

Impact of the Global Crises on Civil Society Organizations

**A Survey based on responses
from 640 CSOs worldwide**

This survey was undertaken

under the guidance of a CSO Steering Committee, which included two members of the NGO Committee for Social Development:

- Marianists International,
- the Sisters of Charity Federation and
- the Friedrich Ebert Foundation.

Chart Question 3: Geographical balance of responses

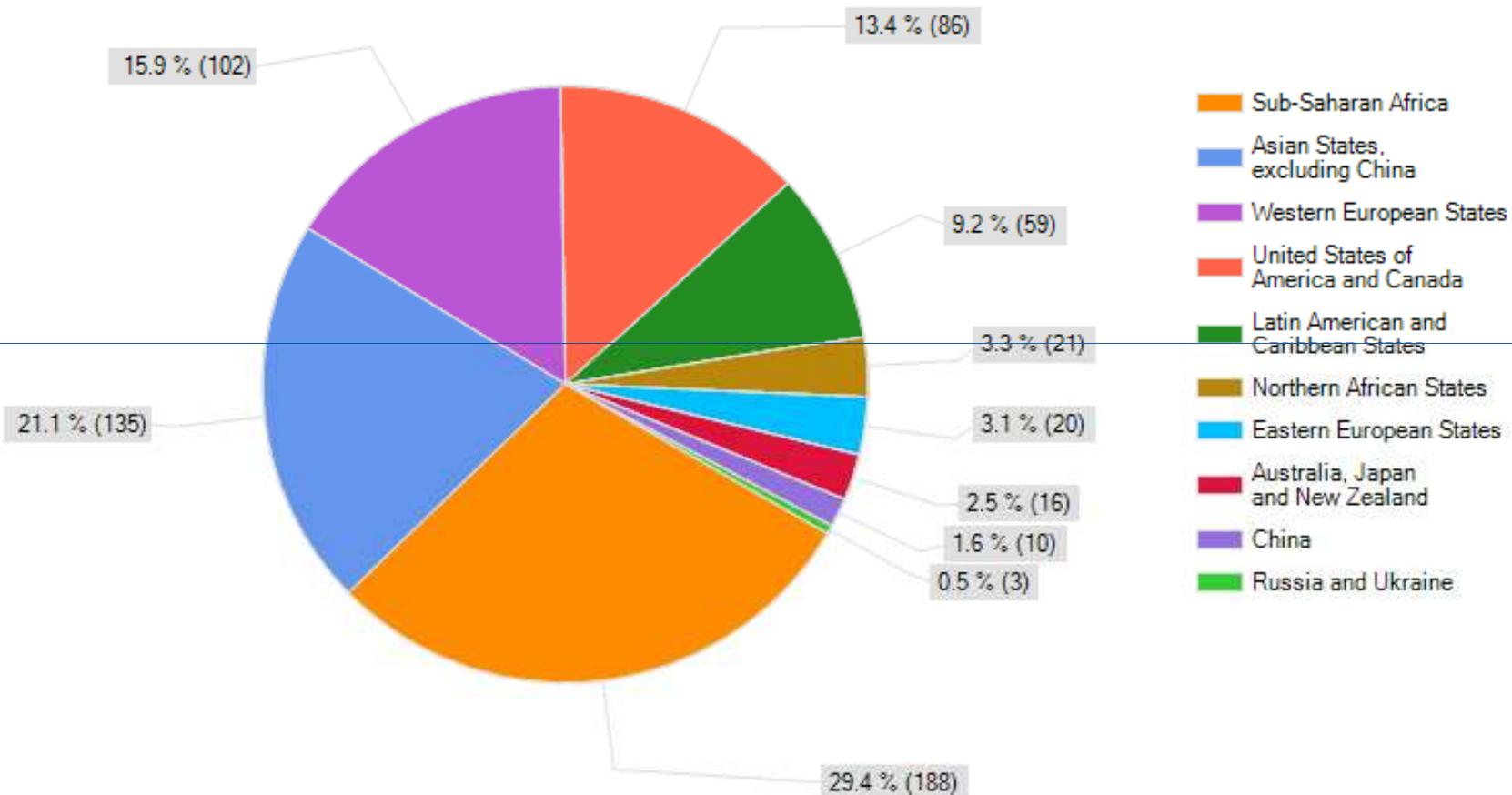


Chart Question 4: Type of organizations

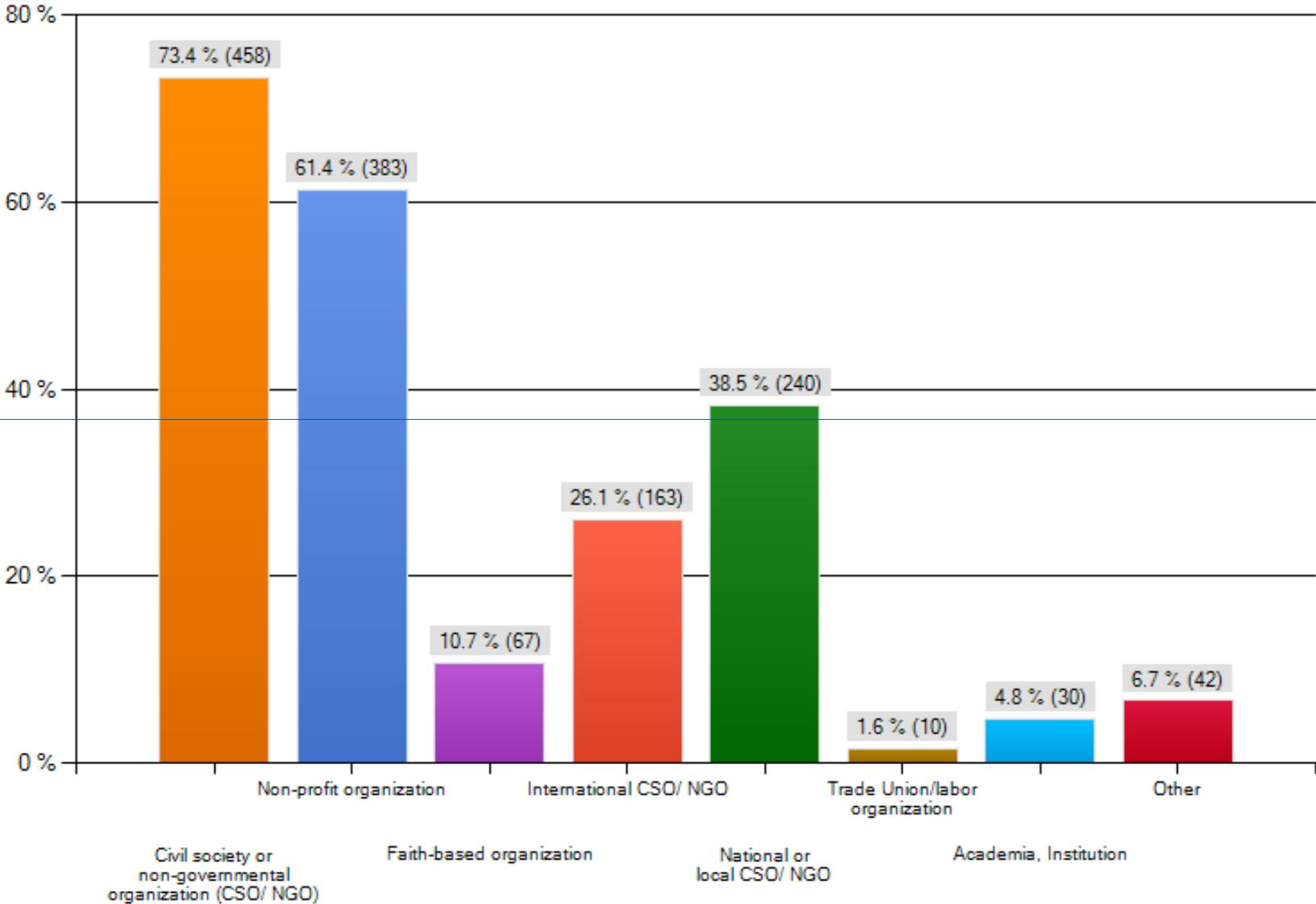
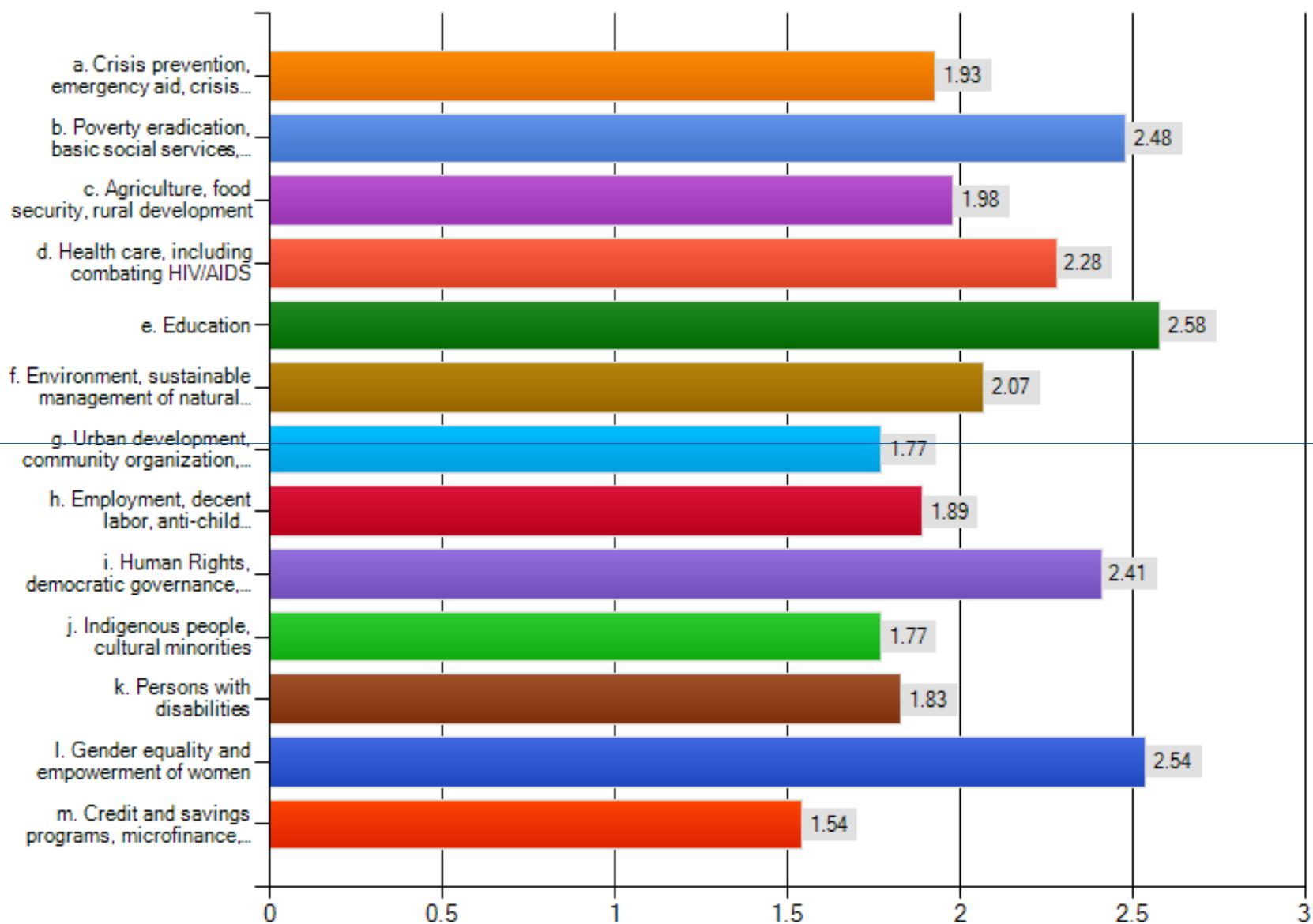
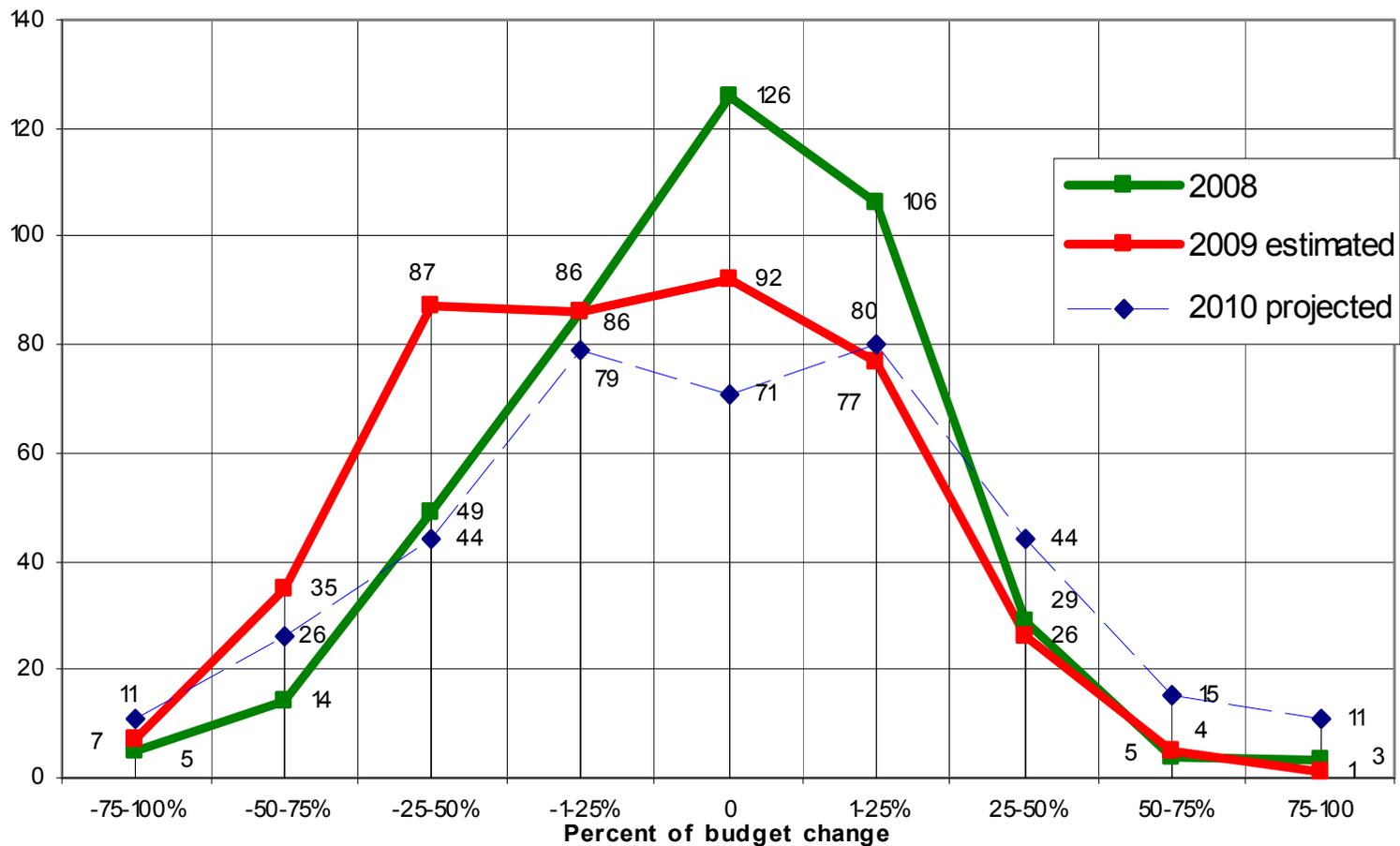


Chart Question 8: Main areas of activities



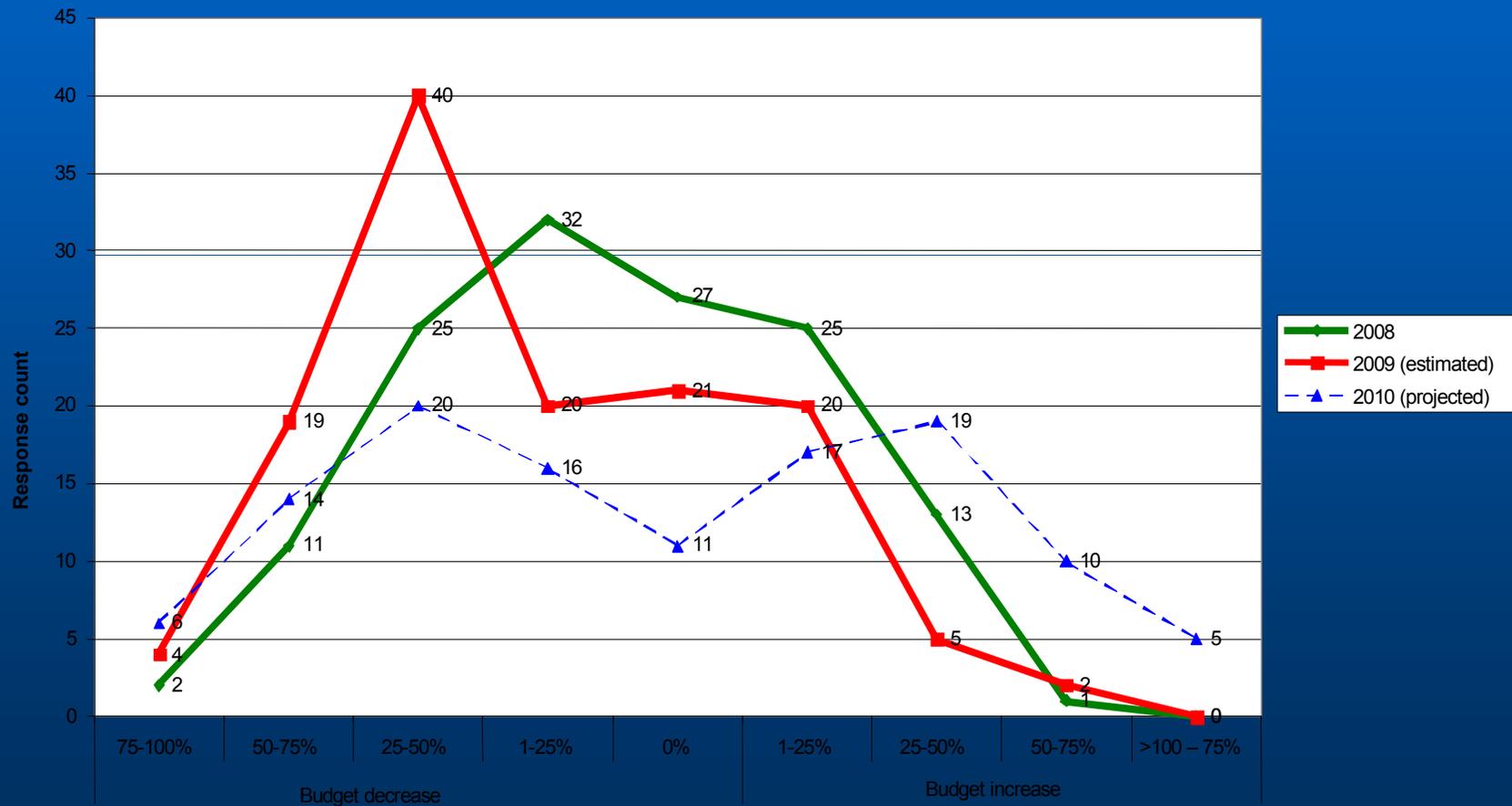
Budget change 2008 to 2010

Chart Question 14: Budget change 2008 to 2010 (projected)



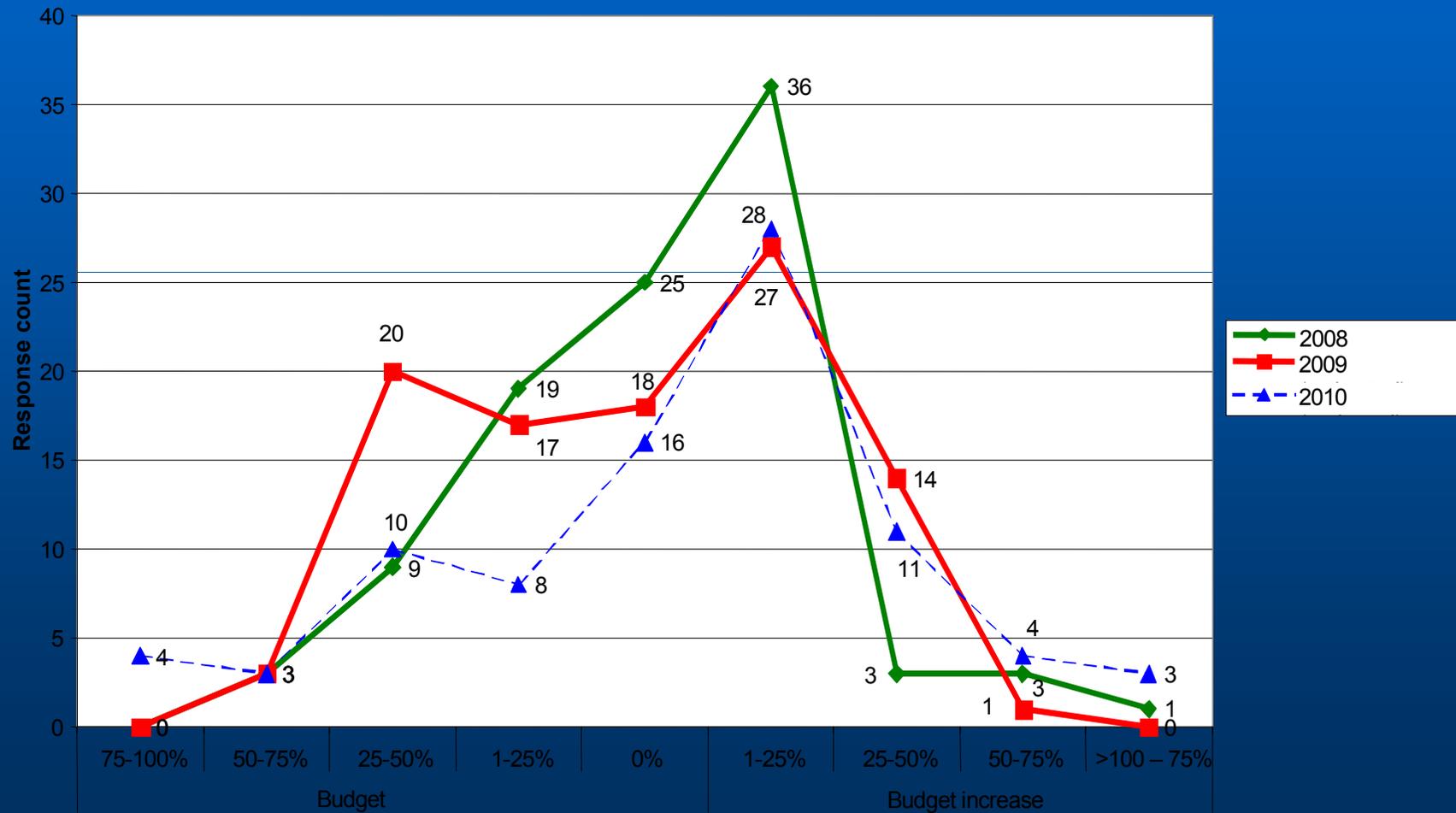
Budget change in Sub Saharan Africa

Chart Question 14: Change of budget in Sub-Sahara Africa



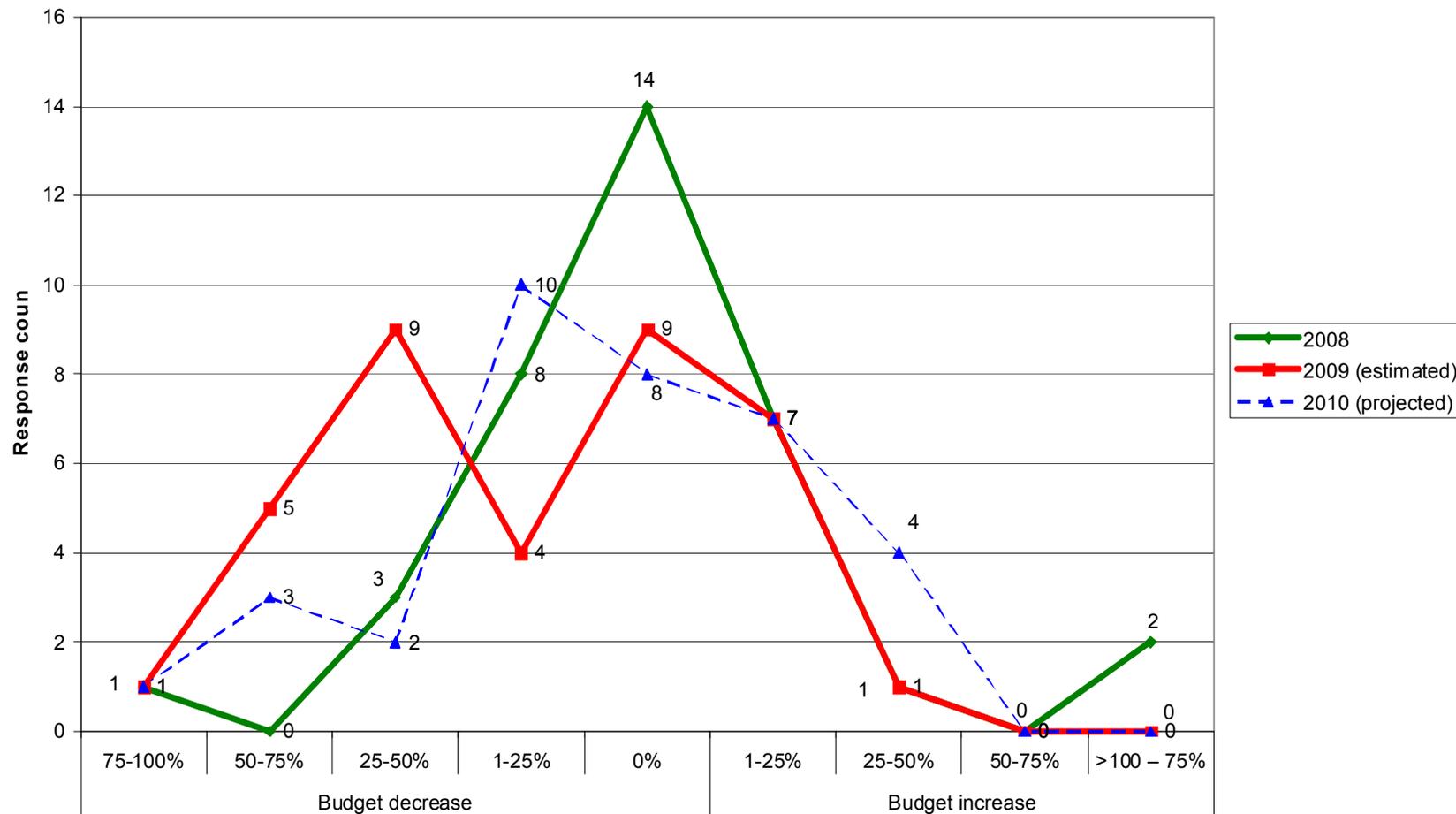
Budget change in Asia

Chart Question 14: Change of budget in Asia, incl. China



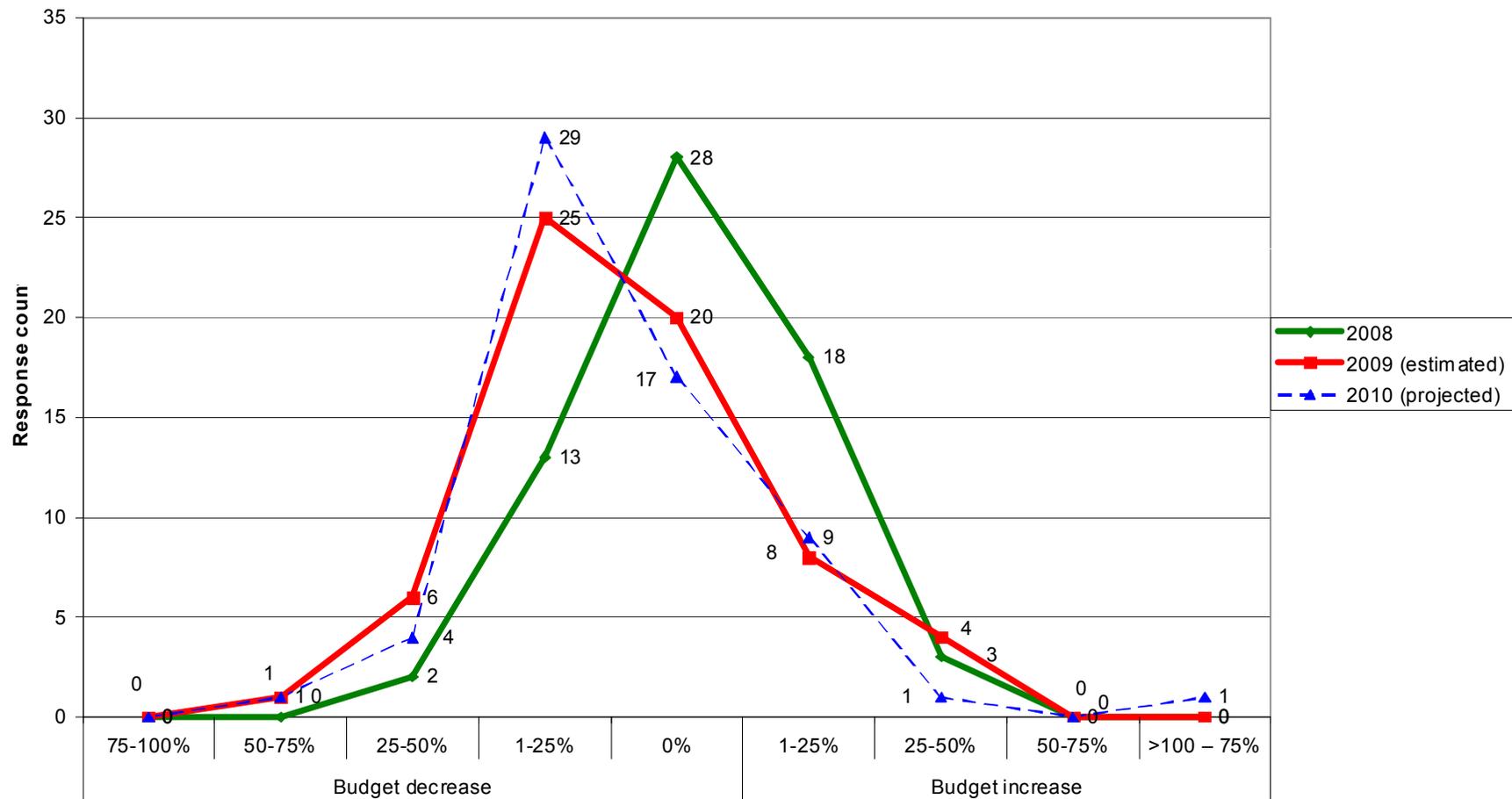
Budget change in Latin America

Chart Question 14: Change of budget in Latin America and Carribbean



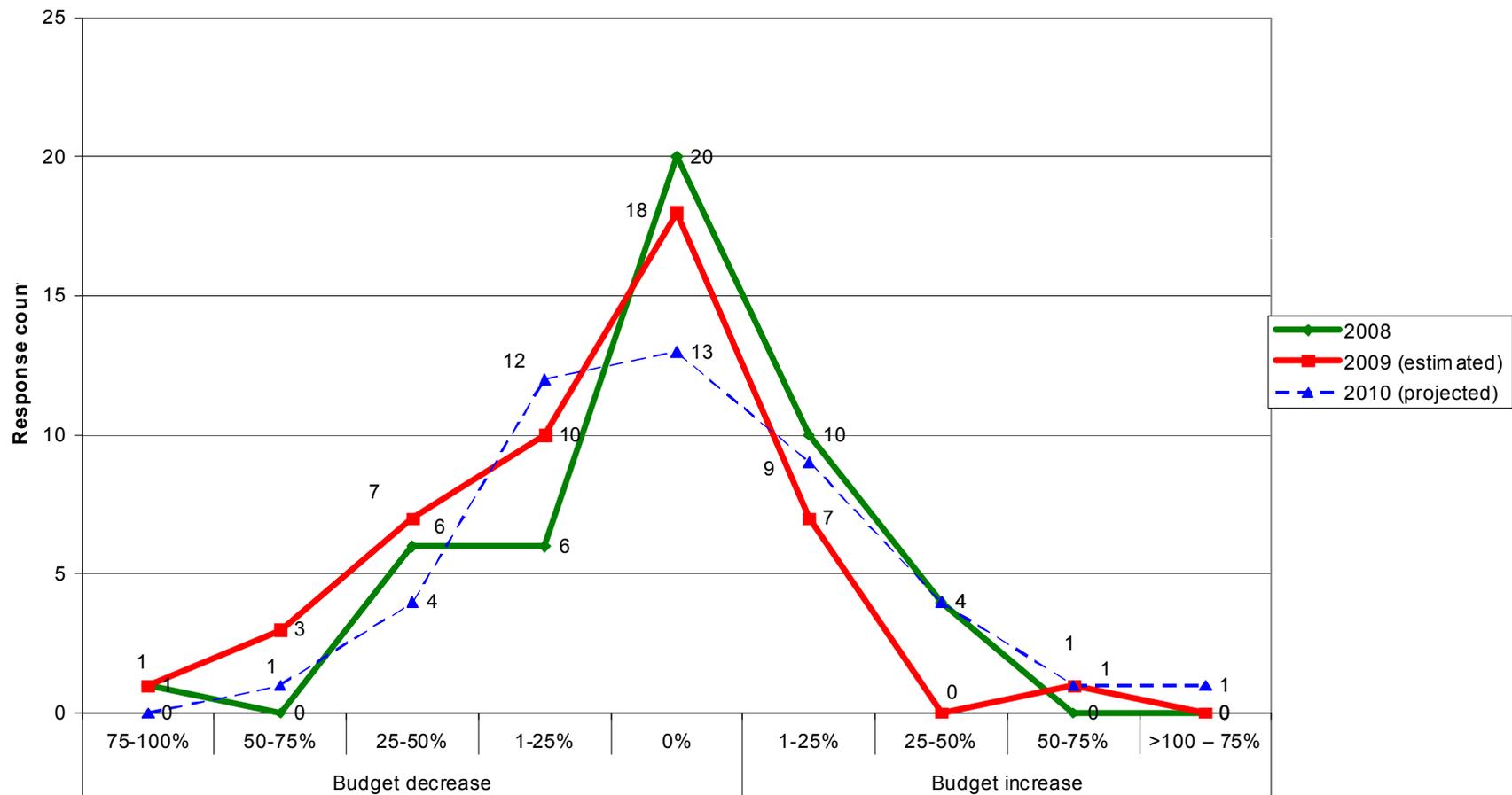
Budget change in Western Europe

Chart Question 14: Change of budget in Western Europe



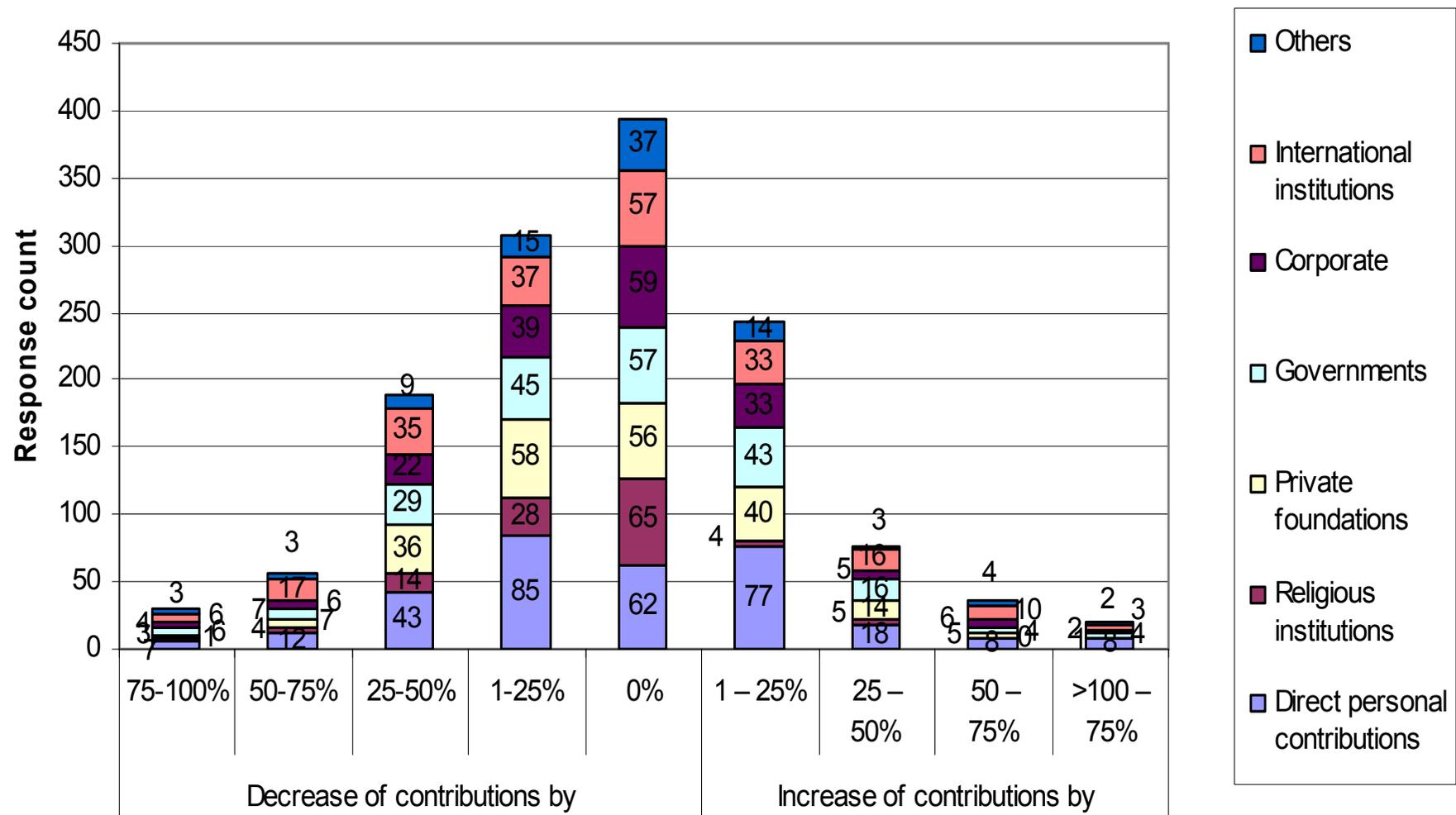
Budget change in USA and Canada

Chart Question 14: Change of budget in USA and Canada



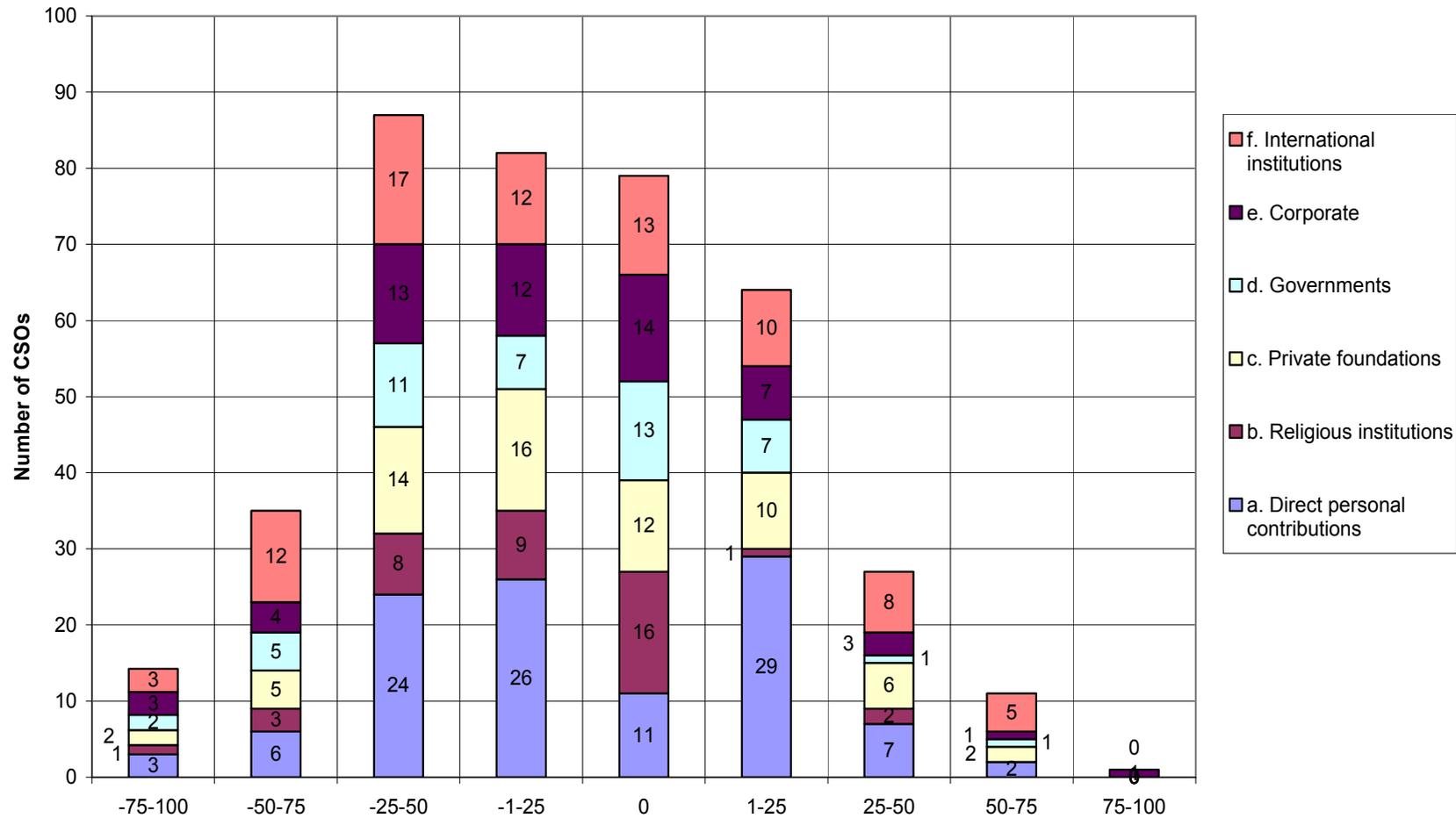
Change of funding by source

Chart Question 15: Change of funding by source since 2006



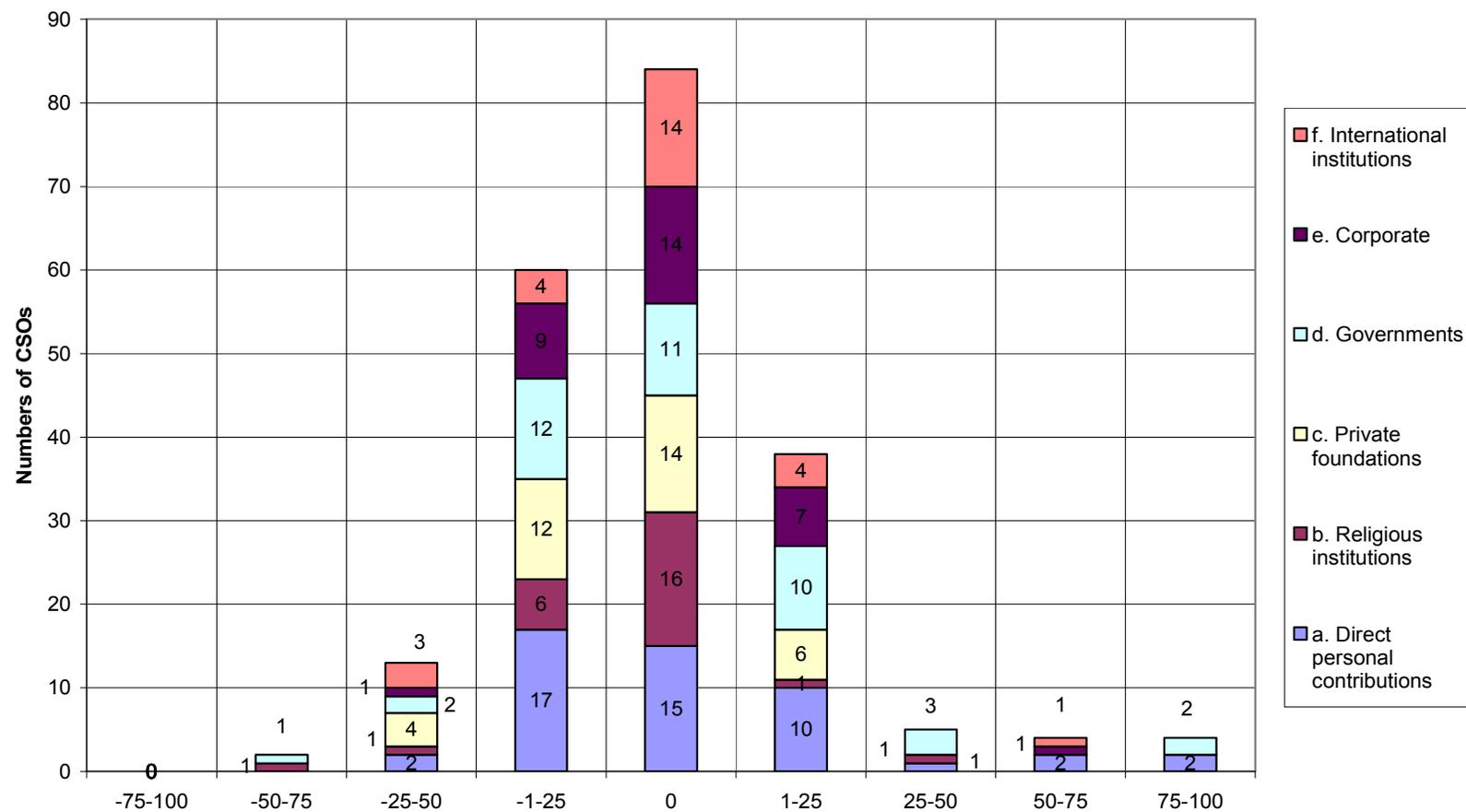
Change of funding by source in Africa

Chart Question 15: Change of funding sources in Sub-Sahara Africa since 2006



Change of funding by source in W.-Europe

Chart Question 15: Change of funding sources in Western Europe since 2006

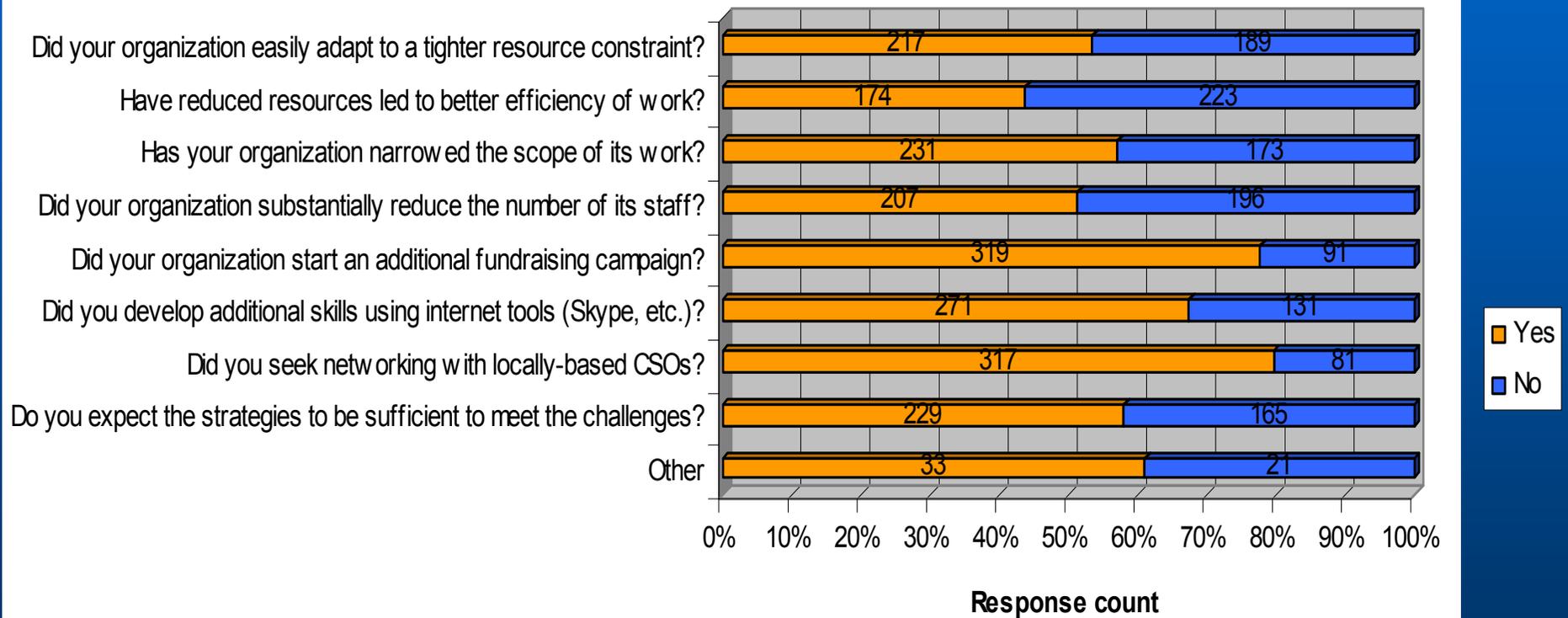


Official Development Aid in crisis

- **Official Development Aid commitments are usually adopted as (0.7%) ratio of gross national income (GNI).**
- **With the fall of GNI in many donor countries, aid budgets will automatically be reduced,**
- **while still maintaining the ODA/GNI ratio.**

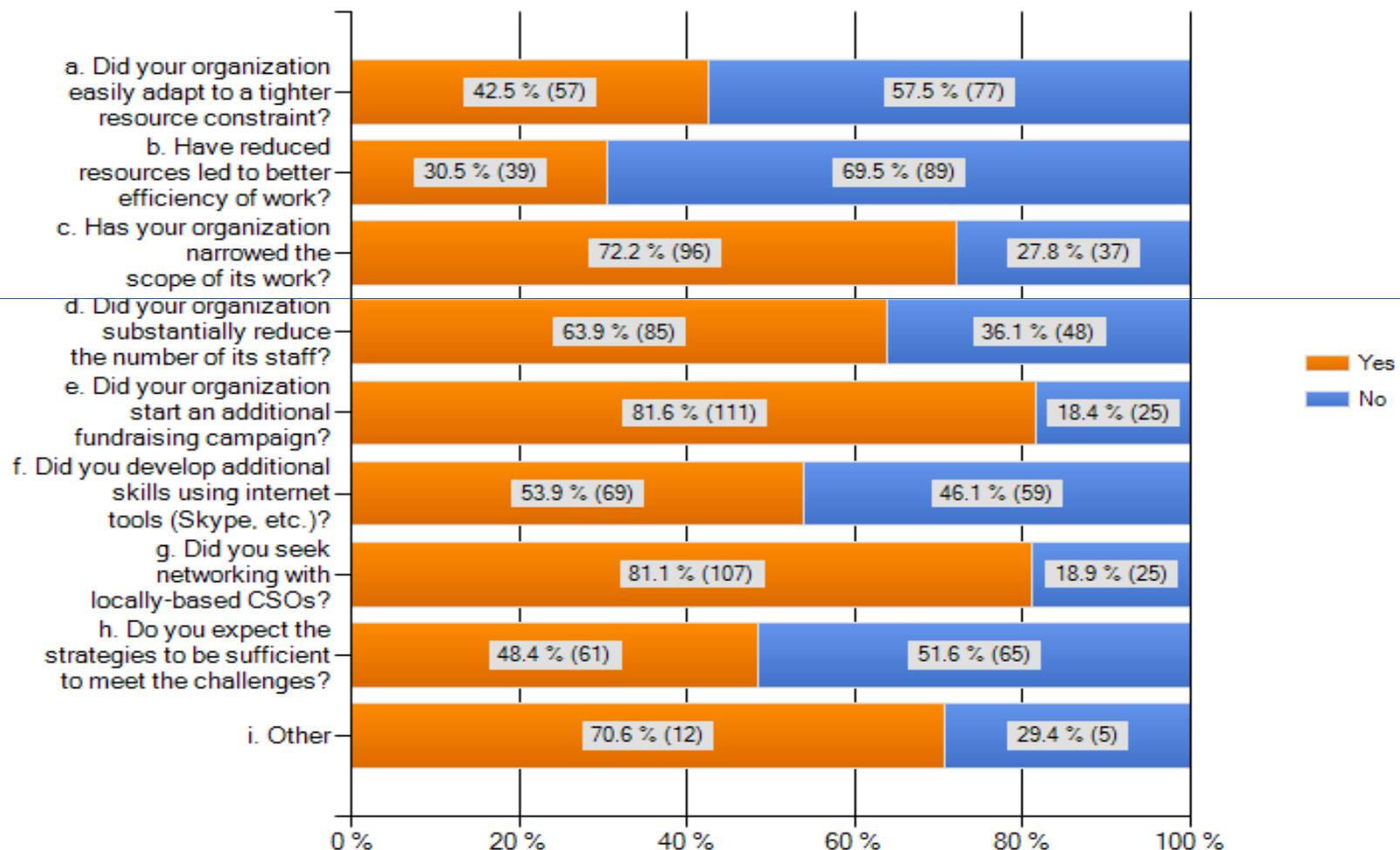
CSOs' strategies

CSO's strategies to cope with drop of revenues since 2006



CSOs' Strategies in Sub-Saharan Africa

Chart Question 17: CSOs strategies in Sub-Sahara Africa to cope with drop of revenue since 2006



Example from Sub-Saharan Africa

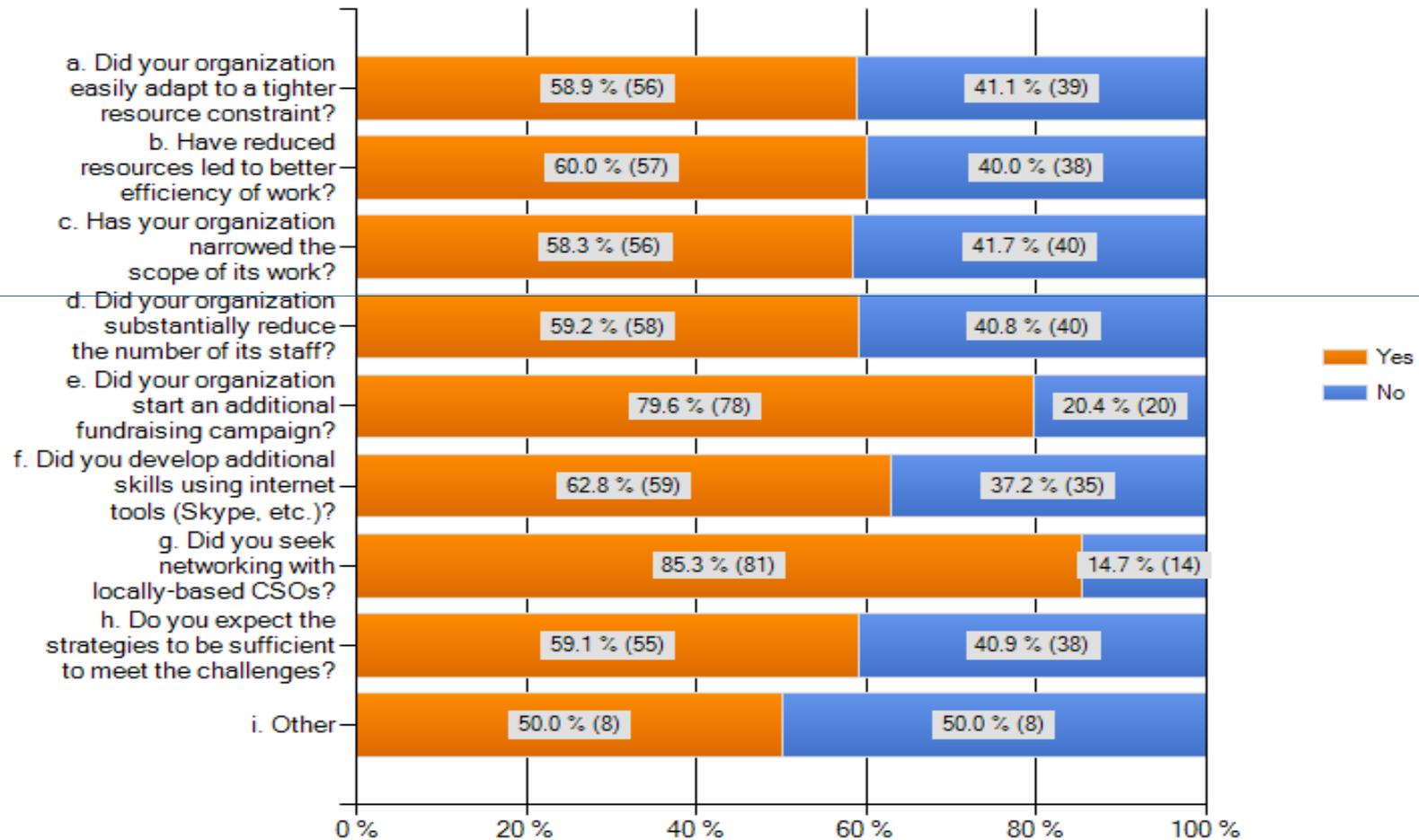
A CSO reported:

“We still are only 2 full time and 4 part time staff working with 1,655 children in 70 different villages. The workload has increased, but we have not been able to increase staff ...

We could not further adapt because we were running at optimal efficiency prior to the crisis.”

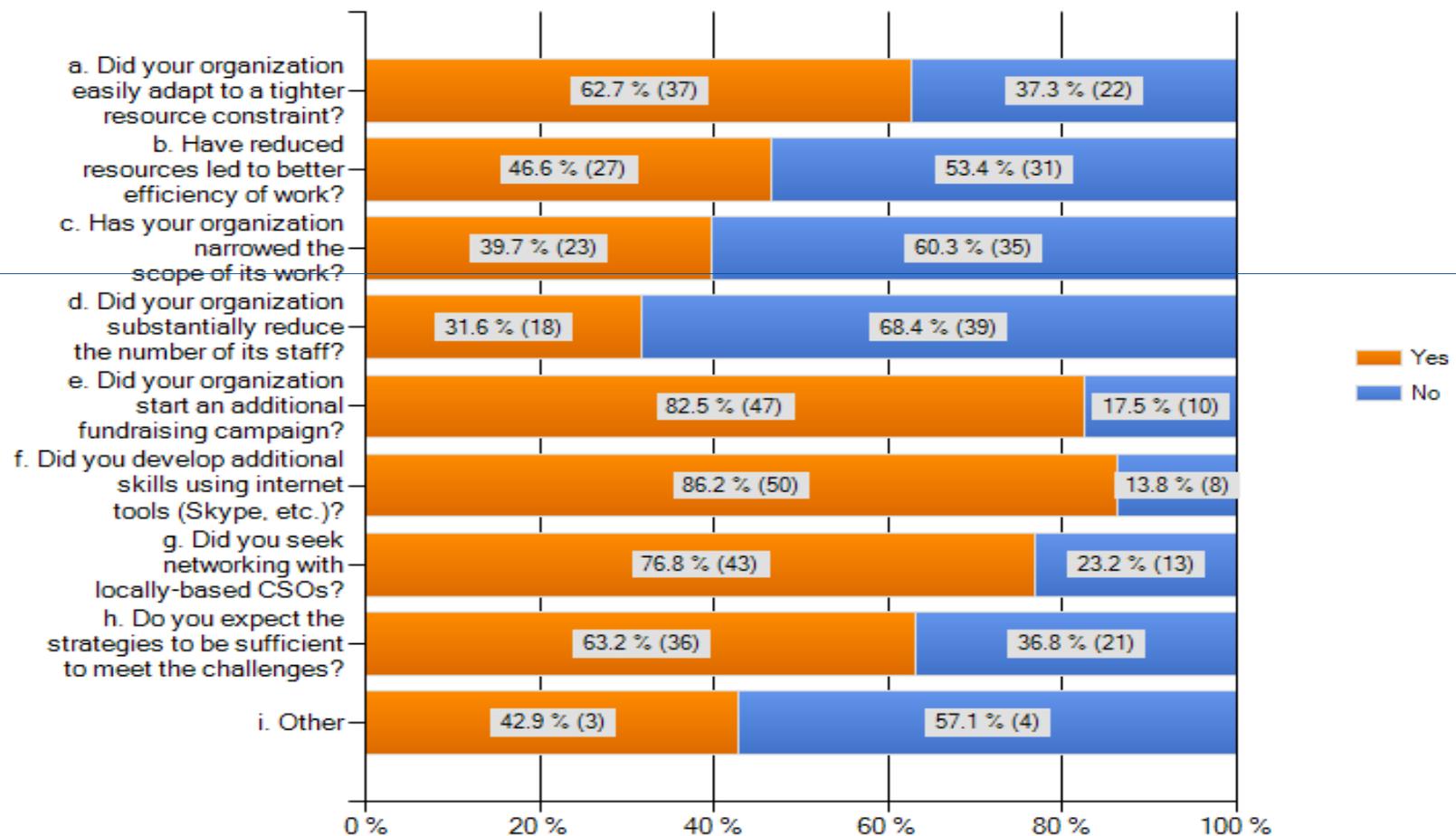
CSOs' Strategies in Asia

Chart Question 17: CSOs strategies in Asia, incl. China, to cope with drop of revenue since 2006



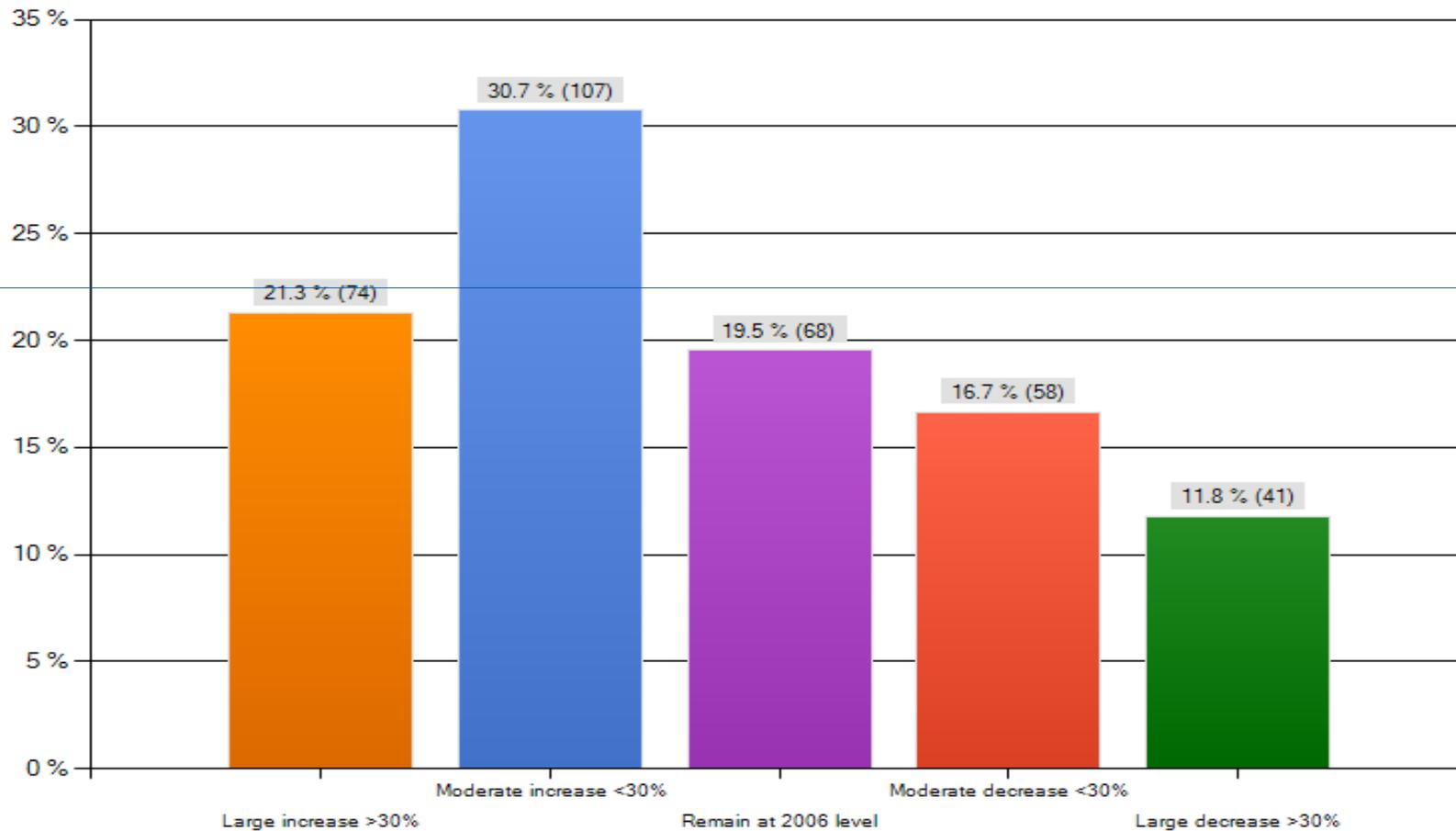
CSOs' Strategies in W.-Europe

Chart Question 17: CSOs strategies in Western Europe to cope of revenue since 2006



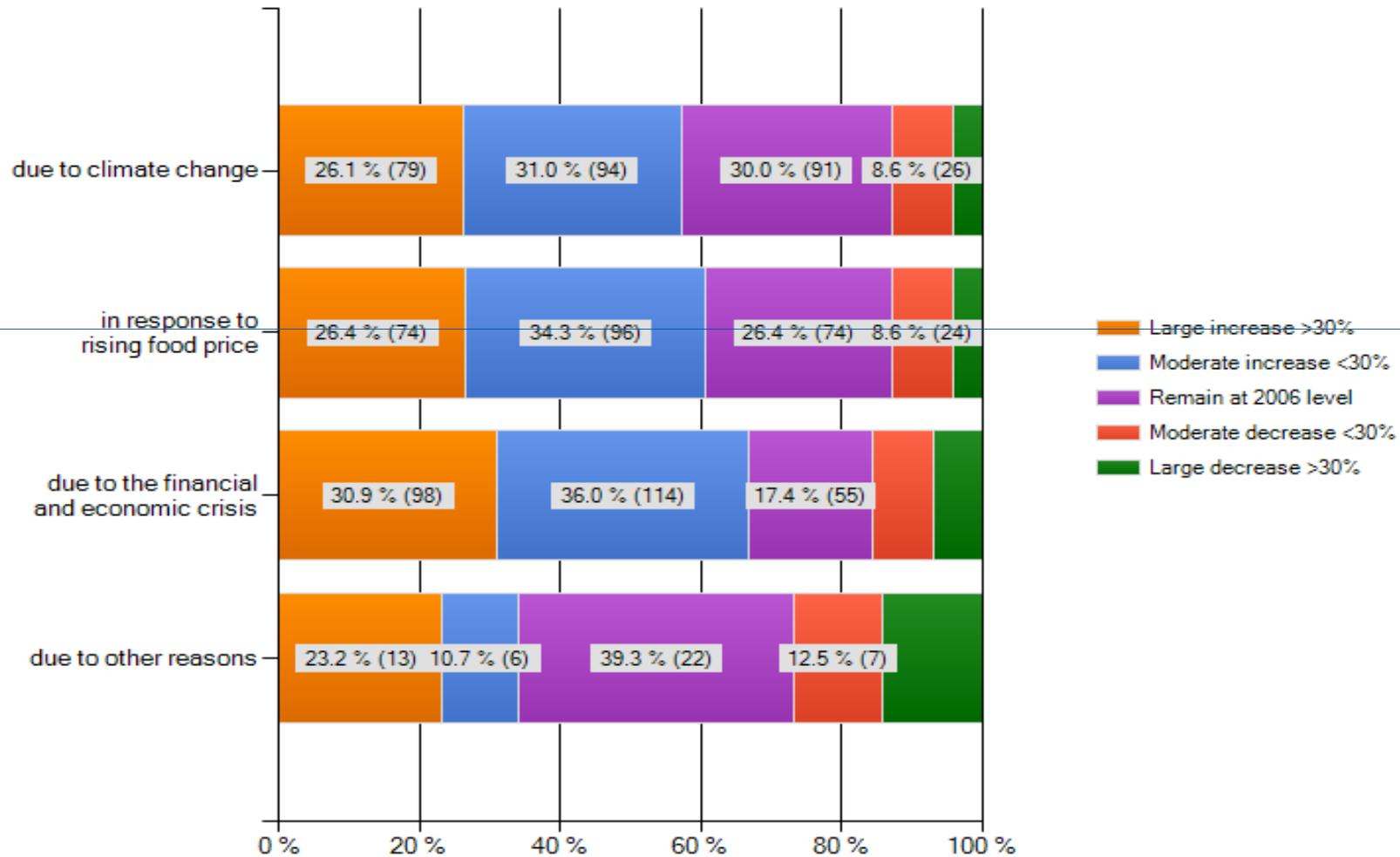
Increase of demand for services

Chart Question 20: Change of demand for services since 2006



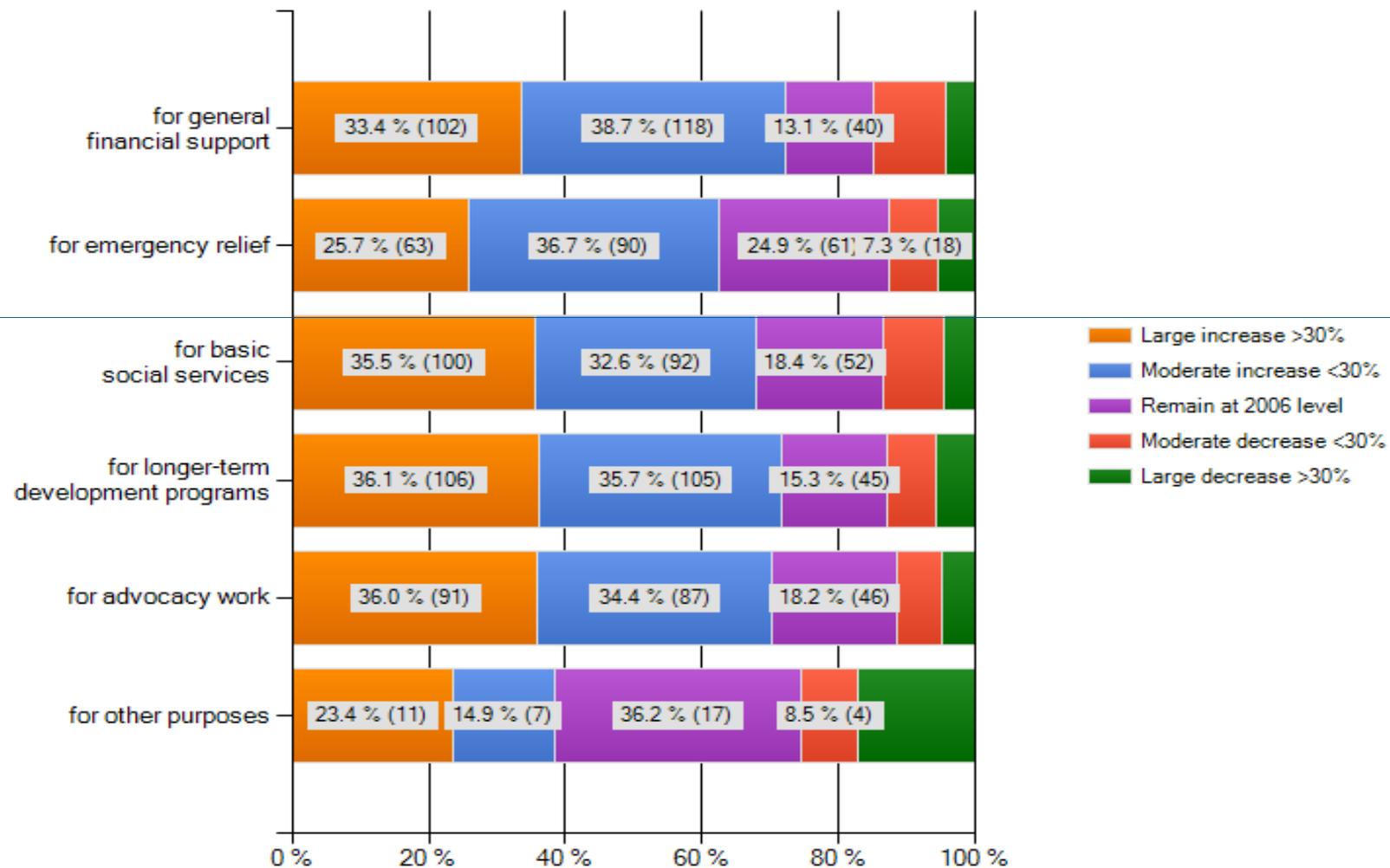
Increase of demand due to

Chart Question 21 Change of categories of requests



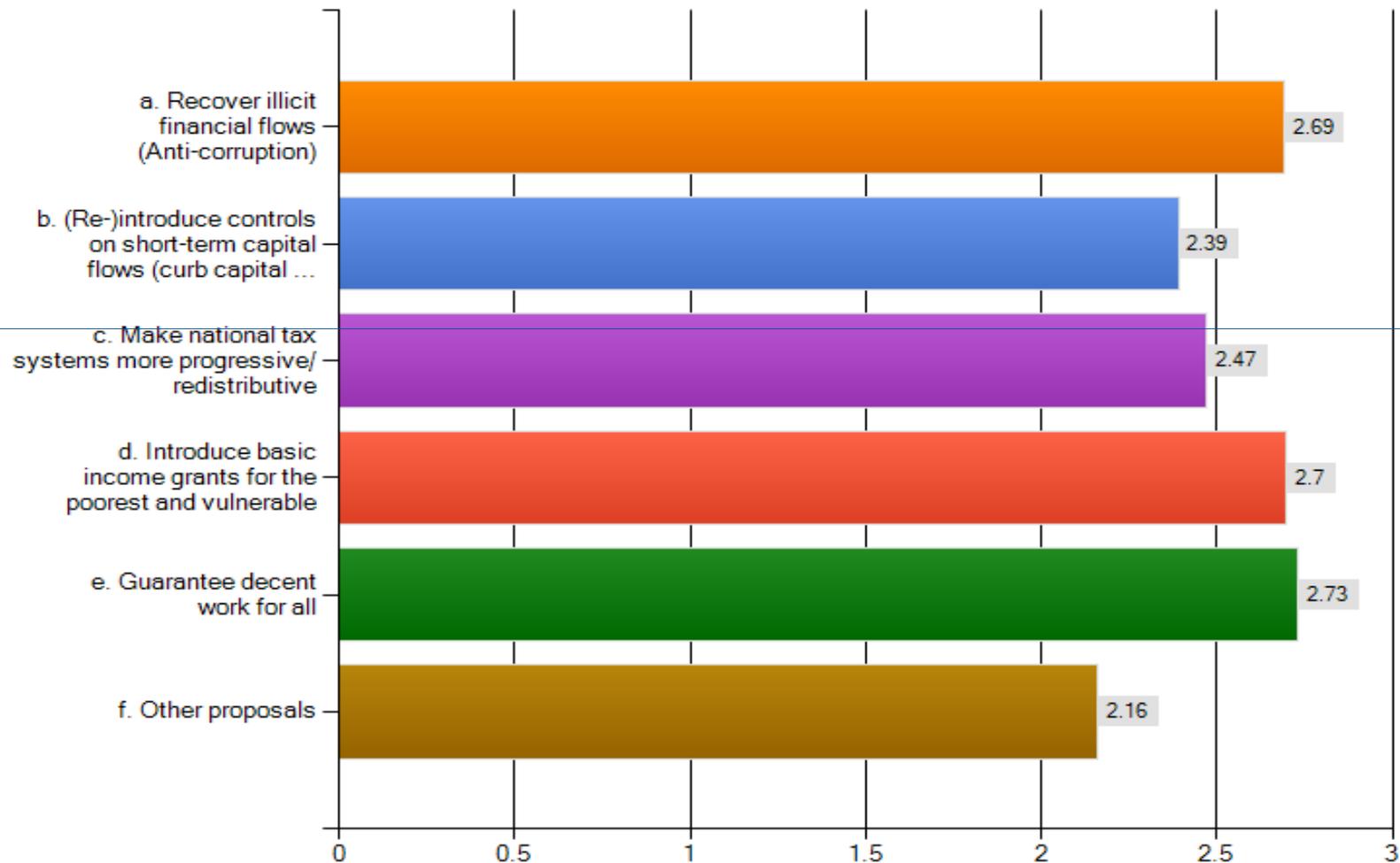
Projected increase of demand in 2011

Chart Question 22 Projected change of requests 2010 - 2011



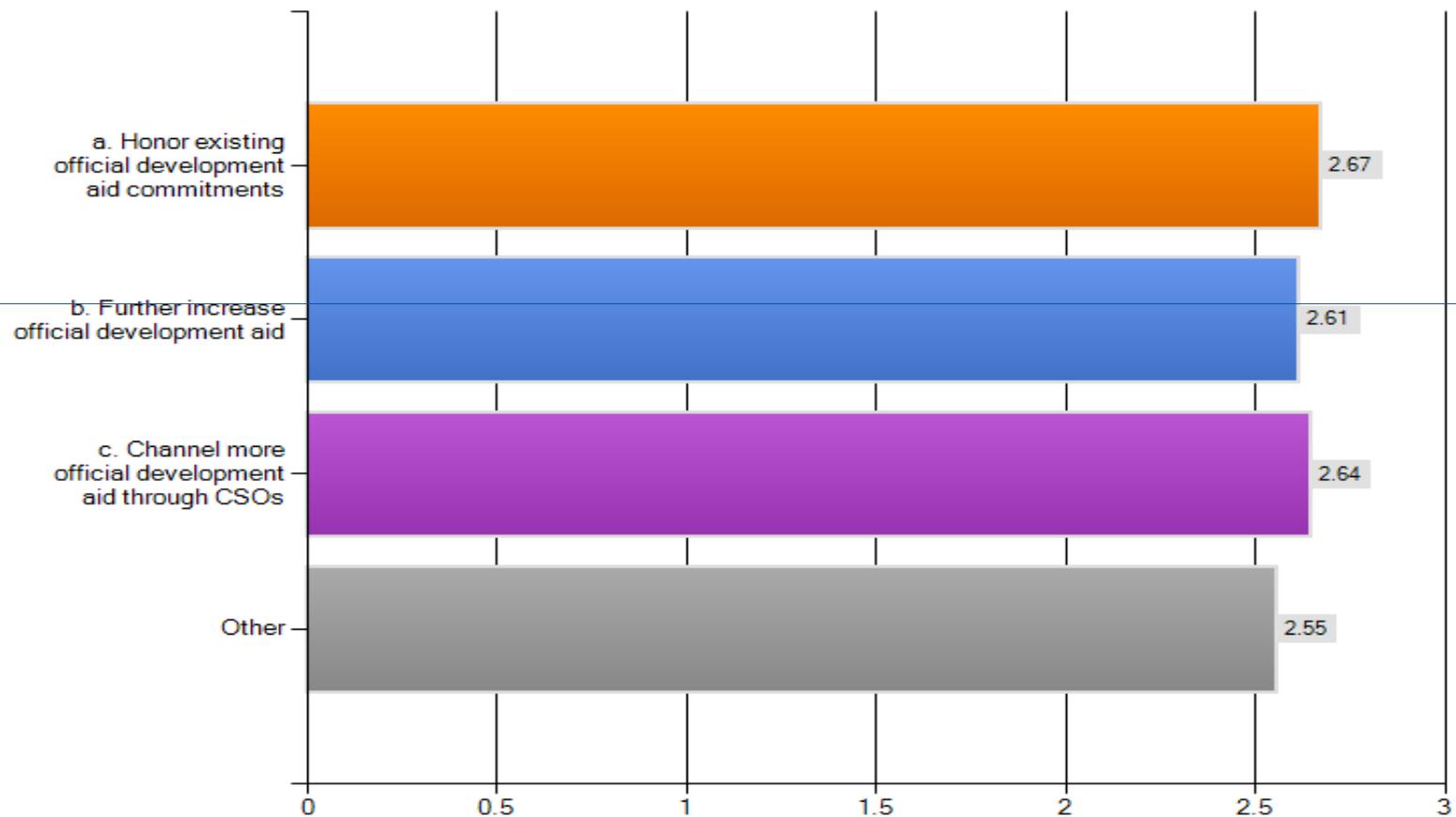
CSOs' Recommendations

Chart Question 26: National Financial Resources



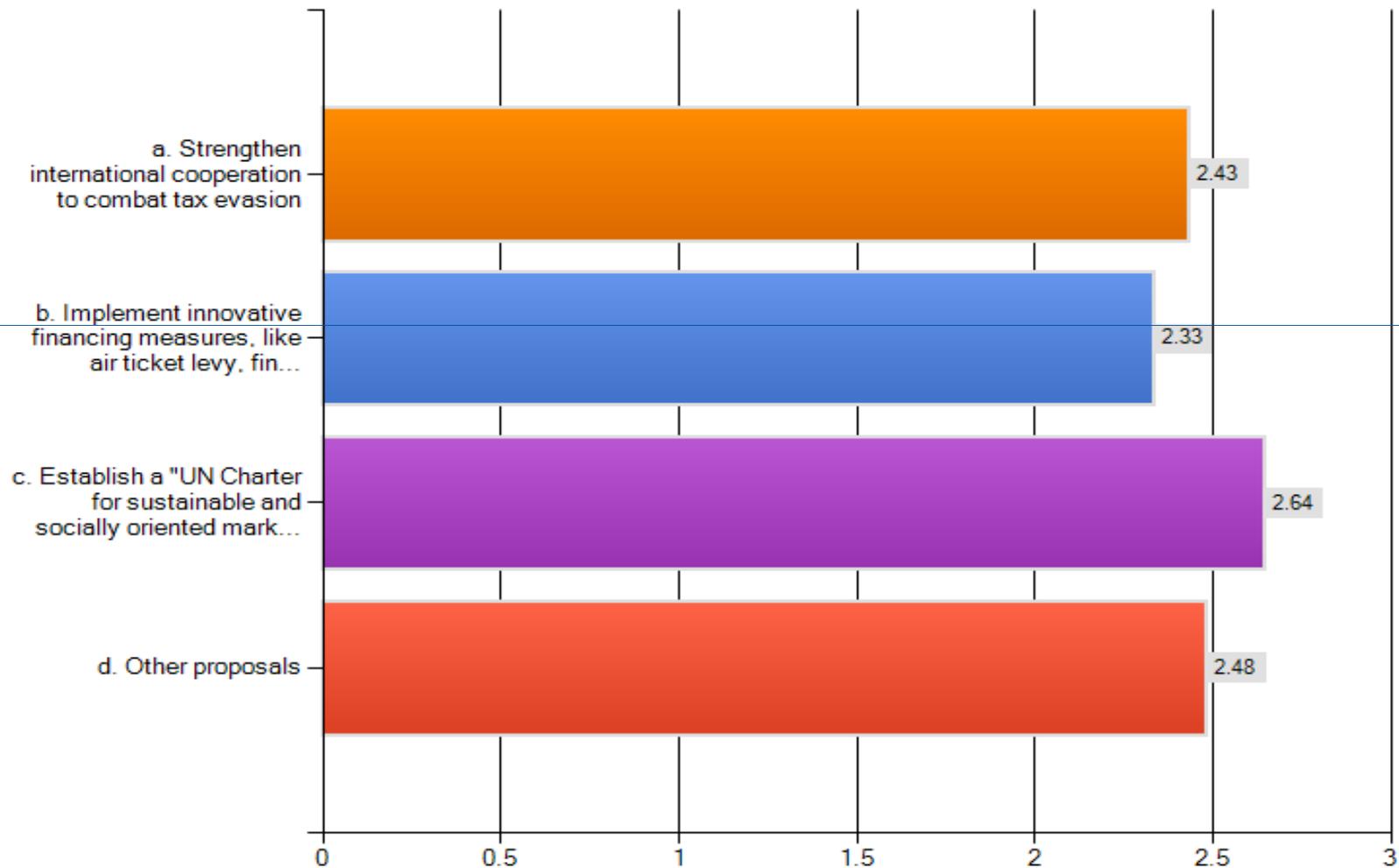
Increase Official Development Aid

Chart Question 23: Official Development Aid (ODA)



Measures at international level

Chart Question 27: Measures at international level



The environmental, food and financial crises show

- **that simultaneous crises can occur and affect rich and poor around the globe.**
- **Given the high degree of global economic and financial integration, there are projections that in future, global crises may occur with increasing frequency.**

It must therefore be a high priority on the political agenda

- **to take all necessary steps to avoid the social consequences of this present economic crisis,**
 - **to slow and adapt to climate change,**
 - **avoid another food crisis and**
 - **prevent new financial and economic crises.**

In any case,

- **the world community should be better prepared and**
- **at least provide the financial means for “counter-cyclical” action.**

During crises governments must step in

- **directly by increasing bilateral and multilateral support for the poorest countries and**
- **by supporting the necessary programmes of civil society organizations.**

There is a need to institutionalize financial support for those in need

In order to assure stable and predictable funds:

- **To address the social consequences of the crises and**
- **To avoid the harm to its poorest and most vulnerable members.**

ILO „Global Jobs Pact“ and UN “*Social Protection Floor*”

1. The International Labor Organization (ILO) initiated a „Global Jobs Pact“ to generate additional jobs during crises, and
2. All UN organizations proposed the establishment of a “*Social Protection Floor*” to protect affected people during crises and thereafter:
 - It would secure access to essential public services: water, sanitation, health and education.
 - It would provide essential social transfers to the poor to provide a minimum income.

The question remains how to provide additional funds for those proposals

The most promising option favored by CSOs is the *Financial Transaction Tax* which would be established by national governments to tax transactions within their jurisdictions in all kinds of financial assets:
shares, bonds, securities and derivatives.

It is expected that a tax rate of just 0.1% would yield globally 734.8 billion USD.

This PowerPoint presentation, an Executive Summary and the full Study are available at

<http://ngosocdev.wordpress.com/2010/01/28/174/>

Thank you

Eva-Maria Hanfstaengl
(hanfstaengl@freenet.de)

New York, 15 February 2010