

DIVING DEEPER:

Under the surface of LGBTI
Intermediary funding data

Global Resources Report Brief Series #2 of 4
April 2021



I. Diving Deeper Brief Series

The 2017-2018 *Global Resources Report: Government and Philanthropic Support for LGBTI Communities* (Global Resources Report, or GRR) documents six years of global LGBTI funding, from 2013 to 2018, including over 19,764 grants awarded in 2017-2018 by 800 foundations, NGO intermediary funders, and corporations and by 15 donor government and multilateral agencies. The 2017-2018 GRR documents a total of \$560 million in grants awarded in that two-year period. The report provides detailed data on the distribution of LGBTI funding by geography, issue, strategy, and population focus, offering a tool for identifying trends, gaps, and opportunities in the rapidly changing landscape of LGBTI funding.

The biennial *Global Resources Report* contains over 125 pages of data and analysis – and yet there are many more ways to assess and engage with the information collected by Funders for LGBTQ Issues and Global Philanthropy Project (GPP).

In 2021, for the first time, GPP is sharing a series of “Diving Deeper” briefs to explore a number of new analyses using the GRR dataset. These briefs focus on global LBQTI funding, the role of intermediaries and government embassies in global LGBTI funding, and regional trends. As we move towards development of the next iteration of the *Global Resources Report* which will be published in 2022, this series further illuminates the importance of the GRR data in ongoing strategy and advocacy towards impactful resourcing of LGBTI human rights advancement and inclusive development. The “Diving Deeper” briefs are developed to serve as tools for LGBTI movements, funders, and policy makers.

The “Diving Deeper” brief series is developed by the GPP staff, with additional review and feedback from members and other key partners.

II. Introduction

The 2017-2018 *Global Resources Report* documents six years of global LGBTI funding, from 2013 to 2018, and indicates that intermediary funders – also known as regranteeing funders – hold an increasingly important role in the global LGBTI funding landscape.

In 2017-2018, 57 documented intermediary funders accounted for 25 percent of the total global LGBTI funding, or \$65.6 million.¹ Indeed, intermediary funders accounted for more than 25 percent of funding for each world region.

This “Diving Deeper” brief will examine the grantmaking trends of intermediary funders, comparing data on the different types of intermediaries in order to provide greater understanding to the field about how, where, and to whom intermediaries are distributing resources. The brief will also examine how government, multilateral, and private foundation funders partner with intermediaries to support global LGBTI rights and development.

This brief builds on GPP’s 2016 report *The Road to Successful Partnerships: How governments in the Global North can effectively partner with intermediary organizations to support LGBTI communities in the Global South and East*² which examined various partnership models in which governments worked with intermediaries to fund and support LGBTI groups. *The Road to Successful Partnerships* identified and explored ten case studies of partnerships between Global North government donors, intermediaries, and LGBTI civil society organizations (CSOs) which provided LGBTI funding in the Global South and East.

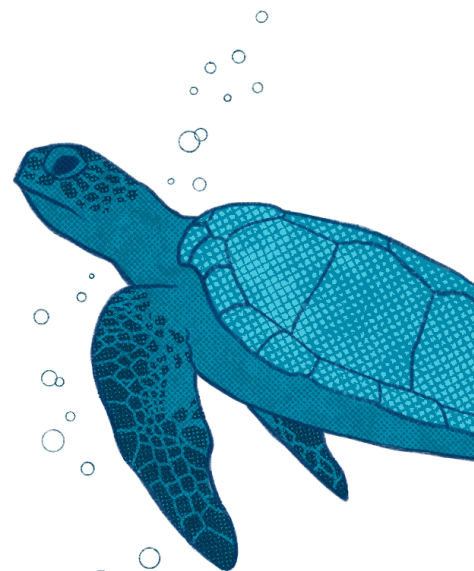
This report also references recent research developed by GPP member organizations which examine intermediary funding dynamics: *Moving More Money to the Drivers of Change: How Bilateral and Multilateral Funders Can Resource Feminist Movements*³ and *Resonance in a Stakeholder Ecology: Working Effectively with Intermediaries*.⁴

¹ Funds focused on the U.S. are excluded from these numbers and throughout the report unless otherwise noted.

² Global Philanthropy Project. (2016). *The Road to Successful Partnerships: How governments in the Global North can effectively partner with intermediary organizations to support LGBTI communities in the Global South and East*. <https://globalphilanthropyproject.org/2016/07/03/the-road-to-successful-partnerships/>

³ AWID, Mama Cash, and the Count Me In! Consortium. (2020). *Moving More Money to the Drivers of Change: How Bilateral and Multilateral Funders Can Resource Feminist Movements*. <https://www.mamacash.org/en/report-moving-more-money-to-the-drivers-of-change>

⁴ Oak Foundation. (2017). *Resonance in a Stakeholder Ecology: Working Effectively with Intermediaries*. <https://oakfnd.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/resonance-in-a-stakeholder-ecology.pdf>



III. Methodology

The *Diving Deeper* brief series draws from and expands data analysis developed for the *2017-2018 Global Resources Report: Government and Philanthropic Support for LGBTI Communities* (GRR). This series will retain the methodology documented on page 8-14 of that report. We note a few elements key to this specific brief.

Funding attributed in full to year of grant award

The GRR provides data on the year of grant award as opposed to the year(s) of grant disbursement. This means that for multiyear commitments, the full sum of the grant is counted in the year in which it was awarded.

Reporting global funding excluding funds focused on the U.S.

In most sections of the *Global Resources Report*, and in this brief, we exclude U.S.-focused funds (unless otherwise noted) and report on all other global LGBTI funding. As documented in The Big Picture section of the GRR, funding to the U.S. vastly exceeds funding to all other world regions and is separately explored in detail by Funders for LGBTQ Issues in their annual domestic tracking reports.

Type of Funders

The following types of funders are included in the *Global Resources Report* and these definitions are reflected in this brief. See the below section “What is an intermediary funder” for more detail.

- **Private foundations:** Nongovernmental and/or nonprofit organizations or charitable trusts whose funding is typically endowed by a family or an individual donor, or through the sale of corporate assets. Private foundations do not solicit funds from the public.
- **Public foundations:** Institutions set up to raise funds from the general public in order to award grants, sometimes also called **community foundations**. Some public foundations also function as intermediary funders, receiving funds from other foundations or development agencies in order to regrant those funds to civil society organizations and grassroots groups.
Note: Not all public foundations function as intermediary funders. See Appendix 1 in this brief for the list of foundations included in this analysis.
- **Intermediary nongovernmental organizations (NGOs):** Civil society organizations (CSOs) operating a range of programs including the regranteeing of funds received from foundations or development agencies to other (generally smaller) civil society organizations and grassroots groups.

Note: The terms civil society organization (CSO) and nongovernmental organization (NGO) are used interchangeably in this report.

In the *Global Resources Report*, all public foundations and NGO intermediaries are reported within a single combined category labeled “Public Foundations.” In this brief, we dive deeper into the funding trends within intermediary grantmaking.

- **Corporate funders:** Foundations and grantmaking programs at for-profit organizations.
- **Governments:** Funding awarded by donor governments through a range of agencies and embassies. This report documents government funding focused on international development efforts to advance LGBTI rights and does not include governments’ domestic funding.
- **Multilateral agencies:** Organizations formed by multiple countries for the purpose of joint funding or other types of cooperation.
- **Anonymous funders:** Foundations and funds seeking to maintain anonymity in their giving.

Data from individual donors was not collected unless the funding was awarded through a philanthropic entity, such as a private foundation or a donor-advised fund housed at a public foundation.

IV. Understanding Intermediary Funding

What is an intermediary funder?

The Oak Foundation report *Resonance in a Stakeholder Ecology* defines an intermediary funder as an institution that receives funding from one or more donors and meets at least one of the following three criteria:

1. funds a grantee or grantees directly,
2. performs a function so important that, absent the intermediary, the funder would have to perform itself,
3. relates to grantees or a field of interest in any way that makes it act as a grant-making advisor.⁵

Global LGBTI funding streams encompass a complex ecosystem of intermediary, or regranteeing, organizations that receive funds from donor government and multilateral agencies and/or private foundations and are entrusted to use those resources to make smaller grants to grassroots organizations. As noted in the *Global Resources Report* methodology (and included above in this brief), there are two main intermediary sub-types: public foundations, and nongovernmental organizations, or NGOs (also referred to as civil society organizations or CSOs within this brief).

How do funds move through intermediaries?

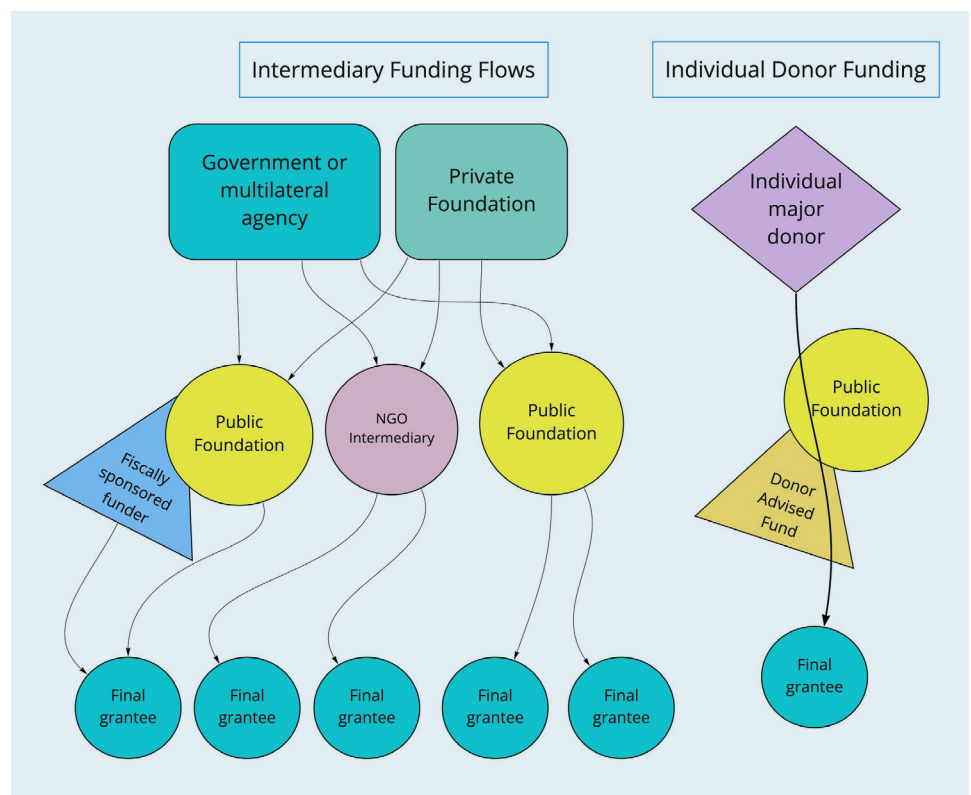
Graphic 1: Funding Flows

The graphic above demonstrates some of the complexity of financial flows from original donors through an intermediary funder/funders and to the final grantee.

As shown, a government or multilateral agency (such as a government ministry of foreign affairs, or a UN program) or a private foundation makes a large grant to an intermediary public foundation or NGO. The public foundation or NGO then makes grants to the final grantees.

In some cases, an intermediary public foundation may include smaller or developing funders as fiscally sponsored projects. For example, the International Trans Fund is a fiscally sponsored program of Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice.

These examples aim to illustrate that financial resources may flow through a number of institutions before reaching the final grantee.



Another model shown here for comparison is a donor advised fund (or DAF). However, this model is not included in the definition of intermediary funding within the *Global Resources Report*, as DAFs are a mechanism for individual donor funding rather than a model of regranteeing.⁶

⁵ Oak Foundation. (2017). *Resonance in a Stakeholder Ecology: Working Effectively with Intermediaries*, page 5. Citing Keton, A., Herzog, N., Rubalcava Shulman, M., Kimber, R. (2017), *Grantmaking Toolkit: Intermediary Partners*.

⁶ Within the category of public foundations, a donor advised fund (or DAF) is a mechanism for individual major donors (or high net wealth individual donors) to make grants and donations through a larger public charity. In the U.S., this is a tax-deductible option for charitable funding, which includes the possibility of anonymous donations. In this example, an individual donor creates a specific fund within a public foundation in order to make grants. As an example of how DAFs show up in the LGBTI funding landscape, Tides Foundation manages close to 400 donor advised funds and the aggregate LGBTI funding from those DAFs made Tides the 7th largest global LGBTI funder in 2017-2018.

Why are intermediaries necessary?

Resonance in a Stakeholder Ecology again offers a helpful introduction to the varied reasons that private foundations and donor governments might work with intermediary funders:

Intermediaries can complement the processes and leverage the resources of funders. Ultimately, they can help increase philanthropic impact, especially in complex and dynamic settings. As such, intermediaries are gaining in size and strategic importance.

In practice, intermediaries can fulfill many, often overlapping, functions ranging from rather straightforward arrangements with a narrow scope to highly complex structures with a broad scope. Thus, donors face a wide range of strategic options and organizational choices when working with intermediaries.⁷

The benefits of working with intermediaries do carry some costs, as each step of monetary movement through different institutions requires administrative fees. Yet there are many justifications for this cost.

- **Many intermediary funders are better positioned to make grants to smaller, grassroots institutions due to regional, population-related, or issue-area expertise.** Intermediaries may have staff who are based in the region or other grassroots mechanisms to reach potential grantees. For example, Initiative Sankofa d'Afrique de l'Ouest (ISDAO) is focused on LGBTI funding in West Africa and is informed by the leadership and guidance of seasoned West African LGBTI activists through a participatory grantmaking process, as well as the guidance of the ISDAO staff and governing board.
- **Many intermediary funders are participatory grantmakers, meaning that those impacted are empowered in the grants decision-making process, contributing to ever stronger movements and influence for LGBTI communities.** Participatory grantmaking allows for more thoughtful and informed decision making processes; strengthens trust and credibility between donors and constituencies and communities in which they work; promotes diversity, equity, and inclusion (in both the process and the outcome); provides participants with the opportunity to share information, network, and develop collaborative efforts (all of which strengthen the larger movements in which they are involved); and allows grantmakers to take more risks and innovate. All of this contributes to a shift in power. For example, the International Trans Fund Grant Making Panel is made up of trans activists from across the globe with diverse expertise who review applications and select grantees. With more and more intermediary funders adopting participatory grantmaking principles, funding is likely to reach LGBTI communities more broadly and with more funding equity, across issues, regions, populations, and more.
- **Many intermediary funders are able to move quickly, identifying needs and making numerous small grants that would not be possible for private foundations, governments, or multilateral agencies set up to disburse much bigger grants with heavy reporting burdens.** For example, Urgent Action Fund for Women's Human Rights provides rapid response grants up to \$8,000 within 72 hours. In contrast, the average grant size for a government or multilateral agency in 2017–2018 was over \$250,000 and for private foundations the average grant was almost \$100,000.⁸ A grant from a private foundation, government, or multilateral institution might take many months to develop and approve.
- **Intermediaries are able to leverage their grantmaking volume to solicit larger grants for LGBTI communities.** Intermediaries are well-positioned to ensure that information about realities on the ground reaches larger donors, as well as other intermediaries, often generating additional funding for LGBTI organizations. Especially for donors requiring a level of co-funding, this leveraging power can be a crucial feature of working with intermediary funders.
- **Intermediary funders serve as a buffer between smaller grantees and larger funders,** taking on reporting requirements and navigating risks to move funds. They can also serve as a single channel for resources from multiple donors (and multiple types of donors), enabling greater impact and cost-sharing for the donors while lightening the burden of reporting requirements for grantees.
- **Intermediary funders who work on a broad swath of human rights issues are often able to elevate LGBTI issues across portfolios,** strengthening partnerships across movements, and reaching additional organizations in those fields.
- **Intermediaries are often working throughout various countries and regions, which enables them to detect common trends and facilitate exchange and learning between grantees.** This puts intermediary funders in a good position to facilitate movement building and networking, by bringing people and organizations together, and ensuring funding for this kind of relationship-building, allowing LGBTI communities to grow their ally networks and their power.

⁷ Oak Foundation. (2017). *Resonance in a Stakeholder Ecology: Working Effectively with Intermediaries*, page 3.

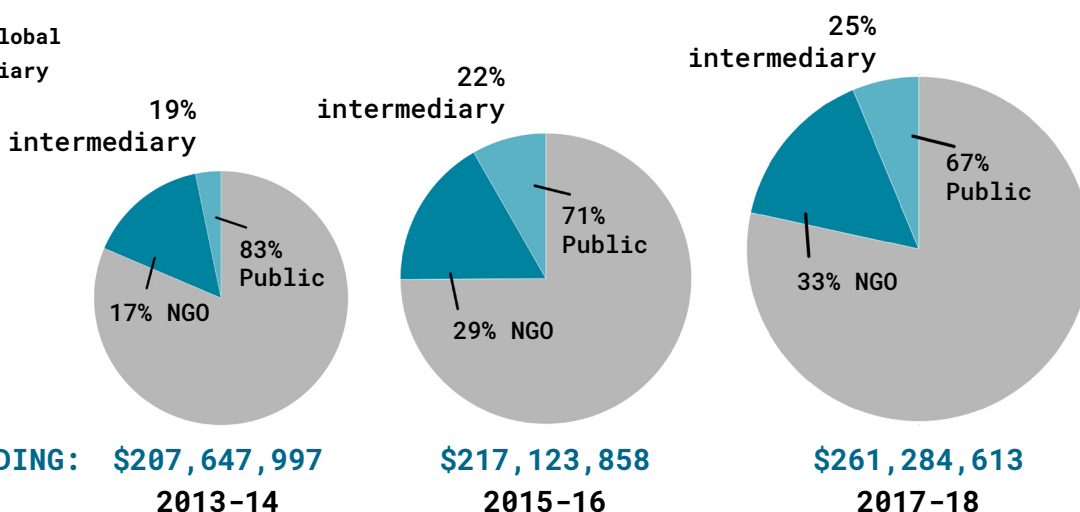
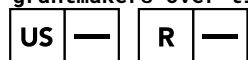
⁸ Funding through embassies is an emerging option for governments to make smaller grants. A forthcoming brief in the Diving Deeper series will explore LGBTI funding through embassies.

V. Under the surface of Intermediary Funder LGBTI grants data

An increasing role for intermediary funders within the LGBTI funding landscape

In the 2017–2018 Global Resources Report, intermediary funders accounted for 25 percent of the total global LGBTI funding, or \$65.6 million, an increase from 19 percent in 2013–2014.⁹

Chart 1 – Percentage of global LGBTI funding by intermediary grantmakers over time.



Additionally, in 2017–2018 there were 57 documented intermediary funders, representing a 65 percent increase in the number of intermediary funders from 2013–2014.¹⁰

Indeed, intermediary funders accounted for more than 25 percent of funding for each world region in the Global Resources Report in 2017–2018, with the exception of Western Europe which only received 4 percent of funds through intermediaries. The region of Asia and the Pacific, and the region of Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and Russia both showed as much as 41 percent of funds received through intermediaries.

DOCUMENT KEYS

Throughout the charts in this report, please note these icon keys which identify whether reported funds include funding awarded for the purposes of regranting and funding focused on the United States.

REGRANTING

R + INCLUDED

R — NOT INCLUDED

US FUNDING

US + INCLUDED

US — NOT INCLUDED

⁹ Funds focused on the U.S. are excluded from these numbers and throughout the report unless otherwise noted.

¹⁰ See Appendix I for a list of the funds included in this analysis.

Chart 2 – Percentage of funding by intermediary grantmakers in 2017–2018 for each world region, and percentage change from 2013–2014

Note: Funds awarded to international grants, an unspecified region, and to the region of the U.S. and Canada are excluded from this chart.

US — R —

World Region	2017–2018	% change from 2013–2014
Asia and the Pacific	41%	+4
Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and Russia	41%	+85
Latin America and the Caribbean	25%	-49
The Middle East and North Africa	32%	+78
Sub-Saharan Africa	35%	+4
Western Europe	4%	-32

As shown above, we see increases in total LGBTI global grant funding by intermediaries over time and increases in the total percentage of overall LGBTI funding by intermediaries. We can see another element of the shift in intermediary funding over time by simultaneously exploring the change in average grant sizes and number of grants by different types of funders. In the chart below, we see that each type of funder has increased their number of global LGBTI grants over time, while – likely in relation – their average grant sizes have decreased over time.

The smallest average grant sizes are awarded by intermediary public foundations, followed by intermediary NGOs, and both types of intermediaries have significantly increased their number of grants over the six years documented. These data points suggest that **intermediary funders play a key role in supporting the growth of new, smaller organizations**. Indeed, in 2017–2018 close to 60 percent of grants under \$25,000 were awarded by intermediaries (by number of grants).

Chart 3 – Average grant amounts and number of grants over time, 2013–2018, compared by donor type

US — R —

AVERAGE GRANT SIZE OVER TIME	2013–2014	2015–2016	2017–2018
Intermediary NGOs	\$71,399	\$56,436	\$56,337
Intermediary Public Foundations	\$38,860	\$31,928	\$31,129
Government & Multilateral Agencies	\$281,254	\$222,287	\$210,619
Private Foundations	\$100,181	\$89,397	\$93,995

# GRANTS OVER TIME	2013–2014	2015–2016	2017–2018
Intermediary NGOs	95	242	384
Intermediary Public Foundations	826	1,053	1,413
Government & Multilateral Agencies	364	401	418
Private Foundations	393	481	658

An increasing role for NGOs within the intermediary LGBTI funding landscape

Of the \$65.6 million global LGBTI funding that came through intermediaries in 2017-2018, one third moved through nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) - double the percentage for that split in 2013-2014.

In Chart 3 below, we see that funding in 2017-2018 by intermediary NGOs increased in total amount by 69 percent, and in number of grants by 81 percent compared to 2013-2014. Intermediary grantmaking by public foundations also increased significantly in that time period, however the increase in percentages was smaller.

Chart 4 – Comparison of change over time by intermediary sub-type

US — R —

Intermediary Sub-type Funding	Intermediary Public Foundation	Intermediary NGO
Total amount LGBTI funding 2017-2018	\$43,985,403	\$21,633,388
Difference in % from 2013-2014	+27%	+69%
# grants 2017-2018	1388	794
Difference in % from 2013-2014	+40%	+81%

In addition to the diverse intermediary funding flows described above, intermediary funds vary widely in the types of support and amount of grants they offer.

Looking at the twenty-three intermediary NGOs and thirty-four intermediary public foundations documented in the 2017-2018 *Global Resources Report*, we can see that both types of grantmaker represent a wide range in terms of grant size, number of grants, and total funding amount.

Chart 5 – Range of total funding amount, average grant amount, and number of grants by intermediary sub-type

US — R —

LGBTI funding 2017-2018	Public Foundations (34)		NGO Intermediaries (23)	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
Total amount of funding	\$5,700	\$9.8 million	\$11,000	\$8.5 million
Average amount of funding	\$960	\$277,000	\$2,000	\$350,000
Number of grants	1	358	1	264

Charts 6 and 7 list the top ten global LGBTI intermediary public foundation and NGO funders in 2017-2018. LGBTI organizations, feminist and reproductive justice organizations, and organizations focused on HIV/AIDS make up many of the top intermediaries in both lists. Six of the top ten intermediary public foundations are members of Global Philanthropy Project.¹¹ In the NGO intermediaries list, five of the top ten are members of the Amsterdam Network, a group of Global North LGBTI organizations collaborating to influence their governments' integration of LGBTI rights in foreign policy and development assistance.¹²

¹¹ To learn more about GPP member funding, see the [2017-2018 Global Resources Report: Government and Philanthropic Support for LGBTI Communities](#), pages 56-59.

¹² To learn more about funding by members of The Amsterdam Network, see the [2017-2018 Global Resources Report: Government and Philanthropic Support for LGBTI Communities](#), page 86.

Chart 6 – Top 10 Intermediary Public Foundations, 2017–2018



Funder Name	Total Funding Amount USD
Elton John AIDS Foundation (UK)	\$9,843,890
Hivos	\$6,528,684
Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice	\$4,732,248
American Jewish World Service	\$3,814,721
VOICE	\$3,681,434
AmplifyChange	\$2,596,212
Mama Cash	\$2,443,957
UHAI East African Sexual Health and Rights Initiative (UHAI EASHRI)	\$2,006,294
amfAR, Foundation for AIDS Research	\$1,243,573
International Trans Fund	\$1,037,500

Chart 7 – Top 10 Intermediary NGO Funders, 2017–2018



Funder Name	Total Funding Amount USD
COC Netherlands	\$8,556,326
Swedish Federation for LGBTQ Rights (RFSL)	\$1,654,337
Frontline AIDS	\$1,647,248
AIDSfonds	\$1,525,572
Norwegian Organisation for Sexual and Gender Diversity (FRI)	\$1,377,356
International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA) - Europe	\$1,259,028
Fundación Triángulo	\$1,106,993
Freedom House	\$853,235
Danish Family Planning Association	\$695,142
APCOM	\$635,911

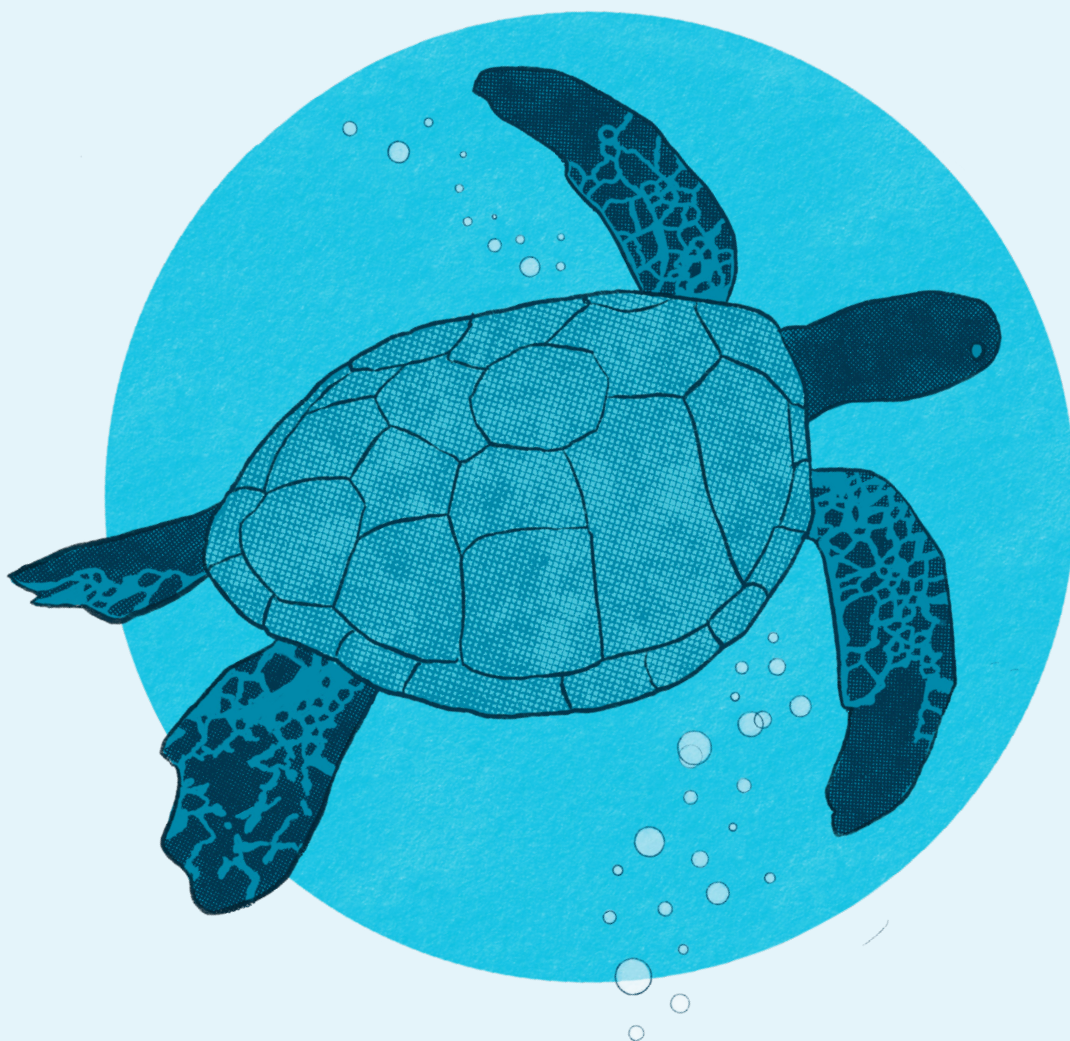
HOW IS DOUBLE-COUNTING AVOIDED?

The Global Resources Report tracks funds awarded for the purposes of regranting and eliminates double counting where appropriate. Specifically, when there is data for both (1) a grant awarded to an intermediary for regranting and (2) the grants ultimately awarded by the intermediary to the final grantee, then only the latter set of grants is included in most tabulations and charts.

There are a few exceptions, which are identified throughout the report when they occur. In order to accurately document the overall level of LGBTI funding provided by each grantmaker, regardless of whether those funds are provided in the form of direct grants or via an intermediary, all regranting funds are included in: 1) top funder lists, 2) type of donor lists, and 3) appendix lists of LGBTI grantmakers by name and total funding.

IS FUNDING FROM INTERMEDIARIES ALWAYS REGRANTING?

A good deal of grantmaking reported by intermediary NGOs and public foundations is regranting of funds received from private foundations, government donors, and multilateral agencies. However, many NGO intermediaries and public foundations also derive income from individual donors including large gifts and smaller-gift grassroots fundraising campaigns. They may receive earned income through events, merchandise, or other models such as renting office space to a smaller organization. Because we have not received complete grant reporting from many of the institutions that fund intermediaries included in our dataset, we are not able to fully identify the original sources of funding from intermediary NGOs and public foundations.



VI. Intermediary Fund Examples

Of GPP's twenty-one member organizations, eleven are public foundations which also function as intermediary funders to varying degrees. The remaining ten are private foundations, many of which fund intermediary funders as well. In this section we offer three examples of different intermediary funding models from our membership.

UHAI EASHRI

UHAI the East African Sexual Health and Rights Initiative (UHAI EASHRI) is Africa's first indigenous activist fund supporting sexual and gender minorities and sex worker civil society organizing. Based in Nairobi, UHAI EASHRI funds sexual and gender minority and sex worker activist organizing in seven Eastern African countries—Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda—and Pan-African organizations working across the continent.¹³

UHAI EASHRI was established in 2009, following a 2007 conference which brought together local sexual and gender minorities and sex worker activists and funders, who recognized irreconcilable differences between the Western-influenced world of money and the world of work in the region. To counteract this trend, the convening recommended a new fund be created, managed by local activists to bridge the disconnect between funding and work, and which would continue to encourage dialogue on activism and funding in Africa.

As an indigenous fund in which grants are awarded through participatory grantmaking, UHAI EASHRI explains,

We do not simply support the field of Eastern Africa's sexual and gender minorities and sex worker human rights—we are the field. Our staff, Board and peer grants committee are drawn from the movements we support, and so the expertise and knowledge of our movements shapes and drives our contributions.

In our grantmaking, capacity support, research and convening, we create opportunities for grantee partners to collaborate and form strong, lasting alliances.

UHAI EASHRI also serves as the fiscal host of another GPP member organization, Initiative Sankofa d'Afrique de l'Ouest (ISDAO). ISDAO is an activist-led fund dedicated to strengthening and supporting a West African movement for gender diversity and sexual rights by adopting a flexible approach to grant-making and building a culture of philanthropy committed to equality and social justice.

In the 2017–2018 Global Resources Report, UHAI EASHRI ranked as the 5th highest LGBTI global funder by number of grants awarded and was also in the top twenty LGBTI grantees globally.¹⁴

The International Trans Fund

The International Trans Fund (ITF) is a global participatory grantmaking fund made up of trans activists and donors and is the only trans-led, global funder focused on safety, dignity and justice for trans people. The ITF aims to increase the capacity of the trans movement to self-organize and advocate for trans people's rights, self-determination, and wellbeing.¹⁵

The ITF was developed by a group of international trans activists and donors who came together to create the fund in 2015, recognizing that trans groups across the globe are underfunded and do not have the resources they need to address the challenges facing their communities. As a participatory grantmaker, the ITF believes it is essential for trans activists who understand the context in different regions to make the decisions about what trans communities need. Their global panel of trans-activist grantmakers invests in trans organizations doing vital work to protect trans lives and build trans movements – especially grassroots organizations traditionally without access to philanthropic resources.

The ITF launched its first round of grants in 2017, and since then has disbursed nearly \$2.7 million dollars to 105 trans-led groups in 66 countries.

In 2017-2018, the ITF was among the top ten global funders of work focused on trans and intersex communities when measured by total funding amount and by number of grants.¹⁶

ITF is fiscally hosted by another GPP member fund, the Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice.

¹³ To learn more about UHAI EASHRI, visit <https://uhai-eashri.org/>

¹⁴ These statistics for global funders and global grantees excluding funding focused on the U.S.

¹⁵ To learn more about the International Trans Fund, visit <https://www.transfund.org/>

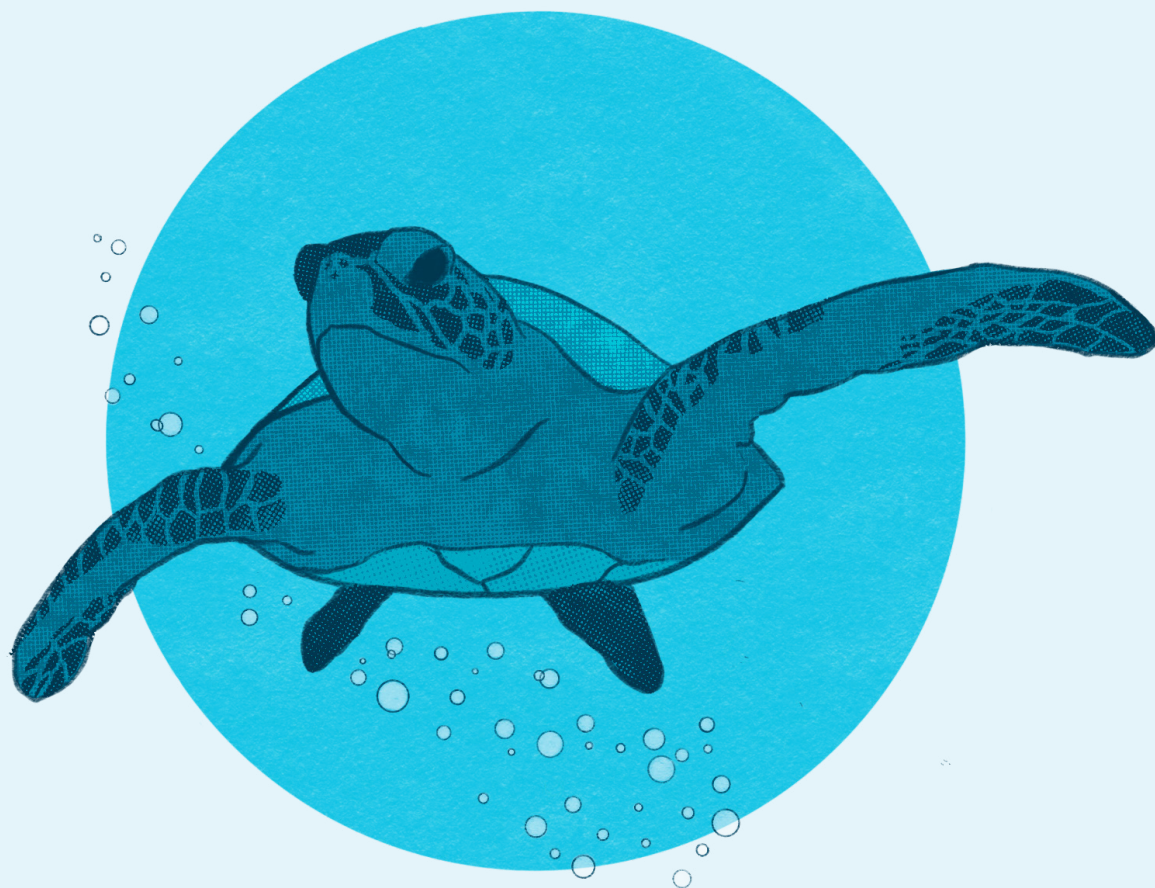
¹⁶ Funding focused on the U.S. is excluded from this statistic, documented in the first brief in this series, *Diving Deeper: Under the surface of LBQTI funding data*.

Hivos was founded in 1968 in the Netherlands as the Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries. In the mid-1990s, Hivos became one of the first organizations to support LGBTIQ+ issues abroad and to strengthen LGBTIQ+ communities and their organizations in and across Africa, Latin America, the Middle East and Asia. Since that time, Hivos has supported countless LGBTIQ+ groups and organizations, many of whom have grown into strong, recognized and influential actors, who contributed to meaningful change, for example in the legal realm. Hivos' work extends beyond LGBTIQ+ rights, and the organization has three impact areas: gender equality, diversity & inclusion, climate justice, and civic rights in a digital age.¹⁷

Through their regional offices, and long and solid track record, Hivos has a deep understanding on how to support local civil society initiatives. Hivos provides financial support for LGBTIQ+ groups and organizations to advance their place in society and help communities to grow. They ensure funding contributes to locally set priorities of the diversity of LGBTIQ+ organizations and groups. Hivos' strength lies in their ability to connect and by doing so facilitate and support coordination and joint action between LGBTIQ+ organizations and with other organizations and networks, for example women's organizations, youth networks, creatives, etc. Hivos also facilitates spaces and provides tools for dialogue and advocacy, to enable LGBTIQ+ organization to strengthen their position and defend and promote their human rights and inclusion in laws, policies, and practices. In this process there is attention for leadership development, wellbeing, safety and security. Through these strategies they aim to build a critical mass of allies for human rights, inclusion and dignity of LGBTIQ+ persons.

Because of their track record and network on SOGIESC, Hivos has contributed to an increasing awareness about the situation of LGBTIQ+ persons worldwide with the broader donor-community. In doing so, Hivos contributed to increasing the attention for and funding base of SOGIESC issues. The fact that Hivos can leverage its large size (compared to other funders of LGBTIQ+ issues) has allowed for an additional increase in overall funding for LGBTIQ+ communities, as the organization can handle larger grant amounts than many single-issue funders would be able to.

In 2017–2018, Hivos was the ninth largest global LGBT funder by total grant amount, and the second largest global LGBTI grantee.¹⁸



¹⁷ To learn more about Hivos, visit <https://hivos.org>

¹⁸ These statistics for global funders and global grantees excluding funding focused on the U.S.

Appendix

The following list includes fifty-seven intermediary NGOs and public foundations which reported LGBTI grants to the 2017–2018 *Global Resources Report*. **Those with an asterisk are GPP members.**

Intermediary Funder Name	Sub-type
Advocates for Youth	NGO
African Women's Development Fund	Public Foundation
AIDS Fondet	Public Foundation
AIDSfonds	NGO
All Out	NGO
American Institute of Bisexuality	NGO
American Jewish World Service*	Public Foundation
amfAR, Foundation for AIDS Research	Public Foundation
AmplifyChange	Public Foundation
Anonymous Donors	Public Foundation
APCOM	NGO
Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice*	Public Foundation
Brazil Human Rights Fund	Public Foundation
Bread for the World	Public Foundation
Bulgarian Fund for Women	Public Foundation
COC Netherlands	NGO
Danish Family Planning Association	NGO
ELAS - Social Investment Fund	Public Foundation
Elton John AIDS Foundation	Public Foundation
Elton John AIDS Foundation (UK)	Public Foundation
The Equality Fund	Public Foundation
Fondation de France	Public Foundation
Fondo Centroamericano de Mujeres (FCAM)	Public Foundation
Fondo Lunaria Mujeres	Public Foundation
Fondo Semillas	Public Foundation
Freedom House	NGO
FRIDA the Young Feminist Fund	Public Foundation
Front Line Defenders	NGO
Frontline AIDS	NGO
Fund for Global Human Rights*	Public Foundation
Fundación Triángulo	NGO
Global Fund for Women*	Public Foundation
Hirschfeld Eddy Foundation	NGO
Hivos*	Public Foundation
ifa (Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen)	Public Foundation
Inter-Church Organisation for Development Cooperation (ICCO)	NGO
International HIV/AIDS Alliance	NGO

International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA) - Europe	NGO
International Trans Fund*	Public Foundation
KIOS Foundation	Public Foundation
LGBT Denmark	NGO
Mama Cash*	Public Foundation
Mongolian Women's Fund	Public Foundation
Norwegian Helsinki Committee	NGO
Norwegian Organisation for Sexual and Gender Diversity (FRI)	NGO
The Other Foundation*	Public Foundation
OutRight Action International	NGO
Red Umbrella Fund	Public Foundation
San Diego LGBT Pride	NGO
SOS Children's Villages/Hermann-Gmeiner-Fonds Deutschland e.V.	NGO
Swedish Federation for LGBTQ Rights (RFSL)	NGO
Synergía - Initiatives for Human Rights	NGO
UHAI East African Sexual Health and Rights Initiative (UHAI EASHRI)*	Public Foundation
Urgent Action Fund - USA*	Public Foundation
Urgent Action Fund - Africa (UAF-Africa)	Public Foundation
VOICE	Public Foundation
Women's Fund Asia	Public Foundation

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About GPP

Global Philanthropy Project (GPP) is a collaboration of funders and philanthropic advisors working to expand global philanthropic support to advance the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) people in the Global South and East. Established in 2009, GPP's 20 member organizations include many of the leading global funders and philanthropic advisors for LGBTI rights. As the first international cohort of LGBTI funders, GPP is internationally recognized as the primary thought leader and go-to partner for donor coordination around global LGBTI work.

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