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| DONOR LANDSCAPE STUDY  REPORT TO FACILITATE CSOs IN SRI LANKA IN THEIR FUND-RAISING EFFORTS |
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**Acronyms**

DAC Development Assistance Countries

ECT East Container Terminal

GoSL Government of Sri Lanka

LMIC Low Middle Income Country

NGOs Non-Governmental Organizations

ODA Official Development Assistance

UMIC Upper Middle-Income Country

*Many acronyms contained in the report have conveniently been neglected by the consultant as they represent names of Sri Lankan NGOs and funding sources.*

**Disclaimer**

Please note that this report was produced for the Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka as part of a Short-Term Consultancy Assignment on Resource Mobilization for its partner organizations in Sri Lanka. Therefore, views, information, data, etc contained herein represent that are of the writer himself and the Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka has no bearing whatsoever on the content of the report.

1. **Overview: Development Assistance to Sri Lanka**

Development assistance or aid is termed “Official Development Assistance” (ODA) and this term covers all the funding (i.e. grants) and financing (i.e. loans) provided by public actors from the most well-off countries to improve living conditions in the least well-off countries[[1]](#footnote-1). While development assistance can take the form of “bi-lateral” (i.e. between governments of donor countries and beneficiary countries) and “multilateral” (i.e. between public actors of donor countries and international organizations), it also represents public, local, and international financing (i.e. International Financial Institutes or IFIs), as well as private investments, money transfers from diasporas and actions carried out by foundations[[2]](#footnote-2). However, the current section deals only with traditional and non-traditional donors.

Table 1illustrates that development assistance for Sri Lanka from 2016 to 2019 has been around USD 750 million annually. Of that share, Japan remained the highest contributor with over USD 200 million ODA from 2017 to 2019, annually. The USA, EU institutions[[3]](#footnote-3), and Germany were the other major donors, while a host of other Development Assistance Countries (DAC) countries also contributed to the overall sum of development assistance to Sri Lanka. These countries are called “traditional donors”[[4]](#footnote-4). While development assistance to Sri Lanka from the DAC countries recorded an all-time high during 2005 (at the time of the Asian tsunami) and 2010-12 (at the end of armed conflict and then the resettlement and rehabilitation phase of the conflict), it remained relatively modest during 2016-2019.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **T**ABLE: **DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR SRI LANKA/ PER ODA COUNTRY** | | | | |
| **ODA Country** | **Years/ US Dollar in Millions** | | | |
| **2016** | **2017** | **2018** | **2019** |
| Overall | 825.224 | 752.554 | 699.376 | 721.341 |
| Japan | 188.181 | 226.606 | 203.411 | 224.842 |
| USA | 34.075 | 27.248 | 30.899 | 30.712 |
| EU Institutions | 31.205 | 36.471 | 25.818 | 14.436 |
| Germany | 19.637 | 16.488 | 12.605 | 14.624 |

*Source: OCED (2021)[[5]](#footnote-5)*

**EMERGING TRENDS OF DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN THE WORLD**

It is also important for us to understand the emerging trends in the worldwide discourse of development assistance in the context of COVID-19. They are;

* *New trends* can be seen in relation to the emerging focus in the health sector, in particular on funding COVID-19 vaccine research. Also, we see an increased focus on social protection and on meeting a broad range of immediate needs beyond the typical emergency humanitarian assistance[[6]](#footnote-6).
* *The acceleration of already existing trends* can be seen when the DAC countries maintain their existing donor commitments in areas such as short-term humanitarian assistance, debt relief and global public goods[[7]](#footnote-7). Also, the growth of South to South cooperation that had already started prior to the pandemic took new wings with countries like the People’s Republic of China (PRC), India, Brazil and South Africa playing significant roles in donating public goods to developing countries, in the context of COVID-19.
* *Ambiguous trends* also emerged, relating to COVID-19. For instance, developed countries are now demonstrating “vaccine nationalism” and thus preventing a more equitable or ethical approach to the global vaccination agenda[[8]](#footnote-8). Multilateral institutions’ COVID-19 vaccine mechanisms called COVAX and Gavi remain underbudgeted as of now—creating a health crisis among developing countries around the world[[9]](#footnote-9).
* *Transition from grants to loans* at the time of a global pandemic is also seen as a trend. ODA provided in the form of loans increased from 20% to 26% between 2010 and 2019—a 68% increase in volume—while ODA provided in the form of grants fell from 72% to 61%. This trend has been strengthening in 2020 as IFIs play a more significant role. For the period of January to November 2020, IFIs provided US$40 billion more in concessional loans—an increase of 198%—than they did in 2019. Thus, the impact of loans in the form of development assistance on already debt-stricken developing countries will be severe.

A country’s economic classification is tied to DAC funding decisions relating to individual developing countries. Sri Lanka’s steady economic growth after the end of the armed conflict in 2009 resulted in the island being upgraded to Upper Middle-Income Country (UMIC) in 2019, but this was soon downgraded to Low Middle Income Country (LMIC) in 2020. The downgrading was due to the reduction of GNI/ per capita of the country, which recorded USD 4,020, while the threshold for UMIC was USD 4,045[[10]](#footnote-10). While “graduation and reclassification [policies](https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/page/181506/ODI-Graduation%20Paper-web.pdf) [that are] based largely on income per capita, do not capture a country’s complex development challenges or its vulnerability to setbacks”[[11]](#footnote-11), from the point of view of development assistance, the terms and conditionalities for development assistance (i.e. high suitability for grants and discounted loan interests for financing/ loans) are relatively favorable for LMICs.

Since development assistance from DAC countries is largely tied to their business and trade interests, Sri Lanka’s geo-political context in 2021 and beyond will have some importance to donor countries, including USA and Japan. Indian influence through USA will be a key factor here. Colombo’s increasing trend of tilting towards Beijing will add further diplomatic concerns for India and USA. The recent scrapping of an USD 500 million agreement with India and Japan to develop the East Container Terminal (ECT) project is a prime example of this tension[[12]](#footnote-12). An increased Chinese presence and trade activities in Sri Lankan territory will never be a positive sign for the West.

However, given Sri Lanka’s precarious economic situation and debt crisis, the country will have to align with DAC funding to bridge the gap in humanitarian, health and developmental expenditure, in the context of COVID-19. Since most of its channels of foreign revenue have shrunk to an all-time low, Sri Lanka will have to balance these international players if it is to manage its perennial financial crisis—one that is further exacerbated by the pandemic—as things get tougher in the short to mid-term[[13]](#footnote-13).

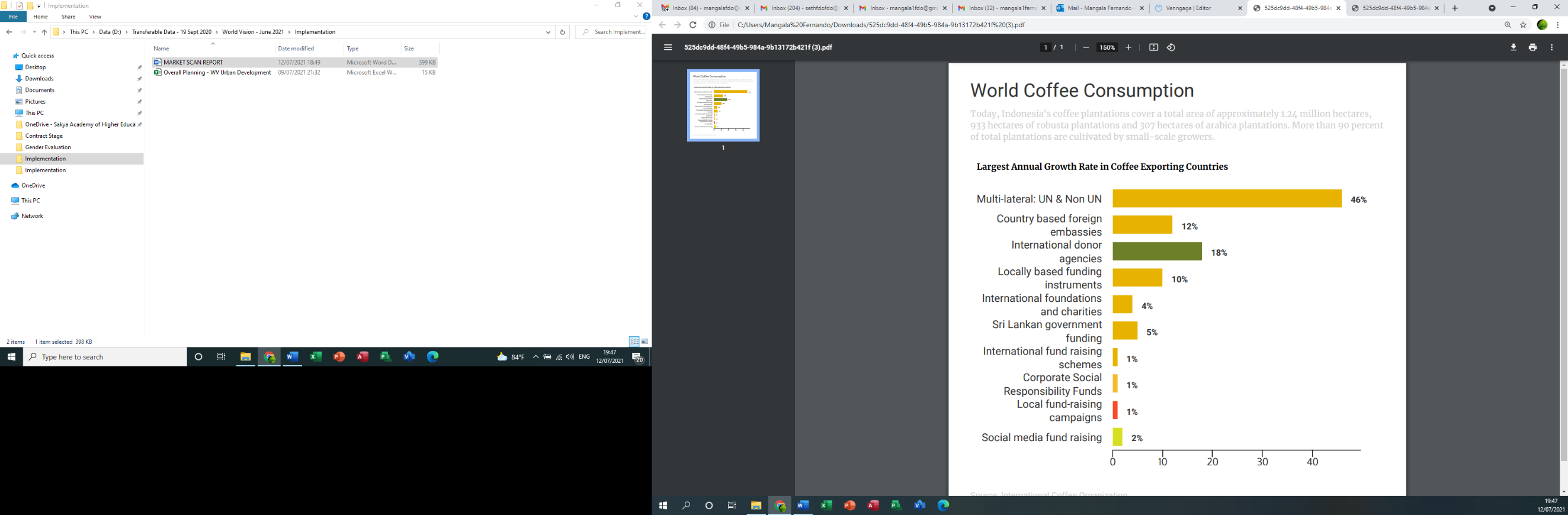
Sri Lanka’s reliance on non-traditional donors (i.e. China and Iran) began during 2009-2014. Development assistance from non-traditional donors offered finance with low conditionalities but with high interest, resulting in heavy debt. In addition to non-traditional donors are the quasi-governmental organizations (i.e. export credit agencies) and sovereign bond sales. The country’s hesitation to fully engage with Western donors regarding the island’s trajectory in relation to democracy and human rights, could make Sri Lanka a less acceptable country to certain international financial mechanisms (i.e. the GSP+ instrument). However, Sri Lanka’s important geo-political position may play a role in deterring the West from denying financial assistance, which would potentially lead the island to strengthen its partnership with the China through increased trade deals and partnerships.

1. **Market Scan: Donor Overview**

Before engaging in scanning funding sources, the consultant attempted to categories existing funders and funding programmes that have been funding Sri Lankan NGOs. The donors and funding programmes were categorized into similar chunks based on funding nature, funding source, funding interests, and funding methodologies. The following is the list of donor categories;

1. Multi-lateral donor agencies: UN System
2. Multi-lateral donor agencies: Non-UN System
3. Country based foreign embassies
4. International donor agencies
5. Local funding instruments
6. International foundations and charities
7. Sri Lankan government funding
8. International fund-raising schemes
9. Corporate Social Responsibility Funds
10. Local fund-raising campaigns, and
11. Social media fund raising

It is also important to understand the importance of each category of funders in terms of funds they make to Sri Lankan NGOs on annual basis. In the context that such studies have never taken place in Sri Lanka, the consultant, based on his 20 years of experience in the field of donor-based fund raising benefiting over 300 NGOs in Sri Lanka, has proposed the following chart. This chart illustrates the contribution of each category of funders make to the Sri Lankan NGO funding landscape. In addition to consultant’s personal experience in the sector, this calculation was also benefited by the formal and informal discussions the consultant held with funders, experts, and developmental practitioners in Sri Lanka.

*Categories of funders and their funding contribution to Sri Lankan NGOs on annual basis.*

While multi-lateral donor agencies (funders and programmes of the UN and non-UN funders) constitute close to half of funding to Sri Lanka, international donor agencies (18%), country based foreign embassies (12%), and locally based funding instruments (10%) also continue to play significant role in the donor landscape.

* 1. Multi-lateral donors: UN System

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Description | The United Nations is part of the UN system, which, in addition to the UN itself, comprises many funds, programmes and specialized agencies, each of which have their own area of work (mandate), leadership and budget. They are funds and programmes (UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, and WFP) UN specialized agencies (FAO, ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, ITU, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WTO, WHO, and WMO) and other entities and bodies (UNAIDS, UNHCR, UNOCHA, UNIDIR, UNITAR, UNOPS, UNRWA, UNSSC, UNU, UN Women). The combined funding from these agencies constitute about 15% of total funding to Sri Lankan NGOs[[14]](#footnote-14). |
| Funding interests | UN organizations fund Sri Lankan NGOs for various purposes. However, the main funding interest of UN organizations has been local issues with international significance such as democracy, human rights, urbanization, development, environment, and energy. |
| Funding methods | The preferred funding method is RFA. However, UN funders and programmes fund NGOs outside RFAs at times of emergencies and disasters. |

The following list only considers UN funders and programmes that have funding interest on Sri Lanka.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| UN funder/ programme | Interest areas | Present in Sri Lanka | Types of NGOs funded |
| UNDP | Sustainable development | Country office is present in Sri Lanka at the UN HQ premises | Any eligible NGO with non-for-profit status. However, charities and foundations without legal standing are not generally encouraged to work with the UN system. |
| UNICEF | Children, education, and child rights |
| ILO | Sustainable development, labour rights |
| UNIFEM | Women and security |
| UNDEF | Democracy, good governance, human rights, and gender rights |
| UN Women | Feminist rights |
| UNOCHA | Refuges and refuge rights |
| IFAD | Livelihood and agriculture |
| IOM | Organization, forced migration, and development |
| FAO | Food production, agriculture and agro-technology |
| A sample of current and previous funding recipients in Sri Lanka | NPC, IMADR AC, Sarvodaya Women’s Movement, ISD, RFC, Navajeevana, Sarvodaya, CHA, Survivors Associated, Penn Wimochana Gnanodayam, Helvetas, Helpage, HDO, Islamic Relief, Acted, PAFFREL, Alliance Development Trust, and WIN | | |

* 1. Multi-lateral donors: NON-UN system

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Description | Multi-lateral agencies that do not fall under UN system include all the funding mechanisms operated by donor countries by contracting government funding to agencies in order to deliver specific projects/ programmes on their behalf. Such agencies are for example USAID, US State Department, European Commission, AUSAID, DIFD, JICA, KOICA, TIKA, Qatar Aid, NZAID, CIDA, GTZ, NORAD, SDC, DANIDA, Irish Aid, and Kuwait Fund. |
| Funding interests | While many of above donor agencies maintain two funding channels (one with government and the other with civil society organizations) to fund projects in Sri Lanka, they generally have country specific papers/ corporate strategic planning to guide their funding interests and prospective NGO partners. Economic development, environment, and human rights are general funding interests of these agencies. |
| Funding methods | While their preferred method of funding to NGOs is based on open and transparent RFA/ NOFO processes, sometimes they resort to seek strategic NGO partners to carry out specific projects. |

The following list contains some information about multi-lateral agencies that operate in Sri Lanka to make grants to NGOs.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| UN funder/ programme | Interest areas | Present in Sri Lanka | Types of NGOs funded |
| USAID | Development, human rights, democracy, and inclusive society | The country offices are generally located within the respective country embassies in Sri Lanka or separately. Also, there are some multi-lateral agencies do not have their country office in Sri Lanka but operate through India or any other South Asian location (i.e. Irish Aid, DANIDA, TIKA, and NZAID) | Any eligible NGO with non-for-profit status. |
| US State Department | A number of bureaus exist to operate a host of interests of the US government. |
| AUSAID | Development, education, migration, cross border protection, human rights. |
| DFID | Development and human rights |
| CIDA | Environment and development |
| EC | Human rights |
| JICA | Development |
| KOICA | Education |
| TIKA | Development, Agriculture |
| SDC | Migration and human rights |
| Qatar Aid | Development |
| A sample of current and previous funding recipients in Sri Lanka | CPA, CEPA, NPC, Sarvoday, Sarvodaya Women Movement, Sewa Lanka, YMCA, ICES, LST, Viluthu, SAFE Foundation, R2L, RN, World Concern, Oxfam GB & Australia, NAFSO, Equal Ground, RPK, CHRD, CRC, FOD, Transparency International Sri Lanka, PAFFREL, SLCDF, and ISD. | | |

* 1. Country Based Foreign Embassies (Bi-lateral Agencies)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Description | Bi-lateral trade and development agreements are generally carried out through embassies and high commissions situated in Colombo. Part of the mandate of these embassies/ high commissions is to channel funds to NGOs in order to implement projects/ programmes as per donor country’s strategic interests. Some examples are US Embassy, Japanese Embassy, German Embassy, Swiss Embassy, Qatar Embassy, The Netherlands Embassy, Norwegian Embassy, Australian High Commission, Canadian High Commission, and British High Commission, |
| Funding interests | While many of above embassies or bi lateral agencies maintain two funding channels (one with government and the other with civil society organizations) to fund projects in Sri Lanka, they generally have country specific papers/ corporate strategic planning to guide their funding interests and prospective NGO partners. Like their multi-lateral funding partners, economic development, environment, and human rights are general funding interests of these agencies. |
| Funding methods | Most often these embassies/ bi-lateral agencies fund strategically selected NGOs in Sri Lanka. The embassies or bi-lateral agencies have their own criteria to select such partner NGOs. Time to time they launch funding schemes based on open and transparent systems (i.e. RFA). |

The following list contains some information about embassies having their presence in Colombo Sri Lanka.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| UN funder/ programme | Interest areas | Present in Sri Lanka | Types of NGOs funded |
| US Embassy | Democracy, human rights, cultural rights | These embassies or bi lateral agencies are present in Colombo Sri Lanka. | NGOs with non-for-profit status, and CSOs with limited legal status. |
| Japanese Embassy | Infrastructure development |
| German Embassy | Human rights |
| Swiss Embassy | Human rights and migration |
| Qatar Embassy | Development |
| The Netherlands Embassy | Cultural rights and human rights |
| Norwegian Embassy | Human rights and development |
| Australian High Commission | Development and border protection |
| Canadian High Commission | Development, human rights, education, environment |
| British High Commission | Human rights |
| A sample of current and previous funding recipients in Sri Lanka | NCEASL, Viluthu, WIN, NAFSO, Janasansadaya, FOD, R2L, CPA, FOSDO, PREDO, ISD, AFRIEL, IWARE, Dabindu Collective, Savisthri, Equal Ground, Navajeewana, Disability Organizations Joint Front, MSEDO, Eastern Social Development Foundation, CHANGE, CECD, FRC, IMADR AC, Sarvodaya, SLCDF, Sri Lanka Unites, and YMCA. | | |

* 1. International Donor Agencies

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Description | International donor agencies have variety of funding mandates and interests. They differ significantly from one another in terms of their existence, origin, funding capacity, funding agenda, and funding methodologies. Some of them are DanchurchAid, Norad, Bread for the world, Open Society Foundation, Diakonia, Norwegian Church Aid, The Lutheran World Federation, Tear Fund UK and NZ, KIOS, GFW, Christian Aid, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Ford Foundation, GIZ, ICCO, HIVOS, NED, Misereor, Concern, International Coalition of Sites of Conscience, CAFOD, Maypole Fund, and IRI. |
| Funding interests | International donor agencies maintain transparent and open funding schemes advertised on periodic time intervals. Public and competitive processes are the modus operandi of these organizations. Funding interests of these organizations differ from organization to organization from human rights to development to environment, and many more. |
| Funding methods | Most often, these organizations conduct open and public funding schemes with strict and transparent selection criteria. While few of these international organizations are core funders, the majority are project-based funders. |

The following list contains some information about a cross section of international donor organizations with Sri Lankan presence or interest in funding.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| UN funder/ programme | Interest areas | Present in Sri Lanka | Types of NGOs funded |
| Diakonia | Community development, human rights, cultural promotion | Some of the funders have their country office, country director (or focal point) in Sri Lanka, while others operate through their Asian/ South Asia regional offices generally based in India or Bangkok. | NGOs with non-for-profit status, and CSOs with limited legal status depending on selection criteria of funding organization. |
| OSF | Human rights, democracy and good governance |
| Tear Fund NZ | Community development |
| IRI | Democracy |
| KIOS | Women development |
| GFW | Women development |
| Ford Foundation | Development, human rights, and democratic reforms |
| Site of Conscience | Democratic reforms and education |
| Misereor | Human rights |
| Bread for the World | Development, human rights |
| GIZ | Development |
| A sample of current and previous funding recipients in Sri Lanka | Samadanam, Satyodaya, Sarvodaya, Sewa Lanka, Lanka Evangelical Alliance Development Service, South Asia Partnership, Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka, NAFSO, Janavabodaya, HDO, ICES, FIAN SL, Federation of Wildlife Conservation, Sri Lanka Girl Guides Association, AWAW, Women and Media Collective. | | |

* 1. Locally Operating Funding Instruments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Description | Locally based (i.e. NTT) or internationally originated (i.e. SCORE) funding instruments that operate as “grant making organizations” are in operation in Sri Lanka and they make grants to NGOs and CSOs. These grants mechanisms are supported either by their own endowment funding or by |
| Funding interests | The interests of funding of the funding instruments are largely determined by the base-funders (i.e. in the case of MSI/IDEA, the USAID being the sole funder determines funding interests). Neelan Theruchelvan Trust (NTT) Fund, even though it has its own endowment fund, it is also being supported by international base-donors. Therefore, these locally operating funding instruments reflect the funding interests of their base donors. |
| Funding methods | Like international funding organizations, most often, these organizations conduct open and public funding schemes with strict and transparent selection criteria. |

The following list contains some information about embassies having their presence in Colombo Sri Lanka.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| UN funder/ programme | Interest areas | Present in Sri Lanka | Types of NGOs funded |
| MSI/ IDEA | Human rights, good governance | These local funding instruments have their in-country office equipped with human and other resources for fund administration. | NGOs with non-for-profit status, and CSOs with limited legal status. |
| Global Communities/ SCORE | Community development, human rights, Social Cohesion, psychosocial development |
| MEND | Democracy, and media freedom |
| USAID CORE Justice | Human rights, rule of law, justice |
| Neelan Theruchelvam Trust Fund (NTT) | Community development, human rights, women rights, cultural rights |
| International Executive Corps Service/ YouLead | Community development |
| The Asia Foundation | Community development |
| USAID BIZ+ | Economic development |
| USAID Market Oriented Dairy Project | Economic development |
| USAID SDGAP | Good governance, human rights |
| A sample of current and previous funding recipients in Sri Lanka | TAF, IYAP, Social Scientist Association, CPA, FOSDOO, CEJ, CCT, Sarvodaya, WDF, SCC, Alliance Development Trust, TROS International, Peragamana Guild, WOPD, HELPO, JSAC, HHRD, Trincoaid, Viluthu, PALM Community Development Services, PCA, FOYO, RPK, SDF, SADE, CFCD, Sanasili Foundation, SWM, USF, MPDF, CHRD, AFRIEL, PREDO, Savisthri, SLCDF, Equal Ground, and Sramadimani Kendraya. | | |

* 1. Sri Lankan Government Funding

NGOs receive funding from government institutions, authorities, and decision-making bodies at national, provincial and local levels. Government seeks support of some priorly tested NGOs in very selected areas of child development, education, waste management, community development/ income generation, disaster management, and disaster responses.

Government funding is generated either by government sources or international sources such as the ADB, JICA, KOICA, and World Bank. These international sources fund Sri Lankan NGOs that have been recommended/ approved by the Government in specific functions and projects. For example, JICA funds income generation projects approved by the ministry of economic development or ministry of finance, and KOICA supports educational projects approved by the ministry of education.

Further, at Provincial Council levels there is some form of NGO partnership in development projects.

Local government authorities join hands with local NGOs for community level projects and activities. Waster management, early childhood development, education, youth development etc are some of the areas, where local government authorities partner with local NGOs.

However, with the arrival of the new administration in Sri Lanka, the GoSL has imposed a great form of surveillance and supervision into NGOs’ activities. In early 2020, the GoSL banned ministries and government authorities to sign independent contracts with NGOs and foreign funding organizations. However, the restriction of civil space for NGOs that work in the fields of human rights, democracy, and good governance are relatively at high risk than NGOs that work in neutral areas such as education, economic development, and child rights, for strict government surveillance.

* 1. International Foundations and Charities

There are a good number of international foundations and charities that Sri Lankan NGOs attract funding for wide variety of projects. Some of such international foundations and charities are Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Children’s Development Trust, Clinton Foundation, the Duke Endowment, Ford Foundation, Staying Alive Foundation of MTV, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Greenpeace, Gill Foundation, International Republic Institute, Jesuit Refugee Service, Maybach Foundation, Rotary Foundation, Nippon Foundation, Lions Clubs International, Catholic Relief Services, Wellcome Trust, Open Society Foundations, William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, Children’s Investment Fund Foundation, and Rockefeller Foundation.

Over the years, international foundations and charities have grown in ambition, confidence, and numbers as they stretched their legs beyond their traditional markets into the developing world, creating new opportunities for small, grassroots NGOs in low income countries.

* 1. International Fundraising Schemes

Sri Lankan NGOs can also receive funding from innovative fund-raising schemes such as Globalgiving, GiveAmdor, Givengain, Akshaya Patra, Feed God’s Hungry Children, Equality Now, OneDrop, Embrace Relief, Sevenspikersrelief, Direct Relief, and Jaas Foundation (and many more). These are internationally operated fund-raising schemes which generally enter into partnership with Sri Lankan NGOs to raise funds for their fund-worthy issues and projects. Viewers and donors are approached by these international fund-raising schemes on behalf of Sri Lankan NGOs and raise funds for local projects. Attractive stories and videos are to be uploaded for appealing the prospective donors who are generally individuals and companies. These fund-raising events are generally web-based funding appeals.

Individual NGOs too can organize their own web based (or off-line) fund raising campaigns to raise funds for fund-worthy events, issues, or projects. For example, American Red Cross, Lions Clubs International, World Wildlife Fund, and PALMERA launch their own organizational fund-raising campaigns. The Red Cross Sri Lanka, Sarvodaya, and Samadanam have successfully launched website-based fund-raising campaigns and appeals for funds at times of emergencies in Sri Lanka. This fund-raising method is very effective fund-raising methodology that increase so much of relationship with donors and beneficiaries.

* 1. Corporate Social Responsibility Funds

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a self-regulating business model that helps a company be socially accountable – to itself, its stakeholders, and the public. By practicing CSR, also called “Corporate Citizenship”, companies can be conscious of the kind of impact they are having on all aspects of society, including economic, social, and environmental.

In Sri Lanka, MAS Holdings, John Keels, Link Natural, Lanka IOC PLC, Jetwing, Aitken Spence, United Motors, David Pieris, DFCC Bank PLC, Virtusa, National Savings Bank, Seylan Bank PLC, AIA, Bank of Ceylon, Hatton National Bank PLC, Port City Colombo, Commercial Bank PLC, and Nestle Sri Lanka are some examples of successful CSR projects. They largely partner with NGOs in delivering wide variety of events and projects ranging from community development, to environment promotion, and education, and many more.

* 1. Local Fund-Raising Campaigns

Local fund-raising campaigns are largely taking place at community levels to support NGO activities and projects. Local fund-raising campaigns provide much needed voluntary labour support to community development activities conducted by the NGOs in Sri Lanka. “Voluntary labour” or “Shrmadana” has been a historical concept that has shaped the collective social and cultural construct of Sri Lanka. Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya (or commonly called as “Sarvodaya”) was able to capture this important social fabric in Sri Lanka and successfully gave birth to a strong civil movement in Sri Lanka as early as from 1960s.

The modern fund-raising campaigns take different formats – from village level performance arts events to national voluntary labour campaigns (similar to Scout Movement). Funds raised from these events are used for variety of project activities carried out by respective NGOs.

* 1. Social Media Fund Raising

Social media fund raising which is also called “digital fund raising” is ever growing in the world. With over 6.4 million social media users in Sri Lanka in 2020[[15]](#footnote-15), social media has become a powerful tool to build relationships with supporters and influences, relationships that will lead to successful nonprofit fundraising.

At times of COVID 19 pandemic, fund raising campaigns over the social media platforms have generated funds for Sri Lankan NGOs, including, for example Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, Sarvodaya, and rotary club. However, Sri Lankan non profits have not yet been able to fully maximize social media platforms for their fund-raising efforts.

**END OF REPORT**

**Annexure**

The Development Partners Forum

The Development Partners is a forum consisting of in country missions and funding agencies for Sri Lanka. It believes that the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL), as recipient of foreign aid, has the primary responsibility towards the coordination of ODA in the country. However, in order to enhance aid effectiveness a large number of development partners in Sri Lanka have come together to set-up and maintain an informal information-sharing and coordination mechanisms called the development partners. It should be noted that the process is inspired by the commitments made in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, furthered by the Accra Agenda for Action and the Busan Summit.

Both the bi lateral and multi-lateral funders/ agencies mentioned here below continue to fund Sri Lanka on many thematic and sectoral areas.

BDG includes;

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **BDG** | **Country of Residence** |
| Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development | United Arab Emirates |
| Canadian International Development Agency | Canada |
| China Development Bank Corporation | People's Republic of China |
| Government of Australia | Australia |
| Government of Belgium | Belgium |
| Government of Canada | Canada |
| Government of Denmark | Denmark |
| Government of Finland | Finland |
| Government of France | France |
| Government of Hungary | Hungary |
| Government of India | India |
| Government of Iran | Iran |
| Government of Italy | Italy |
| Government of Japan | Japan |
| Government of Kuwait | Kuwait |
| Government of Netherlands | Netherlands |
| Government of New Zealand | New Zealand |
| Government of Norway | Norway |
| Government of Sweden | Sweden |
| Government of Switzerland | Switzerland |
| Government of the Republic of Korea | South Korea |
| Government of the Swiss Confederation | Switzerland |
| Government of the United Kingdom | United Kingdom |
| Government of Venezuela | Venezuela |
| Government of Pakistan | Pakistan |
| Government of The United Arab Emmirates | United Arab Emmirates |
| Government of the Federal Republic of Germany | Germany |
| Government of The People's Republic of China | People's Republic of China |
| Government of the United States of America | United States of America |
| International Development & Research Centre | Canada |
| Iraqi Fund for External Development | Iraq |
| Kingdom of Spain | Spain |
| Saudi Fund for Arab Economic Development | Saudi Arabia |
| People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | Libya |
| Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation | Sweden |
| Banker's Trust Company U.S.A. | United States of America |
| Banque Francaise du Commerce Ext. COM | France |
| Banque Indo\_Suez and BFCE | France |
| Bear Steans & Company Inc. | United States of America |
| Citibank International PLC UK | United Kingdom |
| Citibank, N.A. | Japan |
| Consortium of Swiss Banks | Switzerland |
| HSBC | Hong Kong |
| Lloyds Bank Plc | United Kingdom |
| Lloyds Merchant Bank Limited | United Kingdom |
| Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company | United States of America |
| MeesPierson N.V. | Netherlands |
| National Bank For Cooperatives (USA) | United States of America |
| Skandinaviska Enskilda Banker | Sweden |
| Solomon Brothers Incorporated Co. | United States of America |
| Standard Chartered Bank (UK) | United Kingdom |
| The Riggs National Bank of Washington DC | United States of America |
| A/S EKSPORTFINANS | Norway |
| AB Svensk Export Credit | Sweden |
| ABN - AMRO Bank | Netherlands |
| ABN-AMRO Stockholm Bank | Sweden |
| Agence Francaise De Developement | France |
| Australian & New Zealand Investment Bank | Australia |
| Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A. | Spain |
| Bank Austria Creditanstalt AG | Austria |
| Banque Francaise Du Com.Ext.&other Banks | France |
| Banque Indosuez Stockholm Branch | Sweden |
| BNP Paribas | Belgium |
| Calyon Credit Agricole CIB | France |
| Citibank International Limited Hong Kong | Hong Kong |
| Co-op Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank | Netherlands |
| Credit Agricole Indosuez | France |
| Credit Agricole Indosuez Stockholm Branc | Sweden |
| Danske Bank A/S | Denmark |
| Deutsche Bank AG | United Kingdom |
| Export Development Bank of Iran | Iran |
| Export Finance & Insurance Corporation | Australia |
| Export Import Bank of United States | United States of America |
| Export Import Bank of Hungary | Hungary |
| Export Import Bank of India | India |
| Export- Import Bank of Malaysia | Malaysia |
| Finnish Export Credit Ltd. | Finland |
| Fortis Bank NV/Fortis Banque SA | Belgium |
| Government of the Russian Federation | Rassia |
| HSBC Bank PLC (UK) | United Kingdom |
| HSBC Limited (Hongkong) | Hong Kong |
| ING Bank N. V. | Netherlands |
| Japan Bank For International Cooperation | Japan |
| KBC Bank of Belgium | Belgium |
| M/S Mechanoexportimport Rumania | Romania |
| Natexis Banques Populaires | France |
| Nordea Bank Finland PLC | Finland |
| Nordea Bank Sweden | Sweden |
| Overseas Private Investment Corporation | United States of America |
| RAIFFEISEN ZENTRAL BANK | Austria |
| Societe Generale | France |
| Svenska Handelsbanken AB(publ) | Sweden |
| The Export-Import Bank of China | People's Republic of China |
| UniCredit Bank Austria AG | Austria |

The Multilateral Donor Group (MDG) includes:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **MDG** | **Country of residence** |
| Asian Development Bank | N/A |
| Commission of the European Communities | N/A |
| European Community | N/A |
| European Investment Bank | N/A |
| OPEC Fund for International Development | N/A |
| Nordic Development Fund | N/A |
| Food & Agriculture Organization | UN Agencies |
| International Bank for Reconstruction & Development | UN Agencies |
| International Fund for Agricultural Development | UN Agencies |
| International Development Association | UN Agencies |
| United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) | UN Agencies |
| United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) | UN Agencies |
| United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) | UN Agencies |
| Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) | UN Agencies |
| United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) | UN Agencies |
| United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) | UN Agencies |
| World Food Programme | UN Agencies |
| World Health Organization | UN Agencies |

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2. *Ibid*  [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. European Institutions are the European Commission (EC) and the European Investment Bank (EIB) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Traditional donors are composed of the founders and members of the Bretten Woods institutions – typically Western (the US, Japan and the EU bloc) and international development banks (IDBs) – which belong to the DAC. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Brown, S. (2021) The impact of COVID-19 on development assistance, *Canada’s Journal of Global Policy Analysis*, Vol 76(1), pp. 42-54 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. *Ibid*  [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
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14. Consultant’s observation. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2020-sri-lanka [↑](#footnote-ref-15)