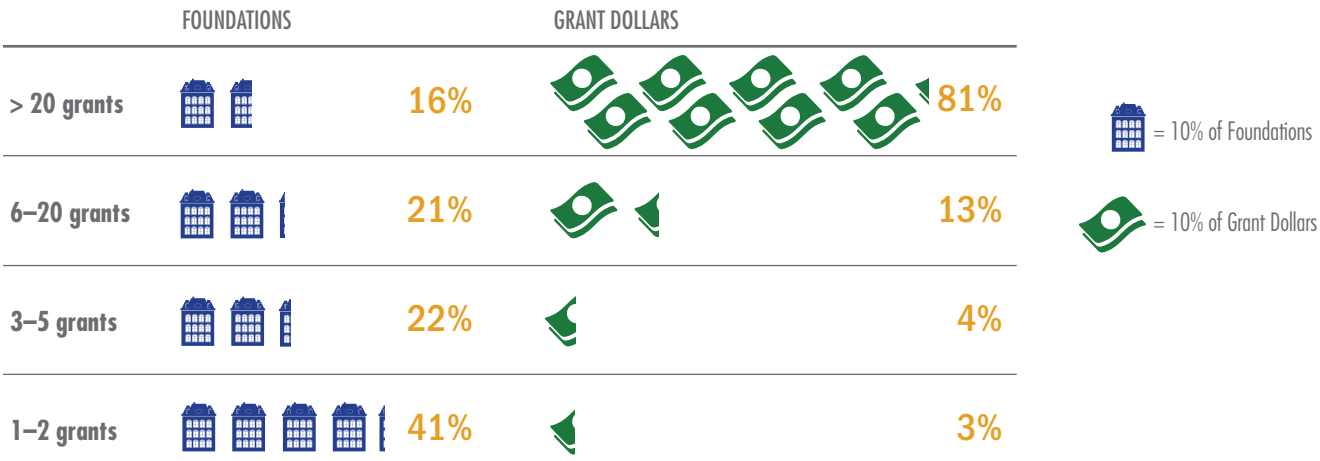
- Human rights philanthropy is a global phenomenon: the 703 funders included in this analysis span 29 countries and seven major world regions. (See Appendix for a list of regions.)
- The United States accounted for the largest number of human rights funders included in this study (652), largely reflecting the relative accessibility of grants data for these foundations.[1]
- Western Europe accounted for the next-largest number of human rights grantmakers included in this analysis (28), followed by Latin America (9), Asia and the Pacific (4), Eastern Europe (3), Sub-Saharan Africa (3), and the Middle East and North Africa (2).[2]
- The Ford Foundation ranked as the largest human rights funder in 2010 by grant dollars ($159.5 million), while the Open Society Foundations reported the largest number of human rights grants (1,248).[3]
- The 146 grantmakers affiliated with at least one of the three human rights or social justice networks involved in this study provided the majority (64 percent) of overall human rights grant dollars and approximately seven out of 10 grants.
- Among the 557 foundations included in this analysis that are not currently affiliated with these human rights or social justice networks are those that are exploring human rights grantmaking, those with an interest in one or two specific rights issues, and those that do not consider themselves human rights funders but made a grant that fell within the human rights definition used for this analysis.

WHERE DO HUMAN RIGHTS GRANTS GO?

Every major region of the world benefits from human rights-related foundation support. The following analysis examines the distribution of human rights giving intended to focus on each region, regardless of whether the grant was made to an NGO based in the region or outside of the region.

- Of the $1.2 billion in 2010 foundation human rights-related funding, 9 percent or $111 million focused on Sub-Saharan Africa. Just over two-thirds of this funding was awarded directly to NGOs based in the region. The balance of funding went to organizations based in other regions for work related to Sub-Saharan Africa.
- The largest share of 2010 human rights-related giving (69 percent or $830 million) was awarded to U.S.-based organizations. This reflects the concentration of U.S.-based grantmakers included in this analysis. Most of this funding focused on domestic rights-related work within the United States, ranging from protecting women's reproductive rights to ensuring access to healthcare to protecting the rights of various identity-based populations.
- Nonetheless, over one-fifth of human rights funding received by U.S.-based recipients focused on other countries, regions, or work at the global level. For example, the Open Society Foundations made a grant to U.S.-based Harvard University to facilitate domestic-level implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in China, Bangladesh, the Philippines, and South Africa.

Foundation Funding for Human Rights by Number of Grants, 2010



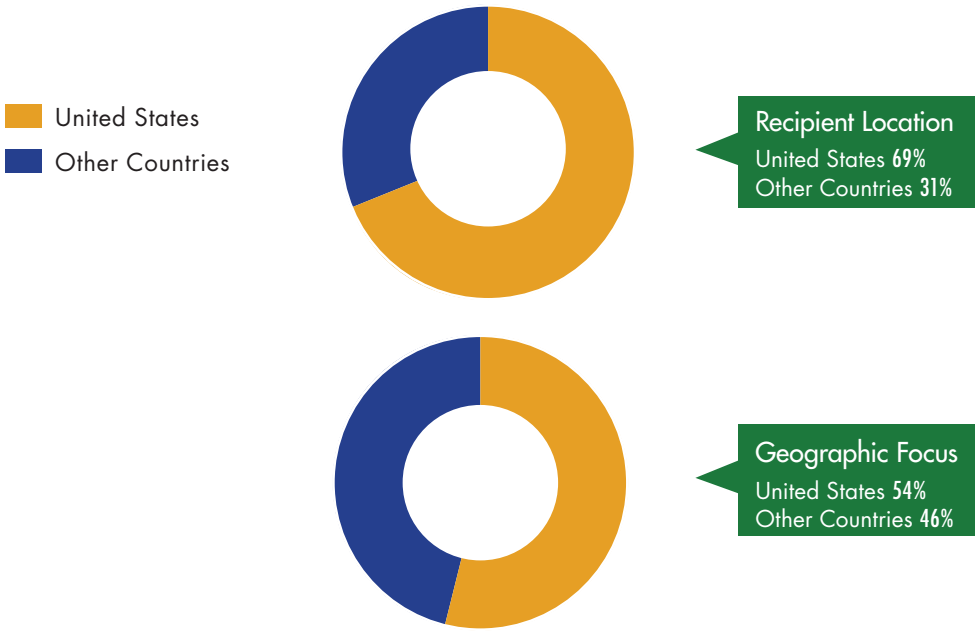
Source: The Foundation Center, 2013. Figures based on grants awarded by 703 foundations located in 29 countries. Due to rounding, figures total more than 100 percent.

WHAT DO HUMAN RIGHTS GRANTS SUPPORT?

The definition of human rights grantmaking adopted for this study includes 26 issue areas combined into 10 overarching areas of activity. The following analysis highlights human rights issue areas benefiting from the largest shares of foundation grant dollars.

- Foundations are making a difference through support for all areas of human rights activity, with funding for individual integrity, liberty, and security accounting for by far the largest share of 2010 human rights grant dollars (36 percent).
- Within the individual integrity category, the vast majority of funding supported the right to equality, which includes grants for ensuring the protection of the rights and opportunities of marginalized populations, as well as grants for the general support of organizations focused on protecting the rights of marginalized populations. For example, the Fund for Global Human Rights made a grant to Philippines-based Babaylanes for a project to educate university students about LGBT rights and organize LGBT associations to press for policies that respect and protect their rights.
- This category of individual integrity, liberty, and security also includes funding for freedom from discrimination; freedom of opinion, expression, and access to information; and freedom from interference with privacy, family, home, and correspondence.
- Individual integrity, liberty, and security was also the top foundation funding priority in all of the eight major geographic regions, but secondary priorities varied considerably.
- The second-largest category of 2010 human rights funding based on grant dollars included grants that could not be assigned to more precise human rights issue areas, such as an unrestricted grant for Human Rights Watch or a grant to "protect human rights" in a specific country or region; grants that support a range of human rights-related activities through a single award; and grants that are intentionally vague to protect the safety of human rights defenders or practitioners.
- Among other major areas that captured at least 5 percent of foundation human rights grant dollars in 2010 were health and well-being rights ($119.3 million), sexual and reproductive rights ($103.4 million), social and cultural rights ($68.4 million), and access to justice/equality before the law ($61.6 million).

Foundation Funding for Human Rights by Recipient Location and Geographic Focus, 2010



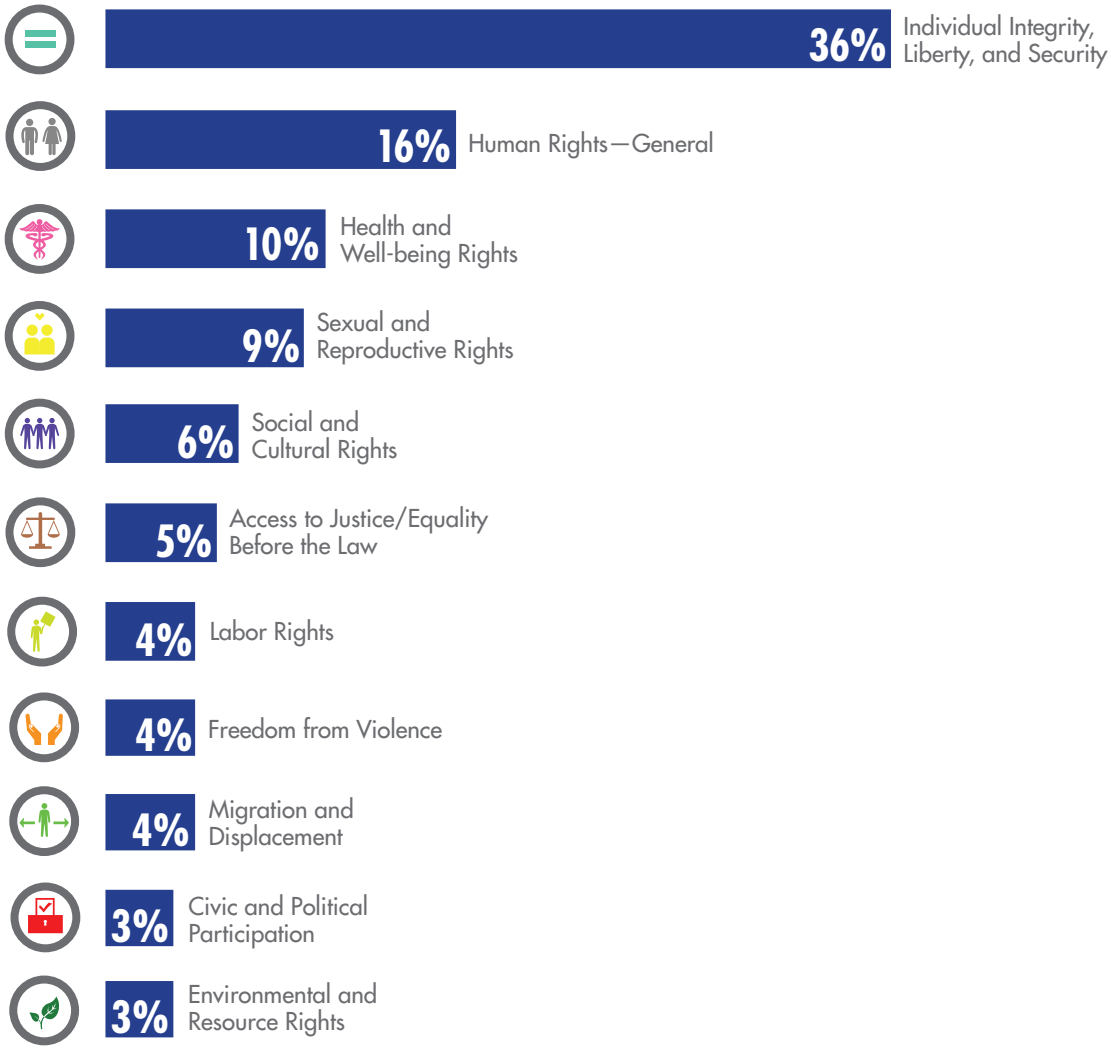
Source: The Foundation Center, 2013. Figures based on grants awarded by 703 foundations located in 29 countries.

MEASURING HUMAN RIGHTS GRANTMAKING

The definition of human rights grantmaking adopted by the *Advancing Human Rights* initiative, a multiyear effort to map and analyze human rights grantmaking, emphasizes funding that seeks structural change in pursuit of the protection and enjoyment of the rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, from the right to own property to the right to education. It also draws on ideas expressed in more recent international human rights covenants and conventions. Because these rights apply to all populations, regardless of ethnic, gender, or sexual identity or other individual characteristics, particular identity groups are not explicitly referenced within the definition.

This definition of human rights grantmaking was mapped by the Foundation Center to actual foundation grants data collected by the Foundation Center and by IHRFG, Ariadne, and INWF directly from their members. Because this process is objective, grants that met the human rights definition used for this initiative were included regardless of whether foundations may have considered them to be related to human rights.

Foundation Funding for Human Rights by Major Issue Area, 2010



Source: The Foundation Center, 2013. Figures based on grants awarded by 703 foundations located in 29 countries.

HUMAN RIGHTS GRANTMAKING

703 FOUNDATIONS IN 29 COUNTRIES MADE OVER
12,000 GRANTS TOTALING **$1.2 BILLION**

NORTH AMERICA
$649 MILLION (M)

Giving Focused on Region

Top Priorities

- $250.6 M — Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security
- $87.5 M — Health and Well-being Rights
- $64.9 M — Sexual and Reproductive Rights

WESTERN EUROPE
$64 MILLION (M)

- $29.5 M — Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security
- $13.7 M — Human Rights—General
- $6.0 M — Migration Rights

EASTERN EUROPE, CENTRAL ASIA, & RUSSIA
$41 MILLION (M)

- $18.5 M — Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security
- $10.1 M — Human Rights—General
- $4 M — Freedom from Violence

ASIA & PACIFIC
$59 MILLION (M)

- $25.4 M — Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security
- $11.6 M — Human Rights—General
- $4.3 M — Environmental and Resource Rights

CARIBBEAN
$8 MILLION (M)

- $2.6 M — Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security
- $1.8 M — Access to Justice/Equality Before the Law
- $0.9 M — Health and Well-being Rights

LATIN AMERICA & MEXICO
$82 MILLION (M)

- $28 M — Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security
- $17.1 M — Sexual and Reproductive Rights
- $10 M — Human Rights—General

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
$111 MILLION (M)

- $44 M — Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security
- $24.6 M — Human Rights—General
- $7.2 M — Sexual and Reproductive Rights

NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST
$24 MILLION (M)

- $11.7 M — Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security
- $6 M — Human Rights—General
- $1.9 M — Social and Cultural Rights

NOTE: Human rights grants made by foundations included in this study supported 6,800+ organizations worldwide in 2010. Figures for each region represent human rights grantmaking for activities *focused on* that region, regardless of the recipient location. These figures exclude giving to organizations located in a specific region for activities focused on other regions.

Human rights grants generally benefit a specific country or region. However, as grants with a focus on multiple regions do not specify the share of support that targets each region, the full value of these grants is counted in the totals for each specified region. In addition, foundations made human rights grants not reflected in this graphic totaling $41 million focused on "developing countries" and totaling $193 million focused on providing a global benefit.

The $1.2 billion total human rights grantmaking figure for 2010 *excludes* all double-counting of grants that focused on more than one region.

These findings were developed through the International Human Rights Funders Group and Foundation Center's *Advancing Human Rights: Knowledge Tools for Funders* initiative, with support from the Ford Foundation, Oak Foundation, and Levi Strauss Foundation.

Foundation Funding for Human Rights by Issue Area, 2010

Issue Area	Amount[1]	No. Grants
Access to Justice/Equality Before the Law	**$61.6 M**	**357**
Civic and Political Participation	**$41.1 M**	**351**
Right to Peaceful Assembly and Association/ Participate in Government and Free Elections		
Environmental and Resource Rights	**$38.7 M**	**863**
Cooperative Rights/Sustainable Agriculture Rights	$4.3 M	25
Right to a Healthy Environment/Right to Share in and Determine the Distribution of Lands, Territories, and Resources	$33.5 M	820
Right to Own Property	$860 K	18
Freedom from Violence	**$47.3 M**	**553**
Freedom from Domestic Violence	$5.3 M	112
Freedom from Gender/Identity-based Violence	$8.6 M	162
Freedom from Genocide, Crimes Against Humanity, and Forced Disappearance	$1.3 M	12
Freedom from Slavery and Trafficking	$15.2 M	138
Freedom from Torture and Degrading Treatment	$16.9 M	129
Health and Well-being Rights	**$119.3 M**	**874**
Right to Adequate Housing	$13.3 M	122
Right to Rest and Leisure	$3.6 M	50
Right to the Enjoyment of the Highest Attainable Standard of Physical and Mental Health	$102.5 M	702
Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security	**$429.2 M**	**5,100**
Freedom from Discrimination	$24.6 M	285
Freedom from Interference with Privacy, Family, Home, and Correspondence	$2.8 M	15
Freedom of Opinion, Expression, and Access to Information	$18.4 M	207
Right to Equality	$383.4 M	4,593
Labor Rights	**$48.5 M**	**653**
Right to Desirable Work		
Migration and Displacement	**$45.8 M**	**283**
Right to a Nationality and Freedom to Change Nationality	$37.4 M	248
Right to Asylum in Other Countries from Persecution	$8.4 M	35
Sexual and Reproductive Rights	**$103.4 M**	**563**
Right to Decide Freely and Responsibly on the Number and Spacing of Children	$101.5 M	540
Right to Sexual Expression	$1.9 M	23
Social and Cultural Rights	**$68.4 M**	**626**
Freedom of Belief and Religion	$4.3 M	71
Right to Education	$48.0 M	359
Right to Marriage and Family	$13.8 M	120
Right to Participate in the Cultural Life of a Community/ Engage in Community Duties Essential to Free and Full Development	$2.3 M	76
Human Rights—General	**$194.0 M**	**2,139**
Total	**$1.2 B**	**12,362**

Source: The Foundation Center, 2013. Figures based on grants awarded by 703 foundations located in 29 countries.

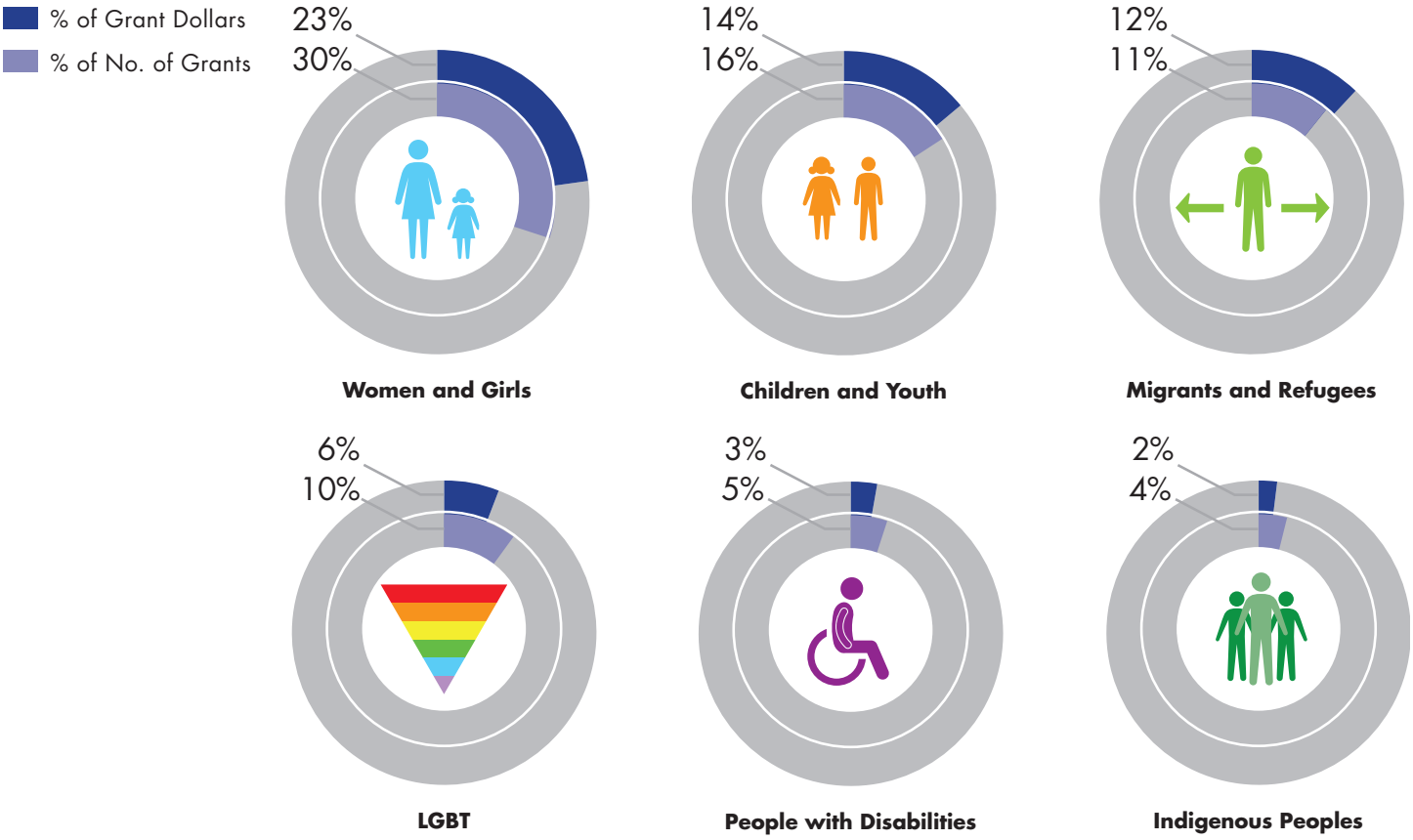
[1]M = Million; B = Billion.

WHO IS THE FOCUS OF HUMAN RIGHTS GRANTS?

Most human rights-related grantmaking includes an explicit focus on specific population groups. A number of grants focus on multiple population groups (e.g., female refugees). In the following analysis of the population focus of human rights grantmaking, the full value of a grant is counted toward all of the population groups identified by the grantmaker as being an explicit focus of the grant. For example, human rights grants intended to benefit girls will be counted within the totals for both "children and youth" and "women and girls."

- Most human rights-related grantmaking (82 percent) includes an explicit focus on specific population groups or funds organizations whose missions focus on specific populations.
- Across the world, women and girls are among the groups most likely to be the focus of foundations' 2010 human rights grant dollars (23 percent) and grants (30 percent). The focus of this giving ranged from securing women's right to political engagement and economic opportunity to ensuring the right to make reproductive choices to guaranteeing the right to education for girls worldwide.
- Human rights funding focused on children and youth accounted for over 14 percent of grant dollars, supporting activities such as ending child labor and ensuring that children are protected from political and family violence.
- Migrants and refugees and the LGBT population were also the focus of at least 10 percent of foundation human rights grant dollars or grants in 2010, and funding related to these groups spanned all of the major human rights issue areas tracked in this analysis.
- Human rights funding focused outside of the United States was most likely to focus on women and girls, victims of violence, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, and sex workers.
- Among human rights giving focused on the United States, about half included an explicit focus on ethnic or racial minorities, followed by at least 10 percent each for the economically disadvantaged, women and girls, children and youth, and migrants and refugees.

Foundation Human Rights Funding for Selected Population Groups, 2010



Source: The Foundation Center, 2013. Figures based on grants awarded by 703 foundations located in 29 countries. The Foundation Center codes grants as benefiting specific population groups when grant descriptions provided by foundations indicate a focus on specific populations and/or when the missions of recipient organizations specify a focus on specific populations.

Advancing Human Rights: Where Are We and Where Are We Headed?

In 2012 IHRFG conducted in-depth interviews with a diverse group of 25 funders based in nine countries who support human rights work around the world. These interviews explored key factors influencing human rights philanthropy, contemporary strategies in human rights grantmaking, and opportunities for advancing the field. Following are selected observations.

Supporting efforts to mobilize and strengthen a far larger and more active constituency for human rights offers great opportunity.

WHAT ARE THE KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING HUMAN RIGHTS PHILANTHROPY?

Human rights grantmaking is a vibrant, diverse, and thriving field within a continually evolving geopolitical context. Interviewees identified four major factors shaping the human rights landscape at this time:

Shifting Global Power Dynamics

As power and influence is increasingly shared with emerging economies in the Global South, a growing number of human rights funders are asking how they can support southern organizations to strengthen human rights movements within their own countries and regions, encourage government leaders of those countries to respect human rights norms, and strengthen the role of Global South governments and non-governmental organizations in more global human rights debates.

Increasing Influence of Non-state Actors

Growing understanding of the prevalence and influence of non-state actors—e.g., multinational corporations, international financial institutions, organized crime networks, paramilitary groups, and military subcontractors—as human rights violators has prompted grantmakers to consider how to effectively address these violators, as well as how to engage non-state actors as allies in human rights promotion and protection.

Impact of the Global Financial Crisis

Foundation endowment losses and resulting reductions in grant budgets have led to limitations on the capacity of many human rights organizations to act strategically and take advantage of critical opportunities for change. Government austerity measures often cut services that are critical in fulfilling a government's responsibility to protect the rights of its citizens. At the same time, the financial crisis has served to increase awareness of the interconnectedness of struggles for justice across the globe.

Technology: Tools to Empower and Repress

Funders are supporting the expansion of the effective use of technology as a tool for advancing human rights. Yet, technology is also a tool increasingly employed by governments and non-state actors to repress human rights, such as digital surveillance techniques that monitor activists and the use of broadcast and social media to spread anti-rights rhetoric.

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO ADVANCE HUMAN RIGHTS GRANTMAKING?

According to many funders interviewed, supporting efforts to mobilize and strengthen a far larger and more active constituency for human rights offers great opportunity for moving the human rights field forward. Following are a series of challenges to constituency building that interviewees identified and that some are actively working to address, as well as several other opportunities for advancing the field.

Addressing Negative Public Perceptions of Human Rights

Several funders noted that hostility and cynicism toward human rights is mounting and that countering this negativity is a key challenge. Among factors they offered as contributing to public reticence toward human rights are growing political conservatism, especially in the United States and Europe; the perception that rights advocates are primarily interested in protecting terrorism suspects and criminals rather than "law-abiding" citizens; and a growing animosity toward migrants and refugees.

Countering Government Backlash Against Human Rights

As popular movements are vocally and visibly asserting rights claims, some governments are, in turn, responding with repressive measures. Human rights defenders endure persistent threats and civil society organizations in some countries face increasingly restrictive regulatory requirements that severely constrain their work. In response, some human rights funders are using alternative terminology, such as "social justice grantmaking" and "social change grantmaking" to characterize their work, which they find is less likely to prompt government scrutiny.

Making "Human Rights" Accessible

Several funders noted that the concept of human rights can be perceived as too abstract. Using more accessible ways of conveying the real-life meaning of human rights holds the potential to make a considerable difference in building a strong and vocal constituency for human rights. Clear public messaging by the human rights sector will be critical to cultivating a broad base of support to advocate for the protection and promotion of human rights on the grassroots, national, regional, and global levels.

Connecting Across Sectors

Many funders cited a need to work more closely with their peers, both within and outside of the human rights funding field. They also noted that human rights is still unnecessarily seen as separate from fields such as development, health, education, environment, and conflict resolution and that human rights funders have numerous opportunities to bridge these divides.

Increasing Coordination Among Human Rights Funders

Several interviewees stressed the importance of forums that provide the opportunity for funders to reflect with peers about human rights grantmaking practice, learn from one another's strategies, and analyze critical funding gaps within the field. They also noted the need for greater transparency around grantmaking strategies among human rights funders.

> Clear public messaging by the human rights sector is critical to cultivating a broad base of support.

Increasing Usage of a Rights-based Approach within Grantmaking Institutions

A number of funders interviewed noted an expansion in the integration of a rights-based approach within grantmaking institutions. Yet even with the increased internal usage of a human rights framework, some funders admitted that "making the case" for human rights—to trustees, donors, and fellow staff members—is an ongoing challenge. A rights-based approach is based on global norms and standards that advance the promotion and protection of universal and inalienable rights for all peoples, as well as examine the root causes of the denial of these rights.

Evaluating the Impact of Human Rights Grantmaking

A major challenge faced by all human rights grantmakers is assessing impact, which is complicated by factors such as the difficulty of measuring abstract human rights concepts, the slow nature of change with most human rights issues, and inadequate foundation staff presence where the work is taking place. Funders also face the challenge of assessing impact both when they evaluate their own grantmaking and when trying to determine the overall impact of the field of human rights funding.

Leveraging Additional Financial Support for Human Rights

Funders interviewed for this study held mixed perspectives on the prospects of future philanthropic support for human rights. Most expected their human rights giving to increase or remain level over the next two years. When asked about prospects for human rights funding overall, responses were split between those who are uncertain and those who believe that funding will increase. However, close to one-quarter predict that overall funding for human rights will decrease. Some interviewees expressed a desire for human rights funders to play a bigger role in engaging potential new donors in support of human rights work, including diaspora communities, governments in emerging economies, high-net-worth individuals (especially in emerging economies), and businesses.

Some interviewees expressed a desire for human rights funders to play a bigger role in engaging potential new donors in support of human rights work.

Endnotes

1. U.S.-based foundations are required to file an annual information return (Form 990-PF) with the Internal Revenue Service. This return requires foundations to provide basic information on all grantees, including their name, location, and the amount of the grant received. The Foundation Center and the International Human Rights Funders Group are also in early stages of collaboration with Ariadne, the International Network of Women's Funds, and other possible partners to expand the data available on funding for human rights globally. As data on additional funders based outside of the U.S. are collected, the share of human rights giving accounted for by U.S.-based foundations should decline.
2. In addition, the analysis includes grantmaking by two foundations based in Canada: the International Development Research Centre and the Cloverleaf Foundation.
3. Data on giving by the Open Society Foundations include all grantmaking by the U.S.-based Open Society Institute and Foundation to Promote Open Society and self-reported grantmaking by selected Open Society Foundations based in other countries.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

The International Human Rights Funders Group (IHRFG) and the Foundation Center welcome your feedback on the methodology of this research and resources produced. Your ideas for further data collection and meaningful analysis are also invited.

IHRFG and the Foundation Center are committed to expanding understanding of global human rights grantmaking. As this research continues, one key step will involve broadening the scope and range of data collected to ensure that rights funding is captured as fully and accurately as possible.

The project's next phase includes gathering data on grantmaking by bilateral and multilateral donors as well as by additional foundations not yet included in the study. Your input and feedback is of great assistance to this effort to support more strategic, effective, collaborative, and transparent human rights philanthropy.

For more information about this ongoing effort, to submit data, or to provide feedback, contact Christen Dobson at cdobson@ihrfg.org.

INTRODUCTION

When we began this ambitious undertaking three years ago, we could not have imagined the significant developments in global human rights that would take place as this project unfolded. Across the Middle East and North Africa, long-suppressed citizens rose up in widespread popular mobilizations for democracy and social change. This inspired popular movements to protest economic injustice from Madrid to Cape Town to Wall Street, reaching over 80 countries with cries to "Occupy Everywhere." Along with the rise of these and other social movements came immense growth in citizen journalism and social media as a means of documenting and exposing human rights abuses. And with growing global consciousness and after decades of advocacy, the human rights field cautiously rejoiced in openings in some of the world's most repressive regimes, such as Burma.

Even with clear forward movement and growing public awareness of human rights, however, we do not yet know whether long-term structural change will take hold in these regions. Human rights grantmakers will play a large part in supporting this thrust forward in years to come. Trying to seize quickly shifting geopolitical opportunities and build on decades of hard-fought battles, funders are increasingly recognizing the importance of understanding and building on the existing funding landscape. Where are the strengths? Where are the gaps? To date, strategic grantmaking has relied on limited and often anecdotal data. To address this critical knowledge gap, the International Human Rights Funders Group partnered with the Foundation Center on this first-ever effort to quantify and analyze global funding in support of human rights.

This initiative's first task was to define "human rights grantmaking." This resulted in a working definition strongly rooted in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and emphasizing the pursuit of structural change for the full protection and enjoyment of enumerated rights.

Screening mountains of 2010 grants data through the lens of this definition revealed some exciting patterns. Our analysis made abundantly clear that human rights philanthropy is a diverse and thriving field. It is characterized by both established and new funders, by a growing number of funders, and by funders based in the Global North and South, who use a wide range of funding strategies. We found that more than 703 foundations based in 29 countries gave over 12,000 grants in support of human rights totaling $1.2 billion.

The human rights funding field has for decades been led by a core group of committed and connected funders at its nucleus. At the same time, this research revealed that almost half of the foundations listed among the top 15 donors to human rights do not describe themselves as human rights funders. Moreover, hundreds of additional grantmakers who do not self-identify as human rights funders made at least a handful of human rights grants in 2010.

That funders who do not consider themselves as direct supporters of human rights are included in this study may prove contentious. Our objective application of the definition of human rights grantmaking to grants data also yielded another finding that some may find surprising–54 percent of overall human rights funding supported human rights work in the United States. Whether the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, for example, would consider itself a peer alongside longstanding international human rights funders or vice versa, the Kellogg Foundation ranked as the fifth-largest funder to human rights in our study, with its focus on "diversity, inclusion, and equity" through programs to promote access to education and healthcare to children in poverty in the United States. There is little doubt that this work addresses the human rights of the marginalized.

While the implications of applying a comprehensive definition of human rights could make this research controversial to some, we view it as an opportunity–evidence of the diversity of funders supporting work in human rights and myriad opportunities for expanding the discourse and building the field.

Also unprecedented is the funding benchmark established by this initiative, enabling us to track trends in human rights giving over time. Over the last three years, it was thrilling to know–as we heard the news of groundbreaking developments in human rights around the globe–that we will through future iterations of this study be able to quantify funders' responses. As one example, in 2010, the year on which this analysis is based, the second least funded global region was the Middle East and North Africa, which received a total of $24 million in support of rights work. We will be able to track human rights philanthropy's response to the 2011 "Arab Spring," and analyze changes in philanthropic investment in the region over time.

Setting this baseline will also for the first time allow us to gauge the impact of new grantmakers entering the human rights funding landscape. As the data were coming in, for example, revealing that total foundation giving for anti-slavery/trafficking amounted to $15.2 million in 2010, the Google Foundation publicized its 2011 contributions to this issue area totaling $11.5 million, singlehandedly nearly doubling the funding available.

Currently, the United States accounts for the largest number of human rights funders included in this study, largely reflecting the relative accessibility of grants data for U.S.-based foundations. To include more global data in this research, we collaborated with two international donor networks, Ariadne/European Human Rights Funders Network and the International Network of Women's Funds. Moving forward, we will expand data collection to include funding by more non-U.S.-based foundations, as well as by bilateral and multilateral agencies.

As philanthropy grows and changes shape across the globe, especially in emerging economies, we will continue to grapple with inclusion of a more expansive and nuanced landscape for human rights funding. It is a landscape where even the words "human rights" are understood in vastly different ways in different regions of the world. We will need to ask ourselves, as funders, activists, policymakers, academics, and researchers, how we can understand the field broadly enough to capitalize on opportunities for expansion and embrace new stakeholders and strategies, without diluting core human rights messages and losing gains on the ground that we have made to date.

Through this research, we hope to illuminate the breadth and depth of funders in this complex and growing field. We invite our colleagues in philanthropy to use these data and this analysis to help plan, collaborate, maximize opportunities, and move strategically forward in the realization of rights for which we have all been striving.

Mona Chun
Deputy Director
International Human Rights Funders Group

Chapter 1

BENCHMARKING HUMAN RIGHTS GRANTMAKING

In January 2010, the International Human Rights Funders Group (IHRFG) and the Foundation Center (the Center) embarked on a first-ever initiative to capture and analyze the scope and landscape of global human rights grantmaking and make this knowledge broadly accessible. The development of this initiative was driven by several key questions expressed by IHRFG members over the preceding decade:

- How could a definitive look at the scope, diversity, and depth of human rights funding globally help to promote more strategic and effective decision making and better coordination, collaboration, and transparency among human rights donors?
- How could better data help grantmakers work with peer institutions to identify and then address gaps within human rights funding?
- Does the lack of a functional definition of human rights grantmaking serve as a barrier to the entry of new funders to the field?

Following is a detailed explication of the process undertaken by IHRFG and the Center to create knowledge resources on foundation grantmaking for human rights. It highlights many of the challenges addressed during this process and the plans for further enhancement of these resources going forward.

ADVANCING HUMAN RIGHTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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Open Society Foundations

Defining Human Rights Grantmaking

The critical first step in providing a meaningful representation of the state of foundation support for human rights was adopting a shared definition of human rights grantmaking. Under the guidance of an advisory committee composed of nine human rights grantmakers (see "*Advancing Human Rights* Advisory Committee" on page 3) and in consultation with other human rights funders and leading human rights activists, IHRFG adopted a definition of human rights grantmaking. This definition emphasizes grantmaking that seeks structural change in pursuit of the protection and enjoyment of the rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and draws on ideas expressed in more recent international covenants and conventions (see "Working Definition of Human Rights Grantmaking" on page 5).

The final definition adopted for this initiative encompasses 10 major human rights issue areas grouped into 26 categories of funding, from the right to own property to the right to education. Because these rights apply to all populations, regardless of ethnic, gender, or sexual identity or other individual characteristics, particular identity groups are not explicitly referenced within the definition. Nonetheless, the Foundation Center's Grants Classification System does allow for examinations of human rights grantmaking through an identity-based lens, and these analyses are included in this report (see Appendix for more details on how the Center codes grants).

Applying the Definition

Based on the working definition of human rights grantmaking adopted by IHRFG and project advisors for this research initiative, the Foundation Center developed strategies for "mapping" actual grants data to the definition. This process entailed using existing issue focus, population, and other codes, along with keywords, to quantify human rights grants data in a way that will be meaningful to the funding community. As a result of this process, the Center added five new issue focus codes (labor rights, cultural rights, environmental and resource rights, freedom from violence/torture, marriage rights) and one new population focus code (sex workers) to ensure that human rights grantmaking is captured even more fully and accurately going forward.

Yet even the most thorough mapping efforts are constrained by the amount of detail provided in the available grants data. Human rights grants that include detailed descriptions of their issue and population focus can be most accurately assigned to the human rights categories presented through this research initiative. In contrast, many foundation grant records offer only a minimal amount of information—recipient name and the amount of the grant. This can make it difficult to assign the exact purpose of each grant and may result in some human rights grants not being captured in the following analyses.

Another challenge unique to human rights-related grantmaking is that some foundations may choose to intentionally obscure the purpose of some of their giving. For example, a program officer may choose to modify grant descriptions at the request of grantees in recognition of their safety concerns. In these cases, they may also make the intentional choice to leave a grant description blank.

Finally, this initiative captures all grants that were assigned human rights coding through the human rights mapping strategies developed for this initiative. As a result, all grantmaking by funders that falls within the working definition of human rights grantmaking has been included. Many of the more than 700 foundations included in the analyses presented in the following chapters may not consider themselves to be human rights grantmakers. However, based on the issue focus of the grants they have awarded, these foundations have been included.

Expanding the Sources of Data

The Foundation Center collects selected grants for tens of thousands of private and public foundations each year and nearly comprehensive grants information for more than 1,000 of the largest grantmaking U.S. independent and family, corporate, and community foundations.[1] The Center also collects and makes available grants-level data for foundations located around the world through various collaborations and partnerships. Nonetheless, at the inception of this project, the Center had grants-level data on the giving of just 22 IHRFG member foundations.

To ensure that this initiative was truly global in focus and that many types of grantmaking institutions were represented, IHRFG conducted extensive outreach with its member foundations to secure their grants data for 2009 and 2010. Through this targeted outreach and collaborations with Ariadne/European Human Rights Funders Network and the International Network of Women's Funds to secure similar grants information from their members, the initiative was able to capture 2009 and/or 2010 data on an additional 128 human rights funders. The analyses presented in this report therefore benefit from both ongoing Foundation Center data collection and data outreach and collection undertaken by IHRFG specifically for this initiative.

WORKING DEFINITION OF HUMAN RIGHTS GRANTMAKING

Human rights grantmaking empowers individuals, communities, and institutions to promote the protection and enjoyment of the rights enumerated below. These rights are based on those in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and draw on ideas expressed in more recent international covenants and conventions. These rights apply across all identities, thus specific identity groups are not explicitly referenced within this definition. Human rights grantmaking has a special focus on, or duty to, support the efforts of disadvantaged or marginalized populations.

A grant or grants program is defined as human rights funding if it seeks systemic change in the implementation of the rights that follow through the strategic application of philanthropic funds for or to individuals, communities, institutions, and movements.

Human rights grantmaking seeks systemic change through support of a range of approaches, including, but not limited to:

- Public education and awareness-raising concerning the existence of human rights and how to exercise them;
- Policy advocacy to ensure that states and non-state actors recognize, conform to, and implement international human rights standards;
- Documentation, monitoring, reporting, and fact-finding to expose human rights violations and their perpetrators;
- Assistance to individuals and communities in seeking remedies for violations, including truth-seeking, reparations, litigation, and policy change to uphold human rights and hold abusers accountable;
- Research and scholarship to define the content of rights and develop norms within the field;
- Direct services to individuals and communities, if in conjunction with another strategy in pursuit of structural change;
- Media and technology to promote human rights standards and to assist human rights defenders;
- Work that seeks to transform cultures and social structures to be more respectful of human rights;
- Networking, coalition building, and social movement building to further the effectiveness of a global human rights movement; and
- Capacity building, technical assistance, and evaluation for individuals, organizations, and states engaged in the above work.

Categories of human rights:

Access to Justice/Equality Before the Law

Civic and Political Participation

Right to Peaceful Assembly and Association/to Participate in Government and Free Elections

Environmental and Resource Rights

Cooperative Rights/Sustainable Agriculture Rights

Right to a Healthy Environment/Share in and Determine the Distribution of Lands, Territories, and Resources

Right to Own Property

Freedom from Violence

Freedom from Domestic Violence

Freedom from Gender/Identity-based Violence

Freedom from Genocide, Crimes Against Humanity, and Forced Disappearance

Freedom from Slavery and Trafficking

Freedom from Torture and Degrading Treatment

Health and Well-being Rights

Right to Adequate Housing

Right to Rest and Leisure

Right to the Enjoyment of the Highest Attainable Standard of Physical and Mental Health

Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security

Freedom from Discrimination Rights

Freedom from Interference with Privacy, Family, Home, and Correspondence

Freedom of Opinion, Expression, and Access to Information

Right to Equality

Labor Rights

Right to Desirable Work

Migration and Displacement

Right to a Nationality and Freedom to Change Nationality

Right to Asylum in Other Countries from Persecution

Sexual and Reproductive Rights

Right to Decide Freely and Responsibly on the Number and Spacing of Children

Right to Sexual Expression

Social and Cultural Rights

Freedom of Belief and Religion

Right to Education

Right to Marriage and Family

Right to Participate in the Cultural Life of a Community/Engage in Community Duties Essential to Free and Full Development

Human Rights—General

Despite the success of this initiative in capturing information from more human rights grantmakers than ever before, the data collection is by no means comprehensive. IHRFG and the Center will continue to expand the universe of human rights funders providing data for this initiative. At the same time, this research also depends on foundations that have already provided their data to continue doing so in a timely fashion in the future, to ensure that the knowledge resources coming out of this project continue to grow in usefulness and relevance to the larger human rights funding community.

Going forward, IHRFG and the Foundation Center will also seek to incorporate data on human rights giving by United Nations and government agencies and other multilateral funders to ensure that grantmakers have the most comprehensive landscape of private and public support available to inform their decision making.

ENDNOTE

1. For these foundations, the Foundation Center collects and provides detailed coding for all of the grants of $10,000 or more awarded by these foundations each year.

Chapter 2

THE STATE OF FOUNDATION FUNDING FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Foundation funding for human rights comes from scores of large and small grantmakers located around the world. Some of these foundations are well known for their human rights focus—e.g., the Ford Foundation, the Oak Foundation, the Sigrid Rausing Trust, the Open Society Foundations. Others may think of themselves as "social justice" or "progressive social change" funders. Still other foundations do not explicitly support human rights or social change. But all of the foundations included in this first-ever analysis of global human rights grantmaking share one commonality: they have made at least one recent grant for organizations or specific efforts that will seek to advance human rights based on the human rights definition adopted for this report—a definition consistent with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the first United Nations declaration to outline the basic rights and fundamental freedoms to which all human beings are entitled. Many of the foundations in this study have made dozens or hundreds of grants to advance human rights.

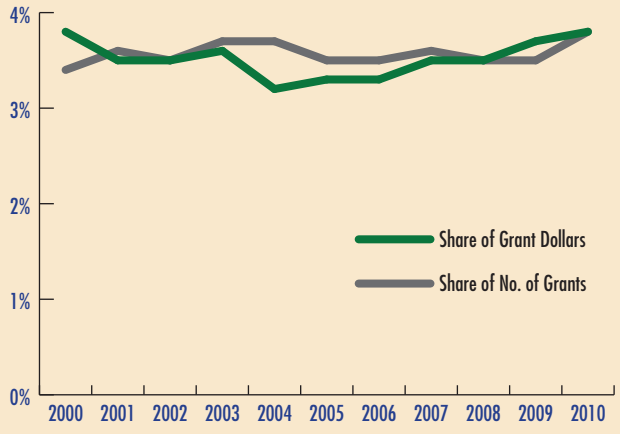
FOUNDATION HUMAN RIGHTS FUNDING OVER THE PAST DECADE

The data collected for *Advancing Human Rights* provide a first-ever look at funding for human rights by foundations located in 29 countries. Over coming years, the Foundation Center and IHRFG will continue to track trends in human rights funding as foundations respond to an ever-evolving human rights landscape.

In the interim, Figure A offers a more limited perspective on how foundation funding for human rights has fared over the past decade among a subset of foundations. Based on giving by U.S. foundations included in the Foundation Center's annual grants sample, human rights-related funding accounted for a fairly consistent 3 to 4 percent of overall grant dollars and number of grants between 2000 and 2010.[1] Moreover, neither of the severe economic downturns that occurred during this period appears to have affected the share of foundation giving targeting human rights.

1. The grants sample represents approximately half of overall giving by U.S. independent, corporate, community, and operating foundations each year.

FIGURE A. **Human Rights Funding as a Share of Overall U.S. Foundation Funding, 2000 to 2010**



Source: The Foundation Center, 2013. Figures based on all grants of $10,000 or more awarded by a set of more than 1,000 of the largest U.S. independent, corporate, community, and operating foundations.

In 2010, the Foundation Center and the International Human Rights Funders Group (IHRFG) identified over 700 foundations worldwide with human rights-related grantmaking totaling $1.2 billion. This figure provides the baseline for assessing how human rights funding fares in coming years and trends in funding over time. The data collected and analyzed for this report also detail the distribution of human rights funding by issue area, population, and geography. Through these data, foundations active in the human rights space can develop a deeper understanding of where and how human rights work is taking place and identify new grantmaking opportunities and potential learning and funding partners. For those considering human rights-related funding for the first time, these data also provide an accessible introduction to the sector.

Who Makes Human Rights Grants?

Human rights philanthropy is a global phenomenon. Human rights funders included in this analysis were located in 29 countries spanning seven out of eight major regions of the world. The United States accounted for the largest number of foundations represented (652). This largely reflects the greater relative number of grantmaking institutions in the United States—there are currently more than 76,000 grantmaking U.S. foundations—and the relative accessibility of grant-level data for these foundations.[1] The Ford Foundation ranked as the largest 2010 human rights funder, and U.S.-based grantmakers together accounted for 89 percent of human rights funding captured in this report (Table 1). The Open Society Foundations reported the largest number of human rights grants (1,248) (Table 2).[2]

Western Europe accounted for the next largest-number of human rights grantmakers included in this analysis (28). The United Kingdom-based Sigrid Rausing Trust ranked as the largest funder located in the region based on 2010 human rights grant dollars ($32.6 million), and foundations located in Western Europe overall provided $125.6 million, or 11 percent of total human rights-related giving. Regions following Western Europe based on number of human rights funders included in this analysis were Latin America (9), Asia and the Pacific (4), Eastern Europe (3), Sub-Saharan Africa (3), and North Africa and the Middle East (2).[3]

Grantmakers actively engaged with a human rights and/or social justice network represented a substantial share of overall human rights funding. Seven hundred and three providers of 2010 human rights support are included in this analysis, with 146 identified as members of IHRFG, Ariadne/European Human Rights Funders Network, and/or the International Network of Women's Funds. This subset of grantmakers provided the majority of 2010 human rights grant dollars (64 percent) and about seven out of 10 grants. This subset of human rights funders was also far more likely to be located outside of the United States than was true for the set overall (35 percent versus 7 percent).

TABLE 1. **Top Foundations by Human Rights Grant Dollars, 2010**

	Foundation Name	Location	Amount
1	**Ford Foundation**	**USA**	**$159.5 MILLION (M)**
2	Open Society Foundations	USA	$140.0 M
3	Atlantic Philanthropies	USA	$48.2 M
4	Susan Thompson Buffett Foundation	USA	$42.7 M
5	W.K. Kellogg Foundation	USA	$41.9 M
6	Vanguard Charitable Endowment Program	USA	$40.1 M
7	Sigrid Rausing Trust	UNITED KINGDOM	$32.6 M
8	Oak Foundation	SWITZERLAND	$29.7 M
9	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	USA	$23.5 M
10	Nationale Postcode Loterij	NETHERLANDS	$22.9 M
11	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	USA	$22.3 M
12	John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation	USA	$22.1 M
13	California Endowment	USA	$20.8 M
14	Humanity United	USA	$18.7 M
15	Huber Foundation	USA	$16.2 M

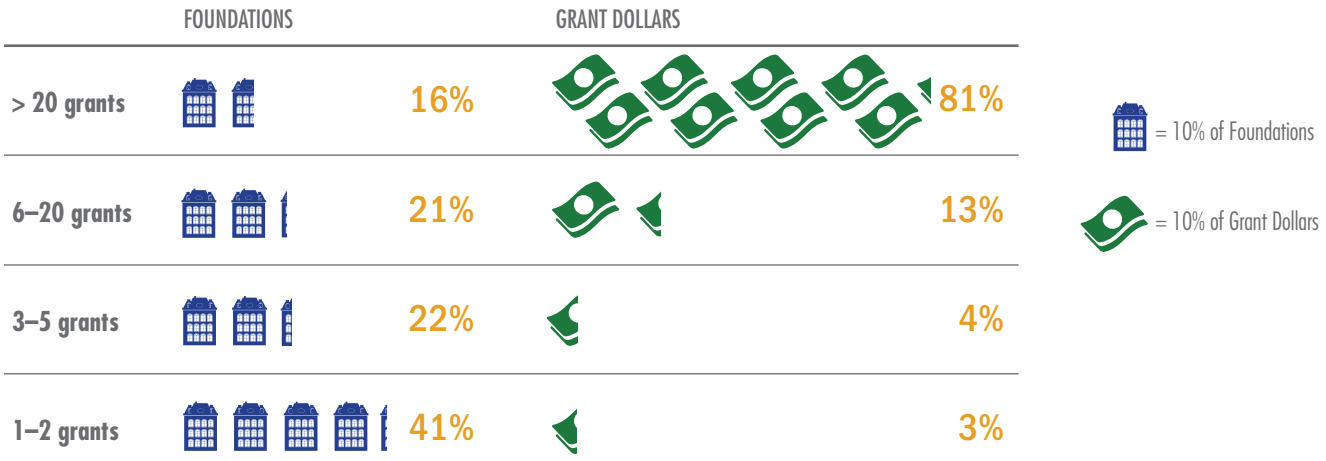
Highest Number of Grants **1,248**

Source: The Foundation Center, 2013. Figures based on grants awarded by 703 foundations located in 29 countries. For the purpose of this analysis, selected grantmaking by various Open Society Foundations throughout the world is attributed to the network's New York, USA location.

Figure 1 shows that foundations that make a strong commitment to human rights funding account for most of the giving. For example, roughly one-third of the 703 foundations included in this analysis made more than five human rights-related grants in 2010, but they accounted for 94 percent of overall human rights grant dollars. By comparison, 41 percent of foundations in this analysis reported two or fewer grants with a human rights focus, and their giving accounted for a just over 3 percent share of total grant dollars. Among these foundations are grantmakers tentatively exploring human rights grantmaking, those with a very specific but also limited issue interest in human rights, and those that do not consider themselves to be human rights funders but who made a grant that fell within the definition of human rights used for this analysis.

Finally, human rights giving is provided by all types of foundations. In the Netherlands, for example, Mama Cash raises funds from a variety of sources, while the Trust Fund for Victims, International Criminal Court (ICC), which provides for ICC-ordered reparations and support for victims within the ICC jurisdiction, receives its support through

FIGURE 1. **Foundation Funding for Human Rights by Number of Grants, 2010**



Source: The Foundation Center, 2013. Figures based on grants awarded by 703 foundations located in 29 countries. Due to rounding, figures total more than 100 percent.

TABLE 2. **Top Foundations by Number of Human Rights Grants, 2010**

	Foundation Name	Location	No. Grants
1	**Open Society Foundations**	**USA**	**1,248**
2	Ford Foundation	USA	657
3	Global Fund for Women	USA	591
4	American Jewish World Service	USA	448
5	Global Greengrants Fund	USA	363
6	Horizons Foundation	USA	322
7	Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice	USA	296
8	Fund For Global Human Rights	USA	188
9	Mensen met een Missie	NETHERLANDS	167
10	Gill Foundation	USA	155
11	Disability Rights Fund	USA	141
12	Vanguard Charitable Endowment Program	USA	140
13	Sigrid Rausing Trust	UNITED KINGDOM	136
14	African Women's Development Fund	GHANA	133
15	W.K. Kellogg Foundation	USA	131

Highest Total Grant Amount
$159.5 MILLION

Source: The Foundation Center, 2013. Figures based on grants awarded by 703 foundations located in 29 countries. For the purpose of this analysis, selected grantmaking by various Open Society Foundations throughout the world is attributed to the network's New York, USA location.

DOCUMENTING HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS: INCREASING RECOGNITION OF CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS IN BURMA

Elyse Lightman Samuels, American Jewish World Service

Following years of repression by the ruling military junta, Burma's civil and political rights movement has recently undergone dramatic changes. In 2010, Burmese military authorities released democratic opposition leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi after 15 years of house arrest. In 2012, it released hundreds of political prisoners and signed a cease-fire with ethnic resistance leaders.

At the root of these changes are civil society organizations and the movement they have built to promote civil and political rights. AJWS began funding civil society organizations along the Thai/Burmese border in 2002, and today funds 30 organizations working inside Burma and in exile. These groups monitor gaps in what the government says it provides to citizens and what it actually delivers; document violence towards ethnic groups; and offer humanitarian aid.

Funding a diverse range of these organizations' activities has strengthened their skills and ability to bring international attention to local human rights abuses, which can pressure national governments to take action. A major outcome of this grantmaking strategy is AJWS grantees' expanded capacity to document and expose human rights violations.

Effective documentation can garner international attention to human rights violations. In anticipation of Hillary Clinton's visit in 2011, for example, the Women's League of Burma—composed of 13 women's organizations, founded by several AJWS partners—sent the U.S. Secretary of State a letter requesting that she demand an end to rape as a weapon of war against ethnic women in Burma.[1] The letter highlighted a report by an AJWS grantee, Kachin Women's Association of Thailand, describing the rape and murder of a woman and her teenage daughter, and the killing of her father. During her visit, Clinton condemned rape as a weapon of war and raised this issue with the Burmese government.

Strengthened capacity for documentation, improved coordination of civil society organizations, and increased credibility among the international community better enabled AJWS' grantees in Burma to influence a significant public figure to speak out on critical human rights issues.

1. Women's League of Burma, "Women's League of Burma: Letter to US Secretary of State Clinton," November 25, 2011. Web. Accessed 20 March, 2012. Available at: http://xa.yimg.com/kq/groups/8207905/2133277598/name/WLB-letter-to-Madam-Hillary-Clinton.pdf .

mandated reparations, voluntary contributions by states, and donations from private donors. Among funders included in this analysis, the majority (82 percent) are privately endowed by an individual donor or donor-family or a corporation, followed by community and public foundations (18 percent), which raise most of their grant funds from individual donors, corporations, and other foundations.

Where Do Human Rights Grants Go?

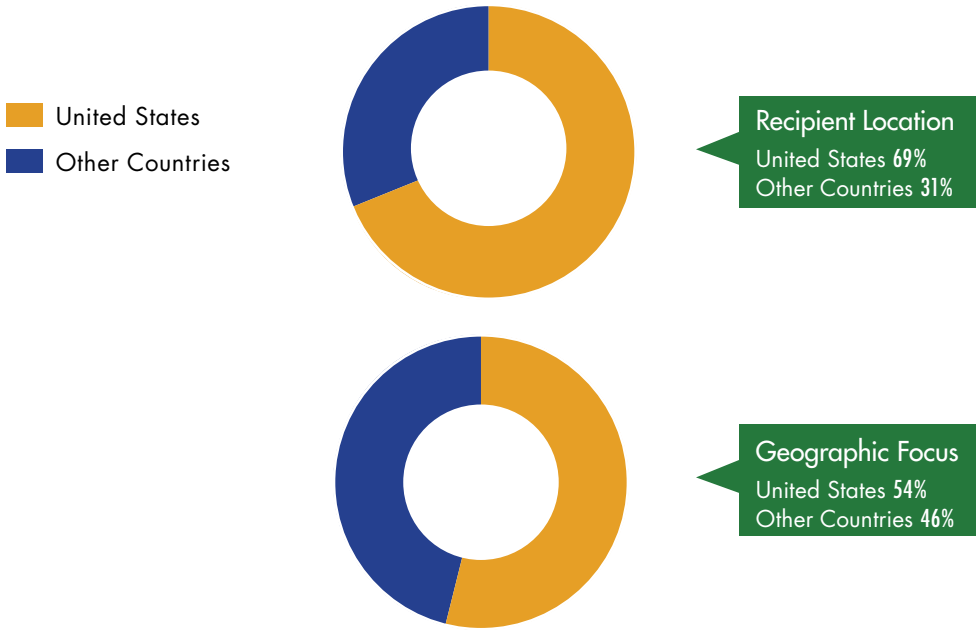
Every major region of the world benefits from human rights-related foundation support. Nonetheless, a substantial share of foundation giving intended to benefit specific countries or regions is awarded to organizations located outside of those countries and regions. The following analysis examines the distribution of human rights giving overall that is intended to *focus on* the eight major regions examined in this analysis. It also documents the share of this funding *received by* NGOs located in each region for human rights work taking place in that region.

Reflecting the concentration of U.S.-based grantmakers among the 703 foundations included in this analysis, the largest share of 2010 human rights-related giving ($830 million, or 69 percent) was awarded to U.S.-based organizations (Figure 2). Overall, about 42 percent of the more than 6,800 unique human rights recipients were headquartered in the United States. Among the top 25 recipients of human rights funding, all but four were based in the United States.

Nonetheless, 22 percent of human rights funding directed to U.S. recipients supported activities focused on other countries, regions, or work at the global level. For example, among the largest human rights grants reported in 2010 was a $1.45 million award from the ExxonMobil Foundation to Washington, DC-based Vital Voices Global Partnership for WEOI—African Women as an Economic Force. Similarly, much of the human rights support awarded to organizations located in Western Europe was focused on human rights in other countries or regions.

An examination of human rights giving by regional focus shows that, following the United States, the largest share of 2010 human rights-related funding focused on Sub-Saharan Africa (9 percent). Among the top 20 recipients of human rights grant dollars, however, only one was located in the region (Table 3). The largest Sub-Saharan recipient based on human rights grant dollars was the 7th-ranked Centre for Education Policy Development Trust, which received $8.5 million in 2010 support from foundations included in the analysis. Nonetheless, Figure 3 shows that just over two-thirds of the funding and four out of five grants focused on Sub-Saharan Africa were awarded directly to NGOs in the region. The balance of support focused on Sub-Saharan

FIGURE 2. **Foundation Funding for Human Rights by Recipient Location and Geographic Focus, 2010**



Source: The Foundation Center, 2013. Figures based on grants awarded by 703 foundations located in 29 countries.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE— CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES AT AN INFLECTION POINT

Authored by Jonathan Fanton and Zachary Katznelson

Background

At the request of the Atlantic Philanthropies in 2010, Jonathan Fanton, former president of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and Zachary Katznelson undertook a study of the state of funding within the human rights and international justice fields. Their report, available at atlanticphilanthropies.org/learning/paper-human-rights-and-international-justice-challenges-and-opportunities-inflection-point, describes the trends in human rights funding, needs identified by those on the front lines, and the degree of alignment between donors and grantees. This study was based on conversations with almost 140 individuals around the world including donors, NGO leaders, government officials, and others knowledgeable and involved in human rights and international justice.

Key Findings

- The human rights field is at an inflection point, with a new generation of leaders taking over from those who were present at the creation of the modern movement; a more robust and diverse set of local actors; and increased usage of technology.
- The next period of human rights work will focus on the enforcement of existing human rights instruments, not the creation of more treaties and covenants.
- Funding for human rights and social justice will be less centralized in the period ahead, with public charities, small foundations, online giving, and individual donors playing an increasingly important role.
- There is concern about the expanded use of the term "human rights"—it raises expectations, but also dilutes the focus on the most serious abuses and on those people and places where concerted pressure could make a difference.
- The remarkable growth of small, local NGOs raises questions of long-term sustainability considering competition over limited resources.
- Many interviewees felt that the human rights field needs to move beyond "name and shame" to a more complex set of tactics that includes working with reform-minded elements of governments that are prepared to make improvements, as well as focus on prevention.

Recommendations for Funders

- Support bridging the gap between human rights organizations, development organizations, and humanitarian organizations and encourage increased coordination across fields.
- Coordinate and collaborate more with peer funders to develop strategies for addressing underserved places, populations, and issues and better utilize existing pooled funds and regional intermediaries.
- Pay increased attention to rising powers, such as Brazil, South Africa, and India.
- Expand efforts to recruit new donors to the field and offer staff assistance to them.

Conclusion

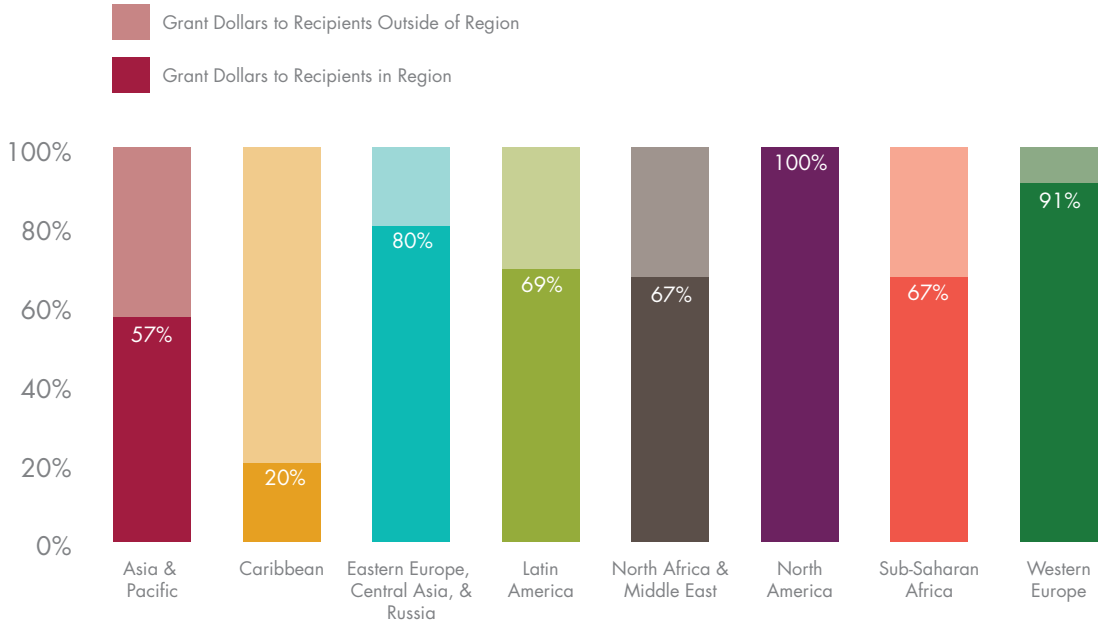
Although the foundation for human rights and social justice funding is strong, the needs and opportunities vastly outpace the trends in giving. Both the interviews and the research conducted do not indicate an upward trajectory of the overall number of donors or the amounts given. The realization of human rights is at stake unless new sources of funding are identified and existing donors do more.

TABLE 3. **Top Recipients of Human Rights Grant Dollars, 2010**

	Recipient Name	Location	Amount
1	**Human Rights Watch**	**USA**	**$28.0 MILLION (M)**
2	National Abortion Federation	USA	$23.0 M
3	American Civil Liberties Union	USA	$21.7 M
4	George Washington University	USA	$14.2 M
5	National Council of La Raza	USA	$12.2 M
6	Tides Center	USA	$9.5 M
7	Centre for Education Policy Development Trust	SOUTH AFRICA	$8.5 M
8	Center for Reproductive Rights	USA	$8.1 M
9	Stichting DOEN	NETHERLANDS	$7.5 M
10	Advocacy Fund	USA	$7.4 M
11	Human Rights First	USA	$7.2 M
12	National Women's Law Center	USA	$7.1 M
13	Shack/Slum Dwellers International	USA	$7.0 M
14	New World Foundation	USA	$6.9 M
15	NAACP	USA	$6.9 M
16	Center for American Progress	USA	$6.1 M
17	Amnesty International Netherlands	NETHERLANDS	$5.6 M
18	Proteus Action League	USA	$5.3 M
19	Fundación ESAR: Educación para la Salud Reproductiva	COLOMBIA	$5.2 M
20	Center for Community Change	USA	$4.9 M

Source: The Foundation Center, 2013. Figures based on grants awarded by 703 foundations located in 29 countries. The U.S.-based National Center for Lesbian Rights ranked as the top recipient by number of human rights grants (62).

FIGURE 3. **Foundation Funding for Human Rights by Regional Focus and Recipient Location, 2010**



Source: The Foundation Center, 2013. Figures based on grants awarded by 703 foundations located in 29 countries.

Africa went to international organizations based in other regions. (See Chapter 4 for detailed breakdowns of giving by region for major issue areas and selected populations.)

Some argue for prioritizing in-country giving to support directly those undertaking human rights work. At the same time, hostile political environments, a lack of infrastructure, the need to undertake cross-border due diligence and assess impact, and other factors can make giving to NGOs based outside of a specific country or region necessary.

What Do Human Rights Grants Support?

Foundations support a diverse range of human rights issues, ranging from ensuring the cultural rights of indigenous populations to ending gender- and identity-based violence. Members of the advisory committee for this project identified 26 categories of funding grouped into 10 major human rights issue areas, in large part based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. (See page 5 for a complete definition.) Because the Universal Declaration encompasses the rights of all people, the definition adopted for this analysis does not reference specific identity-based populations. The Foundation Center mapped actual grants to this definition. Table 4 and Figure 4 show the distribution of funding for 2010.

Support for individual integrity, liberty, and security accounted for by far the largest share of 2010 human rights-related foundation giving (36 percent). This category includes support for the right to equality, freedom from discrimination, freedom of expression, and right to privacy. The vast majority of funding in this area was captured within the right to equality subcategory, which includes grants for ensuring the protection of the rights and opportunities of marginalized populations, as well as grants for the general support of organizations focused on protecting the rights of marginalized populations.

Many foundations funding in the human rights space frame their grantmaking primarily around ensuring the rights of specific identity-based populations—e.g., migrants, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) populations, indigenous peoples—rather than around the issue areas used for this analysis. For example, the Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice made a $60,000 grant to New Delhi-based Creating Resources for Empowerment and for After the Judgment: Advancing LGBT Rights After the Decriminalization of Sex in India. The following section of this chapter provides more detailed examinations of human rights giving through the lens of population focus.

The second-largest category of 2010 human rights funding based on grant dollars was the category of human rights—general. In many cases, grants could not be assigned

CAMPAIGNING TO PRIORITIZE HUMAN RIGHTS: GARNERING GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

Terry Odendahl and Peter Kostishack, Global Greengrants Fund

Around the globe, degradation of the environment has become intrinsically linked to human rights violations. For example, large-scale mining projects alter ecology, subsistence patterns, and economic and social systems. In turn, local communities experience negative effects on their health, livelihoods, gender equality, security, and cultural practices.

Global Greengrants Fund works with local activists to advise its grantmaking and supports grassroots campaigns that address such violations. As part of this strategy, Global Greengrants Fund supported a multifaceted/multiorganizational campaign to prevent open-pit gold mining in the hills outside of Challapata, Bolivia.

In 2011, as the mining company launched a persuasive campaign and government officials prioritized mining over human rights, Challapata residents sought to make their voices heard. Local organizations used small grants to inform the public and policymakers about the effects of mining, mobilize community opposition, and influence national policy around consultative rights.

Small grants under $5,000 supported a number of local groups. The Socio-Environmental Coordination Collective (Colectivo CASA) conducted an environmental impact assessment of the project and shared its findings with policymakers and the public. The groups Ayllus and Markas Qullasuyu National Council (CONAMAQ), Comité de Defensa Ambiental y Lechera de Challapata, and United Youth in Defense of Nature and Life (JUDNAVI) raised community awareness of the human rights and environmental effects of mining. The Environment and Development Bolivian Forum-Oruro (FOBOMADE Oruro) advocated for a national "free, prior, and informed consent" legal framework[1] to apply to any such project affecting indigenous communities.

Funding the campaigns of these groups enabled the community of Challapata to rally for a common future invested in farming rather than mining. As a result, municipal government officials have announced they will not authorize any permits for activities, including mining, that conflict with the sustainable development interests of the community. While the mining company is still lobbying regional and national officials, grassroots organizers are optimistic that their work has ensured protection for their environmental and basic human rights.

1. International law in the form of Convention No. 169 of the International Labour Organization (ILO) requires previous consultation and guarantees free, prior, and informed consent for indigenous populations. Governments in countries that have ratified the ILO convention (like Bolivia and Peru) have yet to codify these requirements within their national law.

TABLE 4. **Foundation Funding for Human Rights by Issue Area, 2010**

Issue Area	Amount[1]	No. Grants
Access to Justice/Equality Before the Law	**$61.6 M**	**357**
Civic and Political Participation	**$41.1 M**	**351**
Right to Peaceful Assembly and Association/ Participate in Government and Free Elections		
Environmental and Resource Rights	**$38.7 M**	**863**
Cooperative Rights/Sustainable Agriculture Rights	$4.3 M	25
Right to a Healthy Environment/Right to Share in and Determine the Distribution of Lands, Territories, and Resources	$33.5 M	820
Right to Own Property	$860 K	18
Freedom from Violence	**$47.3 M**	**553**
Freedom from Domestic Violence	$5.3 M	112
Freedom from Gender/Identity-based Violence	$8.6 M	162
Freedom from Genocide, Crimes Against Humanity, and Forced Disappearance	$1.3 M	12
Freedom from Slavery and Trafficking	$15.2 M	138
Freedom from Torture and Degrading Treatment	$16.9 M	129
Health and Well-being Rights	**$119.3 M**	**874**
Right to Adequate Housing	$13.3 M	122
Right to Rest and Leisure	$3.6 M	50
Right to the Enjoyment of the Highest Attainable Standard of Physical and Mental Health	$102.5 M	702
Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security	**$429.2 M**	**5,100**
Freedom from Discrimination	$24.6 M	285
Freedom from Interference with Privacy, Family, Home, and Correspondence	$2.8 M	15
Freedom of Opinion, Expression, and Access to Information	$18.4 M	207
Right to Equality	$383.4 M	4,593
Labor Rights	**$48.5 M**	**653**
Right to Desirable Work		
Migration and Displacement	**$45.8 M**	**283**
Right to a Nationality and Freedom to Change Nationality	$37.4 M	248
Right to Asylum in Other Countries from Persecution	$8.4 M	35
Sexual and Reproductive Rights	**$103.4 M**	**563**
Right to Decide Freely and Responsibly on the Number and Spacing of Children	$101.5 M	540
Right to Sexual Expression	$1.9 M	23
Social and Cultural Rights	**$68.4 M**	**626**
Freedom of Belief and Religion	$4.3 M	71
Right to Education	$48.0 M	359
Right to Marriage and Family	$13.8 M	120
Right to Participate in the Cultural Life of a Community/ Engage in Community Duties Essential to Free and Full Development	$2.3 M	76
Human Rights—General	**$194.0 M**	**2,139**
Total	**$1.2 B**	**12,362**

Source: The Foundation Center, 2013. Figures based on grants awarded by 703 foundations located in 29 countries.

[1]M = Million; B = Billion.

MULTIYEAR SUPPORT FROM A FUNDER: A MINORITY GROUP ACHIEVES GROUNDBREAKING CHANGE THROUGH IRELAND'S CIVIL PARTNERSHIP LAW FOR SAME-SEX COUPLES

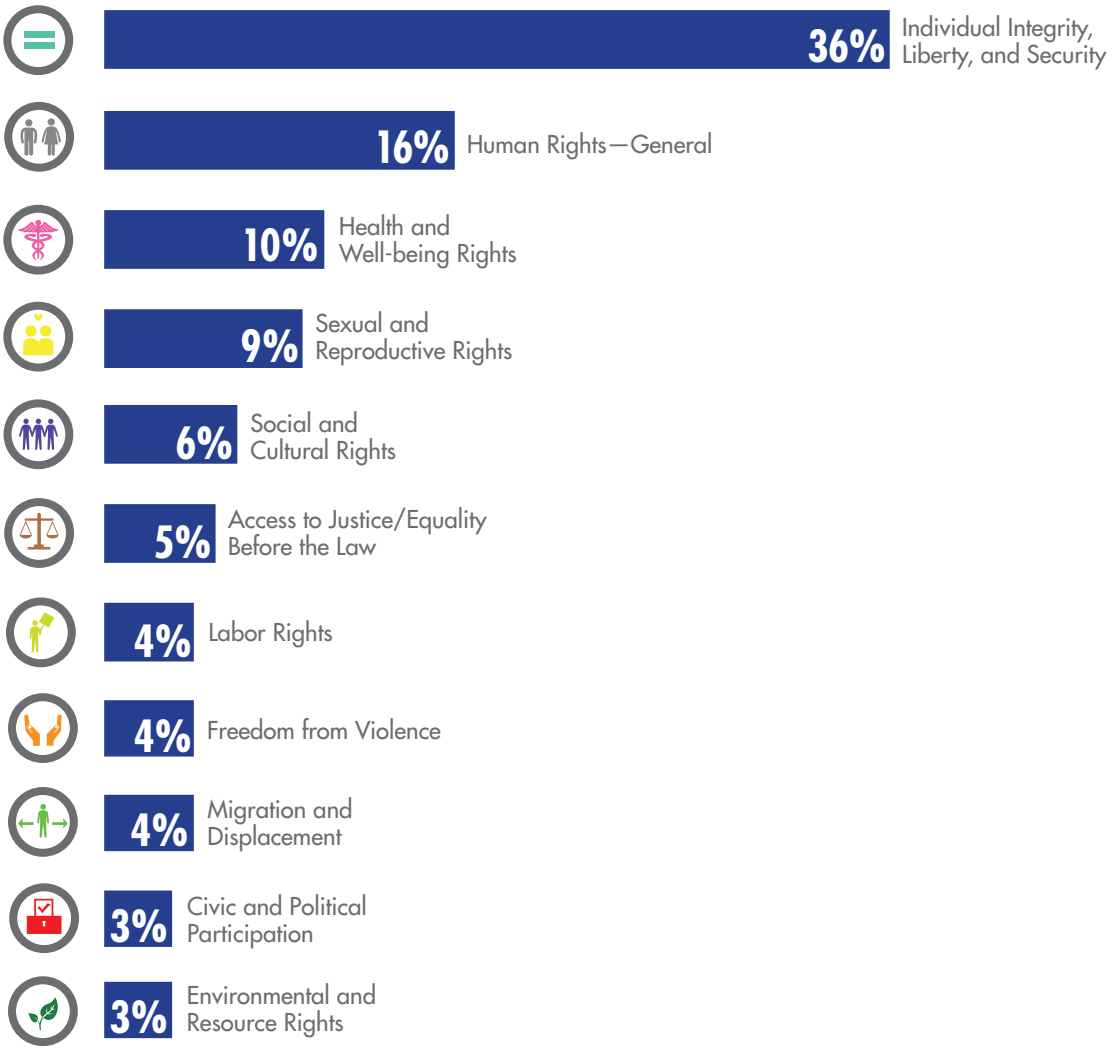
Brian Kierney-Grieve, The Atlantic Philanthropies

Some of the most far-reaching legal protections for gay and lesbian couples in the world were signed into law by the president of Ireland on July 19, 2010. The civil partnerships law was enacted in a country that just 16 years earlier had a law on the books criminalizing homosexual conduct. The law was passed with near-unanimous parliamentary support by a government led by a center-right political party in a largely Catholic country. This law is seen as a fundamental stepping stone to civil marriage for same-sex couples in Ireland because its legal protections are so close to those of civil marriage. It provides more rights than U.S.-based civil marriage, which does not include federal rights in critical areas such as immigration, citizenship, tax, and health benefits. All of these areas are covered by the Irish civil partnership law.

The Atlantic Philanthropies provided multiyear core support to the group largely credited for this achievement, the Gay and Lesbian Equality Network (GLEN) in Ireland. GLEN staff pointed to Atlantic's funding as essential in securing the civil partnership legislation. Atlantic's support under its human rights portfolio enabled GLEN to expand its staff from one to seven, hire the top people in the field, and focus on securing the organization's goals of gaining civil marriage for same-sex couples.

GLEN staff added that the foundation's multiyear funding also allowed GLEN to take the time and care it needed to carefully craft its approach to working with legislators and create professional materials and events to make its case. According to GLEN staff, Atlantic's five-year grant served as "positive pressure" for GLEN to accomplish a lasting change for gay and lesbian couples in a relatively short period.

FIGURE 4. **Foundation Funding for Human Rights by Major Issue Area, 2010**



Source: The Foundation Center, 2013. Figures based on grants awarded by 703 foundations located in 29 countries.

MEDIA ACTIVISM: HOLDING THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT TO ACCOUNT

Adrian Arena, Oak Foundation

The Oak Foundation has been funding the Centre for International Protection in Moscow since 2009, supporting its litigation at the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg and its work on stimulating legal reform in Russia through media activism. The strategy of effectively using local media to promote human rights (newspapers, television, and social media) includes regular coverage of the legal implications of human rights abuses by local and national governments. Funding media activism can build a domestic constituency for human rights, continuously highlight government actions that are in violation of these rights, and eventually create new norms and standards for human rights.

The Strasbourg Court plays an essential role in protecting human rights and allowing victims to seek justice and redress under the European Convention on Human Rights. In a recent case supported by Oak, the court found that Russia had violated the right to life of hostages during the Moscow Theatre Siege crisis in October 2002 in which 129 people lost their lives. In order to end the siege by Chechen terrorists, Russian authorities pumped an unknown lethal gas into the theatre before storming it. The applicants, represented by the Centre, claimed that the gas was used recklessly, that security forces had employed disproportionate force, and that the authorities had failed to provide adequate medical assistance (through their refusal to disclose the nature of the gas to medical personnel). The applicants also argued that Russia's criminal investigation had been ineffective and that there was no appropriate domestic remedy available to them.

The court awarded compensation of up to $83,650 to each of the 64 applicants in a decision that should have significant ramifications for the conduct of future counter-terror operations. The decision is a clear victory in the battle for government accountability and responsibility for the safety of its citizens.

Securing judicial victory in Strasbourg is, however, just one element of a broader strategy to promote reform. The "court of public opinion" is equally important. At Oak's initiative, the Centre placed regular articles—similar to a legal column—in an influential Russian daily. Greater coverage of court decisions maintains pressure on the Russian government to fully implement the court's decisions and builds a stronger domestic constituency for human rights.

to more precise human rights issue areas due to the limited information in the purpose statements provided by foundations. For example, many foundations gave unspecified or general support to organizations such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch[4] or made awards for purposes such as "to protect human rights" in a specific region or country.

In other cases, grants were identified as human rights-related and included in the $1.2 billion total for 2010 but did not fit within the specific human rights categories adopted for this study. For example, the Ford Foundation made a grant to Beijing, China-based Tribune of Villages and Townships to establish and staff a hotline for villagers seeking information on rights under current laws and policies and to integrate information into broader information platforms. As a result, they are captured in the human rights—general category.

An examination of human rights grantmaking by issue and regional focus was consistent with overall trends in that individual integrity, liberty, and security was the top funding priority in all of the eight major regions. This giving includes support for NGOs based in the region and support for NGOs located in other regions doing work with a focus on the region. However, beyond the top-ranked priority, the human rights issues funded in 2010 varied greatly by region.

Among the other 2010 human rights priorities accounting for at least 10 percent of grant dollars by region were: access to justice/equality before the law (Caribbean, Latin America and Mexico), environmental and resource rights (Asia and the Pacific), health and well-being rights (Caribbean, North America), human rights—general (Asia and the Pacific, Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and Russia, Latin America and Mexico, North Africa and the Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa, Western Europe), sexual and reproductive rights (Latin America and Mexico, North America), and social and cultural rights (North Africa and the Middle East). (See Chapter 4 for detailed breakdowns of funding within each of these issue areas, including the distribution of giving by regional focus.)

As evidenced above, large shares of giving in several of the major regions fell within the category of human rights—general. Among factors that may account for this finding, beyond those cited earlier, may be a desire on the part of grantmakers to support a range of human rights-related activities through a single grant and/or a decision by funders to be intentionally vague in their grant descriptions to protect the safety of human rights defenders.

Who Is the Focus of Human Rights Grants?

Human rights grants may include an explicit focus on multiple population groups. In the following analysis, the full value of a grant is counted toward all of the population groups identified as being an explicit focus of the grant. For example, human rights grants intended to benefit girls will be counted within the totals for both "Children and Youth" and "Women and Girls." See Appendix for details on how grants are coded by population focus.

Most human rights-related grantmaking includes an explicit focus on specific population groups or funds organizations whose missions focus on specific populations. Overall, 82 percent of 2010 human rights grants could be identified as focusing on specific populations.

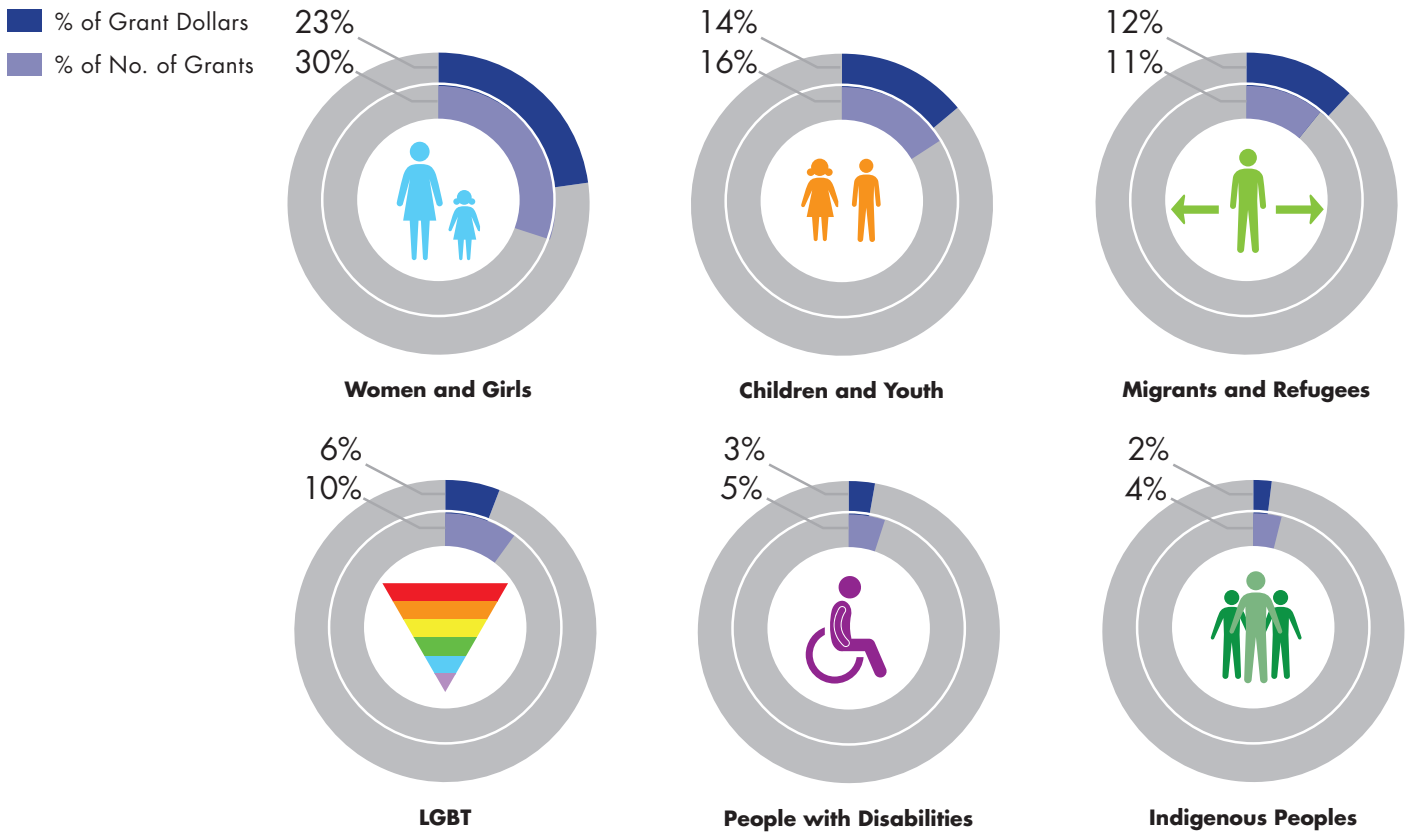
Across the world, women and girls were among the groups most likely to be the focus of foundations' human rights funding. Of the $1.2 billion in human rights grantmaking tracked by this analysis in 2010, nearly one-quarter (23 percent) explicitly focused on women and girls (Figure 5). By number of grants, the share rose to close to one-third (30 percent). The focus of this giving ranged from securing women's rights to political engagement and economic opportunity to ensuring the right to make reproductive choices to guaranteeing the right of girls worldwide to education. (See page 114 for a detailed breakdown of funding focused on women and girls by issue area.)

Human rights funding focused on children and youth accounted for over 14 percent of 2010 grant dollars. Foundation support spanned a range of issue areas, such as ending child labor and ensuring that children are protected from political and family violence. For example, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation made a $1.6 million grant to the National Equity Project to ensure that all children have access to education and quality-of-life outcomes by building the capacity of public schools to have a dialogue about and provide leadership around racial equity. Within human rights funding focused on children and youth are also grants to explicitly ensure the rights of girls, which are counted as well within the women and girls population group figures cited above.

Migrants and refugees and LGBT people were also the focus of at least 10 percent of foundation human rights grant dollars or grants in 2010. Human rights support focused on migrants and refugees goes beyond funding captured in the "Migration and Displacement" issue area and includes a range of activities, such as ensuring the right of migrants to labor protection and access to health care. Similarly, support focused on LGBT populations spanned all of the major human rights issue areas tracked in this analysis. For example, the Slovak-Czech Women's Fund made a grant to Prague-based LePress to support women pursuing their personal (non-heterosexual) identity through literature.

A different picture of funding by population group emerges when human rights giving is examined based on regional focus. For each of the major regions, population groups identified as being the focus of at least 10 percent of grant dollars by descending share were: Asia (women and girls, children and youth, ethnic or racial minorities),

FIGURE 5. **Foundation Human Rights Funding for Selected Population Groups, 2010**



Source: The Foundation Center, 2013. Figures based on grants awarded by 703 foundations located in 29 countries. The Foundation Center codes grants as benefiting specific population groups when grant descriptions provided by foundations indicate a focus on specific populations and/or when the missions of recipient organizations specify a focus on specific populations.

the Caribbean (children and youth, women and girls, migrants and refugees), Eastern Europe (women and girls, crime or abuse victims, children and youth, ethnic or racial minorities), Latin America (women and girls, ethnic or racial minorities, migrants and refugees), North Africa and the Middle East (women and girls, ethnic or racial minorities), North America (ethnic or racial minorities, economically disadvantaged, women and girls, children and youth, migrants and refugees), Sub-Saharan Africa (women and girls, crime or abuse victims, children and youth, migrants and refugees), Western Europe (migrants and refugees, ethnic or racial minorities, children and youth, crime or abuse victims, women and girls).

Conclusion

The extensive data collected, coded, and analyzed for this first-ever examination of foundation human rights grantmaking offers knowledge previously unavailable. Those interested in the role of human rights funders—from the foundations themselves to NGOs to policymakers—now have the means to understand their priorities by issue area, region, and population focus, among other criteria. Grantmakers seeking potential human rights funding partners, learning opportunities, and NGO allies will be well served by this knowledge resource, as will NGOs looking for sources of support and bilateral and multilateral organizations undertaking complementary human rights endeavors.

What this new knowledge base does not provide is a ready list of "funding gaps" to be addressed by human rights grantmakers. Rather, it provides the means for foundations themselves to interrogate the data, begin a dialogue with their grantmaking peers, and determine where they believe their resources may be needed most and have the greatest impact—whether alone or in collaboration with other foundations.

ENDNOTES

1. U.S. foundations are required to file an annual information return (Form 990-PF) with the Internal Revenue Service. This return requires foundations to provide basic information on all grantees, including their name, location, and the amount of the grant received. The Foundation Center and the International Human Rights Funders Group are also in the early stages of their collaborations with Ariadne, the International Network of Women's Funds, and other possible partners to expand the data available on funding for human rights globally. As data on additional funders based outside of the United States is collected, the share of human rights giving accounted for by U.S.-based foundations should decline.
2. Data on giving by the Open Society Foundations includes all grantmaking by the U.S.-based Open Society Institute and Foundation to Promote Open Society and self-reported grantmaking by selected Open Society Foundations based in other countries.
3. In addition, the analysis includes grantmaking by two foundations based in Canada: the International Development Research Centre and the Cloverleaf Foundation.
4. Amnesty International's "global mission is rooted in a fundamental commitment to the rights, dignity, and well-being of every person on Earth"; while Human Rights Watch "is dedicated to protecting the human rights of people around the world."

Chapter 3

ADVANCING HUMAN RIGHTS PHILANTHROPY

Where are we and where are we headed?

In 2012, the International Human Rights Funders Group conducted interviews with a diverse group of 25 funders based in nine countries who support human rights work around the world (see list of interviewees on page 124). These interviews complement this report's quantitative analysis of human rights grantmaking and provide a deeper look at the priorities, concerns, challenges, and opportunities on the minds of human rights grantmakers at this point in time.

As staff from only 25 funding institutions were interviewed, this sample is limited. At the same time, these interviews illustrate trends within human rights grantmaking and shared challenges and opportunities within the field. Interviewees include an intentional selection of funders representing a range of grantmaking institution types, geographies, and issues supported. Ninety-six percent of the funders interviewed explicitly self-identify as supporting human rights. Thirteen funders represent private foundations and 12 represent public foundations. Interviewees are based within the following countries: Brazil, Colombia, Lebanon, the Netherlands, the Republic of Ireland, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

These conversations reveal that human rights grantmaking is a vibrant, diverse, and thriving field. This is evidenced through the range of strategies, diverse mechanisms, and breadth of issues explored in this chapter that define human rights grantmaking. Together they indicate a variety of opportunities for funders within and across fields to work together to advance human rights.

What is Human Rights Grantmaking?

While the field of human rights philanthropy is composed of diverse strategies and mechanisms, a few core values are held in common. First and foremost, human rights funding pursues opportunities to change entrenched structures and systems. Human rights funders believe that change at a structural level—change that alters power paradigms and systems—is necessary for the advancement of human rights over the long term. Human rights funders also place particular emphasis on supporting marginalized populations in their efforts to access power, in order to help ensure that change is inclusive and driven by the demands of diverse groups within society.

First and foremost, human rights funding pursues opportunities to change entrenched structures and systems.

In addition to these core values, several contemporary strategies further distinguish human rights grantmaking, including: prioritizing providing general support; moving toward multiyear support; designing grantmaking strategies based on learning from grantees; taking advantage of timely opportunities; funding coalitions; convening stakeholders; providing capacity-building and technical assistance; and engaging in advocacy.

CONTEMPORARY STRATEGIES IN HUMAN RIGHTS GRANTMAKING

Pursuing Structural Change and Supporting the Most Marginalized

Most human rights funders are committed to pursuing structural change and to supporting groups that are most marginalized. Funding civil society to build institutions and effect policy change involves empowering groups at all levels of society over the long term. "Structural change cannot happen," emphasized one interviewee, "unless groups on the margins of society have access to power." Examples of particularly marginalized groups that human rights funders support include (but are not limited to) women and girls, transgendered persons, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and sex workers. A few interviewees noted particular emphasis on supporting individuals and groups with intersecting marginalized identities, such as female sex workers with disabilities, who face even higher rates of social exclusion.

Recognizing the Value of General Support

While only a few funders give entirely unrestricted grants, there is a growing understanding within the field of the importance of providing general support. As one interviewee stated, "Our trustees feel organizations need that core latitude and core strength to be able to respond to emerging challenges and threats. We look for good organizations with good reputations and good track records and then trust them and empower them through the core funding that we give." General support creates greater space for organizations to be flexible, innovative, and nimble, enabling them to take timely advantage of opportunities and respond to unforeseen challenges more effectively. Zennstrom Philanthropies frames its emphasis on core support this way: "The philosophy I have as a philanthropist is that first of all you are an investor. If you are investing in human rights, the best added value you can give is to back an organization to do what it does best. As an investor, you should embrace the organization and provide core funding as much as possible."

Moving Toward Continuing and Multiyear Support

Human rights funding strategies are diverse in terms of average grant duration. However, there is increasing interest in providing multiyear support and in establishing long-term relationships with grantees. Open Society Foundations' funding strategies, for example, are driven by local contexts and are focused on long-term investment in building the capacity of civil society. This investment results in many relationships with grantees spanning multiple years.

THE VALUE OF FLEXIBLE FUNDING IN INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS GRANTMAKING

Caitlin Stanton and Anasuya Sengupta, Global Fund for Women

With the Global Fund grant, we were able to invest in increasing staff skills and knowledge, specifically around adapting some of our economic rights programs for fisherwomen to better meet the needs of the mobile "boat people" communities within fishing villages. Due to this, our program design for work with women living on boats in the Lo-Gam River was stronger and more effective.

— Center for Water Resources & Development, Vietnam

The Global Fund for Women is one of the largest providers of flexible general operating support for women's organizations, networks, and movements worldwide. This implies that grantee partners can decide how to prioritize their grant use, whether on core costs, advocacy and programmatic support, capacity building, or, in certain cases, emergency human rights defense. So how accountable and how effective is this form of grantmaking? In 2011, Global Fund worked with Lyndi Hewitt at Hofstra University to learn more about the impact of flexible funding. It wanted to do more than *believe* in providing flexible funding as part of a trusting relationship with grantees; it wanted to *know* if and why it was so effective.

Hewitt's research suggests that Global Fund's flexible, general support grants enabled strategic acumen in its grantees: their ability to identify new opportunities and respond to unforeseen threats effectively. Global Fund grantees with a high degree of strategic acumen are nimble in adapting tactics and strategies to better leverage the constantly shifting realities in which they work.

TCC Group, a consulting firm that provides strategy, evaluation, and capacity-building services to funders and nonprofits, has also linked flexible funding with a similar outcome, which they term "adaptive capacity." Both capacities correlate with qualities that are integral to nonprofit success: nimbleness, innovation, creativity, sustainability, and being a learning organization. In addition, Global Fund's experience has been that this high level of success has been accompanied by a high level of financial integrity: grantee partners are more inclined to be transparent with us because of the control they have over the grant.

However, flexibility is just one attribute of a high-quality grant. High-quality funding is also often long term. The Center for Global Development has described a 15–20 percent cost to the value of aid dollars awarded to an organization in a one-off manner, compared to multiyear funding. In addition to flexible and predictable, Global Fund adds accessible as a key marker of effective funding. Global Fund makes its funding accessible to the communities it aims to impact by accepting proposals in any language.

Read the full report at: http://www.globalfundforwomen.org/storage/documents/where-we-stand/gfw_gensupport.pdf.

A number of funders who currently provide one-year grants expressed a desire to provide more multiyear grants. Many of these institutions are public charities whose primary limitation is in their ability to raise multiyear funding for their own work. "We have to renew grants annually—this is a cash flow issue for us," noted one public foundation. "But we do always intend long-term relationships with our grantees."

Following the Lead of Grantees

Human rights funders are increasingly viewing grantees as experts, and as such are designing grantmaking strategies that respond to priorities as articulated by grantees. In practice, this takes a number of forms: consulting with local constituents and stakeholders; working with region- or country-based advisor networks to select grantees; utilizing a partnership model in which the funder and grantee work in collaboration; supporting exclusively self-led groups; and applying models by which committees composed of representatives of the affected population participate in grantmaking decisions. One funder shared, "We believe that developing closer working partnerships with grantees will allow us to provide more useful and meaningful support to our grantee-partners and will enable our grantees to grow stronger and more sustainable and to have greater impact."

We believe that developing closer working partnerships with grantees will allow us to provide more useful and meaningful support.

Participatory models seek to change the power dynamics inherent in philanthropy, especially between the Global North—where funding decision making and financial resources are concentrated—and the Global South, where many grantee beneficiaries are located. Models in which members of the affected population make grantmaking decisions are few but are becoming increasingly prevalent. Two examples include the recently established FRIDA The Young Feminist Fund, a fund by and for young

feminists; and the Red Umbrella Fund, a fund by and for sex workers. Another example is the Disability Rights Fund, which only funds organizations in which more than 50 percent of the board and staff are persons with disabilities.

In the case of the Global Greengrants Fund (GGF), its emphasis on local knowledge has meant increasingly applying a human rights lens as it supports communities around the world in the protection of their environment. GGF's grantmaking is led by region- and country-based committees of advisors. In many countries, where environmentalism is rejected as anti-development, local advisors have led Greengrants in framing its strategy in terms of human rights: rights to a clean environment, lands, livelihoods, food, and water. A human rights lens has also been necessary to support the defense of grantees facing increased criminalization of their activism.

A human rights lens has been necessary to support grantees facing increased criminalization of their activism.

Taking Advantage of Timely Opportunities

Human rights grantmakers operate within continually changing contexts, in which challenges to their grantees' work, as well as opportunities for change, arise quickly. Responding rapidly to situations, while still engaging in longer-term analysis and agenda setting, can be a complicated balancing act.

Adessium Foundation, as one example of a human rights grantmaker that took advantage of a timely opportunity, provided funds within 48 hours to support a time-bound public outreach campaign on anti-cluster munitions.

The Brazil Human Rights Fund offers another example of adapting grantmaking priorities to address a time-bound issue, in this case, the human rights implications of large-scale infrastructure development projects on local communities. Between 2012 and 2016, Brazil will have hosted three major international events: the World Cup, the Olympics, and the Rio +20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. The Brazil Human Rights Fund is providing support to groups addressing rights violations resulting from development projects spurred by these events, including the displacement of entire communities. According to the Fund, "This is definitely an opportunity because it is something temporary but that will have a permanent impact on a number of different communities in Brazil."

INCLUDING GRANTEE COMMUNITIES IN THE GRANTMAKING PROCESS

Diana Samarasan, Disability Rights Fund

The Disability Rights Fund (DRF) enables donors to harmonize their efforts and learning in this new rights arena. DRF operates as a pooled fund that combines the resources of multiple governmental and private donors and the Disability Rights Advocacy Fund (DRAF).

In the seven grantmaking rounds since the launch of the Fund in 2008, nearly $7 million has been distributed to 258 different disabled persons' organizations (DPOs) in 18 countries. Grants support a range of activities, including: ratification campaigns for the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (CRPD); development of legislative proposals to ensure implementation of the CRPD domestically; alternative civil society reports to the CRPD Committee; documentation of abuses of rights; CRPD training across multiple groups of stakeholders; and DPO strengthening (particularly amongst the most marginalized within the disability community).

DRF is informed both by newer philosophies in grantmaking, which strive to include grantee communities in the grantmaking process, as well as by the CRPD, which recognizes participation as an imperative. Additionally, DRF's unique structure includes a Global Advisory Panel of 12 members, the majority of whom are people with disabilities (PWDs) from the Global South and Eastern Europe nominated by international and regional DPO networks. The Panel makes grantmaking strategy recommendations and helps with monitoring and evaluation. A grantmaking committee of the board of directors composed of donor representatives and four of the advisors finalizes recommendations on grantmaking strategy and selects grantees through a consensus process. They also select boards which have oversight and decision-making functions and are composed of at least 50 percent PWDs.

The involvement of PWDs at all levels of the organization—advisory, governance, and staff—is a core strength, lending DRF legitimacy as well as access to worldwide networks of PWDs, from which important baseline data can be gathered and through which DRF can spread information about its work. Participation has been key to DRF's establishment as an innovative grantmaking vehicle operating in concert with the disability community's slogan, "nothing about us without us."

Along with funding in relation to timely opportunities, it is simultaneously important for funders to think about long-term strategies for structural change. As one funder noted, "We see opportunistic funding—the Arab Spring happens and then everyone wants to support women in the region to help with constitutional reform. But long-term agenda setting and response is missing. Another example is focusing on a specific agenda within a conflict situation, such as building up support for UNSCR 1325 [the United Nations Security Council Resolution on women, peace, and security] without giving attention to other needs that would enable women to participate in peace-building in the long run."

Funding Coalitions

Several funders emphasized the importance of providing support for coalitions. Coalitions often have wider reach than individual organizations and can provide opportunities for disparate organizations to work collectively toward shared goals or discuss differing approaches and aims. In light of declines in philanthropic resources due to the global financial downturn, a number of funders have also seen their grantees collaborating at greater rates as a means of accomplishing more with fewer resources.

Strategies for supporting coalitions differ by funder. The Disability Rights Fund, for example, requires coalition applicants to submit a memorandum of understanding that clearly lays out the roles of each organization within the coalition. The Fund also requires that coalitions be led by a disabled persons' organization.

Convening Stakeholders

A number of funders utilize convening to strengthen the work of their grantees. Some funding institutions, for example, host annual meetings to bring together and link their grantees. These exchanges are most often held either among grantees working on the same issue, to allow them a chance to delve more deeply into shared challenges, or to enable groups working in different issue areas to explore the transferability of effective practices across sectors.

In addition to linking grantees with one another, funders connect grantees with other practitioners around common concerns. The Wallace Global Fund, for example, uses its convening power to bring coalitions together around priority concerns. On the issue of female genital cutting, the Fund has sponsored working group meetings of advocates, researchers, and others. TrustAfrica collaborates with think tanks and researchers to generate data relevant to activists and policymakers working at the intersection of human rights and governance.

Providing Capacity-Building and Other Technical Assistance

An important dimension of human rights funding is the increasing application of strategies beyond making grants. Many human rights funders provide support to further strengthen their grantees' operations. This support focuses less on particular issues, as funders recognize that grantees know their issues and communities best, and more on building knowledge and skills in specific technical capacities, such as fundraising, systems design, and leadership development.

An important dimension of human rights funding is the application of strategies beyond making grants.

Funders employ a number of innovative strategies to help build their grantees' capacity. The Oak Foundation, for example, often pays for an internationally recognized audit to improve its grantees' financial integrity and fundraising capability by equipping them with the requisite documentation to seek international funding. The Atlantic Philanthropies provides grantees with the resources and support to commission evaluations and undertake strategic learning exercises. This is aimed at strengthening the impact of grantees, as well as building a case for support that grantees can use to approach new sources of funding as Atlantic's work phases out.[1]

A handful of human rights funders directly engage in efforts to advocate for policy change as a complementary strategy for change.

The Brazil Human Rights Fund uses site visits—which it conducts as part of its due diligence activities—as an opportunity to discuss challenges and mitigating strategies and to offer technical assistance in response to articulated needs. Mama Cash utilizes an "accompaniment process," by which staff help grantees develop their annual work plans and think strategically throughout the grant period about their organizational development needs. This process also aims to enable grantees to connect with each other through joint initiatives, build cross-movement bridges by linking grantees to other social justice movements, introduce grantee partners to other donors, and foster a community of learning by sharing knowledge and evaluation tools and practices.

Mama Cash also hosts the Strengthening Local Fundraising Initiative. This initiative utilizes a decentralized learning model that supports women's funds in learning directly from one another and challenges the notion that experts are based in the Global North and recipients in the Global South. Mama Cash also pays for dedicated fundraising staff, coaching by individual experts, and internships in peer funds.

Another capacity-building strategy is funding larger international or regional organizations to help build the capacity of grassroots grantees. This strategy aims to link grassroots groups to important resources and to help integrate those groups into the larger human rights agenda. Ultimately, this strategy can result in stronger connections between groups operating at the local, regional, and international levels. American Jewish World Service started utilizing this model in late 2006, recognizing the importance of creating opportunities for learning between international, regional, and grassroots organizations, as well as opportunities for grassroots organizations to become key actors in shaping the international human rights agenda.

Engaging in Advocacy

Only a handful of human rights funders engage directly in efforts to advocate for policy change as a complementary and potentially powerful strategy for change. Of the funders interviewed, two regularly engage in advocacy: Humanity United and Grassroots International. Humanity United maintains a staffed office in Washington, D.C. and engages in public policy advocacy efforts at the federal level. "We wanted to have the flexibility to engage in these activities," noted a staff member at Humanity United, "because the issues we work on require policy leadership and ultimately require policy changes to have a real effect."

Grassroots International views advocacy and lobbying as key elements of its work as a human rights funder. As a public foundation, it has staff who are able to participate in campaigns on issues related to its mission, such as campaigns on the United States Farm Bill and the United States' reconstruction funding in Haiti.

HUMAN RIGHTS GRANTMAKING VEHICLES

The means through which financial support reaches human rights efforts vary. Examples of human rights grantmaking vehicles include private foundations, public foundations, family foundations, and women's funds, among others. Several interviewees highlighted the increased diversification of grantmaking vehicles, particularly those facilitating the support of difficult-to-reach grassroots groups. Three broad categories of grantmaking vehicles are explored in greater depth below: intermediary funders, indigenous funders (locally based foundations supporting their own geographic area), and rapid-response grantmaking entities.

LEADING AND SUPPORTING ROBUST PUBLIC ADVOCACY CAMPAIGNS

Julia Thornton, Humanity United

Humanity United is committed to building peace and advancing human freedom—neither of which can prosper when people's voices are suppressed or their will is ignored. Elevating voice and will, especially those of the marginalized and exploited, is fundamental to Humanity United's approach. To us as a foundation, this means both leading and supporting robust public advocacy campaigns.

One example of this work was a two-year campaign led directly by Humanity United called "Sudan Now," which sought to amplify the impact of existing advocacy groups by encouraging collaboration and joint action. Beginning in 2009 and concluding in 2011, the campaign brought together seven prominent U.S. human rights organizations around coordinated policy recommendations for the U.S. government. Targeted campaign outreach resulted in a sustained commitment by the administration of President Barack Obama on Sudan policy and engaged nearly 600,000 activists around the world in advocacy efforts targeting U.S. and international leaders.

Another ongoing example where our work serves to elevate marginalized voices is the Alliance to End Slavery and Trafficking (ATEST), now in its fifth year of operation. ATEST was launched in 2007 to help coalesce groups within the fractured anti-trafficking field around coordinated policy advocacy, primarily at the U.S. federal level. Now consisting of 12 member organizations and full-time Humanity United staff, ATEST helped to secure an increase of nearly $12 million in federal funds to combat human trafficking in fiscal year 2009 and successfully advocated for the bipartisan introduction of a critical U.S. anti-trafficking legislation in 2011.

For Humanity United, these experiences have helped our organization reevaluate the possibilities and potential of how a foundation can not only fund advocacy but also lead advocacy efforts directly.

Intermediary Funders

Both private and public funders interviewed expressed concern about how best to support rural and urban-based grassroots organizations and build their capacity to respond to emerging challenges. Several interviewees highlighted the growth of intermediary funders as providing additional options for getting funds to grassroots groups.

The term "intermediary" is used to denote an incredible diversity of grantmaking vehicles with varying scopes of work. Some act solely as re-grantors, while others, such as women's funds, engage in a wide range of activities, such as: building capacity of grantees; engaging in advocacy at the domestic, regional, and global levels; mobilizing additional resources for their priority issues; facilitating networking amongst grantees; and supporting movement building, in addition to making grants.

One characteristic generally attributed to "intermediaries" is having more flexibility than private foundations in supporting groups that are not legally registered with their national governments. This flexibility is helpful in reaching the most marginalized sectors and groups. Intermediaries can also often act more quickly and nimbly than larger private foundations and can provide a means for these foundations to support small organizations lacking the capacity to absorb large grants. In addition, intermediaries often provide seed funding to nascent groups, enabling them to leverage these funds to obtain support from larger donors.

A number of intermediary foundations utilize advisory boards to make their grantmaking decisions. These boards are composed of country and issue experts that assist with due diligence efforts and help develop grantmaking strategies that are grounded within the local context.

> Human rights funding is increasingly being shaped by regional contexts through the engagement of local communities as key decision makers.

Indigenous Philanthropy

Human rights funding is increasingly being shaped by regional contexts through the engagement of local communities as key decision makers. One example of this is the rise of "indigenous" philanthropy. Indigenous philanthropy is characterized by regional or local grantmaking organizations that raise at least part of their grantmaking funds from local sources. Three examples include the Brazil Human Rights Fund, the Arab Human Rights Fund, and the South Asia Women's Fund.

New wealth offers potential for encouraging local philanthropy.

As some economies within the Global South experience rapid growth, new wealth offers potential for encouraging local philanthropy. Many organizations within these countries were historically dependent on international funding, but as their economies grew, international funders moved to places where money was scarcer. A few interviewees mentioned Latin America and middle-income countries such as Thailand as examples of areas that have "fallen off the philanthropic map," despite persisting income inequality and human rights violations. As one Brazil-based funder shared, "Most international funders have realized that they don't need to be funding in Brazil anymore as Brazil has become such an important player in the global economy. However, promotion of human rights has not improved as quickly as the economy."

The local origin of financial support for indigenous funding institutions can add legitimacy to their grantmaking agendas and strategies. This is particularly important in contexts such as Egypt, where foreign funders are regarded with suspicion and are seen as having their own agenda and conflicting with locally defined priorities. Where this suspicion exists, naming organizations as recipients of foreign funds can discredit their work. Indigenous funders also have extensive knowledge of, and proximity to, emergent groups—advantages in grantmaking often elusive to international funders.

However, most indigenous funds operate in environments in which the local culture of philanthropy is weak. Philanthropic support tends to be charity oriented, prioritizing direct service provision over rights advocacy. Donors in these environments may shy away from supporting rights work because it is often

STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S VOICES AND SUPPORTING WOMEN'S MOVEMENTS

Anisha Chugh, South Asia Women's Fund

Access to resources has always been a challenge for women's rights organizations throughout South Asia. The concept of human rights philanthropy, however, has grown more prominent in the past two decades, especially with the formation of many indigenous human rights funds. The creation of such funds challenged the "welfarist approach" of many traditional grantmakers and NGOs and helped to bring focus to the human rights framework.

SAWF believes that mobilization of women is essential for ensuring recognition and exercise of human rights. As women's rights activists and organizations are crucial to this mobilization, the Fund is committed to supporting these change makers by working with them to build their leadership and capacity, and to provide critical fiscal and technical support to them.

SAWF is committed to strengthening the women's movement in Bangladesh, Nepal, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, by ensuring access to resources for women's groups and individual women working for women's rights and empowerment.

The strategy of the Fund has two key components: grantmaking to women and women's groups working toward the advancement of women's rights; and resource mobilization, to ensure that the women's movements in the region have sustainable access to resources to undertake their work and address their priorities. Presently, SAWF's grantmaking is divided into two main programs: the *small grants* program, to enable women's groups and women's activists, especially those working at the grassroots level, to access critical support required for an intervention; and the *thematic grants* program, which focuses on undertaking work on certain critical themes that require urgent action and support in the region.

The need of the hour for indigenous women's human rights funds is to support movement-building and mobilization initiatives, especially at the grassroots level. The only way to bring about positive change is to ensure that the voices of the historically oppressed are the ones making the demands, leading the movement, and bringing about the change.

RAPID-RESPONSE GRANTMAKING: A SUCCESSFUL STRATEGY TO PROTECT WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS

Eleanor Douglas, Urgent Action Fund of Latin America (UAF-LA)

The Urgent Action Fund of Latin America (UAF-LA) is recognized as a unique funder due to the timeliness, dynamism, and responsiveness of its Rapid Response Grantmaking Program, which operates 365 days a year. Through its ability to get small grants (up to $5,000) into the hands of women human rights defenders quickly—within seven days or within hours in cases of extreme threats—UAF-LA enables women to seize opportunities and to quickly and efficiently respond to unexpected and unpredictable threats. While most funders require several months to process a request, many interventions have only a small window of opportunity. This is the niche funding role played by the UAF in Latin America.

UAF-LA relies on a network of volunteer advisors in each country who serve as both thematic and geographic experts as a key part of its due diligence efforts. Groups that receive funds also report on their usage three months following disbursement.

The following examples demonstrate how a small amount of money, disbursed quickly and carefully, can make a huge difference in the life of a threatened activist, in the ability of an organization to continue its work, or to set a precedent for the protection of women´s human rights:

- The Women's Communication Collective in Mexico (CIMAC) used UAF-LA resources to improve office security after being raided for the second time. They installed fences, electronic doors, structural reinforcement, and security cameras. This allowed CIMAC, in spite of difficulties, to continue its information activities—mainstream and alternative media, Facebook, blogs, etc.—without interruption.
- A small rural-based organization in Panama, working with indigenous and rural women, witnessed how, without warning, a dam overflow affected the livelihoods of 16,000 people. Local communities believed that the government would ignore the case, so resources were urgently required to contract legal services to prepare reparations documentation for the affected families.
- A Colombian organization working with displaced women used UAF-LA resources to relocate a women's human rights defender and her two daughters who had been approached by strange men asking for their mother. Two threatening pamphlets signed by illegal groups had already warned her to leave town within two weeks. The mother and her daughters were evacuated to a safe area where they had family support.
- Crisálida works in provincial Argentina on sexual orientation and gender identity rights. UAF-LA resources were used to prepare a precedent-setting legal case enabling two transsexuals to legally change their identity without surgical intervention. In both cases the change of identity was granted, setting a legal precedent in a conservative area of Argentina.

regarded as challenging the government and status quo. Other sources of support for indigenous philanthropic institutions include local governments and corporations—often themselves sources of human rights violations. Human rights organizations that accept government or corporate funding may lose autonomy or face a conflict of interest.

Rapid-Response Grantmaking

As repression of human rights defenders mounts across the globe, rapid-response grantmaking has gained increasing recognition as an important funding strategy, which has led to the creation of grantmaking mechanisms devoted entirely to this type of funding. While many of the risks faced by human rights defenders are not new, there is increased recognition of and responsiveness to these threats. Rapid-response grantmaking is designed to get money to activists in need very quickly, in as little as a few hours. This may be to support relocation because an activist's life is in danger or to take advantage of a political opening to push new legislation.

Examples of funders devoted entirely to providing rapid-response support include the Urgent Action Fund, Urgent Action Fund—Latin America, and Urgent Action Fund—Africa. In addition, other grantmakers—such as American Jewish World Service, the Fund for Global Human Rights, and Global Greengrants Fund—recognize the need to offer this type of support, either via a special fund or on a case-by-case basis.

There is increased recognition of and responsiveness to the risks faced by human rights defenders.

Key Factors Influencing Human Rights Philanthropy

Challenges and opportunities within the human rights field—and by extension, within human rights philanthropy—are shaped by continually evolving geopolitical contexts. At present, four factors are seen by human rights grantmakers as playing a particularly prominent role: shifting global power dynamics, increasing influence of non-state actors, the impact of the global financial crisis, and ever more ubiquitous technology.

As power and influence are increasingly shared with emerging economies in the Global South, funders are examining the most effective global strategies for advancing human rights.

Shifting Global Power Dynamics

As power and influence are increasingly shared with emerging economies in the Global South, funders are examining the most effective global strategies for advancing human rights. A growing number of human rights funders are asking questions such as: How can northern-based funders support southern organizations to strengthen human rights movements within their own countries and regions? How can funders help ensure that there are well-resourced and strong organizations that can play influential roles at the grassroots, national, and international level? How can funders help make certain that these organizations are inclusive of marginalized groups? How can funders help encourage countries such as Brazil, India, China, South Africa, Mexico, and Turkey to become champions for human rights, not leading violators?

"Our focus right now," shared one private foundation, "is to respond to new challenges posed by the current political context and the changing southern geopolitical context. We are trying to build up our offices in the Global South to face the new challenges of the relative decline of traditional human rights champions. We are developing new voices to better respond to the current challenges."

Another private foundation noted the need for donors to better coordinate their decision making around organizations they are commonly funding. "Decisions other donors are making in response to the [geopolitical power] shift," stressed one funder, "have resulted in international organizations and organizations in the Global North requesting additional funds from us. We need to balance our support for organizations in the Global South with those based in the Global North."

INVESTING IN A NEW ERA OF GLOBAL HUMAN RIGHTS LEADERSHIP

Louis Bickford and Matt Easton, The Ford Foundation

The human rights field faces new opportunities and complex challenges. Geopolitical power is decentralizing, shifting the focus of human rights advocacy away from traditional state champions toward emerging powers in the Global South. Building on the standard-setting successes of recent decades, human rights organizations are finding new ways to implement and enforce rights, especially for the poorest and most marginalized people. Technology is leading to new forms of oppression while opening up frontiers for civic action, human rights monitoring, and advocacy.

These realities call for a new and diverse generation of human rights leaders. To seize this moment, in 2012 the Ford Foundation invited a first round of organizations in the Global South to build on their successful national, and often international, work by submitting proposals to forge expanded, more prominent roles at the regional and international level. In October 2012 the Ford Foundation disbursed major new grants to seven human rights organizations in Latin America, Africa, and Asia, based on the recommendations of an expert selection panel.

While the Foundation will continue to fund established global human rights organizations, this initiative will provide significant support to advocates in the Global South in order to:

- Strengthen the global human rights field by bringing in new voices and perspectives;
- Move the concerns and perspectives of Global South communities to the center of the human rights agenda; and
- Increase the capacity of civil society to influence governments, particularly emerging powers, to develop sound international human rights policy.

The initiative is also investing in strengthening the organizational capacity of grantees. Funded groups will be provided with funding and technical assistance to strengthen their internal capacities and to address the challenges that accompany growth, in areas such as leadership development and succession planning, identification of sustainable sources of revenue, and strengthening their organizational systems.

FUNDING AT THE INTERSECTION OF GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TO ACHIEVE HUMAN RIGHTS

Bheki Moyo, TrustAfrica

While TrustAfrica does not identify its grantmaking as "human rights," all of its work—grantmaking, convenings, technical assistance, knowledge generation, and partnership building—focuses on the fundamental tenets of human dignity. The mission of TrustAfrica focuses exclusively on the intersection of political and economic governance of African resources and equitable development that is inclusive of human rights.

As part of this strategy, TrustAfrica supports, among others, the Third World Network (TWN), which focuses on trade, aid, and mining. One aspect of TWN's focus is working with communities to better understand how mining can be a source of positive development rather than be exploitative. TWN has worked with mining companies, governments, and local communities to draft a code of conduct that governs questions of ownership, beneficiation (a post-extraction mining process), and development. This code has been integrated into the Africa Mining Vision that has been adopted by the African Union. This particular example demonstrates how funding at the intersection of governance and development using a human rights framework can effect change at the local, national, and international level.

Increasing Influence of Non-state Actors

The identity of human rights violators has changed over the past few decades. No longer is human rights work concerned solely with the state as the primary violator of rights against its citizens. As understanding of the scope, influence, and nature of the role of non-state actors within the human rights arena has expanded, instances of non-state actors as sources of significant rights violations have been better documented and addressed. Non-state actors include, but are not limited to, multinational corporations, international financial institutions, organized crime networks, paramilitary groups, and military subcontractors. The growing understanding of the prevalence and influence of non-state actors has prompted grantmakers to consider how to effectively engage and address these violations. One private funder stated, "Holding non-state actors accountable to international human rights standards is one of the biggest challenges the world faces." At the same time, the number and influence of non-state actors offers a growing source of potential allies in human rights promotion and protection.

One funder working in this area is Humanity United, which focuses on business and markets. Humanity United believes that business and markets can be positive forces for change, if constructively engaged. One of its grantmaking programs, for instance, covers issues such as human trafficking and corporate supply chains. In 2011 and 2012, Humanity United partnered with a management and technology consulting company to better understand the existence of enslaved labor in the global commodity supply chains of the shrimp and palm oil industries. Both products are ubiquitous in the grocery stores and restaurants of western consumers and are known to be produced using forced labor. The partnership resulted in what is thought to be the most comprehensive mapping to date of these complex supply chains and the points at which modern-day slavery occurs within them. This type of work may also lead to future corporate engagement and consumer awareness and activism.

> Holding non-state actors accountable to international human rights standards is one of the biggest challenges the world faces.

Impact of the Global Financial Crisis

The nexus of the economy and human rights—particularly the broad impact of the global financial crisis—is a key challenge facing grantmakers. Many foundations experienced losses in their endowments and have consequently decreased their funding levels. This has resulted in limitations on the capacity of many human rights organizations to act strategically and take advantage of critical opportunities for change.

Another related impact of the global financial downturn is the negative effect of economic austerity measures on human rights. Austerity measures often cut services that are critical in fulfilling a government's responsibility to protect the rights of its citizens. "The trend is always to cut services," one funder explained. "A lot of advocacy has yet to be done with European or southern governments about the impact of austerity packages. We need to remind governments of their responsibilities to their citizens."

HOLDING CORPORATIONS ACCOUNTABLE: SHELL IN THE NIGER DELTA

Ellen Dorsey, Wallace Global Fund

The Wallace Global Fund (WGF) has increasingly focused on the role of powerful non-state actors in exacerbating environmental and human rights abuses, both through grantmaking to increase corporate accountability and through mission-related investing (the process of aligning the foundation's investments with its mission). Becuase the pursuit of fossil fuels plays a significant role in human rights and environmental abuses, WGF has focused specifically on the actions of corporations within the oil and coal sectors. An example of this focus is the case of Shell's actions in the Niger Delta.

WGF's aim in this case is twofold: (1) hold Shell accountable for its human rights and environmental abuses within the Niger Delta; and (2) create a powerful example of tools that can be used to hold other corporations liable for similar abuses.

The issue came to the world's attention in the mid-1990s, when Ken Saro-Wiwa, a leader of the Ogoni people in the Niger Delta, spearheaded a protest movement that forced Royal Dutch Petroleum (Shell) to withdraw from Ogoni territory,[1] where its operations had caused devastating environmental damage. The backlash was swift and fierce: Nigerian government forces attacked and burned Ogoni towns, tortured and arbitrarily executed Ogoni men and women, and arrested the key protest leaders on trumped-up charges.[2] In November 1995, the Nigerian military regime executed nine Ogoni leaders, including Saro-Wiwa. In the immediate aftermath of the executions, there was an international outcry. But neither the government nor Shell was held to account for the environmental damage or the human rights violations.[3] Many environmental and human rights groups around the world have continued to campaign on the violations,on the issue of accountability, and around cleanup in the Niger Delta.

But increasingly, advocates in the United States began to deploy domestic strategies for holding corporations accountable for their "extra-territorial obligations," or impacts abroad. WGF adopted a multipronged approach to addressing these violations: supporting innovative litigation tools and campaigning to raise awareness. Two key grantees of WGF, the Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR) and EarthRights International (ERI), sued Shell in the United States for its complicity in the repression of the Ogoni people and the executions of the Ogoni Nine (*Wiwa v. Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.*). In addition, WGF also supported organizations that were focused on educating people, raising awareness, and campaigning against Shell, including groups that launched Shell Guilty, an online portal of information that enabled activists to call for justice and accountability in Nigeria and beyond.

In their lawsuit, one of the legal tools CCR and ERI used was the Alien Tort Statute (ATS), a centuries-old law that grants U.S. district courts jurisdiction over any civil action by an "alien" for a wrongful act committed in violation of international law or a treaty of the United States. In recent decades, human rights groups have been able to use the ATS to hold perpetrators of human rights abuses—including corporations—legally responsible for crimes like torture, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. On the eve of the trial, Shell agreed to a settlement of $15.5 million to compensate family members of the deceased victims as well as establish a trust fund to benefit the Ogoni people. While this was certainly a victory for the plaintiffs, it did not prevent powerful corporations from seeking to undermine the few legal avenues that exist to prevent impunity for corporations.

Unfortunately, on April 17, 2013, in its decision in *Kiobel v. Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.* (a companion case to the above *Wiwa v. Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.* brought by private attorneys), the Supreme Court further undermined efforts to hold corporations to account within the U.S. legal system when it held that the ATS cannot be applied to human rights violations committed abroad, unless there is a strong connection to the United States. The justices unanimously agreed that the mere presence of a multinational corporation was not a clear enough connection. However, the splintered concurring opinions by Justices Kennedy, Alito, and Breyer does leave open the possibility that companies and individuals may still be liable for their abuses in cases with a stronger connection to the United States.

While WGF's grantmaking in support of litigation has been partially successful in holding Shell accountable, to the plaintiffs and in the realm of public image, the bigger question of how to hold non-state actors legally accountable is yet to be resolved.

The Wallace Global Fund will continue to support human rights and environmental rights activists to put continued pressure on companies, with the use of litigation strategies and creative legal tools. The ultimate goal is to establish new human rights norms and policies targeting powerful non-state actors. To be successful with these strategies will require continued strong constituency building and public mobilization by human rights and other allied organizations. To achieve this coordinated norm setting and policy development, and public mobilization, WGF supported the creation of a new coalition, the International Corporate Accountability Roundtable. It is composed of environment, labor, development, and human rights NGOs seeking to advance innovative new legal and policy reforms, while building a more coordinated and powerful constituency for corporate campaigning in the United States.

1. New York Times, *"Blood and Oil: A Special Report; After Nigeria Represses, Shell Defends its Record,"* http://www.nytimes.com/1996/02/13/world/blood-and-oil-a-special-report-after-nigeria-represses-shell-defends-its-record.html?pagewanted=all&src=pm.

2. Center for Constitutional Rights, *"Wiwa et al v. Royal Dutch Petroleum et al,"* http://ccrjustice.org/ourcases/current-cases/wiwa-v.-royal-dutch-petroleum.

3. Center for Justice and Accountability, *"Kiobel v. Shell,"* http://cja.org/section.php?id=510.

An unintended positive outcome of the financial crisis is an increased awareness of the interconnectedness of struggles for justice across the globe and action to hold northern governments accountable for their impact on the global economy. This is exemplified by the global Occupy movement. "It is energizing, hopeful, and inspiring to see how people are not only rising up and demanding rights and justice," noted one funder, "but are also going beyond their immediate needs to look more systemically to see how what they are fighting for domestically is tied to what others are fighting for elsewhere."

Technology: Tools to Empower and Repress

The growing ubiquity of technology presents both opportunities and challenges. Several funders support the expansion of effective utilization of technology as a tool for advancing human rights, such as the use of mobile phones and social media in human rights organizing and data visualization as a means to track rights violations. One example is the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation's support for projects that procure and analyze satellite imagery as a way of monitoring large-scale human rights violations in remote or restricted areas. For example, satellites documented attacks on civilians in Libya, supporting UN refugee monitoring and diplomacy efforts. Following the conflict, the photos and their analysis by the United Nations Operational Satellite Applications Program (UNOSAT) assisted the International Commission of Inquiry of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in its efforts to document war crimes conducted by all sides.

Technology is also a tool increasingly employed by governments to repress human rights, such as digital surveillance techniques to monitor activists. It can also be used as a means to spread anti-rights rhetoric. There is a range of opinions among funders about the best role for funders interested in the nexus of human rights and technology. "Is it about showing how to use these technologies, about safety, about basic information technology management, about privacy?" questioned one funder. "For me, empowering organizations to use the latest IT/social media stuff lacks the clarity that other more traditional strategies have in terms of achieving our overall objectives." In contrast, another funder specifically identified mobile technology and security as one area of opportunity for funders to engage. "We are looking into mobile technology and what can be done to increase security. This is one area for which we are commissioning research."

Opportunities for Advancing Human Rights Grantmaking

BUILDING AN ACTIVE CONSTITUENCY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

According to many funders interviewed, supporting efforts to mobilize and strengthen a far larger active constituency for human rights offers great opportunity for moving the human rights field forward. Among the critical opportunities for grantmakers in this arena is connecting the relevance of human rights to people's day-to-day experiences. Funders have a significant role to play in supporting the development of language and messages that convey a clear, relatable understanding of human rights. Several of the most pressing challenges—and opportunities—faced by human rights advocates are addressing negative public perceptions of human rights; countering government backlash against human rights; and developing effective "messaging" on human rights.

Supporting efforts to mobilize and strengthen a far larger and more active constituency for human rights offers great opportunity.

Addressing Negative Public Perceptions of Human Rights

Among funders interviewed, addressing negative public perceptions of human rights is important to developing a broad and active base of support for human rights. Several felt that hostility and cynicism toward human rights is mounting and that countering this negativity is a key challenge.

In light of increasing hostility towards human rights, some foundations that self-identify as human rights funders choose to utilize different language.

One example cited is the recent growth in political conservatism, especially in the United States and Europe, leading to a loss of support from traditional allies in government and the public. These funders observe an unclear sense as to where national leadership will emerge to advance global and domestic human rights agendas.

One factor offered as contributing to public reluctance toward human rights is the perception that rights advocates are primarily interested in protecting terrorism suspects and criminals. This is fed by a belief that people deserve rights only if they live up to their responsibilities and, as such, criminals are less deserving of rights than law-abiding citizens. "Within the United Kingdom, we have a particular problem now: human rights as a concept—which 20 years ago was seen as a positive concept—is now being undermined," explained one UK-based funder. "The Human Rights Act is referred to as the Charter for Thieves and Vagabonds. We have a major challenge to try and turn this right-wing media approach of denigrating the notion of human rights and providing misinformation."

Another funder, based in the United States, echoed this feeling of divisiveness across the political spectrum: "The governments of India and Brazil, for example, have been able to successfully label certain groups of peoples or communities as "luddites" or "anti-nationals" and have driven a wedge between affluent urban populations, which are growing in size and influence, in such a way that violations of the rights of those communities are not seen as human rights violations. Instead, they are seen as deserving of these crackdowns."

Another manifestation of this belief that only certain citizens deserve rights is reflected in growing animosity toward immigrants and refugees. One funder-led effort designed to address this concern is the *Changing Minds* initiative in the United Kingdom. *Changing Minds*—led by Unbound Philanthropy, the Open Society Foundations, the Oak Foundation, and the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, among others—is aimed at "changing the hearts and minds" of the British public on immigration. Through shared strategies and aligned grantmaking, the initiative works to address hostility toward immigration in order to improve the dynamics of integration and facilitate the development of humane policies for asylum seekers, refugees, and migrants. The goals of the initiative are to reframe the debate by increasing positive national and regional media reportage on immigration; to increase the size, effectiveness, and power of the movement in support of immigrants and refugees; and to shift attitudes of targeted segments of the UK public towards immigrants.

Countering Government Backlash Against Human Rights

As recognition and usage of international human rights standards grows, funders are concerned about the backlash among governments against human rights claims. They are also concerned about government restrictions on civil society action across the globe. As popular movements are vocally and visibly asserting rights claims, governments are responding with repressive measures. Human rights defenders endure persistent threats, and civil society organizations in countries such as India and Russia face increasingly restrictive regulatory requirements that severely constrain their work. As an illustration of restrictive policies, in December 2010 the Senegalese government

suspended its agreements with international non-governmental organizations and de-registered local ones. These actions reflect the growing repression of civil society and limitations on avenues for continuing their work.

Another manifestation of government backlash is de-legitimization of the international human rights legal framework. The Brazilian government, for example, has refused to recognize the authority of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in relation to the Belo Monte case. In April 2011, the commission recommended the suspension of construction of the Belo Monte dam—poised to become the third-largest dam in the world—until the rights of local indigenous communities were fully guaranteed. Yet the Brazilian government continued to push the project forward without meeting commitments made to these communities. In the case of the U.S. government, another funder cited "American exceptionalism"—the view that one of the most powerful countries in the world acts as though international human rights standards apply elsewhere but not to it—as an example of invalidating human rights law.

In light of increasing hostility to human rights, some foundations that self-identify as human rights funders choose or feel compelled to utilize different language in describing their work. Alternative terminology includes "social justice grantmaking" and "social change grantmaking," depending on the context. This flexibility in terminology can be particularly helpful to grantees for which receiving support for work tagged as "human rights" would prompt increased government scrutiny of their activities and potentially place them in danger.

"Messaging" Human Rights

"People don't understand human rights; it is still too abstract," voiced one interviewee. "Human rights is framed as a separate sector when it should be mainstreamed. People can relate more to what human rights means because of the Arab Spring, but there is more work to be done to relate human rights to daily lives." Another grantmaker expressed a similar sentiment: "Human rights is not an easy thing to sell. We have to inspire people."

More accessible ways of conveying the real-life meaning of human rights hold the potential to address all of the above challenges and make a considerable difference in building a strong and vocal constituency for human rights. Clear public messaging is critical to cultivating a broad base of support to advocate for the protection and promotion of human rights on the grassroots, national, regional, and global levels.

Clear public messaging by the human rights sector is critical to cultivating a broad base of support.

Additional factors hinder building a mass constituency for human rights. One is the still prevalent divide between economic, social, and cultural rights and civil and political rights. Many in the public perceive human rights to be primarily civil and political rights, such as the right to vote, freedom of expression, and freedom of association. Economic, social, and cultural rights, such as right to food, right to housing, and right to desirable work, are often regarded as being less important, even though these rights deal most closely with daily challenges people face. "Addressing civil and political rights without economic, social, and cultural is really taking two steps forward and one step backwards," stressed one funder. "Human rights are very much tied to issues of survival, economic development, elections, and power. We need a holistic approach."

Another factor cited as a challenge to building a large-scale constituency is the perception of the cost of respecting human rights. "There is this false assumption that human rights is a zero-sum game," explained one funder, "that if you give one population additional rights, this will be at the expense of others. Is there some way to articulate in an accessible way that human rights are a useful mechanism regardless of the type of political or economic system?"

Working across fields offers multiple opportunities to build a stronger constituency for human rights.

A third hindering factor is the perception that human rights is the domain of elite, urban-based rights organizations that primarily utilize legal strategies. Several funders echoed this concern. "My feeling is that the human rights movement grew and evolved in a context in which legal reforms and standards were powerful tools for social change," observed one private funder. "But that is now changing. Legal tools are not as powerful as they used to be." One challenge that the human rights field faces is ensuring that the human rights agenda is grounded in a movement beyond larger, urban-based rights organizations, in which funders support a variety of strategies most relevant for enacting change in people's daily lives.

BREAKING DOWN "SILOS"

Many funders cited a need to work more closely with their peers, both within and outside of the human rights funding field. "We are too silo-ed in this field," noted one grantmaker in a sentiment echoed by others. "We think of ourselves as human rights funders or health funders or another type of funder and there is too little funding around the interconnections between all of these issues. A missed opportunity is not being more open to positive solutions coming from unexpected places."

One key premise of the importance of breaking through funding "silos" is that the challenges people encounter in their daily lives cannot be categorized into one field-specific box. Ensuring access to potable water, for example, includes work by water rights activists, development practitioners, health advocates, and local and national government officials. Dialogue and coordination across grantmaking fields could go a long way toward promoting understanding of the relevance of human rights to people's daily lives and toward the power of utilizing a human rights framework. Several opportunities for breaking down "silos" include: making connections across funding sectors; increasing coordination among human rights funders; and increasing usage of a rights-based approach within grantmaking institutions.

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF SEASONED ACTIVISTS TO EXPAND AND STRENGTHEN HUMAN RIGHTS MOVEMENTS

Regan Ralph, Fund for Global Human Rights

The Fund for Global Human Rights seeks to maximize the impact of its grantmaking by supporting established human rights organizations to mentor emerging groups working at the state and local levels. At the same time, the Fund provides direct funding to local groups to strengthen their organizations and expand their grassroots base. This strategy seeks to take advantage of the experience of seasoned activists to expand and strengthen human rights movements.

In India, for example, the Fund has supported the Association of Strong Women Alone (ASWA) to challenge pervasive discrimination against *ekal nari* (women alone), including single and divorced women, widows, and women abandoned by their families who are denied government benefits and employment opportunities as a result of their social status. ASWA has helped thousands of low-income single women access widow pensions, obtain employment, secure land titles and prevent eviction, and stop community or family violence and harassment. As a result of training and institutional support provided by ASWA in Himachal Pradesh, single women's organizations have formed in six more Indian states.

While assuming the lead in supporting the group in Himachal Pradesh, the Fund coordinated with other donors supporting the single women's movement (including Hivos, Holdeen, and American Jewish World Service) in other Indian states. The rapid expansion of these movements demonstrates the potential for hundreds of thousands of widows and separated women to help one another to challenge discrimination, harassment, and violence.

These *ekal nari* groups have now formed the National Forum of Single Women's Rights, the first nationwide effort to press for legal and policy reform and share information and strategies among activists. Moving forward, the Fund will continue to work with *ekal nari* groups to identify opportunities to support single women's groups in additional states to protect the rights and welfare of one of the most vulnerable populations in India.

Making Connections Across Sectors

Many funders feel that human rights is still seen as separate from the fields of development, health, education, environment, and conflict resolution. "One learns from the Arab Spring that there is no service to the sector done by narrowly defining human rights," asserted one grantmaker. "The accumulation of all of the development work, including work by human rights organizations over the years, made it possible for people to think that they have the right to be represented and to hold rulers accountable. The human rights sector needs to increasingly engage with sectors and organizations focused on health, education, and housing. Human rights is the cement of all of this work."

Numerous examples illustrate the benefits of human rights funders supporting work at the intersections of issues, geographies, movements, and/or populations. Grassroots International's funding strategy, for example, includes strengthening links between movements, especially the indigenous, peasant, and women's movements. These movements are starting to incorporate concepts developed by one another. Via Campesina—a peasant movement that is the world's largest progressive social movement, with 250 million members—recently adopted a global campaign to end violence against women. This campaign resulted from a strategic alliance built over many years with the World March of Women, a feminist movement. The indigenous movement has also adopted the notion of food sovereignty from the peasant movement and the peasant movement has adopted the concept of Mother Earth rights, which was developed by the indigenous movement.

Another example is the joint work of the Global Greengrants Fund and the Oak Foundation at the nexus of the environment and human rights. The two foundations have partnered to address the connections among climate change, women's rights, vulnerable populations, and sustainable livelihoods in eastern India. Together, these environmental and human rights funders are reaching groups like the Development Research Communication and Services Centre, which received a small grant to strengthen women's capacity to adapt to climate variability through resilient farming techniques. Such training is focused on improving the environment, nutrition, and income, while also reducing the burden on women as weather patterns change.

Working across fields offers multiple opportunities to learn from peer successes and failures; build a stronger constituency for human rights by showing how human rights are relevant to the diverse aspects of people's lives; increase funding for human rights work; and ultimately make significant advances in the protection and promotion of human rights. "We have to cut down barriers between the issues of the environment, development, and human rights globally," noted one interviewee. "Activists on the ground representing local communities don't have these issues separated, and yet we as funders somehow do have them apart. We have to break out of these silos because there are not silos in peoples' lives. We are not going to have powerful constituencies for policy change if we only build a constituency that thinks about human rights in a traditional human rights way."

> Using a human rights framework adds greater power to arguments and removes a level of subjectivity.

Increasing Coordination Among Human Rights Funders

Another means by which "silos" can be broken down is increased coordination and shared learning among human rights funders. Several interviewees stressed the importance of having forums to reflect with peers about grantmaking practice, learn from one another's strategies, and analyze critical funding gaps within the field.

In one example, a few smaller and newer funders expressed a desire to better understand the most strategic opportunities for entry within the human rights

arena. They expressed a particular interest in better understanding where to focus their support when funding alongside more experienced donors that can provide significantly larger grants to advance a specific issue. "This field in general suffers from a transparency problem," expressed a few grantmakers. "It is really hard to get insight into the strategies of the major funders of this field." To increase transparency, suggested one funder, funders could make internal mapping exercises available to their peers. This could also reduce duplication and overlap.

> Sometimes we need to have a conversation about continuing to do something, even when we are not seeing change, because it is an important thing to do.

Funder networks were noted as one avenue for shared learning and coordination. Both the Adessium Foundation and the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust cited their participation in funder networks, such as Ariadne/European Human Rights Funders Network, as a valued means to learn from and collaborate with peer funders.

Increasing Usage of a Rights-based Approach within Grantmaking Institutions

A number of funders interviewed detect an expansion in the integration of a rights-based approach—an approach based on global norms and standards that advance the promotion and protection of universal and inalienable rights for all people as well as examine the root causes of the denial of these rights—within grantmaking institutions.

"Using a human rights framework adds greater power to arguments and removes a certain level of subjectivity," voiced one grantmaker. "It is not a question of should we do this, but it becomes clear that we have to do this. A human rights frame can make arguments more solid and compelling and sourced in objective data, rather than saying it is just the right thing to do."

One example of the introduction of a rights framework within a grantmaking program is that of the Oak Foundation's Issues Affecting Women program. Initially, this program was not strategically focused on strengthening women's rights, but on offering support to women affected by violence; now it focuses on changing the power dynamics that marginalize women and on holding the state accountable for women's rights. This shift resulted from a few factors, including internal advocacy by program staff and increased trustee awareness of the potential of the human rights framework in combating gender-based violence.

The Atlantic Philanthropies' Aging and Children and Youth programs made a similar shift. Their primary focus on transforming the way in which services are designed and delivered broadened to include work to change constitutions, legislation, and policy to better protect the rights and voice of young people as reflected in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the rights and voice of older people to live independently with respect and dignity.

Even with the increased internal usage of a human rights framework, some funders admitted that "making the case" for human rights—to trustees, donors, and fellow staff members—is an ongoing challenge.

Moving Forward

As interviewees reflected on the direction of their work and of the field overall, assessing impact was cited almost unanimously as a major challenge. Funders also shared several key issues at the forefront of their minds and expressed a range of perspectives on the trajectory of future funding levels.

Assessing the Impact of Human Rights Grantmaking

A major challenge faced by all human rights grantmakers is assessing impact. "We like to see impact and we all talk about the impact of our grantmaking," observed one funder reflecting a sentiment shared by almost all interviewees. "But at times, it is really difficult to see that impact. Sometimes as donors we need to have a conversation about continuing to do something, even when we are not seeing that change, because it is an important thing to do."

Assessing impact is complicated by factors such as the difficulty of measuring abstract human rights concepts, the slow nature of change with most human rights issues, and inadequate staff presence "on the ground." As one example, Open Society Foundations shared that, as a number of its core priorities in its human rights program are focused on some of the most challenging areas and marginalizing practices, policy or legal benchmarks may not be realistic markers for impact in the short term. Several funders also noted that human rights work is shifting from standard setting—establishing international and national legal norms, which can often be seen as removed from the direct effects of human rights violations—to enforcement and accountability, an arena in which impact can be more challenging to measure.

This challenge of assessing impact is faced both when funders evaluate their own grantmaking and when assessing the overall impact of the field of human rights funding. Determining overall impact is further complicated by the reality that funders still often work largely in isolation from their peers. This raises core questions when human rights funders reflect on the future direction of the field: How can we assess impact in the absence of a field-wide strategy? How can we fund strategically without more clearly understanding the impact to date of our work? How can we understand the field in a way that allows gauging meaningful impact?

"The field is so broad," asserted one funder, "that it is difficult to define the universe in a way that will allow us to make a difference, and that is a critical challenge." This statement reflects a perspective that using a broad and inclusive definition of the human rights movement makes it difficult to gauge the impact of human rights funding overall. On the other hand, if the field is defined too narrowly, significant rights issues may be excluded, the field may lose relevance to a broad constituency, and there may be fewer entry points for new funders to engage. This could mean, for example, that issues at the nexus of development and human rights (such as funding for access to water and sanitation or food security) are excluded.

Highlighting Issues on Funders' Minds

As human rights is a vast field, encompassing a broad array of issues, it is likely unsurprising that funders cited a wide range of rights areas in which they would like to become more involved. These range from seeking a bigger role in issues in which many other funders are already actively engaged to becoming involved with issues that presently receive minimal funder support.

Specific rights issues in which interviewees expressed an interest in becoming more involved include women in conflict settings; peaceful and sustainable political transitions; the intersection of human rights and the financial sector; the nexus of human rights, the environment, and poverty; anti-corruption and transparency; stronger connections between social movements; climate and food justice; disability rights; migrant worker rights and labor rights in the informal economy; and even human rights and genetics. Despite the wide range of issues cited, the majority of funders expressed a desire to go deeper in their current work rather than adding funding areas.

Human rights funders can play a bigger role in engaging potential new donors in support of human rights work.

Leveraging Additional Financial Support for Human Rights

The human rights funding community is faced with a moment of great opportunity.

Funders interviewed for this study held mixed perspectives on the prospects of future philanthropic support for human rights. Fifty-four percent of the funders questioned said that their own funding will increase over the next two years, or that they have reason to hope it will increase. Thirty-eight percent said that their grantmaking budgets will remain level, while eight percent said that their budgets would decrease. With a few exceptions, the majority of private foundations projected that their funding will remain the same, while the majority of public charities were optimistic that their funding will increase. On this question, there was no notable difference among the responses of foundations based in different countries or continents.

When asked about prospects for the levels of funding within the field overall, the largest shares of responses were split between those who are uncertain and those who believe that funding for human rights will increase. Twenty-two percent, however, predicted that funding for human rights will decrease. In general, private foundations were more likely to feel uncertain about the future of the field, while the majority of public foundations expressed a belief that funding in the field will increase.

Some interviewees expressed a desire that human rights funders play a bigger role in engaging potential new donors to human rights. Meriting further discussion is how to most effectively engage with those cited as the best prospects: diaspora communities; businesses; high-net-worth individuals, especially in emerging economies within Latin America, Asia, and Africa; and governments within emerging economies. "There are a host of new donors coming online who don't have a history of engagement with the human rights cause," observed one funder, "and therefore don't feel bound to define it in the same way that it has traditionally been defined."

Several grantmakers actively engage in advocacy for additional human rights funding with their peers and with potential new donors. As one of very few pan-African institutions on the continent, TrustAfrica has been instrumental in building African philanthropy. In 2010, TrustAfrica held the first pan-African meeting in Nairobi, which brought together more than 250 Africa-based grantmakers in an effort to galvanize African voices in philanthropy. TrustAfrica also led the efforts to form the Africa Grantmakers Network.

Another example of donor advocacy is Humanity United's efforts to engage donors in ending human trafficking. This includes a number of activities, ranging from hosting special convenings to directly advising funding institutions. Humanity United advised the philanthropic arm of Google, for example, which played a significant role in Google's decision to commit $11.5 million to ending human trafficking in 2011.

The South Asia Women's Fund (SAWF) has placed a particular emphasis on leveraging support for women's rights from corporations and individuals. SAWF recently conducted research on the allocation of resources for women's rights work in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Through the launch of this research, it has focused on corporations to encourage additional and stronger corporate social responsibility initiatives focused on women. SAWF has also engaged high-profile women in the business and women's rights fields in urging corporations and individuals to become financial supporters of women's rights.

Another avenue through which funders can support human rights is their asset investment practices, by ensuring that their investment portfolios are in line with their core values and mission. The Wallace Global Fund regards "asset activism" as a key component of its work as a human rights grantmaker: "For the 95% of our foundation that is asset based, we have a human rights filter on our investments." This offers an opportunity for funders who are not in a position to make available additional funds to support critical rights issues.

Conclusion

Alongside numerous challenges, these interviews revealed that the human rights funding community is faced with a moment of great opportunity. Human rights funders have the benefit of operating within a vibrant, diverse community of peers. This provides funders with opportunities to explore how their differing approaches relate to and reinforce one another's work and to collectively address pressing challenges and take advantage of key openings.

This interview study—along with this report's quantitative analysis—is a first step toward better understanding the field of human rights philanthropy. These interviews provided a window into contemporary grantmaking strategies, pressing challenges, and emerging opportunities. The researchers look forward to building upon this analysis by interviewing a larger constituency of rights funders in 2015 to track progress achieved on key issues identified in this initial study and assess how the field has evolved.

ENDNOTES

1. The Atlantic Philanthropies will complete its grantmaking by 2016 and close its doors by 2020.

Chapter 4

FUNDING PROFILES

Issue Focused

42 Access to Justice/Equality Before the Law
48 Civic and Political Participation
54 Environmental and Resource Rights
60 Freedom from Violence
66 Health and Well-being Rights
72 Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security
78 Labor Rights
84 Migration and Displacement
90 Sexual and Reproductive Rights
96 Social and Cultural Rights

Population Focused

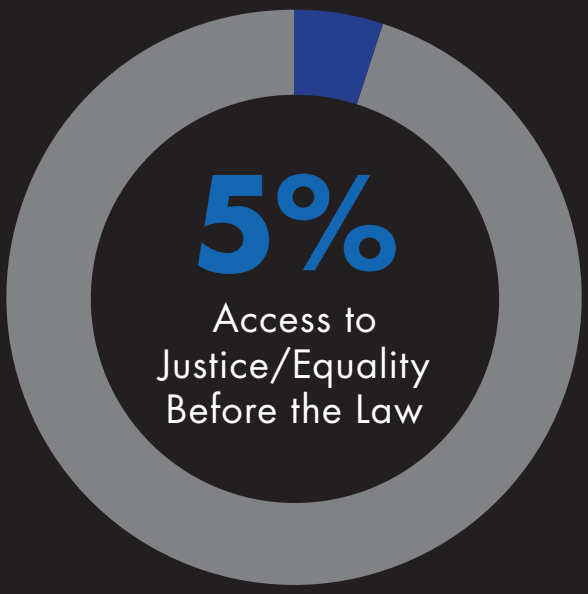
102 Disability Rights
108 LGBT Rights
114 Women's and Girls' Rights

ACCESS TO JUSTICE/ EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW

2010

Supporting the right to recognition as a person before the law and the right to equality before the law. Focus is on guaranteeing speedy, equitable access to justice and full equality for both plaintiffs and defendants. A guiding principle of the right is "innocent until proven guilty."

OVERVIEW



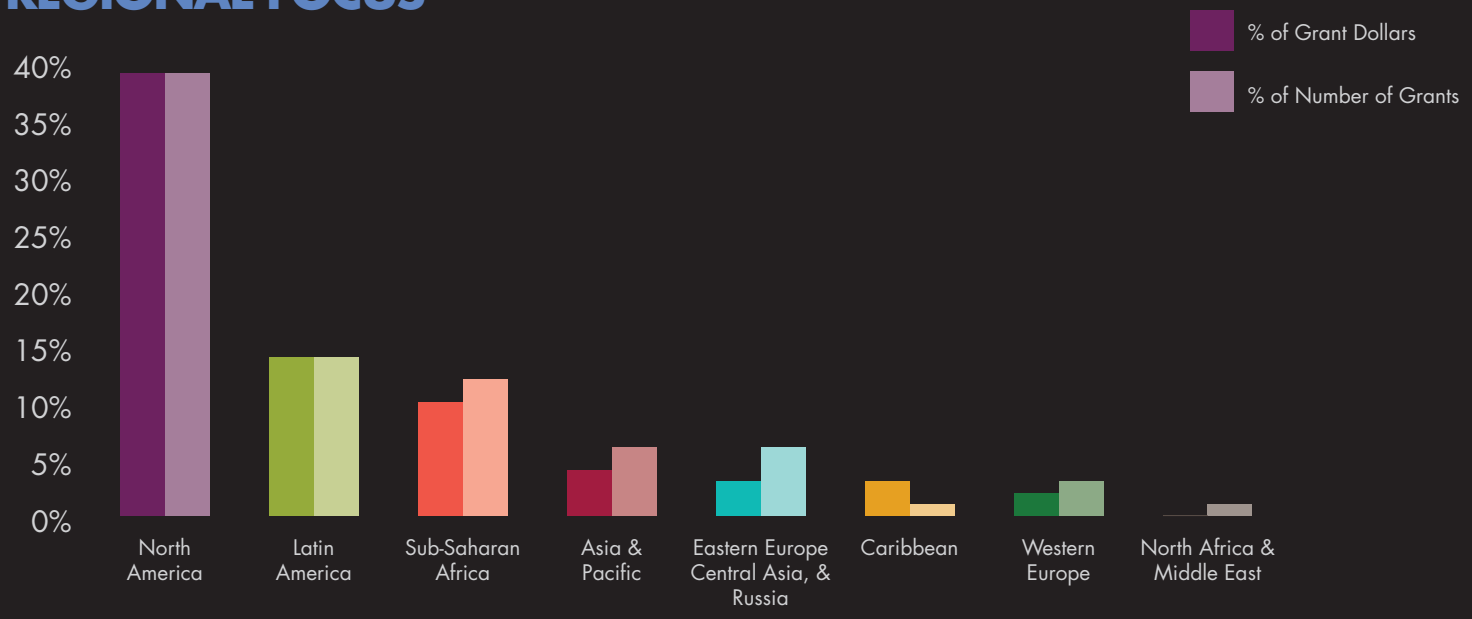
Share of overall human rights funding

$61.6 Million out of $1.2 Billion for all rights

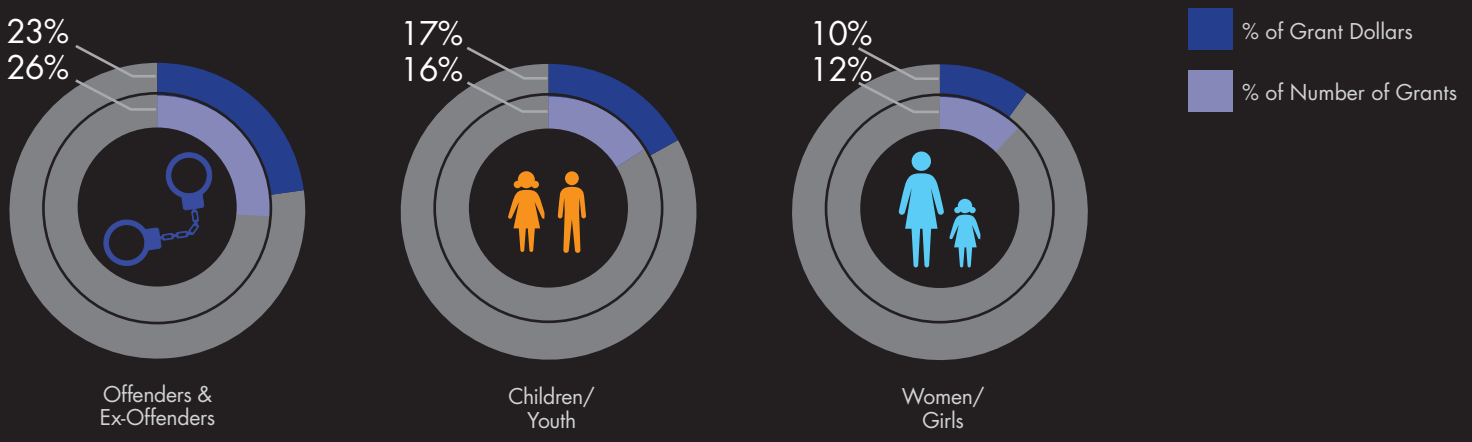
Of this 5%

100% Access to Justice/Equality Before the Law

REGIONAL FOCUS[1]



POPULATION FOCUS[2]



[1]Regional Focus includes grants going directly to recipients in the region specified and to recipients located in other regions for activities focused on the region specified.

[2]Population Focus includes funding explicitly targeted to benefit specific groups and only illustrates those accounting for the largest shares of grant dollars or grants. See Methodology for details on how regional focus and population focus were determined and limitations.

TOP FUNDERS

1. **Open Society Foundations.....$17.9 MILLION (M)**
2. Ford Foundation.....$15.4 M
3. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.....$6.2 M
4. Atlantic Philanthropies.....$5.6 M
5. Sigrid Rausing Trust.....$5.0 M
6. Public Welfare Foundation.....$2.2 M
7. Vanguard Charitable Endowment Program.....$1.9 M
8. American Jewish World Service—Donor Advised Funds.....$1.1 M
9. W.K. Kellogg Foundation.....$0.9 M
10. Oak Foundation.....$0.7 M

Highest Number of Grants **133**

ASIA & PACIFIC

4 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$2.5M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

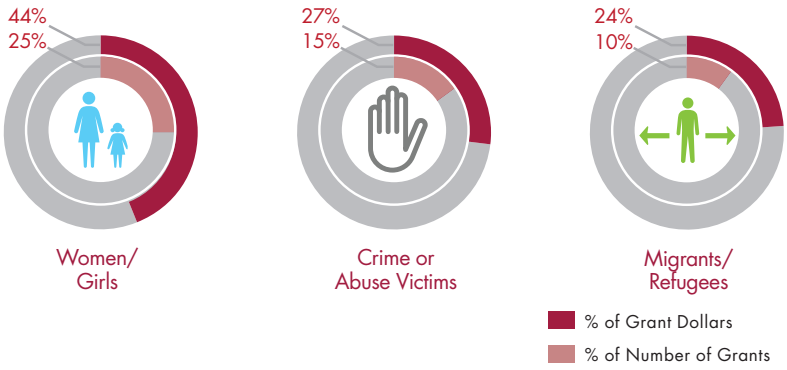
18 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Ford Foundation**.....**$1.3 M**
2. Open Society Foundations.....$512 T
3. Sigrid Rausing Trust.....$580 T
4. Silicon Valley Community Foundation...$20 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Ford Foundation gave to **China University of Political Science and Law** in **China** for empirical research on juvenile justice reform pilot projects and to share best practices and promote systemic reform.

Silicon Valley Community Foundation gave to the **Center for Justice and Accountability** in the **USA** for social support and legal services for U.S.-based Cambodian diaspora survivors of the Khmer Rouge regime.

CARIBBEAN

4 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$1.8M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

2 RECIPIENTS (=10)

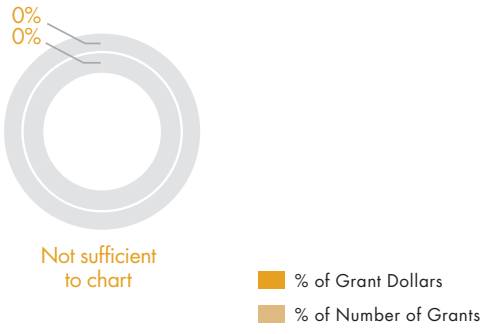
1

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Oak Foundation**.....**$600 T**
2. Sigrid Rausing Trust.....$580 T
3. Vanguard Charitable Endowment Program.....$430 T
4. Open Society Foundations.....$175 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Oak Foundation gave to the **Center for Justice and International Law** in the **USA** to end impunity for gross violations of human rights in North and South America and the Caribbean using the Inter-American System of Human Rights (IAS) by litigating on behalf of victims of state violence; providing advice, support, and training to human rights defenders throughout the Americas; and advocating for increased effectiveness and responsiveness to victims.

Open Society Foundations gave to the **University of Chile** to support a training program on international human rights law for members of the Inter-American Association of Public Defenders, who serve Latin American and Caribbean clients.

EASTERN EUROPE, CENTRAL ASIA, & RUSSIA

3 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$1.9M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

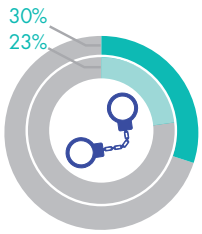
20 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Open Society Foundations**.....**$1.2 M**
2. Sigrid Rausing Trust..... $556 T
3. Charles Stewart Mott Foundation.....$70 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



Offenders/
Ex-Offenders

% of Grant Dollars
% of Number of Grants

SAMPLE GRANTS

Charles Stewart Mott Foundation gave to **Helsinki Committee for Human Rights in Republika Srpska** in **Bosnia-Herzegovina** to raise public awareness about the work of the War Crimes Chamber of the Bosnian State Court and to provide assistance to victims and potential witnesses by producing television programs, publishing printed material, and providing direct technical assistance to local organizations.

Sigrid Rausing Trust gave to the **European Human Rights Advocacy Centre** in the **United Kingdom** for core support for the Russia and Georgia programs.

LATIN AMERICA & MEXICO

10 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$8.8M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

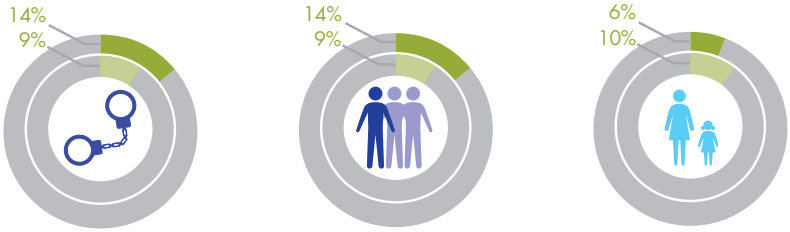
40 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Open Society Foundations**.....**$2.9 M**
2. Ford Foundation..... $2.3 M
3. Sigrid Rausing Trust..... $1.2 M
4. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.....$1.1 M
5. Oak Foundation.....$600 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



Offenders/
Ex-Offenders

Ethnic or
Racial Minorities

Women/
Girls

% of Grant Dollars
% of Number of Grants

SAMPLE GRANTS

Norwegian Human Rights Fund gave to **Asociación para el Desarrollo Humano Runamasinchiqpaq** in **Peru** to support work to end impunity and promote access to justice in the framework of the recommendations of the Commission of Truth and Reconciliation.

Seattle Foundation gave to **Due Process of Law Foundation** in the **USA** to establish a network and provide technical assistance to NGOs working on judicial transparency and independence issues in Central America.

NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST

3 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$128T GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

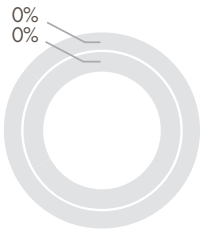
3 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Open Society Foundations**.....**$96 T**
2. Global Fund for Women.....$17 T
3. Arab Human Rights Fund.....$15 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



Not sufficient to chart

% of Grant Dollars
% of Number of Grants

SAMPLE GRANTS

Global Fund for Women gave to **Amal Femmes en Mouvement Pour un Avenir Meilleur** in **Morocco and the Western Sahara** for general support.

Arab Human Rights Fund gave to **Al-Haq: Law in the Service of Man** in **West Bank/Gaza (Palestinian Territories)** for European Union advocacy through the permanent presence of an Al-Haq representative in Brussels to provide documentation and legal materials to individuals and organizations in EU-member states about the human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories.

NORTH AMERICA

40 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$24.3M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

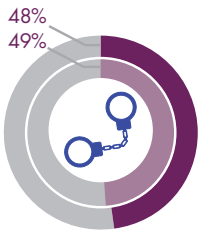
106 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

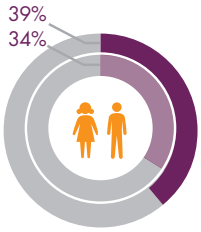
1. **Open Society Foundations**.....**$7.1 M**
2. Ford Foundation.....$4.1 M
3. Atlantic Philanthropies.....$3.8 M
4. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.....$3.1 M
5. Public Welfare Foundation.....$2.2 M

M = Million

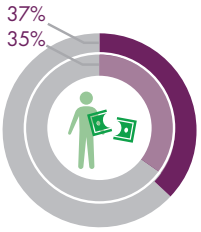
POPULATION FOCUS



Offenders/ Ex-Offenders



Children/ Youth



Economically Disadvantaged

% of Grant Dollars
% of Number of Grants

SAMPLE GRANTS

W.K. Kellogg Foundation gave to **Southern Poverty Law Center** in the **USA** to increase community engagement by providing community and stakeholder education on school discipline and juvenile justice, facilitating results-oriented collaborations between families and systems stakeholders, and developing communications strategies that document the adverse consequences of over-incarceration and punitive school discipline policies.

Public Interest Projects gave to **Juvenile Justice Project of Louisiana** in the **USA** to expand public education, human rights advocacy, and coalition building to end Juvenile Life Without Parole sentencing in Louisiana.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

11 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$6.1M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

40 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Ford Foundation**..... **$1.9 M**
2. Open Society Foundations..... $1.4 M
3. American Jewish World Service–Donor Advised Funds..... $750 T
4. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation..... $710 T
5. Sigrid Rausing Trust..... $580 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS

SAMPLE GRANTS

Compton Foundation gave to **Global Justice Center** in the **USA** to ensure sustainable peace and security in Sierra Leone through legislative reform that upholds international human rights standards.

Ford Foundation gave to **Coalition for an Effective African Court** in **Tanzania** for advocacy and convenings in support of the establishment of an effective African Court of Justice to protect and enforce human rights throughout the continent.

WESTERN EUROPE

5 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$1.0M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

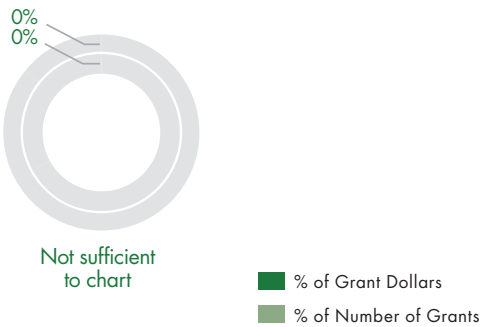
8 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Sigrid Rausing Trust**..... **$556 T**
2. Open Society Foundations..... $440 T
3. American Jewish World Service—Donor Advised Funds..... $300 T
4. Arab Human Rights Fund..... $15 T
5. Bromley Trust..... $8 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Bromley Trust gave to **Corston Independent Funders Coalition** in the **United Kingdom** for general support.

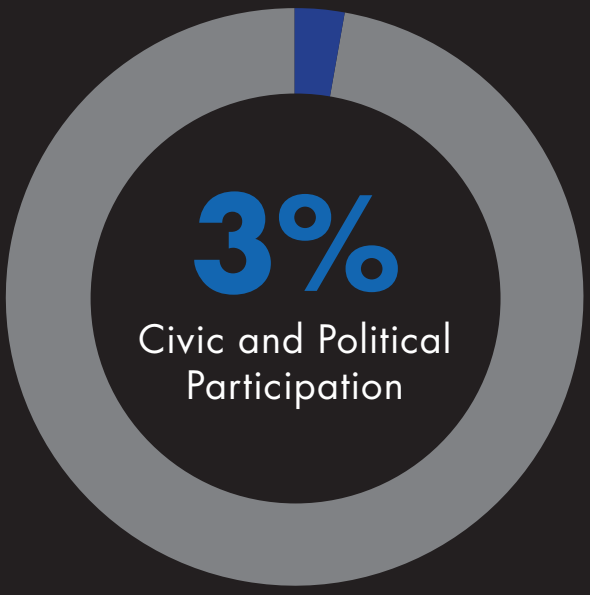
Open Society Foundations gave to the **Center for Peacebuilding and Community Development** in the **United Kingdom** for pro bono legal counseling in **Chechnya** to prepare cases for the European Court of Human Rights.

CIVIC AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

2010

Supporting the right to peaceful assembly and association and full participation in the political process. This right promotes citizen political involvement, gaining access to public officials, and obtaining necessary information to make informed decisions at the polls and in daily public affairs.

OVERVIEW



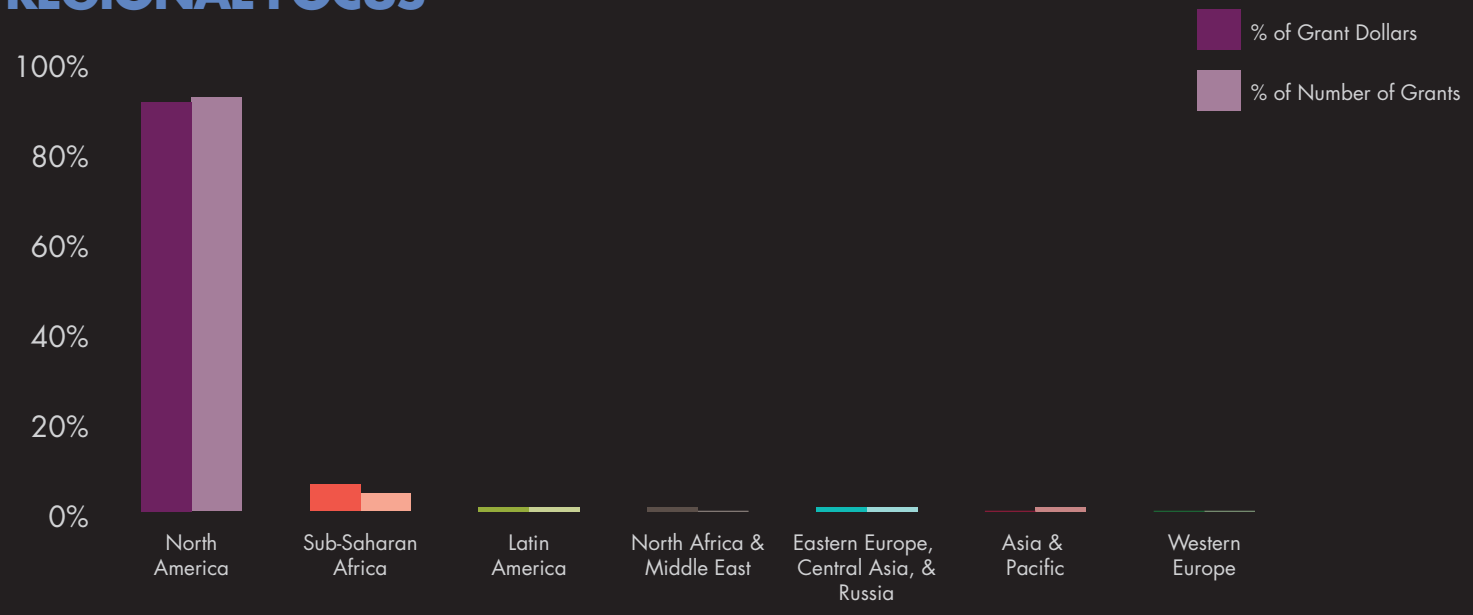
Share of overall human rights funding

$41.1 Million out of $1.2 Billion for all rights

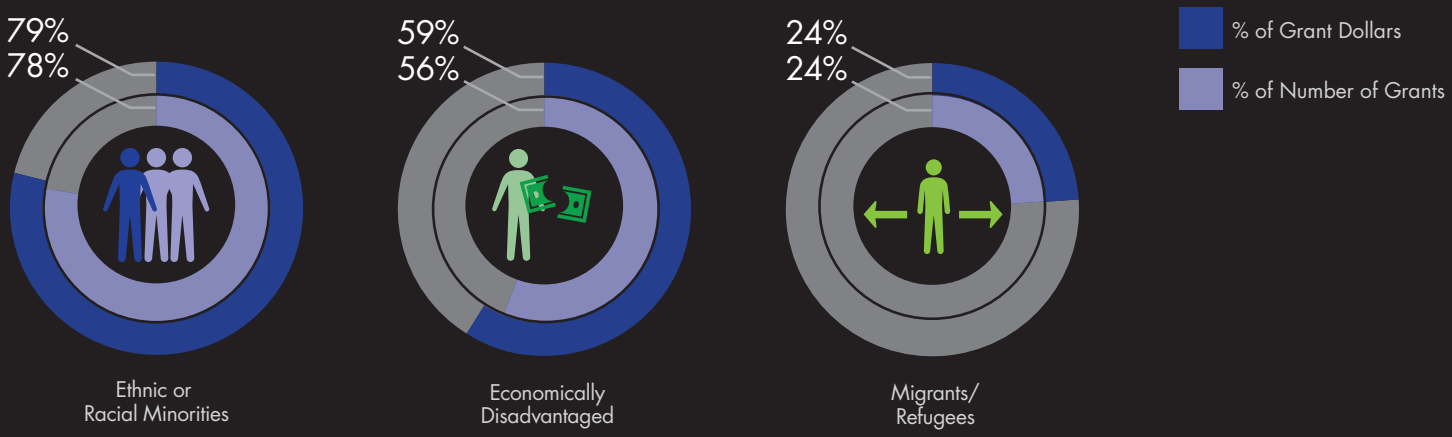
Of this 3%

100% Right to Peaceful Assembly and Association/Participate in Government and Free Elections

REGIONAL FOCUS[1]



POPULATION FOCUS[2]



[1]Regional Focus includes grants going directly to recipients in the region specified and to recipients located in other regions for activities focused on the region specified.

[2]Population Focus includes funding explicitly targeted to benefit specific groups and only illustrates those accounting for the largest shares of grant dollars or grants. See Methodology for details on how regional focus and population focus were determined and limitations.

TOP FUNDERS

1. **Ford Foundation** ..... **$13.8 MILLION (M)**
2. Vanguard Charitable Endowment Program ..... $4.4 M
3. Hyams Foundation ..... $3.2 M
4. Open Society Foundations ..... $2.2 M
5. Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund ..... $2.1 M
6. James Irvine Foundation ..... $1.7 M
7. Marguerite Casey Foundation ..... $1.3 M
8. W.K. Kellogg Foundation ..... $1.3 M
9. California Endowment ..... $1.1 M
10. Carnegie Corporation of New York ..... $1.0 M

Highest Number of Grants **62**

ASIA & PACIFIC

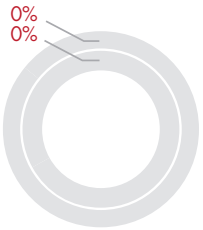
4 FOUNDATIONS (=5) **$85T** GRANT DOLLARS (=500T) **4** RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Fund For Global Human Rights**...**$35 T**
2. William and Flora Hewlett Foundation..$25 T
3. Disability Rights Fund.....$20 T
4. Urgent Action Fund for Women's Human Rights.....$5 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



% of Grant Dollars
% of Number of Grants

SAMPLE GRANTS

Fund For Global Human Rights gave to **Institute for Development Studies and Practices** in **Pakistan** for general support of this organization, whose activities include education, training, and community outreach to promote civic participation and women's economic and social rights in Balochistan.

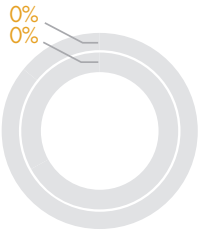
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation gave to **Massachusetts Institute of Technology** in the **USA** for a study on voting behavior to help design more effective voter education campaigns in India.

CARIBBEAN

0 FOUNDATIONS (=5) **$0** GRANT DOLLARS (=500T) **0** RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

POPULATION FOCUS



% of Grant Dollars
% of Number of Grants

SAMPLE GRANTS

EASTERN EUROPE, CENTRAL ASIA, & RUSSIA

2 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$351T GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

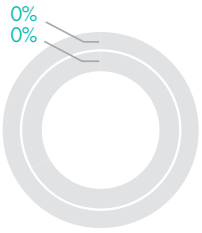
3 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Charles Stewart Mott Foundation**.. **$340 T**
2. Open Society Foundations.....$11 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



Not sufficient to chart

% of Grant Dollars

% of Number of Grants

SAMPLE GRANTS

Charles Stewart Mott Foundation gave to the **Committee of Voters of Ukraine** in **Ukraine** for general support of this organization, whose activities include mobilizing volunteers to monitor elections, promoting accountability of elected officials through public information activities, advising citizens on effective means of interacting with local government, educating youth on constitutional and voting rights, and advocating for transparent and reliable election procedures in Ukraine.

Open Society Foundations gave to an **Anonymous Recipient** in **Serbia** to conduct a three-day training for the organization's campaigners in order to improve their communications and management skills relating to the upcoming census.

LATIN AMERICA & MEXICO

2 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$369T GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

2 RECIPIENTS (=10)

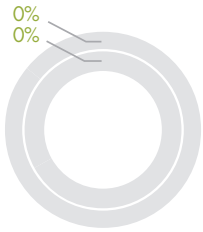
1

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Ford Foundation**..... **$325 T**
2. American Jewish World Service.....$44 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



Not sufficient to chart

% of Grant Dollars

% of Number of Grants

SAMPLE GRANTS

American Jewish World Service gave to **Asociación Frente de Salud Infantil y Reproductiva de Guatemala** in **Guatemala** to work with Mayan communities on pre-adolescent and adolescent empowerment and civic participation, and women, youth, and sexual and reproductive rights.

Ford Foundation gave to **Radio Bilingüe** in the **USA** for general and project support for coverage of immigration and census issues and to expand transnational radio programming by and for indigenous communities of the U.S. and Mexico.

NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST

1 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$359T GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

1 RECIPIENTS (=10)

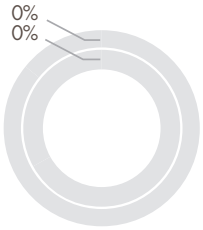
1

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1 **International Development Research Centre**..... **$359 T**

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



Not sufficient to chart

% of Grant Dollars

% of Number of Grants

SAMPLE GRANTS

International Development Research Centre gave to **Arab Reform Initiative** in **France** to support conducting surveys in 10 Arab countries that examine public attitudes toward cultural diversity, tolerance, and equal opportunity; social, religious, and political identity; conception of governance and understanding of democracy; and civic engagement and political participation, with the overall aim of promoting political accountability and good governance.

NORTH AMERICA

81 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$37.5M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

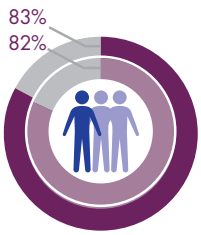
238 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1 **Ford Foundation**..... **$11.9 M**
2 Vanguard Charitable Endowment Program.....$4.4 M
3 Hyams Foundation.....$3.2 M
4 Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund..... $2.1 M
5 Open Society Foundations.....$2.1 M

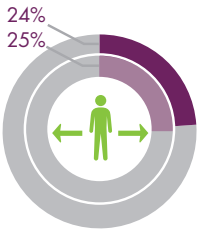
M = Million

POPULATION FOCUS



Ethnic or Racial Minorities

Economically Disadvantaged



Migrants & Refugees

% of Grant Dollars

% of Number of Grants

SAMPLE GRANTS

Joyce Foundation gave to **Brennan Center for Justice** in the **USA** for its Midwest policy and legal work in the areas of redistricting, campaign finance, fair courts, and voting rights.

W.K. Kellogg Foundation gave to **Rutgers University Foundation** in the **USA** to enhance civic engagement of underserved and underrepresented populations by supporting the development of a bipartisan recruitment and training program targeting women of color in Michigan, Mississippi, and New Mexico interested in seeking elected or appointed office.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

7 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$2.3M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

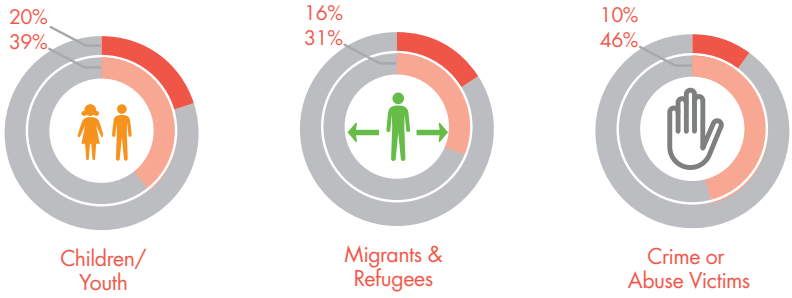
13 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Ford Foundation**.....**$1.5 M**
2. Humanity United.....$474 T
3. TrustAfrica.....$138 T
4. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.....$100 T
5. Open Society Foundations.....$55 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Humanity United gave to **South Sudan Women's Empowerment Network** in the **USA** for civic participation workshops to educate the Sudanese diaspora on the electoral process for the upcoming elections and referendum.

TrustAfrica gave to **Groupe de Recherche sur les Femmes et les Lois au Sénégal** in **Senegal** for a campaign to increase the number of women who hold national identity cards and voter registration cards in the regions of Thies and Kaolack by 10 percent.

WESTERN EUROPE

1 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$62T GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

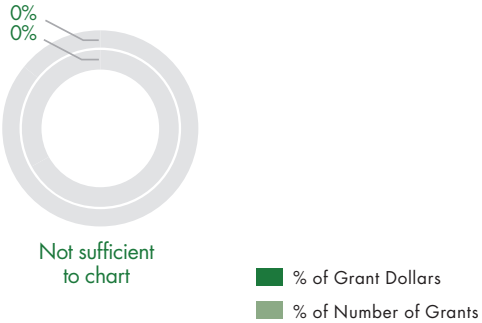
1 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Open Society Foundations**.....**$62 T**

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Open Society Foundations gave to **Global Voices** in the **Netherlands** for the Networked Mapping of Transparency, Accountability, and Civic Engagement Technology Project.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND RESOURCE RIGHTS

2010

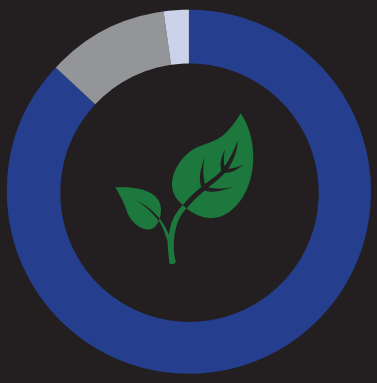
Supporting the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment. This includes the rights of indigenous, marginalized, or any other communities to the unspoiled natural resources that enable survival, including land, water, air, plants, animals, and energy; the right to share in and determine the distribution of lands, territories, and resources; and the right to protect these natural resources from overdevelopment, destruction, or adulteration.

OVERVIEW

Share of overall human rights funding

$38.7 Million out of $1.2 Billion for all rights

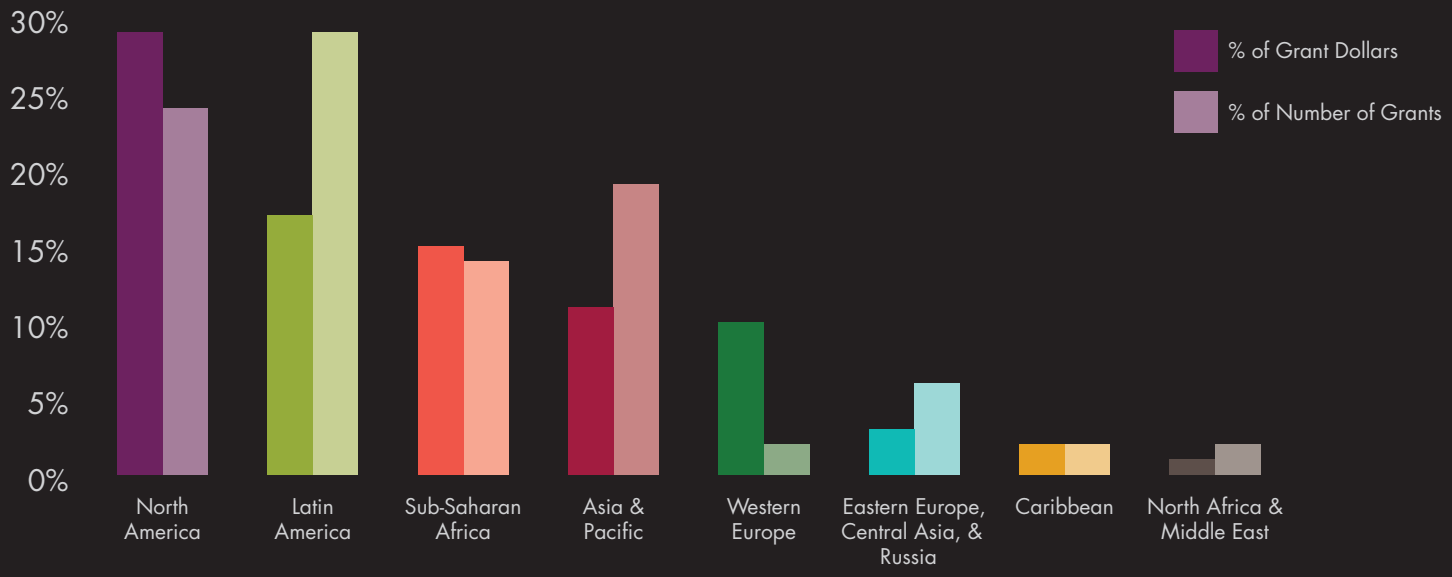
Of this 3%*



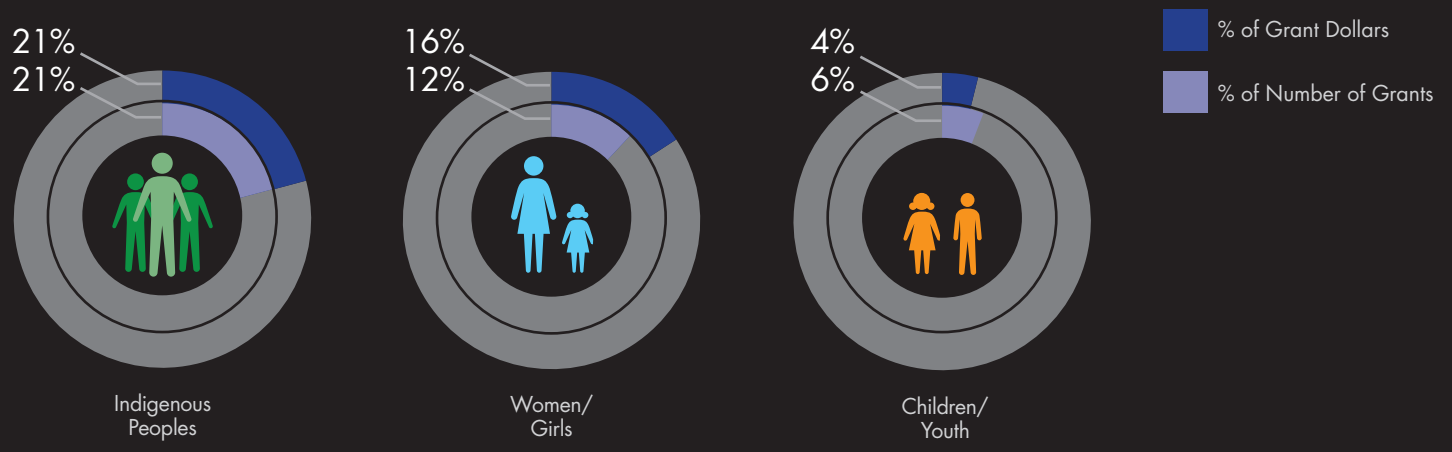
87%	Right to a Healthy Environment/ Determining Distribution of Resources
11%	Cooperative/Sustainable Agriculture Rights
2%	Right to Own Property

*Funding for the right to water access, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) is included within Environmental and Resource Rights. For 2010, funders included in this report made 30 grants totaling $2.1 million for WASH-related rights. For additional information on grantmaker support in this area, visit WASHfunders.org.

REGIONAL FOCUS[1]



POPULATION FOCUS[2]



[1]Regional Focus includes grants going directly to recipients in the region specified and to recipients located in other regions for activities focused on the region specified.

[2]Population Focus includes funding explicitly targeted to benefit specific groups and only illustrates those accounting for the largest shares of grant dollars or grants. See Methodology for details on how regional focus and population focus were determined and limitations.

TOP FUNDERS

1. **Ford Foundation**.....**$7.0 MILLION (M)**
2. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.....$4.6 M
3. Sigrid Rausing Trust.....$3.6 M
4. Global Greengrants Fund.....$1.7 M
5. American Jewish World Service.....$1.6 M
6. California Endowment.....$1.6 M
7. Oak Foundation.....$1.2 M
8. Open Society Foundations.....$1.0 M
9. San Francisco Foundation.....$0.8 M
10. American Jewish World Service–Donor Advised Funds.....$0.7 M

Highest Number of Grants **324**

ASIA & PACIFIC

19 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$4.3M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

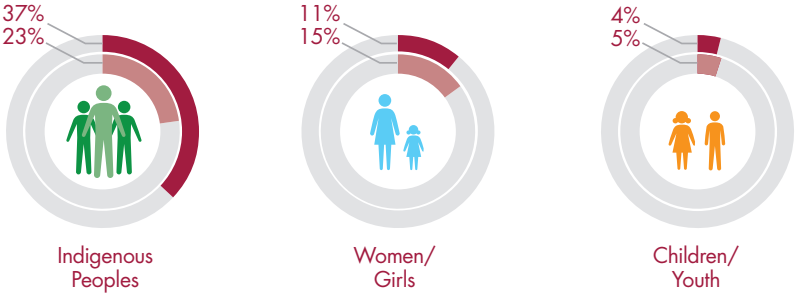
147 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Ford Foundation**.....**$2.11 M**
2. Global Greengrants Fund.....$624 T
3. American Jewish World Service.....$504 T
4. Charles Stewart Mott Foundation.....$250 T
5. Fund for Global Human Rights.....$180 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Global Greengrants Fund gave to **Ongi-River** in **Mongolia** to help Mongolian citizens evaluate impacts of mining operations, understand their rights, and file lawsuits in defense of environmental rights in response to the rapid, uncontrolled expansion of mining operations.

Norwegian Human Rights Fund gave to **Human Rights Network Foundation** in **India** for securing land for landless Dalit people through a District-wide movement in the District of Thiruvallur in Tamilnadu State.

CARIBBEAN

4 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$738T GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

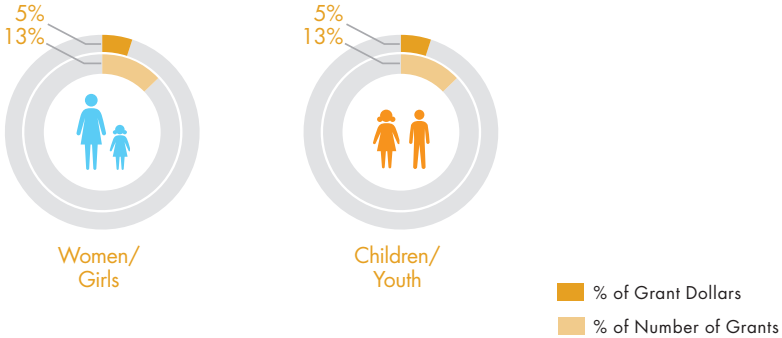
11 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Oak Foundation**.....**$270 T**
2. Charles Stewart Mott Foundation.....$200 T
3. Grassroots International.....$178 T
4. American Jewish World Service.....$88 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

American Jewish World Service gave to **Groundswell International** in the **USA** for Partnership for Local Development to strengthen local leadership and capacity of six nascent peasant organizations in Haiti to sustainably improve agricultural production, livelihoods, savings and credit, health, and natural resources management.

Oak Foundation gave to **Environmental Law Alliance Worldwide** in the **USA** to develop and enforce the rule of law to protect the environment in the countries that share the Mesoamerican Reef by empowering public interest environmental advocates to act as private attorney generals holding governments accountable and helping local people participate effectively in the sustainable development of their economies.

EASTERN EUROPE, CENTRAL ASIA, & RUSSIA

4 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$1.1M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

46 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Open Society Foundations**.....**$460 T**
2. Alcoa Foundation.....$250 T
3. Charles Stewart Mott Foundation.....$250 T
4. Global Greengrants Fund.....$134 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS

SAMPLE GRANTS

Global Greengrants Fund gave to the **Association of Small Indigenous People of the North of Republic Buryatia** in **Russia** to conduct two seminars in Buryatia Republic to raise awareness of local population rights in regard to a launch of a gold mining deposit near the settlement of an indigenous community, and about gold mining impacts on the environment and health of local communities.

Open Society Foundations gave to the **Citizens Labor Rights Protection League** in **Azerbaijan** to support its work in the area of property rights, including litigation in property violation cases, the majority of them related to the illegal confiscation of land for oil pipe construction.

LATIN AMERICA & MEXICO

26 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$6.5M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

202 RECIPIENTS (=10)

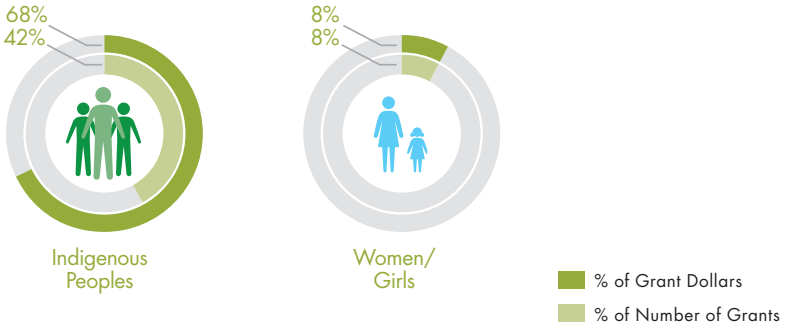
1

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Ford Foundation**.....**$1.8 M**
2. Oak Foundation.....$810 T
3. Charles Stewart Mott Foundation.....$600 T
4. American Jewish World Service.....$544 T
5. Global Greengrants Fund.....$539 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Center for Socio-Environmental Support gave to **Third World Institute of Ecological Studies** in **Ecuador** for research, training, and diffusion activities on the social and environmental impacts that a refining and petrochemical megaproject could generate and to share information about this project to consolidate the resistance and defense process of the ecosystem.

Mensen met een Missie gave to **Fundación Caminos de Identidad** in **Colombia** for raising awareness of the impacts of environmental damage on indigenous peoples in the Amazon.

NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST

6 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$312T GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

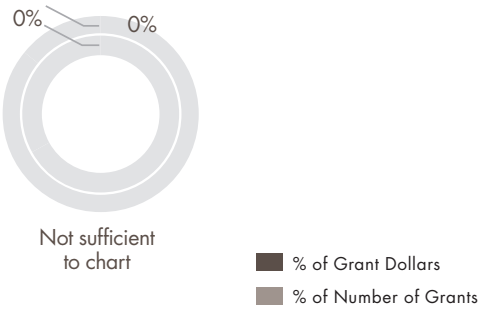
13 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **New Israel Fund**.....**$112 T**
2. Ford Foundation.....$100 T
3. Grassroots International.....$52 T
4. Global Greengrants Fund.....$32 T
5. Richard & Rhoda Goldman Fund.....$15 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Global Greengrants Fund gave to **Day Hospital Institute** in **Egypt** for its work in support of the regional environmental and justice movement for a toxics-free future.

Grassroots International gave to **Palestinian Centre for Human Rights** in **West Bank/Gaza (Palestinian Territories)** for defense of land rights.

NORTH AMERICA

78 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$11.1M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

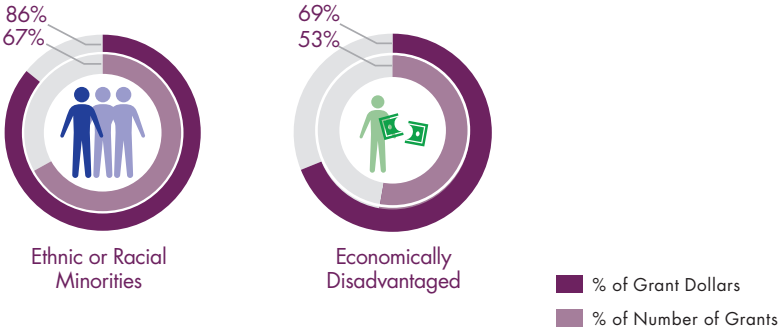
136 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **California Endowment**.....**$1.6 M**
2. Ford Foundation.....$1.1 M
3. San Francisco Foundation.....$787 T
4. Lannan Foundation.....$465 T
5. Kresge Foundation.....$448 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Libra Foundation gave to **Indian Law Resource Center** in the **USA** for legal assistance, litigation, and outreach to protect the human and environmental rights of Indian and Alaska Native nations and indigenous communities throughout North, Central, and South America.

San Francisco Foundation gave to **Contra Costa Interfaith Sponsoring Committee** in the **USA** to strengthen organizational capacity to impact issues that intersect around environmental justice, environmental health, social justice, and land-use planning for communities in Contra Costa County and environmental rights of Indian and Alaska Native nations and indigenous communities.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

22 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$5.8M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

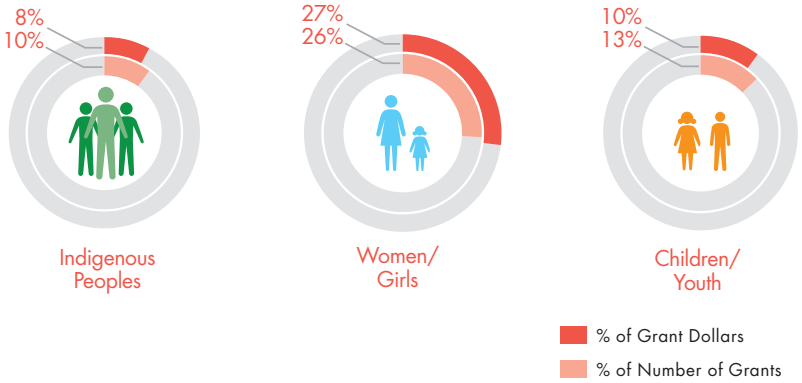
107 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.....$1.6 M**
2. Ford Foundation.....$1.3 M
3. American Jewish World Service.....$1.1 M
4. American Jewish World Service–Donor Advised Funds.....$730 T
5. Rockefeller Foundation.....$360 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Ford Foundation gave to **Kenya Women Holding** in **Kenya** to develop new products for agricultural financing that are appropriate and accessible to rural women and to investigate dynamic relationships between women's human rights and economic empowerment.

TrustAfrica gave to **Farmers Union of Malawi** to strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers to advocate for sustainable and equitable agriculture development through research, workshops, training, monitoring, and networking.

WESTERN EUROPE

4 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$2.5M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

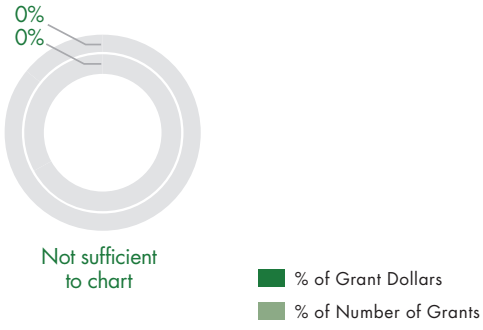
6 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Sigrid Rausing Trust.....$2.4 M**
2. Open Society Foundations.....$63 T
3. King Baudouin Foundation.....$59 T
4. Bromley Trust.....$15 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Open Society Foundations gave to **University of Leiden** in **the Netherlands** to convene the conference *Corporate War Crimes: Prosecuting the Pillage of Natural Resources.*

Sigrid Rausing Trust gave to **ClientEarth** in the **United Kingdom** for its Environmental Justice Programme.

FREEDOM FROM VIOLENCE

2010

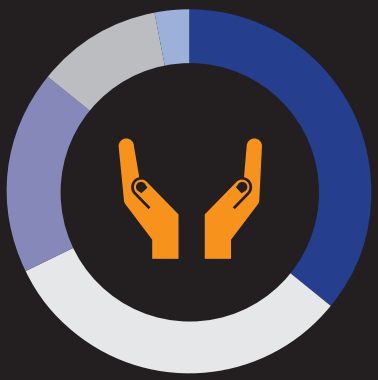
Supporting the right to freedom from organized violence, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and torture. Organized violence may be associated with armed conflict, state oppression, or the failure of a state to ensure the safety of its people, and may include murder, systematic rape, and forced pregnancy. Torture is the deliberate infliction of severe physical or psychological pain, often by state agents, with the intention of causing suffering.

OVERVIEW

Share of overall human rights funding

$47.3 Million out of $1.2 Billion for all rights

Of this 4%



36% Freedom from Torture and Degrading Treatment

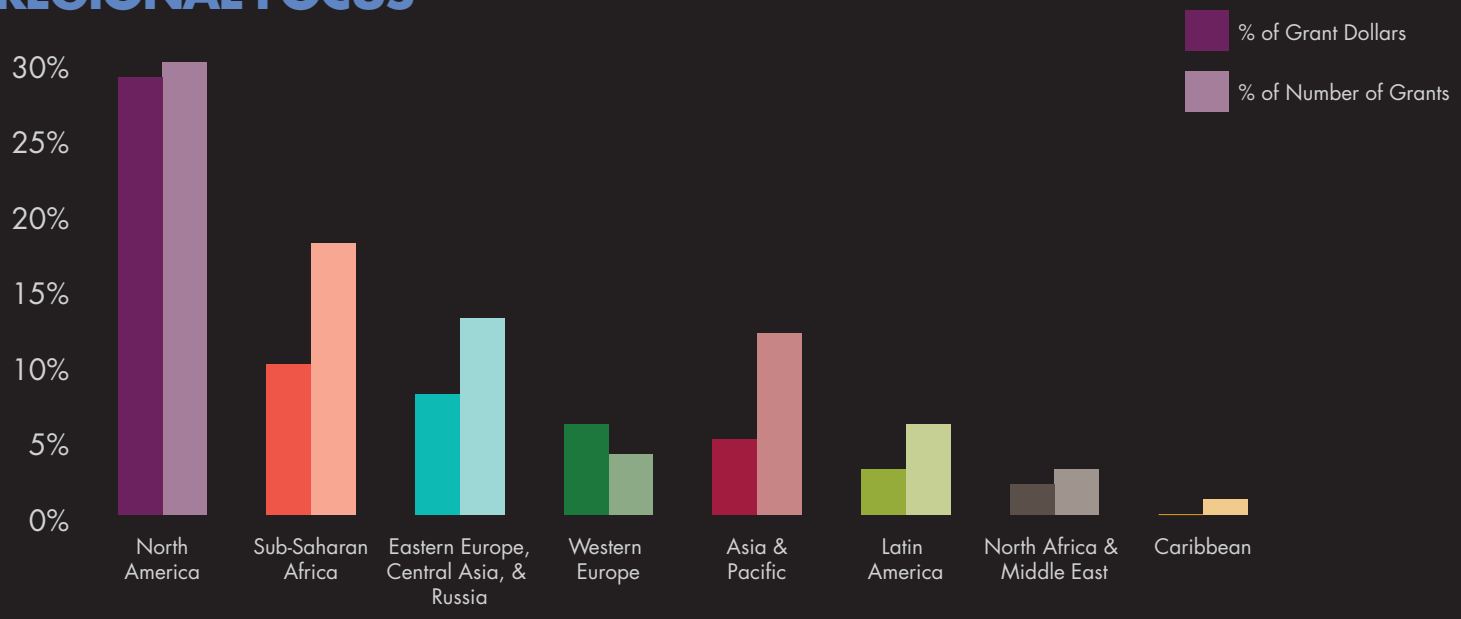
32% Freedom from Slavery and Trafficking

18% Freedom from Gender/Identity-based Violence

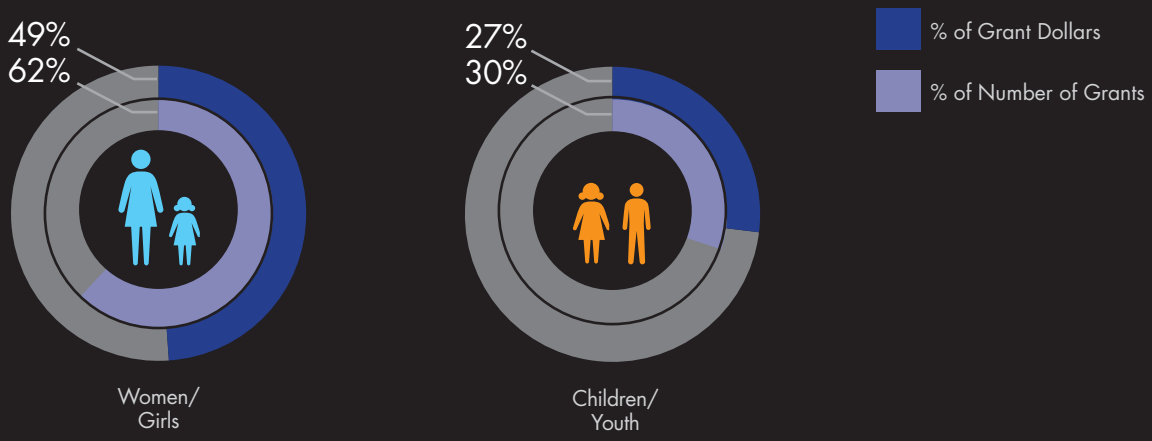
11% Freedom from Domestic Violence

3% Freedom from Genocide, Crimes Against Humanity, and Forced Disappearance

REGIONAL FOCUS[1]



POPULATION FOCUS[2]



[1]Regional Focus includes grants going directly to recipients in the region specified and to recipients located in other regions for activities focused on the region specified.

[2]Population Focus includes funding explicitly targeted to benefit specific groups and only illustrates those accounting for the largest shares of grant dollars or grants. See Methodology for details on how regional focus and population focus were determined and limitations.

TOP FUNDERS

1. **Oak Foundation** ..... **$8.3 MILLION (M)**
2. Open Society Foundations ..... $7.8 M
3. NoVo Foundation ..... $5.0 M
4. Atlantic Philanthropies ..... $4.3 M
5. Humanity United ..... $2.6 M
6. Ford Foundation ..... $2.1 M
7. Sigrid Rausing Trust ..... $2.0 M
8. Allstate Foundation ..... $1.9 M
9. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation ..... $1.1 M
10. Vanguard Charitable Endowment Program ..... $0.8 M

Highest Number of Grants **86**

ASIA & PACIFIC

23 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$2.6M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

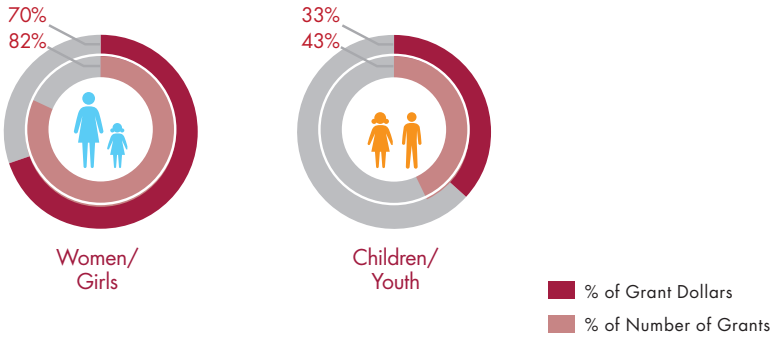
59 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Oak Foundation** ..... **$1.0 M**
2. Open Society Foundations ..... $221 T
3. Mama Cash ..... $214 T
4. Body Shop Foundation ..... $162 T
5. Humanity United ..... $152 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Virginia Gildersleeve International Fund gave to **KAAGAPAY Overseas Filipino Workers Resource and Service Center** in the **Philippines** to support policy advocacy against trafficking and illegal recruitment of women from rural Mindanao.

Kohlberg Foundation gave to **World Education** in the **USA** for developing the knowledge and life skills of young Nepalese girls, enabling them to migrate safely for work and protect themselves against traffickers and HIV/AIDS.

CARIBBEAN

5 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$175T GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

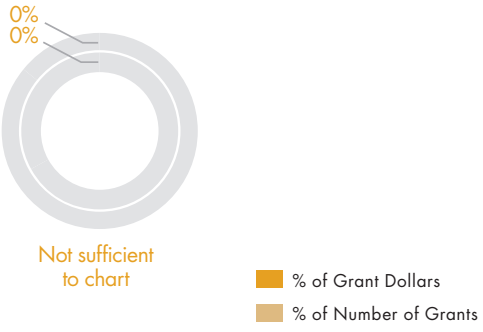
6 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Lambi Fund of Haiti** ..... **$105 T**
2. Connect U.S. Fund ..... $25 T
3. Humanity United ..... $25 T
4. Body Shop Foundation ..... $10 T
5. Urgent Action Fund for Women's Human Rights ..... $10 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Connect U.S. Fund gave to **National Religious Campaign Against Torture** in the **USA** to produce a video on the alleged Guantanamo suicides and to encourage a response to the consequent need for a commission of inquiry.

Lambi Fund of Haiti gave to **Coordination of Women Victims of Violence** in **Haiti** for emergency grants to women's groups living in Port-au-Prince to purchase life essentials like food and water, buy supplies for small businesses, and send children to school.

EASTERN EUROPE, CENTRAL ASIA, & RUSSIA

16 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$4M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

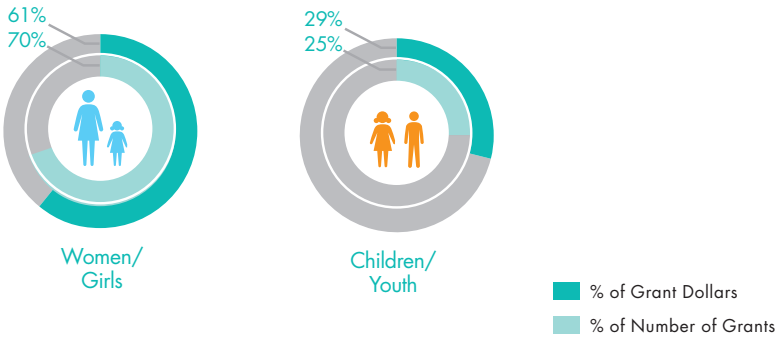
58 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Open Society Foundations**.....**$109 M**
2. Oak Foundation.....$819 T
3. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.....$375 T
4. King Baudouin Foundation.....$265 T
5. Charles Stewart Mott Foundation.....$150 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Global Fund for Children gave to the **Asociatia pentru Libertate si Egalitate de Gen** in **Romania** to educate girls in rural areas about trafficking and gender-based violence through regular, informational therapeutic sessions, art performances, and street outreach.

Oak Foundation gave to the **Soldiers Mothers Organization** in **Russia** for legal and rehabilitative support to Russian military conscripts who have been subjected to hazing, torture, and severe maltreatment/medical neglect in the course of mandatory military service and for public education training sessions on legal rights and defense in the face of illegal draft procedures.

LATIN AMERICA & MEXICO

13 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$1.6M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

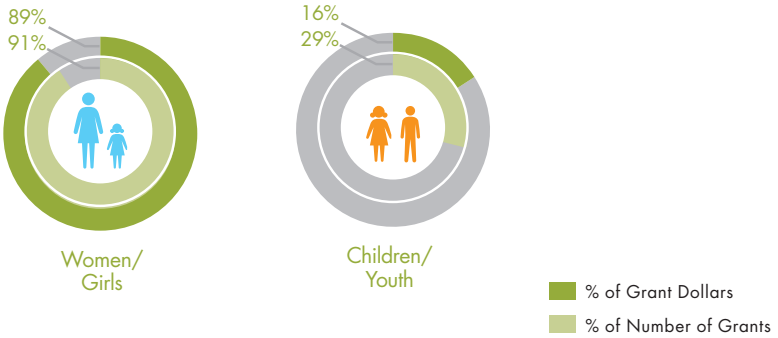
34 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Ford Foundation**.....**$565 T**
2. Open Society Foundations.....$280 T
3. Oak Foundation.....$219 T
4. Inter-American Foundation.....$128 T
5. Fund For Global Human Rights.....$75 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

EMpower – The Emerging Markets Foundation gave to **Centro para los Adolescentes de San Miguel de Allende** in **Mexico** to help students, parents, teachers, and administrators from secondary schools in Guanajuato build local coalitions to prevent and address gender-based violence.

Fund For Global Human Rights gave to **Asociación de Mujeres de Ixqik** in **Guatemala** to provide legal services for survivors of gender-based violence and to conduct violence prevention outreach in rural communities in western Petén.

NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST

8 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$873T GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

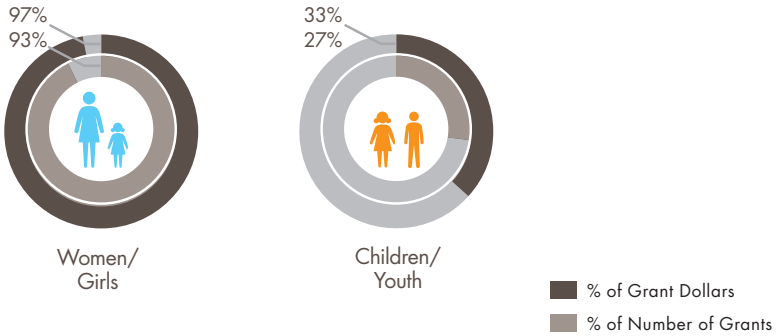
15 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Open Society Foundations**.....**$399 T**
2. Sigrid Rausing Trust..... $278 T
3. New Israel Fund..... $90 T
4. Global Fund for Women..... $34 T
5. Body Shop Foundation..... $30 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

U.S. Institute of Peace gave to **Anonymous** in **Iraq** to conduct an awareness campaign to highlight the plight of those affected by sectarian conflict in the Babil governorate and to reduce the impact of the conflict on children and women through an art exhibition on violence, a theatrical performance that depicts the suffering of displaced widows, and educational workshops for men that aim to identify the dangers of sectarian conflict for the larger community.

Open Society Foundations gave to **All the Women Together, Today, And Tomorrow** in **West Bank/Gaza (Palestinian Territories)** to create an environment where victims of domestic and sexual violence in Palestine feel safe seeking legal redress by training police and public prosecutors on how to investigate and prosecute these crimes.

NORTH AMERICA

60 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$13.8M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

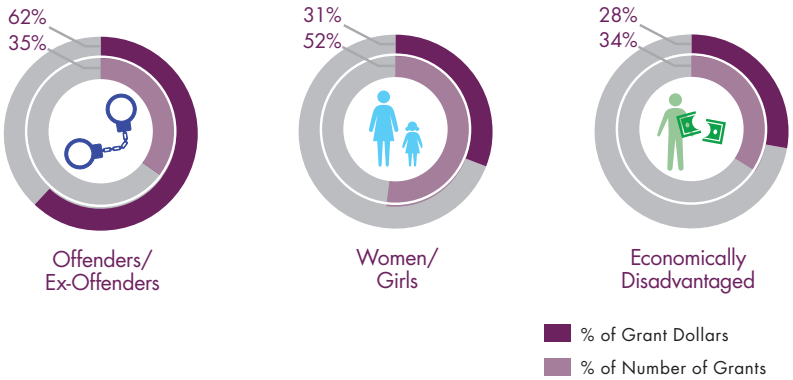
124 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Atlantic Philanthropies**.....**$4.3 M**
2. Open Society Foundations.....$3.4 M
3. Allstate Foundation..... $1.9 M
4. Richard and Rhoda Goldman Fund....$400 T
5. Vital Projects Fund.....$385 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Humanity United gave to **As You Sow** in the **USA** to support a multistakeholder engagement process addressing forced labor in cotton and minerals supply chains.

Fund for New Jersey gave to **New Jersey Association on Correction** in the **USA** for the work of New Jerseyans for Alternatives to the Death Penalty to ensure there is no death penalty reinstatement legislation or policies.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

23 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$4.7M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

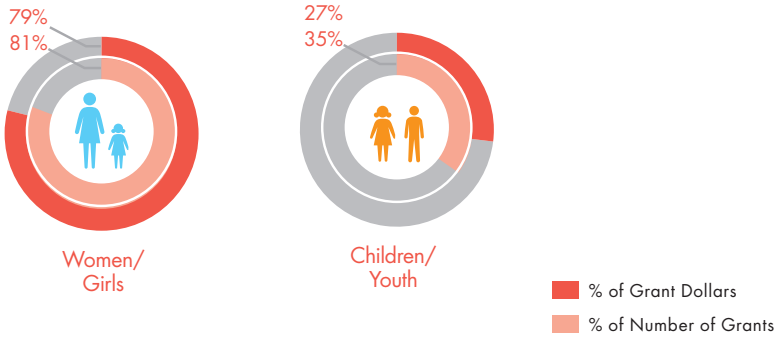
107 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Ford Foundation** ..... **$854 T**
2. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation ..... $600 T
3. Open Society Foundations ..... $412 T
4. American Jewish World Service–Donor Advised Funds ..... $390 T
5. Mama Cash ..... $372 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Libra Foundation gave to **Genocide Intervention Network** in the **USA** for the Genocide Prevention Campaign, a multiyear grassroots mobilization campaign to implement the recommendations made by the Genocide Prevention Task Force in its report, Preventing Genocide: A Blueprint for U.S. Policymakers.

TrustAfrica gave to **EFA International** in the **USA** to integrate sexual and gender-based violence prevention into current community education programming to reach 5,000 men and women in 10 predominantly Muslim communities in northern Cameroon.

WESTERN EUROPE

13 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$2.8M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

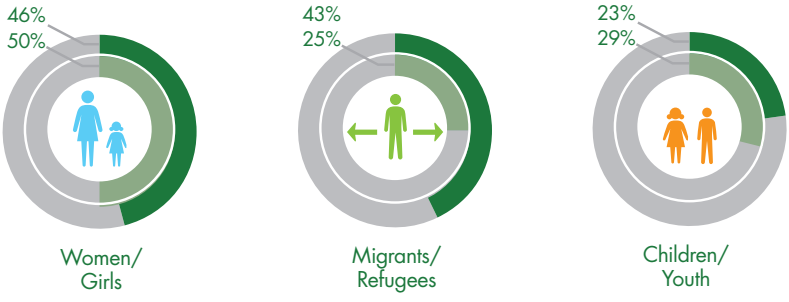
23 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Oak Foundation** ..... **$749 T**
2. Nationale Postcode Loterij ..... $664 T
3. Trust for London ..... $421 T
4. Sigrid Rausing Trust ..... $278 T
5. Humanity United ..... $226 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Trust for London gave to **Redress Trust Limited** in the **United Kingdom** to enable London-based asylum seekers and refugees who have experienced torture to secure justice through legal casework, advice, guidance, and advocacy services.

Oak Foundation gave to **NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child** in **Switzerland** for the development of a communications procedure with the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, to support the reporting process under the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography, and to encourage the engagement of NGOs with the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Reviews.

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING RIGHTS

2010

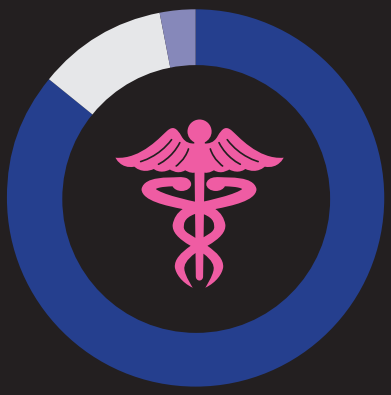
Supporting the right to adequate standards for physical and mental health and well-being, including adequate food, clothing, and housing. This right recognizes that every person is entitled to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families and to the continuous improvement of living conditions.

OVERVIEW

Share of overall human rights funding

$119.3 Million out of $1.2 Billion for all rights

Of this 10%

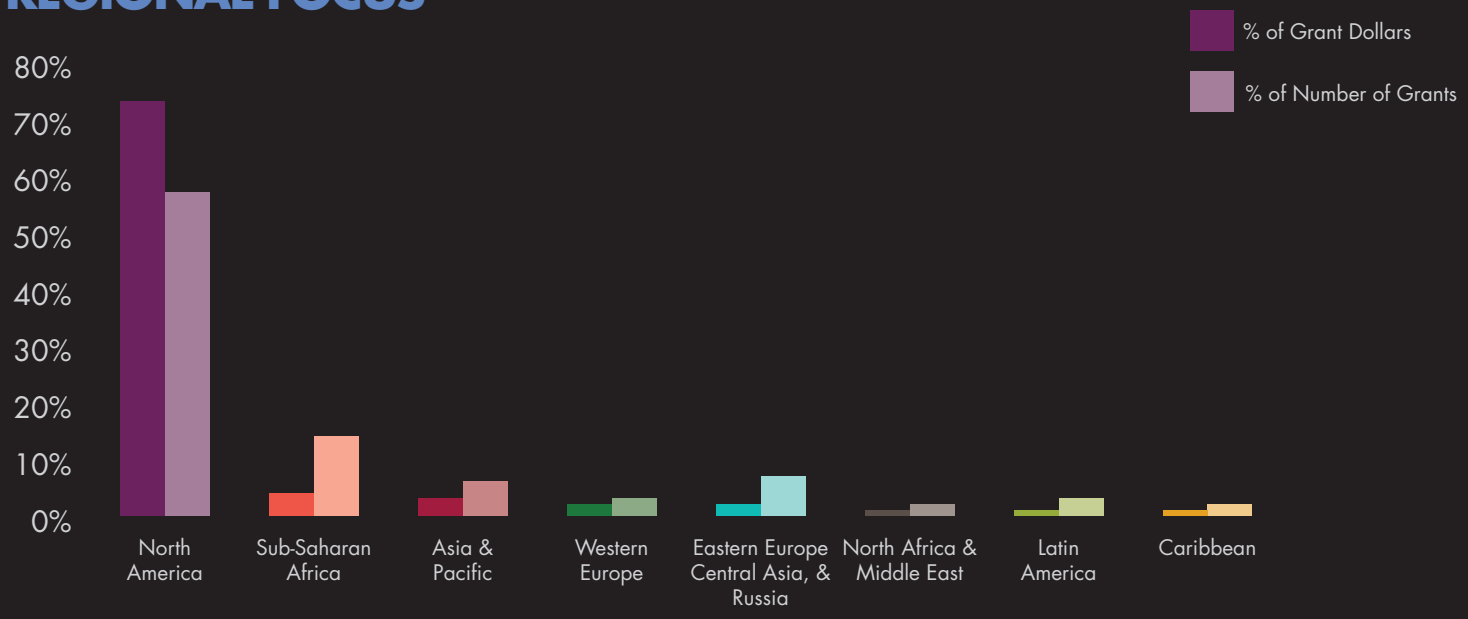


86% Right to the Enjoyment of the Highest Attainable Standard of Physical and Mental Health

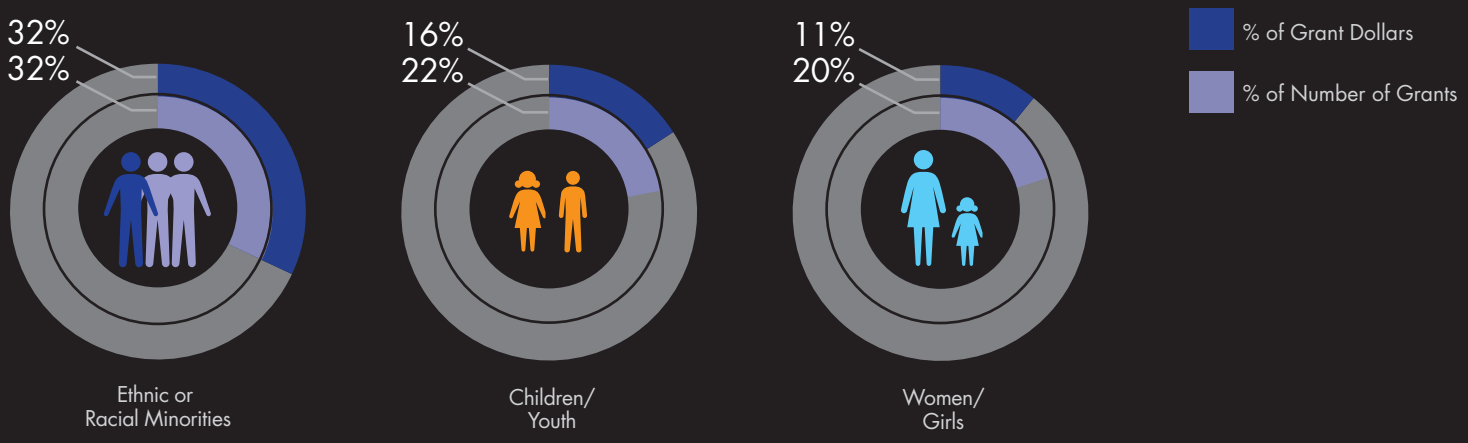
11% Right to Adequate Housing

3% Right to Rest and Leisure

REGIONAL FOCUS[1]



POPULATION FOCUS[2]



[1]Regional Focus includes grants going directly to recipients in the region specified and to recipients located in other regions for activities focused on the region specified.

[2]Population Focus includes funding explicitly targeted to benefit specific groups and only illustrates those accounting for the largest shares of grant dollars or grants. See Methodology for details on how regional focus and population focus were determined and limitations.

TOP FUNDERS

1. **Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.....$21.7 MILLION (M)**
2. Colorado Trust..... $10.4 M
3. Ford Foundation..... $9.7 M
4. Open Society Foundations..... $9.5 M
5. California Endowment..... $8.7 M
6. United Nations Foundation..... $4.9 M
7. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation..... $4.6 M
8. Lilly Endowment..... $4.0 M
9. California Wellness Foundation..... $3.5 M
10. Public Welfare Foundation..... $2.8 M

Highest Number of Grants **139**

ASIA & PACIFIC

11 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$3M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

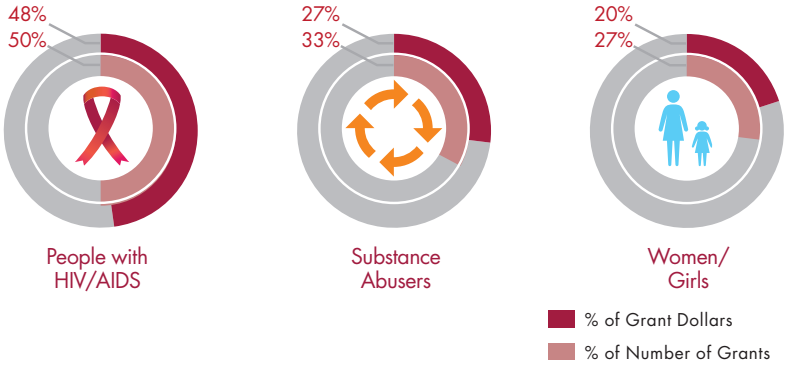
39 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Open Society Foundations.....$1.0 M**
2. Levi Strauss Foundation..... $725 T
3. American Jewish World Service..... $296 T
4. Ford Foundation..... $255 T
5. China Medical Board..... $249 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Levi Strauss Foundation gave to **Lawyers Collective** in **India** for the human rights advocacy work of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health.

McKnight Foundation gave to **Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions** in **Switzerland** for capacity building and financial support for a project aimed at preventing forced evictions in Cambodia.

CARIBBEAN

2 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$888T GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

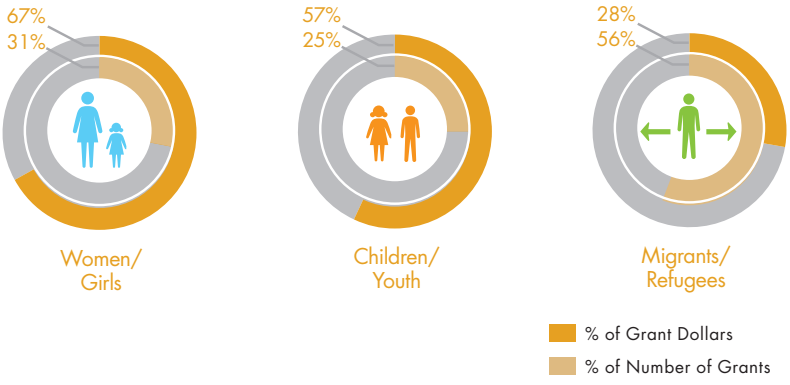
12 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **American Jewish World Service.....$818 T**
2. Open Society Foundations.....$70 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

American Jewish World Service gave to **Grupo de Jóvenes Batey Los Jovillos** in the **Dominican Republic** to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS by changing adolescent behavior and promoting safe sex techniques.

Open Society Foundations gave to **Latin American Association for Palliative Care** in **Argentina** to create a Palliative Care Atlas of Latin America and the Caribbean region.

EASTERN EUROPE, CENTRAL ASIA, & RUSSIA

7 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$2.5M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

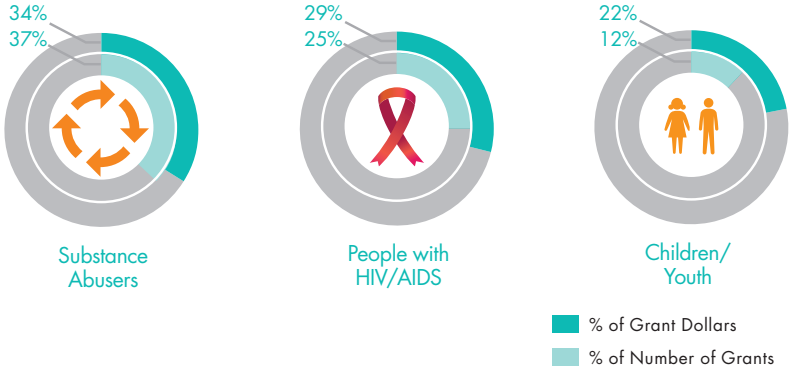
51 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Open Society Foundations**.....**$2.3 M**
2. Levi Strauss Foundation.....$110 T
3. Disability Rights Fund.....$40 T
4. Slovak-Czech Women's Fund.....$27 T
5. HIV Young Leaders Fund.....$15 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Global Fund for Women gave to the **Lesbian and Feminist NGO Women's Alliance** in **Macedonia** to conduct research on the treatment of lesbian and bisexual women by medical personnel, carry out workshops with LBT women, and publish a manual on the treatment of lesbians for medical staff.

Open Society Foundations gave to the **Amuletn** in **Kazakhstan** for an advocacy campaign to establish a process to change gender on official documentation in Kazakhstan and to improve access for transgender people to appropriate standards of health care.

LATIN AMERICA & MEXICO

9 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$1.0M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

29 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Open Society Foundations**.....**$515 T**
2. Rockefeller Foundation.....$172 T
3. American Jewish World Service.....$147 T
4. Levi Strauss Foundation.....$120 T
5. Disability Rights Fund.....$20 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS

SAMPLE GRANTS

American Jewish World Service gave to **Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Montaña Tlachinollan** in **Mexico** to improve health infrastructure and family nutrition in order to promote the quality of life in the indigenous community of Mini Numa Na'savi.

Levi Strauss Foundation gave to **Grupo de Incentivo à Vida** in **Brazil** for advocacy and legal aid to ensure access to treatment and advance the human rights of people living with HIV/AIDS in Brazil.

NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST

9 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$1.1M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

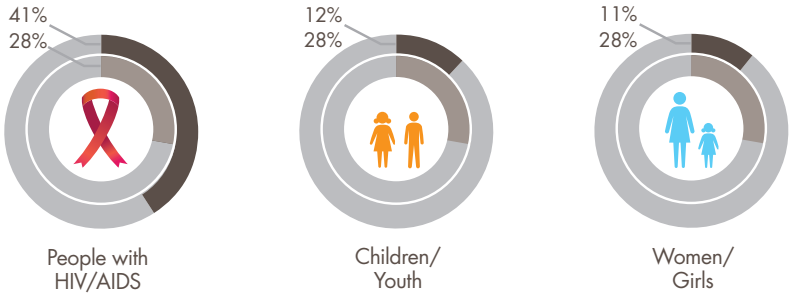
18 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Ford Foundation**..... **$560 T**
2. Open Society Foundations..... $255 T
3. New Israel Fund..... $159 T
4. Global Fund for Women..... $64 T
5. Newman's Own Foundation..... $50 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Ford Foundation gave to **Center of Arab Women for Training and Research** in **Tunisia** to build the capacities of civil society organizations to empower marginalized people to access their right to decent housing.

Fund For Global Human Rights gave to **Association de Protection Contre le SIDA** in **Algeria** for general support of this organization, whose activities include providing medical, social, and legal support to people living with HIV/AIDS and campaigns to promote their rights.

NORTH AMERICA

142 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$87.5M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

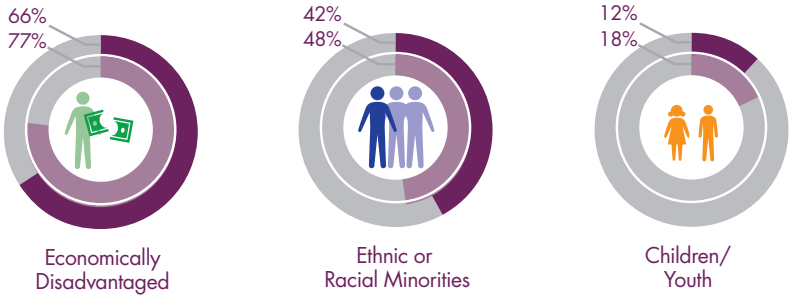
365 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Robert Wood Johnson Foundation**..... **$21.7 M**
2. Colorado Trust..... $10.4 M
3. California Endowment..... $8.7 M
4. Ford Foundation..... $4.7 M
5. Lilly Endowment..... $4.0M

M = Million

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Marguerite Casey Foundation gave to **People Organized to Win Employment Rights** in the **USA** to educate and organize low-income families to advocate for policy changes that improve environmental health, increase access to affordable housing and living-wage jobs, and protect immigrant rights.

East Bay Community Foundation gave to **Effort Inc.** in the **USA** for healthcare access for low-income neighborhoods in Sacramento.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

30 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$4.7M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

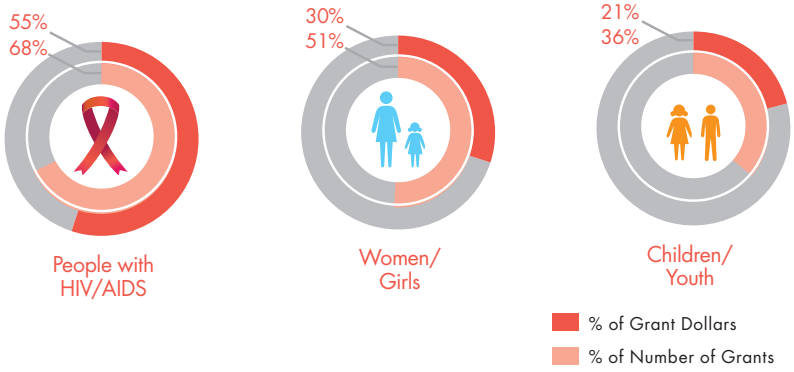
107 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Ford Foundation**.....**$1.2 M**
2. Open Society Foundations.....$980 T
3. African Women's Development Fund..$427 T
4. American Jewish World Service.....$417 T
5. Women Win.....$253 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

African Women's Development Fund gave to **Kigurunyembe Women Group for Alleviation of Poverty** in **Tanzania** for program support.

International Development Exchange gave to **Positive Women's Network** in **South Africa** to promote action that is led by women infected and affected by HIV and AIDS; provide basic education on HIV and AIDS, care, and support to those infected and affected; promote values of gender equality and equity and respect for human rights of people living with HIV and AIDS; and mobilize stakeholders in preventing the spread of HIV and AIDS and mitigate its impact.

WESTERN EUROPE

12 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$2.9M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

29 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Open Society Foundation**.....**$1.5 M**
2. Sigrid Rausing Trust.....$464 T
3. Trust for London.....$420 T
4. Rockefeller Foundation.....$266 T
5. Medtronic Foundation.....$45 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS

SAMPLE GRANTS

Global Fund for Women gave to **Black Women's Rape Action Project** in the **United Kingdom** for general support.

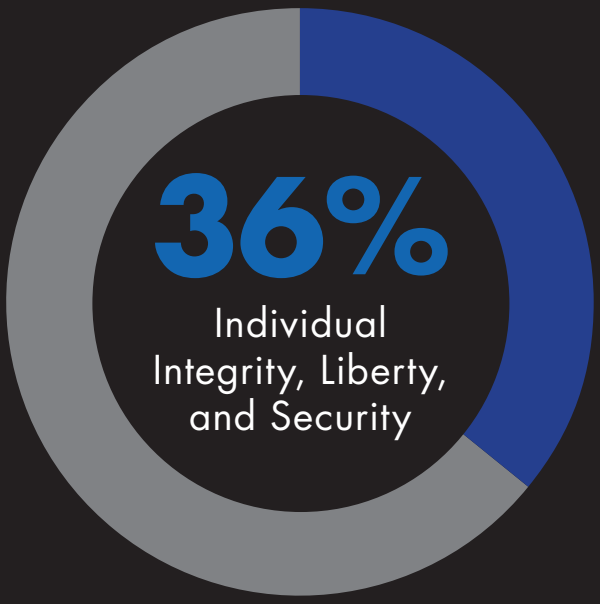
King Baudouin Foundation gave to **BEAP Community Partnerships** in the **United Kingdom** for creating a league to encourage women from different ethnic backgrounds to engage in sports, stay healthy, and fight prejudice.

INDIVIDUAL INTEGRITY, LIBERTY, AND SECURITY

2010

Supporting the right to equal treatment, self-determination, and freedom from discrimination. This right includes freedom of speech, access to information, and the right to privacy.

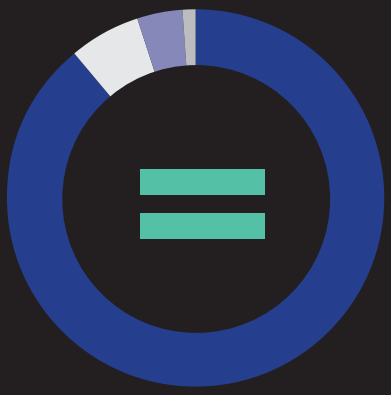
OVERVIEW



Share of overall human rights funding

$429.2 Million out of $1.2 Billion for all rights

Of this 36%



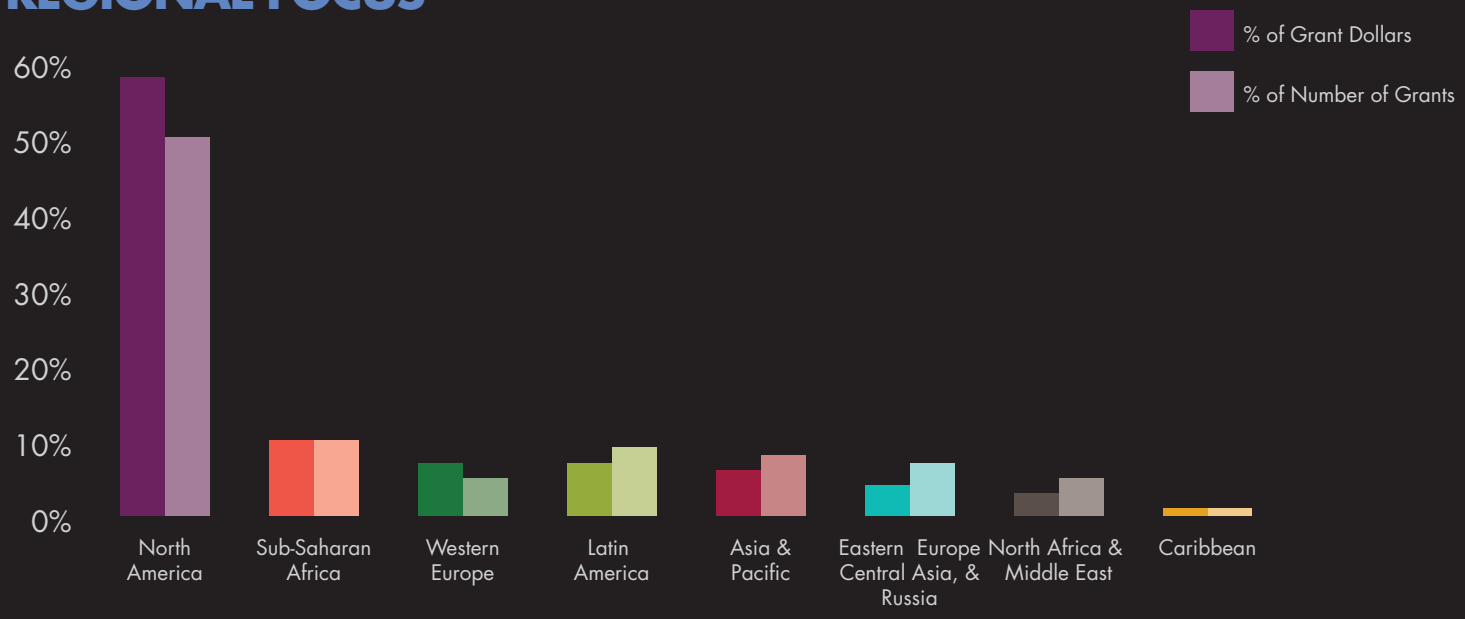
89% Right to Equality

6% Freedom from Discrimination

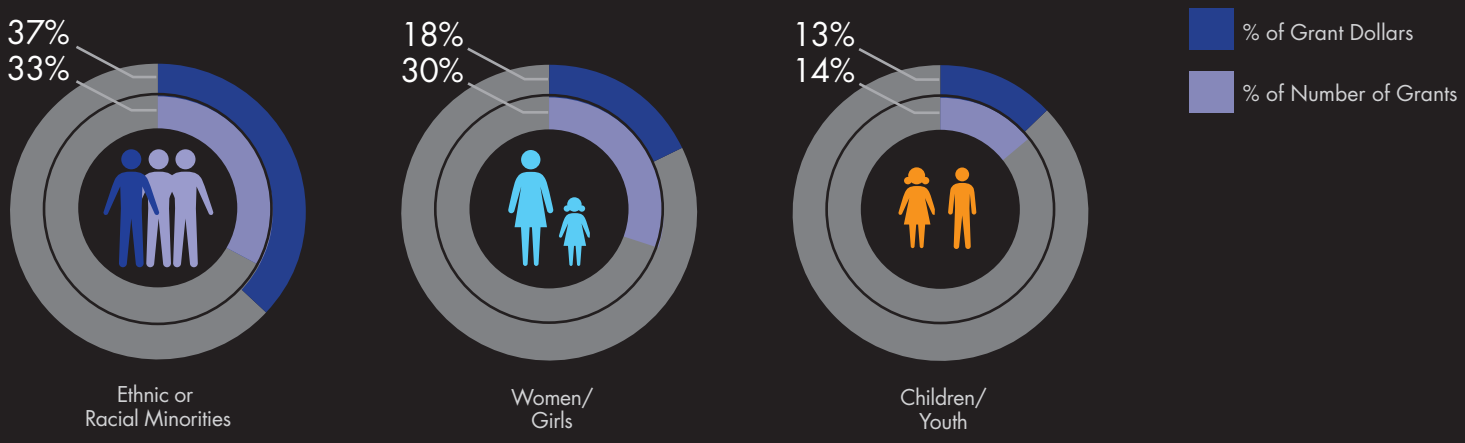
4% Freedom of Opinion, Expression, and Access to Information

1% Freedom from Interference with Privacy, Family, Home, and Correspondence

REGIONAL FOCUS[1]



POPULATION FOCUS[2]



[1]Regional Focus includes grants going directly to recipients in the region specified and to recipients located in other regions for activities focused on the region specified.

[2]Population Focus includes funding explicitly targeted to benefit specific groups and only illustrates those accounting for the largest shares of grant dollars or grants. See Methodology for details on how regional focus and population focus were determined and limitations.

TOP FUNDERS

1. **Open Society Foundations.....$57.7 MILLION (M)**
2. Ford Foundation.....$48.2 M
3. W.K. Kellogg Foundation.....$23.9 M
4. Vanguard Charitable Endowment Program.....$19.0 M
5. Atlantic Philanthropies.....$14.6 M
6. Sigrid Rausing Trust.....$13.5 M
7. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.....$11.2 M
8. Oak Foundation.....$10.9 M
9. Arcus Foundation.....$9.0 M
10. Public Interest Projects.....$8.0 M

Highest Number of Grants **496**

ASIA & PACIFIC

60 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$25.4M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

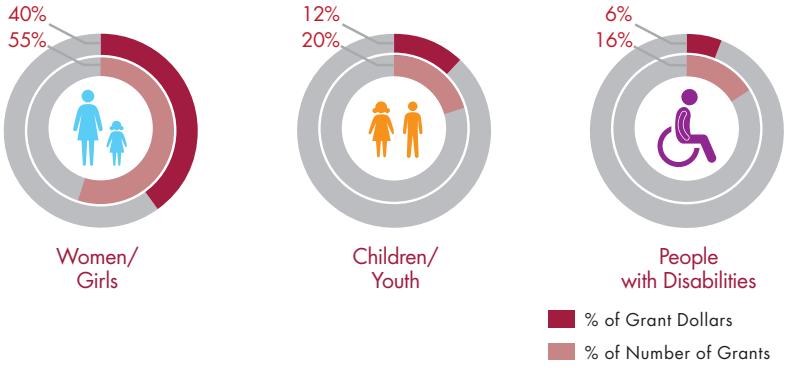
326 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation..... $7.0 M**
2. Ford Foundation..... $4.4 M
3. Sigrid Rausing Trust..... $2.2 M
4. Open Society Foundations..... $1.8 M
5. Disability Rights Fund..... $1.0 M

M = Million

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Abilis Foundation gave to **Education, Communication, and Development Trust** in **India** for empowering persons with disabilities through skill training, income-generating activities, and self-help group formation.

Ford Foundation gave to **Mahila Sarvangeen Utkarsh Mandal** in **India** for building self-advocacy capacities in community-based organizations working with marginalized populations and for strengthening economic and social rights campaigns and networks.

CARIBBEAN

21 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$2.6M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

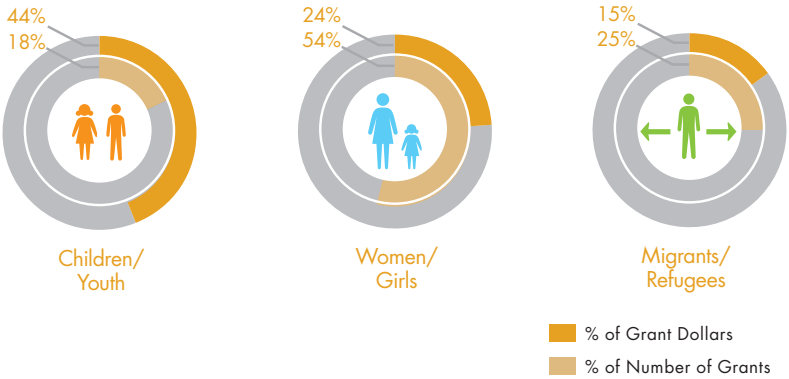
41 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Oak Foundation..... $1.0 M**
2. American Jewish World Service..... $400 T
3. Open Society Foundations..... $321 T
4. Global Fund for Women..... $195 T
5. Smith Richardson Foundation..... $100 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

American Jewish World Service gave to **Movimiento de Mujeres Dominico Haitiana** in the **Dominican Republic** to strengthen community participation in rebuilding through leadership training for women and youth and workshops on sexual and reproductive health and rights, civic and political participation, and disaster mitigation.

Global Fund for Women gave to **Colectiva Mujer y Salud** in the **Dominican Republic** for a mapping exercise of women's rights organizations in Haiti, costs related to the Feminist Camp Evaluation Meeting, and travel expenses for advisors attending from the Caribbean.

EASTERN EUROPE, CENTRAL ASIA, & RUSSIA

31 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$18.5M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

254 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Open Society Foundations.....$10.9 M**
2. Oak Foundation.....$1.9 M
3. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation..... $1.2 M
4. Global Fund for Women..... $849 T
5. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation..... $700 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS

SAMPLE GRANTS

Filia die Frauenstiftung gave to the **Women's Center** in **Republic of Georgia** for protecting and promoting the rights of ethnic groups from multiple discrimination.

Ukrainian Women's Fund gave to the **Institute of Women's Rights** in **Moldova** to promote equal opportunity for women in state decision making and political life by supporting teachers to encourage political activism among young women.

LATIN AMERICA & MEXICO

56 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$28M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

337 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.....$7.0 M**
2. Open Society Foundations.....$5.8 M
3. Ford Foundation..... $4.4 M
4. Sigrid Rausing Trust.....$1.3 M
5. American Jewish World Service..... $869 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS

SAMPLE GRANTS

Brazil Human Rights Fund gave to **Dignitatis** in **Brazil** for a project in memory of Manoel de Mattos to fight for the promotion of human rights and the protection of human rights defenders.

John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation gave to **Sin Fronteras** in **Mexico** to strengthen institutional capacity with the aim of continuing and expanding work to promote and defend the human rights of migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees in Mexico.

NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST

41 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$11.7M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

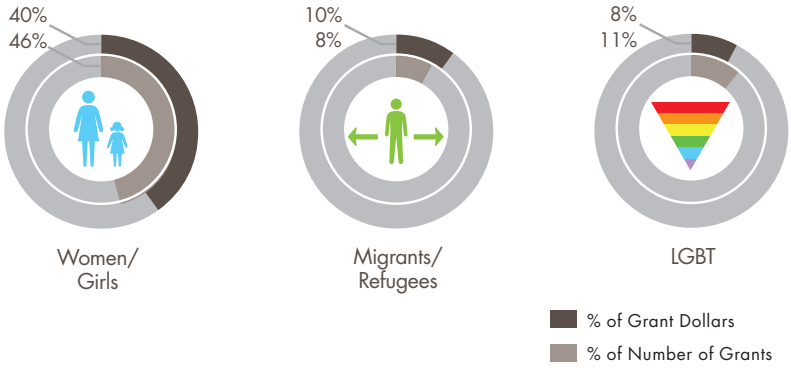
173 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Sigrid Rausing Trust**.....**$2.4 M**
2. Open Society Foundations.....$1.6 M
3. New Israel Fund.....$1.5 M
4. Ford Foundation.....$1.1 M
5. Opus Prize Foundation.....$1.0 M

M = Million

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Arab Human Rights Fund gave to **Tamkeen Center for Legal Aid and Human Rights** in **Jordan** to train lawyers and judges on the implementation of international human rights conventions in the Jordanian judiciary.

Jacob and Hilda Blaustein Foundation gave to **Ma'an: Forum for Arab-Bedouin Women's Organizations of the Negev** in **Israel** for renewed general support for activities to empower Bedouin women, including legal aid on matters of family law.

NORTH AMERICA

437 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$250.6M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

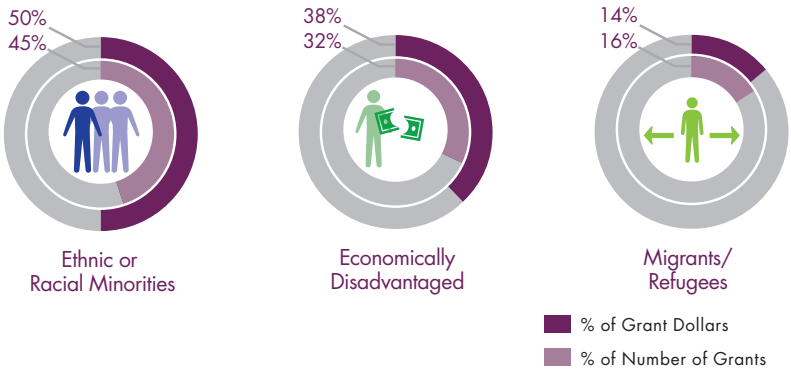
932 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Open Society Foundations**.....**$27.7 M**
2. Ford Foundation.....$25.5 M
3. W.K. Kellogg Foundation.....$20.3 M
4. Vanguard Charitable Endowment Program.....$14.8 M
5. Public Interest Projects.....$7.8 M

M = Million

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Saban Family Foundation gave to **Jewish Community Relations Council of New York** in the **USA** to protect the rights of the Jewish community in New York, promote equality of opportunity, and combat racism and anti-Semitism.

Proteus Fund gave to **Arab American Institute Foundation** in the **USA** to educate and mobilize Arab Americans and to advocate on behalf of Arab American communities on racial profiling and discrimination.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

69 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$44M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

403 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation**.....**$10.0 M**
2. Ford Foundation.....$5.2 M
3. Sigrid Rausing Trust.....$3.6 M
4. Open Society Foundations.....$3.4 M
5. Nationale Postcode Loterij.....$3.1 M

M = Million

POPULATION FOCUS

SAMPLE GRANTS

Charles Stewart Mott Foundation gave to **Institute for Healing of Memories** in **South Africa** for general support for workshops that provide safe space for dialogue on issues such as reconciliation, forgiveness, restorative justice, peace building, and conflict resolution.

Body Shop Foundation gave to **Stepping Stones Nigeria** in the **United Kingdom** for Operation Enlightenment, a public awareness campaign in Akwa Ibom State, a region of Nigeria that witnesses widespread violations of children's rights due to belief in child witchcraft.

WESTERN EUROPE

35 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$29.5M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

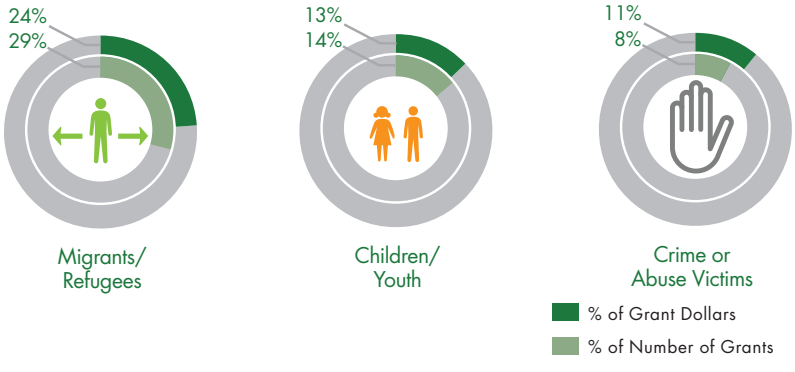
185 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Atlantic Philanthropies**.....**$5.8 M**
2. Open Society Foundations.....$5.2 M
3. Sigrid Rausing Trust.....$3.4 M
4. Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust.....$3.1 M
5. Trust for London.....$2.1 M

M = Million

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

King Baudouin Foundation gave to **(L)earn Respect** in the **Netherlands** for combating racism, discrimination, and exclusion through the organization of street football and music activities, as well as workshops on the theme of mutual respect.

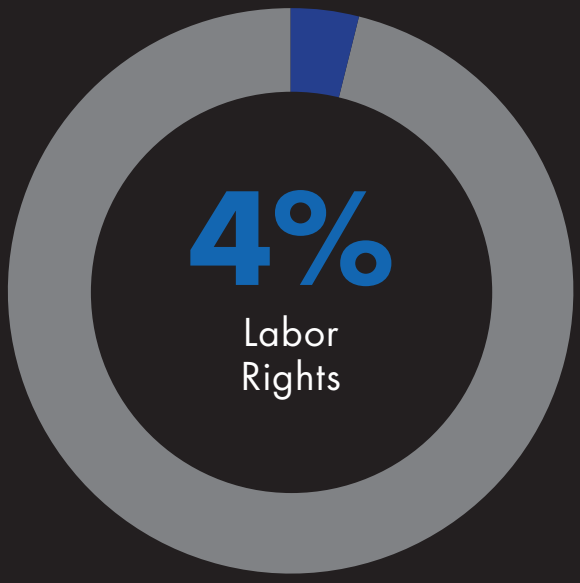
Open Society Foundations gave to **Graines de France** in **France** for capacity building and advocacy on ethnic profiling within affected communities in the Paris suburbs and to identify victims of ethnic profiling and collect individual stories, including identification of potential plaintiffs for strategic litigation.

LABOR RIGHTS

2010

Supporting the right to desirable work, which includes the right to free choice of employment, safe conditions and just remuneration, protection against unemployment, reasonable access to rest and leisure, and equal pay for equal work. This right also protects against forced labor, exploitative labor, child labor, and labor discrimination. It also incorporates the right to free association (that is, to form labor unions) and to pursue collective bargaining.

OVERVIEW



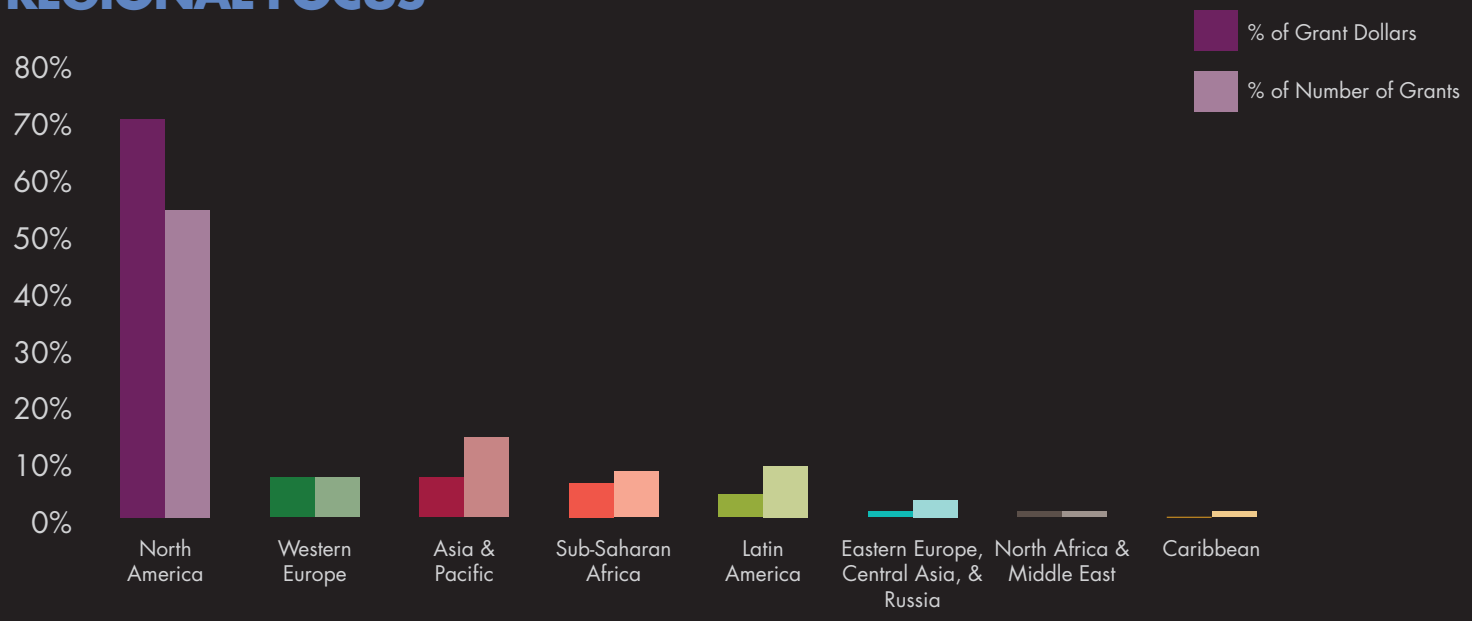
Share of overall human rights funding

$48.5 Million out of $1.2 Billion for all rights

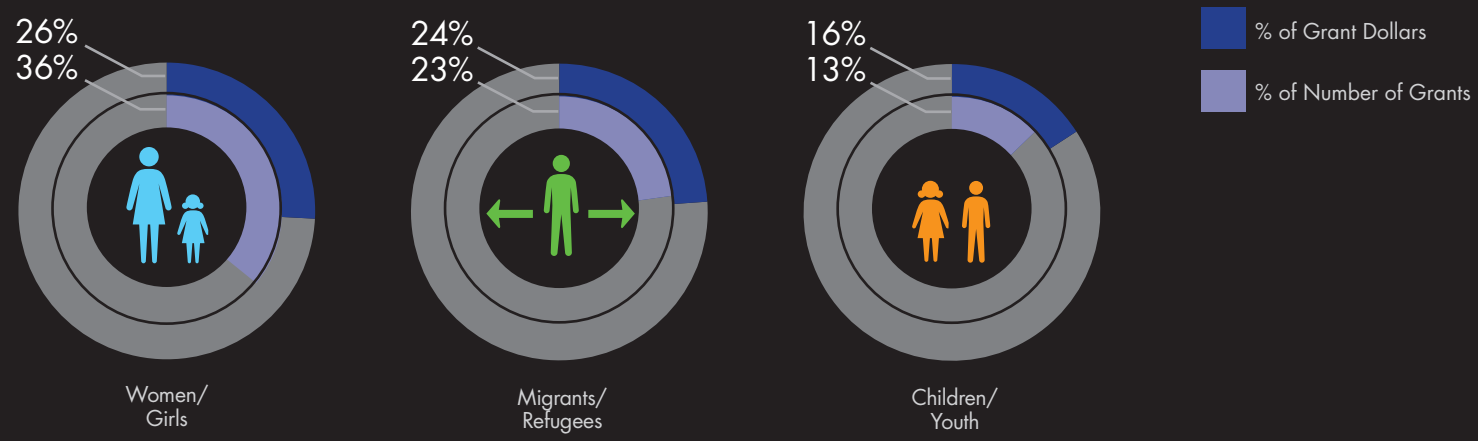
Of this 4%

100% Right to Desirable Work

REGIONAL FOCUS[1]



POPULATION FOCUS[2]



[1]Regional Focus includes grants going directly to recipients in the region specified and to recipients located in other regions for activities focused on the region specified.

[2]Population Focus includes funding explicitly targeted to benefit specific groups and only illustrates those accounting for the largest shares of grant dollars or grants. See Methodology for details on how regional focus and population focus were determined and limitations.

TOP FUNDERS

1. **Public Welfare Foundation** ..... **$8.3 MILLION (M)**
2. Ford Foundation ..... $7.8 M
3. W.K. Kellogg Foundation ..... $5.0 M
4. Open Society Foundations ..... $4.3 M
5. Trust for London ..... $2.6 M
6. San Francisco Foundation ..... $2.1 M
7. California Endowment ..... $2.0 M
8. Joyce Foundation ..... $1.9 M
9. Rockefeller Foundation ..... $1.1 M
10. Marguerite Casey Foundation ..... $0.8 M

Highest Number of Grants **37**

ASIA & PACIFIC

23 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$3.3M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

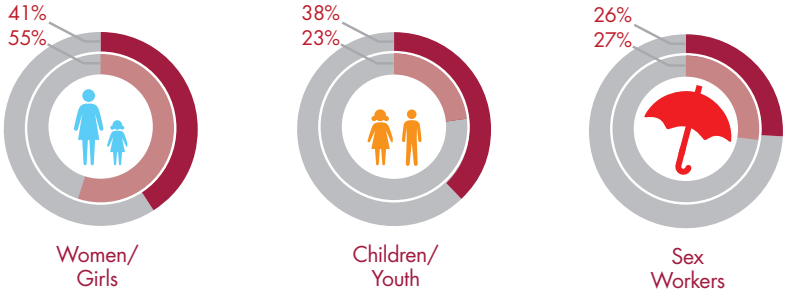
80 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Humanity United**..... **$486 T**
2. Fund For Global Human Rights..... $400 T
3. Mama Cash..... $341 T
4. Banyan Tree Foundation..... $327 T
5. American Jewish World Service..... $229 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Body Shop Foundation gave to **Institute for Global Labour and Human Rights** in the **USA** for a project to end child labor and silicosis deaths in the gemstone industry in Khambhat and ship breaking in Bangladesh by building a multistakeholder alliance that will bring together the necessary expertise, resources, and momentum.

Levi Strauss Foundation gave to **Center for Promotion of Quality of Life** in **Vietnam** for in-factory trainings to strengthen communication mechanisms; build capacity on labor rights and responsibilities; and promote health, asset building, and life skills development among apparel workers in Vietnam.

CARIBBEAN

2 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$96T GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

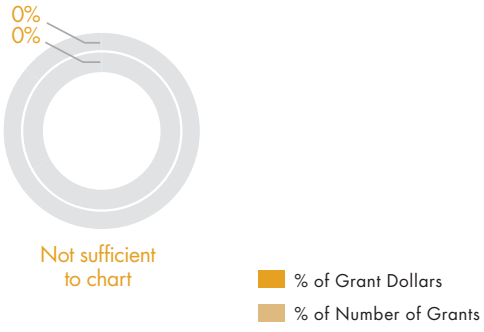
3 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **General Service Foundation**.....**$60 T**
2. American Jewish World Service.....$36 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

American Jewish World Service gave to **Fondation SEROvie** in **Haiti** to contribute to the improvement of social, economic, and cultural conditions for sexually diverse communities in Haiti by advocating for their rights and by providing vocational training for LGBT youth impacted by the Haiti earthquake.

General Service Foundation gave to **United Students Against Sweatshops** in the **USA** to support the garment workers' fight for justice by putting sweat-free merchandise made in fair labor factories in the Dominican Republic in over 400 college campus bookstores.

EASTERN EUROPE, CENTRAL ASIA, & RUSSIA

5 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$529T GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

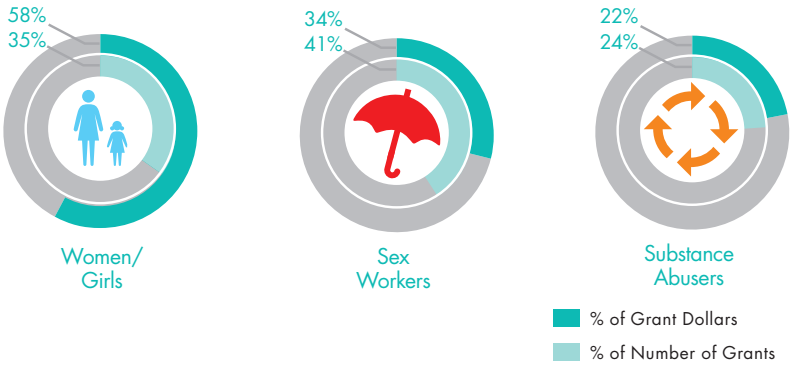
15 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Open Society Foundations.....$439 T**
2. Abilis Foundation.....$40 T
3. HIV Young Leaders Fund.....$34 T
4. Global Fund for Women.....$9 T
5. Slovak-Czech Women's Fund.....$8 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Open Society Foundations gave to the **Salva Vita Foundation** in **Hungary** to prepare students with intellectual disabilities in 18 vocational schools for future open labor market employment to enable them to become visible citizens and integrated members of society.

Global Fund for Women gave to **You Are Not Alone** in **Russia** for general support.

LATIN AMERICA & MEXICO

20 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$1.8M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

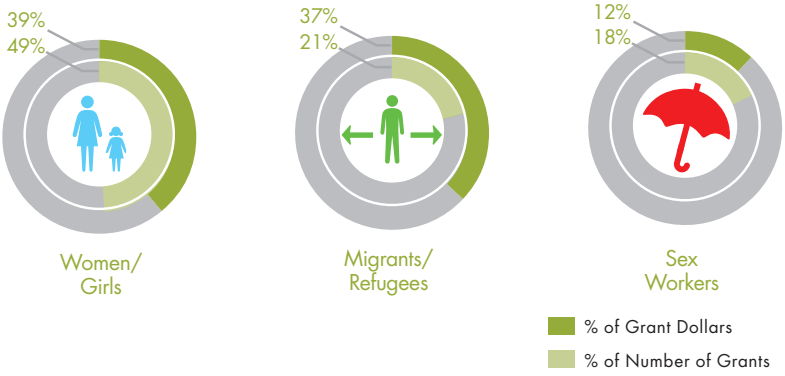
50 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Levi Strauss Foundation.....$250 T**
2. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.....$250 T
3. General Service Foundation.....$190 T
4. Mama Cash.....$169 T
5. Public Welfare Foundation.....$130 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

General Service Foundation gave to **Global Workers Justice Alliance** in the **USA** for reducing the exploitation of Mexican migrant workers abroad by partnering with local organizations to provide services to migrants and to expand the network to additional states in Mexico.

Mama Cash gave to **Asociación de Trabajadoras Sexuales Mujeres del Sur** in **Peru** for building the capacities of sex workers in southern Peru to know and defend their rights and to campaign publicly against violence against women by organizing sex worker-led workshops and developing strategies to sensitize street police.

NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST

4 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$313T GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

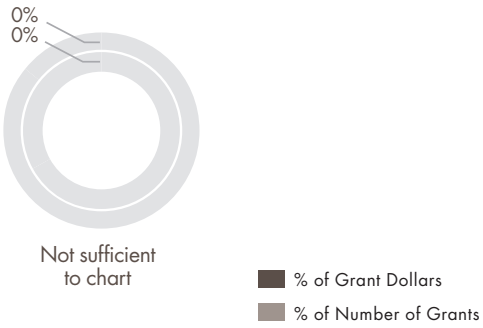
7 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Ford Foundation**..... **$180 T**
2. New Israel Fund.....$104 T
3. Arab Human Rights Fund.....$21 T
4. Strategic Fund for Turkey.....$8 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Arab Human Rights Fund gave to **SNAPAP** in **Algeria** to strengthen the unity and autonomy of trade unions in Algeria and to obtain autonomy for female trade unionists.

New Israel Fund gave to **Kav LaOved-Workers Hotline for the Protection of Workers Rights** in **Israel** for general and project support.

NORTH AMERICA

139 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$33.9M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

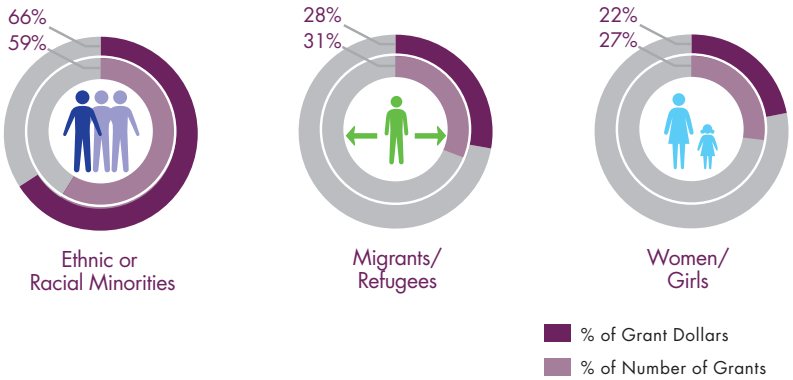
205 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Public Welfare Foundation**..... **$4.3 M**
2. Ford Foundation..... $3.4 M
3. W.K. Kellogg Foundation..... $3.2 M
4. San Francisco Foundation..... $2.1 M
5. California Endowment..... $1.9 M

M = Million

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation gave to **Center for New Community** in the **USA** for general support for the Food Justice Initiative, which focuses on race and worker justice issues within the food sector.

Norman Foundation gave to **Interfaith Action of Southwest Florida** in the **USA** for renewed support of a joint effort with the Coalition of Immokalee Workers in support of farmworkers in Florida.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

21 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$2.8M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

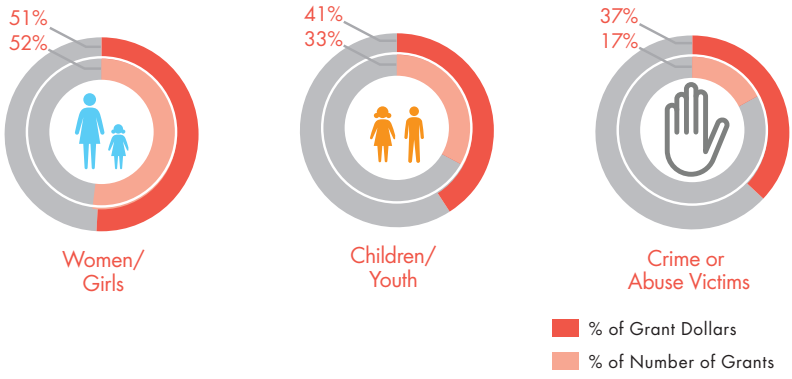
46 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Trust Fund for Victims, International Criminal Court**.....**$884 T**
2. American Jewish World Service–Donor Advised Fund..... $450 T
3. American Jewish World Service..... $399 T
4. Open Society Foundations..... $210 T
5. Arcus Foundation..... $200 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Ford Foundation gave to **Labour Awareness Resource Center** in **Kenya** to advocate for women workers' rights on flower farms and in export processing zones, including sexual and reproductive rights and HIV/AIDS.

Fund For Global Human Rights gave to **Forestry, Logging, and Industrial Workers Movement for Labour Justice** in **Liberia** for a project to promote labor rights of workers in extractive industries by educating logging and mining workers about their rights and by pressing the Liberian government to promote labor rights in concession agreements with multinational corporations.

WESTERN EUROPE

10 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$3.3M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

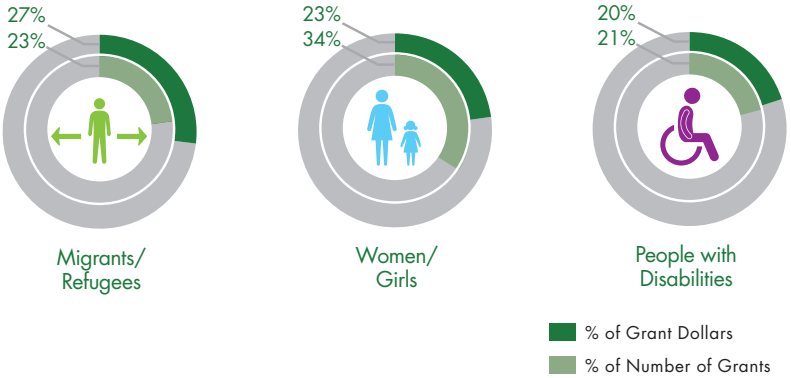
40 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Trust for London**..... **$2.5 M**
2. Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust..... $232 T
3. Oak Foundation..... $229 T
4. King Baudouin Foundation..... $119 T
5. Mama Cash..... $97 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Trust for London gave to **Refugee Women's Association** in the **United Kingdom** for expanding its provision for long-term unemployed and low-skilled migrant women to gain employment, particularly Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Somali, and Turkish-speaking women in East London.

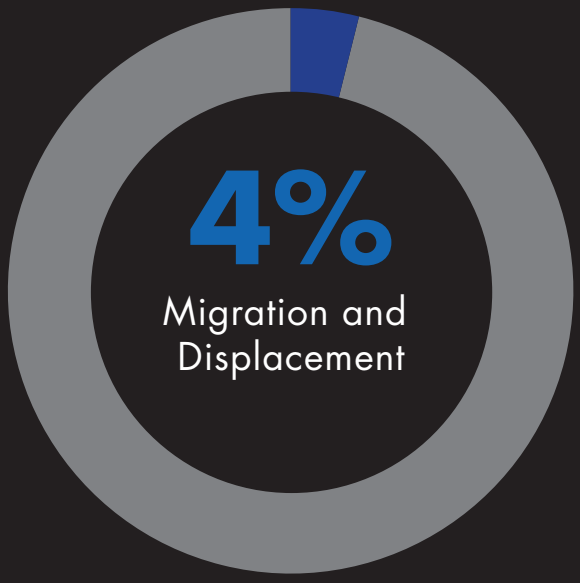
Oak Foundation gave to **Kalayaan** in the **United Kingdom** to safeguard the welfare of migrant domestic workers who have been victims of labor exploitation or have been trafficked for the purpose of domestic servitude through direct support to individuals and through campaign work to improve policies affecting migrant domestic workers in the United Kingdom.

MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT

2010

Supporting the right to free movement within a country and to leave and return, asylum in other countries from persecution, and nationality and the freedom to change it. Includes support for refugees to leave their own countries and migrate to other countries of their choice, and aid to refugees who have been forced from their area or country of origin.

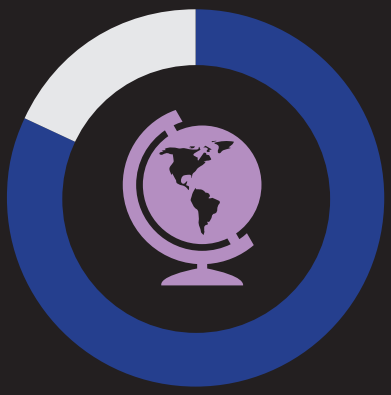
OVERVIEW



Share of overall human rights funding

$45.8 Million out of $1.2 Billion for all rights

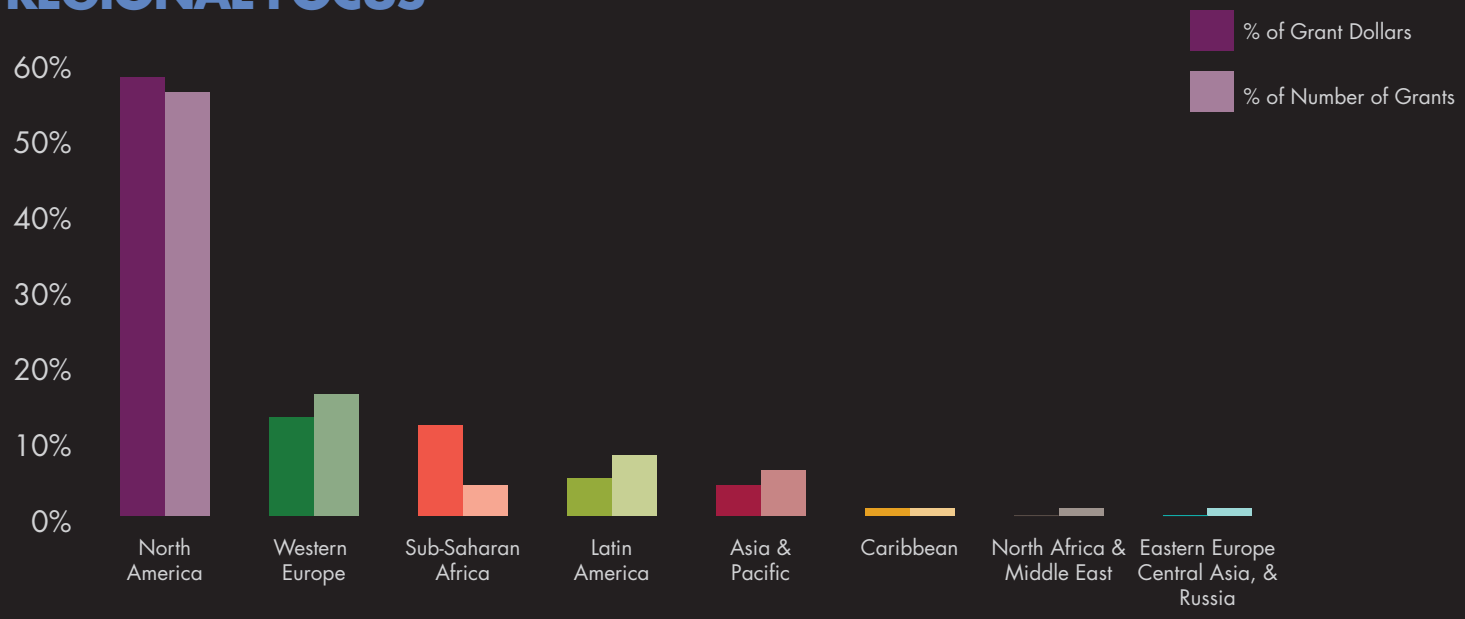
Of this 4%



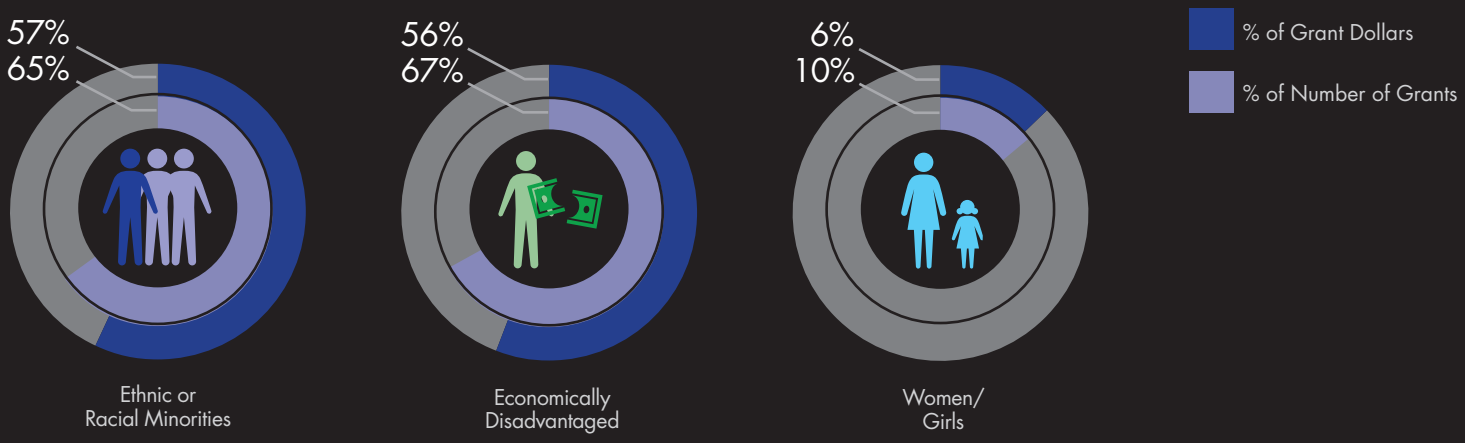
82% Right to a Nationality and Freedom to Change Nationality

18% Right to Asylum in Other Countries from Persecution

REGIONAL FOCUS[1]



POPULATION FOCUS[2]



[1]Regional Focus includes grants going directly to recipients in the region specified and to recipients located in other regions for activities focused on the region specified.

[2]Population Focus includes funding explicitly targeted to benefit specific groups and only illustrates those accounting for the largest shares of grant dollars or grants. See Methodology for details on how regional focus and population focus were determined and limitations.

TOP FUNDERS

1. **Atlantic Philanthropies..... $13.3 MILLION (M)**
2. Ford Foundation..... $8.4 M
3. Open Society Foundations..... $5.2 M
4. Vanguard Charitable Endowment Program..... $1.8 M
5. Trust for London..... $1.5 M
6. Marguerite Casey Foundation..... $1.5 M
7. Oak Foundation..... $1.3 M
8. Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund..... $1.1 M
9. Carnegie Corporation of New York..... $1.1 M
10. Diana Princess of Wales Memorial Fund..... $0.9 M

Highest Number of Grants **36**

ASIA & PACIFIC

7 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$466T GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

11 RECIPIENTS (=10)

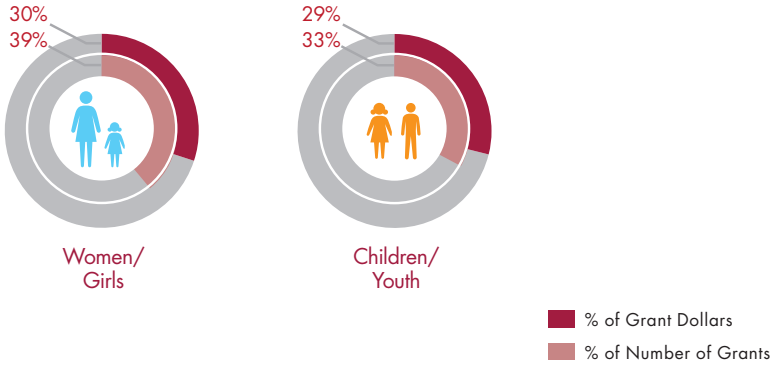
1

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **American Jewish World Service**..... **$242 T**
2. Vanguard Charitable Endowment Program..... $151 T
3. Moriah Fund..... $35 T
4. Global Fund for Children..... $18 T
5. Marin Community Foundation..... $11 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

American Jewish World Service gave to **Migrant Assistance Program** in **Thailand** to assess and analyze the past 10 years of work with migrant and refugee women on the border and to strategize about the way forward for migrant and refugee women's rights.

Global Fund for Children gave to **Sunera Foundation** in **Sri Lanka** for theater outreach programs that bring together the disabled and the non-disabled, members of all ethnic groups, and those who were affected by the 2004 tsunami or displaced by ethnic conflict.

CARIBBEAN

4 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$440T GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

4 RECIPIENTS (=10)

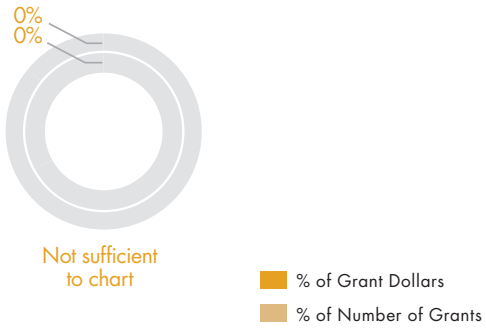
1

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Ford Foundation**..... **$350 T**
2. American Jewish World Service..... $50 T
3. Deutsche Bank Americas Foundation.... $25 T
4. Smith Richardson Foundation..... $15 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Deutsche Bank Americas Foundation gave to **New York Legal Assistance Group** in the **USA** for the Haitian Temporary Protected Status Program.

Ford Foundation gave to **Social Science Research Council** in the **USA** for a series of meetings in Cuba to explore migration, sexual diversity, HIV/AIDS, and disaster prevention strategies.

EASTERN EUROPE, CENTRAL ASIA, & RUSSIA

2 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$56T GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

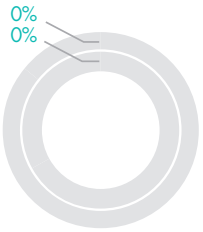
2 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Open Society Foundations**.....**$50 T**
2. Global Fund for Women..... $6 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



% of Grant Dollars
% of Number of Grants

SAMPLE GRANTS

Global Fund for Women gave to **Women Living for Peace** in **Georgia** for general support.

Open Society Foundations gave to **Information and Legal Assistance Center** in **Croatia** to provide legal aid and representation to refugees and returnees from the war.

LATIN AMERICA & MEXICO

10 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$2.5M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

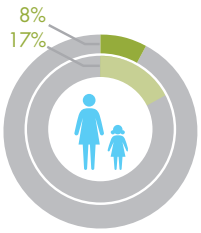
23 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Ford Foundation**.....**$1.2 M**
2. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation..... $450 T
3. David and Lucile Packard Foundation..$290 T
4. Open Society Foundations.....$250 T
5. Marguerite Casey Foundation.....$205 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



% of Grant Dollars
% of Number of Grants

SAMPLE GRANTS

Marguerite Casey Foundation gave to **American Friends Service Committee** in the **USA** for the US-Mexico Border Program to empower immigrant community leaders to advocate for improved immigration policies that support low-income families.

Ford Foundation gave to **Universidad Centroamericana José Simeón Cañas** in **El Salvador** to assess the state of migrant labor rights in Central America and develop proposals for a Central American regional migration policy.

NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST

3 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$74T GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

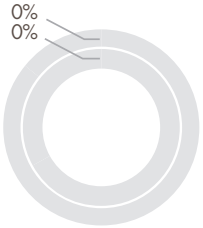
3 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **New Israel Fund**.....**$40 T**
2. Euro-Mediterranean Foundation of Support to Human Rights Defenders.....$28 T
3. Peace Development Fund..... $6 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



Not sufficient to chart

% of Grant Dollars

% of Number of Grants

SAMPLE GRANTS

New Israel Fund gave to **Our Heritage—Declaration of Democracy** in **Israel** for general support.

Peace Development Fund gave to **Al-Awda New York: Palestine Rights to Return Coalition** in the **USA** for general support.

NORTH AMERICA

54 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$26.8M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

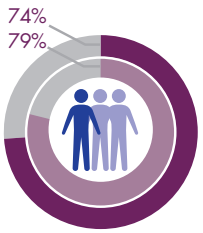
119 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

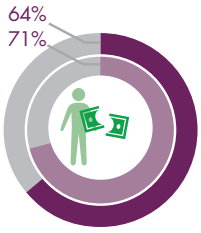
1. **Ford Foundation**.....**$6.5 M**
2. Atlantic Philanthropies..... $6.4 M
3. Open Society Foundations.....$4.4 M
4. Marguerite Casey Foundation..... $1.3 M
5. Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund..... $1.1 M

M = Million

POPULATION FOCUS



Ethnic or Racial Minorities



Economically Disadvantaged

% of Grant Dollars

% of Number of Grants

SAMPLE GRANTS

Charles K. Blandin Foundation gave to **Immigrant Law Center of Minnesota** in the **USA** for general support for statewide advocacy outreach and to implement benefits of Comprehensive Immigration Reform to clients living in rural Minnesota.

Oak Foundation gave to **Opportunity Agenda** in the **USA** for communications, research, and legal support to strengthen respect for human rights principles in US law, policy, and public debate, particularly related to harsh immigration enforcement, through public opinion research, collaborative message development, and training and dissemination of media toolkits.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

8 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$5.7M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

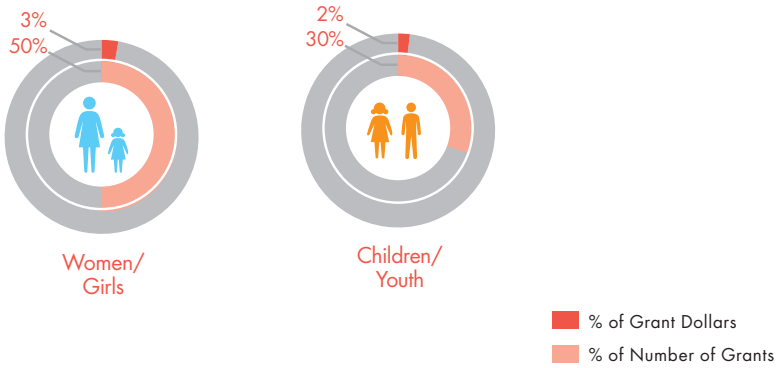
10 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Atlantic Philanthropies..... $4.9 M**
2. American Jewish World Service–Donor Advised Funds..... $350 T
3. Sigrid Rausing Trust..... $270 T
4. Unbound Philanthropy..... $80 T
5. Unitarian Universalist Service Committee..... $41 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Atlantic Philanthropies gave to **Centre for Education Policy Development Trust** in **South Africa** for protection of refugees, asylum seekers, and undocumented migrants.

Body Shop Foundation gave to **Stepping Stones Nigeria** in the **United Kingdom** to support communities as they resettle after years of living in camps for the displaced through promoting community dialogue and reflection, traditional conflict resolution, cleansing ceremonies, and leadership building.

WESTERN EUROPE

13 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$6M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

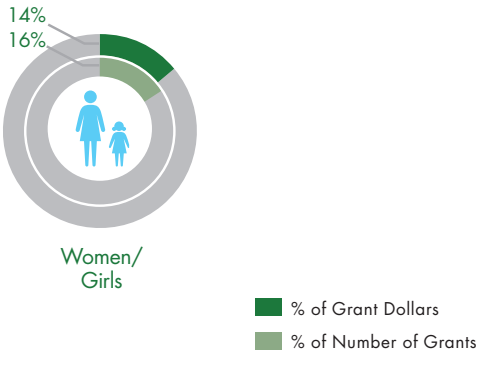
35 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Atlantic Philanthropies..... $2.0 M**
2. Trust for London..... $1.5 M
3. Barrow Cadbury Trust..... $450 T
4. Unbound Philanthropy..... $388 T
5. Northern Rock Foundation..... $170 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Atlantic Philanthropies gave to **European Council on Refugees and Exiles** in **Belgium** for renewed core support to influence the development and implementation of a fair and efficient Common European Asylum System that effectively respects the fundamental rights of asylum seekers and refugees.

Trust for London gave to **Changing Minds** in the **United Kingdom** for the creation of a new social justice communications agency aimed at changing public attitudes toward migrants and migration through message development; formulating communications strategies; and identifying and training individuals and organizations to undertake communications activities.

SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

2010

Supporting the right to make informed and voluntary reproductive choices and to freedom of sexual expression. Includes the right to access reproductive health care, including family planning, birth control, and legal and safe abortion.

OVERVIEW

Share of overall human rights funding

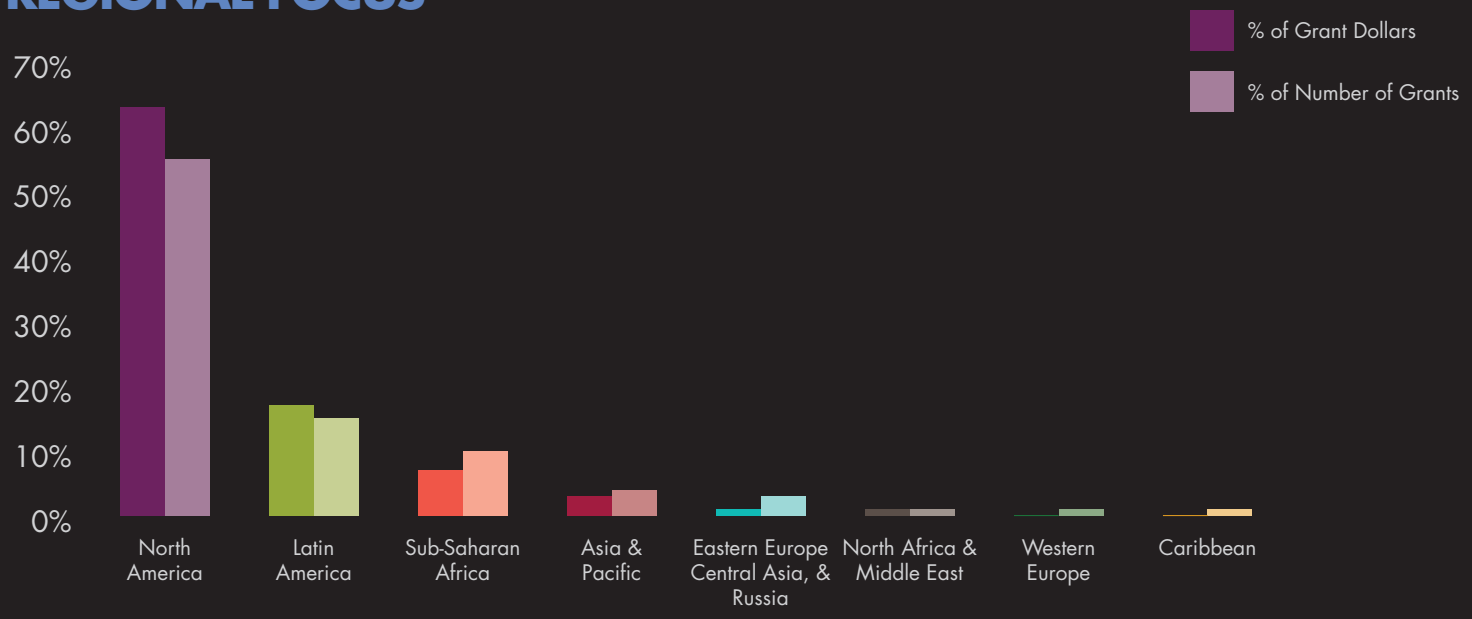
$103.4 Million out of $1.2 Billion for all rights

Of this 9%

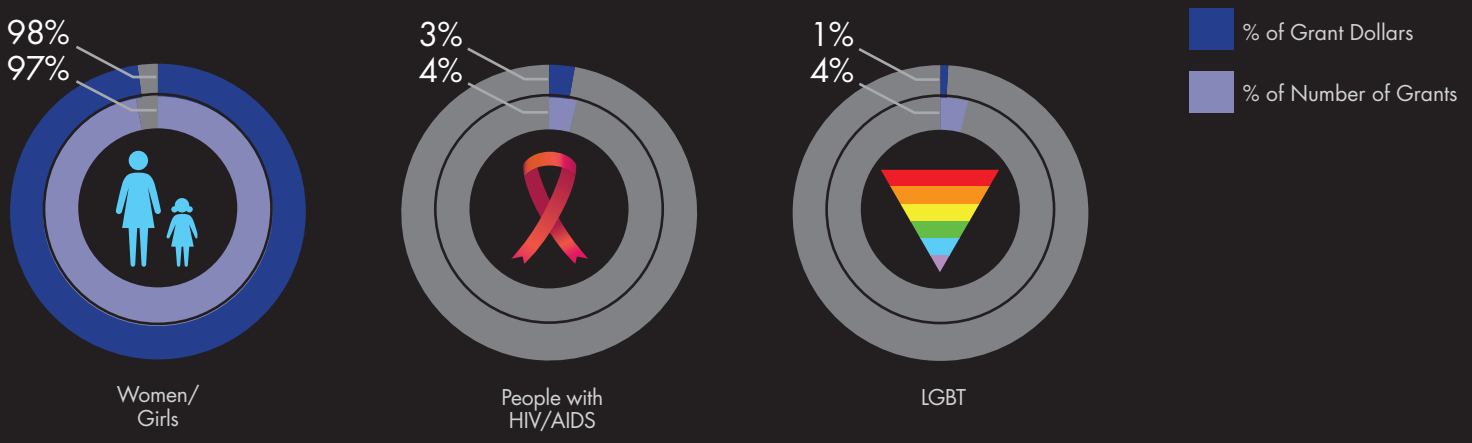
98% Right to Decide Freely and Responsibly on the Number and Spacing of Children

2% Right to Sexual Expression

REGIONAL FOCUS[1]



POPULATION FOCUS[2]



[1]Regional Focus includes grants going directly to recipients in the region specified and to recipients located in other regions for activities focused on the region specified.

[2]Population Focus includes funding explicitly targeted to benefit specific groups and only illustrates those accounting for the largest shares of grant dollars or grants. See Methodology for details on how regional focus and population focus were determined and limitations.

TOP FUNDERS

1. **Susan Thompson Buffett Foundation..$37.9 MILLION (M)**
2. Ford Foundation.....$14.7 M
3. Huber Foundation.....$13.1 M
4. United Nations Foundation.....$5.3 M
5. David and Lucile Packard Foundation.....$4.4 M
6. William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.....$3.7 M
7. Vanguard Charitable Endowment Program.....$2.4 M
8. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.....$2.2 M
9. Richard and Rhoda Goldman Fund.....$1.8 M
10. American Jewish World Service–Donor Advised Funds.....$1.8 M

Highest Number of Grants **66**

ASIA & PACIFIC

7 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$2.8M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

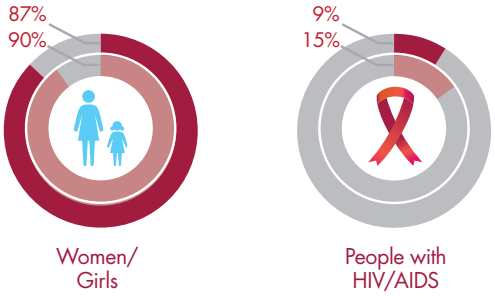
19 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **David and Lucile Packard Foundation..... $1.3 M**
2. Ford Foundation.....$950 T
3. Mama Cash.....$206 T
4. Richard and Rhoda Goldman Fund....$200 T
5. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation..... $119 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Mama Cash gave to **Pink Space Culture and Development Centre** in **China** to build a united sexual rights movement by creating space for sexually marginalized women; assisting groups to self-organize, advocate for their rights, and increase possibilities for sexual expression and pleasure; and bringing women living with HIV, sex workers, lesbians, women married to gay men, and other "sexually marginalized" groups together.

Ford Foundation gave to **Mahidol University** in **Thailand** to build the capacity of mid-level researchers to explore the impacts of social and economic change on sexuality and gender.

CARIBBEAN

3 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$90T GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

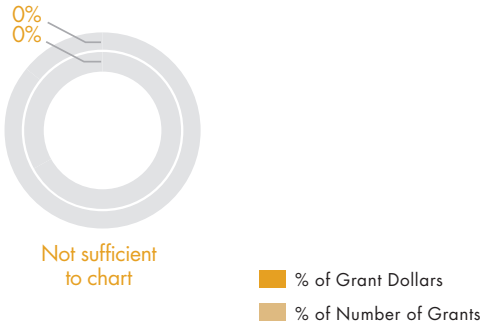
2 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **American Jewish World Service–Donor Advised Fund..... $240 T**
2. Libra Foundation.....$50 T
3. Overbrook Foundation.....$40 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Libra Foundation gave to **Planned Parenthood Federation, International** in the **USA** for advocacy work at various levels in support of sexual rights and reproductive rights in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Overbrook Foundation gave to **Planned Parenthood Federation, International** in the **USA** for work to strengthen sexual and reproductive health and rights in Latin America and the Caribbean.

EASTERN EUROPE, CENTRAL ASIA, & RUSSIA

6 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$822T GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

12 RECIPIENTS (=10)

1

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Open Society Foundations..... $503 T**
2. Sigrid Rausing Trust..... $209 T
3. Global Fund for Women..... $65 T
4. Global Fund for Children..... $25 T
5. Slovak-Czech Women's Fund..... $14 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS

SAMPLE GRANTS

Slovak-Czech Women's Fund gave to **Moznost Volby** in **Slovakia** to perform educational and advocacy activities, strengthen cooperation inside and outside the sector, and exercise influence over lawmaking bodies to advance women's rights.

Urgent Action Fund gave to **Szuleteshaz Kozhasznu Egyesulet** in **Hungary** to support a doctor who was imprisoned because of her facilitation of a home birth, which is criminalized in Hungary.

LATIN AMERICA & MEXICO

23 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$17.1M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

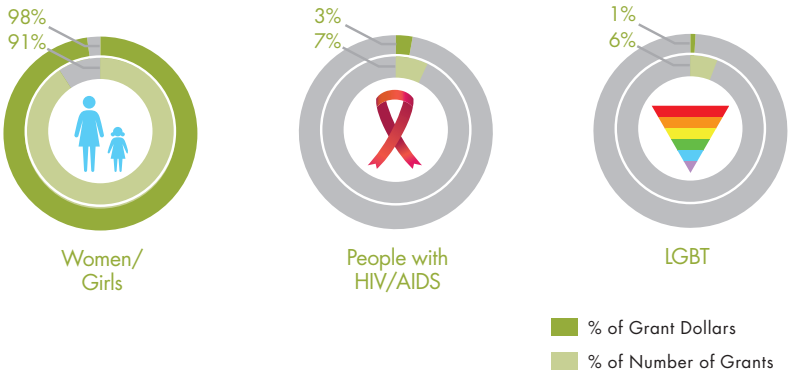
69 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Susan Thompson Buffett Foundation..... $9.7 M**
2. Ford Foundation..... $2.8 M
3. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation..... $1.2 M
4. American Jewish World Service–Donor Advised Funds..... $1.2 M
5. Fundo de Investimento Social..... $495 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Compton Foundation gave to **EngenderHealth** in the **USA** to support an initiative aimed at engaging young and adult men in Latin America in gender equality work through education, community campaigns, and an impact evaluation model.

John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation gave to **Nuevos Códices Compatia** in **Mexico** to promote the reproductive and sexual health of indigenous youth in four municipalities in Chiapas.

NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST

6 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$662T GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

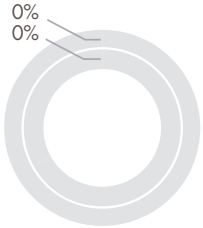
7 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Ford Foundation**..... **$400 T**
2. Mama Cash.....$119 T
3. Richard and Rhoda Goldman Fund....$110 T
4. Arab Human Rights Fund.....$15 T
5. African Women's Development Fund....$12 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



% of Grant Dollars
% of Number of Grants

SAMPLE GRANTS

Mama Cash gave to **MUNTADA: The Arab Forum for Sexuality, Education and Health** in **Israel** for providing sexual rights education for Palestinian women and youth in Israel to build a broader understanding of sex, sexuality, and sexual and reproductive rights as human rights.

Mediterranean Women's Fund gave to **Women and Their Bodies** in **Israel** for Arabic translation and adaptation of the book *Our Bodies Ourselves*.

NORTH AMERICA

71 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$64.9M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

102 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Susan Thompson Buffett Foundation**.....**$21.7 M**
2. Huber Foundation..... $13.1 M
3. Ford Foundation.....$5.5 M
4. William and Flora Hewlett Foundation $3.2 M
5. Vanguard Charitable Endowment Program.....$2.1 M

M = Million

POPULATION FOCUS

% of Grant Dollars
% of Number of Grants

SAMPLE GRANTS

General Service Foundation gave to **National Asian Pacific American Women's Forum** in the **USA** to achieve reproductive justice for Asian Pacific Islander (API) women and girls by building broader bases of support amongst the API community and among strategic allies that support change that meets the needs of API women and girls.

Consumer Health Foundation gave to **Young Women's Project** in the **USA** to support young women of color in leading a campaign to improve access to reproductive health care and to ensure that comprehensive sex education is implemented in Washington, DC public schools.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

18 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$7.2M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

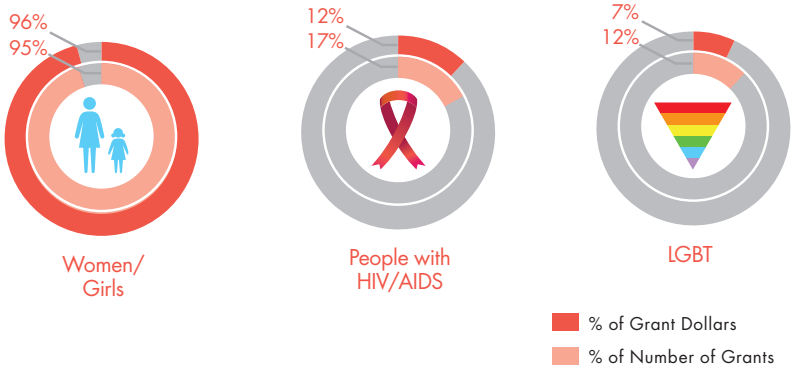
54 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Ford Foundation**..... **$3.4 M**
2. David and Lucile Packard Foundation. $1.1 M
3. NIKE Foundation..... $662 T
4. American Jewish World Service–Donor Advised Funds..... $600 T
5. Arcus Foundation..... $393 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

American Jewish World Service gave to **Sexual Rights Centre** in **Zimbabwe** to develop educational videos in partnership with the LGBTQI community and sex workers as advocacy tools in awareness raising for key service providers, including police and health departments.

HIV Young Leaders Fund gave to **Young Mothers Support Group** in **Uganda** to create support groups for young mothers living with HIV, build their capacity to enagage in advocacy, and train service providers on the sexual and reproductive rights of young positive mothers.

WESTERN EUROPE

4 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$367T GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

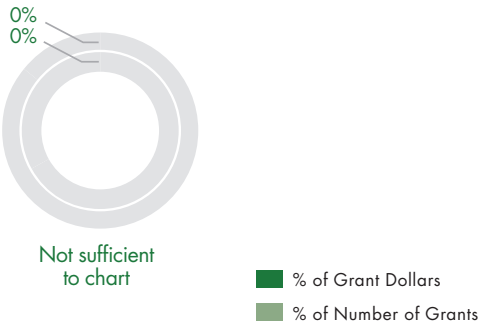
4 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Sigrid Rausing Trust**..... **$209 T**
2. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation..... $119 T
3. William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.. $30 T
4. Global Fund for Women..... $10 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Sigrid Rausing Trust gave to **ASTRA** in **Poland** for core support.

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation gave to the **European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development** in **Belgium** to advance the right for individuals to make free and informed choices in their reproductive lives and to have access to high-quality information, education, and health services.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

2010

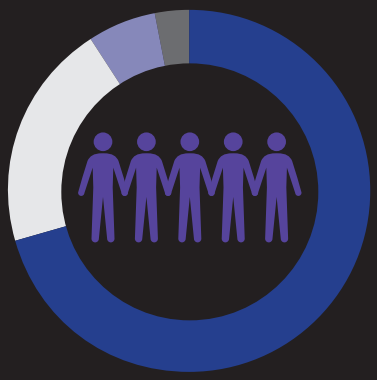
Supporting the right to participate in the cultural life of a community and engage in community duties essential to free and full development. Includes freedom of religion, the right to pursue one's cultural traditions, right to a livelihood, and freedom to marry the partner of one's choosing.

OVERVIEW

Share of overall human rights funding

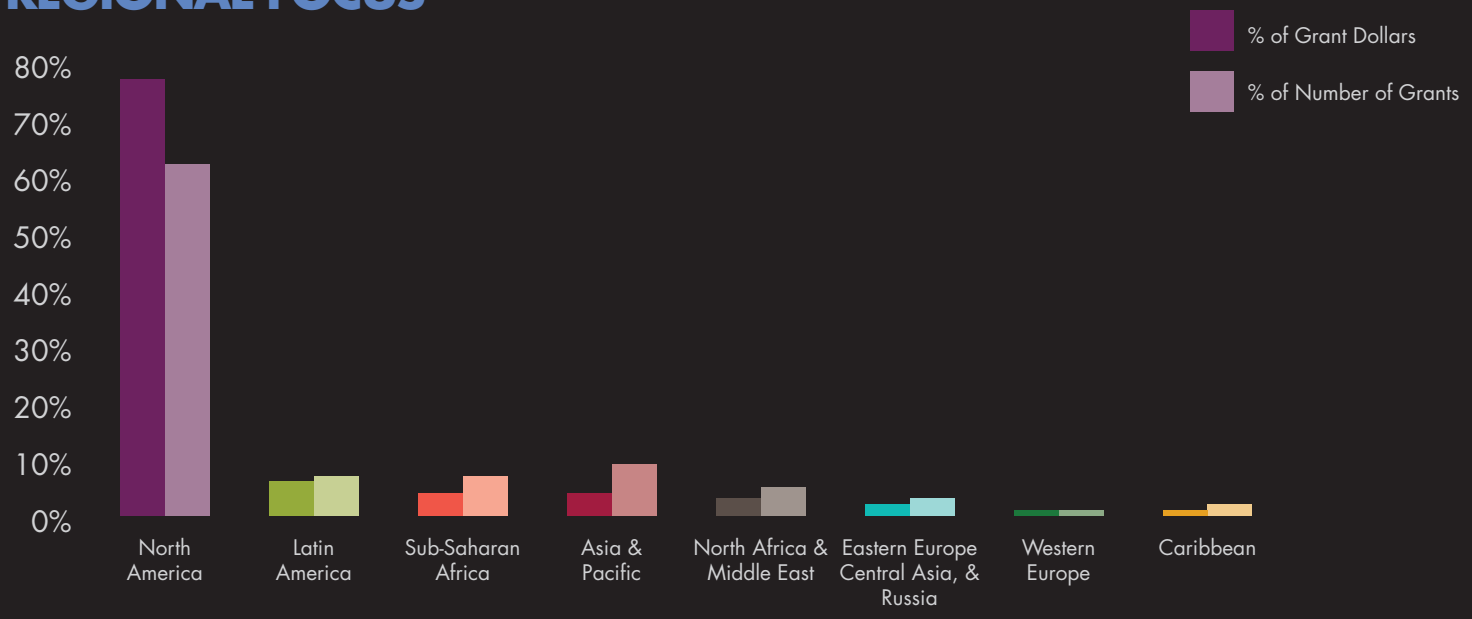
$68.4 Million out of $1.2 Billion for all rights

Of this 6%

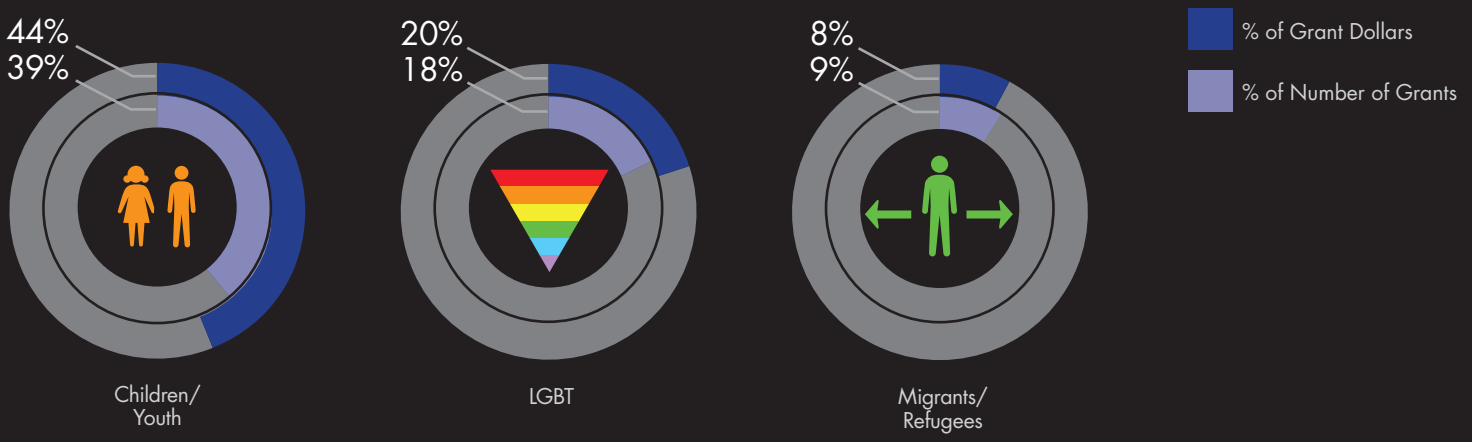


70%	Right to Education
20%	Right to Marriage and Family
6%	Freedom of Belief and Religion
3%	Right to Participate in the Cultural Life of a Community/Engage in Community Duties Essential to Free and Full Development

REGIONAL FOCUS[1]



POPULATION FOCUS[2]



[1]Regional Focus includes grants going directly to recipients in the region specified and to recipients located in other regions for activities focused on the region specified.

[2]Population Focus includes funding explicitly targeted to benefit specific groups and only illustrates those accounting for the largest shares of grant dollars or grants. See Methodology for details on how regional focus and population focus were determined and limitations.

TOP FUNDERS

1	**Ford Foundation**	**$15.6 MILLION (M)**
2	Proteus Fund	$3.9 M
3	Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund	$3.9 M
4	W.K. Kellogg Foundation	$3.9 M
5	Open Society Foundations	$3.3 M
6	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	$2.6 M
7	Gill Foundation	$2.5 M
8	James Irvine Foundation	$2.3 M
9	Vanguard Charitable Endowment Program	$2.2 M
10	Deutsche Bank Americas Foundation	$1.4 M

Highest Number of Grants **70**

ASIA & PACIFIC

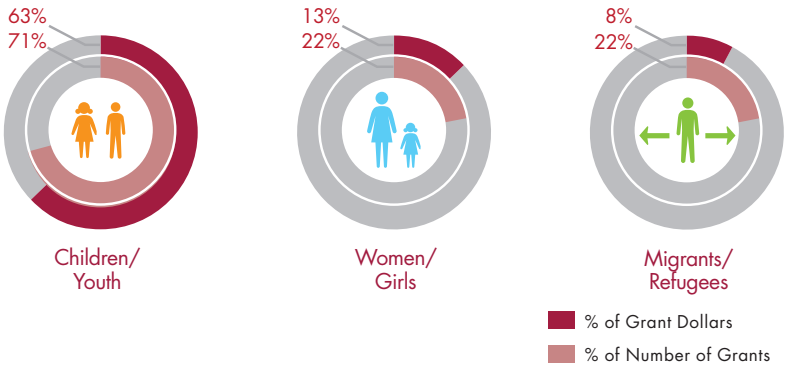
17 FOUNDATIONS (=5) **$2.6M** GRANT DOLLARS (=500T) **44** RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Ford Foundation**..... **$890 T**
2. American Jewish World Service..... $440 T
3. International Development Research Centre.....$257 T
4. Global Fund for Women..... $165 T
5. EMpower–The Emerging Markets Foundation..... $146 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

International Development Research Centre gave to **Yugantar** in **India** to improve the quality of reconstruction programs that target Hyderabad's Muslim community by including Muslim youth as researchers and facilitators of dialogue aimed at addressing community problems related to weak social integration in the aftermath of communal violence.

McKnight Foundation gave to **Highlanders Association** in **Cambodia** to empower indigenous communities in Ratanakiri province to protect their lands and natural resources, cultural identity, and right of access to education.

CARIBBEAN

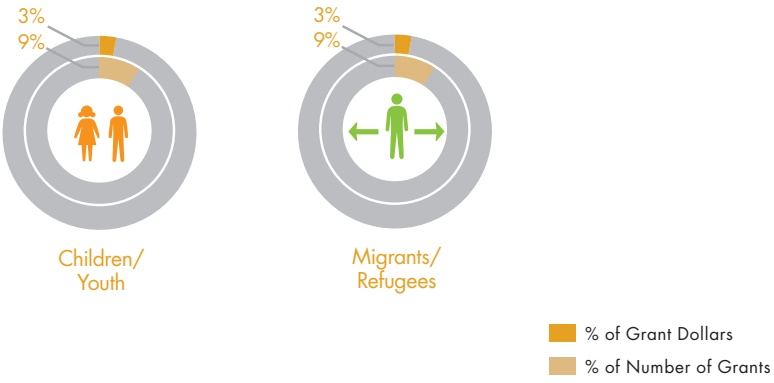
4 FOUNDATIONS (=5) **$387T** GRANT DOLLARS (=500T) **8** RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Ford Foundation**..... **$200 T**
2. Grassroots International.....$139 T
3. Open Society Foundations.....$35 T
4. Global Fund for Children.....$13 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Global Fund for Children gave to **Sociedad Dominico-Haitiana de Apoyo Integral para el Desarrollo y la Salud** in the **Dominican Republic** for The Right to a Name and Nationality program, which campaigns for the legal recognition of the Dominican nationality for Dominican-born Haitian children.

Grassroots International gave to **Platform for Alternative Development Polices** in **Haiti** for economic, social, and cultural rights.

EASTERN EUROPE, CENTRAL ASIA, & RUSSIA

3 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$1.2M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

13 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Open Society Foundations**.....**$1.1 M**
2. Sigrid Rausing Trust.....$39 T
3. Abilis Foundation.....$13 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS

SAMPLE GRANTS

Open Society Foundations gave to **Anonymous Recipient** in **Bulgaria** to support Romani youth in overcoming the existing educational and social gaps between them and the rest of the society.

Sigrid Rausing Trust gave to **Memorial** in **Russia** for general support.

LATIN AMERICA & MEXICO

14 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$3.9M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

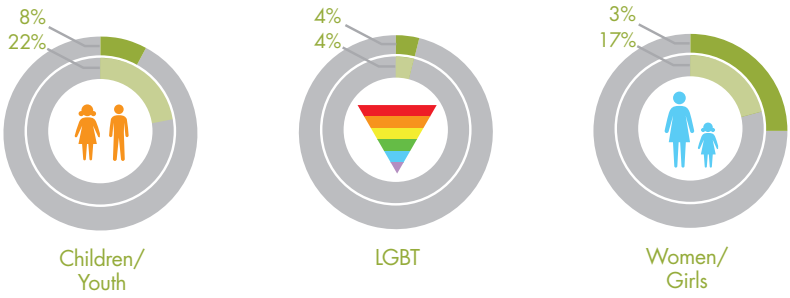
45 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Ford Foundation**.....**$3.2 M**
2. Grassroots International.....$216 T
3. Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice.$150 T
4. American Jewish World Service.....$123 T
5. Open Society Foundations.....$64 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

General Service Foundation gave to **Proyecto de Derechos Económicos, Sociales, y Culturales** in **Mexico** to promote and defend economic, social, and cultural rights in Mexico.

Global Greengrants Fund gave to **Lof Epu Rewe Molco** in **Chile** to support the preservation of the culture of the Mapuche people by conducting environmental education campaigns; developing eco-tourism; and encouraging intercultural and community-focused participation based on local and ancestral knowledge.

NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST

10 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$2.4M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

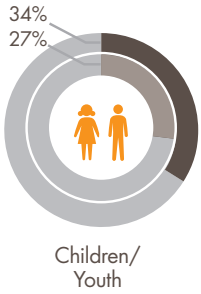
27 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Ford Foundation**.....**$1.5 M**
2. Jacob and Hilda Blaustein Foundation.$200 T
3. New Israel Fund.....$175 T
4. Richard and Rhoda Goldman Fund....$160 T
5. Grassroots International.....$99 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



% of Grant Dollars
% of Number of Grants

SAMPLE GRANTS

Euro-Mediterranean Foundation of Support to Human Rights Defenders gave to **Anonymous** in **Tunisia** to support the launch of an awareness campaign.

Richard and Rhoda Goldman Fund gave to **Israel Religious Action Center** in **Israel** to oppose religious coercion in the public sphere in Jerusalem through data research and legal advocacy.

NORTH AMERICA

143 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$52.4M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

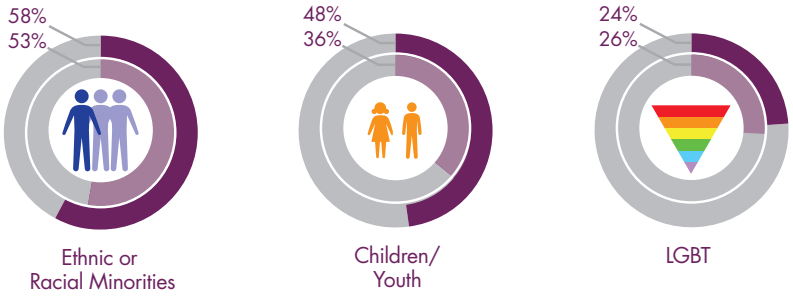
230 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Ford Foundation**.....**$21.7 M**
2. Proteus Fund.....$3.9 M
3. Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund.....$3.9 M
4. W.K. Kellogg Foundation.....$3.9 M
5. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.....$2.6 M

M = Million

POPULATION FOCUS



% of Grant Dollars
% of Number of Grants

SAMPLE GRANTS

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation gave to **LULAC Institute** in the **USA** to participate in the Campaign for High School Equity Coalition and raise public awareness about issues and solutions for improving graduation rates and college readiness among students of color.

Gill Foundation gave to **Equality California Institute** in the **USA** for marriage equality public education.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

19 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$3.0M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

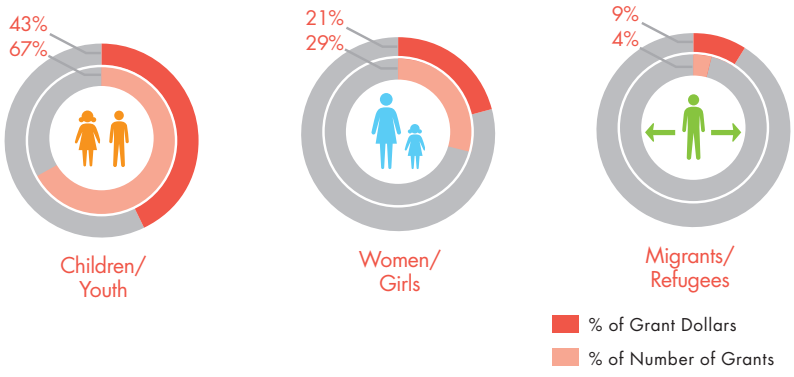
39 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Ford Foundation**..... **$1.4 M**
2. American Jewish World Service..... $342 T
3. American Jewish World Service–Donor Advised Funds..... $200 T
4. Carnegie Corporation of New York....$156 T
5. Open Society Foundations..... $105 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Rockefeller Foundation gave to **Forum for African Women Educationalists** in **Kenya** for general support of its mission to promote gender equity and equality in education in Africa by fostering positive policies, practices, and attitudes toward girls' education.

Fund For Global Human Rights gave to **National Foundation for Democracy and Human Rights** in **Uganda** for general support of this organization, whose activities include documenting and reporting human rights violations against women, children, and other vulnerable populations, and educating communities on economic, social, and cultural rights.

WESTERN EUROPE

8 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$922T GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

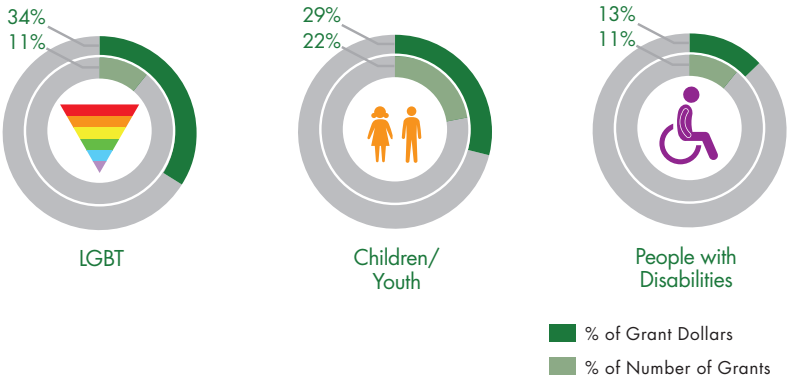
9 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Atlantic Philanthropies**..... **$463 T**
2. Sigrid Rausing Trust..... $232 T
3. Trust for London..... $124 T
4. Open Society Foundations..... $37 T
5. Spencer Foundation..... $25 T

T = Thousand

POPULATION FOCUS



SAMPLE GRANTS

Atlantic Philanthropies gave to **Marriage Equality** in **Ireland** to promote LGBT rights through support for Marriage Equality's campaign for same-sex marriage.

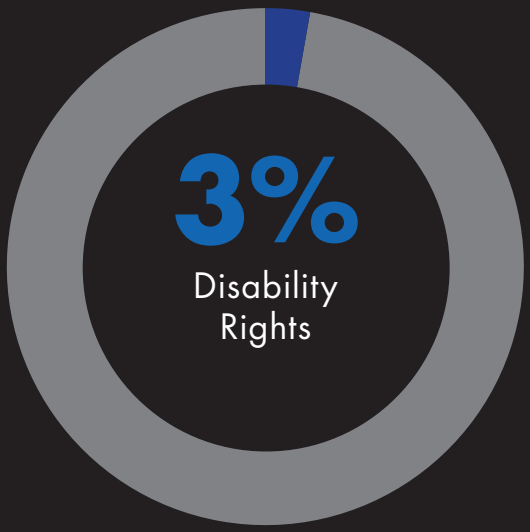
Sigrid Rausing Trust gave to the **International Cities of Refuge Network** in **Norway** for general support.

DISABILITY RIGHTS

2010

Supporting people with disabilities to enjoy the same rights as other members of the population. This includes but is not limited to rights to life, inclusive education, equal employment, political participation, and access to justice. It also includes ensuring access to rights through recognition of legal capacity (and supported decision making, when needed), reasonable accommodation and accessibility measures, and awareness-raising, among others.

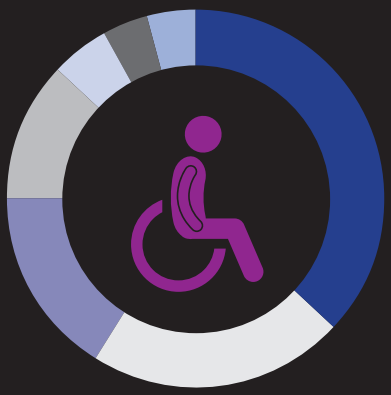
OVERVIEW



Share of overall human rights funding

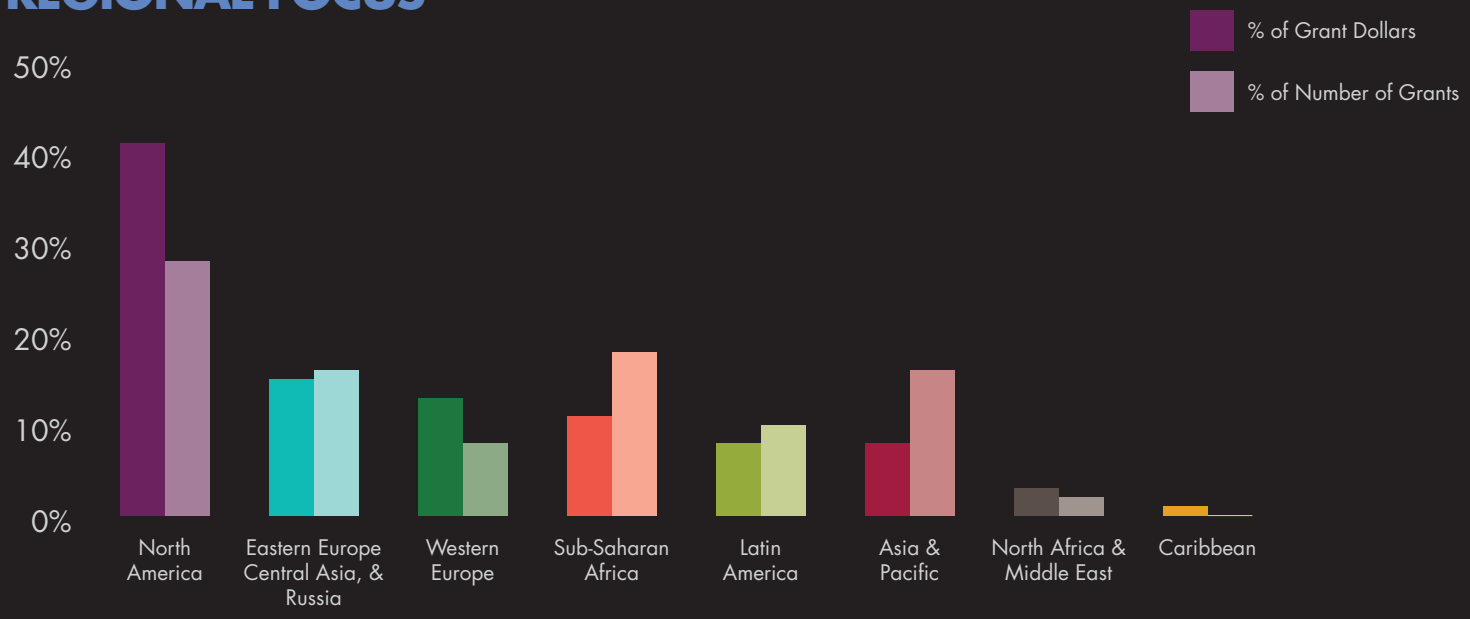
$40 Million out of $1.2 Billion for all rights

Of this 3%



37%	Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security
22%	Human Rights–General
16%	Health and Well-being Rights
12%	Social and Cultural Rights
5%	Access to Justice/Equality Before the Law
4%	Labor Rights
4%	Other Rights[1]

REGIONAL FOCUS[2]



TOP FUNDERS

1	**Open Society Foundations**	**$8.9 MILLION (M)**
2	Disability Rights Fund	$2.7 M
3	Trust for London	$1.7 M
4	American Jewish World Service–Donor Advised Funds	$1.7 M
5	Melville Charitable Trust	$1.5 M
6	Atlantic Philanthropies	$1.4 M
7	Susan Thompson Buffett Foundation	$1.3 M
8	GE Foundation	$1.3 M
9	William Penn Foundation	$1.1 M
10	John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation	$1.1 M
11	Abilis Foundation	$1.1 M
12	W.K. Kellogg Foundation	$784 THOUSAND (T)
13	American Jewish World Service	$757 T
14	Sigrid Rausing Trust	$703 T
15	Ford Foundation	$640 T
16	California Endowment	$596 T
17	Vanguard Charitable Endowment Program	$588 T
18	Oak Foundation	$474 T
19	Public Welfare Foundation	$355 T
20	Northern Rock Foundation	$336 T

Highest Number of Grants **137**

[1]Includes human rights categories accounting for less than 4 percent of grant dollars.

[2]Regional Focus includes grants going directly to recipients in the region specified and to recipients located in other regions for activities focused on the region specified.

ASIA & PACIFIC

16 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$2.8M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

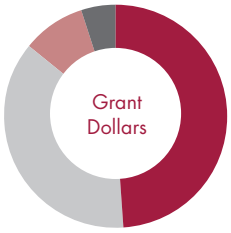
79 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Disability Rights Fund**..... **$1.2 M**
2. Open Society Foundations..... $640 T
3. Abilis Foundation..... $237 T
4. American Jewish World Service..... $126 T
5. Humanity United..... $112 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

ISSUE FOCUS



- Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security **49%**
- Human Rights—General **37%**
- Other Rights **9%**
- Freedom from Violence **5%**

SAMPLE GRANTS

Abilis Foundation gave to **Pakistan Association for Disabled Persons** in **Pakistan** for a rights awareness campaign about the social inclusion of women with disabilities at domestic and community levels in marginalized rural areas.

Oak Foundation gave to **Nirnaya** in **India** to continue providing small grants and capacity-building programs to underprivileged women and communities, including Dalit, Adivasi, and Muslim women, commercial sex workers, women with disabilities, and urban slum women.

CARIBBEAN

3 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$533T GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

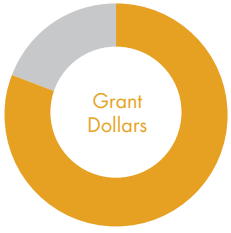
3 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **American Jewish World Service**..... **$431 T**
2. Open Society Foundations..... $92 T
3. Global Fund for Women..... $10 T

T = Thousand

ISSUE FOCUS



- Health and Well-being Rights **81%**
- Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security **19%**

SAMPLE GRANTS

Global Fund for Women gave to **Circulo de Mujueres con Discapacidad** in the **Dominican Republic** for general support.

Open Society Foundations gave to **Red Latinoamericana de Organizaciones No Gubernamentales de Personas con Discapacidad y sus Familias** in **Brazil** to promote the understanding and practical use of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities through seminar workshops in Latin America and the Caribbean.

EASTERN EUROPE, CENTRAL ASIA, & RUSSIA

10 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$5.6M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

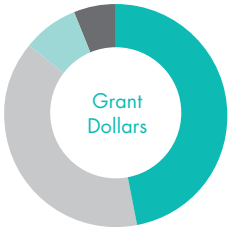
76 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Open Society Foundations**..... **$4.5 M**
2. Oak Foundation.....$381 T
3. Disability Rights Fund..... $321 T
4. American Jewish World Service–Donor Advised Funds..... $265 T
5. Mama Cash..... $40 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

ISSUE FOCUS



- Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security **47%**
- Human Rights—General **39%**
- Health and Well-being Rights **8%**
- Other Rights **6%**

SAMPLE GRANTS

Disability Rights Fund gave to **National Assembly of Persons with Disabilities of Ukraine** in **Ukraine** for general support.

Global Fund for Children gave to **Association of Deaf-Blind Children and Youth with Multiple Disabilities** in **Moldova** for basic educational support and social inclusion for disabled children, training for teachers to promote inclusion of children in the classroom, and a program focusing on the integration of children with multiple disabilities into Chisinau's educational institutions.

LATIN AMERICA & MEXICO

10 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$2.8M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

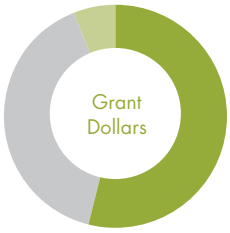
47 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Open Society Foundations**.....**$1.1 M**
2. Disability Rights Fund..... $710 T
3. Sigrid Rausing Trust..... $464 T
4. American Jewish World Service–Donor Advised Funds..... $400 T
5. Overbrook Foundation.....$50 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

ISSUE FOCUS



- Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security **54%**
- Human Rights—General **40%**
- Other Rights **6%**

SAMPLE GRANTS

American Jewish World Service gave to **Mujeres que Inspiramos Cambios** in **Peru** to empower women with disabilities by increasing their incomes and participation in their communities to promote and exercise their rights.

Open Society Foundations gave to **Asociación Colombiana Sindrome de Down** in **Colombia** to ensure that people with intellectual disabilities and their families acquire the necessary skills and understanding of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to participate in efforts around its implementation.

NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST

12 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$1.2M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

12 RECIPIENTS (=10)

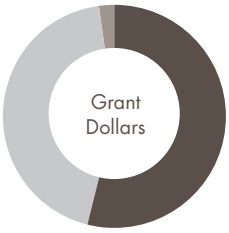
1

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Sigrid Rausing Trust**.....**$464 T**
2. Open Society Foundations.....$225 T
3. Ford Foundation.....$170 T
4. U.S. Institute of Peace.....$140 T
5. EMpower—The Emerging Markets Foundation.....$80 T

T = Thousand

ISSUE FOCUS



- Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security **54%**
- Human Rights—General **44%**
- Other Rights **2%**

SAMPLE GRANTS

Arab Human Rights Fund gave to **Association Marocaine des Déficients Moteurs** in **Morocco and the Western Sahara** to promote the rights of disabled Moroccans through monitoring the implementation of the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Jacob and Hilda Blaustein Foundation gave to **Bizchut, The Israel Human Rights Center for People with Disabilities** in **Israel** for advocacy efforts on behalf of people with mental disabilities.

NORTH AMERICA

104 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$15.1M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

103 RECIPIENTS (=10)

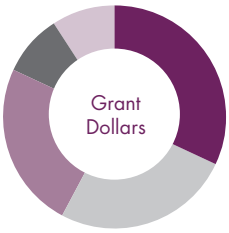
1

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Melville Charitable Trust**.....**$1.5 M**
2. Susan Thompson Buffett Foundation...$1.3 M
3. GE Foundation.....$1.3 M
4. William Penn Foundation.....$1.1 M
5. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.....$1.1 M

M = Million

ISSUE FOCUS



- Health and Well-being Rights **32%**
- Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security **26%**
- Social and Cultural Rights **24%**
- Access to Justice/Equality Before the Law **9%**
- Other Rights **9%**

SAMPLE GRANTS

New York Foundation gave to **Rights for Imprisoned People with Psychiatric Disabilities** in the **USA** to support its work to demand justice for imprisoned people with psychiatric disabilities.

Horizons Foundation gave to **Fabled ASP** in the **USA** to support disabled lesbian storytelling and engagement with media.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

17 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$4.0M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

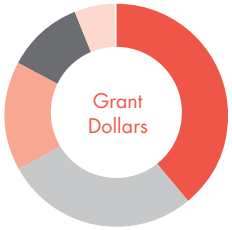
89 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Open Society Foundations**.....**$3.4 M**
2. American Jewish World Service–Donor Advised Funds..... $785 T
3. Disability Rights Fund..... $519 T
4. Abilis Foundation..... $491 T
5. Trust Fund for Victims, International Criminal Court..... $261 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

ISSUE FOCUS



- Human Rights—General **39%**
- Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security **28%**
- Access to Justice/Equality Before the Law **16%**
- Other Rights **11%**
- Social and Cultural Rights **6%**

SAMPLE GRANTS

Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice gave to **Gay and Lesbian Memory in Action** in **South Africa** to carry out a self-advocacy "PhotoVoice" project by and for hearing-impaired lesbian and bisexual women, in preparation for the World Federation for the Deaf Congress in Durban.

Mama Cash gave to **Centre Sembana Mijoro** in **Madagascar** for creating a federation of organizations of women with disabilities in all six provinces to better advocate for the recognition and implementation of their rights in the women's movement, the disability movement, and society at large.

WESTERN EUROPE

15 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$5.0M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

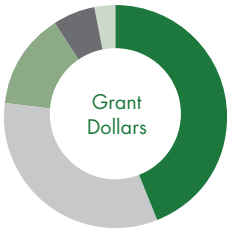
44 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Trust for London**..... **$1.7 M**
2. Atlantic Philanthropies..... $1.4 M
3. Open Society Foundations..... $924 T
4. Northern Rock Foundation..... $336 T
5. American Jewish World Service–Donor Advised Funds..... $200 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

ISSUE FOCUS



- Human Rights–General **44%**
- Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security **33%**
- Labor Rights **14%**
- Health and Well-being Rights **6%**
- Other Rights **3%**

SAMPLE GRANTS

Northern Rock Foundation gave to **Better Days** in the **United Kingdom** for a group of people with learning disabilities to continue their work about hate crimes.

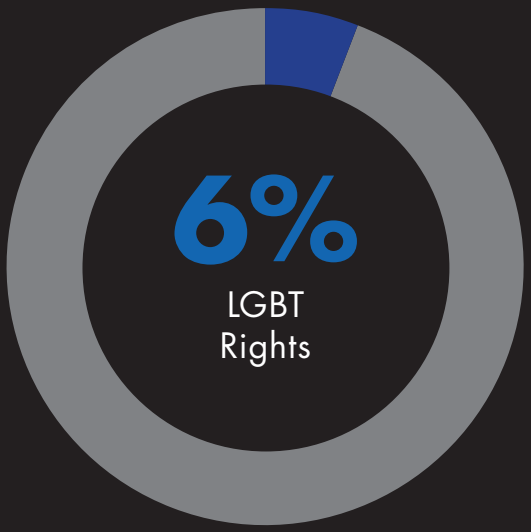
Atlantic Philanthropies gave to **Genio** in **Ireland** to improve the access and quality of services for people with disabilities by promoting a person-centered approach to the design, delivery, and funding of services.

LGBT RIGHTS

2010

Supporting the LGBT community to enjoy the same rights as other members of the population. This includes but is not limited to the rights to bodily integrity and autonomy, sexual expression, government recognition of same-sex relationships, adoption and parenting, and freedom from violence.

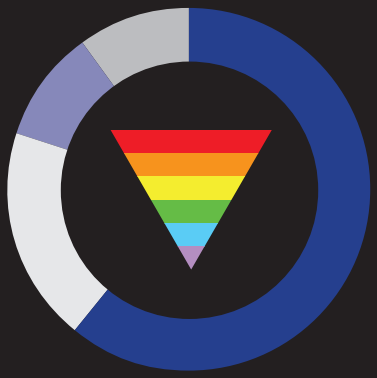
OVERVIEW



Share of overall human rights funding

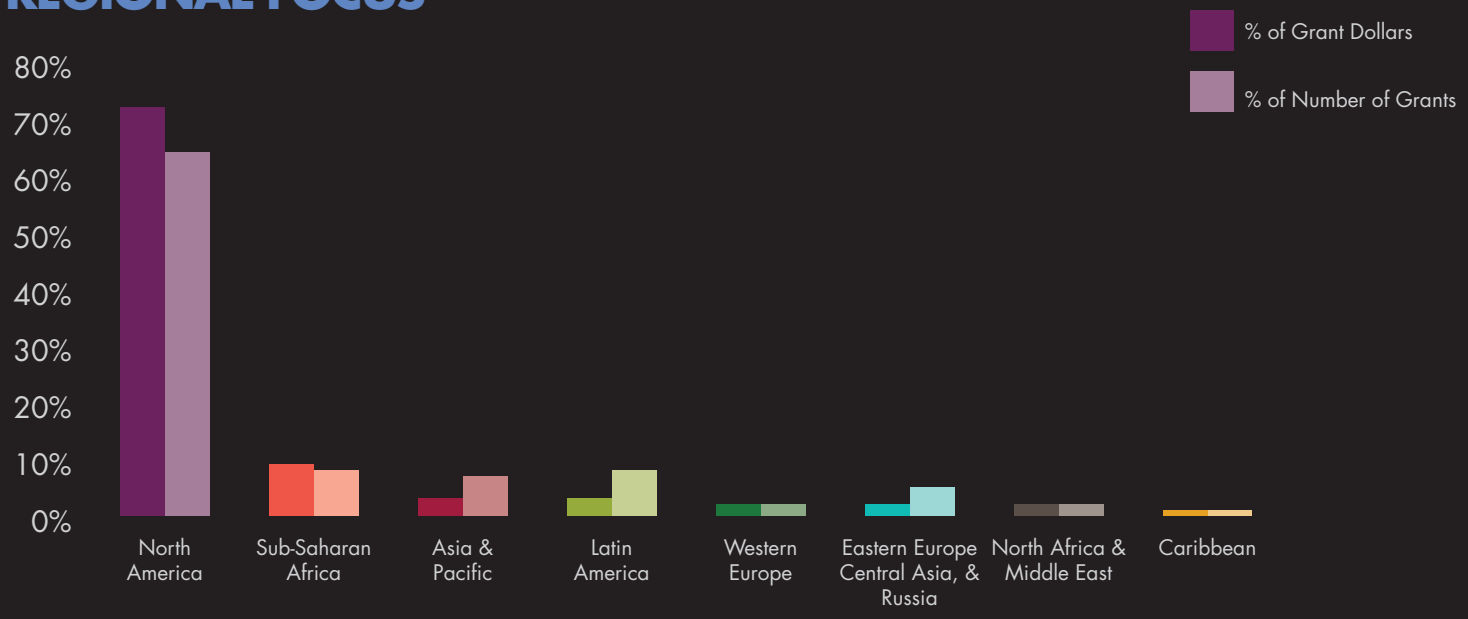
$72.6 Million out of $1.2 Billion for all rights

Of this 6%



61% Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security
19% Social and Cultural Rights
10% Human Rights-General
10% Other Rights[1]

REGIONAL FOCUS[2]



TOP FUNDERS

1. **Arcus Foundation.....$14.6 MILLION (M)**
2. Gill Foundation.....$10.0 M
3. Vanguard Charitable Endowment Program.....$6.1 M
4. Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund.....$5.9 M
5. Open Society Foundations.....$4.2 M
6. Ford Foundation.....$4.0 M
7. Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice.....$3.6 M
8. Proteus Fund.....$3.4 M
9. Tides Foundation.....$2.1 M
10. American Jewish World Service–Donor Advised Fund.....$1.9 M
11. Atlantic Philanthropies.....$1.8 M
12. Sigrid Rausing Trust.....$1.5 M
13. Horizons Foundation.....$1.4 M
14. American Jewish World Service.....$1.2 M
15. Mama Cash.....$987 THOUSAND (T)
16. Fund For Global Human Rights.....$634 T
17. Global Fund for Women.....$505 T
18. California Endowment.....$479 T
19. Levi Strauss Foundation.....$380 T
20. Wells Fargo Foundation.....$340 T

Highest Number of Grants **270**

[1]Includes human rights categories accounting for less than 10 percent of grant dollars.

[2]Regional Focus includes grants going directly to recipients in the region specified and to recipients located in other regions for activities focused on the region specified.

ASIA & PACIFIC

12 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$2.5M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

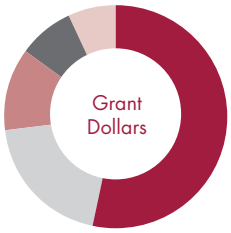
62 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Arcus Foundation**.....**$487 T**
2. Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice.$473 T
3. Fund For Global Human Rights..... $372 T
4. Global Fund for Women..... $282 T
5. American Jewish World Service–Donor Advised Funds..... $225 T

T = Thousand

ISSUE FOCUS



- Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security **54%**
- Human Rights—General **20%**
- Labor Rights **12%**
- Freedom from Violence **8%**
- Other Rights **7%**

SAMPLE GRANTS

American Jewish World Service gave to **Anonymous** in **Indonesia** to strengthen LGBT work in Aceh by sending representatives of two Acehenese NGOs to the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, and Intersex Association regional conference in Surabaya, Indonesia.

Fund For Global Human Rights gave to **Gay and Lesbian Activist Network for Gender Equality** in the **Philippines** for general support of this organization, whose activities include educating lesbians in low-income, urban areas about their human rights and organizing campaigns to challenge discrimination against LGBT people that limits their access to education, health care, and employment.

CARIBBEAN

6 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$659T GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

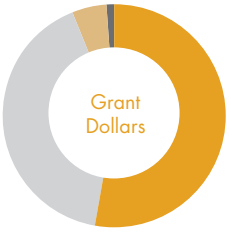
11 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Ford Foundation**.....**$350 T**
2. Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice.. $91 T
3. Open Society Foundations..... $77 T
4. Tides Foundation..... $56 T
5. Arcus Foundation..... $55 T

T = Thousand

ISSUE FOCUS



- Migration and Displacement Rights **53%**
- Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security **41%**
- Labor Rights **5%**
- Human Rights—General **1%**

SAMPLE GRANTS

Tides Foundation gave to **Jamaica Forum for Lesbians, All-Sexuals, and Gays** in **Jamaica** to advance the rights of the LGBT community and educate the larger population on LGBT issues.

Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice gave to **Colectiva Lésbica Feminista Tres Gatas** in the **Dominican Republic** to demand the right to public space for LGBTQ and marginalized communities in response to the state- and church-led morality crackdown in El Parque Duarte.

EASTERN EUROPE, CENTRAL ASIA, & RUSSIA

14 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$1.7M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

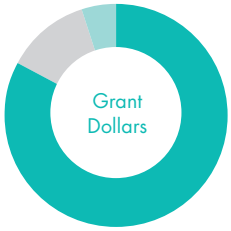
46 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Open Society Foundations**.....**$904 T**
2. American Jewish World Service–Donor Advised Funds.....$175 T
3. Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice.$168 T
4. Mama Cash.....$164 T
5. Sigrid Rausing Trust.....$100 T

T = Thousand

ISSUE FOCUS



- Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security **83%**
- Other Rights **12%**
- Health and Well-being Rights **5%**

SAMPLE GRANTS

HIV Young Leaders Fund gave to **Equal Opportunities for All** in **Tajikistan** for the only LGBT youth organization in Tajikistan to work on HIV prevention by linking its members to health services; providing psychosocial support for young LGBT people; and strengthening their outreach system for disseminating sexual health information.

Open Society Foundations gave to the **Association for Reintegration of Sentenced Prisoners** in **Bulgaria** to challenge the low and decreasing use of parole in Bulgaria and to address discrimination based on ethnicity and sexual orientation, as members of such minorities are very rarely awarded parole.

LATIN AMERICA & MEXICO

13 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$2.4M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

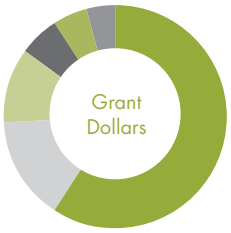
75 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice**..... **$638 T**
2. Ford Foundation.....$450 T
3. Mama Cash.....$376 T
4. American Jewish World Service.....$247 T
5. Fund For Global Human Rights.....$217 T

T = Thousand

ISSUE FOCUS



- Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security **60%**
- Migration and Displacement Rights **15%**
- Sexual and Reproductive Rights **11%**
- Social and Cultural Rights **6%**
- Human Rights—General **5%**
- Other Rights **4%**

SAMPLE GRANTS

Brazil Human Rights Fund gave to **Brasilia Feminist Lesbian Association** in **Brazil** for a project to investigate a law that emphasizes lesbophobic violence and to disseminate the findings through training workshops.

Mama Cash gave to **Mulabi** in **Costa Rica** for working at the national level for the empowerment of groups particularly marginalized within the LGBTI community, including trans and intersex adolescents and children, by expanding understanding of sexuality and gender through documenting human rights violations at national, regional, and international levels and advocating with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, the Organisation of American States, and the United Nations.

NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST

11 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$1.1M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

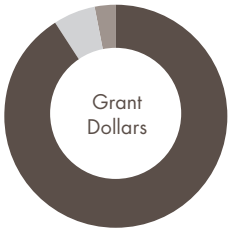
17 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Arcus Foundation**.....**$502 T**
2. Ford Foundation.....$200 T
3. Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice.$142 T
4. New Israel Fund.....$97 T
5. Strategic Fund for Turkey.....$36 T

T = Thousand

ISSUE FOCUS



- Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security **91%**
- Human Rights—General **6%**
- Other Rights **3%**

SAMPLE GRANTS

Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice gave to **Helem** in **Lebanon** for building capacity to effectively advocate to end the criminalization of same-sex relations in Lebanon through trainings on advocacy strategies and the impact of laws on LGBT communities and publishing a book on court arguments that can be used by attorneys defending people prosecuted under current sodomy laws.

Strategic Fund for Turkey gave to **Siyah Pembe Ucgen Izmir** in **Turkey** for publishing an oral history report that covers violations of the rights of LGBT people after the military coup in 1980.

NORTH AMERICA

102 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$52.3M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

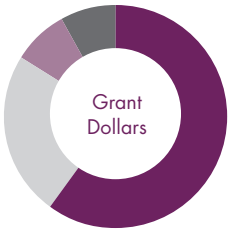
330 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Arcus Foundation**..... **$11.7 M**
2. Gill Foundation..... $9.6 M
3. Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund..... $5.9 M
4. Vanguard Charitable Endowment Program.....$5.2 M
5. Proteus Fund..... $3.4 M

M = Million

ISSUE FOCUS



- Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security **60%**
- Social and Cultural Rights **24%**
- Human Rights—General **8%**
- Other Rights **8%**

SAMPLE GRANTS

Third Wave Foundation gave to **Colorado Anti-Violence Program** in the **USA** to expand the Queer Youth Violence Prevention Project—the first sexual violence prevention project in Colorado to focus on the experiences and leadership of LGBT youth and use youth organizing as a strategy.

Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund gave to **Park Square Advocates** in the **USA** to challenge federal discrimination against same-sex couples and prepare for the implementation of the Employment Nondiscrimination Act.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

14 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$6.7M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

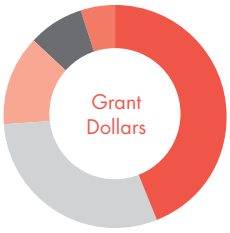
69 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Arcus Foundation**.....**$1.8 M**
2. American Jewish World Service–Donor Advised Funds.....$1.4 M
3. Atlantic Philanthropies.....$1.2 M
4. American Jewish World Service.....$748 T
5. Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice.$422 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

ISSUE FOCUS



- Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security **44%**
- Human Rights—General **30%**
- Labor Rights **13%**
- Sexual and Reproductive Rights **8%**
- Other Rights **5%**

SAMPLE GRANTS

Arcus Foundation gave to **Coalition of African Lesbians** in **South Africa** for project support to promote and protect the sexual and reproductive health and rights of lesbian, bisexual, and trans-diverse people in Africa and to strengthen the work and activism of member organizations and partners in regions outside of southern Africa.

Fund For Global Human Rights gave to **HUMURE** in **Burundi** for general support of this organization, whose activities include educating human rights organizations about LGBT rights and providing psychological support to LGBT people.

WESTERN EUROPE

11 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$1.6M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

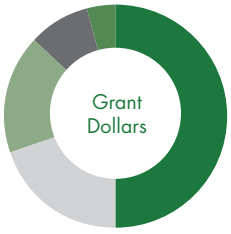
22 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Atlantic Philanthropies**..... **$632 T**
2. Trust for London.....$270 T
3. Northern Rock Foundation.....$164 T
4. American Jewish World Service–Donor Advised Funds.....$100 T
5. Arcus Foundation.....$100 T

T = Thousand

ISSUE FOCUS



- Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security **50%**
- Social and Cultural Rights **20%**
- Human Rights—General **17%**
- Freedom from Violence **9%**
- Other Rights **4%**

SAMPLE GRANTS

King Baudouin Foundation gave to **Merhaba** in **Belgium** for the creation of an interactive website to provide information for foreign-born lesbians and gays and their families.

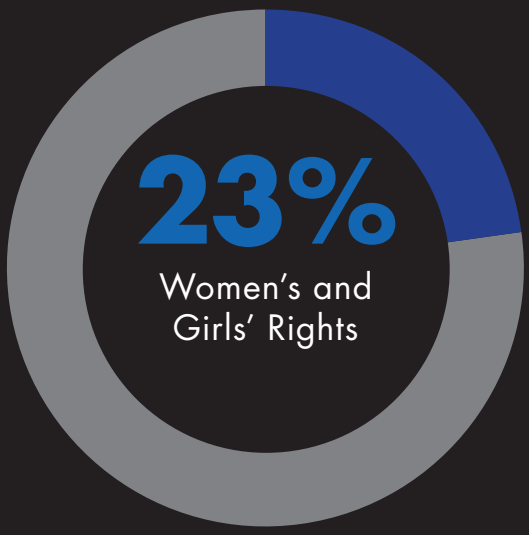
Mama Cash gave to **Transgender Netwerk Nederland** in **the Netherlands** for advocating for a society that accepts and respects gender diversity and for the rights, emancipation, and well-being of trans people in the Netherlands.

WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' RIGHTS

2010

Supporting women and girls to enjoy the same rights as other members of the population. This includes, but is not limited to, the rights to bodily integrity and autonomy, to own property, to participate in political decision making, to equal pay for equal work, to equal quality and access to education, and to freedom from all forms of violence.

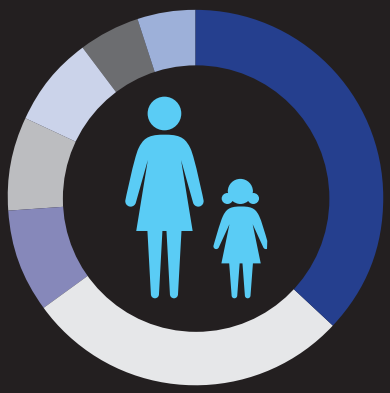
OVERVIEW



Share of overall human rights funding

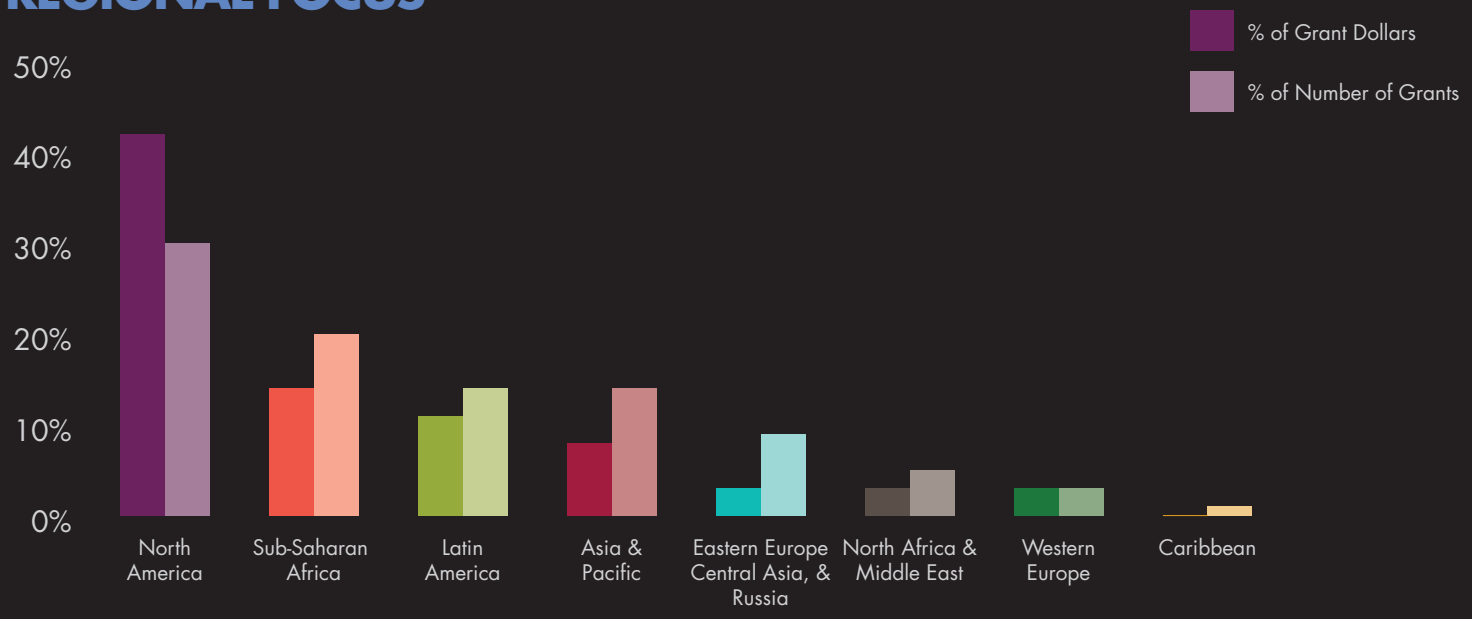
$276.5 Million out of $1.2 Billion for all rights

Of this 23%



- **37%** Sexual and Reproductive Rights
- **28%** Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security
- **9%** Freedom from Violence
- **8%** Human Rights–General
- **8%** Other Rights[1]
- **5%** Labor Rights
- **5%** Health and Well-being Rights

REGIONAL FOCUS[2]



TOP FUNDERS

1. **Ford Foundation.....$42.3 MILLION (M)**
2. Susan Thompson Buffett Foundation.....$40.9 M
3. Huber Foundation.....$14.0 M
4. Open Society Foundations.....$13.1 M
5. Vanguard Charitable Endowment Program.....$9.5 M
6. NoVo Foundation.....$8.5 M
7. Sigrid Rausing Trust.....$8.0 M
8. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.....$7.7 M
9. Global Fund for Women.....$7.7 M
10. Oak Foundation.....$6.0 M
11. American Jewish World Service.....$5.7 M
12. W.K. Kellogg Foundation.....$5.4 M
13. United Nations Foundation.....$5.3 M
14. American Jewish World Service–Donor Advised Fund.....$5.3 M
15. David and Lucile Packard Foundation.....$4.4 M
16. Mama Cash.....$4.1 M
17. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.....$4.0 M
18. Bloomberg Family Foundation.....$3.8 M
19. William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.....$3.7 M
20. ExxonMobil Foundation.....$3.4 M

Highest Number of Grants **591**

[1]Includes human rights categories accounting for less than 5 percent of grant dollars.

[2]Regional Focus includes grants going directly to recipients in the region specified and to recipients located in other regions for activities focused on the region specified.

ASIA & PACIFIC

62 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$21.3M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

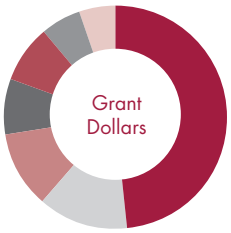
404 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Ford Foundation**.....**$5.4 M**
2. Sigrid Rausing Trust.....$2.5 M
3. Global Fund for Women.....$1.5 M
4. David and Lucile Packard Foundation. $1.4 M
5. American Jewish World Service.....$1.3 M

M = Million

ISSUE FOCUS



- Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security **48%**
- Human Rights—General **13%**
- Sexual and Reproductive Rights **11%**
- Freedom from Violence **8%**
- Other Rights **8%**
- Labor Rights **6%**
- Access to Justice/Equality Before the Law **5%**

SAMPLE GRANTS

American Jewish World Service gave to **Worker's Information Center** in **Cambodia** to empower female garment workers by providing them a safe space to convene and access information and resources.

David and Lucile Packard Foundation gave to **Lahore University of Management Sciences** in **Pakistan** to launch a national women's leadership network to advocate for family planning and reproductive health and to mobilize policy changes in the corporate social responsibility agenda.

CARIBBEAN

16 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$1.7M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

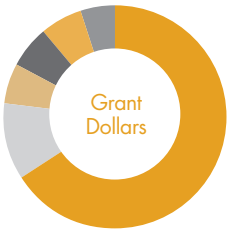
334 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **American Jewish World Service**.....**$972 T**
2. American Jewish World Service–Donor Advised Fund.....$240 T
3. Global Fund for Women.....$205 T
4. Lambi Fund of Haiti.....$105 T
5. Mama Cash.....$53 T

T = Thousand

ISSUE FOCUS



- Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security **66%**
- Health and Well-being Rights **11%**
- Reproductive Rights **6%**
- Freedom from Violence **6%**
- Human Rights—General **6%**
- Other Rights **5%**

SAMPLE GRANTS

American Jewish World Service gave to **Movimiento de Mujeres Dominico Haitiana** in the **Dominican Republic** to strengthen community participation in rebuilding after the earthquake through leadership training for women and youth and workshops on economic solidarity initiatives, sexual and reproductive health and rights, civic and political participation, and disaster mitigation.

Global Fund for Women gave to **Alas de Mariposa** in **Costa Rica** to take the production of The Labyrinth of the Butterflies to Honduras and Haiti as part of the women's solidarity campaign in Latin America.

EASTERN EUROPE, CENTRAL ASIA, & RUSSIA

27 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$9.2M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

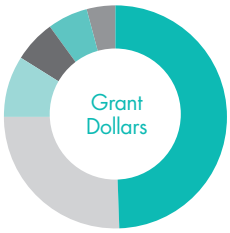
250 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Open Society Foundations**.....**$3.6 M**
2. Oak Foundation..... $1.2 M
3. Global Fund for Women.....$1.1 M
4. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation..... $600 T
5. Sigrid Rausing Trust..... $487 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

ISSUE FOCUS



- Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security **50%**
- Freedom from Violence **26%**
- Sexual and Reproductive Rights **9%**
- Human Rights—General **6%**
- Health and Well-being Rights **6%**
- Other Rights **4%**

SAMPLE GRANTS

Global Fund for Women gave to **Motrat Qiriazi, Rural Women Activists** in **Kosovo** for the production of a documentary film that tells the story of women activists and their lives as refugees during the war and focuses on the courage of women's solidarity and love in saving their families and communities.

Urgent Action Fund gave to **Szuleteshaz Kozhasznu Egyesulet** in **Hungary** to prepare women of rural communities for more active participation in local elections and social and political work within their communities.

LATIN AMERICA & MEXICO

55 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$30.2M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

411 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Susan Thompson Buffett Foundation**..... **$9.7 M**
2. Ford Foundation..... $5.8 M
3. Sigrid Rausing Trust.....$1.8 M
4. American Jewish World Service–Donor Advised Fund.....$1.3 M
5. Global Fund for Women.....$1.2 M

M = Million

ISSUE FOCUS

- Sexual and Reproductive Rights **56%**
- Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security **23%**
- Other Rights **9%**
- Human Rights—General **7%**
- Freedom from Violence **5%**

SAMPLE GRANTS

Brazil Human Rights Fund gave to **Association of Women Rural Workers of Lake Junco and Lake Rodrigues** in **Brazil** to strengthen political organizations of nut breakers and provide community leadership training on issues related to gender, racial, and ethnic equity.

NIKE Foundation gave to **EngenderHealth** in the **USA** to transform an informal network of young indigenous Guatemalan female leaders into a permanent indigenous Guatemalan girl-led organization and to support the expansion of local, sustainable, indigenous girl-led networks.

NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST

29 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$7.5M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

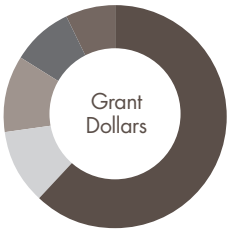
142 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Open Society Foundations**.....**$1.6 M**
2. Ford Foundation..... $1.1 M
3. Opus Prize Foundation..... $1.0 M
4. Global Fund for Women..... $980 T
5. Sigrid Rausing Trust..... $634 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

ISSUE FOCUS



- Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security **62%**
- Freedom from Violence **11%**
- Human Rights—General **11%**
- Sexual and Reproductive Rights **9%**
- Other Rights **7%**

SAMPLE GRANTS

Arab Human Rights Fund gave to **Bahrain Women Association** in **Bahrain** to promote women's social status and eradicate discrimination against women via legal reforms on the issue of citizenship, based on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

U.S. Institute of Peace gave to **City of Mosul** in **Iraq** to enhance local capacity to increase rural and marginalized women's awareness of rights through establishing a mobile clinic and telephone hotline, providing training in women's rights, publishing materials on women's rights, engaging in TV and radio advocacy, and launching a web site that provides information about women's rights.

NORTH AMERICA

240 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$116.4M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

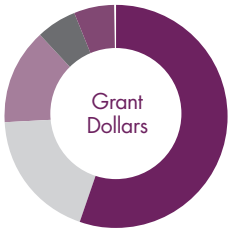
489 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Susan Thompson Buffett Foundation**.....**$30.9 M**
2. Huber Foundation..... $14.0 M
3. Ford Foundation.....$13.4 M
4. Vanguard Charitable Endowment Program.....$8.0 M
5. Allstate Foundation..... $3.4 M

M = Million

ISSUE FOCUS



- Sexual and Reproductive Rights **56%**
- Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security **19%**
- Other Rights **14%**
- Civic and Political Participation **6%**
- Labor Rights **6%**

SAMPLE GRANTS

Moriah Fund gave to **Christian Community** in the **USA** for work at the intersection of sexuality and religion to advance sexual health, sexuality education, and sexual and reproductive justice in America's faith communities and society at large.

General Service Foundation gave to **National Health Law Program** in the **USA** to increase reproductive health access for low-income women and women of color by advancing their legal rights to publicly financed health care, using both grassroots legal assistance and policy advocacy to target specific barriers to care.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

71 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$39.9M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

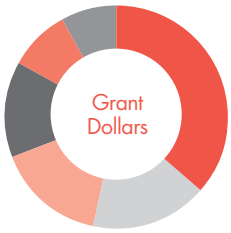
564 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Ford Foundation**..... **$8.6 M**
2. American Jewish World Service–Donor Advised Fund..... $4.0 M
3. Sigrid Rausing Trust..... $2.8 M
4. American Jewish World Service..... $2.3 M
5. African Women's Development Fund.. $2.0 M

M = Million

ISSUE FOCUS



- Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security **37%**
- Sexual and Reproductive Rights **17%**
- Human Rights--General **16%**
- Other Rights **14%**
- Freedom from Violence **9%**
- Access to Justice/Equality Before the Law **8%**

SAMPLE GRANTS

Global Fund for Women gave to **ABANTU for Development** in **Ghana** to organize the West Africa workshop on Women's Activism in Post-Conflict Contexts in Accra by developing research design and action plans; training lead researchers; establishing research networks; and developing agendas for policy activism and improved capacity for anti-militarism work.

New Field Foundation gave to **Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management** in the **USA** for building rural women's leadership capacity in farmer organizations in Cameroon for better access to benefits from Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Initiatives.

WESTERN EUROPE

28 FOUNDATIONS (=5)

$6.8M GRANT DOLLARS (=500T)

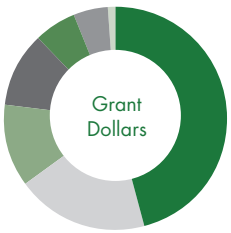
68 RECIPIENTS (=10)

TOP FUNDERS FOR THE REGION

1. **Sigrid Rausing Trust**.....**$1.9 M**
2. Trust for London.....$1.6 M
3. Oak Foundation.....$714 T
4. Dreilinden..... $340 T
5. Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust.....$249 T

M = Million and T = Thousand

ISSUE FOCUS



- Individual Integrity, Liberty, and Security **46%**
- Freedom from Violence **19%**
- Migration and Displacement **12%**
- Labor Rights **11%**
- Human Rights—General **6%**
- Sexual and Reproductive Rights **5%**
- Other Rights **1%**

SAMPLE GRANTS

Northern Rock Foundation gave to **Open Clasp Theatre Company** in the **United Kingdom** for "Herstory Told," which raises awareness of sex work, sexual exploitation, and women in the criminal justice system.

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation gave to the **European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development** in the **United Kingdom** to enable women seeking asylum in the United Kingdom to obtain protection and security, maintain their dignity, and be treated with respect during the asylum process.

Appendix

METHODOLOGY

This inaugural analysis of foundation funding for human rights was conducted by the Foundation Center (the "Center") and the International Human Rights Funders Group (IHRFG), in collaboration with Ariadne/ European Human Rights Funders Network and the International Network of Women's Funds (INWF). The analysis is based on the most comprehensive data ever collected on global foundation support for human rights activities.

Chapter 1 details the process undertaken by the Center, IHRFG, and their partners to collect and classify foundation human rights grantmaking. The analysis included 703 foundations worldwide that made 12,362 human rights grants totaling $1.2 billion. Among these foundations are human rights funders included in the Foundation Center's grants database, which captures the giving of more than 1,000 of the largest U.S. private and community foundations and represents half of giving by U.S. foundations each year; and private and public foundation members of IHRFG, Ariadne, and INWF based in 29 countries.

Excluded from the $1.2 billion in human rights funding were 232 human rights grants totaling $38 million made by 89 of the 703 foundations included in this analysis to 20 foundations whose grantmaking was also included in the analysis. Generally, these human rights grants were made by private foundations to public foundations, which raise funds from a range of sources to support their grantmaking. These grants were excluded to avoid "double-counting" human rights grant dollars.

Data on foundation grantmaking presented in this report generally reflects grants either authorized or paid in 2010. However, approximately 12 percent of human rights grant dollars and the number of grants tracked in this analysis reflect 2009 authorizations or payments, which was the most current grants information available for some of the 703 foundations.

In coming years, the partners will be working to update and expand the data available on foundation human rights grantmaking globally—especially among grantmakers located outside of the United States—and to begin to collect and code data on bilateral and multilateral human rights funding.

Human Rights Grants by Population Focus

Advancing Human Rights: The State of Global Foundation Grantmaking includes breakdowns of foundation funding focused on specific population groups. The Foundation Center's Grants Classification System currently includes codes for more than 50 unique population groups covering gender, age, migration status, sexual orientation, and other categories. Each grant can receive up to five population group codes. The figure below illustrates how the Center determines the population focus of grants.

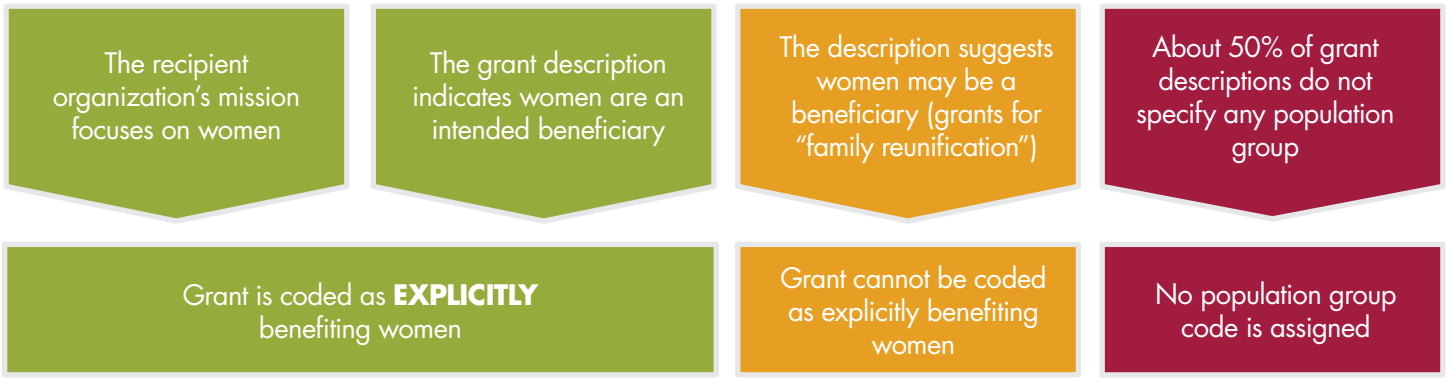
A single human rights grant may focus on multiple population groups—e.g., migrant women and their children. Because grants with a focus on multiple populations do not specify the share of support that targets each population, the full value of these grants is counted in the totals for each specified population. Nonetheless, the $1.2 billion total human rights grantmaking figure for 2010 excludes all multiple-counting of grants that focus on more than one population group.

Human Rights Grants by Regional Focus

The analysis presented in this report examines foundation support focused on human rights in eight major regions, consistent with the regional definitions included in the Foundation Center's Grants Classification System. Figures for each region represent human rights grantmaking for activities focused on that region, regardless of the recipient location. These figures exclude giving to organizations located in a specific region for activities focused on other regions.

Human rights grants generally benefit a specific country or region. In cases where a grant focuses on multiple regions, the full value of these grants is counted in the totals for each specified region. Nonetheless, the $1.2 billion total human rights grantmaking figure for 2010 excludes all multiple-counting of grants that focused on more than one region. Foundations also provided support that did not identify specific countries or regions but instead focused on "developing countries" or on providing a global benefit.

Identifying the Population Focus of Grants



Following is a breakdown of how the Center's Grants Classification System assigns countries and dependent territories to each of the eight major regions:

ASIA & PACIFIC

Afghanistan
American Samoa
Australia
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Brunei
Cambodia
China
Cook Islands
Fiji
French Polynesia
Guam
Hong Kong
India
Indonesia
Japan
Kiribati
Laos
Macao
Malaysia
Maldives
Marshall Islands
Micronesia, Federated States of
Mongolia
Myanmar/Burma
Nauru
Nepal
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Niue
Norfolk Island
North Korea
Northern Mariana Islands
Pakistan
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Pitcairn Islands
Samoa
Singapore
Solomon Islands
South Korea
Sri Lanka
Taiwan
Thailand
Tibet (autonomous region)
Timor-Leste
Tokelau
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu
Vietnam
Wallis and Futuna Islands

CARIBBEAN

Anguilla
Antigua and Barbuda
Aruba
Bahama Islands
Bahamas
Barbados
Bermuda
British Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Greater Antilles
Grenada
Guadeloupe
Haiti
Jamaica
Leeward Antilles
Leeward Islands
Lesser Antilles
Martinique
Montserrat
Northern Saint-Martin
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Saint-Barthélemy
Trinidad and Tobago
Turks and Caicos Islands
Windward Islands

EASTERN EUROPE, CENTRAL ASIA, & RUSSIA

Albania
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Czech Republic
Estonia
Georgia
Hungary
Kazakhstan
Kosovo
Kyrgyzstan
Latvia
Lithuania
Macedonia
Moldova
Montenegro
Poland
Romania
Russia
Serbia
Slovakia
Slovenia
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
Uzbekistan

LATIN AMERICA & MEXICO

Argentina
Belize
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Ecuador
El Salvador
Falkland Islands
French Guiana
Guatemala
Guyana
Honduras
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Suriname
Uruguay
Venezuela

NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST

Algeria
Bahrain
Cyprus
East Jerusalem
Egypt
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Libya
Morocco
Oman
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Syria
Tunisia
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
West Bank/Gaza Strip (Palestinian Territories)
Western Sahara
Yemen

NORTH AMERICA

Canada
Puerto Rico
United States
Virgin Islands of the United States

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo, Democratic Republic of the
Congo, Republic of the
Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia, Republic of
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mayotte
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Reunion
Rwanda
Saint Helena
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
South Sudan
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

WESTERN EUROPE

Andorra
Austria
Belgium
Denmark
Faeroe Islands
Finland
France
Germany
Gibraltar
Greece
Guernsey
Holy See
Iceland
Ireland
Isle of Man
Italy
Jersey
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Malta
Monaco
Netherlands
Norway
Portugal
San Marino
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom

Interview Study Participants

This report presents an analysis of contemporary issues and opportunities facing human rights funders based on interviews with staff at 25 foundations worldwide. Following is a complete list of the interview study participants:

Maartje Vooijs
Rogier van der Weerd
Adessium Foundation

Kate Kroeger *(former)*
American Jewish World Service

Dr. Atallah Kuttab
Arab Human Rights Fund

Brian Kearney-Grieve
Atlantic Philanthropies

Ana Valéria Araújo
Brazil Fund for Human Rights

Diana Samarasan
Disability Rights Fund

Martín Abregú
Ford Foundation

Regan Ralph
Fund for Global Human Rights

Shalini Nataraj
Global Fund for Women

Terry Odendahl
Global Greengrants Fund

Nikhil Aziz
Grassroots International

Mike Boyer
Humanity United

Stephen Pittam *(former)*
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust

Quinn Hanzel
Mary Page
John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

Esther Lever
Alejandra Sarda-Chandiramani
Mama Cash

Adrian Arena
Oak Foundation

Emily Martinez
Glen Mpani
Yervand Shirinyan
Open Society Foundations

Julie Broome
Sigrid Rausing Trust

Anisha Chugh
South Asia Women's Fund

Bhekinkosi Moyo
Trust Africa

Taryn Higashi
Unbound Philanthropy

Nadia Bazan
Eleanor Douglas *(former)*
Urgent Action Fund of Latin America

Ellen Dorsey
Susan Gibbs
Wallace Global Fund

Lesley Carson
Andrew Park
Wellspring Advisors

Catherine Zennstrom
Zennstrom Philanthropies

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