

New Board of Directors

Welcome to the Newly Elected Board of Directors

ISTR is pleased to announce and introduce our newly elected Board of Directors:



Maria Faina Diola
(Philippines)



Kinman Chan
(Hong Kong)



Allison Youatt Schnable
(USA)



Mario Aquino Alves,
President Elect
(Brazil)



Anna Domaradzka
(Poland)



Dipendra KC
(Thailand)



Ruth Simsa
(Austria)

These members join continuing board members:

Oonagh Breen, President (Ireland)

Susan Appe (USA)

Daniel Barragan (Ecuador)

Elizabeth Bloodgood (Canada)

Carolyn Cordery (New Zealand)

Barbara Ibrahim (Egypt)

Bhekinkosi Moyo (South Africa).

The term of office for the newly elected board members will commence on January 1, 2021. The directors have been elected to serve four year terms.

The Society is grateful to those members who allowed their names to be put forth for the slate of candidates. We are most fortunate to have had a slate comprised of the broadest representation of researchers and practitioners from various parts of the world, academic disciplines and gender.

Special thanks to the 2020 Nominating Committee, Humberto Muñoz, Chair (Mexico), Salma Akhter (Bangladesh), Barbara Ibrahim (Egypt), Akihiro Ogawa (Australia), Tereza Pospisilova (Czech Republic), Paula Chies Schommer (Brazil), Steven Rathgeb Smith (USA), and Fengshi Wu (Australia).

ISTR Funds Now Accepting Contributions

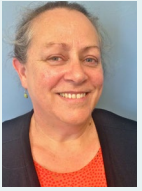
As this challenging year draws to a close, we hope you will consider a year-end donation to the **ISTR Contribution Funds**. These funds are used to recognize and support Society members and PhD students in advancing their scholarly and professional goals. The Participation Support Fund provides



support for membership and conference registration subsidies that lower barriers to participation in the Society, and the ISTR General Fund allows ISTR to meet our operating costs and provide services that many rely upon.

Thank you for your support and generosity!

President's Column



As I sit down to write my last ever column as ISTR Board President I have a wide array of feelings. My time on the Board and my last 4 years on the Executive have been a very enriching and rewarding journey. It will of course be somewhat of a relief on my time, especially as a victim of being a minority at the beginning of the world time zone and having to have many meetings very early and very late in the day. The number of Zoom meetings this year of course have been extraordinary, and I still have my last Board meeting to chair in December – that will commence at 11pm and finish at 1am in my part of the world!

However, this has not been any great hardship as the rewards of being part of an exceptional team of people on the Executive (with Oonagh, the incoming President, Mario, Carolyn and Susan) and the extraordinary Secretariat, have been immeasurable. I cannot praise Margery enough as she is exceptional at what she does in keeping everything ticking over and ensuring full support for those of us at the helm of the organisation. With Margery are Megan and Robin who have done exceptional work to make events happen, particularly in the COVID 19 environment, where even though we have missed out on the well planned and ready to launch Montreal conference, we have enjoyed a smooth pivot to the online environment. We have offered members a much greater number of events and engagements with the widely talented expert members of ISTR participating in generous acts of sharing their research and knowledge. This has happened predominantly for the global North members, but we have also had important events in the global South, a very important part of our membership and diversity. I am pleased to leave my role as president knowing that despite the setbacks this year, we remain a strong and healthy organisation and network of scholars and practitioners from across the globe. I therefore wish the Board and the Executive team all the best for coming years.

I would also like to acknowledge that being part of the ISTR Board has also been a rewarding experience and the greatest thing that I take from my time on the Board and the Executive is the wealth of friendships with people from all parts of the world. Becoming friends with such

an impressive network of people is greatly rewarding and long-lasting. This friendship-building began when I was a PhD student and attended my first ISTR conference in Dublin in 2000 where getting to know long-term members such as Prof. Steven Rathgeb Smith, my predecessor as President set me on the path to a very long commitment to ISTR. I am reluctant to apply clichés such as being part of the 'ISTR family', as the kinds of connections developed in my time in ISTR have been much less volatile and much warmer than many families experience over such a long period of time! So, thank you to all my friends in ISTR!

To add to the theme of endings, we are also saying farewell to Professor Ruth Simsa as she finishes her term as Co-Editor-in-Chief of *Voluntas*, after 5 years in that role. It should be noted that Ruth was the first woman to serve in this role since the founding of the journal in 1990. In partnership with Taco Brandsen, Ruth has done a very impressive job in this role. We have seen *Voluntas* grow from strength to strength over the past five years, building on the work of earlier editors. Innovations in processes, management of an increasing volume of submissions and the production of an



ISTR Board

exceptionally high quality, interdisciplinary journal that reflects the wide diversity of ISTR itself, are the hallmarks of Ruth's time on the editorial team. On behalf of the ISTR Board and the wider membership (and indeed the even greater *Voluntas* readership), thank you very much for all your hard work Ruth, and we wish you well in your future endeavours.

I wish you all a better year in 2021. After all, it could hardly be any more challenging for us all than this year has been! I look forward to the time we can all meet again in person.

Ruth Phillips
President

Emerging Scholar Dissertation Award 2020

The International Society for Third Society Research (ISTR) Emerging Scholar Dissertation Award is presented biannually for a PhD dissertation completed or defended in the two calendar years preceding the Award. The purpose of the Award is to recognise work that makes an outstanding contribution to the knowledge on, thinking about, and study and understanding of, the third sector and its associated areas and fields.

Such contributions seem particularly important given the current global context we find ourselves in, aptly captured by the title of ISTR's forthcoming 14th International Conference: *Global Civil Society in Uncertain Times - Strengthening Diversity and Sustainability*. Mirroring this theme, submissions for the 2020 Award focused on a number of pressing topics: from exploring civil society and nongovernmental organisations within increasingly authoritarian states, to the role of civil society in disaster recovery, climate change and sustainable development. Alongside providing more detailed insights into prominent questions around fundraising, social impact, and accountability, submissions also drew attention to the importance of community engagement, collaborations and co-productions, and strengthened knowledge on specific expressions of civil society, such as foundations in Australia and China.

With 47 submissions from across 21 countries, the panel was thus presented with a rich, diverse and fascinating pool to consider. From this pool, and drawing on the expertise of panel members Thomas Adam (University of Arkansas, USA), Mokbul Ahmad (Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand), Julie Fisher Melton (Importing Democracy, USA), Craig Furneaux (Queensland University of Technology, Australia), Barbara Ibrahim (The American University in Cairo, Egypt), Tobias Jung (University of St Andrews, Scotland), Rupert Strachwitz (Maecenata Institute for Philanthropy and Civil Society, Germany), and Lili Wang (Arizona State University, USA) as winner was selected.

Jan Winkin's 'Institutional and ideational challenges of organizations in public discourses. An ordonomic approach' emerged as this year's winner.



Jan Winkin

Winkin's work focuses on analysing the institutional and ideational challenges of organisations within public discourses. Given that public discourses fulfil key roles in and for democratic societies – from signalling maldevelopment, to guiding political actors and aiding in the development and implementation of appropriate reforms – NGOs are widely perceived as important contributors thereto. Amongst other things, NGOs can give voice to marginalised groups and initiate societal learning processes. Unfortunately, however, failures in public discourse are omnipresent: issues are oversimplified or misrepresented; arguments are stalled; positions are or become polarised. Such malfunctions present numerous challenges to democratic societies, including regulatory failures and undermining the collective reputation of NGOs and other relevant stakeholders. Acknowledging the important contributions of deliberative, rational-choice, and managerial traditions in academic debates on public discourse, Winkin points to an important shortcoming therein:

these approaches tend to ignore the interplay between institutions and normative ideas.

To explore the institutional and ideational challenges of organisations in public discourses, Winkin builds on three pieces of work. The first examines discourse failure in the case of a public controversy, the second on a longitudinal study of a global membership platform geared towards strengthening civil society organisations' accountability, while the third explores tensions in discourse failure and how these might be overcome. Arguing that dysfunctional incentive structures systematically cause discourse failures, that institutions shape the incentive structures of public discourse, and that normative ideas shape institutions, Winkin proceeds to illustrate the potential of an ordonomic approach. The latter promises to simultaneously enable the systematic analysis of discrepancies between ideas and institutions, and to offer suitable ideational or institutional reforms to resolve these.

This year's honourable mention was Arjen de Wit's 'Philanthropy in the welfare state: Why charitable donations do not simply substitute government support'. Taking the crowding-out hypothesis as a point of departure, i.e. the idea that increasing levels of financial government support 'crowd out' charitable giving and vice versa, de Wit is interest-

ed in exploring to what extent, how, where, under which conditions and among whom government support affects individual charitable donations. Taking a multi-method approach that combines experimental and non-experimental features, and bridging insights from behavioural economics and sociology, de Wit concludes that bar few exceptions empirical evidence for the crowding-out hypothesis is unconvincing, that in general, charitable donations and government support are not substitutes for but partners in giving.

Alongside, the Committee would also like to acknowledge the work of the following four very highly ranked submissions:

- Susanne Freund 'Organizational development in volunteer organizations. Psychological modelling and evaluation of change

readiness and commitment in the transformation process'

- Gorgi Krlev 'Measuring social impact – The conceptual and empirical advancement of an emergent concept'
- Qian Wei 'The Governance of Non-governmental Organizations in Authoritarian State: Evidence from Chinese Foundations'
- Wenjuan Zheng 'Caught Between the State, the Market, and Civil Society: The Divergent Paths of Chinese NGOs Seeking to Make Social Change in China'.

It is anticipated that over the course of 2021 the winner, honourable mention and finalists will be provided with an opportunity to showcase their work to the wider ISTR community as part of a dedicated ISTR Emerging Scholar online seminar series.

Best Paper in *Voluntas* Award for 2018

By Christian Fröhlich (Russia), Chair, *Voluntas* 2018 Best Paper Award Committee

We are delighted to present the winner of the Best Paper Award for *Voluntas* (Vol.29) 2018

In making our decision, we reviewed 116 original papers from all six issues of that year. All were of high quality and represent a wide scope of research topics in Third Sector research, geographical areas and methodological as well as theoretical approaches – as we have come to expect and appreciate from *Voluntas*.

The review process was comprised of two stages. After the initial screening of all papers, a short list of candidates was discussed during a final virtual meeting, during which the committee had a hard time to select the winner from ten incredibly interesting and sophisticated contributions.

Finally, we are proud to present the Best Paper Award to:

Defining the Scope of Aid Reduction and Its Challenges for Civil Society Organizations: Laying the Foundation for New Theory
By Christopher Pallas, Quinn Anderson & Mark Sidel
Voluntas Volume 29, Issue 2 (April), pp. 256–270

Foreign aid to local civil societies has been a longstanding interest of third sector research and is subject of much debate. The paper by Pallas, Anderson and Sidel takes up a new perspective and focuses on the patterns of aid reduction by employing large-scale country-comparative data. The authors make a unique contribution by not just comprehensively and empirically-driven description of that phenomenon, but also by systematizing their findings into the foundation of a theory of aid reduction while also opening up important new research venues about the consequences of aid reduction for civil society organizations (CSOs).

The paper looks at the issue of aid reduction from a global perspective and, thus, is able to access far-reaching and general insights that can be theorized across country-con-



texts. Through accessing historical data beginning from the 1960s until current times, the research design also includes an approach that enables them to distinguish short-term from long-term consequences of aid reduction. The authors' thorough conceptualization of the rather new phenomena of aid reduction enables them to study the relations between (changing) country characteristics and (global) aid flows (and their drying-up).

The descriptive analysis has broad implications for both theory-building and civil society practice. The data contributes to devising new theory about aid reduction and its impact on local CSOs. This allows for engaging with important issues about the development of civil society

and resources for it (as they are shifting from international to domestic origins). The authors discuss concrete consequences of aid reduction for CSOs and develop empirically driven theoretical assumptions about likely development scenarios. At the same time, the results have far-reaching implications for practitioners and policy makers as patterns of aid reduction affect country actors differently. It certainly opens new research agendas, for example into CSO behavior in reaction to the departure of donor funding.

Congratulations to Christopher Pallas, Quinn Anderson & Mark Sidel for your excellent work, and to the other published authors in *Voluntas* for making this decision so challenging for the judges.

Philanthropy Challenged: The Pandemic's Implications on the Informal Economy in Developing and Transitional Countries

By Marwa El Daly

Dr. Marwa El Daly is Founder and Chairperson of Waqfayat al Maadi Community Foundation (WMCF), and Adjunct Professor at the American University in Cairo (AUC) in Egypt.

The pandemic has considerably marked 2020 as it quickly became a global threat that impeded the lives of all nations across the globe at all levels, socially, economically and politically. Although the world has known similar pandemics, for example the 1918 – 1920 influenza epidemic (exactly one century ago), which has been referred to as the deadliest pandemic in modern history, we appeared not to have learned a lot from the past. However, what marks the pandemic now and then was that it affected the rich and the poor alike, the educated and the non-educated, on the individual and on the nation's level with no distinction between developed or transitional countries.

What most distinguishes the experience in transitional countries, and in this context I will focus on the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region with Egypt as an example, is that they are characterized by a significant informal sector. Through a human development perspective and according to the World Bank, the informality describes



Ataba vendors—Corona times (top), Ataba vendors—pre corona (bottom).



country in MENA produces, on average, one-third of its GDP and informally employs 65 percent of its labor force. This translates to around two-thirds of all workers in the MENA region not having access to steady wages, health insurance and pension. As per the Federation of Egyptian Industries, the informal sector represents over 50 percent of Egypt's economy. The Central Bank of Egypt (CBE), also confirms that the informal sector accounts to 40 to 50 percent of the GDP of Egypt.

The informal sector in MENA and in Egypt is characterized by a number of features. The most important are the following:

- a) Non-registered individuals and enterprises that do not pay taxes.
- b) Manual work performed by workers mostly coming from rural areas, who are mostly uneducated, disqualified and lack any special skills.
- c) The workers enjoy very low wages and depend on their daily manual work income.
- d) The workers do not enjoy any form of insurance, medical care nor social security systems.
- e) They mostly reside in shanty ruralized or rural areas.

According to the Central Agency for Population Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) in their 2019 report, 32 percent of Egyptians live below poverty line and 6.2 percent in extreme poverty. The poverty line is set at USD 1.45 per day and extreme poverty is less than USD 1 per day.

With the outbreak of the pandemic, the slogan "stay home and save lives" put the lives of the informal sector at stake; not only as a health threat from the pandemic but also as an economic threat to their survival, to pay their rent and to afford schooling, food, medicine, etc.. All daily laborers and their families, who constitute the most marginalized population living under the poverty line, rely mostly on their daily-earned income. Staying home meant staying broke, while most other "white collar" employees who belong to the formal economy could afford to work from home, as instructed by the government and private institutions.

During the peak of the pandemic, most International NGOs closed down and their employees were working online, mostly avoiding all sorts of fieldwork. Local NGOs were puzzled about their role, no collective actions took place and many had to close down because of the lockdown.



Waqfeya Home Factory



The most active were food banks, fundraising throughout the country using social media and TV channels and distributing food packages on poor families. The government was also active in this "philanthropic" endeavor: it financed trucks carrying food supplies and distributing them among the disadvantaged population. These acts of compassion through donating food are not new to Egyptians, as it is a philanthropic tradition practiced yearly during the month of Ramadan (the fasting month for the Muslims).

A rare exception was Waqfeyat al Maadi Community Foundation (WMCF) that challenged local philanthropists to invest in a campaign (#Help_them_work_from_home) supporting workers who are mostly affected by the implications of COVID 19 in the community to work from home by supplying them with machines and linking them to the market. Sewing, ironing and printing machines allowed families to work on a supply chain to produce items needed most like face masks and their pouches being sold

in retail and in bulk. This provided a rapid and also a long term solution to the problem and demonstrated that a community foundation that relies on community philanthropy is on the lead in providing innovative solutions in times of crisis.

The government's role in the MENA region revolved around charity and direct aid. Examples include Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco. In Egypt, the Ministry of Manpower during the onset of COVID 19 provided aid worth of LE 500 (USD 30) per family for around 300,000 irregular workers that are registered in the database of the ministry. In Tunisia a cash transfer program provided 200 dinars (USD70) to more than half a million households of daily workers. In Morocco, the cash transfer program was similar, contributing with 800 Dirhams (USD 78 – 100) to affected families.

It is evident that measures to provide support to the informal sector were mostly short-term and aid driven solutions. Philanthropic contributions were used mostly to accommodate the immediate need for food. Models like Waqfeyat al Maadi Community Foundation could provide much learning for other civil society organizations that believe in the significance to respond to the root causes of the problem with innovative solutions.

There is a dire need to shed light on community philanthropy and its innovative models in times of crisis. It is important to think strategically in light of an inclusive economy where the civic sector is involved with governments and the private sector. This link between the community, their voice, their needs and real demands, needs to be transmitted through community foundations and other civic bodies to the government and the private sector to collaborate in creating sustainable solutions. Philanthropy can do much more that it is doing for local innovation in times of crisis is well be appreciated and brought to the table for setting forward-planning. If the pandemic resulted in anything positive, it was that it made us realize that we are vulnerable – as individuals and as nations. We need to accelerate reforms and find innovative solutions to incorporate marginalized groups in the economy. An inclusive economy, led by philanthropists, governments and the private sector where people are empowered not assisted is vital to ensure adequate collective responses to the changing world we are living in and to any emergency we may face.

COVID Lockdown & Third Sector Run Residential Aged Care

By Dr. Elizabeth Cham, President, ANZTSR (20 November 2020)

Twelve days ago, Melbourne emerged from what has been described as a marathon COVID-19 lockdown. It was one of the longest and toughest lockdowns in the world, lasting one hundred and ten days. Today, there are 0 cases of COVID and 0 deaths. Indeed, for the last twenty-one days there have been 0 infections and 0 deaths. The fourteen-day average is 0 and there are no unknown cases of the virus circulating in the community. Two people remain in hospital, and there is not one person in ICU or on a Ventilator.



These amazing results have seen Melbourne being hailed around the world as a leader in virus suppression. This has allowed us to join a number of our Asian neighbours, including Singapore, Vietnam, South Korea, Hong Kong and New Zealand in successfully suppressing and possibly even eliminating the virus.

The second wave hit Melbourne in the middle of winter (July), after Australia had successfully combated a first wave of the virus in March-June. The cause of this second outbreak were breaches, by an insecure workforce of poorly paid staff, working in two quarantine hotel sites. Consequently, from July to November, five million Melbournians were locked down. At its peak there were 724 daily COVID cases culminating in over 20,000 cases and dozens of deaths. Of course, these numbers are tiny compared to America and Europe, but they are numbers for one city. The rest of Australia never experienced a second wave of the virus.

When this lockdown was lifted, there had been 907 deaths in Australia, eight hundred and nineteen or ninety per cent (90%)

in Melbourne. Three quarters of these deaths occurred in residential aged care homes. At the time, making this one of the highest rates of death in residential care in the world. So, it was not surprising, that when the Premier of Victoria (equivalent to USA Governor) fronted the press every day during this public health crisis, most questions were concerned with why such unacceptable numbers of people were dying in aged care. These daily press conferences were watched by millions of citizens.

COVID exposed systemic weakness in residential aged care. It revealed what appears to be significant differences in the quality of care in facilities operated by the three major providers – the government, the not-for-profit sector, and for-profit companies. Most deaths occurred in aged care homes run by for profit companies. Although there were deaths in homes managed by not-for-profit organisations. There were no deaths in homes administered by the government. What was the cause of this disparity?

Until 1997, Australian residential aged care was provided by State governments and the not-for-profit sector. The philosophy that underpinned this policy recognised that profit could not be made in caring for the most fragile and vulnerable in our community. This approach was overturned when the government legislated a free market model and transformed the provision of residential aged care. Since then, private investment has flourished and today it is a multi-million-dollar industry that is predominantly publicly funded but largely outsourced to the private sector. In Melbourne, the private sector owns 53% of all aged care residential homes, the not-for-profit sector 38% and 9% are run by government.

Of course, there are many for-profit run homes where there were no deaths or COVID infection and as mentioned earlier, some deaths and infections occurred in not-for-profit run facil-

ities. One, run by a large Church organisation had the highest number of COVID cases and the largest number of deaths (44). What cannot be ignored is that the pandemic highlighted systemic problems arising from this market driven policy. Deregulating the system led to a fragmented and inadequate work force who were untrained, particularly in good infection prevention and control measures. During a recent ANZTSR Webinar, Professor Kathy Eager¹, whose expertise comes from a lifetime of researching and advising policy makers on aged care, claimed the current situation was a 'disaster waiting to happen.' She also argued that Aged Care is not an industry and that 'the market is failing.'

Aged care scholars including members of ANZTSR agree with Professor Eager. They argue that the philosophical bedrock of both these providers is fundamentally different. For those homes managed as a business, the major operating motive is profit. This is not to suggest, as mentioned above, that many provide outstanding services. Yet, critically, their purpose does not extend beyond the delivery of services.

In aged care homes managed by not-for-profit organisations, service delivery is only one aspect of what is provided. They also offer important intangible benefits to residents and their families. These benefits are founded on traditional humanitarian values that recognise and celebrate those they care for as citizens rather than as customers. Great regard is also placed on community connectedness, advocating for legal and societal rights, building engagement and social trust, recognising and celebrating cultural strengths and diversity.

These community wide benefits should be acknowledged and valued.

¹Professor of Health Services Research & Director of the Australian Health Services Research Institute, University of Wollongong, (N.S.W. Australia).



ISTR has hosted or sponsored
33 ONLINE EVENTS
 in 2020
 with **1,200**
 participants

Book Clubs, Research Presentations,
 Conversations, Professional Development
 Regional & Affinity Group meetings

Online Publications

Searching for Relevance: INGOs and Advocacy in the Global South

By Willem Elbers & Lau Schulpen

The time we thought that INGOs are some kind of magic bullet in development is long behind us. Ever since the golden years of INGOs in the 1990s criticism has increased and is often directly related to their status as donors and/or to the idea that they are mainly active in the field of service delivery. Whereas the former depicts INGOs primarily as a channel for (government) funding to local CSOs in the global South (with all the caveats attached to donorship), the latter argues that their interventions do not tackle the root causes of poverty processes and as such cannot achieve sustainable change.



Willem Elbers

Such critique, however, bypasses the fact that more and more INGOs have become active in the field of advocacy, which we can define as 'a wide range of activities conducted to influence decision makers at different levels'. Such advocacy interventions are seen as challenging the underlying power structures that perpetuate poverty, inequality and marginalisation. Equally important, such critique overlooks the fact that INGOs can add value to advocacy process in a number of ways beyond the provision of funds.

Most of the existing literature on INGOs and advocacy focuses on the roles they play within international campaigns. This literature assumes that INGOs are the primary driver of social and political change. In contrast, this paper focuses on the enabling roles that INGOs can play in strengthening local advocacy efforts in the global South. Existing literature that examines the roles that INGOs play in advocacy is fragmented, with most studies focussing on a single role. We address this limitation by synthesising existing academic research on the topic.



Lau Schulpen

Our analysis shows that INGOs in fact have a range of potential roles to play. There are thus many ways in which INGOs can have an added value in the advocacy interventions of local CSOs; ways that are not always known or recognised. However, evidence shows that some practices of INGOs (whether given in by their involvement in international aid chains or not) are detrimental to local CSOs' advocacy. Greater awareness of possible enabling roles and constraining practices is the first step towards enhancing the added value for INGO in advocacy. Besides offering a comprehensive overview of the literature, our analysis offers concrete starting-points to INGOs for maximising their added value while minimising or eliminating possible constraining practices they are engaged in.

Table 1. INGO as enablers and constrainers of advocacy

	Enabling roles	Brief description
1.	Funder	INGOs provide funding to local CSOs which otherwise might not be available
2.	Capacity strengthener	INGOs provide tailor made capacity support to local CSOs
3.	Protector	INGOs provide a safe haven for local advocates
4.	Alliance builder	INGOs bring diverse advocacy groups together for learning, coordination and collective action
5.	Relationship broker	INGOs facilitate exchange between advocacy groups and power holders
6.	Knowledge producer and broker	INGOs research, analyse and disseminate knowledge as a basis for advocacy
7.	South North connector	INGOs connect local CSOs to audiences in the Global North and in international arenas
8.	Advocate	INGOs advocate in either the Global South or North for certain laws, policies and practices

Constraining practices		
1.	Top-down decision-making	INGOs undermine local ownership and constituency participation by dominating decision-making
2.	Confining funding arrangements	INGOs undermine the long-term health, expertise and credibility of Southern CSOs by constraining funding practices
3.	Managerial professionalisation	INGOs undermine grassroots legitimacy by promoting managerial professionalisation
4.	Preference for 'professional' Southern CSOs	INGOs undermine advocacy by a preference for CSOs with weak grassroots ties and little mobilisation capacity
5.	Rigid and linear approach to planning	INGOs undermine Southern CSOs' ability to adapt to on-going environmental changes by inflexible programming

Elbers, W. & Schulpen, L. (2020), [Maximising added value](#) - INGO roles and practices in advocacy programmes, Nijmegen/Den Bosch, CAOS/Liliane Fonds.

2020 Global Philanthropy Tracker Captures New Baseline of \$658 billion in Non-Governmental Contributions to Solve Global Challenges

The Indiana University Lilly Family School of Philanthropy at IUPUI has released the **2020 Global Philanthropy Tracker** (GPT), the first such report since 2016. With data from 47 countries and economies across the globe, it is the world's most holistic measure of the scope and magnitude of cross-border philanthropy. The GPT also compares cross-border philanthropy to three other cross-border financial resource flows, including official development assistance (ODA) from government, private capital investment, and remittances.

In total, those three private sources contributed a combined \$658 billion in 2018, nearly four times the amount of ODA, the study finds. The 47 economies included in the report represented 62% of world population, 85% of global gross domestic product (GDP), and 22% of all economies in the world in 2018.

By tracking private philanthropy and other resource flows in FY 2018, the 2020 GPT highlights the significant and growing role of private philanthropy and other private

sources of funding and investments in addressing global challenges ranging from education to poverty, public health and COVID-19, and the effects of climate change, among many others. With \$68 billion in cross-border charitable giving alone, the GPT finds that private philanthropy—giving from foundations, corporations, and individuals—is roughly equivalent to the 74th largest economy in the world by 2018 GDP.

The findings of the 2020 GPT also suggest a growing role for new philanthropic actors and investment mechanisms to contribute to global development.

While high-income countries contributed the vast majority of cross-border philanthropy, the 2020 GPT also found significant cross-border giving from middle- and lower-income countries, particularly among those with a **strong philanthropic environment**.

The full report, executive summary, video, and other related resources are available at <https://globalindices.iupui.edu/tracker/downloads/index.html>.

News

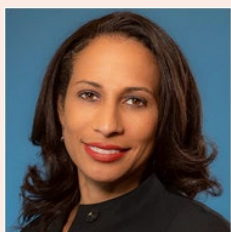
Research in *Voluntas* Continues to Reach Wider Audiences

THE CONVERSATION

Voluntas author, Abhishek Bhati, Assistant Professor of Political Science at Bowling Green State University, USA on October 20, 2020 published “**Prejudice against people with darker skin may make donors less generous**” in The Conversation, a forum for public debate that is responsible, ethical and supported by evidence. The Research Brief outlines his recently published *Voluntas* article which measured the implicit skin-tone bias of U.S. donors.

From the editors-in-chief of *Voluntas*, congrats to Professor Bhati.

Member News



Una Osili, Ph.D., has been appointed Efroymsen Chair in Philanthropy at the Indiana University Lilly Family School of Philanthropy at IUPUI. Osili is Associate Dean for Research and International Programs and Dean’s Fellow for the Mays Family Institute

on Diverse Philanthropy at the school. She also is Professor of Economics and Philanthropic Studies. She will continue to serve in those roles.

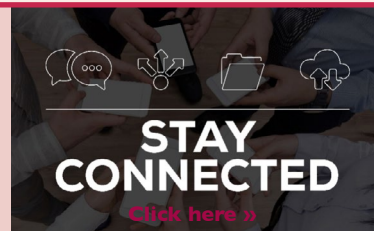
Created in 2001, the Efroymsen Chair was the school’s first endowed chair and is thought to be one of the first endowed chairs in philanthropy in the United States. It previously was held by award-winning scholar Kirsten Grønberg.

Osili directs the school’s extensive research program, including its signature research project, the Philanthropy Panel Study, as well its *Global Philanthropy Indices* and the research and writing of *Giving USA: The Annual Report on Philanthropy* (published by Giving USA Foundation) as well as numerous other research projects that help to build the body of knowledge in the field of philanthropy. She has pioneered new approaches to using data to better understand global and national philanthropic trends, including the **Generosity for Life project**, which helps Americans better understand their own philanthropy and the generosity of others.

As Dean’s Fellow, Osili leads the school’s **Mays Family Institute on Diverse Philanthropy**, which fosters a greater understanding of the ways in which underrepresented people are both inspired and informed donors by providing knowledge, education and training. The institute seeks to understand the perceptions, practices, experiences and needs of the individuals and institutions that operationalize philanthropy in underrepresented communities and develop programming and services to engage philanthropic practitioners, scholars and the public at large in conversations and activities to advance this field.

Osili has served as a member of several national and international advisory groups, including the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, the African Development Bank, the Social Science Research Council, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Development Program. She has been an associate editor for the *Journal of African Economies* and guest editor of the *Journal of African Development*. Her research has been published in numerous academic journals, including *The American Economic Review*, the *Review of Economics and Statistics*, *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, the *Journal of Financial Economics*, *World Development* and others.

She earned her B.A. in Economics at Harvard University, and her M.A. and Ph.D. in Economics from Northwestern University.



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- ISTR Listserv
- Research on Volunteering
- PhD Alumni
- Law & Regulation Affinity Group
- Regional Networks: Africa, Asia Pacific, and Latin America & the Caribbean
- Post Soviet Regional Network