

**Development Centre
Studies**

Facts about European NGOs Active in International Development

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



OECD 

By Adèle Woods

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Facts about European NGOs Active in International Development

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OF THE ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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Foreword

This publication was undertaken in the context of the Centre's work on the role and activities of civil society in development. It grew out of an extensive survey of NGOs in all OECD countries and some non-OECD countries, culminating in the publication of two directories of NGOs: *Directory of Non-governmental Organisations Active in Sustainable Development, Part 1: Europe* (1996) and *Part 2: Australia, Canada, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States* (1998).

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Preface

NGOs are assuming an increasing importance in both the practice and policy of development co-operation. Yet, despite a profusion of analytical research and debate on NGOs active in international development, little empirical information exists on their numbers, resources, structure and activities. Consequently, the availability of systematic and comparative data on NGOs trails considerably behind demands for information generated by the policy process and impressionistic generalisations continue to shroud the sector. The objective of this volume, based upon the most comprehensive accumulation of systematic, comparative empirical information on European NGOs active in development issues, is to contribute towards correcting this deficiency.

The following pages unveil the characteristics of an elusive sector and reveal just how substantial are its human and financial resources. Inevitably, the analysis can only provide a “snapshot” of a dynamic and constantly evolving sector. It does, however, provide the first empirically informed sector-wide image. This publication will, thus, attract a very wide audience from across both the private and official development communities.

Jorge Braga de Macedo
President
OECD Development Centre

June 2000

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I would also like to thank Elena Borghese, former Principal Administrator at the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate, for her always judicious advice and Alice Watson, Ly Na Tang and Anna-Maria Waarts at the Development Centre for their technical assistance in managing the data. I am also grateful to Robert A. Cornell, Colm Foy and Sheila Lionet in the Communication Unit for their advice and assistance in preparing the manuscript. Finally, I would like to thank my esteemed colleagues in the External Co-operation Unit — Jody Kaylor and François Sedogo — for their wisdom, kindness and friendship.

Introduction and Description of the Data

The last two decades have seen a significant growth in the number, size and profile of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) active in international development¹, a phenomenon that has become closely associated with large increases in financial support for NGOs by both bilateral and multilateral development agencies. OECD figures reveal, for example, that Official Development Assistance (ODA) disbursed to NGOs by Member governments of the Organisation's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) increased from \$12.9 million in 1970 to \$1 billion in 1996. As a proportion of bilateral ODA this translates into a thirteen-fold increase. (OECD, 1971, 1988 and 1998a).

Although receipt of increasing amounts of ODA by NGOs provides the most tangible indication of a growing relationship between official development agencies and NGOs, it is a relationship whose evolution is also signalled by an increased articulation of interest in, and support for, NGOs by both bilateral and multilateral development agencies².

NGOs active in international development are the focus of this publication. They are, however, part of a wider global surge in the size and significance of the NGO sector in general, which is in turn, a manifestation of the changing roles and relationships currently being negotiated between state and society. The increased support given to NGOs by official development agencies has been identified as a feature of the New Policy Agenda within these agencies³. It is an agenda that is driven by prevailing faith in the mutually reinforcing principles of liberal democratic politics and a free-market economy, and is characterised by: a growing disillusionment with the capacity of the state to facilitate development; a reverence for the free-market and private sector; and a commitment to expanding and deepening civil society (see Moore, 1993 and Leftwich, 1993). Within this context, the rationale for the support of NGOs by official development agencies is evident: although not motivated by profit, NGOs are firmly rooted in the private sector; their reputation as cost-effective, flexible and innovative organisations represents an attractive alternative to the perceived inflexible, inefficient and overly bureaucratic characteristics of the state; and NGOs are perceived as active contributors to the expansion and deepening of civil society, which is in turn assumed to strengthen democracy and therefore development⁴. Thus the New Policy Agenda of official development agencies embraces and promotes NGOs, not only from an economic perspective — for what they can do; but also from a political perspective — for what they represent.

In addition to their receiving increasing amounts of ODA, NGOs also mobilise substantial private funds. The DAC's 1997 *Development Co-operation Report* records these private receipts at \$5.6 billion in 1996. This compares with \$1 billion received by NGOs from official development agencies in 1996. (OECD, 1998a). Total officially recorded public and private resources channelled through NGOs in all OECD Member countries rose from 0.2 per cent of the total bilateral ODA of DAC Members in 1970 to 17 per cent in 1996 — to reach, in absolute terms, an amount equal to twice the total 1996 ODA of the United Kingdom, the DAC's sixth largest donor by volume (OECD, 1971, 1988, 1998a).

Although an increasing role for NGOs in international development is an implication of the environment outlined above, a large chasm remains in the availability of systematic and comparative empirical data on their structure, resources and activities (Billis and MacKeith, 1993; Salamon and Anheier, 1994; Charlton, 1995). Impressionistic generalisations have therefore characterised many debates and much policy dialogue on NGOs and numerous myths continue to shroud this sector⁵. Urgent, practical policy concerns have therefore led to calls for systematic, empirical data.

The OECD Development Centre has sought to address this deficiency by compiling databases on NGOs and regularly publishing NGO directories. The most comprehensive of these databases covers "European NGOs Active in Sustainable Development", and offers detailed profiles of almost 3 000 NGOs in 26 European countries⁶. Its compilation received collaborative support and assistance from three other international organisations with extensive data holdings on European NGOs active in development: the Liaison Committee of Development NGOs to the European Union (Brussels), the North-South Centre of the Council of Europe (Lisbon) and the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (Geneva). Information held by the four organisations generated a mailing list of 4 436 NGOs, each of which received a questionnaire⁷.

Although the questionnaire was designed for the sole purpose of compiling a directory, the database built from the information it collected contains a mine of information that begins to shed some light on the size and operations of the European NGO sector. This is the first attempt to analyse and disseminate some of the basic facts, and to alert researchers to the riches of the database. Some 2 721 NGOs — 61 per cent of the target population — provided sufficiently detailed responses to support their inclusion in the survey population studied⁸.

The database contains the most comprehensive collection of data available on its subject, but it has three limitations. First, the data were gathered to enable publication of a directory; had analysis been foreseen, additional information and detail would have been solicited from respondents (consistent with a reasonable expected response rate), and different database software chosen. Second, as with all postal questionnaire surveys, those NGOs which did not respond are absent from the survey population⁹. It is however believed that the comprehensiveness of the original target population has ensured a survey population that is representative of the total NGO sector. Additionally, although it is not possible to confirm the accuracy of the information provided by each NGO, respondents knew that the information they provided would face peer review after publication of the *Directory of Non-Governmental Organisations Active in Sustainable Development Part I: Europe* (OECD, 1996a). It is hoped that this would therefore have served to both discipline respondents against inaccuracy and to provide a channel for NGOs to report any dubious information on their peers. Third, the survey took place in 1994 and all the data relate to 1993, which introduces some lack of timeliness. With hindsight however, this "weakness" does have an advantage because data relating to 1994 and 1995 might have been "distorted" by the crises in Central Africa and the former Yugoslavia.

The survey used a flexible definition of "NGOs active in sustainable development", namely "*any organisation working in the defined activity categories (as listed in the survey questionnaire; see Annex I), which is active on a not-for-profit basis, and which is not part of the governmental or academic structure of a given country*". In principle, any organisation which returned a completed questionnaire, thus indicating that it considered itself to be an NGO active in sustainable development, was included in the database. This "self definition" inevitably required accepting different cultural, legal and ideological interpretations of both "NGO" and "sustainable development." It also exacerbated inherent problems of data comparability¹⁰ due to the very different NGO structures embraced by such a flexible definition. Considerable effort was however made to identify and resolve

incompatible data. This was especially so in respect of identifying multinational and transnational NGOs and reconciling figures provided by their national offices to eliminate double-counting.

The OECD Development Centre has recently compiled a similar database for the non-European DAC Member countries — Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States — plus the Republic of Korea, a Member of the OECD but not of the DAC. A companion directory for these countries has just been published (OECD, 1998c) and, resources permitting, a companion analysis will follow.

Characteristics of the European NGO Sector

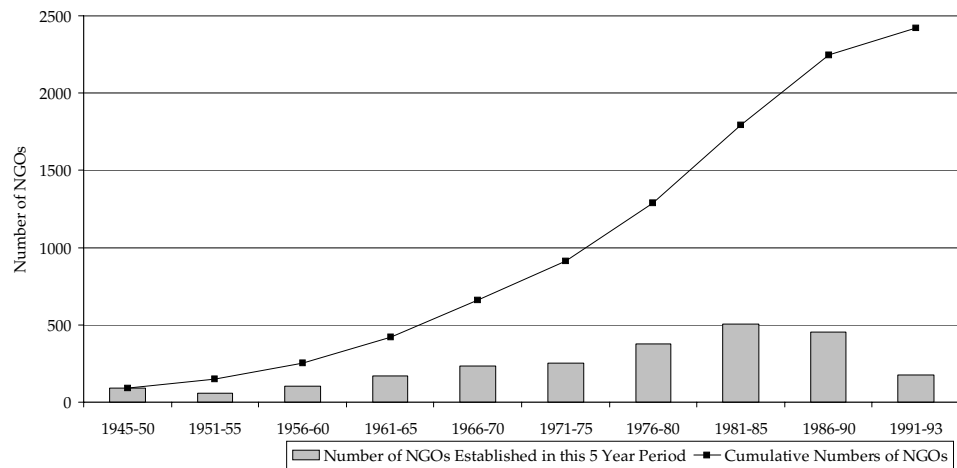
The idiosyncrasies of the data derived from the questionnaire dictate that the focus of analysis is quantitative rather than qualitative. Consequently, this publication, which it is hoped will stimulate further studies, confines itself to profiling the various characteristics of the survey population — e.g. its growth since 1945, its sources of income, its personnel and its prevailing development co-operation activities and development education initiatives. This section presents both an aggregated European overview and summaries of nationally disaggregated data. Annex III provides national NGO population profiles.

Establishment

Figure 1 and Table 1 are derived from information provided by 2 424 NGOs¹¹. They illustrate the growth in European NGO numbers since 1945 and reveal that an acceleration in NGO formation began in the 1960s and early 1970s, gained momentum in the late 1970s and peaked in the 1980s, when 40 per cent of the survey population were established. This growth correlates with the creation by many Western European governments of NGO co-financing programmes for development co-operation in the 1960s and early 1970s, and subsequent large increases in the availability of government funding for NGO activities in the 1980s. Further research could well explore the causality involved here. Did the supply-side variable (the availability of official funding) or demand pressures (greater public support for NGOs, to which official funding responded) dominate in the growth of NGO numbers?

Figure 1 provides a representative summary of the growth of NGO numbers in most countries except for the four Eastern European nations included (Poland, Hungary and the Czech and Slovak Republics), where the period of initial growth came much later, in the mid- to late-1980s. The apparently severe decline in overall growth in the early 1990s probably stems from data deficiencies. Not only does the final date-of-establishment category cover three years rather than five, but the most recently-established NGOs may also have escaped inclusion in the original data-holdings that defined the target population for the survey. Finally, prevailing notions of the size of the NGO sector clearly are significant underestimates. Recall that the database holds at least basic information on 1 179 NGOs *not* included in the survey population (see note 8); their inclusion in the count would bring the total to at least 3 900 NGOs *in Europe*, which exceeds previous OECD estimates of the number of NGOs in *all* OECD countries (Smillie and Helmich, 1993).

Figure 1. Establishment of European NGOs (1945 - 1993)



Source: OECD Development Centre.

Table 1. Establishment of European NGOs (1945–93)

Dates of establishment	Number of NGOs established	As a percentage of the survey population
1945–50	92	4
1951–55	60	3
1956–60	102	4
1961–65	169	7
1966–70	235	10
1971–75	254	10
1976–80	374	15
1981–85	508	21
1986–90	455	19
1991–93	175	7
Total	2 424	100

Source: OECD Development Centre.

Financial Characteristics

Resources

Analogous to discussions about the size of the NGO sector are discussions about the resources it mobilises. Analysis of the information provided by the 1 832 NGOs providing detailed information on their budgets reveals that the total financial resources mobilised by these organisations in 1993 was \$7.3 billion. Evidence presented by Smillie [see Smillie in Smillie *et al.* (1999)] suggests a need to discount for NGO over-estimation (e.g. when assessing in-kind costs) and double-counting of transfers within the sector. Considerable effort has however been expended during this study to avoid double-counting. Additionally, the survey population informing this section, represents only 41 per cent of the original European target population of 4 436 NGOs, (although the majority of those absent are small NGOs). Thus, assuming these factors counteract each other, the figure of \$7.3 billion is accepted as a conservative estimate of the total financial resources of European NGOs in 1993.

Official statistics reveal that NGOs in European DAC Member countries mobilised about 47 per cent of the financial resources of NGOs in all DAC Member countries in 1993 (OECD, 1995). This implies that the \$7.3 billion reported by *European* NGOs could translate into a rough estimate of \$15.5 billion for the total income of NGOs in all DAC Member countries, a figure equal to 28 per cent of the total ODA of DAC Member governments in 1993 (OECD, 1995). This vastly exceeds prevailing estimates of between \$6 billion and \$8.5 billion (World Bank, 1996, and OECD 1998a) mobilised by NGOs *globally*¹².

Examination of OECD statistics reveals underestimation to be particularly apparent in figures for official funding of NGOs. This is as a consequence of many donors reporting only funds allocated to NGOs through co-financing programmes, (i.e. for NGO-initiated projects); few report on the funds they disburse through NGOs in support of bilateral programmes (i.e. for donor-initiated projects)¹³. However, in many countries this latter source of NGO funding is becoming increasingly important; and in some it is already significant. In the United States, for example, an estimated \$1.2 billion of ODA (or 25–30 per cent of the bilateral budget) is disbursed through NGOs. (OECD, 1998b). However, this figure is subsumed within the overall bilateral budget and the United States consistently reports no official “contributions to NGOs” in OECD statistics¹⁴. A similar situation prevails in Austria where approximately 50 per cent of the bilateral budget is disbursed through NGOs (Austrian Development Co-operation, Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs, 1995), but only the fraction allocated to NGO co-financing programmes is reported in OECD statistics as official “contributions to NGOs”.

Additional factors contribute to the underestimation by OECD statistics of funding provided to NGOs from government sources. These include the omission by current donor reporting practices of: multilateral funds allocated to NGOs (e.g. from the European Union’s co-financing schemes); direct funding provided to Southern NGOs; and increasingly large amounts of food and emergency aid disbursed through NGOs.

Figure 2 and Table 2 reveal the significance of these omissions. They purport to show that although official funding of NGOs has almost doubled in absolute terms during the last decade, it has remained surprisingly stable at a low percentage of total and bilateral ODA. This does however belie reality. Indeed, a realistic interpretation of the figures presented in Table 2 is that they indicate that it is precisely those components of official funding of NGOs that are not reported in donor statistics, that are the fastest growing sources of NGO income. An implication of this is that unless statistical reporting by donors adapts to accommodate the changing characteristics of official funding of NGOs, the degree of underestimation is likely to increase in the future.

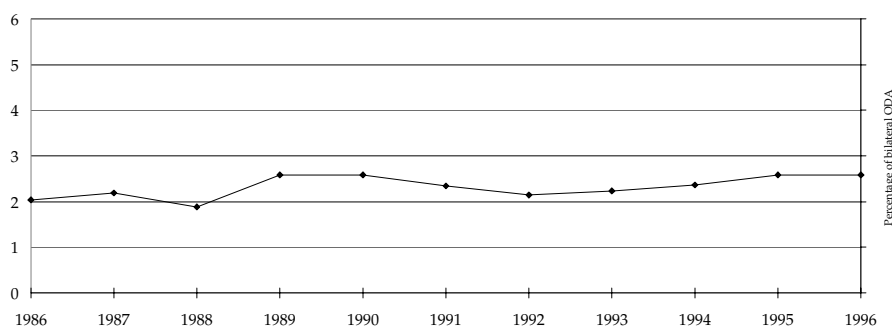
Official statistics on the financial resources of NGOs — and especially the amount of ODA disbursed through them — therefore represent merely a “tip of the iceberg”. It is hoped that the information provided by the Development Centre’s database will provide confirmation of the inadequacy of existing statistics and thus the need for donors to review and revise the accuracy of their statistical reporting on NGOs.

Table 2. **Funding of NGOs in OECD DAC Countries (1986–96)**
(\$ million)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Official Funds	531	655	627	886	1 001	972	885	874	973	1 053	1 010
Private Funds	3 338	3 525	4 234	4 008	5 075	4 798	6 005	5 634	6 046	5 973	5 577
Total Income	3 869	4 180	4 861	4 894	6 076	5 770	6 890	6 508	7 019	7 026	6 587
Total ODA	36 663	41 426	48 114	46 712	54 077	56 709	60 850	55 963	59 156	58 894	55 485
Bilateral ODA	26 214	29 869	33 156	34 229	38 705	41 299	41 249	38 932	41 304	40 595	39 138
Official Funds to NGOs as a Percentage of Total ODA	1.45	1.58	1.30	1.90	1.85	1.71	1.45	1.56	1.64	1.79	1.82
Official Funds to NGOs as a Percentage of Bilateral ODA	2.03	2.19	1.89	2.59	2.59	2.35	2.15	2.24	2.36	2.59	2.58
Total NGO Income as a Percentage of Total ODA	10.55	10.09	10.10	10.48	11.24	10.17	11.32	11.63	11.87	11.93	11.87
Total NGO Income as a Percentage of Bilateral ODA	14.76	13.99	14.66	14.30	15.70	13.97	16.70	16.72	16.99	17.31	16.83

Source: OECD Development Centre.

Figure 2. **Official Contributions to NGOs in OECD DAC Countries
as a Percentage of Bilateral ODA (1986-96)**



Source: OECD Development Centre.

Sources of Income

As a corollary, NGO receipt of increasing amounts of official funding has raised concerns that NGOs are becoming financially dependent upon official donors. (Edwards and Hulme, 1992; Farrington and Bebbington *et al.*, 1993; Edwards and Hulme, 1995; and Sogge *et al.*, 1996). The basis for this concern is an assumption that ODA is constituting an increasingly large proportion of total NGO income. Financial dependence on official donors is however rarely defined¹⁵. It should also be recognised that NGOs by their very nature, are financially dependent upon external resources and therefore vulnerable to exogenous decisions. (Fowler, 1992 and Smillie, 1995a). Thus, what is significant here is not that NGOs are financially dependent, but that the perceived “dependency” is on governmental bodies. Conceptually, this calls into question the very identity of “Non-Governmental Organisations”. Practically, it raises concern that NGOs will become “donor-driven” resulting in their accountability shifting away from constituencies and towards donors, so qualitatively transforming them from socially-responsive to resource-led organisations.

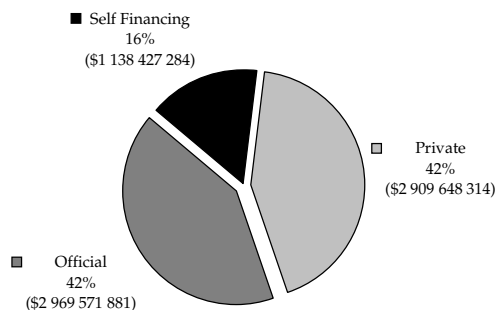
It is within this context that our analysis has sought to illuminate the relative income sources reported by European NGOs. The survey questionnaire divided possible sources of NGO income into three categories. These were:

- **Official:** defined as income received from government sources, i.e. ODA. This includes funding derived from local, national and multilateral sources;
- **Private:** defined as income received as voluntary donations. This includes funding derived from private individuals, private corporations, trusts and foundations; and
- **Self-financing:** defined as income received through the exchange of goods and services, e.g. through trading and consultancy services.

Figure 3, is derived from information provided by 1 832 NGOs and reveals that official funding holds precedence, but only marginally so relative to private income. However, with self-financing sources of income included, it can be stated that 58 per cent of NGO income came from non-official sources¹⁶. This large proportion of NGO income derived from non-official sources, especially during a period of strong financial support from governments and in an environment of growing competition with charities focused on domestic issues therefore strengthens claims that there is little evidence of “compassion fatigue” in European societies¹⁷.

Indeed, research by the Johns Hopkins Comparative Non-Profit Sector Project, based on information from seven OECD countries, found that, of the ten categories of organisations into which they divided the non-profit sector, those providing international assistance raised the largest proportion of their income from private sources (Salamon and Anheier, 1994). It will however be noted that the ratio of private to official funding presented above contrasts significantly with official statistics, (which, as stated in the Introduction, indicate a ratio of 5:1). Comparison of absolute figures does however offer substantiation for the previous section's claim that existing methods of statistical reporting are significantly underestimating official funds disbursed through NGOs.

Figure 3. Sources of Income (1993)



Source: OECD Development Centre.

Figure 3, of course, masks considerable variations among countries and between individual NGOs. Table 3 and Figure 4 provide the national disaggregations which, despite the variations, show patterns not altogether dissimilar from the summary data. In 12 of the 22 countries¹⁸ official sources represent the largest single income category. In nine, private sources take this role, with self-financing holding first place in only one, Turkey. NGOs derive between 30 per cent and 60 per cent of their income from official sources in 14 countries, and in 11 they derive between 30 per cent and 60 per cent of their income from private sources; while self-financing provides between 10 per cent and 30 per cent of income in 14 countries. A reasonable balance among the three income sources is therefore suggested. Only two countries differ: Hungary's NGO income is heavily skewed towards official sources while Poland's has a similar bias towards private income¹⁹.

While illuminating the relative income sources of the European NGO sector, these findings reveal little about "dependency". This is because, firstly, no baseline data exists to compare these findings with the relative sources of NGO income in the past. (This data will however provide valuable baseline data for future research). Secondly, the Development Centre's database is unable to disaggregate the various possible components of each income source. Consequently, it is impossible to speculate on the relative "dependency" of the sector on any one source of income. For example, even if 90 per cent of the total income of the sector was derived from official sources, this could have been obtained from a mixture of local, national and multilateral sources — so countervailing any "dependency". Thirdly, our data is not qualitative. This is important because of the growing significance of the qualitative characteristics defining NGO income. Of particular interest is: whether NGOs are being increasingly used as "sub-contractors" for government-initiated projects rather than as recipients of official funds for NGO-initiated projects; and whether the funding received by NGOs for their own projects is being accompanied by increased conditionality.

Table 3. Sources of NGO Income: A National Summary (1993)
(Ordered by percentage of total income derived from official sources)

Country	Percentage of income derived from official sources	Percentage of income derived from private sources	Percentage of income derived from self-financing sources
Hungary	*97.8	1.4	0.8
Greece	*71	17	12
Denmark	*65	10	25
Sweden	*58	30	12
Belgium	*53	38	9
Czech Republic	*49	28	23
United Kingdom	*47	36	17
Netherlands	*47	22	31
Norway	*46	25	29
Ireland	*46	41	13
Switzerland	42	*46	12
Luxembourg	41	*45	14
Portugal	*40	35	25
Spain	*39	26	35
France	38	*42	20
Finland	32	*41	27
Germany	32	*59	9
Italy	29	*67	4
Turkey	29	11	*60
Austria	23	*66	11
Slovak Republic	20	*55	25
Poland	6	*93	1

* Denotes dominant source of income.

Source: OECD Development Centre.

Income Concentration

One criticism of research on NGOs to date has been the “decided bias against studying the sector as a sector (in its largest definition) in favour of studying those particular parts in which scholars and official development agencies are most interested”, (Najam, 1996). This “bias” may well result simply from a paucity of comprehensive information. The data held by the OECD Development Centre, within their limitations, remedy that deficiency. They are truly “sector-wide”, one of their strongest qualities. This strength lends itself particularly to an examination of income concentration *among* NGOs.

Figure 4 illustrates starkly that NGOs show a high degree of income concentration: the largest 20 per cent of them (in terms of 1993 income) receive 90.5 per cent of the sector’s total income. Table 4 confirms this observation at the national level, with only the Czech Republic as an exception. Figure 5 presents a different perspective, revealing that the ten largest NGOs in the European survey population account for 21 per cent of the sector’s financial resources. Table 5 lists these ten NGOs and reveals that they operate in a relatively small number of countries — three in Germany, three in the United Kingdom, two in France, and one each in Austria and Italy.

Although earlier baseline figures are not available to confirm Smillie’s claim (see Smillie, 1997), that the income of the larger, better-known NGOs is growing at the expense of smaller NGOs, the above findings are certainly consistent with this assertion. The high levels of concentration do suggest that the policies, priorities and practices of a relatively small number of organisations are determining a high proportion of overall NGO expenditures. The other side of this coin, however, is diversity: hundreds upon hundreds of smaller NGOs across the continent continue their development work alongside the giants. Hence the inadequacy of continuing to rely upon “impressionistic generalisations” of the NGO sector.

Table 4. Income Distribution: A National Summary
(Countries ordered by percentage of total income held by the largest 20 per cent of NGOs)

Country	Percentage of total income held by the smallest 20 per cent of NGOs	Percentage of total income held by the middle 60 per cent of NGOs	Percentage of total income held by the largest 20 per cent of NGOs
Hungary	<0.5	2	97.5
Poland	<0.5	3.5	96
Ireland	<0.5	5.5	94
Denmark	<0.5	8	91.5
France	<0.5	8.5	91
Netherlands	<0.5	8.5	91
Sweden	<0.5	9	90.5
Switzerland	<0.5	9.5	90
United Kingdom	<0.5	9.5	90
Germany	<0.5	10	89.5
Spain	<0.5	11	88.5
Italy	<0.5	13	86.5
Austria	<0.5	13.5	86
Turkey	<0.5	14	85.5
Finland	<0.5	14	85.5
Belgium	1	14	85
Norway	<0.5	23	76.5
Luxembourg	<0.5	23.5	76
Greece	1	32	67
Slovak Republic	2	31	67
Portugal	1	34	65
Czech Republic	3	44	53

Source: OECD Development Centre.

Table 5. The Ten Largest European NGOs in the Survey Population

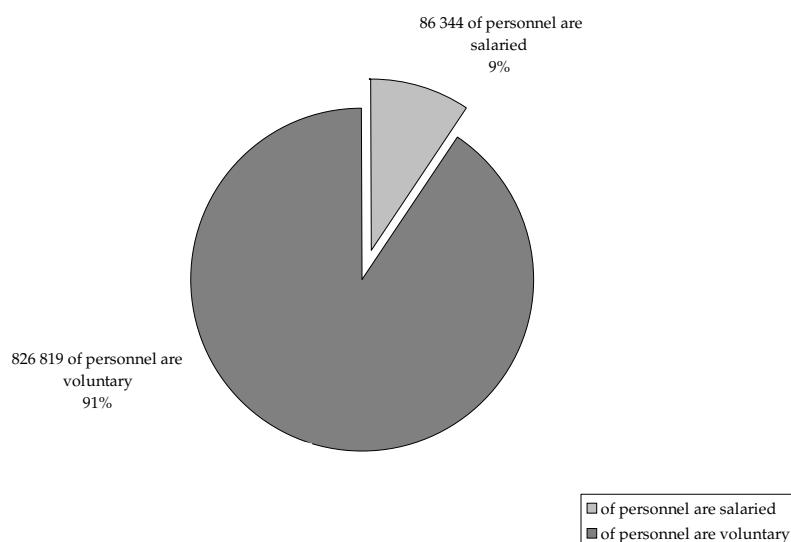
Country	NGO	Total income (\$ million)
Italy	Caritas Italiana	2.75
Germany	Misereor – Bishops' Relief Fund	2.15
Austria	SOS Childrens' Village International	1.82
United Kingdom	Save the Childrens' Fund, UK	1.30
Germany	Friedrich Ebert Foundation	1.27
France	Caritas France	1.27
France	Association nationale pour le développement Agricole (ANDA)	1.24
Germany	Hermann–Grueiner–Fonds Deutschland (SOS Childrens' Villages, Germany)	1.21
United Kingdom	Oxfam	1.18
United Kingdom	International Planned Parenthood Federation	1.14
Total		15.33

Personnel

Composition

The other resource of the NGO sector — and perhaps its most valuable — is its personnel. The Development Centre's database helps to rectify the scarcity of information on NGO personnel, which is even more sparse than information on the sector's income²⁰. Official statistics neither quantify nor attempt to value either voluntary or salaried personnel employed by NGOs²¹. The database does however permit a count of both salaried and volunteer personnel in 1 983 European NGOs. It reveals that in 1993 they employed 913 000 people, an overwhelming 91 per cent of whom were volunteers (Figure 4). This finding is interesting, especially in the context of recent debates about the increasing "professionalisation" of the "voluntary" sector and consequent expectations about the impact this has had on the personnel characteristics of the sector²².

Figure 4. **Personnel Composition**



Source: OECD Development Centre.

Table 6 and Figure 4 provides the national disaggregations. It shows great variation among countries in the proportions of salaried and volunteer personnel, but in only four of the 22 countries analysed — Switzerland, Norway, Ireland and Austria — did volunteers constitute less than half of the total. France has the highest proportion of volunteers, Austria the lowest. France and Germany take first and second place respectively in terms of *absolute* numbers (total and voluntary). The United Kingdom (followed by Austria) has the largest *absolute* number of salaried personnel.

Table 6. **NGO Personnel Composition: A National Summary**
(Ordered by Voluntary Personnel as a Percentage of Total Personnel)

Country	Salaried Personnel as a Percentage of Total Personnel		Voluntary Personnel as a Percentage of Total Personnel		Number of Total Personnel
France	(4 899)	1	(590 237)	99	595 136
Germany	(5 743)	3	(175 721)	97	181 464
Belgium	(2 831)	3	(87 549)	97	90 380
Slovak Republic	(65)	4	(1 629)	96	1 694
Spain	(840)	6	(13 523)	94	14 363
Finland	(2 497)	6	(36 764)	94	39 261
Poland	(125)	8	(1 389)	92	1 514
Greece	(96)	9	(998)	91	1 094
Denmark	(4 191)	11	(34 952)	89	39 143
Netherlands	(4 721)	12	(36 166)	88	40 887
Luxembourg	(143)	16	(759)	84	902
Turkey	(200)	17	(974)	83	1 174
Czech Republic	(68)	22	(246)	78	314
Italy	(2 507)	24	(8 058)	76	10 565
United Kingdom	(21 227)	26	(62 006)	74	83 233
Portugal	(353)	40	(525)	60	878
Sweden	(2 600)	44	(3 264)	56	5 864
Hungary	(536)	46	(638)	54	1 174
Switzerland	(11 222)	57	(8 606)	43	19 828
Norway	(3 131)	62	(1 957)	38	5 088
Ireland	(4 865)	89	(621)	11	5 486
Austria	(13 490)	97	(462)	3	13 952

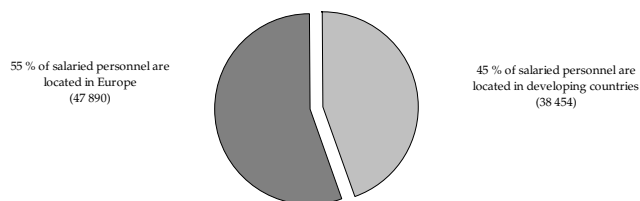
Clearly, such pressures as may exist to professionalise NGOs have done little to dampen the spirit of volunteerism that has traditionally characterised the sector. Awareness of the magnitude of voluntary employment within the sector also helps to provide a fuller picture of the potential contribution that NGOs are making to the wider economy and society, both directly through the mobilisation of a large voluntary resource, and indirectly through the contribution that large numbers of voluntary personnel can make to informal development education through personal contacts.

Location

Contributing another dimension to the characteristics of personnel employed by European NGOs, the relative location of personnel (i.e. Europe or developing countries) is explored. It should however be noted that the limitations of the data prevent the investigation of qualitative characteristics, such as the proportion of personnel in developing countries that are European nationals and the proportion that are indigenous personnel.

Figure 5 shows that, overall, *salaried* personnel in 1993 divided more or less evenly between developing countries and Europe, with only a slight predominance of the latter. The national disaggregations in Table 7, however, not only reveal great diversity but lead to a different conclusion. In 15 of the 22 countries, the percentage of salaried employees in home countries considerably exceeds that abroad. Thus, three countries whose NGOs place large numbers of their salaried personnel in developing countries — the United Kingdom, Switzerland and Ireland — skew the summary figures. These three, plus Norway, Luxembourg and Belgium, are the only ones whose NGOs have more salaried workers in developing countries than at home.

Figure 5. Location of Salaried Personnel



Source: OECD Development Centre.

Ireland has the highest percentage of salaried personnel in developing countries, due probably to the continuing significance of missionary workers among the Irish NGO community. In contrast, Turkey and the four Eastern European countries in the survey population have the smallest proportion of salaried employees in developing countries. Austria leads in the *number* of salaried personnel in the home country. The United Kingdom comes second, notwithstanding that its NGOs send the largest *number* of salaried personnel overseas.

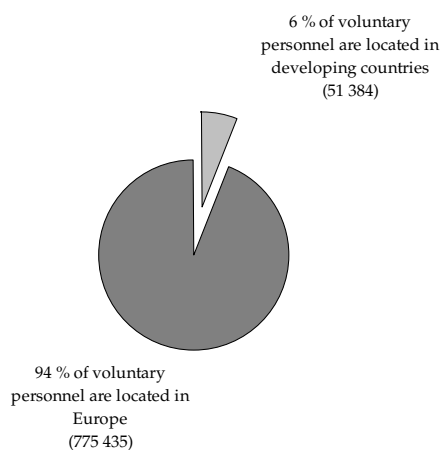
Table 7. Location of Salaried Personnel: A National Summary
(Ordered by percentage of salaried personnel located in Europe)

Country	Percentage of Salaried Personnel Located in Europe		Percentage of Salaried Personnel Located in Developing Countries		Total Number of Salaried Personnel
Turkey	(200)	100	(0)	0	200
Czech Republic	(68)	100	(0)	0	68
Hungary	(533)	99	(3)	1	536
Poland	(120)	96	(5)	4	125
Austria	(12 815)	95	(675)	5	13 490
Slovak Republic	(62)	95	(3)	5	65
Finland	(2 110)	85	(387)	15	2 497
Netherlands	(3 854)	82	(867)	18	4 721
Germany	(4 400)	77	(1 343)	23	5 743
France	(3 732)	76	(1 167)	24	4 899
Spain	(641)	76	(199)	24	840
Denmark	(3 084)	74	(1 107)	26	4 191
Greece	(66)	69	(30)	31	96
Portugal	(240)	68	(113)	32	353
Sweden	(1 708)	66	(892)	34	2 600
Italy	(1 242)	50	(1 265)	50	2 507
Belgium	(1 398)	49	(1 433)	51	2 831
Luxembourg	(68)	48	(75)	52	143
Norway	(1 179)	38	(1 952)	62	3 131
United Kingdom	(6 932)	33	(14 295)	67	21 227
Switzerland	(3 215)	29	(8 007)	71	11 222
Ireland	(254)	5	(4 611)	95	4 865

Source: OECD Development Centre. (Absolute numbers are given in parenthesis.)

Voluntary personnel remain overwhelmingly in the home country, with much less variation among countries than is the case for salaried employees (Figure 6, Table 8). In 16 of the 22 countries analysed, more than three quarters of the NGOs' volunteers work in Europe. Only one country, Portugal, has more volunteers in developing countries than at home. Hungary, the Slovak Republic and Turkey have the lowest proportion of volunteers in developing countries. Belgium and Finland, have the largest *number* of volunteers in developing countries. France and Germany have the highest *number* of volunteers in Europe.

Figure 6. Location of Voluntary Personnel



Source: OECD Development Centre.

Table 8. Location of Voluntary Personnel: A National Summary
(Ordered by Percentage of Voluntary Personnel Located in Europe)

Country	Percentage of Voluntary Personnel Located in Europe		Percentage of Voluntary Personnel Located in Developing Countries		Total Number of Voluntary Personnel
Hungary	(638)	100	(0)	0	638
Slovak Republic	(1 629)	100	(0)	0	1 629
Turkey	(972)	99.8	(2)	0.2	974
Greece	(986)	99	(12)	1	998
Luxembourg	(750)	99	(9)	1	759
France	(585 509)	99	(4 728)	1	590 237
Czech Republic	(243)	99	(3)	1	246
Germany	(174 782)	99	(939)	1	175 721
Spain	(12 999)	96	(524)	4	13 523
United Kingdom	(58 673)	95	(3 333)	5	62 006
Netherlands	(34 414)	95	(1 752)	5	36 166
Denmark	(33 227)	95	(1 725)	5	34 952
Norway	(1 861)	95	(96)	5	1 957
Sweden	(2 900)	89	(364)	11	3 264
Poland	(1 207)	87	(182)	13	1 389
Belgium	(66 647)	76	(20 902)	24	87 549
Finland	(26 689)	73	(10 075)	27	36 764
Switzerland	(6 228)	72	(2 378)	28	8 606
Austria	(299)	65	(163)	35	462
Ireland	(341)	55	(280)	45	621
Italy	(4 368)	54	(3 690)	46	8 058
Portugal	(171)	33	(354)	67	525

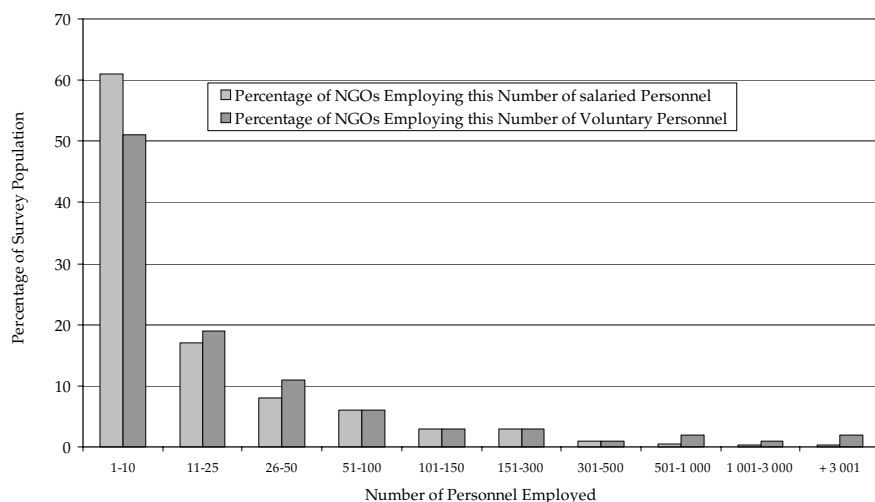
Source: OECD Development Centre. (Absolute numbers are given in parenthesis.)

Distribution by NGO Size

The patterns of strong concentration revealed in the distribution of income among NGOs also appear in the distribution of personnel who work for them. Some 95 per cent of all NGO personnel are employed by 10 per cent of NGOs²³. Figure 7 and Table 9 present a different perspective, to illustrate that most NGOs have small staffs: 61 per cent employ ten or fewer salaried workers and 51 per cent ten or fewer volunteers. As NGO staff size increases, the numbers of NGOs decline along a fairly regular path (Figure 6). Regardless of size, there are no significant differences in distribution between salaried employees and volunteers. Disaggregation by country (not shown) reveals no national deviations from these patterns except in Portugal, where the percentage of NGOs employing 11–25 salaried workers slightly exceeded that employing fewer.

Table 10 provides a national disaggregation of the numbers behind Figure 8. NGOs in most countries show high employment concentration, but somewhat less than the aggregated figures suggest. The countries with the largest numbers of voluntary personnel (France, Germany and Belgium) also tend to have the highest concentrations, which suggests that concentration is greater among volunteers, who may be attracted to the larger, better-known NGOs. In any event, one must move quite far down the list of countries in Table 10 before the percentage of personnel employed by the largest 10 per cent of NGOs drops below 68 per cent.

Figure 7. Distribution of Salaried and Voluntary Personnel



Source: OECD Development Centre.

Table 9. Distribution of Salaried and Voluntary Personnel Employed by European NGOs

Number of Personnel Employed	Percentage of NGOs employing this number of salaried personnel	Percentage of NGOs employing this number of voluntary personnel
1-10	61	51
11-25	17	19
26-50	8	11
51-100	6	6
101-150	3	3
151-300	3	3
301-500	1	1
501-1 000	0.5	2
1 001-3 000	0.4	1
Above 3 001	0.4	2
Total	100	100

Source: OECD Development Centre.

Table 10. Distribution of Total Personnel (Salaried and Voluntary): A National Summary
(Ordered by Percentage of Personnel Employed by the Largest 10 per cent of NGOs)

Country	Percentage of Personnel Employed by the largest 10 of NGOs		Percentage of Personnel employed by 90 of NGOs	
France	(595 394)	1	(590 237)	99
Germany	(165 545)	3	(175 721)	97
Belgium	(87 898)	3	(87 549)	97
Finland	(36 366)	4	(1 629)	96
Austria	(12 989)	6	(13 523)	94
United Kingdom	(76 331)	6	(36 764)	94
Denmark	(35 698)	8	(1 389)	92
Ireland	(4 996)	9	(998)	91
Netherlands	(36 665)	11	(34 952)	89
Spain	(12 453)	12	(36 166)	88
Switzerland	(15 642)	16	(759)	84
Turkey	(904)	17	(974)	83
Norway	(3 833)	22	(246)	78
Italy	(7 288)	24	(8 058)	76
Greece	(742)	26	(62 006)	74
Sweden	(3 846)	40	(525)	60
Portugal	(432)	44	(3 264)	56
Slovak Republic	(852)	46	(638)	54
Hungary	(535)	57	(8 606)	43
Czech Republic	(141)	62	(1 957)	38
Poland	(610)	89	(621)	11
Luxembourg	(339)	97	(462)	3

Development Co-operation Activities

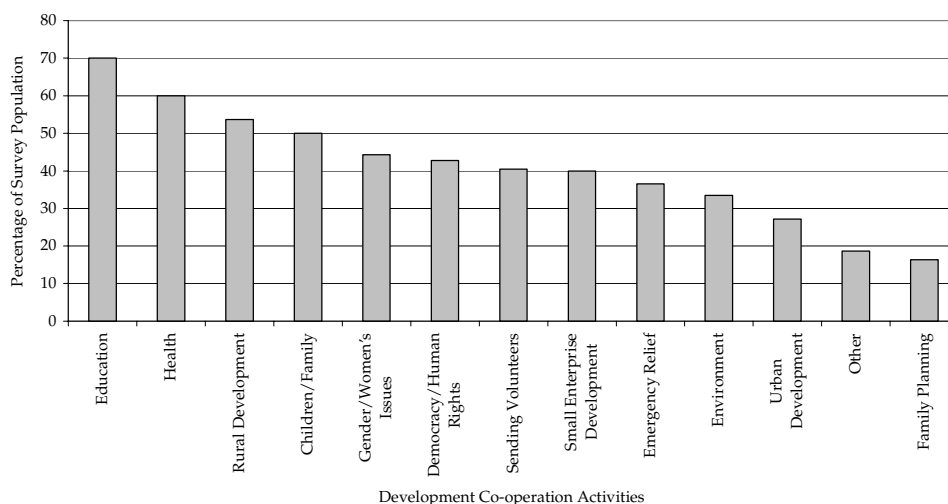
Activities Supported

The closer relationship between official development agencies and NGOs outlined in the Introduction has given rise to discussion about whether a convergence of development agendas and activities is occurring among donors; between NGOs and donors; and among NGOs, (e.g. Olivier de Sardan, 1990; Billis and Mackeith, 1993; Brown, 1994; and North, 1995).

Whilst a contribution towards the qualitative debate concerning a convergence of agendas is obviously beyond the confines of this project, the database can provide some insight into the development co-operation activities supported by European NGOs and indicate whether there is a convergence of support for certain activities within and between countries. It should however be noted that the database is unable to reveal NGO resource transfers to various development co-operation activities — only the proportion of NGOs supporting them. This obviously prevents reliable comparison of relative support to various development co-operation activities between NGOs and other development co-operation actors (i.e. bilateral and multilateral development agencies). However, the absence of data to financially quantify NGO support for various activities, does have the advantage of providing a “purer” picture of relative support for activities *within* the sector — without the priorities of a few large NGOs “distorting” the overall focus of support²⁴.

Figure 8, based on reporting from 1 630 NGOs, reveals that support for no single activity significantly overshadows the rest, although more than half of the NGOs support *Education, Health and Rural Development* activities²⁵. Only 37 per cent support *Emergency Relief*, a surprisingly small percentage, within the context of increasing amounts of ODA being allocated to emergencies and a growing proportion of it disbursed through NGOs. This suggests that a relatively small proportion of NGOs are responsible for the expenditure of a relatively large amount of emergency funding. It also substantiates criticism that a disproportionate amount of campaigning and media coverage of NGO activities focuses on emergency assistance relative to development co-operation, creating an illusion that more NGOs provide emergency assistance than is the reality.

Figure 8. Development Co-operation Activities Supported by European NGOs



Source: OECD Development Centre.

Table 11, which indicates the three activities supported by the largest number of NGOs in each country, validates on a national basis the main message of Figure 8. In every country except Ireland, *Education* receives support from the largest number of NGOs. In 11 of the 16 countries analysed²⁶, *Health* had support from the second largest number. Indeed, in ten of the 16 countries *Education*, *Health* and *Rural Development* (although in varying order) are the three activities receiving support from the largest number of NGOs. Additionally, in all countries except Finland, at least two of these three activities prevailed. *Emergency Relief* was supported by between 30 per cent and 40 per cent of the NGOs in nine of the 16 countries, and in only four countries (Austria, Finland, the Netherlands and Portugal) did less than 30 per cent do so, with more than 40 per cent recorded for three (Spain, Ireland and Italy). On balance, the data therefore reveals a considerable degree of similarity between countries in the activities supported by NGOs. It also reveals that their actions tend toward investment in social infrastructure.

Table 11. NGO Support for Development Co-operation Activities: A National Summary (percentages)

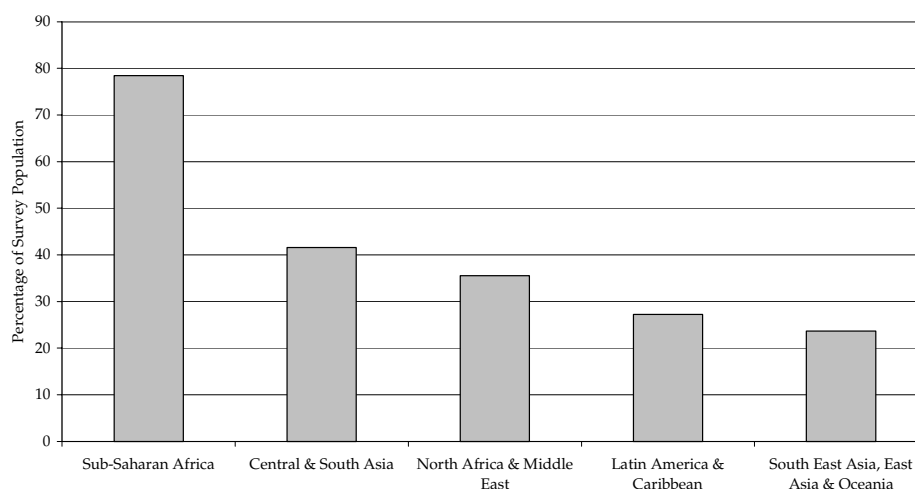
Country	Development co-operation activity receiving support from the largest number of NGOs	Activity receiving support from the second largest number of NGOs	Activity receiving support from the third largest number of NGOs	Proportion of NGOs supporting emergency relief activities
Austria	Education (82)	Health (64)	Rural Development (55)	24
Belgium	Education (67)	Health (66) and Rural Development (66)	Health (66) and Rural Development (66)	40
Denmark	Education (79)	Health (61)	Children/Families (54)	35
Finland	Education (68)	Democracy/Human Rights (49)	Children/Families (46)	24
France	Education (69)	Health (58)	Rural Development (49)	34
Germany	Education (62)	Health (55)	Rural Development (54)	37
Ireland	Rural Development (77)	Education (69)	Health (54)	50
Italy	Education (84)	Health (78)	Rural Development (73)	50
Luxembourg	Education (77)	Children/Family (65)	Health (60)	37
Netherlands	Education (59)	Health (56)	Rural Development (46)	28
Norway	Education (71)	Health (64)	Democracy/Human Rights (60)	36
Portugal	Education (76)	Health (52) and Sending Volunteers (52)	Health (52) and Sending Volunteers (52)	5
Spain	Education (73)	Rural Development (72)	Health (68)	42
Sweden	Education (75)	Rural Development (60)	Health (55)	36
Switzerland	Education (67)	Health (59)	Children/Family (53)	40
United Kingdom	Education (69)	Health (58)	Rural Development (52)	36

Source: OECD Development Centre.

Regional Distribution of Support

To what regions of the world do European NGOs direct their attention? Sub-Saharan Africa receives the lion's share of it, as Figure 9 shows, based on reporting from 1 630 NGOs²⁷. National disaggregation in Table 12, indicates the three regions receiving most support from NGOs in each country. It confirms prevailing support for sub-Saharan Africa (in 14 of the 16 countries). It also reveals, however, that the summary in Figure 9 under-represents the relative importance of Latin America and the Caribbean at the national level. Indeed, in the majority of European countries it is the most popular region for NGO support after sub-Saharan Africa. Latin America dominates in Luxembourg and Spain, and holds second place in 13 others. Central and South Asia have third ranking in seven countries, while South East Asia, East Asia and Oceania ranks third in six.

Figure 9. Regional Location of NGO Projects



Source: OECD Development Centre.

Table 12. NGO Support for Projects in Various Geographic Regions: A National

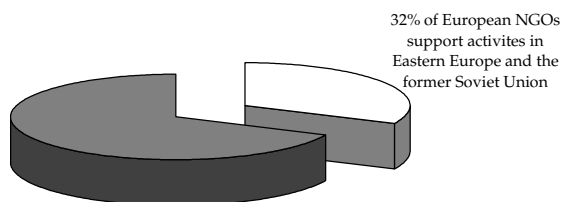
Summary
(percentages)

Country	Region receiving support from the largest number of NGOs	Region receiving support from the second largest number of NGOs	Region receiving support from the third largest number of NGOs
Austria	Sub-Saharan Africa (79)	Latin America and the Caribbean (73)	South East Asia, East Asia and Oceania (45)
Belgium	Sub-Saharan Africa (88)	Latin America and the Caribbean (76)	South East Asia, East Asia and Oceania (51)
Denmark	Sub-Saharan Africa (83)	Latin America and the Caribbean (51)	Central and South Asia (39)
Finland	Sub-Saharan Africa (78)	Latin America and the Caribbean (62)	Central and South Asia (32)
France	Sub-Saharan Africa (84)	Latin America and the Caribbean (51)	South East Asia, East Asia and Oceania (45)
Germany	Sub-Saharan Africa (82)	Latin America and the Caribbean (75)	Central and South Asia (61)
Ireland	Sub-Saharan Africa (77)	Latin America and the Caribbean (42)	South East Asia, East Asia and Oceania (38)
Italy	Sub-Saharan Africa (84)	Latin America and the Caribbean (69)	North Africa and the Middle East (33)
Luxembourg	Latin America and the Caribbean (74)	Sub-Saharan Africa (60)	Central and South Asia (28)
Netherlands	Sub-Saharan Africa (80)	Latin America and the Caribbean (66)	Central and South Asia (63)
Norway	Sub-Saharan Africa (71)	Latin America and the Caribbean (58)	Central and South Asia (49)
Portugal	Sub-Saharan Africa (100)	Latin America and the Caribbean (29)	North Africa and the Middle East (14)
Spain	Latin America and the Caribbean (40)	Sub-Saharan Africa (28)	North Africa and the Middle East (16)
Sweden	Sub-Saharan Africa (73)	Latin America and the Caribbean (55)	Central and South Asia (37)
Switzerland	Sub-Saharan Africa (71)	Latin America and the Caribbean (66)	South East Asia, East Asia and Oceania (47)
United Kingdom	Sub-Saharan Africa (84)	Central and South Asia (63)	Latin America and the Caribbean (55)

Source: OECD Development Centre.

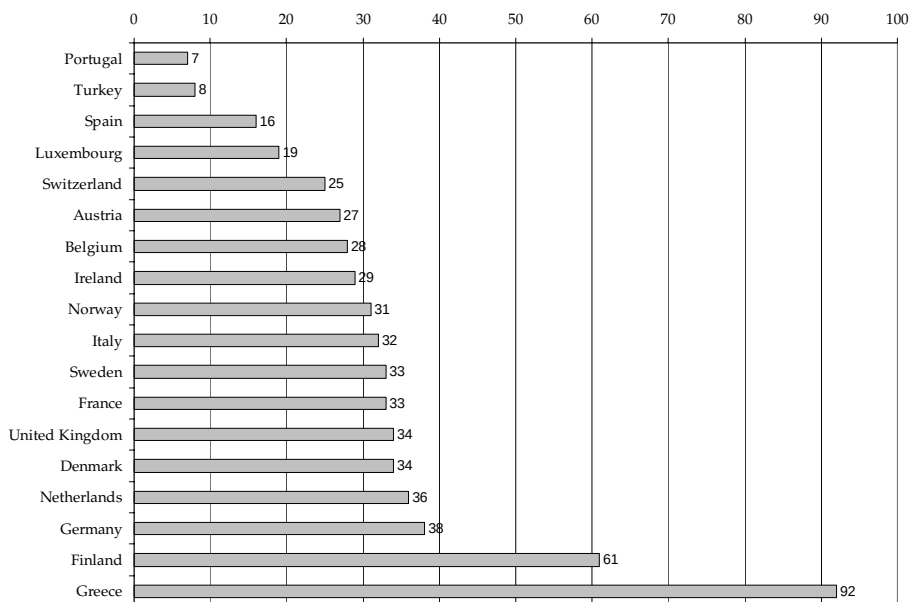
Finally, recent concern about the diversion of development funds to Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union merits a look at how European NGOs supported that region in 1993. About a third of them did so, as shown in Figures 10 and 11, which summarises reporting from 2 134 NGOs in 18 countries (the original group of 22, less the four Eastern European countries). In 12 countries, 25 per cent to 40 per cent of NGOs support activities in the region. In only two — Finland and, pre-eminently, Greece — is the percentage higher. In four — Luxembourg, Spain, Turkey and Portugal — it is lower.

Figure 10. Support for Activities in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union by European NGOs



Source: OECD Development Centre.

Figure 11. NGO for Activities in Eastern Europe and Former Soviet Union:
A National Summary
(Percentages)



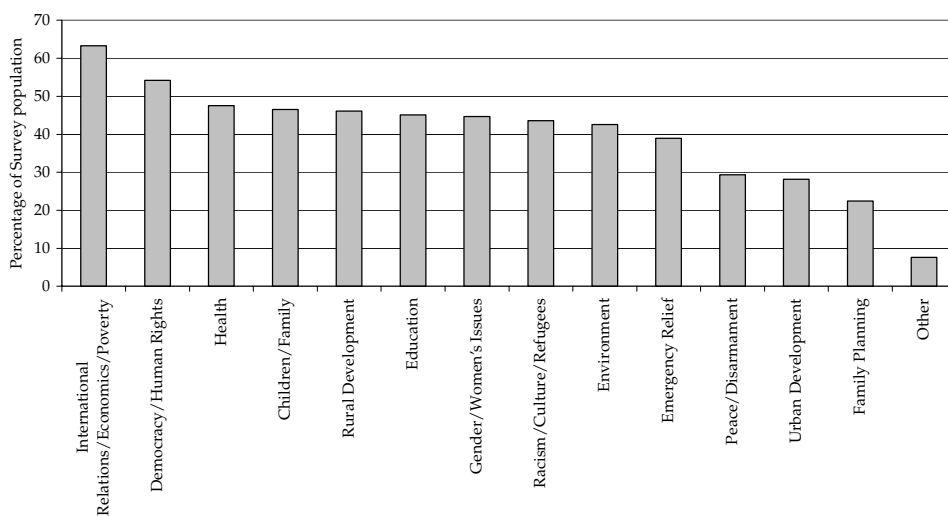
Source: OECD Development Centre.

Development education provides a link between activities in developing countries and the general public in donor countries. It therefore plays an important role in securing public support for the development co-operation activities of both official development agencies and NGOs. (World Bank, 1986; Smith, 1990; OECD, 1992; OECD, 1997). In the context of the New Policy Agenda however, development education assumes an even greater relevance. This is because the current ideological climate ascribes an increased role to civil society. Hence, the declared desirability of an informed and active public in OECD (and developing) countries. Additionally, at a practical level, rapid globalisation necessitates a greater appreciation of the interdependence of OECD and developing countries by the public of donor countries if: support is going to be mobilised, (or at least opposition dissipated) for some potentially unpopular national policies necessary for policy coherence in international relations; and public resources are to be mobilised to help finance development co-operation activities. (Gordenker and Weiss, 1995; Smillie, 1996; OECD, 1997; OECD, 1998a).

Considerable public scepticism does however exist about government-orchestrated development education initiatives. (Yankelovich, 1996; Smillie, 1996). This contrasts with the perceived public credibility of NGOs. (Streeten, 1987; Helmich, 1997). Thus, this environment, combined with the unique position of NGOs in relation to government and the public, consigns a potentially large responsibility for development education to NGOs. It is within this context that the final section of this publication explores the development education initiatives of European NGOs.

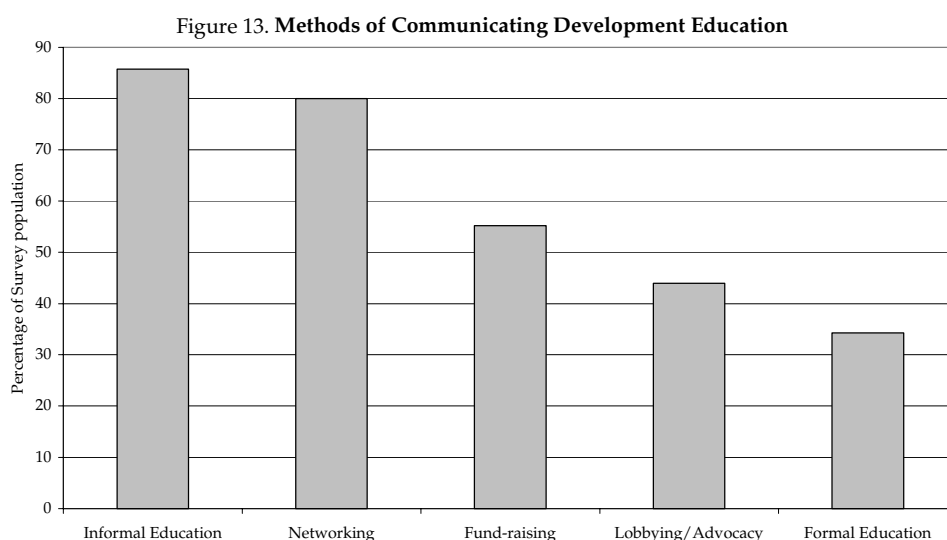
Figure 12 (1 846 NGOs reporting) shows that broad, global issues (in contrast to narrow, project activities) dominate their development education initiatives, with more than half supporting development education addressing *International Relations/Economics/Poverty* and *Democracy/Human Rights*. However, it also reveals that there is broad support by between 22 per cent and 47 per cent of NGOs for all other development education issues²⁸. The 39 per cent of NGOs addressing issues of *Emergency Relief* in their development education initiatives is very close to the 37 per cent of NGOs providing support for these activities. Data at the national level (Table 14) substantiate these observations.

Figure 12. Development Education Issues Addressed by European NGOs



Source: OECD Development Centre.

Methods of getting the message across clearly reflect the informal and collaborative character of NGOs. Figure 13 and Table 13 (informed by 1 846 NGOs) reveal that more than 50 per cent of NGOs in all countries use *Informal Education*, *Networking* and *Fund-Raising*, with the first two especially dominant²⁹.



Source: OECD Development Centre.

Table 13. NGO Support for Development Education Issues: A National Summary
(percentages)

Country	Development Education Issues Supported by the Largest Number of NGOs	Development Education Issues Supported by the Second Largest Number of NGOs	Development Education Issues Supported by the Third Largest Number of NGOs
Austria	Democracy/Human Rights (79)	IR/Economics/Poverty (56)	Children/Family (53) and Gender and Women's Issues (53)
Belgium	IR/Economics/Poverty (68)	Democracy/Human Rights (55)	Rural Development (51)
Denmark	IR/Economics/Poverty (62)	Democracy/Human Rights (49) and Children/Family (49)	Democracy/Human Rights (49) and Children/Family (49)
Finland	IR/Economics/Poverty (67)	Democracy/Human Rights (65)	Racism/Culture/Refugees (57)
France	IR/Economics/Poverty (60)	Health (51)	Rural Development (49)
Germany	IR/Economics/Poverty (65)	Democracy/Human Rights (62)	Racism/Culture/Refugees (55)
Ireland	IR/Economics/Poverty (76)	Democracy/Human Rights (70)	Emergency Relief(62)
Italy	IR/Economics/Poverty (81)	Democracy/Human Rights (70)	Racism/Culture/Refugees (63)
Luxembourg	Children/Family (64)	IR/Economics/Poverty (56)	Emergency Relief (53)
Netherlands	IR/Economics/Poverty (55)	Gender/Women's (45)	Democracy/Human Rights (43)
Norway	IR/Economics/Poverty (60)	Children/Family (56)	Democracy/Human Rights (53)
Portugal	IR/Economics/Poverty (64) and Democracy/Human Rights (64)	IR/Economics/Poverty (64) and Democracy/Human Rights (64)	Emergency Relief (52)
Spain	IR/Economics/Poverty (83) and Education (83)	IR/Economics/Poverty (83) and Education (83)	Racism/Culture/Refugees (69)
Sweden	Democracy/Human Rights (54)	Education (48)	Children/Family (46)
Switzerland	IR/Economics/Poverty (55)	Democracy/Human Rights (50)	Children/Family (47)
United Kingdom	IR/Economics/Poverty (62)	Gender/Women's Issues (56)	Health (54)

Source: OECD Development Centre.

Table 14. Methods of Communicating Development Education: A National Summary
(percentages)

Country	Methods Used by the Largest Number of NGOs	Methods Used by the Second Largest Number of NGOs	Methods Used by Third Largest Number of NGOs
Austria	Informal Education (77)	Networking (70)	Lobbying/Advocacy (53)
Belgium	Informal Education (81)	Networking (77)	Fund-raising (54)
Denmark	Informal Education (86)	Networking (81)	Fund-raising (53)
Finland	Informal Education (98)	Networking (86)	Lobbying/Advocacy (57)
France	Informal Education (80)	Networking (77)	Formal Education (29)
Germany	Informal Education (87)	Networking (79)	Lobbying/Advocacy (50)
Ireland	Informal Education (92)	Networking (78)	Lobbying/Advocacy (59)
Italy	Informal Education (97)	Networking (93)	Fund-raising (70)
Luxembourg	Fund-raising (78)	Networking (50)	Fund-raising (78)
Netherlands	Networking (83)	Informal Education (76)	Fund-raising (55)
Norway	Informal Education (81)	Networking (72)	Lobbying/Advocacy (53)
Portugal	Informal Education (88)	Networking (64)	Lobbying/Advocacy (52)
Spain	Informal Education (91)	Networking (88)	Fund-raising (45)
Sweden	Informal Education (85)	Networking (71)	Fund-raising (59)
Switzerland	Informal Education (79)	Networking (70)	Fund-raising (48)
United Kingdom	Informal Education (85)	Networking (78)	Lobbying/Advocacy (48)

Source: OECD Development Centre.

Conclusions

The preceding pages have sought to illuminate the characteristics of the European NGO sector. They reveal that the sector comprises more organisations than had previously been estimated to exist in *all* OECD countries and that it mobilises considerably more resources than had previously been estimated. Indeed, at \$7.3 billion per annum, the financial resources mobilised by *European* NGOs are equivalent to prevailing estimates of the financial resources mobilised by NGOs in *all* OECD countries. Comparison with OECD statistics reveals underestimation to be particularly apparent in figures for official funding of NGOs. This is attributable to many donors reporting only funds allocated to NGOs for co-financing programmes and failing to report funds disbursed through NGOs for either implementation of bilateral programmes or for responding to emergencies. As increasingly important sources of official funds for NGOs — absolutely, but also relative to donor co-financing programmes — their absence from OECD statistics is likely to result in even larger underestimates in the future.

The findings presented in this publication derive from data provided by NGOs — in contrast to prevailing statistics on the sector which derive from data reported by donor agencies. As such, its findings provide a valuable, refreshing and “alternative” perspective on the sector. Indeed, its demonstration of data discrepancies, as highlighted in the paragraph above, certainly serves to challenge the adequacy of existing methods of official statistical reporting on NGOs.

In addition to the provision of “alternative” data on NGOs, this publication also offers new insights into the sector. It does, for example, reveal that the majority of income — 57 per cent — is derived from non-official sources and a staggering 91 per cent of personnel are volunteers. Thus, although quantitative rather than qualitative, its findings contribute additional “food for thought” to debates about the sector.

Finally, the sector-wide quality of the data allows a rare empirically-informed perspective of the sector. It provides confirmation of a sector with considerable resource concentration: the largest 20 per cent of NGOs hold 90.5 per cent of the sector’s financial resources and 10 per cent of NGOs employ 95 per cent of personnel. It also confirms a sector where support prevails for sub-Saharan Africa and activities oriented towards investment in social infrastructure. Additionally, national disaggregation of the data reveals remarkable similarity between countries in the relative priority accorded development co-operation activities and development education initiatives, but considerable diversity in the composition of resources supporting them.

Our findings therefore variously challenge, inform and confirm prevailing assumptions about the NGO sector. Ultimately however, they offer the first systematic and empirical profile of a sector that has, to date, proved factually elusive. As such, it is hoped that they will help conceptualise and legitimise the European NGO sector and advance a better understanding of its characteristics and contribution to international development.

1. Bratton (1989), Fowler (1991), Robinson (1991), Edwards and Hulme (1992), Farrington and Bebbington *et al.* (1993), Smillie and Helmich (1993), UNDP (1993), Edwards and Hulme (1995), Smillie (1995), and Hulme and Edwards (1997).
2. Chalker (1989), Overseas Development Administration (1992), World Bank (1993), Major (1994), Commission on Global Governance (1995), and OECD (1996). The Communiqué of the G7 Summit in Halifax (June, 1995) also acknowledged the importance of NGOs as separate actors in development co-operation, and recommended improved co-ordination among international organisations, bilateral donors and NGOs. The commissioning by the DAC's Expert Group on Aid Evaluation of a synthesis study of NGO evaluations also illustrates this growing interest in NGOs (see Kruse *et al.*, "Searching for Impact and Methods: NGO Evaluation Synthesis Study", 1997).
3. Robinson (1991); Fowler (1992); Edwards and Hulme (1992); Edwards and Hulme (1996); Hulme and Edwards (1997); Fowler (1998).
4. Major (1994); Chalker (1994); Hurd (1995); and Edwards and Hulme (1995). It is interesting to note that at the core of this New Policy Agenda is a confident conviction that democracy is an essential pre-requisite for development. This contrasts significantly with previous development orthodoxy, which has been dominated by theories of Modernisation, and has identified economic and social development as pre-requisites for democracy.
5. In the realm of qualitative debate, this was highlighted as early as 1982 by Judith Tendler who identified what she called "NGO Articles of Faith". Farrington and Bebbington (1993) similarly drew attention to the general acceptance of "suppositions about NGO qualities" and cited what they termed "NGO lore". Quantitative debate on the sector is however even more inadequately informed.
6. Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lichtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom. Despite inclusion of four Eastern European countries, the countries of Eastern Europe are particularly under-represented due to limited available documentation on their evolving NGO sectors.
7. The questionnaire is reproduced in Annex I.
8. The Directory contains profiles of 3 900 NGOs, but the information provided by 1 179 of them was extremely sparse and they were not therefore included in the survey population for analysis. Table 1A in Annex II provides a national disaggregation of the target and survey populations. The database software (Mini-Micro/CDS-ISIS) consists of numerous data fields and incorporates two "matrix" fields in which data are cross-referenced according to i) development co-operation activities and regions, and ii) development education issues and methods of communication. For analysis, the data were extracted from the original software and reformatted in Microsoft Access© and Excel©.
9. It should be noted that after considerable deliberation and consultation with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Geneva, it was decided to omit from this analysis the National Committees of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. This is because the vast majority of their budgets (an average of 90 per cent) is expended domestically on activities whose principal objective is not overseas development. The often substantial resources involved were consequently "distorting" national figures.
10. The comparability of NGO statistics is notoriously problematic. [See, for example, Edwards and Hulme (1992) and Smillie *et al.* (1999)]. In no realm is it harder than the financial. This is attributable to the inconsistent accounting techniques adopted by NGOs and the inconsistent methods of calculating financial transfers to the sector by governments. It is further exacerbated by the inclusion in many NGO budgets of such nebulous components as estimates of in-kind costs. Double-counting as a result of financial transfers within the sector, e.g. between various NGO structures such as umbrella groups and fund-raising consortia further compound these difficulties.

11. A total of 2 711 NGOs provided information on their dates of establishment. Of these, 287 were established before 1945, with the oldest — a Scottish NGO, the Church of Scotland World Mission — established in 1560. It should be noted that the survey population informing each section of the analysis varies according to the number of NGOs that answered the survey question informing it. (The relevant survey population is however noted in each section).
12. It is acknowledged that the \$7.3 billion reported by European NGOs includes *all* financial resources — not just North–South transfers. However, official donor reporting of their financial support of NGOs also fails to distinguish between monies provided for North–South transfers and monies provided for indirect NGO costs, such as administration expenses and development education initiatives.
13. See, for example, Smillie *et al.* (1999).
14. At the 1994 United Nations World Summit for Social Development, Vice President Al Gore announced that half of all US ODA would be disbursed through NGOs within five years (*The Economist*, 18 March 1995, p. 15).
15. It is often assumed to have been reached if an NGO is unable to function if official funding is withdrawn. However, the level at which this will occur will vary according to the specific institutional features of each individual NGO.
16. The questionnaire generating this data requested “total budget” rather than the more specific data of “total income” or “total expenditure”. This is unfortunate because “total budget” is vague and could therefore be interpreted (by both the NGO and us) as either “total income” or “total expenditure”. For the purpose of this publication we have decided to use “total budget” as a proxy for “total income”, (especially as the next question in the questionnaire requested the percentage of income derived from various sources). However, the distinction between the two is recognised. Please also note that the total income derived from summing the components of Figure 2 is about \$330 million less than the total cited under the section entitled “Resources” or derived from summing the components of Figures 3 and 4. The discrepancy is attributed to the ambiguous wording of the questionnaire (as noted above) and to respondents giving either incomplete or inconsistent information in different parts of the questionnaire.
17. On the last point, see Smillie in Smillie *et al.* (1999).
18. Nationally disaggregated data is not presented for the four countries with survey populations that are considered too small to provide reliable and representative national characteristics. These four countries are therefore absent from the National Summary Tables throughout the publication and from the “National NGO Population Profiles” in Annex III. These countries are Cyprus, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Malta.
19. Both of these countries have relatively small survey populations (see Table 1A, Annex II), which may affect the reliability of the findings. In fact, countries with smaller survey populations generally show the least balance between sources of income.
20. One institution attempting to rectify this lack of information is the Johns Hopkins Non–Profit Sector Project, co–ordinated by L. Salamon and H. Anheier.
21. Valuation, although notoriously controversial and complex to calculate, is indeed possible. See Charities Aid Foundation (1997).
22. Increasing pressure on the NGO sector to “professionalise” [see, for example, Sogge *et al.* (1996) and Fowler (1997)], is associated with two processes, which are themselves often mutually reinforcing. The first is the receipt of increasing amounts of official funding which is often accompanied by demands for greater levels of accountability and transparency; and the second is a scaling–up of NGO activities and organisation.
23. Figure 13 includes about 52 000 more personnel than Figure 7 because the numbers were derived from different fields of the database. Figure 13 is derived from data on total personnel employed by each NGO, whereas Figure 7 is derived from data on the number of salaried and the number of voluntary personnel employed by each NGO. Although the figures should, in principle, be the same, some NGOs have reported either incomplete or inconsistent information.

24. The subjective delineation of categories is a methodological problem affecting the whole analysis. Categories were determined during the questionnaire formulation stage when the data were intended only for information provision through the publication of a directory.
25. The categories in Figure 15 and Table 11 differ from those in Matrix I of the survey questionnaire because several categories were merged: Democracy and Human Rights into "Democracy/Human Rights"; Emergency Relief and Food/Famine into "Emergency Relief; and Energy and Debt into "Other". The possibility of double-counting was eliminated during reformatting of the data.
26. In these final sections of the publication, six more countries — the Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Turkey — have been omitted because too few NGOs in these countries completed the relevant parts of the questionnaire.
27. Here again, categories in the questionnaire had to be merged, with attention to avoiding double-counting. West, East, Central and South Africa became "Sub-Saharan Africa"; "North Africa and the Middle East" were created from the two original categories of the same names; "Central and South Asia" remained unchanged; "Latin America" is a combination of Mexico/Central America/Caribbean and South America; and "South East Asia, East Asia and Oceania" merged those three areas.
28. Three comments are in order here. First, all activities in Matrix II of the original survey questionnaire were referred to as "development education", so ignoring the acknowledged distinctions between education, fund-raising and advocacy. Second, recall that the data illustrate "support", not financing. Third, some categories delineated in the questionnaire have been merged in this analysis. "International Relations/Economics/Poverty" combines International Relations, International Economic Relations, Poverty and Employment and Unemployment. "Emergency Relief" combines Emergency and Food/Famine Relief. "Racism/Culture/Refugees" combines those three individual categories.
29. "Informal Education" here represents a merger of the questionnaire categories Broadcasting, Information Campaigns and Publishing/Conferences. "Networking" combines Networking, Exchanges and Information and Documentation Services.

Annex I

Questionnaire

SURVEY OF EUROPEAN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs) ACTIVE IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

*The NGDO-EU Liaison Committee, the North-South Centre of the Council of Europe, the United Nations NGLS
and the OECD Development Centre would be grateful if you could complete this questionnaire
in English or French and return it to the following address:*

**OECD DEVELOPMENT CENTRE,
Attn. Mr. Henny Helmich, ROOM 807, 94 RUE CHARDON-LAGACHE, 75016 PARIS, FRANCE
Tel: 33 (1) 45 24 82 19 - Fax: 33 (1) 45 24 7943**

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. NAME OF NGO (followed by acronym, if any)

In original language:

If original language is not English or French, please provide an English or French translation:

2. ADDRESS

Street:

P.O. Box:

City, (State/Province), Postal Code:

Country:

Telephone:

Telefax:

Electronic Mail:

3. YEAR OF FOUNDATION

.....

4. HEAD OF NGO (name and title)

.....

.....

5. AIMS (describe briefly the goals, mandate or mission of your NGO)

6. CONSTITUENCY

Please describe briefly the support base (members/supporters/donors) of your NGO: - - - - -

7. ORGANISATIONAL MEMBERSHIP

a) Is your NGO:

an association of NGOs/a network/a co-ordinating body/not applicable?

(Delete as necessary)

b) If applicable, please indicate the number of NGOs that are members of your NGO: - - - - -

c) If your NGO is a member of NGO associations, networks, consortiums, umbrella organisations or federations, list their full names and country location

8. PERSONNEL (indicate the number of staff as of 31.12.93 for the following categories)

Salaried staff: - - - - - of which: - - - - - in developing regions

Volunteers: - - - - - of which: - - - - - in developing regions

Total staff: - - - - -

9. BUDGET (provide the order of magnitude of the 1993 budget, expressed in national currency)

Total budget (1993): - - - - - Currency: - - - - -

10. FINANCIAL SOURCES (indicate the percentage of funding received in 1993 from the following sources)

Self-financing (membership fees, sale of products and services, endowments): ----- %
Private Donations (fund raising, grants, trust funds from general public, companies, foundations):----- %
Public Funds (international, national, federal and local authorities): ----- %

II. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

11. ACTIVITIES IN DEVELOPING REGIONS

- a) Number of developing *countries* in which your NGO worked in 1993: -----
- b) Does your NGO undertake development activities in developing regions *itself*?
- Yes ☐ No ☐
- c) Does your NGO maintain *local field presence* in the developing regions in which it works?
- Yes ☐ No ☐
- d) Does your NGO undertake development activities in developing regions through *local partner/member organisations*?
- Yes ☐ No ☐
- e) Does your NGO undertake activities in Eastern Europe and/or in the former Soviet Union?
- Yes ☐ No ☐
- f) Please mark all applicable categories. Use “other” for topics not covered.
(see list of regions/countries on next page)

	Regions													
	West Africa	East Africa	Central Africa	Southern Africa	North Africa	Middle East	Central Asia and South Asia	East Asia	South East Asia	Mexico and Central America	The Caribbean	South America	Oceania	
Activities														
Rural Development/Agriculture	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Urban Development/Habitat	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Health/Sanitation/Water	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Gender Issues/Women	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Children/Youth/Family	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Population/Family Planning/ Demography	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Democracy/Good Governance Institution Building/ Participatory Development	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Human Rights/Peace/Conflicts	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Ecology/Environment/ Biodiversity	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Education/Training/Literacy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Emergency Relief/Refugees/ Humanitarian Assistance	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Food/Famine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Energy/Transport	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Small Enterprises/Informal Sector/Handicrafts	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Debt/Finance/Trade	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Sending Volunteers/Experts Technical Assistance	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Other:	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	

12. INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

a) Please list the periodicals of your NGO

Title	No. per year	Print run

b) Does your NGO publish an Annual Report?

Yes ☐ No ☐

c) Does your NGO produce a list of available publications and/ educational materials?

Yes ☐ No ☐

d) Does your NGO undertake information and educational activities related to Eastern Europe and/or the former Soviet Union?

Yes ☐ No ☐

e) Please mark all applicable categories. Use "other" for categories not covered.

Activities	Fund Raising	Lobbying/ Advocacy	Formal Education	Conferences Seminars/ Workshops/ Training	Information & Documentation Services/ Data Bases	Publishing/ Audiovisual Materials/ Educational Materials	Information Campaigns/ Exhibitions	Exchanges Twinning/ Linking	Networking/ Electronic Telecom- munications	Broadcasting/ Cultural Events	Other:
Topics											
Rural Development/Agriculture	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Urban Development/Habitat	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Health/Sanitation/Water	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Gender Issues/Women	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Children/Youth/Family	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Population/Family Planning/ Demography	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Peace/(Ethnic) Conflicts/ Armament/ Disarmament	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Ecology/Environment/ Biodiversity	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Food/Famine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
International Economic Relations/Trade/Debt/Finance	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Poverty/Living Conditions	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Refugees/Migrants/ Ethnic Groups	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Racism/Xenophobia/ Antisemitism	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Culture/Tradition/Religion	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Education/Literacy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Employment/Unemployment	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Human Rights/Democracy/ Politics	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
International Relations/ Cooperation/Development Aid	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Emergency Relief/ Humanitarian Assistance/ Assistance to Refugees	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other:	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

III. EVALUATION AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

13. Does your NGO make available evaluation reports on its activities?

Yes ☐ No ☐

14. Does your NGO undertake research activities?

Yes ☐ No ☐

IV. PLANNED ACTIVITIES

15. Please indicate briefly the most important (educational) campaigns, new activities and priorities planned for the period 1995-97

V. COMMENTS

16. Please provide any additional information you wish to include

Name of Respondent: -----

Date: -----

THANK YOU FOR TAKING THE TIME TO FILL IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE
Brochures or other material describing the activities of your NGO would be welcome.

Annex II

National Target and Survey Populations

Table 1A below provides a national disaggregation of the European target and survey populations. It indicates the number of NGOs in each country that were sent a questionnaire (the target population) and the number of NGOs in each country that responded (to create a survey population).

The 4 countries marked with an asterisk — Cyprus, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Malta — are those for which the survey populations were considered too small to provide reliable and representative “national summaries”. These countries are therefore absent from the national summary tables throughout the publication and from the “National NGO Population Profiles” presented in Annex III.

Although the survey populations in all four Eastern European countries are small — in absolute numbers and as a percentage of their target populations — it was decided to include their data in the national summary tables and in the “National NGO Population Profiles” of Annex III. This is because existing data on the NGO sector in these countries is scarce.

Table 1A. Target and Survey Populations: A National Summary

Country	Target Population	Survey Population	Survey Population as a Percentage
Austria	96	78	81
Belgium	321	229	71
Cyprus*	11	4	36
Czech Republic	96	26	27
Denmark	226	122	54
Finland	80	58	73
France	620	443	71
Germany	279	220	79
Greece	34	23	68
Hungary	93	24	26
Iceland*	10	2	20
Ireland	76	44	58
Italy	231	148	64
Liechtenstein*	11	3	27
Luxembourg	79	50	63
Malta*	34	8	24
Netherlands	398	246	62
Norway	118	82	69
Poland	76	18	24
Portugal	61	39	64
Slovak Republic	42	12	29
Spain	123	98	80
Sweden	299	156	52
Switzerland	573	265	46
Turkey	19	12	63
United Kingdom	430	311	72
Total	4 436	2 721	61

Supplementary Notes

- i)* As is evident, and inevitable, the size of national target and survey populations varies considerably. Thus, to enable more reliable national comparisons than absolute figures permit, all data in the “National NGO Population Profiles” are presented as a percentage of the national survey population.
- ii)* The response rate also varies considerably between countries. However, more than 50 per cent of the target population responded in all countries except: *a)* the four for which no national analyses were undertaken due to their inadequate survey populations; *b)* the four Eastern European countries; and *c)* Switzerland, although its survey population of 265 NGOs was considered adequate for the purpose of this analysis.

Annex III

National NGO Population Profiles

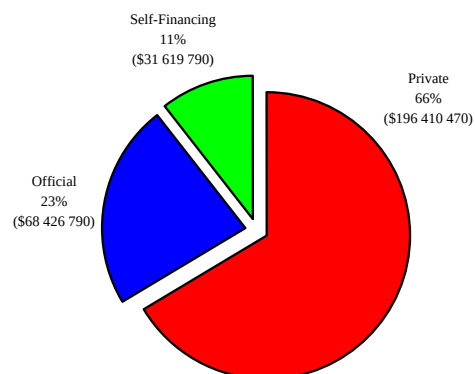
Introduction

To complement the generalised, summary information presented in the body of this publication, the following pages contain comparative profiles of the national NGO sectors in 22 European countries. To aid interpretation of these profiles, a number of “data technicalities” are briefly reiterated:

- The number of NGOs informing each section of the analysis varies according to the number of NGOs that responded to the particular question soliciting the information. (The survey population informing each section is however noted).
- In most countries a discrepancy exists between the total income derived from summing the components of “Sources of Income” and “Income Concentration”. This is because the data used for each was derived from different fields of the database. Although the “totals” should, in principle, be the same, the discrepancy is attributed to some NGOs giving either incomplete or inconsistent information. The same explanation applies to variations in total personnel derived from summing the components of “Personnel Composition” and “Concentration of Personnel”.
- A small proportion of the survey populations in six countries (the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Slovak Republic, Greece and Turkey) completed the questionnaire matrices informing NGO development co-operation and development education activities. Insufficient data were consequently available to present reliable and representative “national characteristics” of these activities; hence their omission from the “National NGO Population Profiles” of these countries.

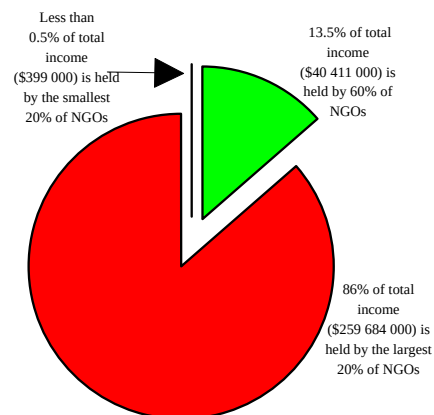
Profile of NGOs in Austria

Sources of Income



Calculated from information provided by 45 NGOs

Income Concentration

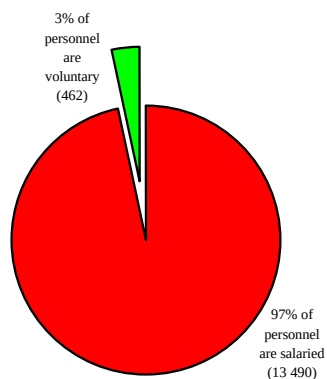


The 10 largest NGOs in the Austrian survey population hold 88% (\$264 420 000) of total income (\$300 494 000)

The 10 largest NGOs in the Austrian survey population (in ranked order) are:

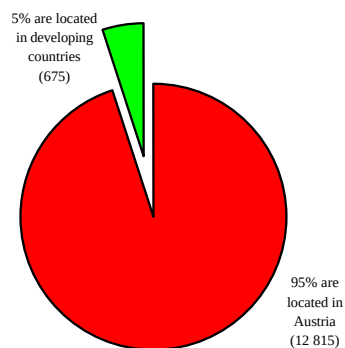
1. SOS Children's Village International
2. Austrian Academic Exchange Service
3. Austrian Catholic Youth Group
4. Austrian Association for Development and Co-operation
5. Institute for International Co-operation
6. "People for People" Foundation
7. Austrian Service for Development Co-operation
8. Co-financing Office for Development Co-operation
9. Austrian North-South Institute for Development Co-operation
10. Professional Teacher Training College and Vocational Training Centre

Personnel Composition

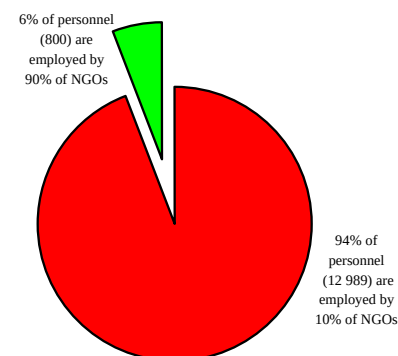


Calculated from information provided by 43 NGOs

Location of Salaried Personnel



Concentration of Total Personnel (Salaried and Voluntary)

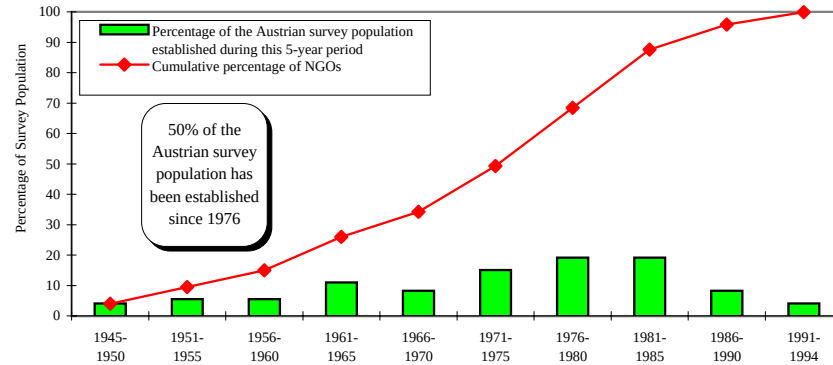


65% of the Austrian survey population employ 10 or less salaried personnel

and

53% of the Austrian survey population employ 10 or less voluntary personnel

Establishment of NGOs in Austria (1945-93)

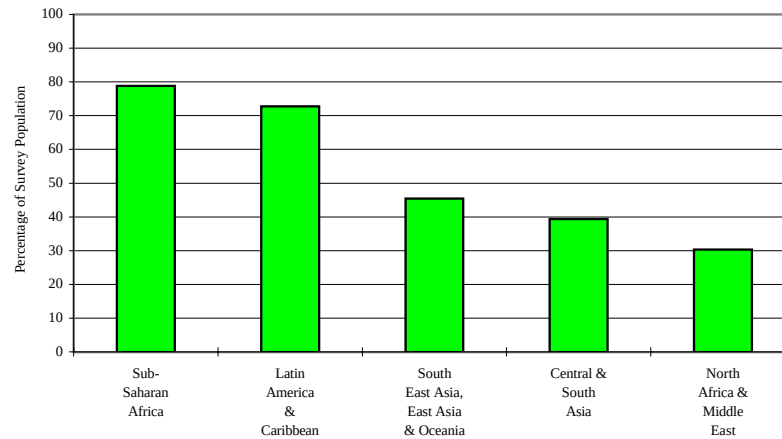


Calculated from information provided by 73 NGOs

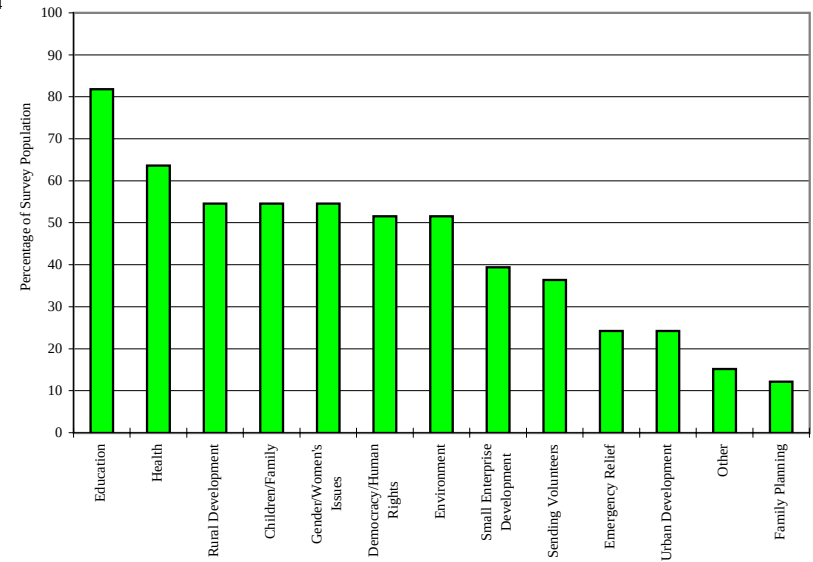
The five most popular development education themes addressed by the Austrian survey population (in ranked order) are:

1. Democracy/Human Rights
2. International Relations/Economics/Poverty
3. Children/Family
4. Gender/Women's Issues
5. Racism/Culture/Refugees

Regional Location of Projects Supported by NGOs



Development Co-operation Activities Supported by NGOs

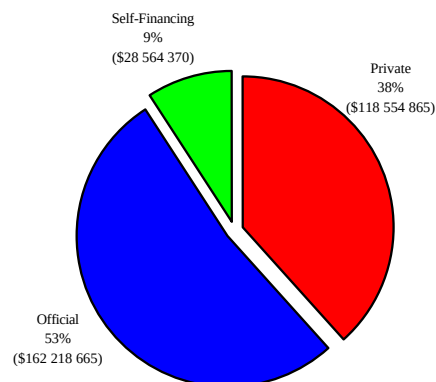


Note: The above two figures (calculated from information provided by 43 NGOs) illustrate the percentage of Austrian NGOs providing support – not relative expenditure.

Source: OECD Development Centre (all data relate to 1993).

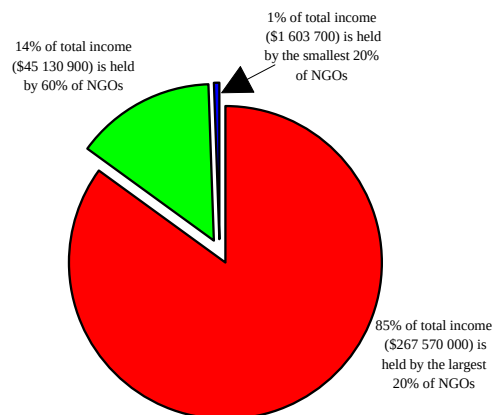
Profile of NGOs in Belgium

Sources of Income



Calculated from information provided by 142 NGOs

Income Concentration

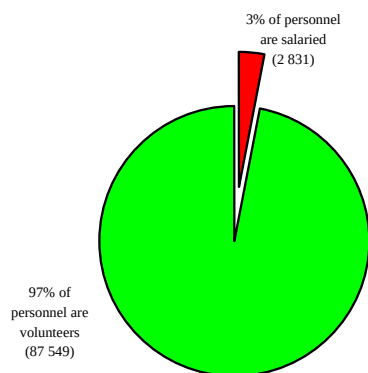


The 10 largest NGOs in the Belgian survey population hold 65% (\$205 451 000) of total income (\$314 304 600)

The 10 largest NGOs in the Belgian survey population (in ranked order) are:

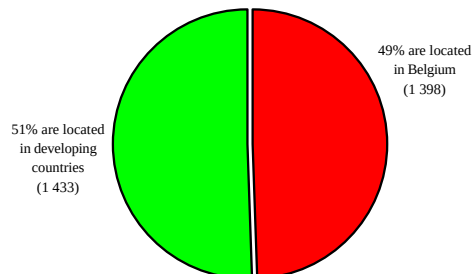
1. Médecins sans Frontières, Belgium
2. Medical Mission Action Belgium
3. CARITAS, Belgium
4. Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA-CE)
5. Oxfam, Belgium
6. Service laïque de Coopération au développement
7. Plan International, Belgium
8. Fondation Damien
9. Nationaal Centrum Voor Ontwikkeling - Samenwerking (NCOS)
10. Wereldsolidariteit - Solidarité mondiale (WSM)

Personnel Composition

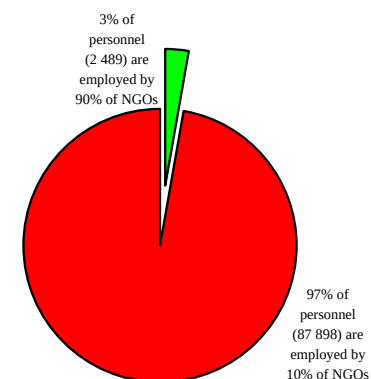


Calculated from information provided by 150 NGOs

Location of Salaried Personnel



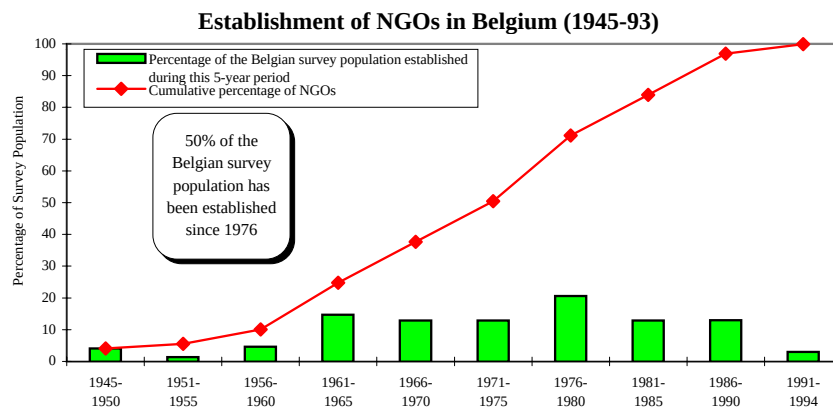
Concentration of Total Personnel (Salaried and Voluntary)



64% of the Belgian survey population employ 10 or less salaried personnel

and

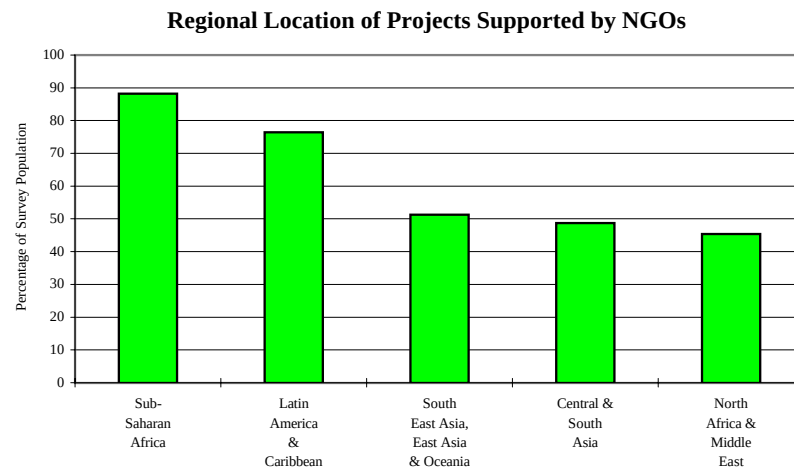
67% of the Belgian survey population employ 10 or less voluntary personnel



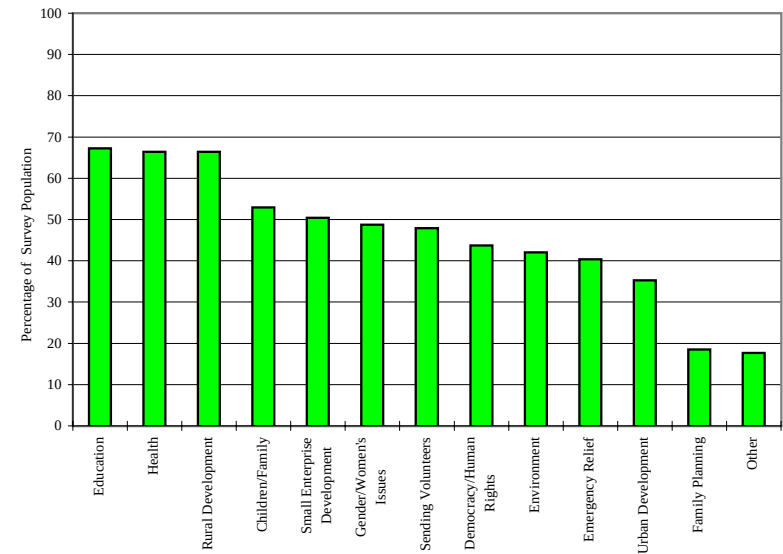
The five most popular development education themes addressed by the Belgian survey population (in ranked order) are:

1. International Relations/Economics/Poverty
2. Democracy/Human Rights
3. Rural Development
4. Gender/Women's Issues
5. Health

Calculated from information provided by 216 NGOs



Development Co-operation Activities Supported by NGOs

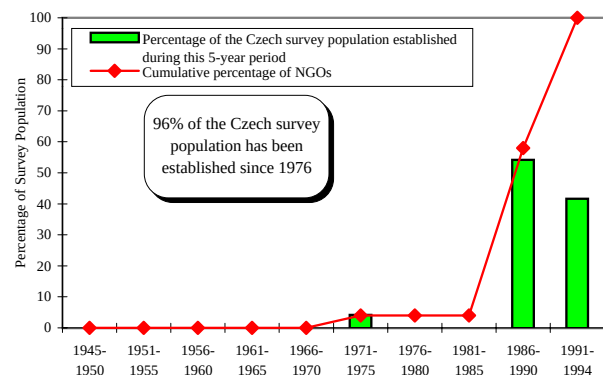


Note: The above two figures (calculated from information provided by 142 NGOs) illustrate the percentage of Belgian NGOs providing support – not relative expenditure.

Source: OECD Development Centre (all data relate to 1993).

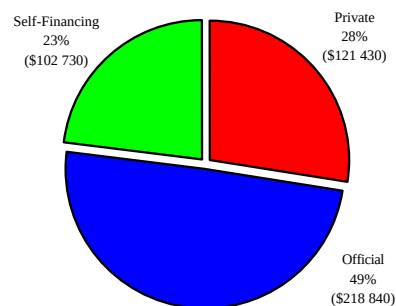
Profile of NGOs in the Czech Republic

Establishment of NGOs in the Czech Republic (1945-93)



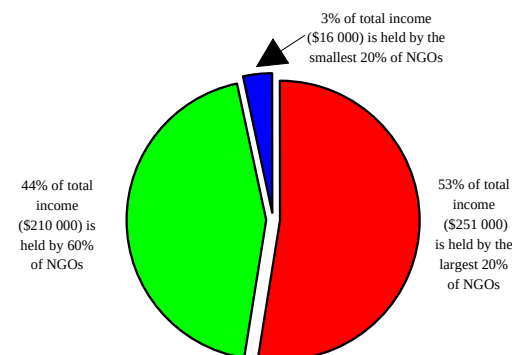
Calculated from information provided by 24 NGOs

Sources of Income

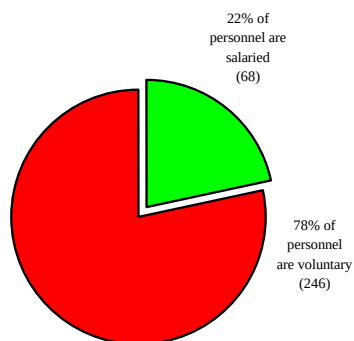


Calculated from information provided by 15 NGOs

Income Concentration

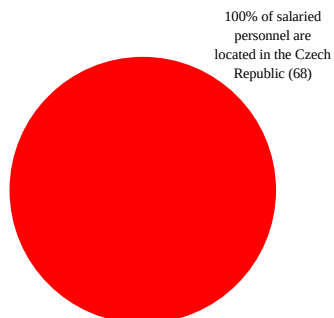


Personnel Composition

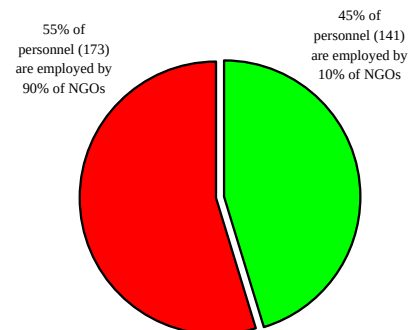


Calculated from information provided by 16 NGOs

Location of Salaried Personnel



Concentration of Total Personnel (Salaried and Voluntary)



93% of the Czech survey population employ 10 or less salaried personnel

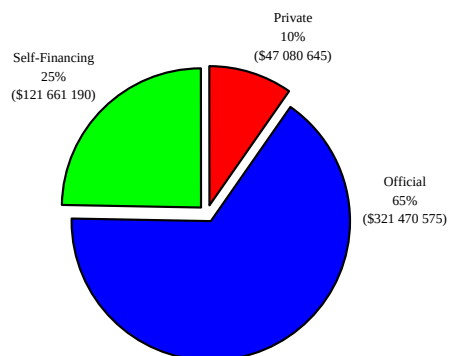
and

63% of the Czech survey population employ 10 or less voluntary personnel

Source: OECD Development Centre (all data relate to 1993).

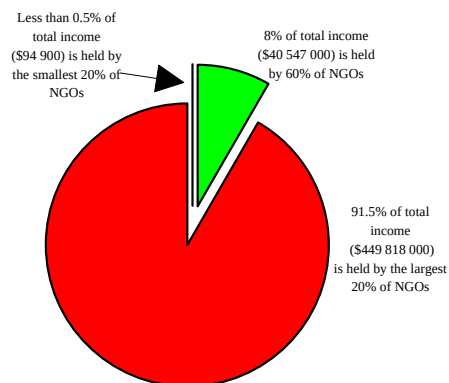
Profile of NGOs in Denmark

Sources of Income



Calculated from information provided by 76 NGOs

Income Concentration

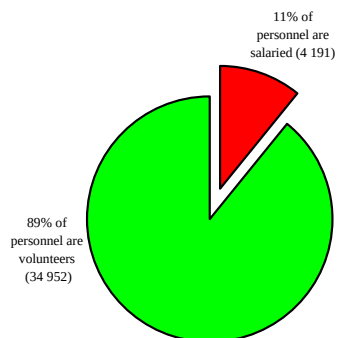


The 10 largest NGOs in the Danish survey population hold 86% (\$421,139,000) of the total income (\$490,459,900)

The 10 largest NGOs in the Danish survey population (in ranked order) are:

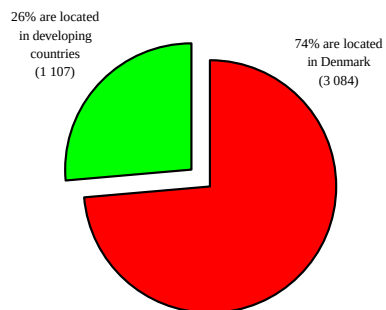
1. Danish Refugee Council
2. Danchurchaid
3. General Workers' Union in Denmark
4. Save the Children, Denmark (Red Barnet)
5. Danish Association for International Co-operation
6. Danish Gymnastics and Sports Associations
7. IBIS
8. The Industrializing Fund for Developing Countries
9. Trade Union Internal Training
10. CARITAS, Denmark

Personnel Composition

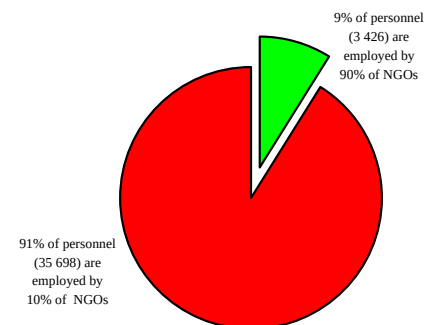


Calculated from information provided by 74 NGOs

Location of Salaried Personnel



Concentration of Total Personnel (Salaried and Voluntary)

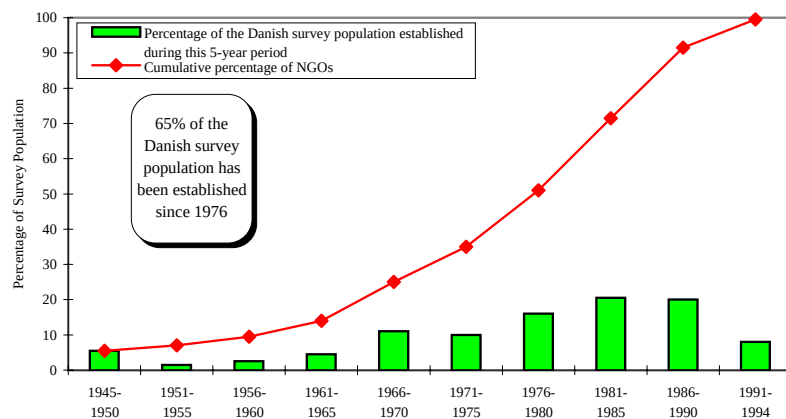


49% of the Danish survey population employ 10 or less salaried personnel

and

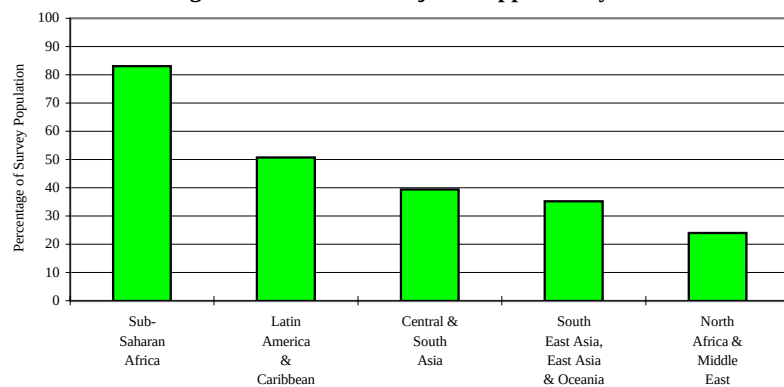
44% of the Danish survey population employ 10 or less voluntary personnel

Establishment of NGOs in Denmark (1945-93)



Calculated from information provided by 102 NGOs

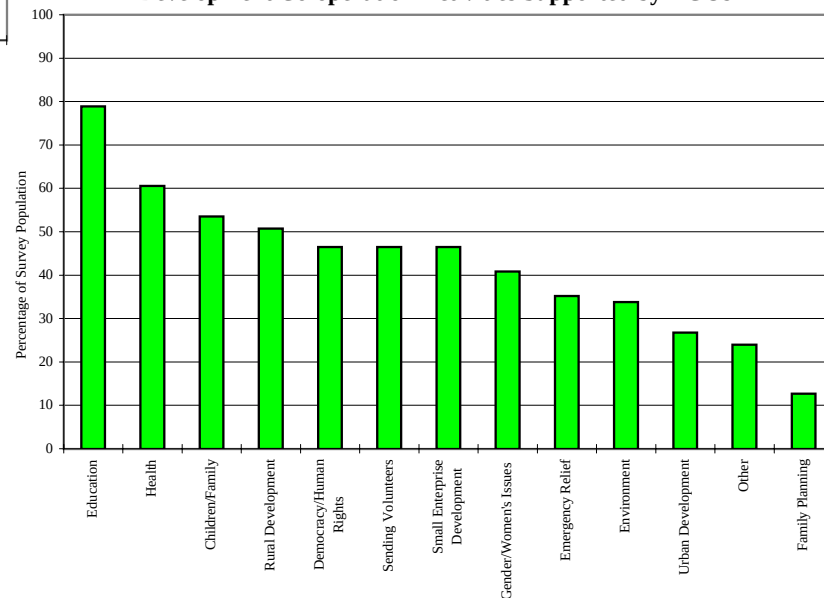
Regional Location of Projects Supported by NGOs



The five most popular development education themes addressed by the Danish survey population (in ranked order) are:

1. International Relations/ Economics/Poverty
2. Democracy/Human Rights
3. Children/Family
4. Health
5. Rural Development

Development Co-operation Activities Supported by NGOs

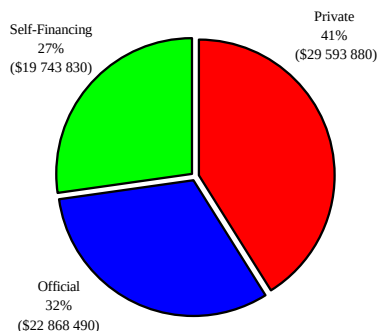


Note: The above two figures (calculated from information provided by 71 NGOs) illustrate the percentage of Danish NGOs providing support – not relative expenditure.

Source: OECD Development Centre (all data relate to 1993).

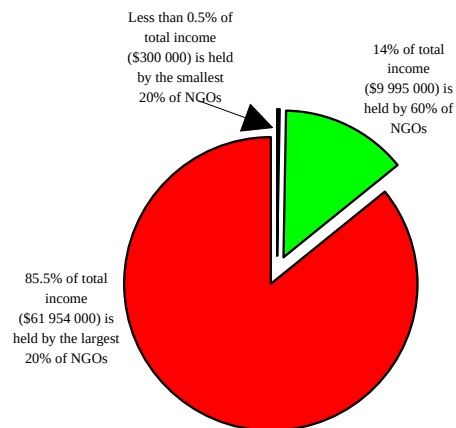
Profile of NGOs in Finland

Sources of Income



Calculated from information provided by 38 NGOs

Income Concentration

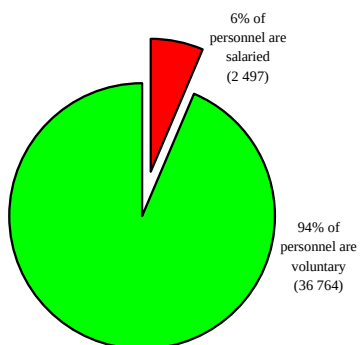


The 10 largest NGOs in the Finnish survey population hold 90% (\$64 780 000) of the sector's total income (\$72 249 000)

The 10 largest NGOs in the Finnish survey population (in ranked order) are:

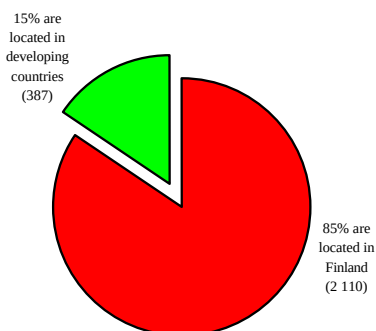
1. Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission
2. Finnchurchaid
3. Mannerheim League for Child Welfare
4. The Finnish Child Welfare Association
5. Vaestoliitto (The Family Federation of Finland)
6. Service Centre for Development Co-operation
7. Chemical Workers Union
8. Trade Union Solidarity Centre of Finland
9. Finnish Youth Co-operation Alliance
10. International Solidarity Foundation

Personnel Composition

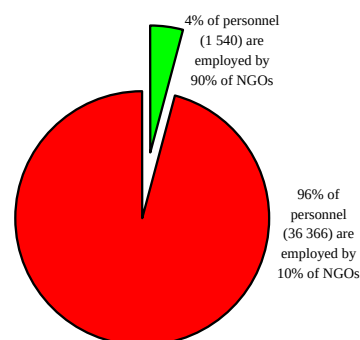


Calculated from information provided by 39 NGOs

Location of Salaried Personnel



Concentration of Total Personnel
(Salaried and Voluntary)

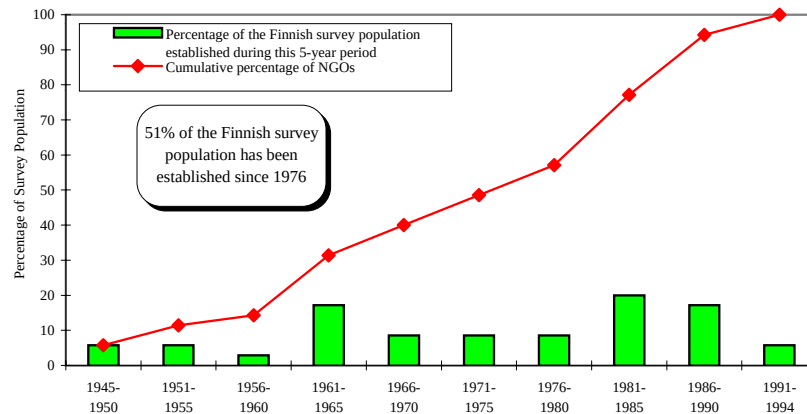


22% of the Finnish survey population employ 10 or less salaried personnel

and

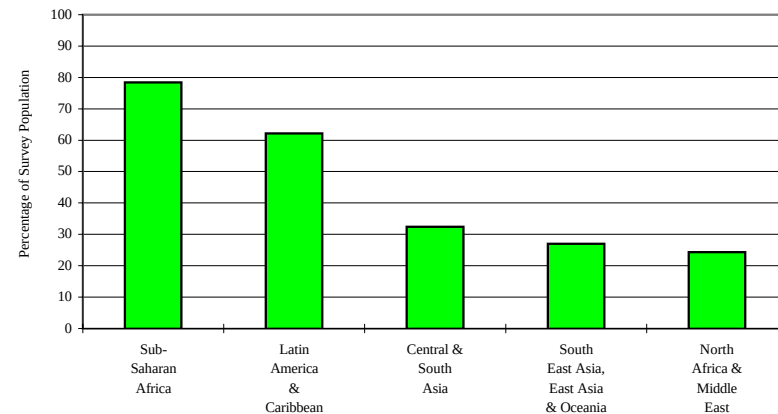
53% of the Finnish survey population employ 10 or less voluntary personnel

Establishment of NGOs in Finland (1945-93)



Calculated from information provided by 76 NGOs

Regional Location of Projects Supported by NGOs



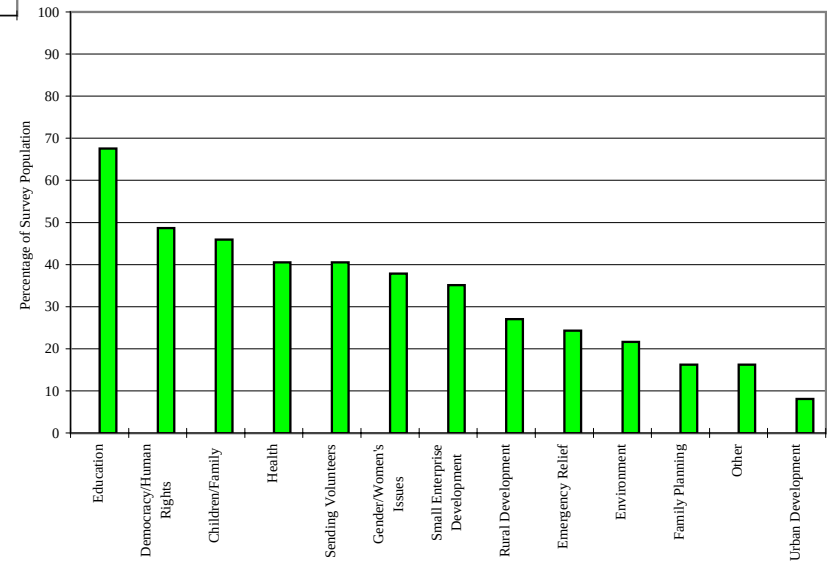
Note: The above two figures (calculated from information provided by 37 NGOs) illustrate the percentage of Finnish NGOs providing support – not relative expenditure.

Source: OECD Development Centre (all data relate to 1993).

The five most popular development education themes addressed by the Finnish survey population (in ranked order) are:

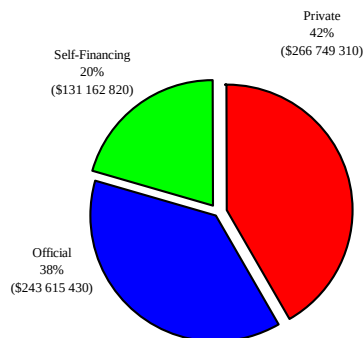
1. International Relations/Economics/Poverty
2. Democracy/Human Rights
3. Racism/Culture/Refugees
4. Children/Families
5. Environment

Development Co-operation Activities Supported by NGOs



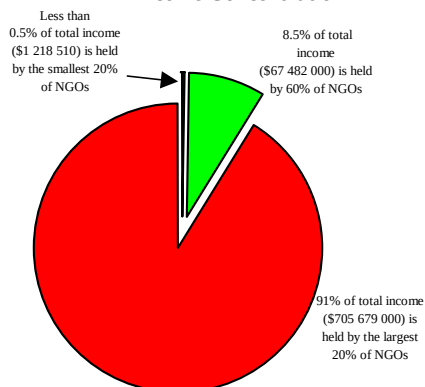
Profile of NGOs in France

Sources of Income



Calculated from information provided by 307 NGOs

Income Concentration

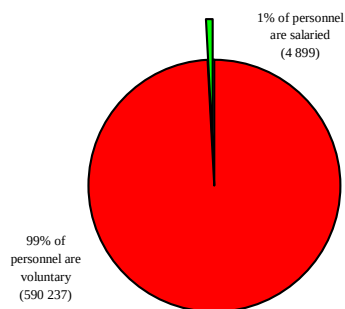


The 10 largest NGOs in the French survey population hold 60% (\$480 033 000) of total income (\$774 379 510)

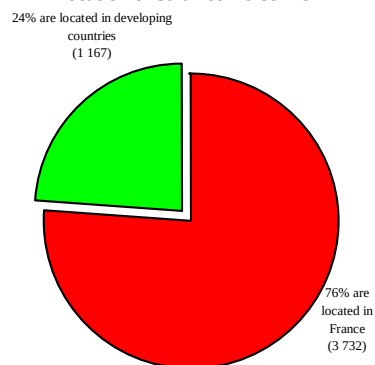
The 10 largest NGOs in the French survey population (in ranked order) are:

1. CARITAS, France
2. Association nationale pour le Développement agricole
3. Médecins du monde
4. Secours populaire français (SPF)
5. Association française des volontaires du progrès
6. Agence francophone pour l'enseignement supérieur et la recherche
7. Zonta International Committee
8. Action internationale contre le faim
9. Sea Training Schools Association
10. Équilibre

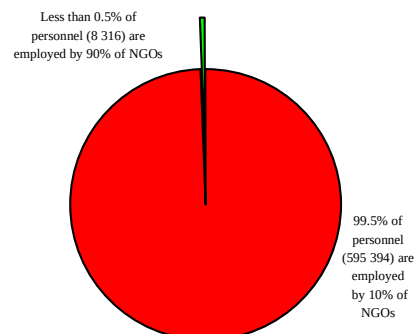
Personnel Composition



Location of Salaried Personnel

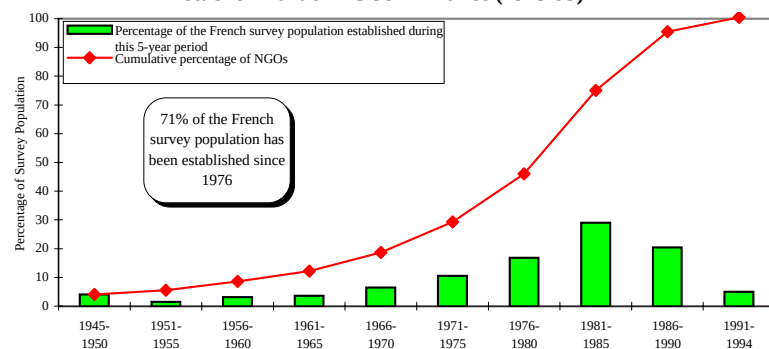


Concentration of Total Personnel (Salaried and Voluntary)



71% of the French survey population employ 10 or less salaried personnel and 45% of the French survey population employ 10 or less voluntary personnel

Establishment of NGOs in France (1945-93)

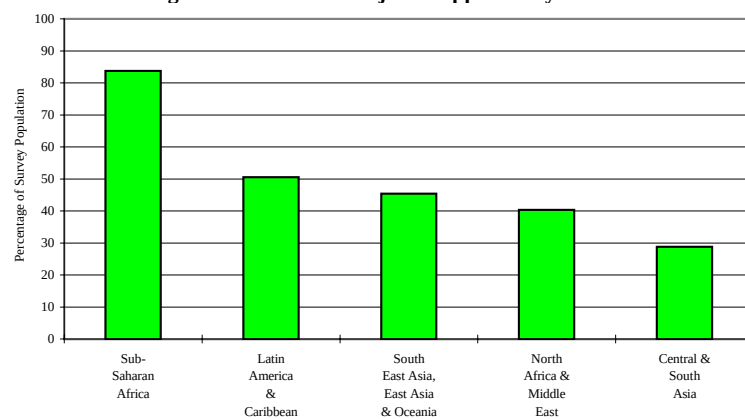


Calculated from information provided by 419 NGOs

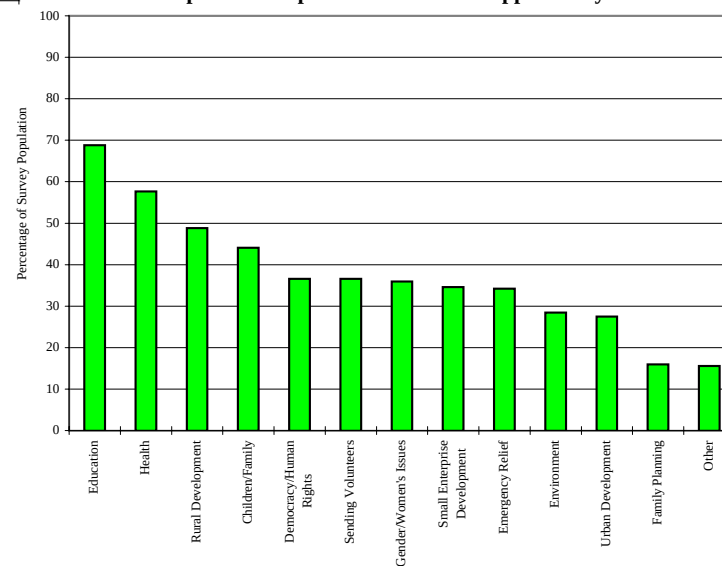
The five most popular development education themes addressed by the French survey population (in ranked order) are:

1. International Relations/Economics/Poverty
2. Health
3. Rural Development
4. Education
5. Children/Families

Regional Location of Projects Supported by NGOs



Development Co-operation Activities Supported by NGOs

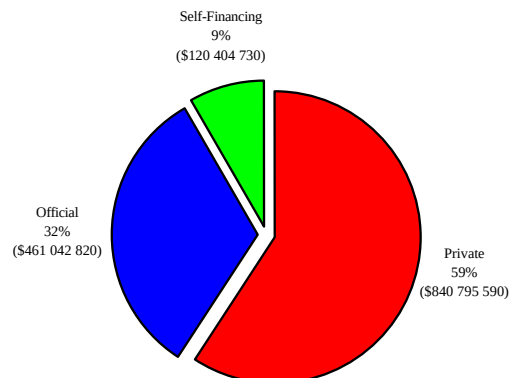


Note: The above two figures (calculated from information provided by 295 NGOs) illustrate the percentage of French NGOs providing support – not relative expenditure.

Source: OECD Development Centre (all data relate to 1993).

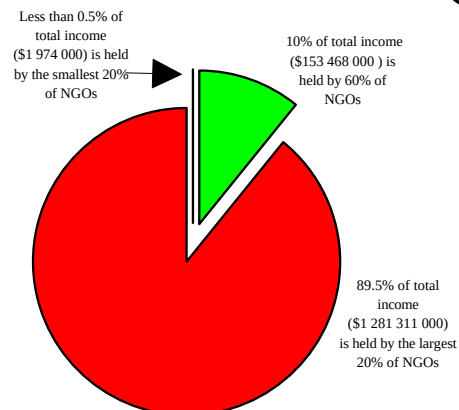
Profile of NGOs in Germany

Sources of Income



Calculated from information provided by 135 NGOs

Income Concentration

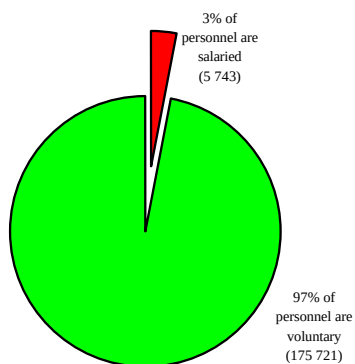


The 10 largest NGOs in the German survey population hold 70% (\$999,764,000) of total income (\$1,436,753,000)

The 10 largest NGOs in the German survey population (in ranked order) are:

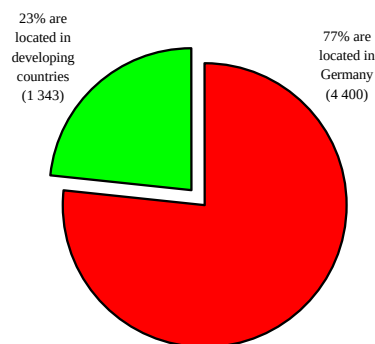
1. Bishops' Relief Fund - Misereor
2. Friedrich-Ebert Foundation
3. Hermann-Gmeiner-Fonds, Germany
4. Bischöfliche Aktion Adveniat
5. Bread for the World
6. The Churches Development Service
7. German Agro Action
8. German Committee for UNICEF
9. Friedrich Naumann Foundation
10. Christian Blind Mission International

Personnel Composition

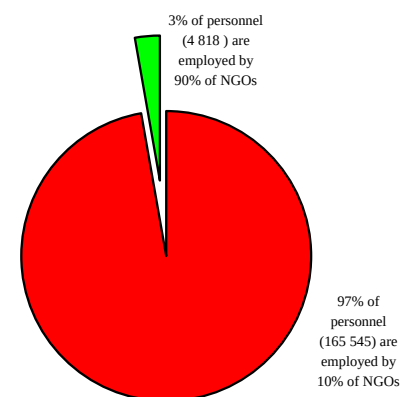


Calculated from information provided by 154 NGOs

Location of Salaried Personnel



Concentration of Total Personnel (Salaried and Voluntary)

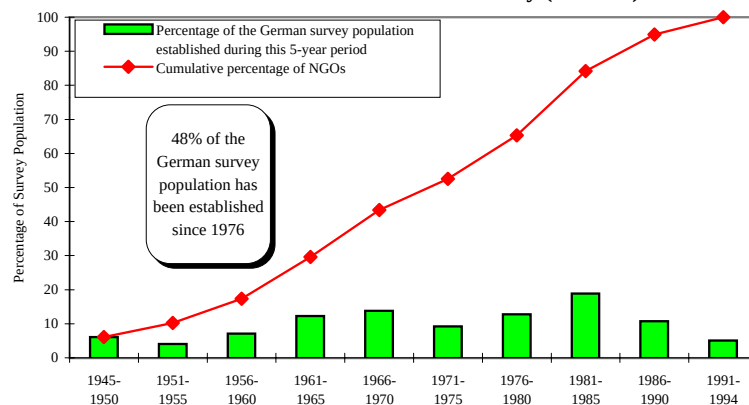


53% of the German survey population employ 10 or less salaried personnel

and

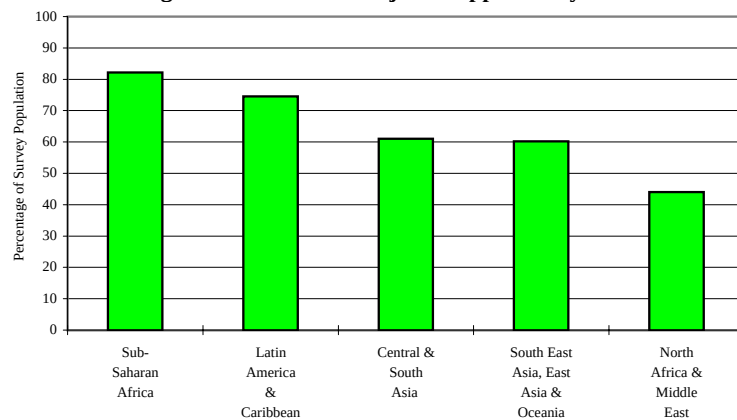
49% of the German survey population employ 10 or less voluntary personnel

Establishment of NGOs in Germany (1945-93)



Calculated from information provided by 196 NGOs

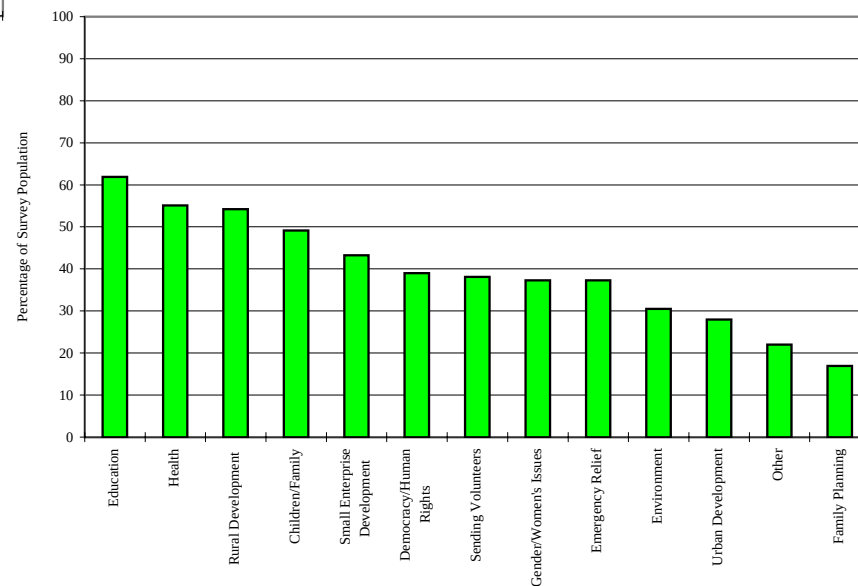
Regional Location of Projects Supported by NGOs



The five most popular development education themes addressed by the German survey population (in ranked order) are:

1. International Relations/Economics/Poverty
2. Democracy/Human Rights
3. Racism/Culture/Refugees
4. Children/Family
5. Environment

Development Co-operation Activities Supported by NGOs

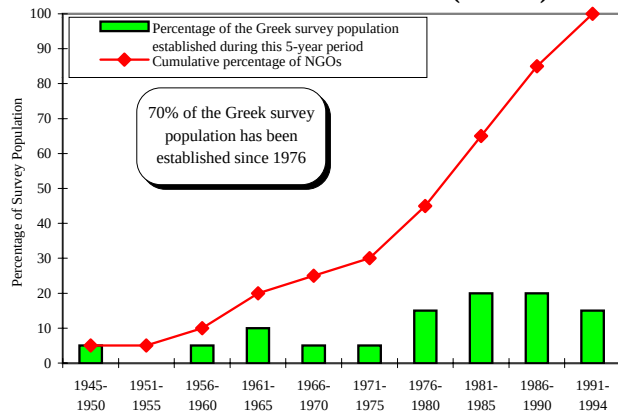


Note: The above two figures (calculated from information provided by 139 NGOs) illustrate the percentage of German NGOs providing support – not relative expenditure.

Source: OECD Development Centre (all data relate to 1993).

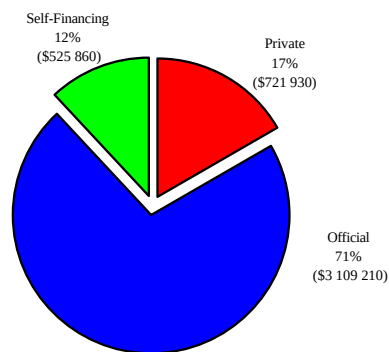
Profile of NGOs in Greece

Establishment of NGOs in Greece (1945-93)



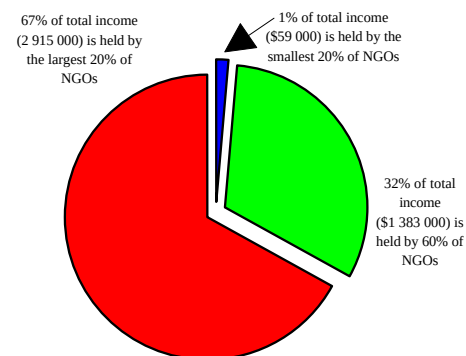
Calculated from information provided by 20 NGOs

Sources of Income

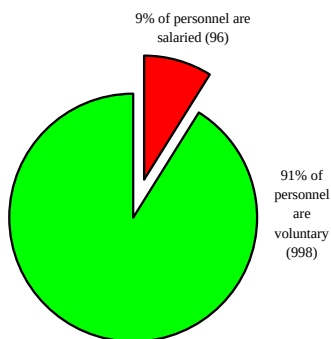


Calculated from information provided by 10 NGOs

Income Concentration

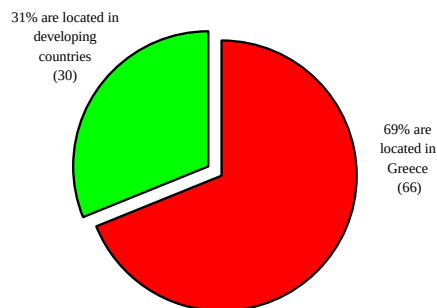


Personnel Composition

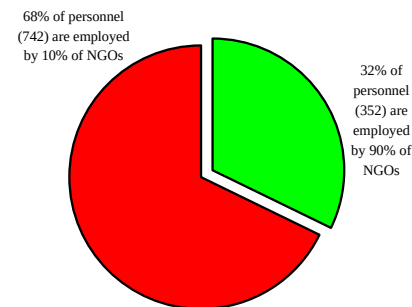


Calculated from information provided by 20 NGOs

Location of Salaried Personnel



Concentration of Total Personnel (Salaried and Voluntary)



67% of the Greek survey population employ 10 or less salaried personnel

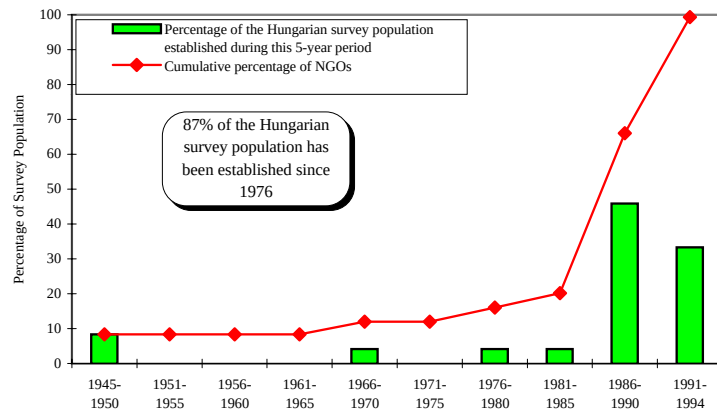
and

60% of the Greek survey population employ 10 or less voluntary personnel

Source: OECD Development Centre (all data relate to 1993)

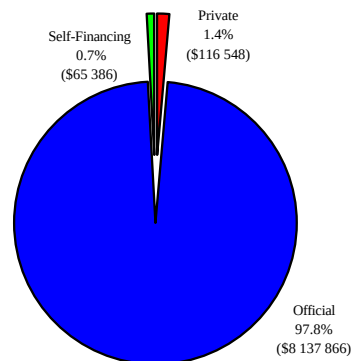
Profile of NGOs in Hungary

Establishment of NGOs in Hungary (1945-93)



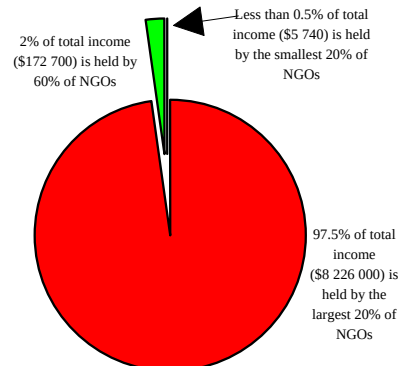
Calculated from information provided by 24 NGOs

Sources of Income

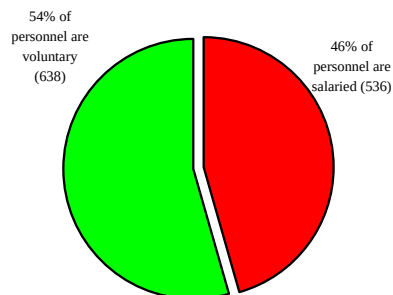


Calculated from information provided by 19 NGOs

Income Concentration

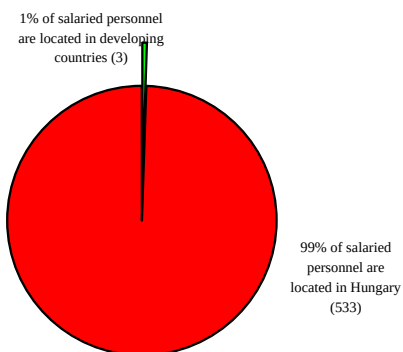


Personnel Composition

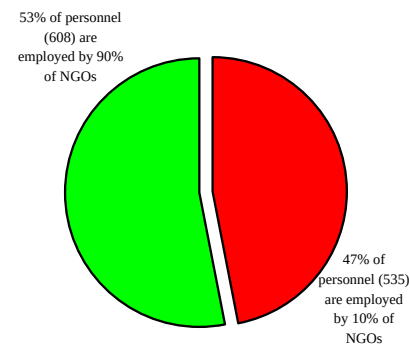


Calculated from information provided by 22 NGOs

Location of Salaried Personnel



Concentration of Total Personnel (Salaried and Voluntary)



79% of the Hungarian survey population employ 10 or less salaried personnel

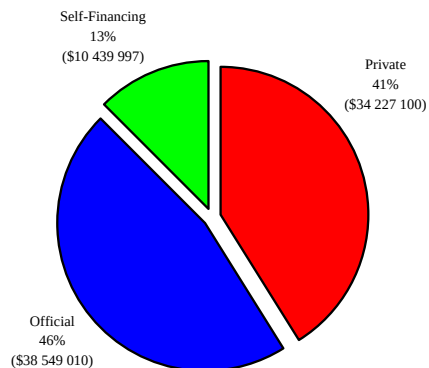
and

48% of the Hungarian survey population employ 10 or less voluntary personnel

Source: OECD Development Centre (all data relate to 1993).

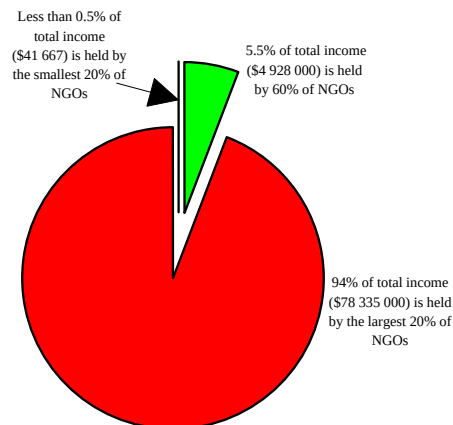
Profile of NGOs in Ireland

Sources of Income



Calculated from information provided by 39 NGOs

Income Concentration

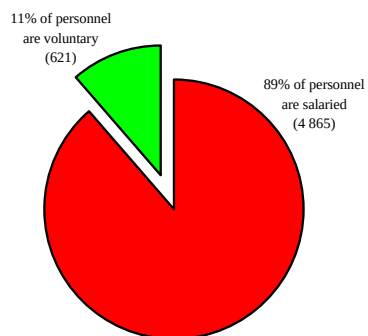


The 10 largest NGOs in the Irish survey population hold 97% (\$80 621 000) of total income (\$83 304 667)

The 10 largest NGOs in the Irish survey population (in ranked order) are:

1. Concern, Worldwide
2. Trocaire
3. World Mercy Fund
4. Goal
5. Refugee Trust
6. Gorta
7. World Vision of Ireland
8. Church Missionary Society, Ireland (CMSI)
9. Christian Aid, Ireland
10. Higher Education for Development Co-operation (HEDCO)

Personnel Composition

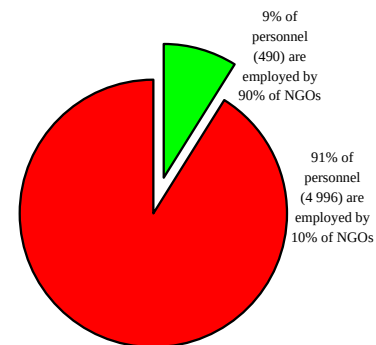


Calculated from information provided by 39 NGOs

Location of Salaried Personnel



**Concentration of Total Personnel
(Salaried and Voluntary)**

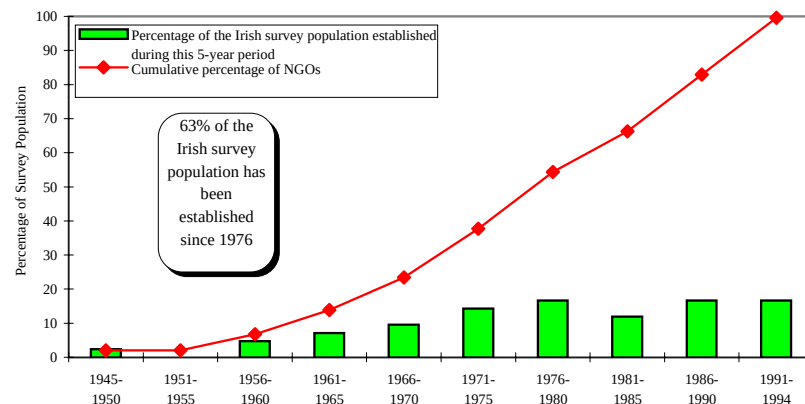


84% of the Irish survey population employ 10 or less salaried personnel

and

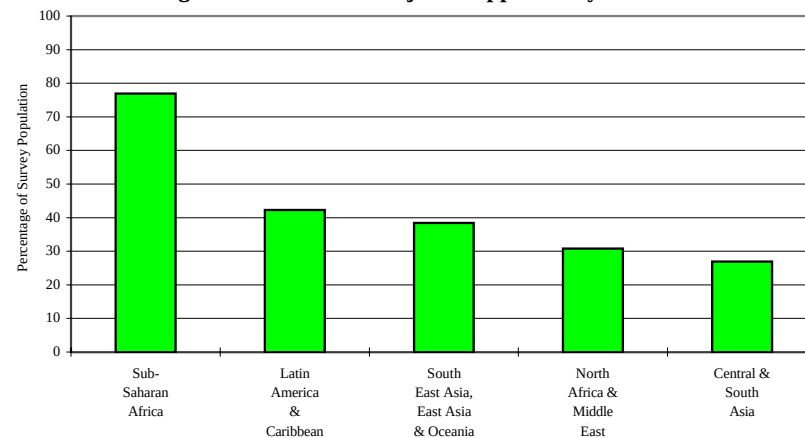
45% of the Irish survey population employ 10 or less voluntary personnel

Establishment of NGOs in Ireland (1945-93)



Calculated from information provided by 42 NGOs

Regional Location of Projects Supported by NGOs



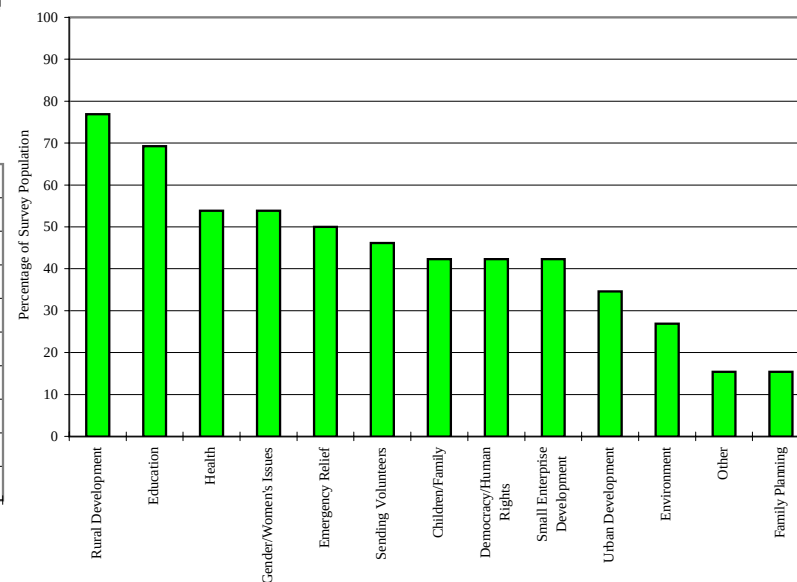
Note: The above two figures (calculated from information provided by 37 NGOs) illustrate the percentage of Irish NGOs providing support – not relative expenditure.

Source: OECD Development Centre (all data relate to 1993).

The five most popular development education themes addressed by the Irish survey population (in ranked order) are:

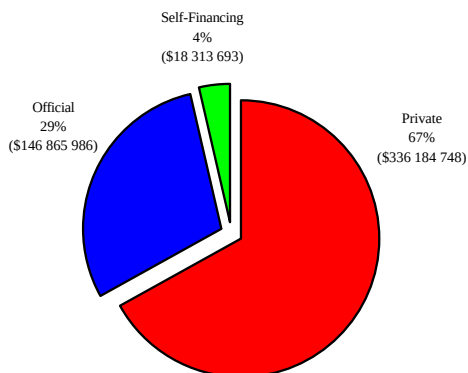
1. International Relations/Economics/Poverty
2. Democracy/Human Rights
3. Emergency Relief
4. Rural Development
5. Racism/Culture/Refugees

Development Co-operation Activities Supported by NGOs



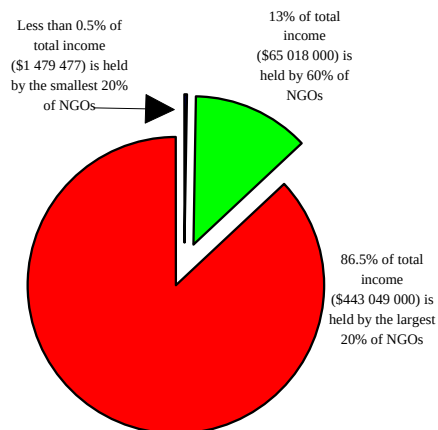
Profile of NGOs in Italy

Sources of Income



Calculated from information provided by 104 NGOs

Income Concentration

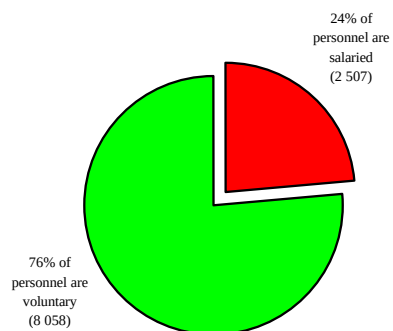


The 10 largest NGOs in the Italian survey population hold 78% (\$396 364 000) of total income (\$509 546 477)

The 10 largest NGOs in the Italian survey population (in ranked order) are:

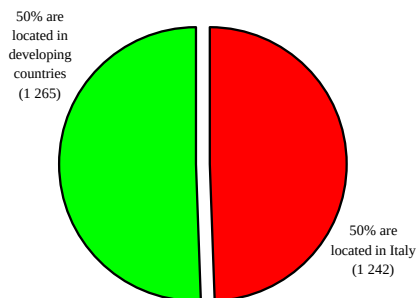
1. CARITAS, Italy
2. Federation of Christian International Voluntary Organisations
3. Ente Nazionale Giuseppini del Murialdo
4. Inter Press Service
5. Italian Leprosy Relief Association
6. Regional Centre of Intervention for Co-operation
7. Cooperazione internazionale
8. International College for Health Co-operation in Developing Countries
9. International Service Volunteers' Association
10. International Committee for the Development of Peoples

Personnel Composition

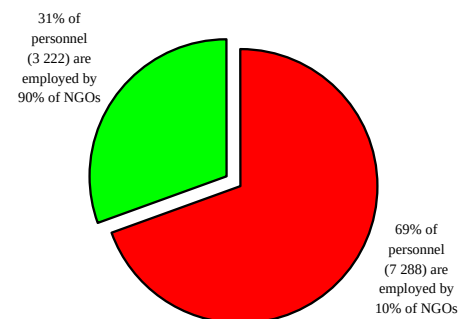


Calculated from information provided by 107 NGOs

Location of Salaried Personnel



Concentration of Total Personnel (Salaried and Voluntary)

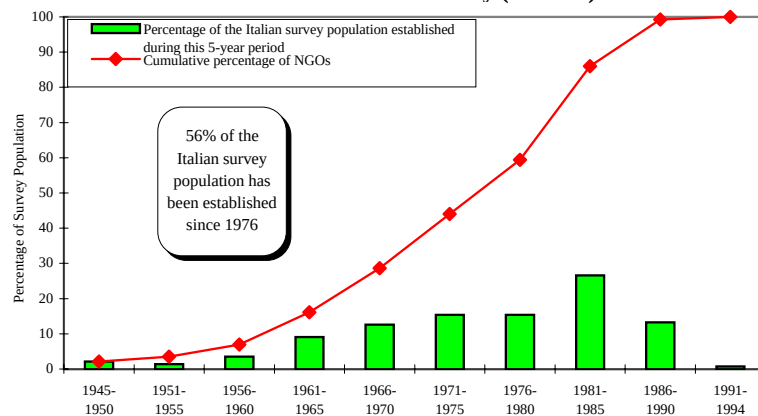


59% of the Italian survey population employ 10 or less salaried personnel

and

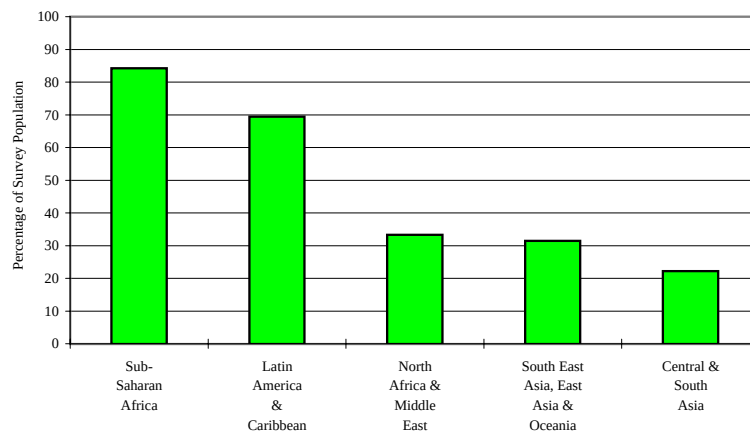
37% of the Italian survey population employ 10 or less voluntary personnel

Establishment of NGOs in Italy (1945-93)



Calculated from information provided by 143 NGOs

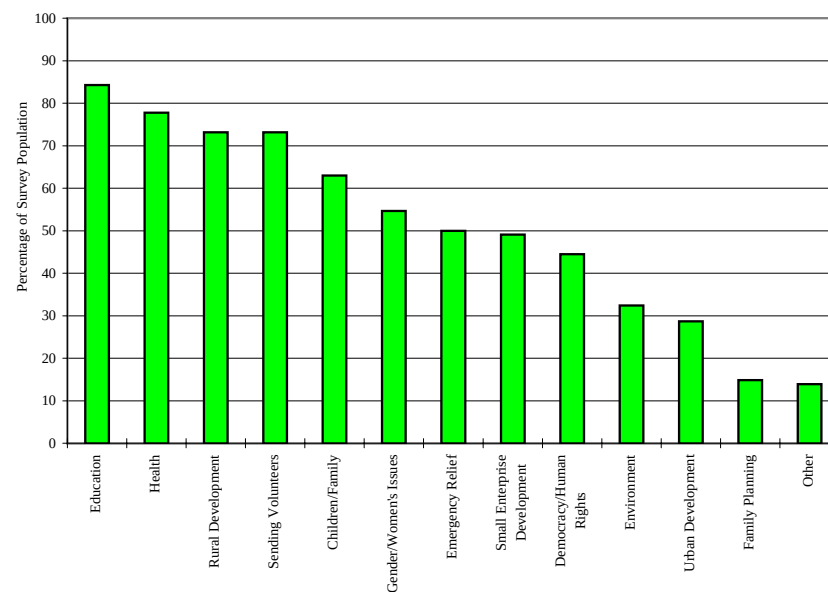
Regional Location of Projects Supported by NGOs



The five most popular development education themes addressed by the Italian survey population (in ranked order) are:

1. International Relations/Economics/Poverty
2. Democracy/Human Rights
3. Racism/Culture/Refugees
4. Health
5. Children/Family

Development Co-operation Activities Supported by NGOs

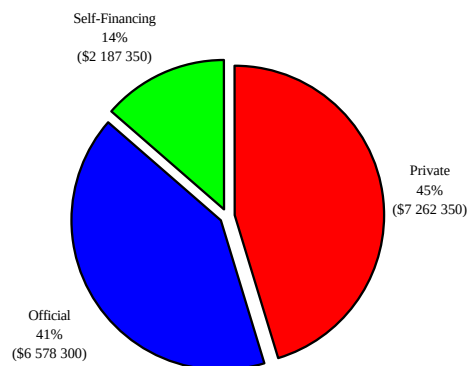


Note: The above two figures (calculated from information provided by 108 NGOs) illustrate the percentage of Italian NGOs providing support – not relative expenditure.

Source: OECD Development Centre (all data relate to 1993).

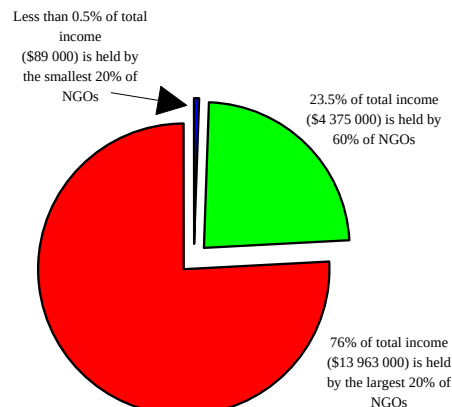
Profile of NGOs in Luxembourg

Sources of Income



Calculated from information provided by 49 NGOs

Income Concentration

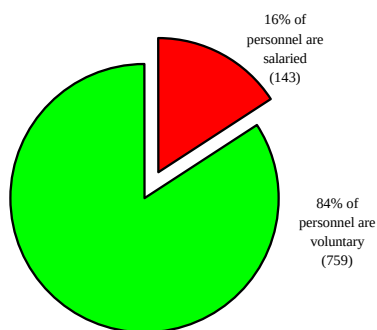


The 10 largest NGOs in the Luxembourg survey population hold 84% (\$15,440,000) of total income (\$18,427,000)

The 10 largest NGOs in the Luxembourg survey population (in ranked order) are:

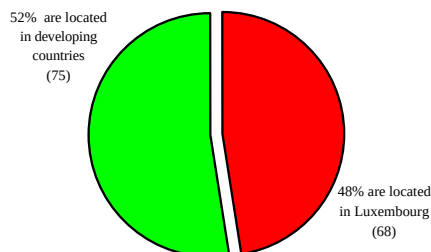
1. Médecins sans frontières, Luxembourg
2. Fondation luxembourgeoise raoul
3. Eng Brek Mat Latainamerika
4. Chreschte Mam Sahel
5. Comite luxembourgeois pour l'Unicef
6. CARITAS, Luxembourg
7. SOS Childrens Village
8. Briderlech Delen
9. Pour les enfants pauvres
10. Third World Solidarity Action

Personnel Composition

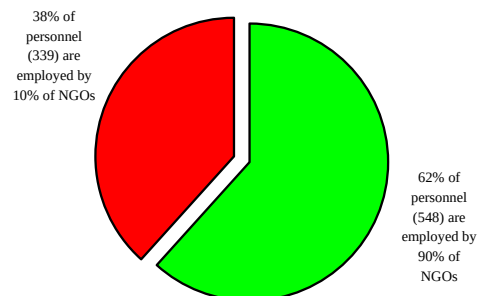


Calculated from information provided by 41 NGOs

Location of Salaried Personnel



Concentration of Total Personnel (Salaried and Voluntary)

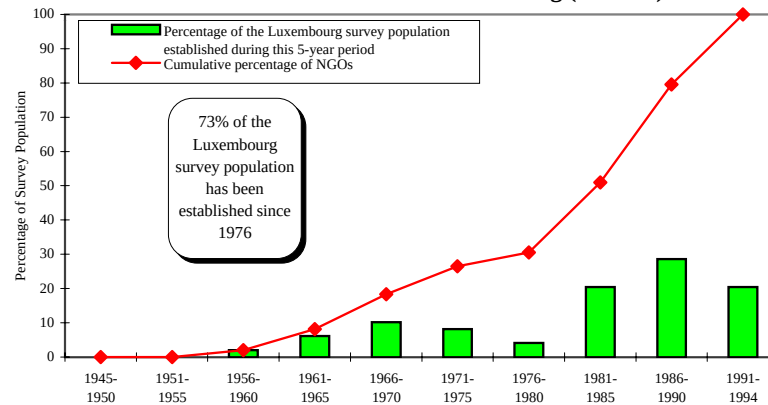


83% of the Luxembourg survey population employ 10 or less salaried personnel

and

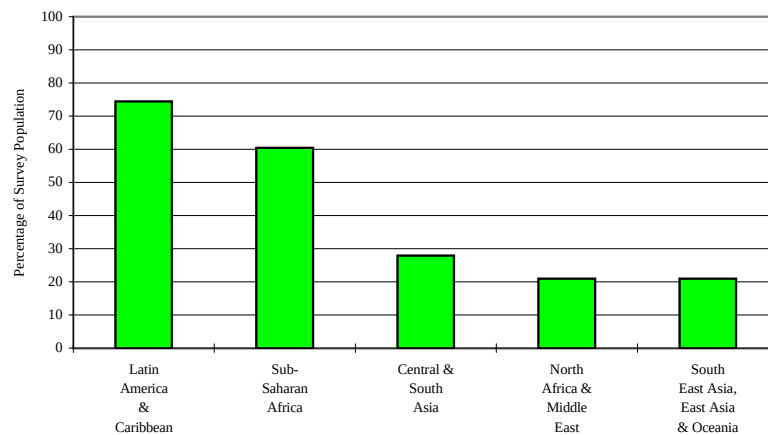
49% of the Luxembourg survey population employ 10 or less voluntary personnel

Establishment of NGOs in Luxembourg (1945-93)



Calculated from information provided by 50 NGOs

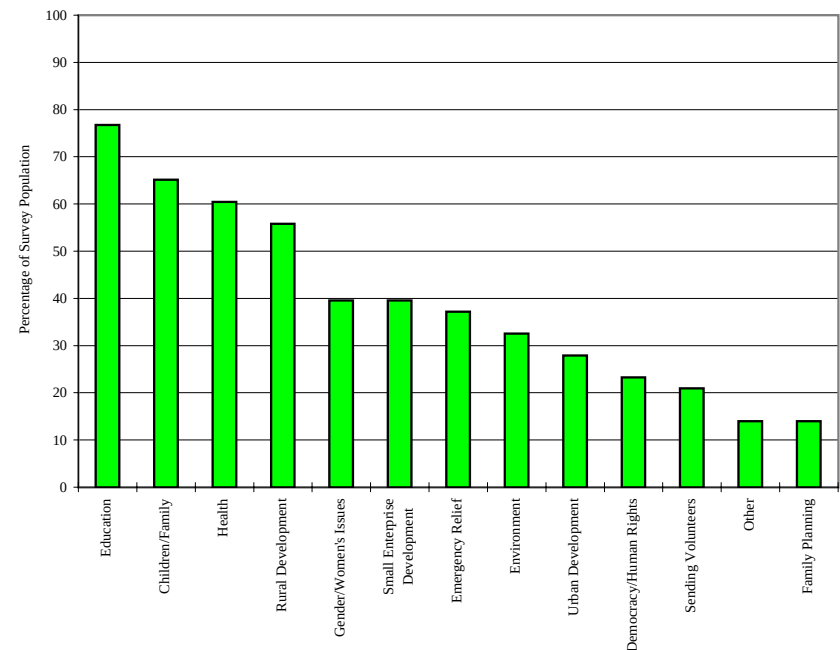
Regional Location of Projects Supported by NGOs



The five most popular development education themes addressed by the Luxembourg survey population (in ranked order) are:

1. Children/Family
2. International Relations/Economics/Poverty
3. Emergency Relief
4. Rural Development
5. Education

Development Co-operation Activities Supported by NGOs

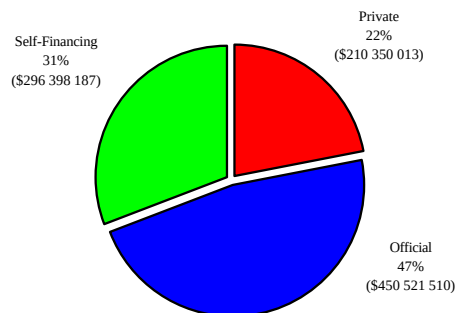


Note: The above two figures (calculated from information provided by 43 NGOs) illustrate the percentage of Luxembourg NGOs providing support – not relative expenditure.

Source: OECD Development Centre (all data relate to 1993).

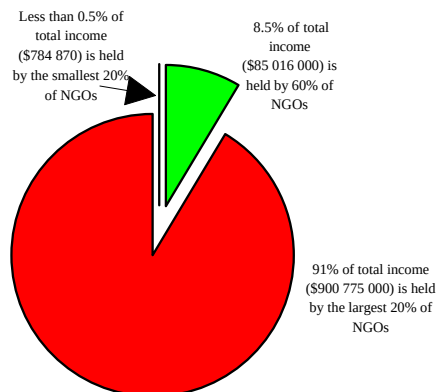
Profile of NGOs in the Netherlands

Sources of Income



Calculated from information provided by 184 NGOs

Income Concentration

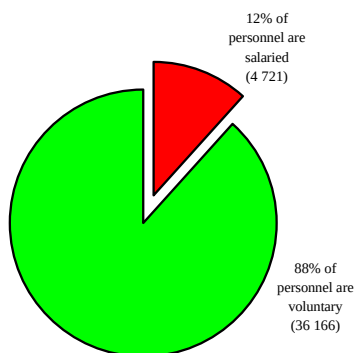


The 10 largest NGOs in the Dutch survey population hold 59% (\$581 537 000) of total income (\$986 575 870)

The 10 largest NGOs in the Dutch survey population (in ranked order) are:

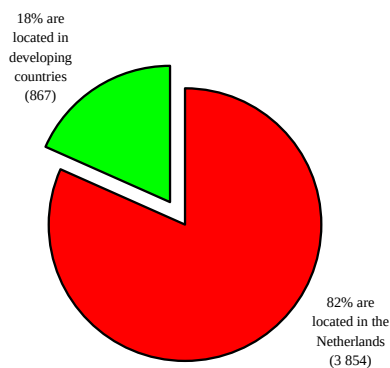
1. Netherlands Organisation for International Development Co-operation (NOVIB)
2. Balance (formerly CEBEMO and Bishops' Lenten Campaign)
3. Interchurch Organisation for Development Co-operation (ICCO)
4. International Dispensary Association
5. Ecumenical Development Co-operative Society
6. Artsen Zonder Grenzen, Nederland
7. Greenpeace, International
8. Dutch Interchurch Aid
9. CARITAS, the Netherlands
10. Memisa Medicus Mundi

Personnel Composition

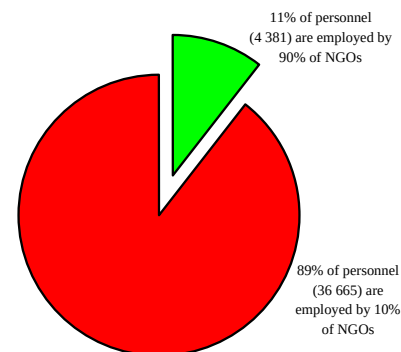


Calculated from information provided by 184 NGOs

Location of Salaried Personnel



Concentration of Total Personnel (Salaried and Voluntary)

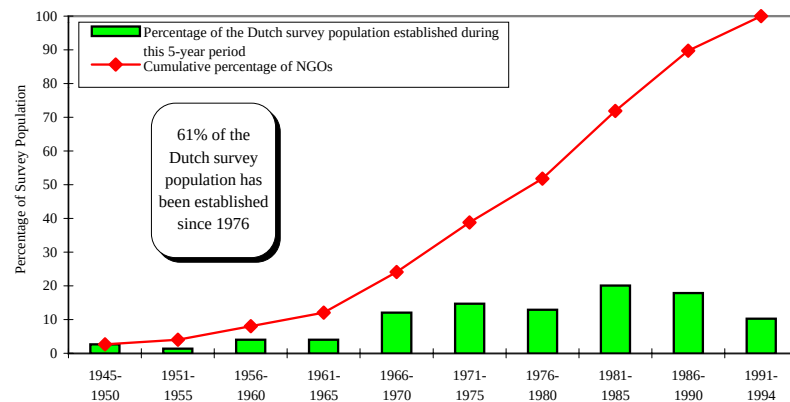


61% of the Dutch survey population employ 10 or less salaried personnel

and

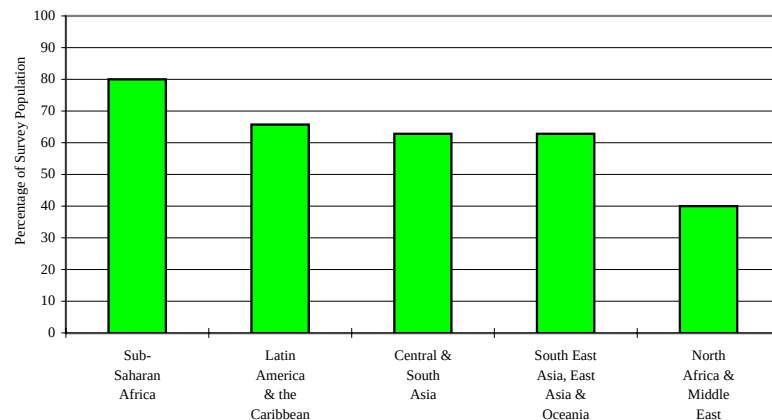
50% of the Dutch survey population employ 10 or less voluntary personnel

Establishment of NGOs in the Netherlands (1945-93)



Calculated from information provided by 224 NGOs

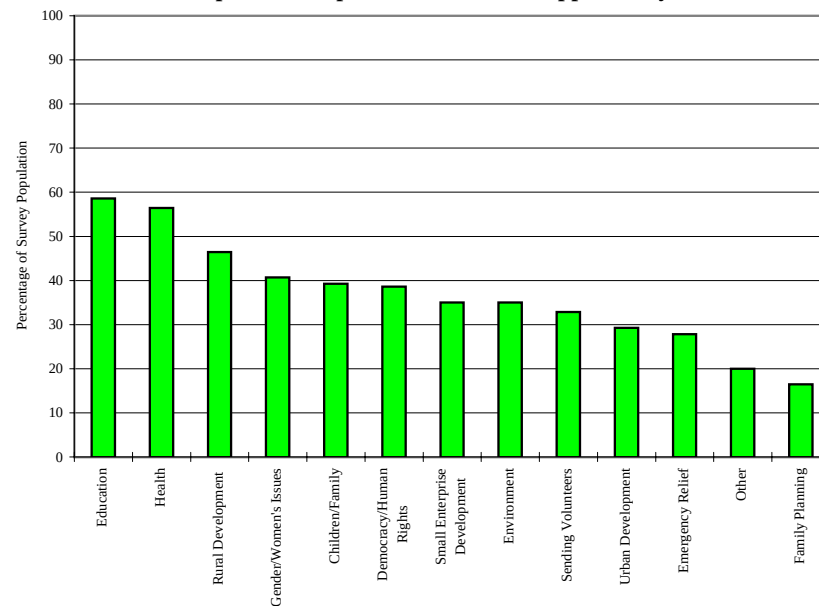
Regional Location of Projects Supported by NGOs



The five most popular development education themes addressed by the Dutch survey population (in ranked order) are:

1. International Relations/Economics/Poverty
2. Gender/Women's Issues
3. Democracy/Human Rights
4. Environment
5. Rural Development

Development Co-operation Activities Supported by NGOs

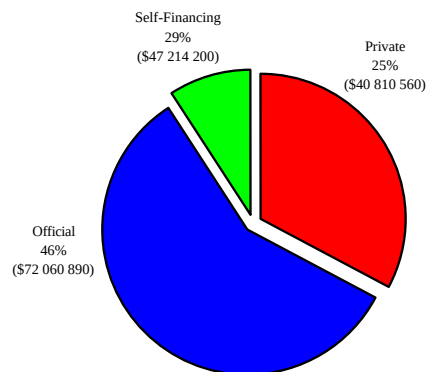


Note: The above two figures (calculated from information provided by 140 NGOs) illustrate the percentage of Dutch NGOs providing support – not relative expenditure.

Source: OECD Development Centre (all data relate to 1993).

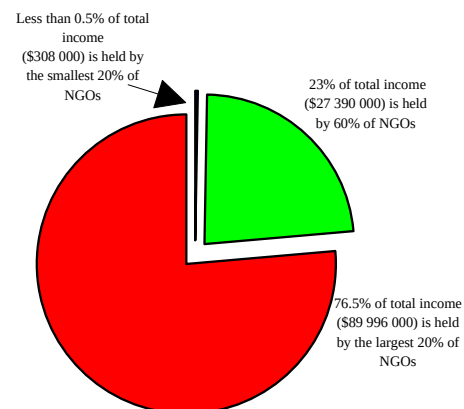
Profile of NGOs in Norway

Sources of Income



Calculated from information provided by 49 NGOs

Income Concentration

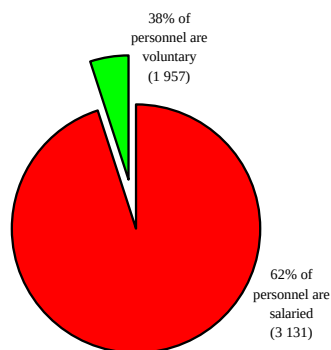


The 10 largest NGOs in the Norwegian survey population hold 79% (\$93 097 000) of total income (\$117 694 000)

The 10 largest NGOs in the Norwegian survey population (in ranked order) are:

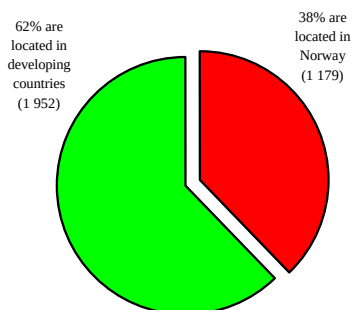
1. Norwegian Refugee Council
2. Norwegian Lutheran Mission
3. Norwegian Missionary Council
4. Stromme Memorial Foundation
5. Norwegian Santal Mission
6. Royal Norwegian Society for Rural Development
7. Norwegian Save the Children
8. Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions
9. Fonds de développement - L'avenir
10. Norwegian Forum for Environment and Development

Personnel Composition

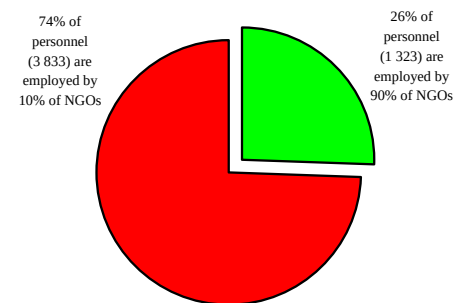


Calculated from information provided by 49 NGOs

Location of Salaried Personnel



Concentration of Total Personnel (Salaried and Voluntary)

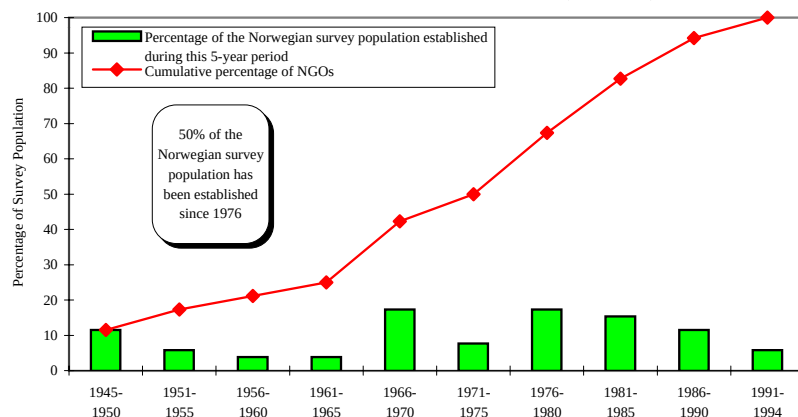


52% of the Norwegian survey population employ 10 or less salaried personnel

and

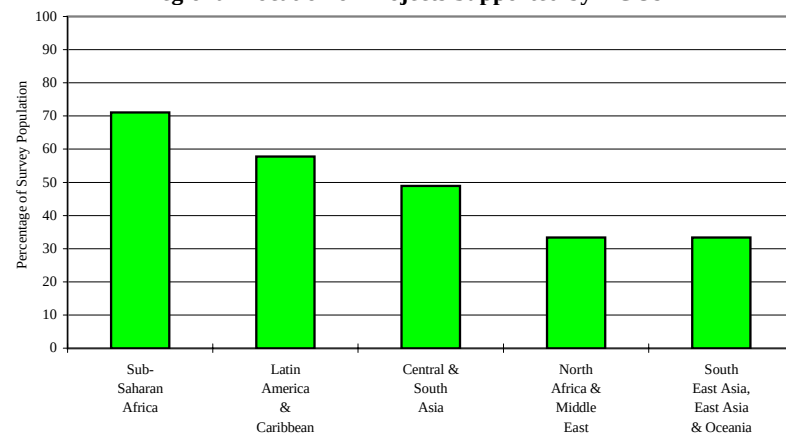
61% of the Norwegian survey population employ 10 or less voluntary personnel

Establishment of NGOs in Norway (1945-93)



Calculated from information provided by 52 NGOs

Regional Location of Projects Supported by NGOs



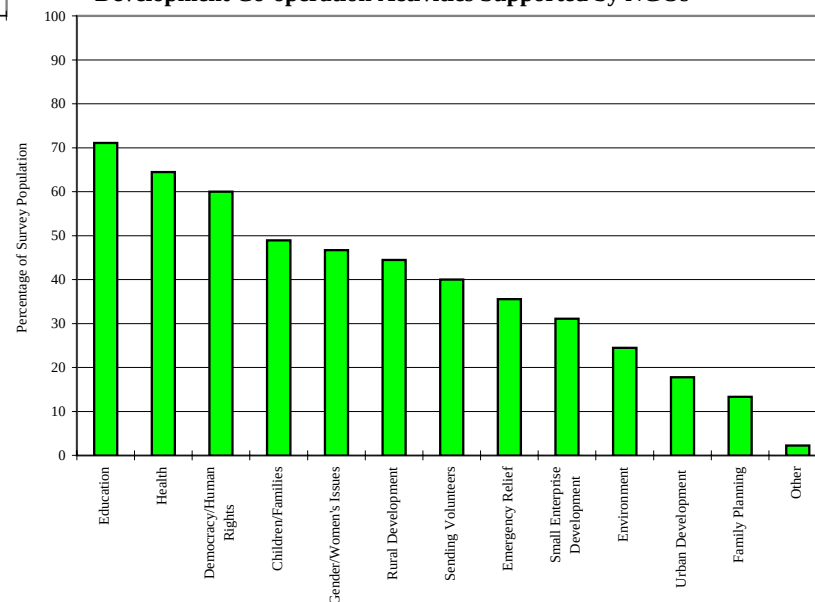
Note: The above two figures (calculated from information provided by 45 NGOs) illustrate the percentage of Norwegian NGOs providing support – not relative expenditure.

Source: OECD Development Centre (all data relate to 1993).

The five most popular development education themes addressed by the Norwegian survey population (in ranked order) are:

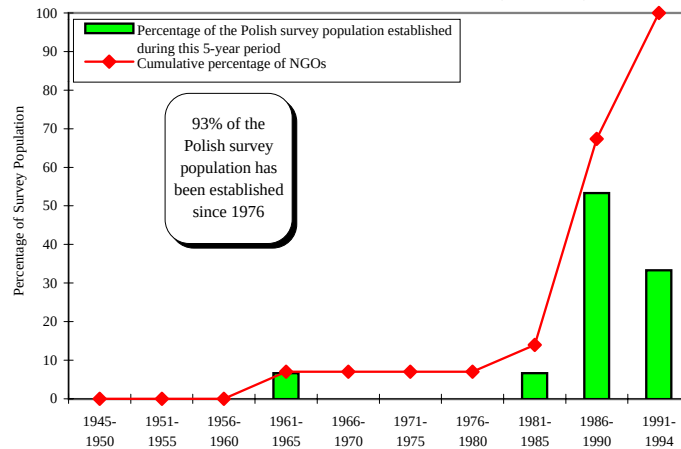
1. International Relations/Economics/Poverty
2. Children/Family
3. Democracy/Human Rights
4. Health
5. Education

Development Co-operation Activities Supported by NGOs



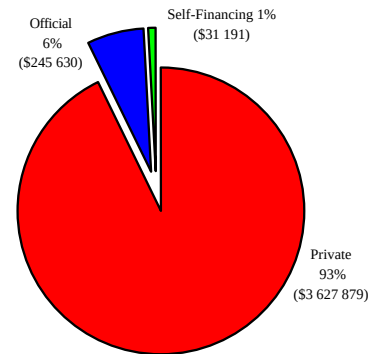
Profile of NGOs in Poland

Establishment of NGOs in Poland (1945-93)



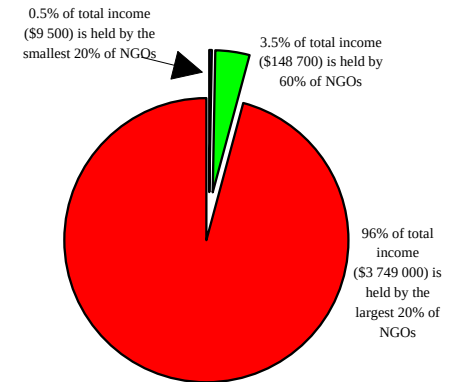
Calculated from information provided by 15 NGOs

Sources of Income

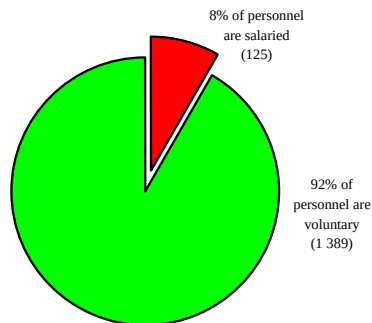


Calculated from information provided by 9 NGOs

Income Concentration

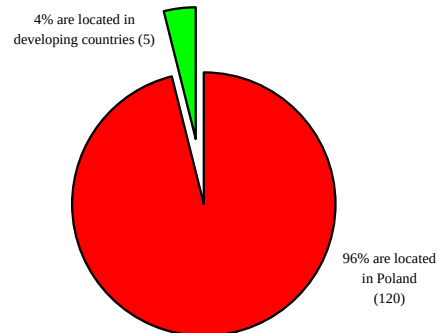


Personnel Composition

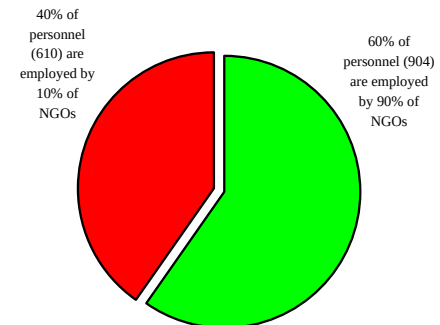


Calculated from information provided by 14 NGOs

Location of Salaried Personnel



Concentration of Total Personnel (Salaried and Voluntary)



67% of the Polish survey population employ 10 or less salaried personnel

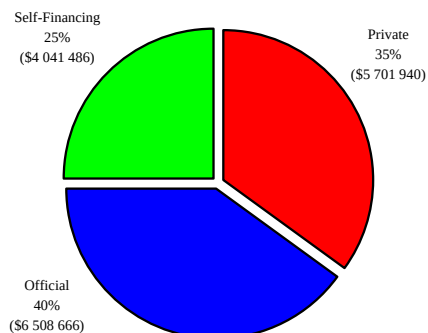
and

55% of the Polish survey population employ 10 or less voluntary personnel

Source: OECD Development Centre (all data relate to 1993).

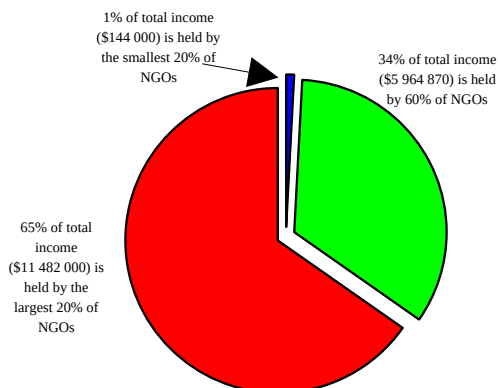
Profile of NGOs in Portugal

Sources of Income



Calculated from information provided by 20 NGOs

Income Concentration

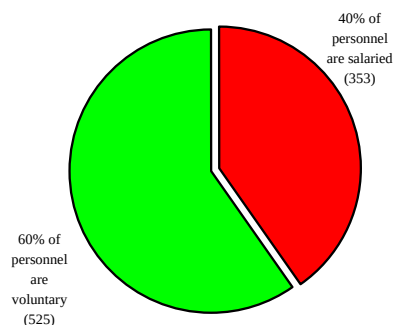


The 10 largest NGOs in the Portuguese survey population hold 90% (\$15 794 000) of total income (\$17 590 870)

The 10 largest NGOs in the Portuguese survey population (in ranked order) are:

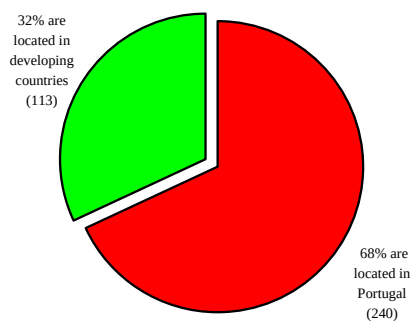
1. Associacao Africa Solidariedade
2. Assistencia Medica Internacional (AMI-FUNDACAO)
3. OIKOS-Co-operacao E Desenvolvimento
4. Centro Nacional de Cultura (CNC)
5. Instituto Marques De Valle Flor
6. Uniao Das Cidades Capitais De Lingua Portuguesa
7. Instituto De Estudos Para O Desenvolvimento (IED)
8. Associacao De Benefencia Lusa-Alema (ABLA)
9. Obra Pontificia Da Propagacao Da Fe
10. Instituto De Estudos Estrategicos E Internacionais (IEEI)

Personnel Composition

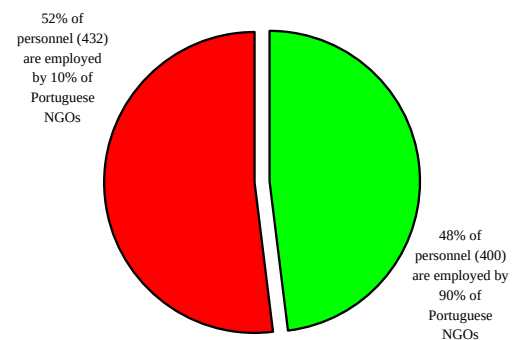


Calculated from information provided by 21 NGOs

Location of Salaried Personnel



Concentration of Total Personnel (Salaried and Voluntary)

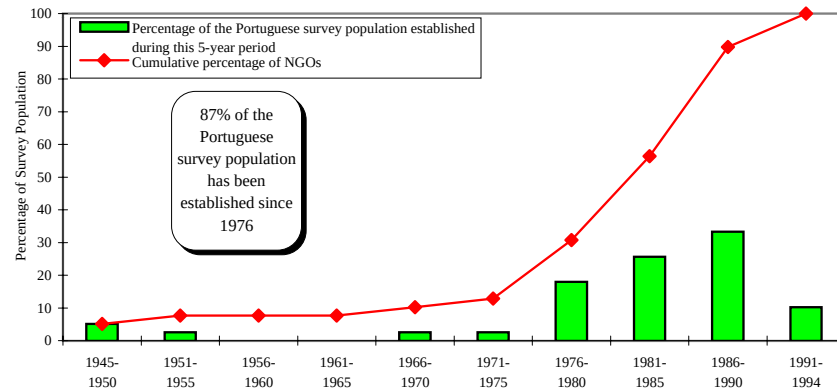


45% of the Portuguese survey population employ 10 or less salaried personnel

and

31% of the Portuguese survey population employ 10 or less voluntary personnel

Establishment of NGOs in Portugal (1945-93)

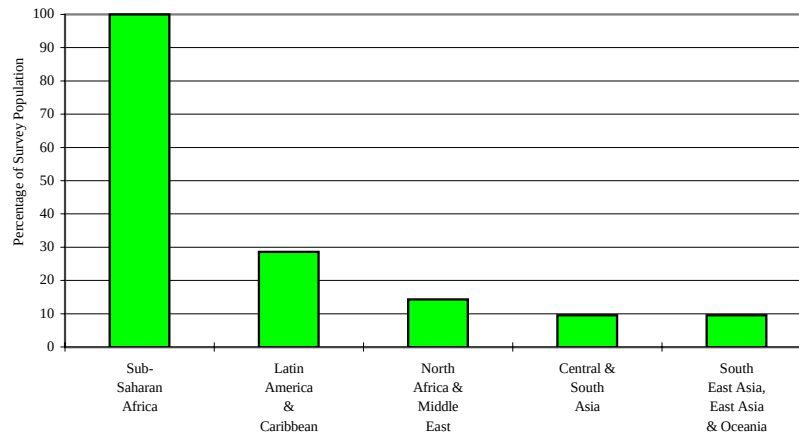


The five most popular development education themes addressed by the Portuguese survey population (in ranked order) are:

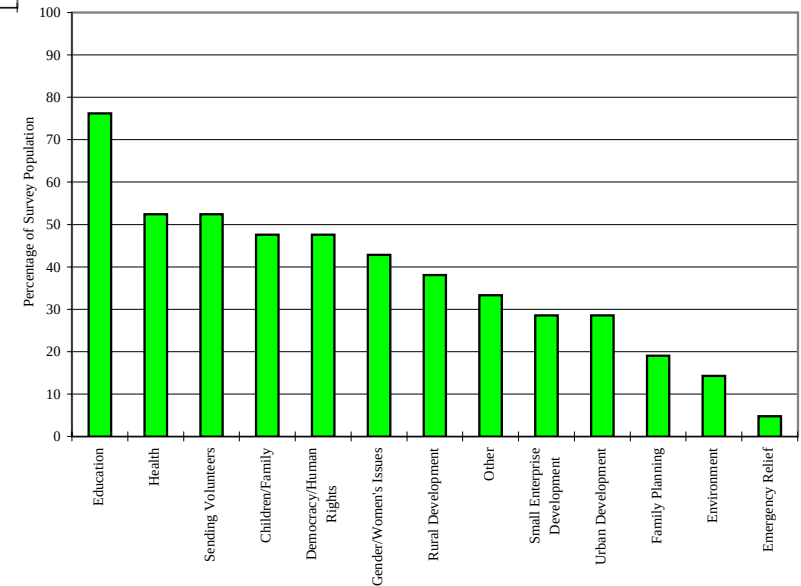
1. Democracy/Human Rights
2. International Relations/Economics/Poverty
3. Emergency Relief
4. Education
5. Health

Calculated from information provided by 39 NGOs

Regional Location of Projects Supported by NGOs



Development Co-operation Activities Supported by NGOs

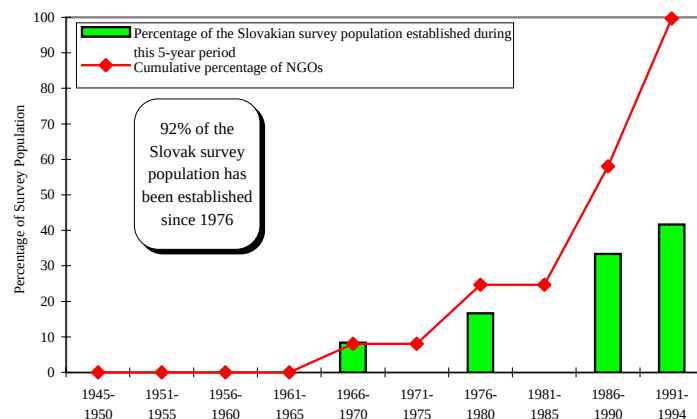


Note: The above two figures (calculated from information provided by 21 NGOs) illustrate the percentage of Portuguese NGOs providing support – not relative expenditure.

Source: OECD Development Centre (all data relate to 1993).

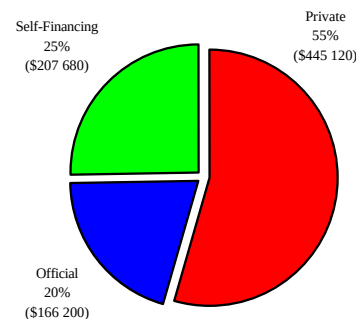
Profile of NGOs in the Slovak Republic

Establishment of NGOs in the Slovak Republic (1945-93)



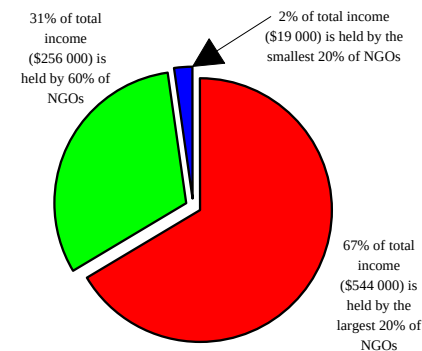
Calculated from information provided by 12 NGOs

Sources of Income

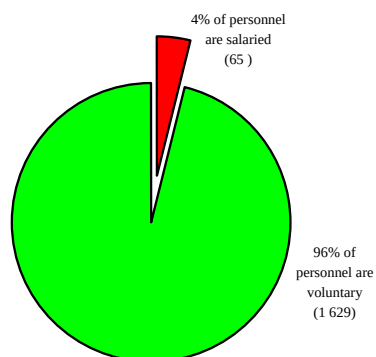


Calculated from information provided by 9 NGOs

Income Concentration



Personnel Composition

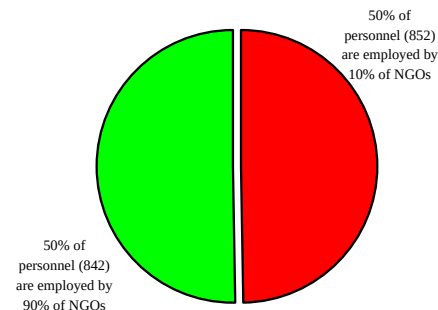


Calculated from information provided by 10 NGOs

Location of Salaried Personnel



Concentration of Total Personnel (Salaried and Voluntary)



80% of the Slovakian survey population employ 10 or less salaried personnel

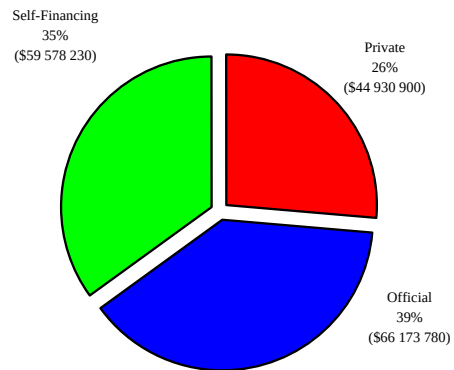
and

25% of the Slovakian survey population employ 10 or less voluntary personnel

Source: OECD Development Centre (all data relate to 1993).

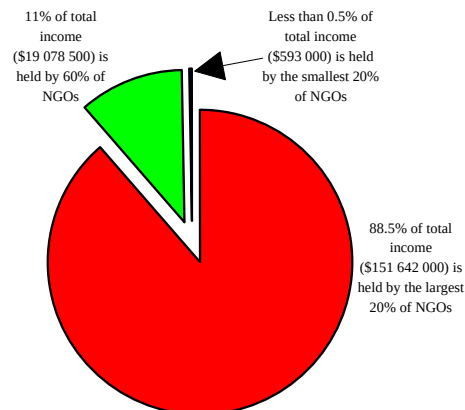
Profile of NGOs in Spain

Sources of Income



Calculated from information provided by 57 NGOs

Income Concentration

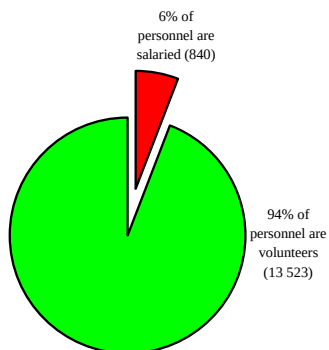


The 10 largest NGOs in the Spanish survey population hold 86% (\$148 024 000) of total income (\$171 313 500)

The 10 largest NGOs in the Spanish survey population (in ranked order) are:

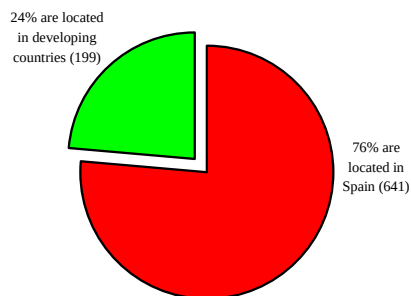
1. Manos Unidas (Catholic Committee of the Campaign Against Hunger)
2. Medicos Sin Fronteras
3. Intermon
4. CARITAS, Spain
5. Medicus Mundi, Spain
6. Action Aid
7. Fundacion Para el Desarrollo del Co-operativismo y la Economia Social
8. Co-operacion al Desarrollo Y Promocion de Actividades Asistenciales
9. Commission Espanola de Ayuda al Refugiado (CEAR)
10. Solidaridad Internacional

Personnel Composition

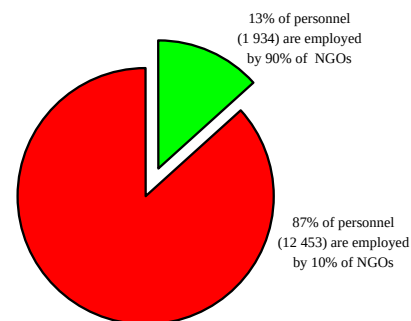


Calculated from information provided by 61 NGOs

Location of Salaried Personnel



Concentration of Total Personnel (Salaried and Voluntary)

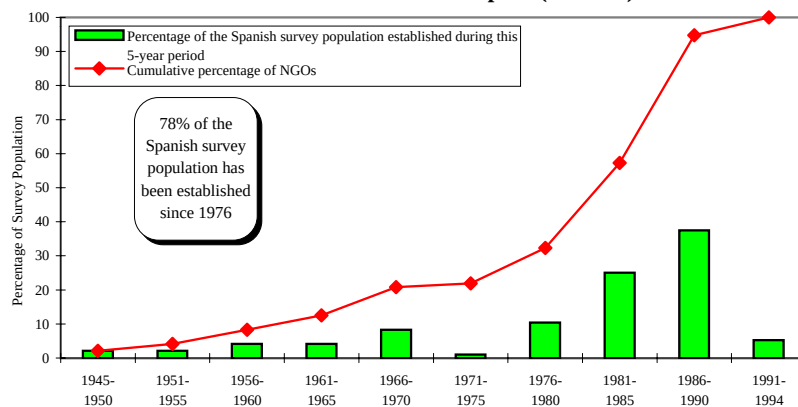


59% of the Spanish survey population employ 10 or less salaried personnel

and

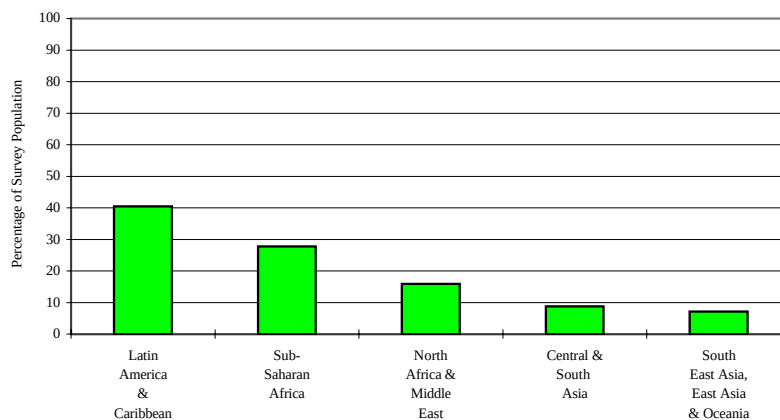
31% of the Spanish survey population employ 10 or less voluntary personnel

Establishment of NGOs in Spain (1945-93)



Calculated from information provided by 96 NGOs

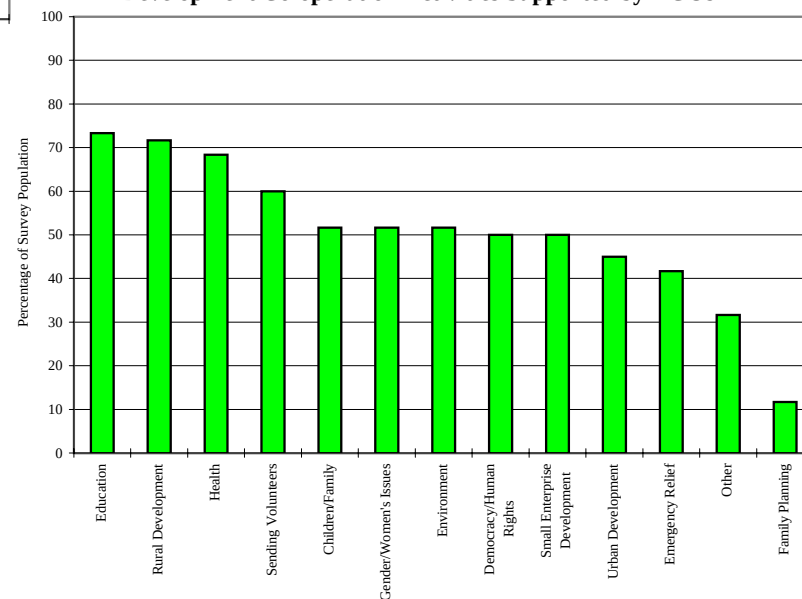
Regional Location of Projects Supported by NGOs



The five most popular development education themes addressed by the Spanish survey population (in ranked order) are:

1. International Relations/Economics/Poverty
2. Education
3. Racism/Culture/Refugees
4. Democracy/Human Rights
5. Rural Development

Development Co-operation Activities Supported by NGOs

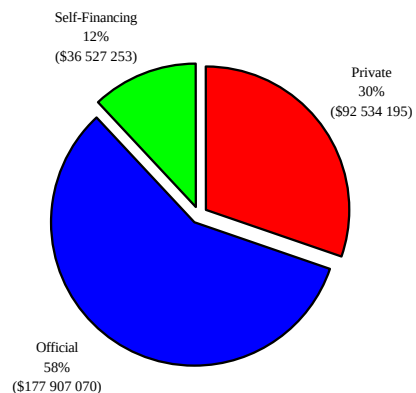


Note: The above two figures (calculated from information provided by 64 NGOs) illustrate the percentage of Spanish NGOs providing support – not relative expenditure.

Source: OECD Development Centre (all data relate to 1993).

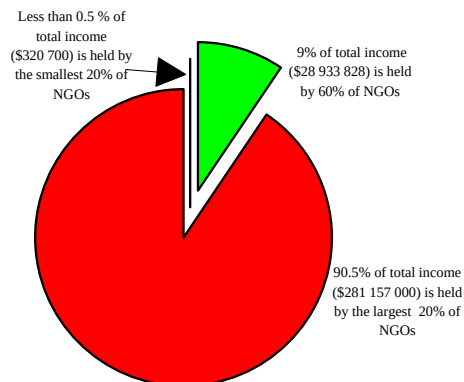
Profile of NGOs in Sweden

Sources of Income



Calculated from information provided by 90 NGOs

Income Concentration

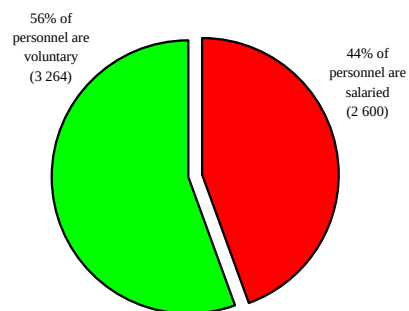


The 10 largest NGOs in the Swedish survey population hold 72% (\$222 219 000) of total income (\$310 411 528)

The 10 largest NGOs in the Swedish survey population (in ranked order) are:

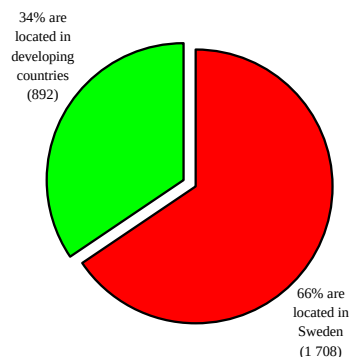
1. Swedish Save the Children
2. Church of Sweden Aid
3. Swedish Pentecostal International Relief and Development Agency
4. Diakonia
5. Swedish Mission Council
6. Swedish Co-operation Centre
7. Church of Sweden Mission
8. Mission Covenant Church of Sweden
9. Swedish Evangelical Mission
10. Orebro Mission

Personnel Composition

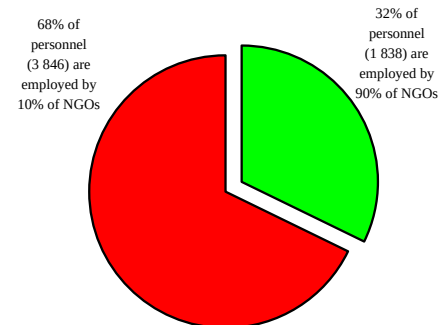


Calculated from information provided by 81 NGOs

Location of Salaried Personnel



Concentration of Total Personnel (Salaried and Voluntary)

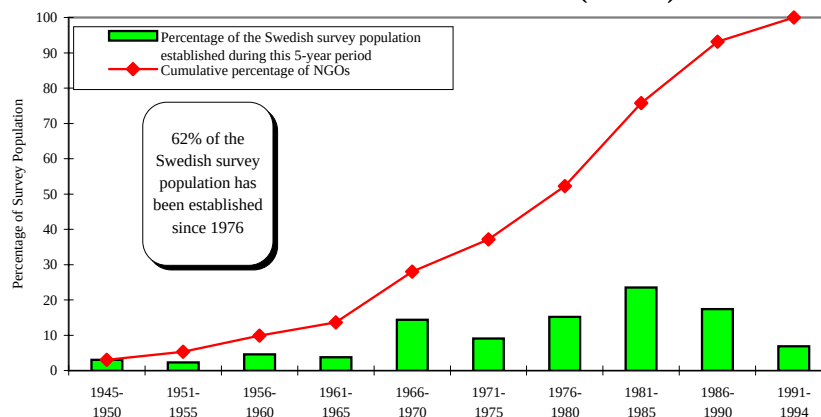


53% of the Swedish survey population employ 10 or less salaried personnel

and

67% of the Swedish survey population employ 10 or less voluntary personnel

Establishment of NGOs in Sweden (1945-93)

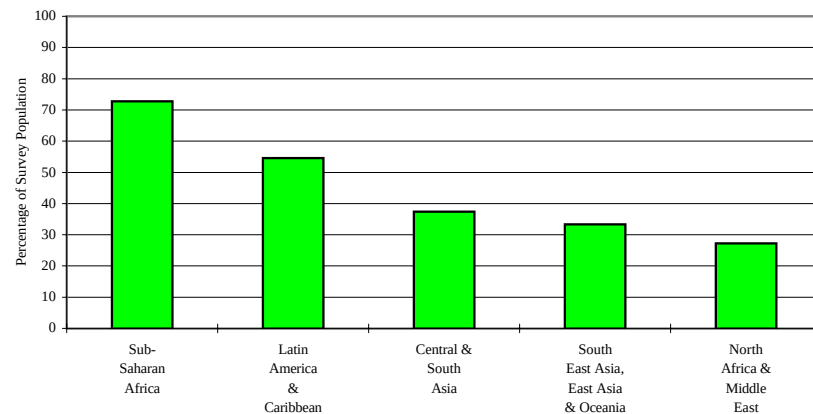


Calculated from information provided by 132 NGOs

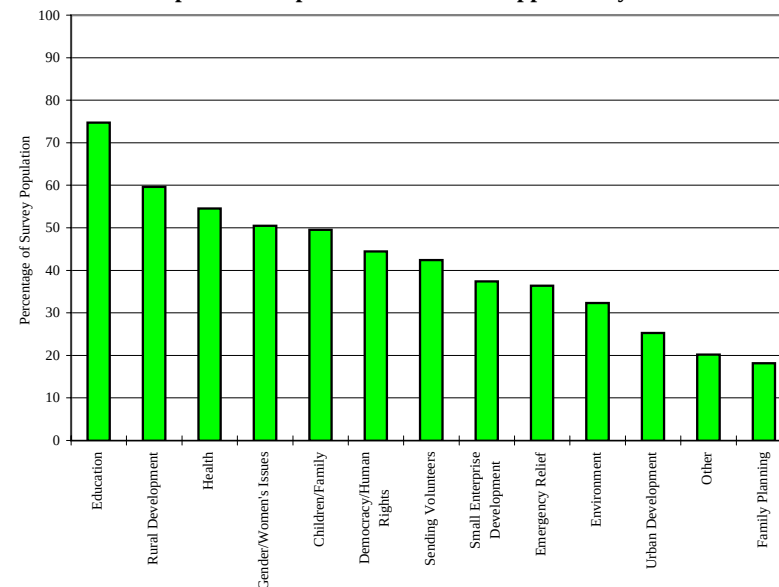
The five most popular development education themes addressed by the Swedish survey population (in ranked order) are:

1. Democracy/Human Rights
2. Education
3. Children/Family
4. Rural Development
5. Health

Regional Location of Projects Supported by NGOs



Development Co-operation Activities Supported by NGOs

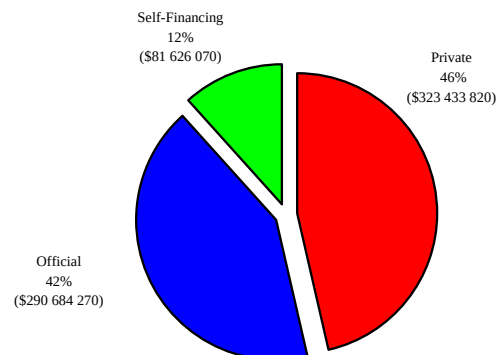


Note: The above two figures (calculated from information provided by 99 NGOs) illustrate the percentage of Swedish NGOs providing support – not relative expenditure.

Source: OECD Development Centre (all data relate to 1993).

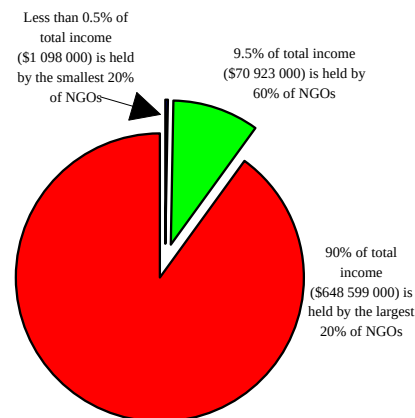
Profile of NGOs in Switzerland

Sources of Income



Calculated from information provided by 192 NGOs

Income Concentration

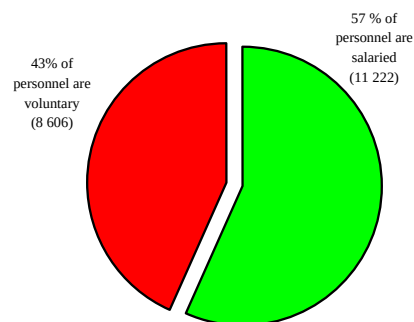


The 10 largest NGOs in the Swiss survey population hold 63% (\$452 843 000) of total income (\$720 620 000)

The 10 largest NGOs in the Swiss survey population (in ranked order) are:

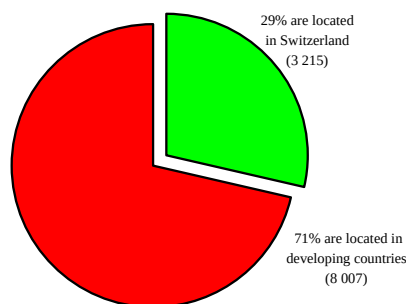
1. Lutheran World Federation - Department for World Service
2. CARITAS, Switzerland
3. CARITAS Baby Hospital, Bethlehem
4. Entraide protestante Suisse
5. The World Conservation Union
6. Mennonite Central Committee
7. Inter-Co-operation Organisation Suisse pour le developpement et la co-operation
8. International Catholic Migration Commission
9. Terre des hommes
10. Helvetas (Swiss Association for Development and Co-operation)

Personnel Composition

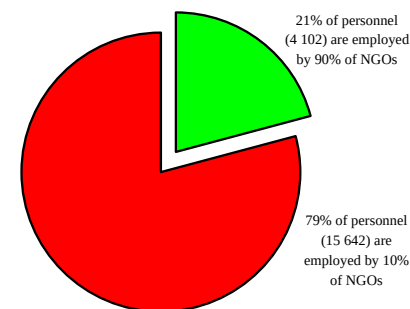


Calculated from information provided by 167 NGOs

Location of Salaried Personnel



Concentration of Total Personnel (Salaried and Voluntary)

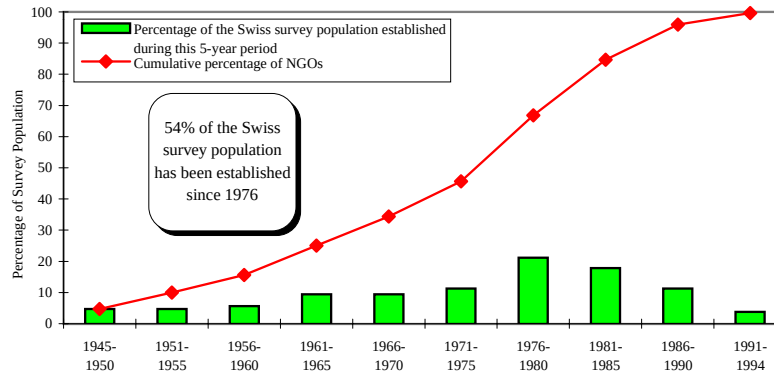


63% of the Swiss survey population employ 10 or less salaried personnel

and

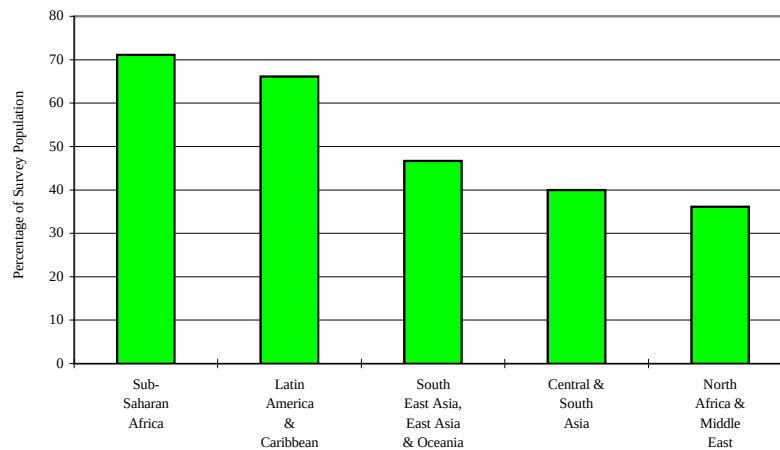
56% of the Swiss survey population employ 10 or less voluntary personnel

Establishment of NGOs in Switzerland (1945-93)



Calculated from information provided by 211 NGOs

Regional Location of Projects Supported by NGOs



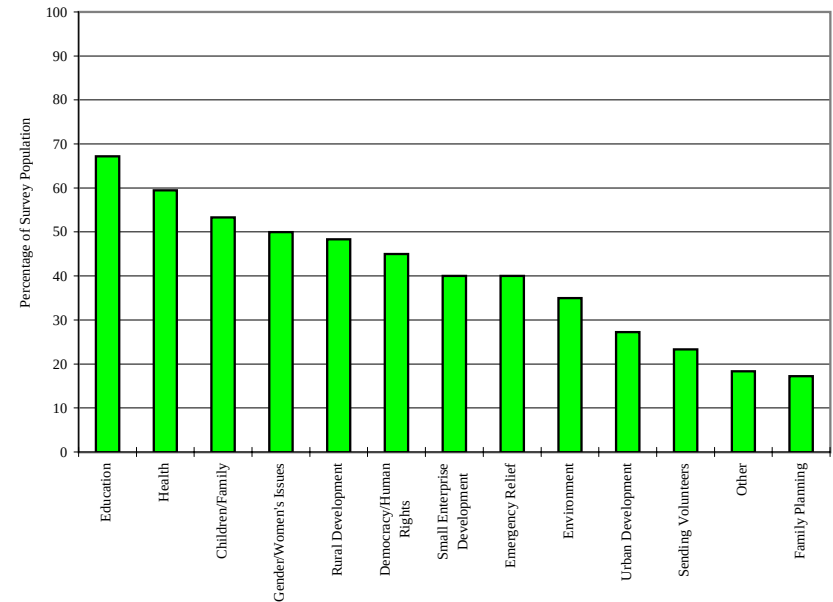
Note: The above two figures (calculated from information provided by 180 NGOs) illustrate the percentage of Swiss NGOs providing support – not relative expenditure.

Source: OECD Development Centre (all data relate to 1993).

The five most popular development education themes addressed by the Swiss survey population (in ranked order) are:

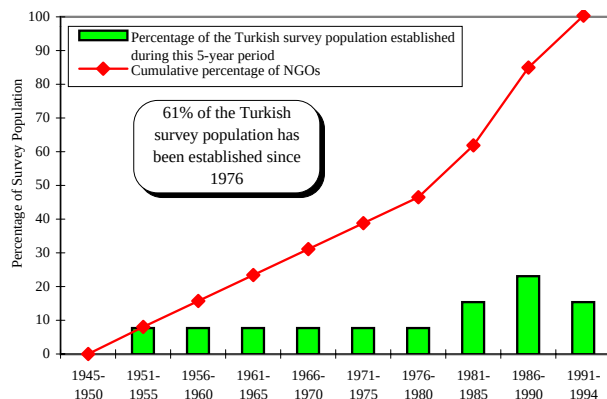
1. International Relations/Economics/Poverty
2. Democracy/Human Rights
3. Children/Family
4. Gender/Women's Issues
5. Health

Development Co-operation Activities Supported by NGOs



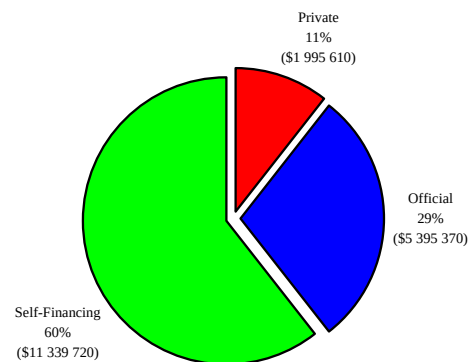
Profile of NGOs in Turkey

Establishment of NGOs in Turkey (1945-93)



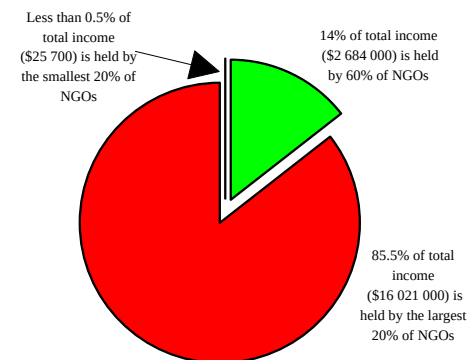
Calculated from information provided by 12 NGOs

Sources of Income

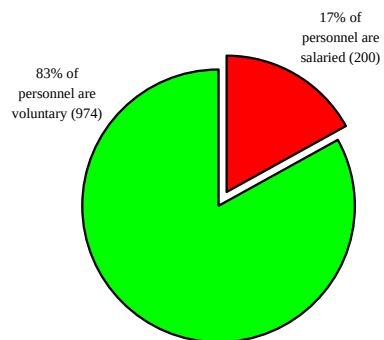


Calculated from information provided by 9 NGOs

Income Concentration



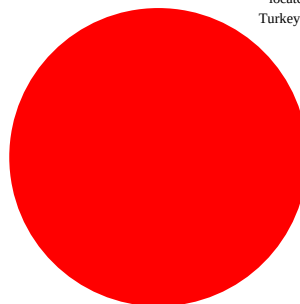
Personnel Composition



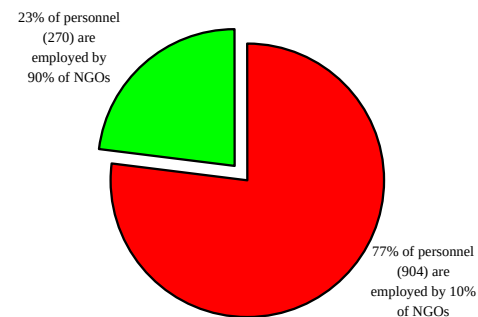
Calculated from information provided by 8 NGOs

Location of Salaried Personnel

100% of salaried personnel are located in Turkey (200)



Concentration of Total Personnel (Salaried and Voluntary)



Source: OECD Development Centre (all data relate to 1993).

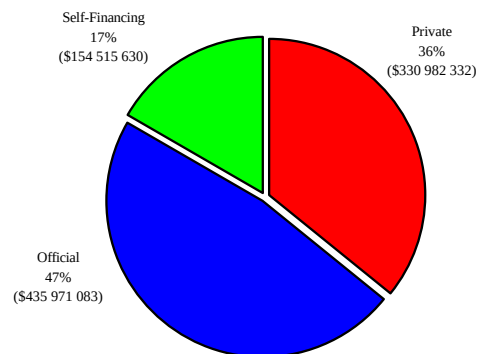
38% of the Turkish survey population employ 10 or less salaried personnel

and

43% of the Turkish survey population employ 10 or less voluntary personnel

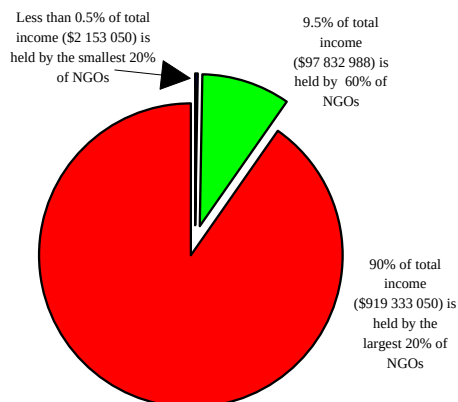
Profile of NGOs in the United Kingdom

Sources of Income



Calculated from information provided by 232 NGOs

Income Concentration

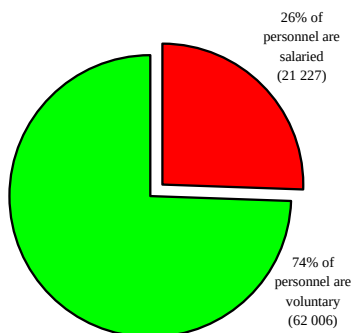


The 10 largest NGOs in the UK survey population hold 61% (\$626 273 050) of total income (\$1 019 319 088)

The 10 largest NGOs in the UK survey population (in ranked order) are:

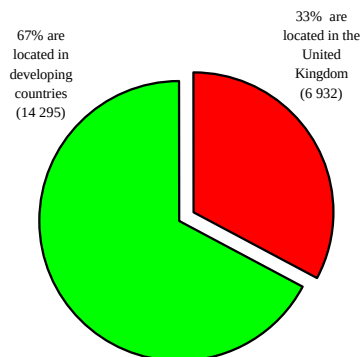
1. Save the Children Fund (SCF)
2. Oxfam, UK
3. International Planned Parenthood Federation
4. Christian Aid
5. Action Aid
6. Care, Britain
7. Tear Fund
8. Catholic Fund for Overseas Development (CAFOD)
9. Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)
10. UK Committee for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Personnel Composition

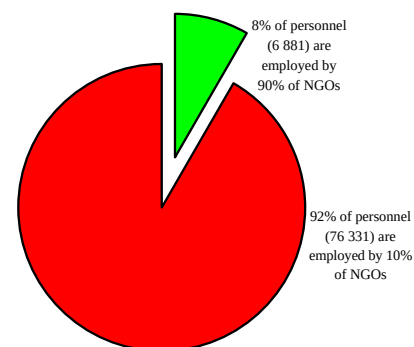


Calculated from information provided by 251 NGOs

Location of Salaried Personnel



Concentration of Total Personnel (Salaried and Voluntary)

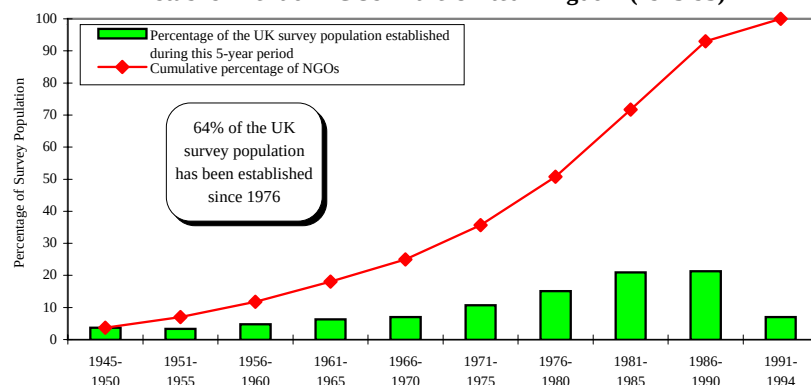


54% of the UK survey population employ 10 or less salaried personnel

and

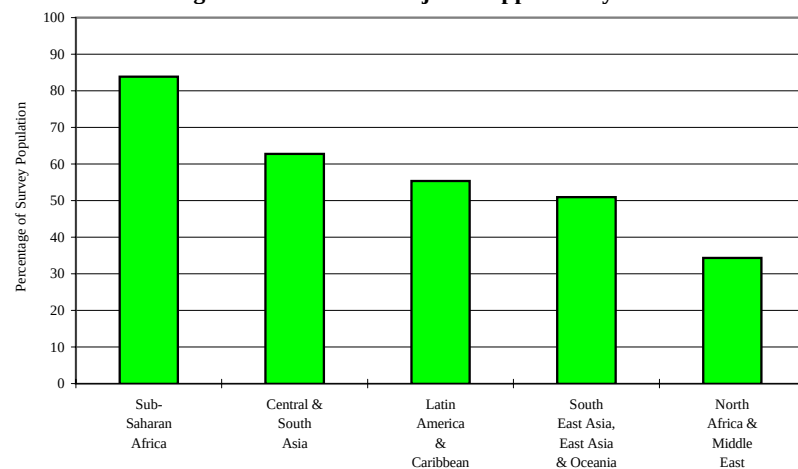
64% of the UK survey population employ 10 or less voluntary personnel

Establishment of NGOs in the United Kingdom (1945-93)



Calculated from information provided by 272 NGOs

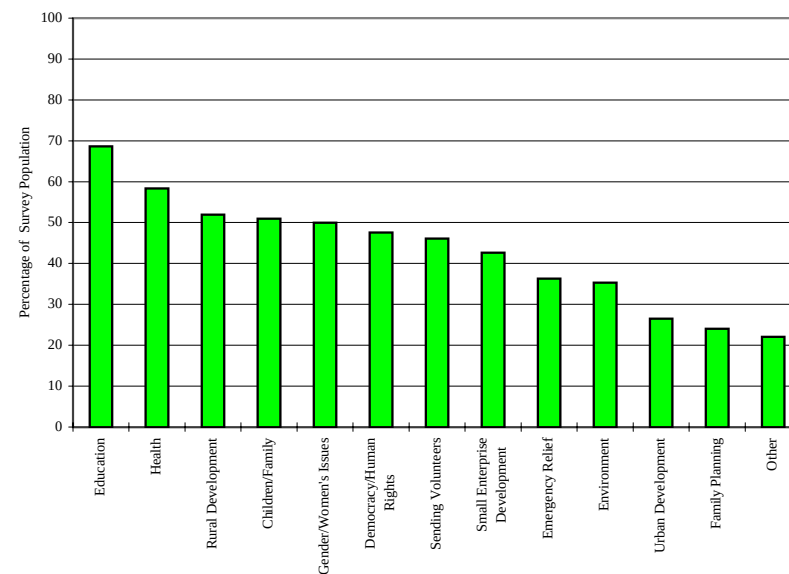
Regional Location of Projects Supported by NGOs



The five most popular development education themes addressed by the UK survey population (in ranked order) are:

1. International Relations/Economics/Poverty
2. Gender/Women's Issues
3. Health
4. Education
5. Rural Development

Development Co-operation Activities Supported by NGOs



Note: The above two figures (calculated from information provided by 204 NGOs) illustrate the percentage of UK NGOs providing support – not relative expenditure.

Source: OECD Development Centre (all data relate to 1993).

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