

# Learning from Grantees 2015-2017



Survey of the organisations and individuals  
that received support during the period  
from 2015 to 2017

October 2018



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## About the King Baudouin Foundation

The King Baudouin Foundation is an independent, pluralistic foundation which is active at the local, regional, federal, European and international levels. The Foundation aims to change society for the better and therefore invests in inspiring initiatives on themes such as poverty, health, development, social engagement, heritage etc.

Sixty-two percent of the support provided comes from Funds that are managed within the Foundation. Every Fund has a philanthropic purpose and makes decisions on its own specific area within the framework provided by the Foundation.

Additional major sources of funding for grantmaking are the National Lottery (12%)

and external income (21%). These forms of external income are: Funds without capital, specific Funds, company funds, charity accounts and partnerships with government bodies. Income from the Foundation's own capital (5%) is mainly used to fund the day-to-day activities of the King Baudouin Foundation.

The grants provided often go to organisations but the Foundation also supports individuals who play a pioneering role in their communities thanks to their leadership.

Most of the initiatives supported are in Belgium, but this does not need to be the case. Eighteen percent of the initiatives came from foreign organisations.

# Foreword

To improve the effectiveness of its grantmaking activities, the King Baudouin Foundation has organised a third survey among organisations and individuals who have received support. The online questionnaires were completed in March-April 2018, focusing on the group of grantees who received support between 2015 and 2017.

Grantmaking is one of the key philanthropic tools that the Foundation uses in all its areas of activity to support initiatives by third parties, including both organisations and individuals. The grant budget during the 2015-2017 period was 120.8 million euros. These resources largely come from the Funds managed by the Foundation. They are used to enhance the effectiveness of associations and engaged citizens. It is more important than ever for us to take on this role.

This survey looks at the collaboration between the Foundation and its grantees and maps out the effects of the support provided. The results are used by the Foundation to improve its grantmaking policy and respond to new needs that arise among grantees. The Foundation wishes to thank all its grantees, who are continuing to invest every day in building a better society. It also wishes to thank all the respondents for their participation and assures them that it will make good use of the learning points raised during the course of the survey.

# Introduction: the survey

## **Aim**

- To survey the opinions of organisations and individuals who have received grants, asking about their collaboration with the King Baudouin Foundation.
- To map the effects of grants provided by the King Baudouin Foundation
- To make comparisons with similar surveys during the 2009-2011 and 2012-2014 periods

## **Method**

- An online survey conducted between 14 March and 4 April 2018 among all the initiatives in Belgium and abroad that receive grants from the King Baudouin Foundation
- The survey was conducted in four languages: French, Dutch, English and German
- Many initiatives received grants on multiple occasions during the 2015-2017 period. These initiatives were sent only one invitation for the survey, for the largest financial grant. This reduced the sample size from 6,287 grants to 4,163 invitations to participate
- A response rate of 56 percent: 2,320 completed questionnaires from 4,163 invitations to take part in the survey
- Each of the 2,320 organisations and individuals who responded received support from the King Baudouin Foundation between 2015 and 2017

## **Useful to know**

- A 'grant' means every amount of financial support from the King Baudouin Foundation.
- The term 'grantee' means someone who has received a grant from the King Baudouin Foundation. These are usually organisations but they may also be individuals
- Between the beginning of 2015 and the end of 2017 the King Baudouin Foundation awarded 6,847 grants. The total amount was 120,857,345 euros
- Grants for less than 500 euros were awarded on 560 occasions. These grantees did not receive an invitation to take part in the survey. Their contact with the King Baudouin Foundation often takes a very different form than those with larger grants, and as a result significant parts of the survey are irrelevant for them.
- Annex 2 goes into more detail about the survey approach

# Executive summary

An online survey asked 2,320 organisations and individuals about their collaboration with the King Baudouin Foundation. In the second half of March 2018, the survey contacted every grantee who received support from the King Baudouin Foundation between 2015 and 2017. The response rate was 56 percent.

Similar surveys were conducted in 2009-2011 and 2012-2014. Where possible this report therefore also makes comparisons with those surveys. It is the major similarities between the three survey periods that are most striking. The group of grantees who received support in 2015-2017 is virtually a carbon copy of the previous group in 2012-2014, and these in turn shared many characteristics with the initiatives in 2009-2011.

Every year the King Baudouin Foundation reaches at least 260,000 people through its grants. That figure has grown in comparison with the 2012-2014 period, when the Foundation was reaching 200,000 people every year. The average number of people reached by each initiative, however, has remained constant. All the growth has come from the larger number of initiatives supported.

Through their initiatives, grantees mainly make changes within their own target group and in their own organisation. Many initiatives also aim to influence policy, but this tends to be less successful. About two in three grantees use the support to carry out a special activity in addition to their existing activities. The King Baudouin Foundation is therefore unquestionably acting as a driver of organisational renewal.

The median amount – the mid-point value – of the grant received is 6,000 euros. The grantees are very satisfied with the amount of their grant. For the vast majority of them, a grant from the King Baudouin Foundation is vitally important to carry out their initiative.

For many grantees, six working hours is enough to write a (successful) application. Larger grants do not necessarily take much more preparation time. In comparison with other potential sources of funding, the King Baudouin Foundation's application procedures are viewed as mostly easier. When carrying out an initiative, an average of eleven working hours are needed for activities that the King Baudouin Foundation requires from the grantee.

Grantees are satisfied with the application procedure and the administrative processing of their request for support. Their level of satisfaction is increasing in comparison with earlier surveys. According to the grantees, their collaboration with the King Baudouin Foundation is therefore excellent overall. Some did, however, expect that the grant from the King Baudouin Foundation would be linked to more content-related support, such as knowledge sharing, access to a network or additional interest in their initiative.

Organisations with no paid employees emphasise different aspects in their work. They receive smaller grants on average, but their collaboration with the King Baudouin Foundation also takes up less of their time.

The application pathway for respondents requesting a grant for the first time is essentially no different from repeat applications.

Individuals who receive a grant from the Foundation improve their own abilities as a result. The impact, however, goes beyond this. Many individual grants lead to a change in a person's life.

# Part 1.

## The grantees and their initiatives

### 1. ABOUT THE INITIATIVES

*It is the major similarities between the three survey periods that are most striking. The group of grantees who received support in 2015-2017 is very similar to their predecessors in 2012-2014, and these in turn shared many characteristics with the initiatives in 2009-2011.*

**Areas of activity.** The following pages include a few graphs showing the characteristics of the grantees. Where possible the 2015-2017 period is compared with the surveys from 2012-2014 and 2009-2011.

The King Baudouin Foundation analyses its grants according to themed areas of activity. Figure 1.1 shows the distribution of the grantees between these areas of activity. This is done for the whole group of initiatives that received support from the King Baudouin Foundation between 2015 and 2017. Where data on all grantees are available, it does not make sense to report solely on the survey respondents.

Figure 1.1 makes it clear that most of the initiatives are within two areas: Poverty and Social Engagement. Together these account for almost half of all grants (48%). Philanthropy (12%) and Health (11%) are also areas of activity with large numbers of grants.

The graph does not only count the number of grants in each area of activity. This proportion is not equivalent to the amount of support provided, since for some areas of activity the average size of a grant is substantially higher than in others. The average amount per grant varies between 68,500 euros (European Engagement) and 2,700 euros (Democracy in Belgium). Based on the budget, Poverty is the leading area of activity with 24 percent of the total, but Health, for example, is also a growing area and now accounts for 20 percent.

FIGURE 1.1. GRANTS PER KBF ACTIVITY AREA 2015-2017

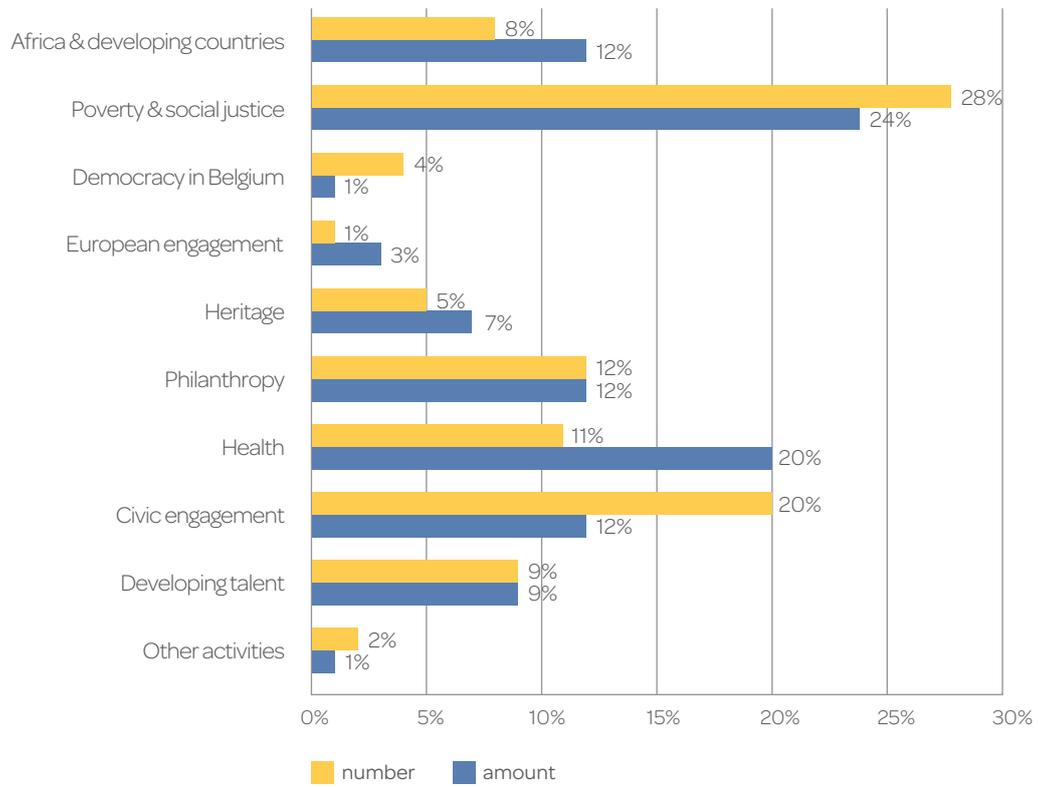
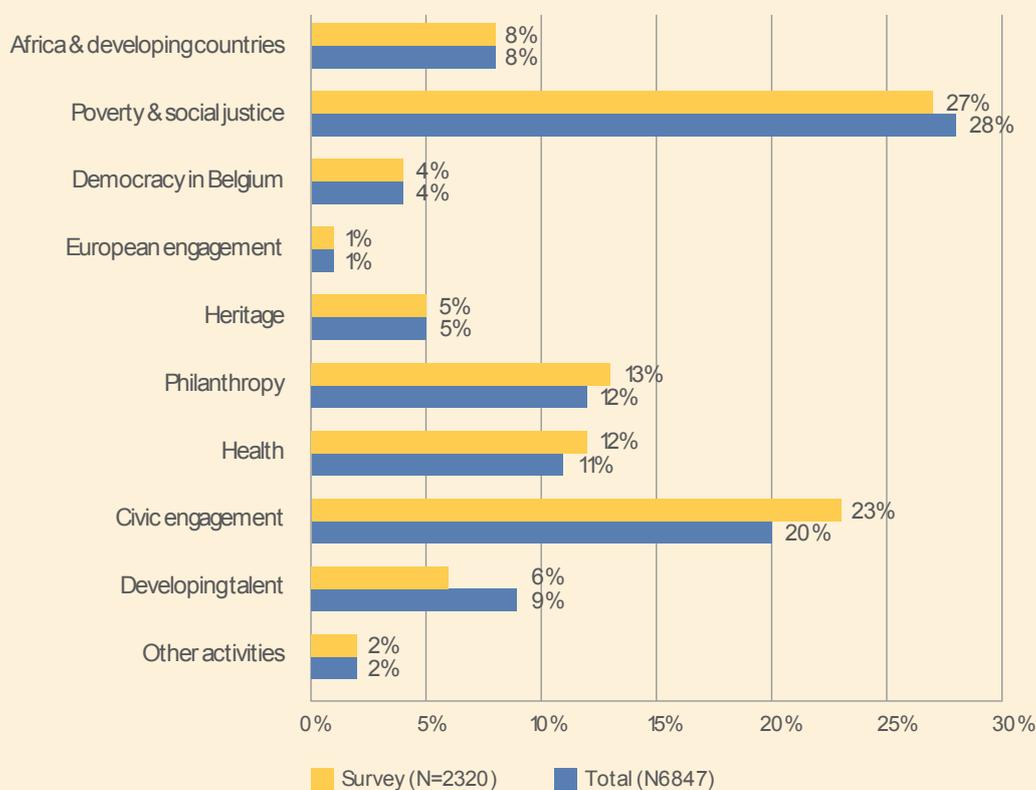


Figure 1.1 shows an overall view of all the grantees who received support from the King Baudouin Foundation between 2015 and 2017. That makes it an extremely good graph for comparing the group of respondents in the survey, making it possible to estimate the survey's representativeness.

Figure 1.2 compares the areas of activity of the group of respondents with those of all grantees. The distribution in the survey is found to almost mirror the full picture of all initiatives that received grants between 2015 and 2017. Exceptions are Social Engagement and Talent Development, with a difference of three percentage points noted in each case. In terms of areas of activity the survey certainly seems to be representative of the whole group of grantees.

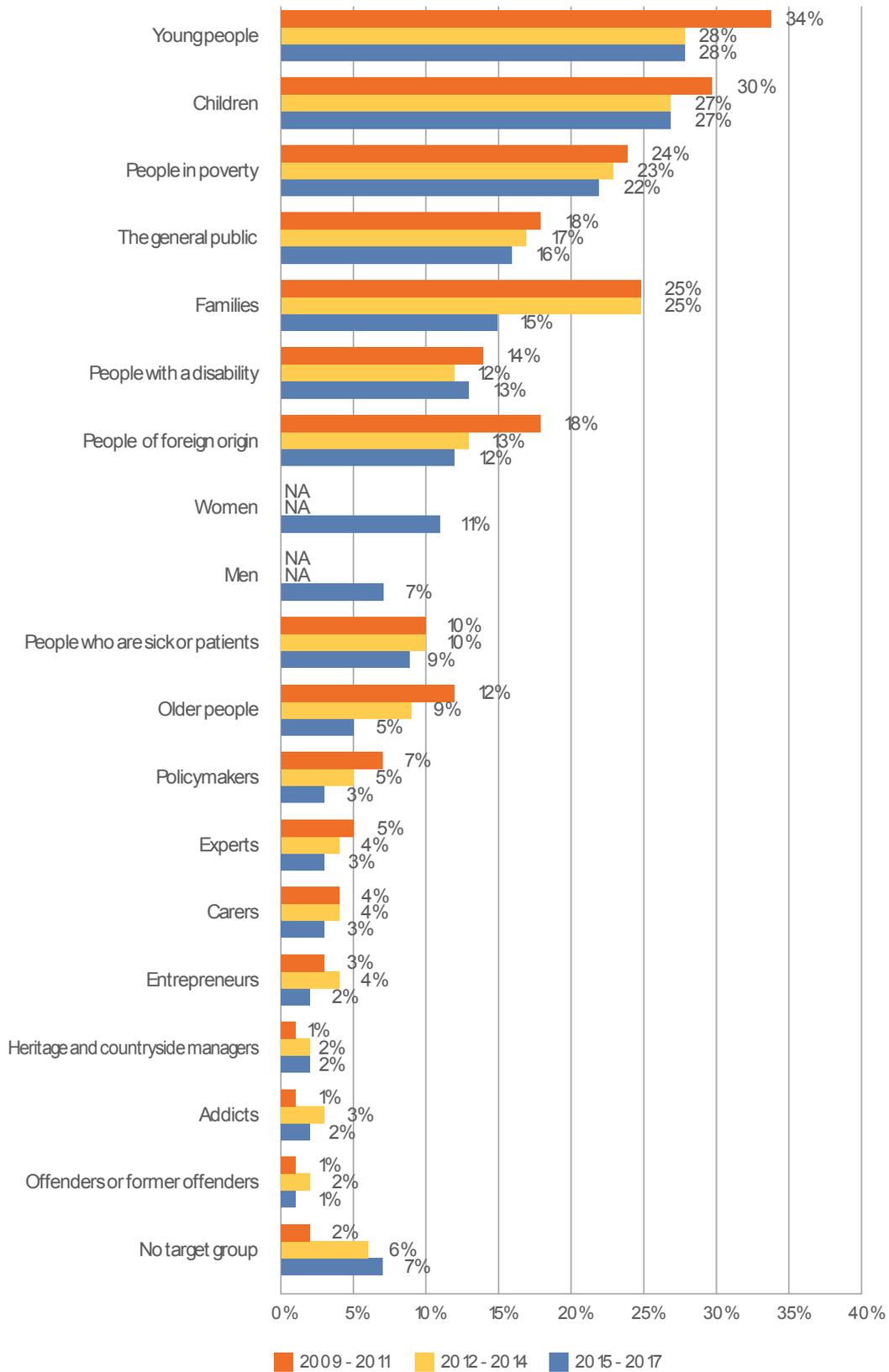
FIGURE 1.2. COMPARISON OF KBF ACTIVITY AREAS: ALL GRANTS VERSUS SURVEY RESULTS



**Target group.** Young people, children and people in poverty are often included in the target groups of the initiatives supported (figure 1.3).

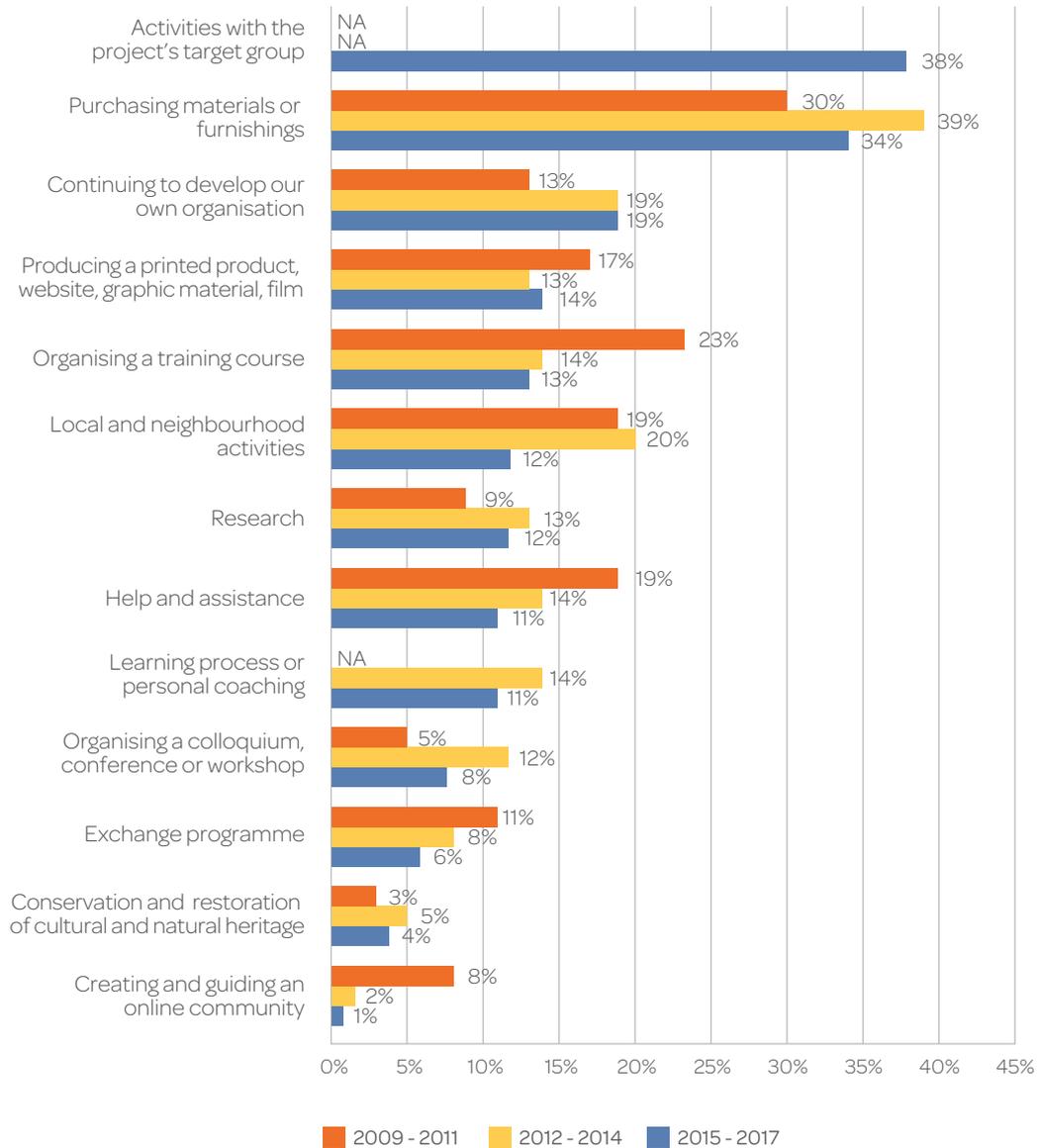
The share of many of the target groups has shrunk across the three surveys. Fundamental conclusions should not be drawn from this. The development has partly been caused by the addition of the categories 'men' and 'women' during the 2015-2017 period. The two new categories are chosen relatively frequently, and due to the limitation to only three options, this automatically results in lower figures elsewhere.

FIGURE 1.3. DISTRIBUTION BY TARGET GROUP (UP TO THREE TARGET GROUPS POSSIBLE PER INITIATIVE)



**Activities.** The initiatives involve development of a wide range of activities with support from the King Baudouin Foundation, and ‘activities with the target group’ and ‘purchase of equipment and facilities’ are particularly notable (figure 1.4). In 2015–2017 the survey added the category ‘activities with the target group’, which was found to be a popular option, making comparisons with previous surveys more difficult.

FIGURE 1.4. DISTRIBUTION BY ACTIVITY (UP TO THREE ACTIVITIES POSSIBLE PER INITIATIVE)

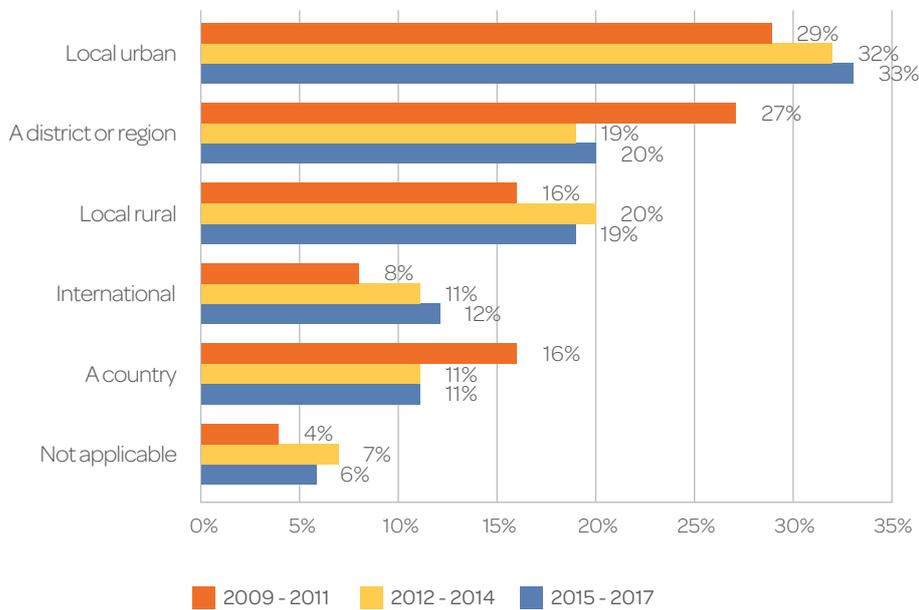


**Geographical orientation.** During the 2015-2017 period, half of the initiatives receiving support worked on the basis of a clear local focus (figure 1.5). These locally oriented grantees develop their activities much more in urban contexts (33% of all initiatives) than in rural areas (19%).

Since 2009-2011 the proportion of projects with a clear local focus also grew from 45 to 52 percent.

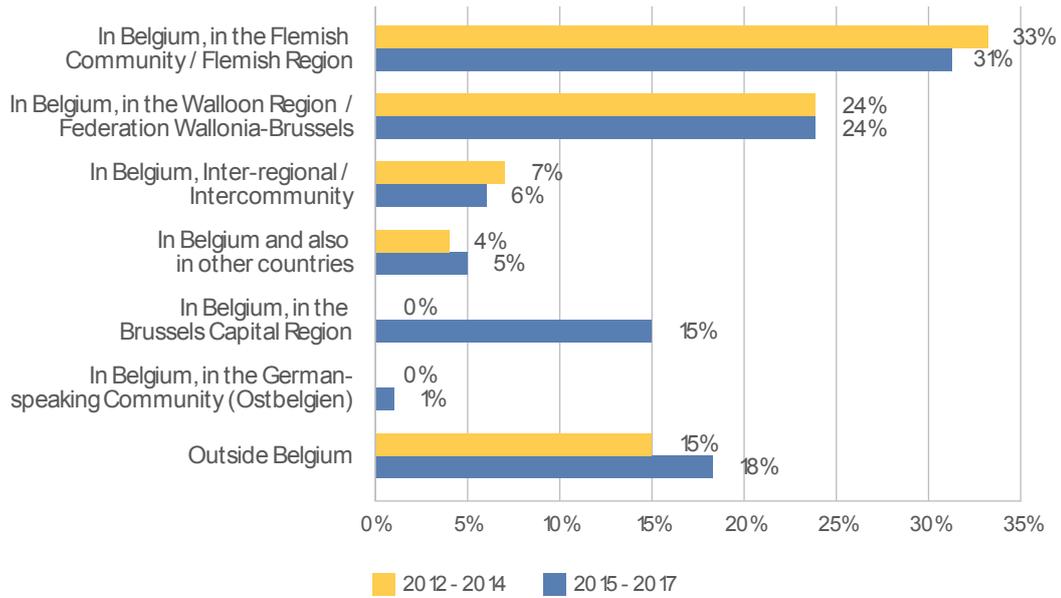
The largest changes are often between the first two survey periods. This may be a result of the decision to include foreign initiatives in the survey from 2012-2014 onwards. The proportion of foreign initiatives in the survey is relatively small at 14 percent (2018 figure), but the heterogeneity of this group may have an impact.

FIGURE 1.5. DISTRIBUTION OF THE GRANTEES BY GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE



**Regional distribution.** The largest number of initiatives are in Flanders, followed by Wallonia (figure 1.6). During the 2015-2017 period, almost one-fifth of the grantees stated that their initiatives are outside Belgium (18%). The proportion who did so grew in comparison with 2012-2014 (15%).

FIGURE 1.6. DISTRIBUTION OF THE GRANTEES BY REGION OR COMMUNITY



## 2. THE ORGANISATIONS BEHIND THE INITIATIVES

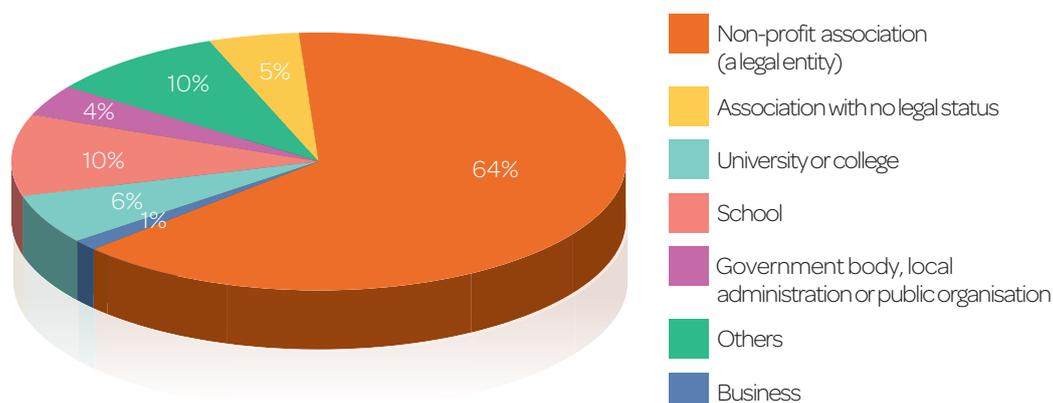
*The grants from the King Baudouin Foundation mostly go to organisations of a certain size with a particular structure. The vast majority of the organisations receiving support have paid employees.*

**Two-thirds of the organisations supported are non-profit associations.** A large majority of the organisations supported are non-profit associations. Almost two in three grantees belong to this category (64%). The number of non-profit associations (vzw/asbl) far exceeds all other types of organisational structure. Other organisational structures are not seen very often. The second commonest organisational form is schools (10%).

Since the 2009–2011 period the proportion of ‘other’ organisations has risen from 1 to 10 percent. Some of these have a type of organisational status that exists in other countries. These do not always fit in well with the categories that are used. More commonly, however, they are collaboration frameworks involving multiple associations or initiatives that are covered by a larger organisation but still give themselves a degree of freedom.

Five percent of the grants go to de facto associations which have no formal legal status at all. Most of these are small-scale local activities. The number of these has fallen in comparison with the 2012–2014 period, when 8% of the respondents in the survey were de facto associations.

FIGURE 2.1. LEGAL STATUS OF GRANTEES (2015–2017)

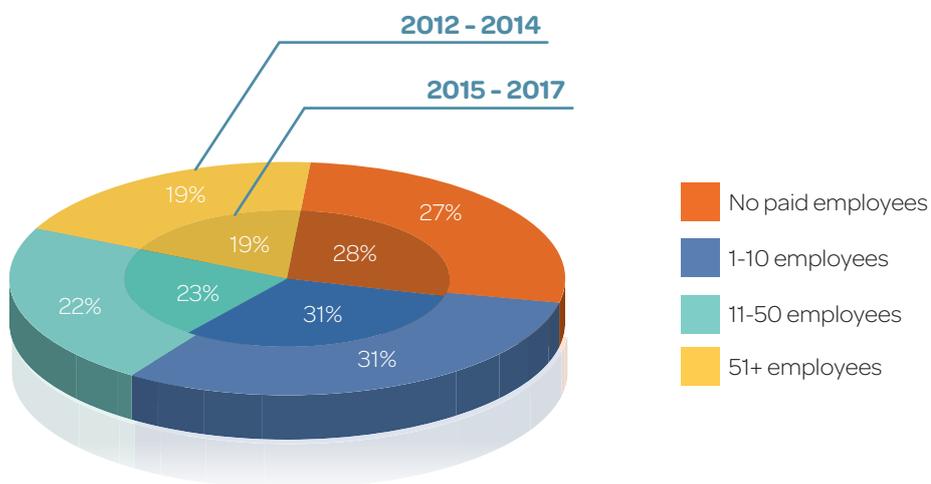


**A grantee has six employees on average.** The large number of grantees that are non-profit associations does not mean that the average grantee is in the voluntary sector: there are paid employees working for 72 percent of the grantees (figure 2.2).

Furthermore, most of the organisations have reasonably large numbers of paid employees. The median number - the mid-point value - is a workforce of six: half of the organisations supported have six or more paid employees. So the King Baudouin Foundation mainly reaches organisations of a certain size.

It should be noted that the survey asked about the number of paid employees - and subsequently also the number of volunteers - on an approximate basis. For example, the respondents were not asked to state the 'number of full-time equivalents', but only to give a guideline figure. This was done to make it easier to complete the survey.

FIGURE 2.2. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, ALL ORGANISATIONS



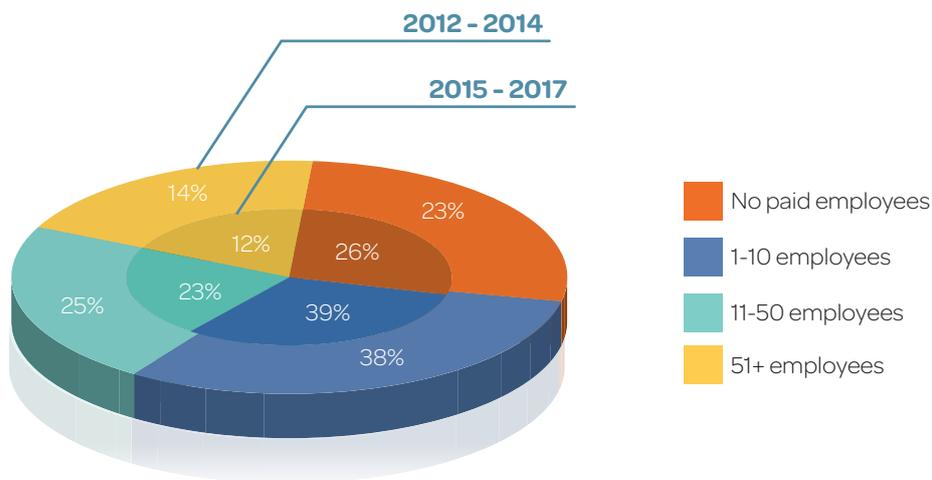
**Three-quarters of the non-profit associations have paid employees.** In the case of schools, government bodies and companies, having employees is virtually self-evident. It is equally obvious that associations with no formal legal status almost never have employees working for them.

The world of non-profit associations is much more varied, ranging from small collaborations amongst volunteers to larger, well-developed organisations. Nevertheless, the vast majority of the non-profit associations that receive a grant do have employees (74%, figure 2.3). What is more, many of these are sizeable organisations: Thirty-five percent of the non-profit associations have eleven or more employees, which implies a well-developed organisation.

Twenty-five percent of the non-profit associations have one to three employees. Together with the 26 percent of non-profit associations that have no employees, the smaller non-profit associations account for 51 percent. They account for a larger proportion than in the 2012-2014 period, when 39 percent of the grants for non-profit associations went to the group with 0 to 3 employees.

It should be noted that it was decided not to send out survey invitations to organisations in receipt of smaller grants (smaller than €500). The proportion of organisations with no employees may be larger within this group.

FIGURE 2.3. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS



**The same number of volunteers as paid employees.** The vast majority of the organisations make use of volunteers (72%). In practice these are mostly informal organisations and non-profit associations which rely heavily on volunteers. There is little difference between the two types of organisations in terms of the extent to which they rely on volunteers. Informal organisations - which operate on a smaller scale - use just as many volunteers in relative terms as the inherently more structured non-profit associations. The median value for both types of organisations is 10 volunteers. The larger size of non-profit associations can be seen in the larger proportion of organisations that make use of more than 50 volunteers.

Just under a quarter of grantees have their own staff and operate without volunteers. These are found mostly among government bodies, businesses and educational institutions.

TABLE 2.1.A ORGANISATIONAL SIZE AND NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS (2012-2014)

	informal		not for profit		other*		total	
<b>Number of volunteers</b>								
No volunteers	19	14.0%	210	19.4%	193	58.3%	422	27.2%
1-10 volunteers	59	43.4%	425	39.2%	77	23.3%	561	36.2%
11-50 volunteers	56	41.2%	288	26.6%	43	13.0%	387	25.0%
51+ volunteers	2	1.5%	161	14.9%	18	5.4%	181	11.7%
N	136	100%	1,084	100%	331	100%	1,551	100%

\* 'other' = schools, university or college, government body, local administration or public administration, business

TABLE 2.1.B ORGANISATIONAL SIZE AND NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS (2015-2017)

	informal		not for profit		other*		total	
<b>Number of volunteers</b>								
No volunteers	17	16.8%	240	17.8%	267	59.1%	524	27.6%
1-10 volunteers	39	38.6%	504	37.4%	95	21.0%	638	33.6%
11-50 volunteers	44	43.6%	396	29.4%	51	11.3%	491	25.8%
51+ volunteers	1	1.0%	207	15.4%	39	8.6%	247	13.0%
N	101	100%	1,347	100%	452	100%	1,900	100%

\* 'other' = schools, university or college, government body, local administration or public administration, business

## Grants to individuals and organisations that distribute the support received

In addition to the many grants that go to organisations, the King Baudouin Foundation sometimes works alongside **other organisations** to distribute the support it provides. These organisations (2% in the survey) receive funds from the Foundation and then redistribute them to other initiatives or individuals. In many cases these are foreign organisations that contribute their local expertise in the context of international collaborations.

Other grants go to **individuals**, for example to develop their own skills. The proportion of individual grants in the survey (6%) does not correspond to the way the KBF recorded these grants itself. Many of the respondents who received

individual support still recorded this as support to an organisation. The difference between support provided to an individual or an organisation seems to be unclear to many of them.

A number of the questions and analyses in the survey are not applicable to individuals and organisations that act as a 'conduit'. These, for example, do not answer any of the questions about carrying out their own initiatives. For individuals, some parts of the questionnaire about organisational structure, target groups, reach etc. are not relevant. Both groups are therefore removed from large parts of the report. In Chapter 11, however, this report does address the responses from individuals.

### 3. THE TARGET GROUPS REACHED

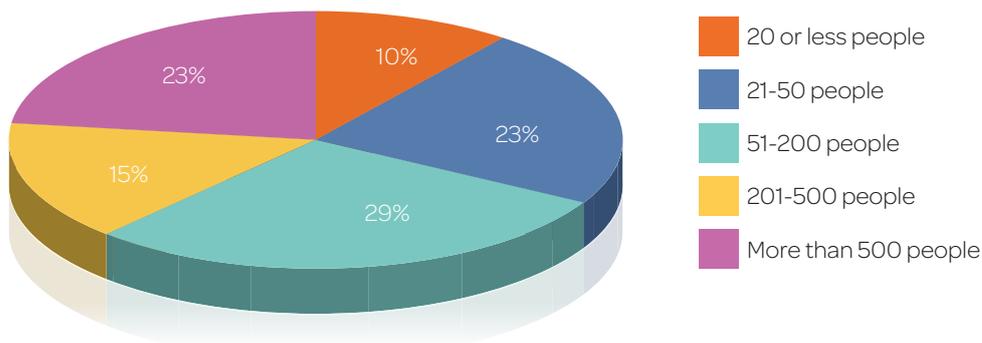
*Between 2015 and 2017 the King Baudouin Foundation reached at least 260,000 people through its grants. That figure has grown in comparison with the 2012-2014 period, when the Foundation was reaching 200,000 people every year. The average number of people reached by each initiative, however, has remained constant. The growth has all come from the larger number of initiatives supported.*

**An initiative often reaches 51 to 200 people.** Most initiatives work for one or more clearly defined target groups. As a result they are able to estimate the number of people who have been directly reached by their activities. Figure 3.1 shows that the initiatives have a wide reach. The largest proportion (29%) of respondents estimate that they reach between 51 and 200 individuals. For just under a quarter of the grantees, the target group that they reach is large, with a direct impact on more than 500 people.

The numbers and the distribution set out in figure are comparable to the results from the previous survey periods in 2009-2011 and 2012-2014.

Some initiatives cannot define the target group that they reach. This may be a person-specific form of support or an activity that does not have a target group. In other cases, the number of people directly reached is difficult to quantify. Examples of this are research projects, purchase of materials or building a website. Ten percent of the initiatives therefore describe the target group they reach as not relevant. All these initiatives are left off the graph.

FIGURE 3.1. NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY REACHED (2015-2017, N=1967 BELGIUM AND OTHER COUNTRIES)



**The King Baudouin Foundation is reaching more and more people.** Based on the answers from the initiatives surveyed, it is possible to estimate the total number of people reached by the King Baudouin Foundation through its grantmaking each year. Extrapolating the survey results to all the Foundation's grants, taking into account double counting and rebased to one year, the King Baudouin Foundation reached at least 260,000 people per year between 2015 and 2017.

An identical calculation was carried out for the 2012-2014 period. At that time the King Baudouin Foundation was reaching 200,000 people each year. The 260,000 people reached each year during the 2015-2017 represents growth of 30 percent in comparison with 2012-2014.

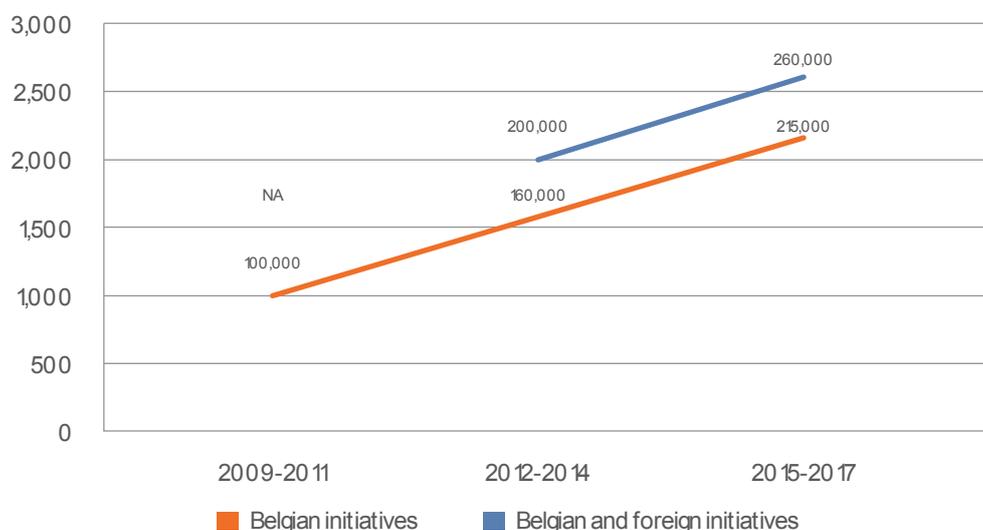
On a per-initiative basis the average number of people targeted has not changed significantly between 2012 and 2017. The growing number of people reached is entirely due to supporting more initiatives.

**The number of people reached in Belgium each year has risen from 100,000 to 215,000 people.** During the 2009-2011 period the survey only looked at initiatives supported by the Foundation in Belgium. A calculation similar to the one above resulted in an estimate that the King Baudouin Foundation was reaching at least 100,000 separate people in Belgium each year. This number is not comparable with the above figures for the 2012-2014 and 2015-2017 periods.

That is because they also include initiatives in other countries. When the foreign initiatives are removed from these analyses, it turns out that the King Baudouin Foundation reached 160,000 people each year in Belgium during the 2012-2014 period and 215,000 people during the 2015-2017 period (figure 3.2). In the course of six years the number of people reached by the King Baudouin Foundation in Belgium has doubled.

**The above figures are indicative.** The figures on the number of people reached are extrapolations and are inevitably based on certain approximations and estimates. The results should be seen as an indication. It is important, however, that exactly the same calculations and choices for extrapolation were used for every measurement period. As a result, the observed trend - a clear increase in the number of people reached - is reliable.

FIGURE 3.2. TOTAL YEARLY NUMBER OF PEOPLE REACHED DIRECTLY, EVOLUTIONS SINCE 2012



## 4. CHANGES RESULTING FROM GRANTS

*Through their initiatives, grantees mainly make changes within their own target group and in their own organisation. Many initiatives also aim to influence policy, but this tends to be less successful. About two in three grantees use the support provided to carry out a special activity in addition to their existing activities. The King Baudouin Foundation is incontrovertibly acting as a driver of organisational renewal.*

**Grantees are ambitious with their initiatives.** Almost all the grantees (92%) seek to bring about changes in one or more target groups. They themselves say that they are succeeding in this: only 0.4% of them consider that their initiative has had no effect.

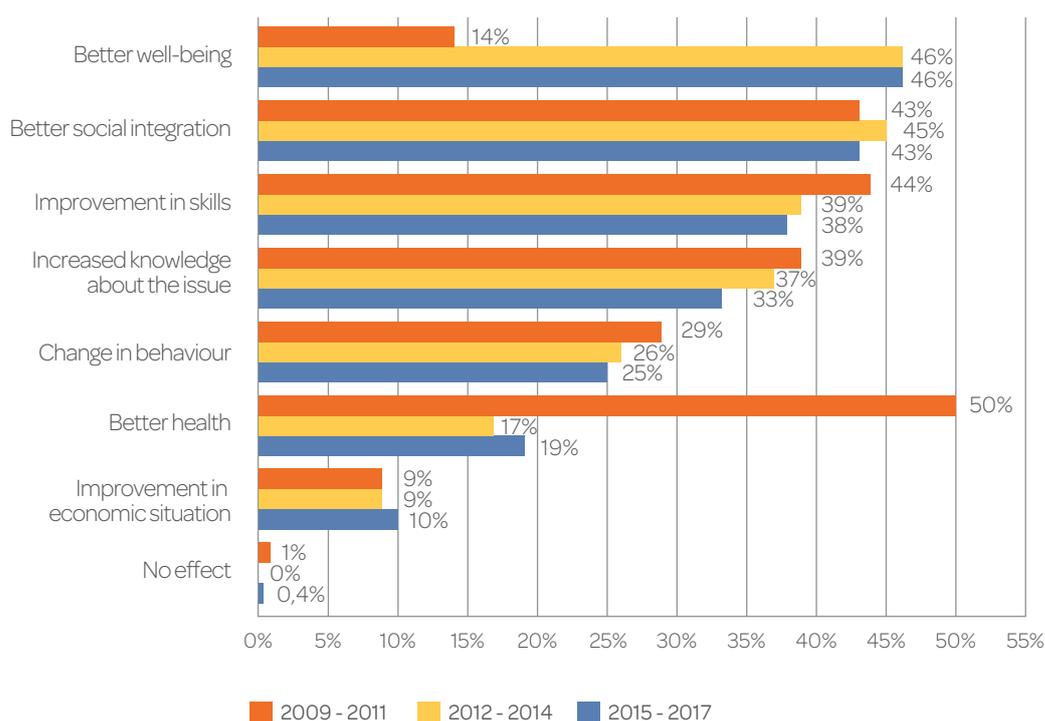
Grantees had the opportunity to mention a number of changes that they had achieved through their initiatives. They did so in many cases. The sum of the values in figure 4.1 is well above 100 percent. On average, each initiative states that it achieves two effects in its target group.

Most grantees - in their own opinion - are achieving something very difficult: bringing about an active change in a target group. They are mainly bringing about improved well-being (46%), better social integration (43%) and better skills in their target groups (38%).

It is noticeable that the aim of 'increasing knowledge', which is limited to information transfer and is consequently less ambitious, is a long way from the top of the changes achieved, at 33 percent.

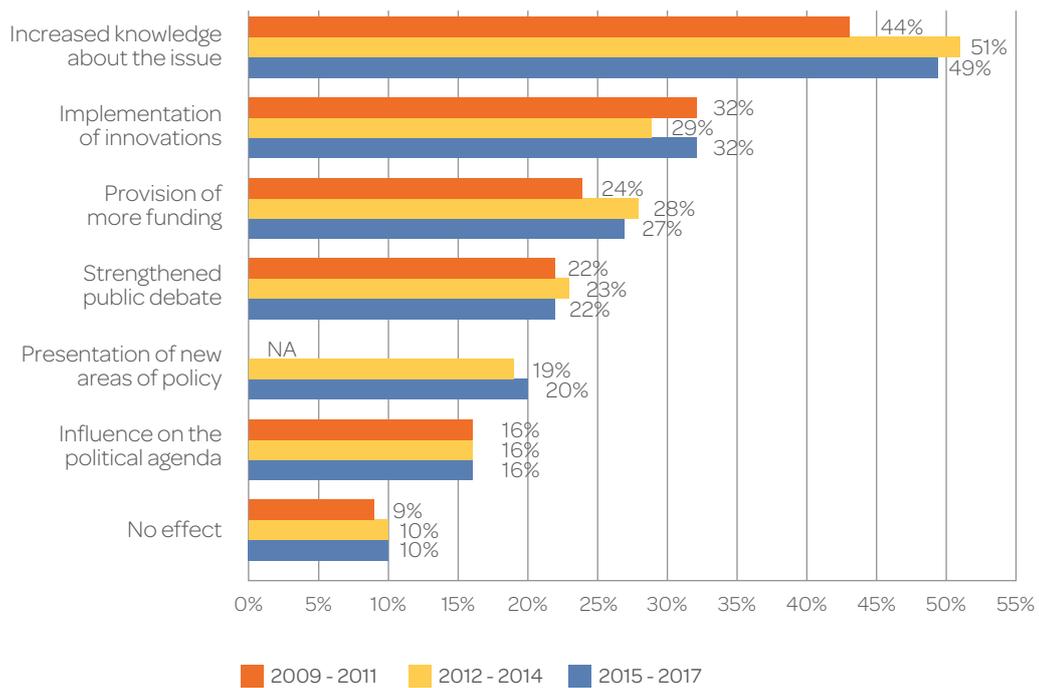
**From health to well-being.** During the first two periods (2009-2011 and 2012-2014) a major shift can be noticed from 'better health' towards 'better well-being'. This continued to take place in the 2015-2017 survey. 'Better well-being' was in fact the most important change that was brought about.

FIGURE 4.1. EFFECTS ON TARGET GROUPS (92%)



**Influence on policymakers is not avoided.** Fifty-seven percent of the initiatives sought to bring about changes among policymakers (see figure 4.2). This figure is significantly lower in comparison with the 92 percent that focus on changes in the target groups. It does, however, also imply that most of the grantees do not shy away from the complexities and uncertainty of influencing policymakers. This proportion is similar to the 58 percent seen in the 2012-2014 survey.

FIGURE 4.2. EFFECTS ON POLICY MAKERS (57%)



**Fewer changes brought about among policymakers.** The results in terms of this ambition to influence policy appear to be different from the results for the target groups. One in ten grantees (10%) are having no effect in this area – in the case of the target groups the equivalent figure was only 0.4 percent. By far the largest group of grantees (49%) mention an ‘increase in knowledge among policymakers’ as an effect. This reference to information transfer is more modest than the more active wording used to describe the changes brought about for the target groups.

Changes among policymakers are clearly more difficult for the grantees to bring about (or they pay less attention to them). On average, a grantee also lists only 1.7 changes among policymakers, as compared with 2.1 effects on target groups.

Once again the figures from the grantee survey from 2009-2011 and 2012-2014 are very similar to the new results.

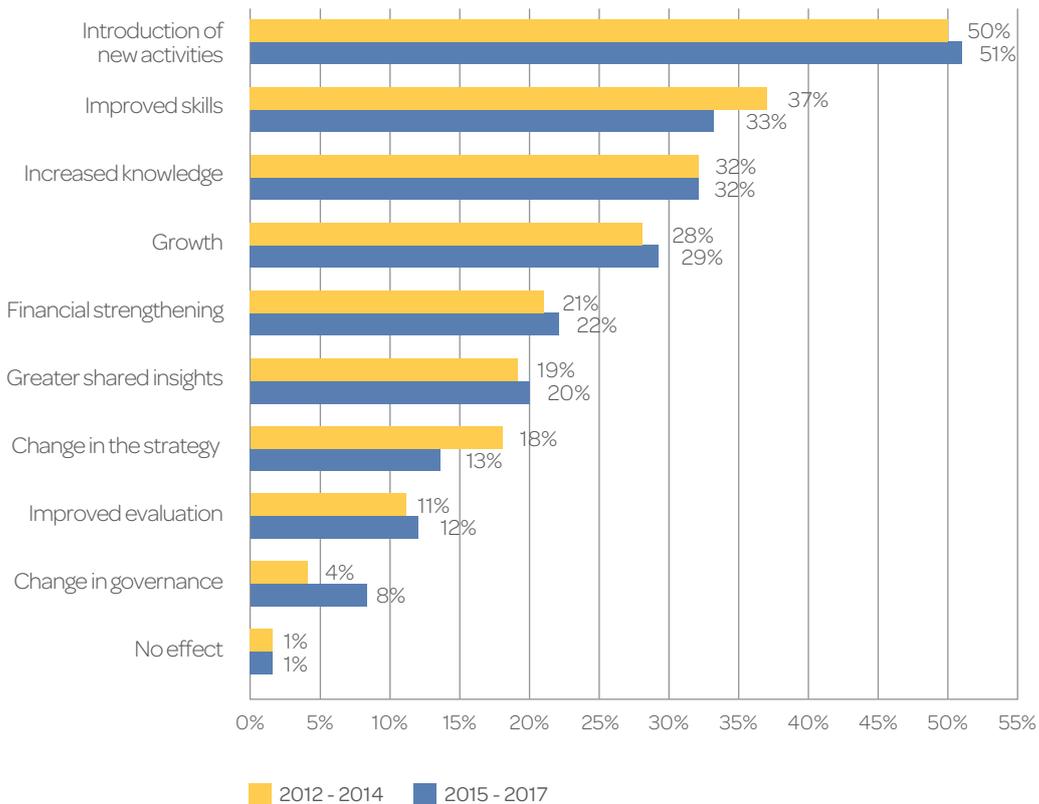
**Strengthening the organisation itself in specific ways.** For many grantees (88%) the organisation itself benefits from the grant. The main emphasis is on developing the skills within the organisation in specific ways. Figure 4.3 shows that half the initiatives involve carrying out new activities (51%), for 33 percent of them the grant results in better skills within the organisation to deal with a particular issue, and for 32 percent the grant opens the way towards more knowledge within the organisation.

Organisational changes such as improving the financial strength of the organisation (22%) or changes in its governance (13%), are mentioned less often by grantees.

The respondents clearly have more traction on their own organisations. The average number of changes mentioned by each grantee is 2.2, which is almost the same as the figure for the target groups and substantially higher than the changes brought about among policymakers.

It should be noted that the proportion of grantees who note changes in their own organisation has risen to 88% in the new 2015-2017 survey. This is comparable to the 2009-2011 survey (94%) after falling to 71% in 2012-2014. Further comparisons were not possible because the wording of the question was changed from the 2012-2014 survey onwards.

FIGURE 4.3. EFFECTS ON OWN ORGANISATION (88%)



Note: No comparison possible with the 2009-2011 survey.

### **Grantees are working to make changes in target groups and in their own organisation.**

Table 4.1 continues to build on the same underlying figures but looks at them in a different way. It groups together the three ways of measuring results and ranks them by the number of times that a result was achieved. The table presents the ten most frequently achieved results, illustrating the above comment that grantees are mainly successful in bringing about changes in the target groups and in their own organisation. The smaller effect on policymakers is illustrated by the fact that only one change among policymakers is included in the top ten.

Changing something tangible. Many grantees state that their initiative brings about a range of changes. At the same time, the changes that they mention leave room for interpretation. What exactly does better 'social integration' mean for a target group? What is the effect of an 'increase in knowledge among policymakers'? How are 'adjustments in the strategy of the organisation' expressed in tangible terms?

This report therefore also measures 'change' in a different way: bringing about at least one effective change in behaviour in the environment, namely:

- either 'changed behaviour' in the target group;
- or 'implementation of innovations' among policymakers;
- or 'introduction of new actions' in the organisation itself.

Fifty-one percent of the initiatives say that their activities have brought about at least one effective change in society.

TABLE 4.1. MOST IMPLEMENTED EFFECTS BY GRANTEES

2012-2014	2015-2017	Change brought about in ...	N
4	1	Own organisation: introduction of new activities	1,016
1	2	Target group: better well-being	970
2	3	Target group: better social integration	899
3	4	Target group: improvement in skills	788
5	5	Target group: increased knowledge about the issue	689
7	6	Own organisation: improved skills to deal with the issue	667
9	7	Own organisation: increased knowledge within our organisation	645
6	8	Policymakers: increased knowledge about the issue	632
10	9	Own organisation: growth of the organisation	584
8	10	Target group: change in behaviour	526

## The support results in organisational renewal

Sixty-four percent of the grantees use the support from the King Baudouin Foundation to carry out a 'special, extraordinary' activity. This is an activity that goes beyond the existing activities of the organisation.

Strictly speaking this result does not clarify exactly how socially innovative the support from the King Baudouin Foundation is. Something that is 'extraordinary' for a grantee is not necessarily 'extraordinary in society' or innovative. Nevertheless, it does make it clear that the support from the Foundation is resulting in organisational renewal. More than three-fifths of the grants go to initiatives which involve the grantee taking a new path. The King Baudouin Foundation is therefore unquestionably acting as a driver of organisational renewal.

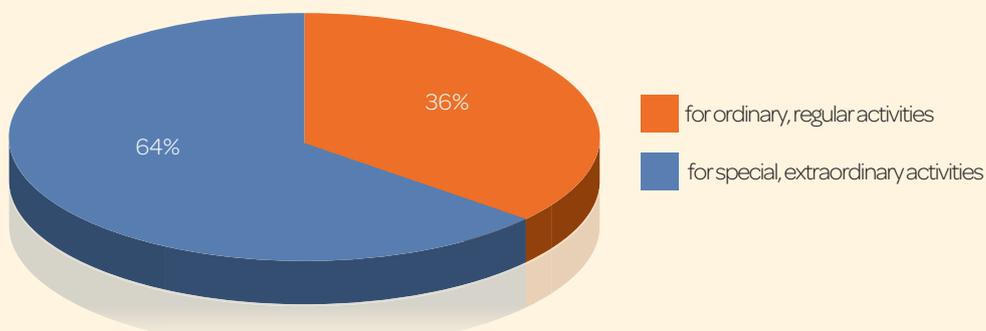
The larger the organisation, the larger the proportion that develop 'extraordinary' activities using the support provided.

A similar observation was made in 2012-2014 about the amount of support provided: the larger the amount, the larger the proportion of 'extraordinary' activities. During the 2015-2017 period this effect based on the size of the amount disappeared. The number of extraordinary versus ordinary activities is the same in all categories based on the amount.

Foreign grantees (57%) use the support less for extraordinary activities than Belgian grantees (66%).

The ratio between the proportion of extraordinary activities and the proportion of regular activities varies most from one activity area to another. In the activity area 'democracy' the proportion of foreign activities rises to 87 percent. Conversely, the share of extraordinary activities has fallen to 54 percent in the activity area 'philanthropy'.

FIGURE 4.4. USE OF THE SUPPORT OF THE KING BAUDOUIN FOUNDATION FOR... (2015-2017)



## Part 2.

# The collaboration between the King Baudouin Foundation and the grantees

### 5. THE ADDED VALUE OF THE GRANT

*The average grantee receives a grant for 6,000 euros (median value), and is very satisfied with it. For the vast majority of grantees, the support provided by the King Baudouin Foundation is vitally important in order to carry out their initiative.*

*As well as providing breathing space in budgets, a grant from the King Baudouin Foundation above all creates opportunities for experimentation.*

**The size of the average grant is 6,000 euros.** The King Baudouin Foundation offers grants in amounts ranging from (less than) 500 euros to well over 25,000 euros.

More than half of these grants can be described as relatively small, ranging from 500 to 5,000 euros (figure 5.1). Amounts from 2,501 to 5,000 euros are provided most often. The grant size that appears most frequently is 5,000 euros; no less than 13.5 percent of grantees receive exactly 5,000 euros.

The median value is 6,000 euros, which is more than the median value of 5,000 euros three years ago.

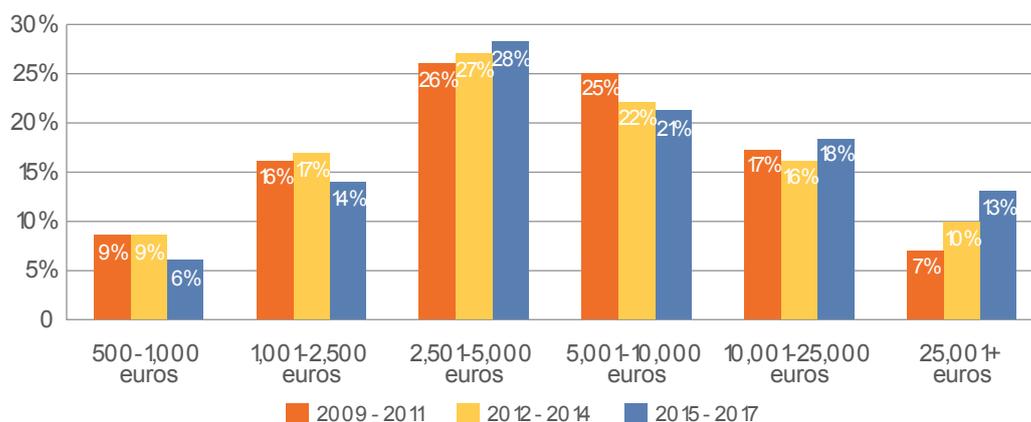
During the 2015-2017 period the proportion of the smallest grants fell. Grants of 500-1,000 euros and 1,001-2,500 euros still account for 20 percent of the support provided. In the previous measurement periods the equivalent percentages were 26 percent (2012-2014) and 25 percent (2009-2011).

**Calculating a mean reveals a different picture.** A small group of large organisations receive large amounts from the KBF. These large grants increase the mean amount to above 22,600 euros. That mean figure, however, is much more than most grantees receive. In order to calculate the average size of a grant, a median is therefore used, which is the 'mid-point value': the same number of grantees receive more than this amount as those who receive less.

**Not including the smallest grants in the survey creates distortions.** Figure 5.1 uses 500 euros as a lower limit. However, the King Baudouin Foundation does award amounts of less than 500 euros, but the survey did not write to those grantees. The contact between the Foundation and the grantee is sometimes minimal for a grant of that kind, so many of the questions in the survey were not relevant.

The existence of these grants for less than 500 euros does, however, mean that both the median and the mean figure are lowered to some extent when the smallest grants are taken into account.

FIGURE 5.1. DISTRIBUTION OF THE GRANTS



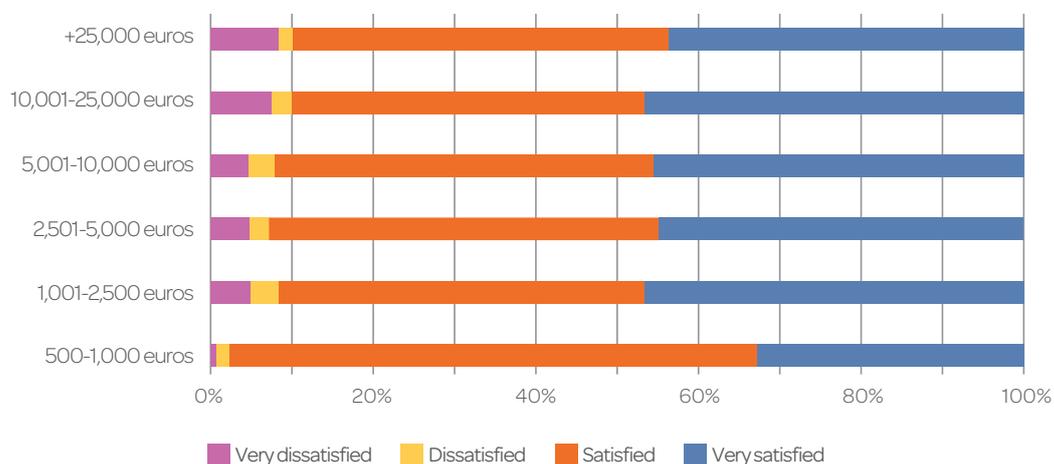
**Grantees are very satisfied with their support.** On questioning, the vast majority of the grantees are satisfied with the amount that they received. Forty-seven percent of them describe themselves as ‘satisfied’; a further 45 percent are even ‘very satisfied’. The remaining eight percent are dissatisfied, including five percent who described themselves as ‘very dissatisfied’.

Figure 5.2 shows, for each grant size, the proportion of grantees who are satisfied and very satisfied with the amount of the grant they received. Regardless of the amount received, at least 90 percent of the grantees always describe themselves as ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’.

The 500-1,000 euro group receive the smallest amount, but remarkably enough they are the least dissatisfied with the grants awarded to them, in comparison with other groups. Only three percent of them are ‘very dissatisfied’ or ‘dissatisfied’. The 500-1,000 euro group is also more critical because they also tick the ‘very satisfied’ answer less often.

In comparison with the previous surveys, the proportion of ‘satisfied’ and ‘very satisfied’ grantees rose slightly in 2015-2017. This happened in virtually all grant amount categories. Nevertheless, the differences from the previous survey are still small. At that time the vast majority of the grantees also had a very positive view of the amount of the grant they received. The margin for improvement is small, so it does not make much sense to draw detailed comparisons.

FIGURE 5.2. SATISFACTION ABOUT THE LEVEL OF THE GRANT (2015-2017)



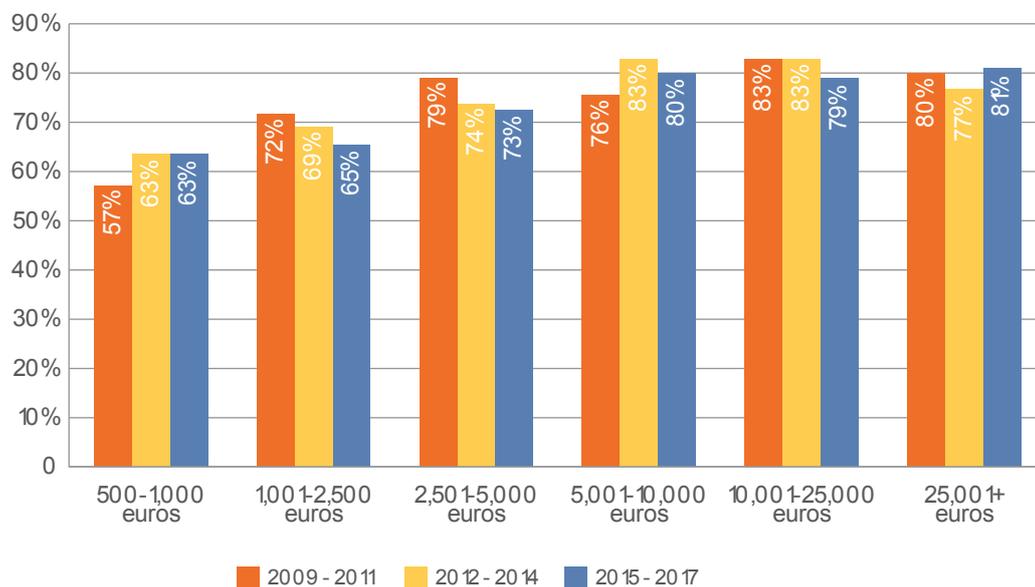
**The dissatisfied grantees do not share any characteristics.** The group who say that they are (very) dissatisfied with the amount of the grant – 174 initiatives – were analysed separately. On review, these turn out to be a cross-section of the whole group of participants. This group has the same characteristics as the whole sample in terms of the amount of the grant, time taken for an application, region, size of the organisation, etc. The characteristics of the grantee or initiative do not make it clear why these grantees are dissatisfied.

**Even small amounts encourage implementation.** Three quarters of the initiatives (75%) would have remained on the drawing board without a grant from the King Baudouin Foundation. The grant is therefore usually needed for implementation of an initiative.

The extent to which the absence of a grant would have killed an initiative depends on the size of the grant (figure 5.3). In the smallest 500-1,000 euro category, 63 percent will not implement the initiative without a grant; in the ‘greater than 25,000 euros’, 81 percent will shelve the initiative.

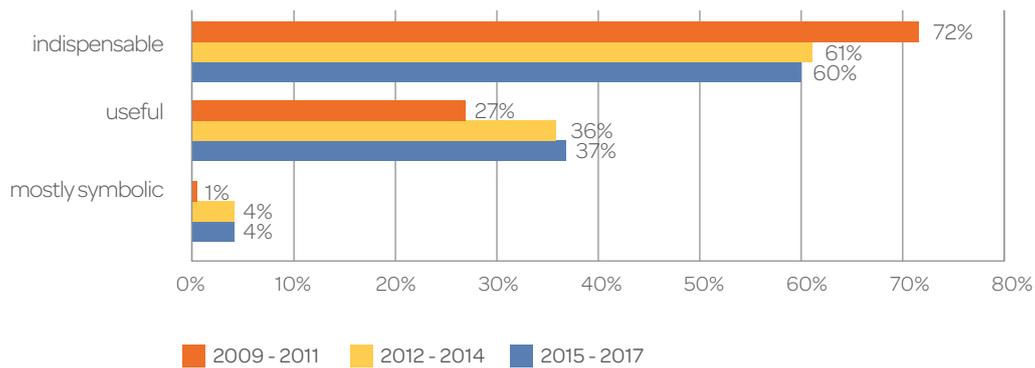
The direct relationship between the size of the grant and the likelihood of its implementation is perhaps not surprising. What is more remarkable is that even in the smallest 500-1,000 euro category, approximately two-thirds of the initiatives are not implemented without a grant. To put this in more positive terms: even grants for small amounts are enough to act as ‘firelighters’ to get initiatives started.

FIGURE 5.3. PERCENTAGE OF INITIATIVES THAT WOULD NOT HAVE GONE AHEAD WITHOUT THE FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM THE KBF



**Three in five grantees say that the support is 'indispensable'.** Once it has been implemented, a large majority of the grantees (60%) describe the support from the King Baudouin Foundation as 'indispensable' for the success of the initiative. Thirty-seven percent of them only saw it as 'useful' and four percent of them saw the support as ultimately 'mostly symbolic' (figure 5.4). Over the successive surveys, the share of 'indispensable' has fallen from 72 to 60 percent.

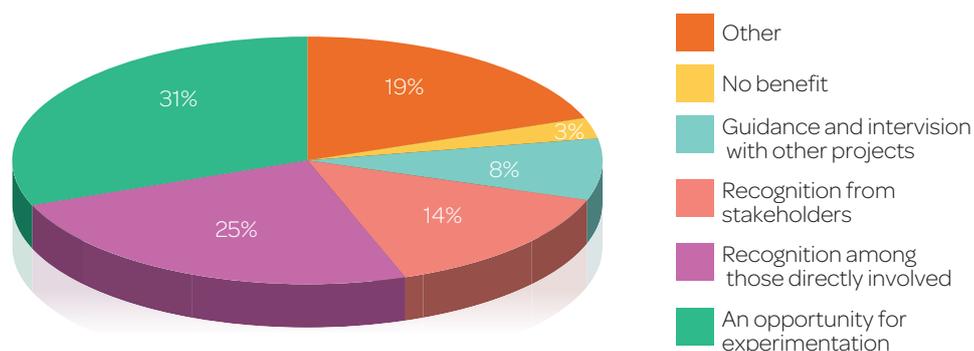
FIGURE 5.4. THE SUPPORT OF THE KBF WAS ... FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE INITIATIVE



**A grant is an opportunity for experimentation.** Figure 5.5 looks beyond financial considerations and details the most important specific advantage that the grantees can identify in the support from the King Baudouin Foundation. It is useful to know that it was a unique choice: only one answer could be ticked. The grantees – just as in the 2012-2014 survey – primarily selected 'an opportunity for experimentation'. This answer emphasises the added value for society of the grant from the Foundation: the grants open up new paths. This is particularly true because in each group of grantees, regardless of the amount received, about 30 percent ticked 'opportunity for experimentation' as the most important advantage.

The large number of respondents who write an answer under 'other' (19%) mainly emphasised the extra financial resources in terms of developing their initiative or organisation. Two-fifths of the open-ended responses explicitly refer to the importance of the extra financial resources. Other open-ended responses also hinted at the importance of extra (financial) breathing space.

FIGURE 5.5. MAIN BENEFIT OF THE SUPPORT PROVIDED BY THE KING BAUDOUIN FOUNDATION (2015-2017)



## Sources of information about possible support

For grantees, the King Baudouin Foundation website is by far the most important source of information about opportunities for support (figure 5.6). For the sake of comparability with previous surveys, the graph only presents the responses from Belgian grantees.

Between 2015 and 2017, two in five of those Belgian grantees (41%) found the news about the opportunity for support on the KBF website. It should be noted that the website is becoming less important in each successive survey period. Since 2009-2011 the importance of the KBF website has fallen by 13 percentage points.

In comparison with previous survey periods, both 'through earlier initiatives or the reputation of the KBF' and 'through another organisation' grew significantly. This fact must, however, be viewed with some caution. In the survey covering the 2009-2011 period, these options were not included in the questionnaire, but it was seen that they were frequently mentioned under 'other'. Since the 2012-2014 and 2015-2017 surveys presented them to respondents ready made, an increase can partly be explained by the fact that these options were presented in a more accessible way.

The large proportion of informal contacts is notable. The 'acquaintance or friend' category accounts for 21 percent. 'Earlier projects or the reputation of the King Baudouin Foundation' (23%) also suggests reliance on an existing network.

The questionnaire also offered a range of other possible answers: an event, social media, other websites etc. These were all mentioned by less than 5 percent of respondents and were not included in the graph.

Figure 5.7 compares the responses from foreign and Belgian grantees. Foreign grantees receive information more indirectly, via other organisations (but also via friends or acquaintances) and social media are also a relatively importance source of information for them. Direct communication channels such as the KBF website and the KBF e-news reach them much less.

FIGURE 5.6. MOST QUOTED SOURCES HOW TO RECEIVE SUPPORT FROM THE KBF (ONLY BELGIAN INITIATIVES)

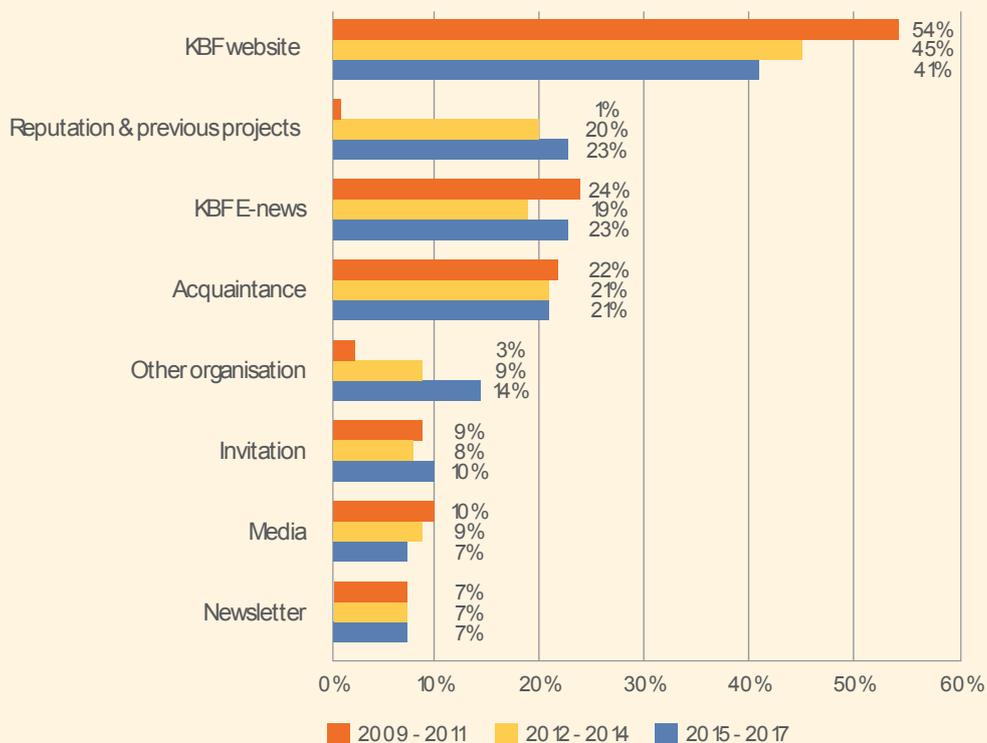
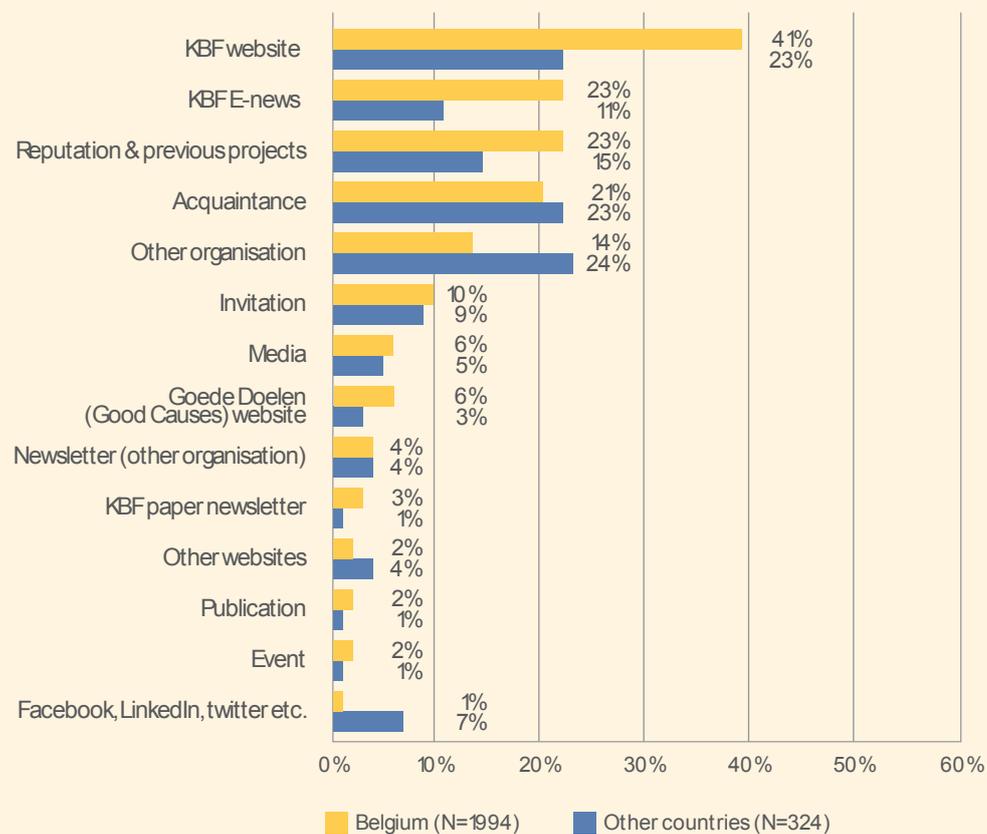


FIGURE 5.7. MOST QUOTED SOURCES HOW TO RECEIVE SUPPORT FROM THE KBF



Note: more than one answer possible

## 6. TIME REQUIRED TO APPLY FOR A GRANT

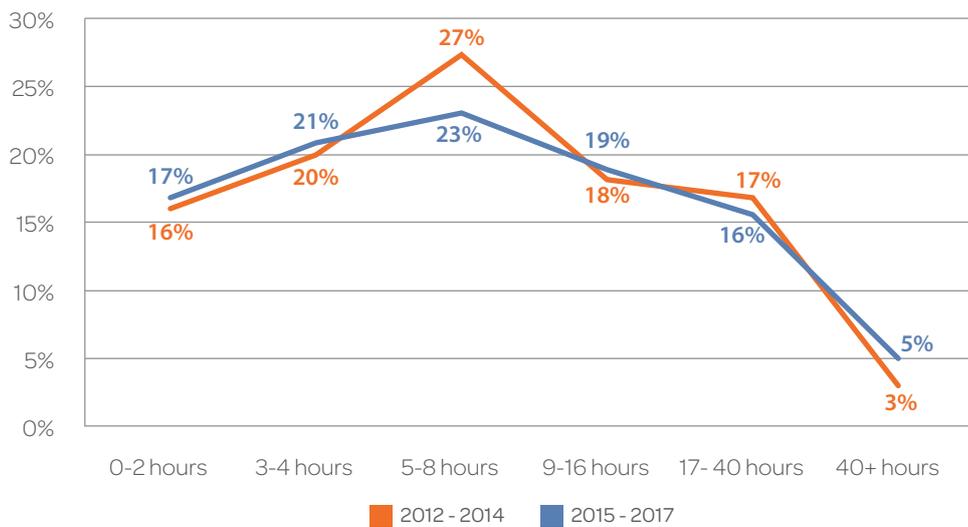
*For many grantees, six working hours is enough to write a (successful) application. Larger grants do not necessarily take much more preparation time. In comparison with other potential sources of funding, the King Baudouin Foundation's application procedures are mostly viewed as more accessible.*

### **A grantee spends an average of six hours working on a request for financial support.**

This means that on average, less than one working day is often enough to write an application and submit it to the King Baudouin Foundation.

For many organisations, a few hours of working time are enough. One third of grantees complete the application in four hours or less and one in six grantees say that they only need a maximum of two hours. For the vast majority of successful grantees (80%) the work done on the application is limited to two working days (16 working hours) or less. In short, for many initiatives, the time investment required is reasonably negligible.

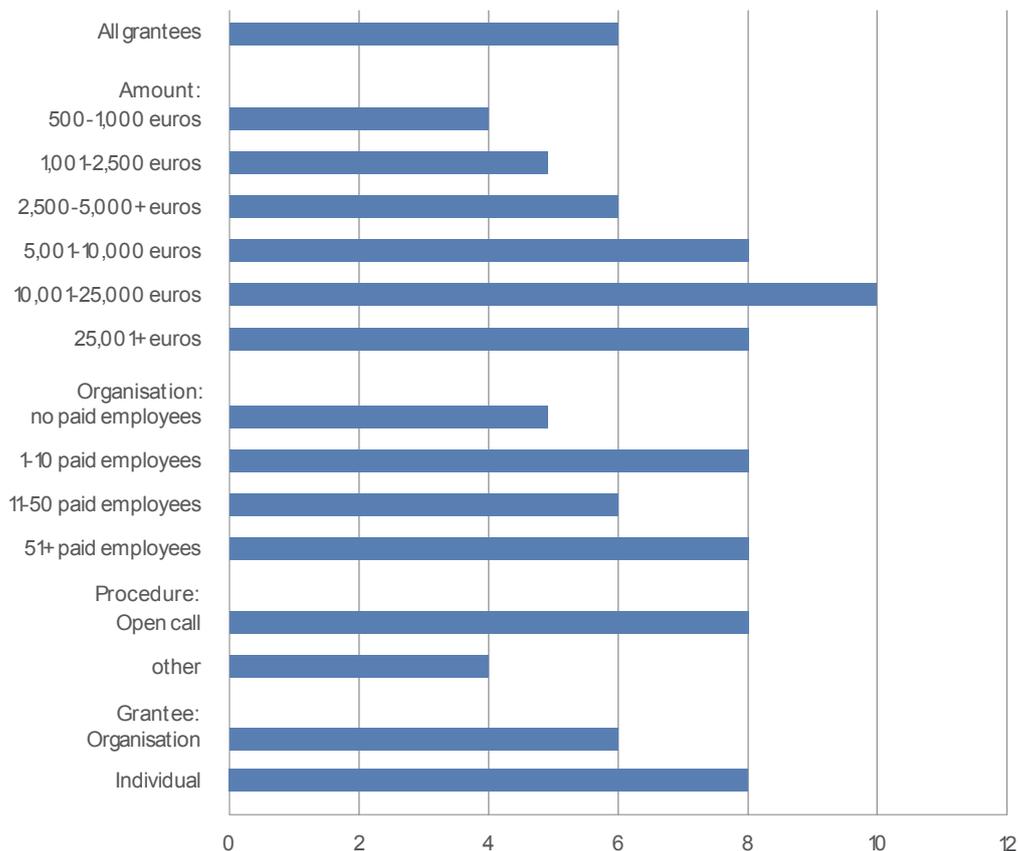
FIGURE 6.1. TIME NEEDED TO APPLY FOR A GRANT



**Requests for a small grant require less working time.** Table 6.2 shows the average time needed to write an application for various categories of grantees. The clearest differences are found to depend on the amount of financial support: the larger the amount that is awarded, the more time needs to be invested in the application. For a relatively small grant of up to 2,500 euros, an average of four hours is enough. Larger grants take an average of eight to ten working hours.

Small organisations – with no paid employees - take less time on average to write an application. To a significant extent this is because those small organisations request smaller amounts more often than average (which therefore requires less working time). Nevertheless, this observation should not be passed over too quickly. Smaller organisations can be assumed to have less ability and/or experience in writing applications for external funding. That ‘disadvantage’ would logically lead to more time being required. The results of the survey show that with its current application procedures the King Baudouin Foundation is managing to keep the required time investment down to a low level even for small and/or inexperienced organisations.

FIGURE 6.2. AMOUNT OF WORKING HOURS TO COMPLETE THE APPLICATION (MEDIAN, 2015-2017)



Note: The study uses the median (the midpoint value) because a limited number of organisations spent a very long time on their applications. For 28 grantees, the application took between 100 and 1,000 working hours. These 28 make up less than 1 percent of all grantees. If, however, a mean figure were used, that group would increase the average time taken by the 99 percent of other grantees by 2 hours. Using a median ensures that a small number of extreme values have a smaller influence on the final result.

**Larger applications do not take much more time.** More working hours are needed in the case of grants for larger amounts. An application for 30,000 euros, for example, requires a grantee to spend twice as much working time on average as an application for 1,000 euros. In relative terms the amount of working time is doubled, but in absolute terms - the number of working hours required - the rise is small overall. Even for applications for the largest amount category, the working time needed is only eight working hours on average. This leads to the observation that applications for amounts that are roughly fifty or a hundred times larger than the smaller grants, actually do not require very much more working time. It may be that grantees applying for those large amounts are aided by having more experience and consequently greater efficiency in writing application forms. The differences, however, are remarkably small. Broadly speaking, four working hours are needed for the first 1,000 euros, while another four hours are needed for the next 30,000 euros.

**The amount of time spent on the application is small overall.** The most important observation, however, is the underlying message that comes across through the whole of tables 6.1 and 6.2: each individual group of grantees manages to complete a successful application for financial support in no more than ten working hours on average. The King Baudouin Foundation is managing to limit the time that has to be invested to obtain a grant.

## Applying for a grant from the KBF is often easier than applying elsewhere and it is rarely more difficult

The figures in this chapter appear positive: the application procedures used by the King Baudouin Foundation mean that an average grantee only has to devote a relatively small amount of time to writing an application.

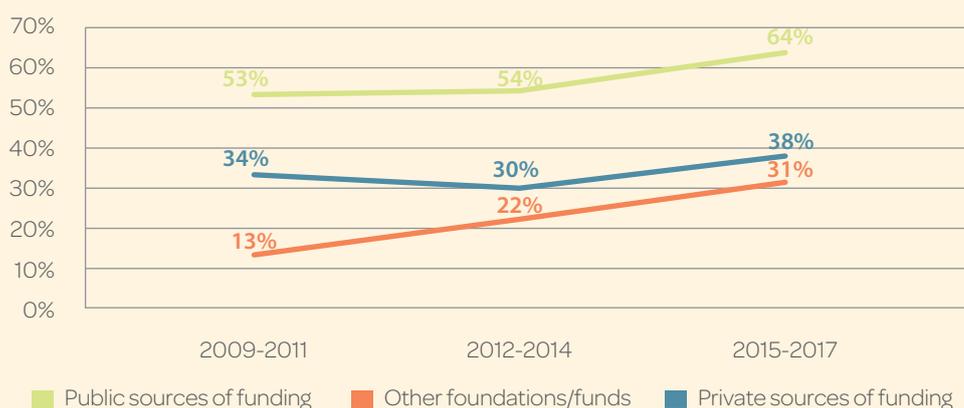
There are also other organisations that provide grants and subsidies. The survey therefore asked the respondents to compare the time required for the King Baudouin Foundation application procedure with those of other organisations from which they have requested support.

A request for support from the King Baudouin Foundation takes less effort than in the case of **a public organisation** such as a government body: 64 percent confirmed this from their own experience (30 percent considered that they are comparable). This is quite a significant observation, since applications for support from public funding agencies come up most frequently: three fifths of grantees have experience of these.

The results for other sources of support are less clear. In terms of the effort required, the application procedures used by private financing bodies (businesses and the like) and **other foundations or funds** are much more similar to the amount of time required for the King Baudouin Foundation. In the case of other foundations and funds 60 percent said the effort was comparable (only 10 percent consider that the Foundation takes more effort). In comparison with **private funds** 41 percent consider that the application procedure requires the same amount of effort. About 20 percent consider that an application to the Foundation takes more effort.

It is quite significant that an upward trend is seen across the three surveys: an increasing proportion of grantees consider that an application to the King Baudouin Foundation takes less effort than one to other sources of funding (figure 6.3).

FIGURE 6.3 LESS EFFORT WITH KBF IN COMPARISON WITH...



## 7. TIME REQUIRED FOR THE ACTIVITIES INVOLVED IN A GRANT

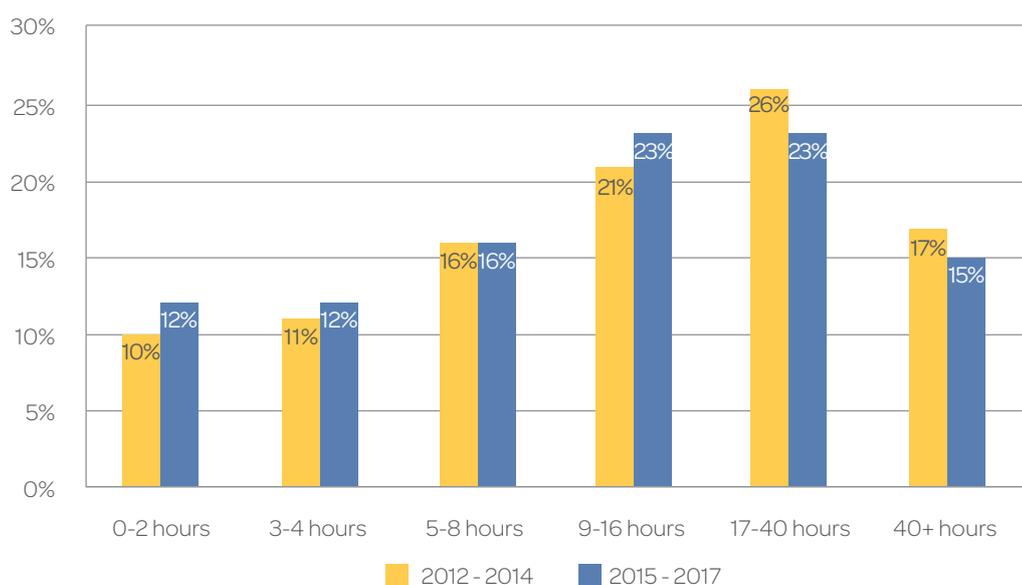
*After a successful application, an average of eleven working hours are spent on activities the King Baudouin Foundation requires from the grantee. Most of this is for administration, bookkeeping and reporting.*

**Receiving a grant results in additional obligations.** For a grantee, financial support from the King Baudouin Foundation also involves a few additional commitments, in addition to carrying out the initiative. These activities make it possible to check how the grant is being spent or the Foundation may seek to use them to help grantees. Examples are reporting on the progress of an initiative or involvement in an opportunity for an exchange of views with other grantees.

**Eleven extra working hours are required on average.** The content and the number of extra activities after a grant is approved vary from one call to another. Nevertheless, in terms of the volume of work they do not seem to represent an insurmountable burden. On average, the extra activities - attending meetings, administration, book-keeping, reporting and evaluation - take up eleven hours of a grantee's time. Once again this is the median - the midpoint value. During the 2012-2014 period, this value was slightly higher at twelve hours. In comparison with the previous survey period, figure 7.1 therefore shows a shift towards a smaller time investment (no figures are available for 2009-2011).

For a quarter of the initiatives, the follow-up work for the KBF grant is limited to a maximum of four hours.

FIGURE 7.1. AMOUNT OF HOURS NEEDED TO FULFIL ACTIVITIES REQUESTED BY THE KING BAUDOUIIN FOUNDATION



**Extra obligations depend on the size of the grant.** The volume of extra working hours depends on the size of the grant: the larger the grant, the more working hours an organisation has to set aside for the extra activities. Larger grants also involve spending time on meetings with the King Baudouin Foundation: intervision sessions, workshops, coaching etc. The handling of smaller grants mostly requires supporting tasks: administration, book-keeping and reporting.

This is in line with expectations, but at the same time it suggests that the burden of work is not insurmountable even for grantees with a less professional organisation - which often receive small grants. The average extra working time for organisations with no paid employees is limited to ten working hours.

Once again the calculation is based on the median, which gives the most precise approach to how much time the average grantee needs for these supporting activities. The median does, however, camouflage the presence of a number of (larger) grantees who do spend a long time on their collaboration with the King Baudouin Foundation. The mean figure - for which the amount of time spent by these organisations is more significant - is higher at 27 working hours.

Table 7.1. Amount of hours needed to fulfil activities requested by the King Baudouin Foundation

	N	Median hours	N	Median hours
	2015-2017		2012-2014	
all grantees	1,628	11	1,316	12
<b>amount</b>				
500-1,000 euros	97	7	106	10
1,001-2,500 euros	226	8	221	10
2,501-5,000 euros	456	10	368	12
5,001-10,000 euros	354	15	290	15
10,001-25,000 euros	285	16	219	20
25,001+ euros	210	16	112	16
<b>organisation</b>				
no paid employees	397	9	311	10
1-10 paid employees	488	14	357	16
11-50 employees	312	12	271	12
51+ paid employees	303	22	218	15
<b>procedure</b>				
open call	1,191	13	976	15
other	403	7	309	10
<b>grantee</b>				
organisation	1,500	11	1,185	12
individual	128	11	131	15

## 8. SUPPORT IN MAKING APPLICATIONS AND PROCESSING OF APPLICATIONS

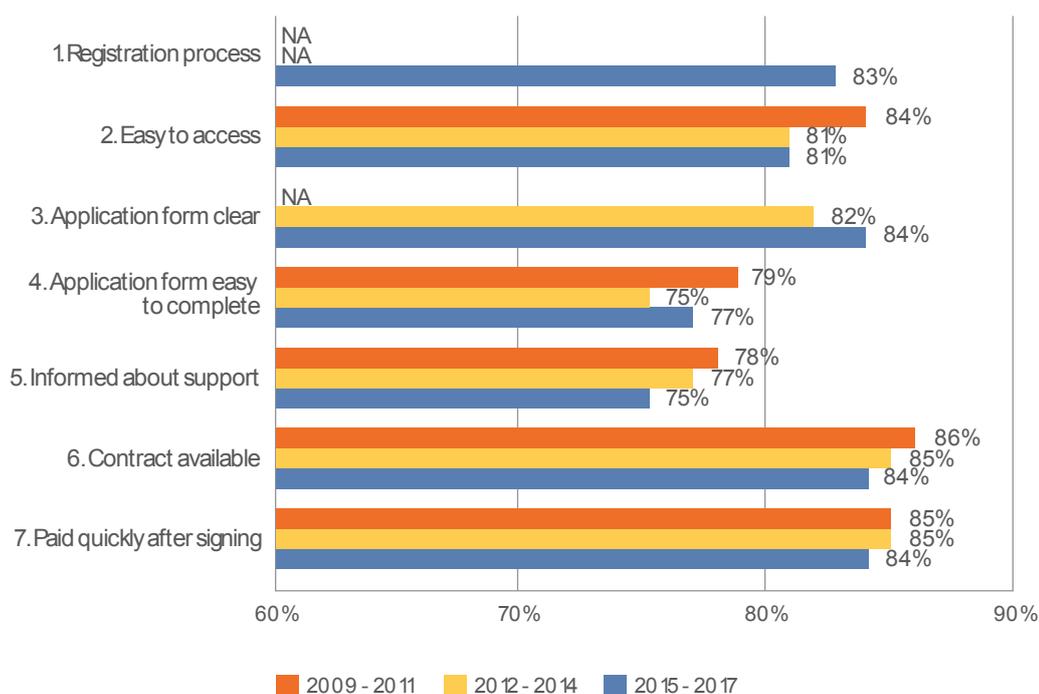
*Grantees are satisfied with the application procedure and the administrative processing of their request for support. Their level of satisfaction is increasing in comparison with earlier surveys.*

**Applications and processing are flexible.** Questions were asked about the assessment procedure on the basis of seven statements. Each one presented the respondents with five answer categories, ranging from ‘completely disagree’ to ‘completely agree’. The answers were then converted to percentages, both for the sake of clarity and because this makes them comparable with similar calculations for the 2009-2011 period. Figure 8.1 shows that the answers come out at a comparable level or are even slightly higher than the survey results from 2009-2011 and 2012-2014.

The grantees are very complimentary about the way their application was processed. In figure 8.1 each statement gets at least 75 percent. In practice this means that the vast majority of the grantees responded to all the statements with ‘mostly agree’ or ‘completely agree’. In other words: for each statement no more than 25 percent of grantees gave a negative response of ‘completely disagree’ or ‘mostly disagree’.

It is not possible to exclude some ‘selection bias’ here. Only grantees who received financial support completed the survey. For this group it can be assumed that as successful applicants they would evaluate the procedure more positively than initiatives that failed to receive support.

FIGURE 8.1. EXTENT OF AGREEMENT WITH STATEMENTS ABOUT ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS



Note: the 2009-2011 survey combined the application form was ‘clear to complete’ and ‘easy to complete’ into one question. The questionnaires of 2012-2014 and 2015-2017 preferred two questions.

**Grantees are still positive about applications and handling of grants.** The positive evaluation of the application and grant handling processes is an encouraging observation, but it is not surprising. In the 2009-2011 and 2012-2014 surveys the same questions resulted in similarly positive patterns of responses (see figure 8.1).

**Most grantees manage the process without receiving any guidance.** When submitting an application it is possible to request guidance from the King Baudouin Foundation. The Foundation offers a number of options for this:

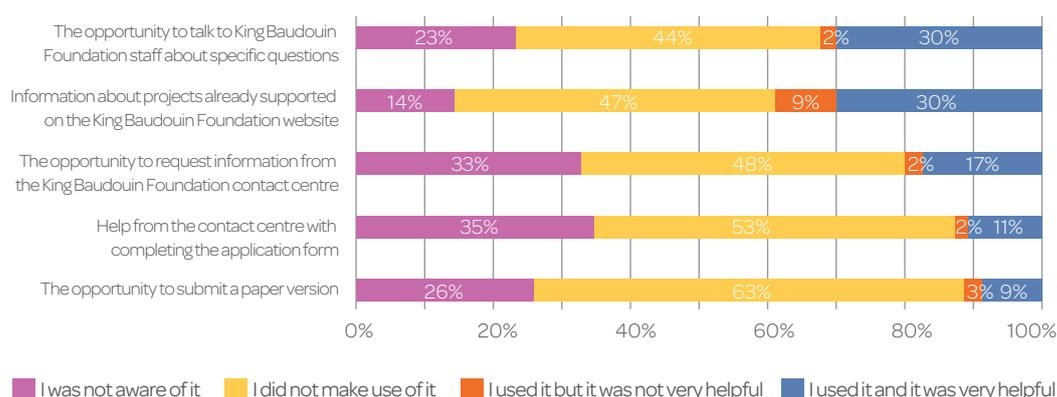
- the opportunity to talk to King Baudouin Foundation staff about specific questions;
- information about initiatives already being supported on the King Baudouin Foundation website.
- the opportunity to request information from the King Baudouin Foundation contact centre;
- help from the contact centre with completing the application form;
- the opportunity to submit a paper version;

Figure 8.2 shows that in each case a large majority of the grantees do not make use of these opportunities. On the one hand, not everyone is aware of the support opportunities that exist by a long way: between 14 and 35 percent do not know what they are. On the other hand, most of the grantees simply do not use them.

When grantees do seek extra help, they mostly request information about the initiatives previously supported on the Foundation's website (39 percent) and through contact with personnel from the King Baudouin Foundation (32 percent). Other guidance options are only used by a small minority.

Grantees who make use of a guidance option do appreciate it: the proportion who answered 'I used it but it was not useful' is usually small. What is noticeable is how much they appreciate the opportunity to speak to King Baudouin Foundation staff. Almost every grantee (94%) who made use of this opportunity found it useful.

FIGURE 8.2. ASSISTANCE WITH THE APPLICATION PROCESS (2015-2017)

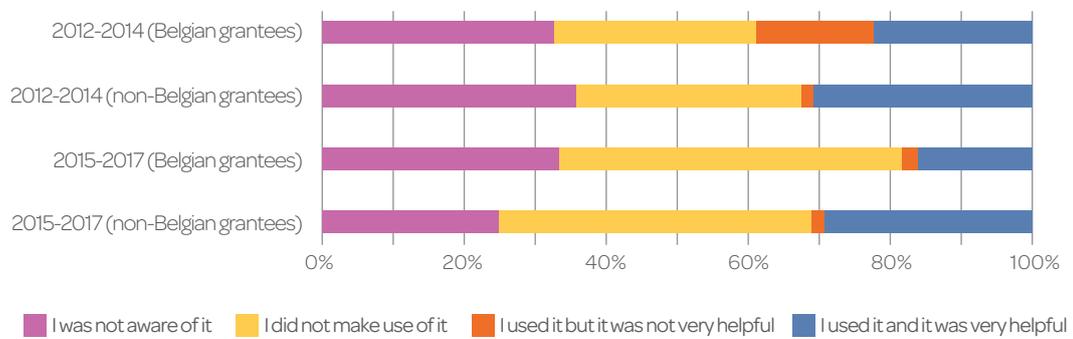


**The number of grantees who request guidance is falling.** In comparison with the 2009-2011 and 2012-2014 periods (see figure 8.3) the proportion of Belgian grantees making use of each guidance offer is falling. The use of the paper application form has shrunk by two-thirds over nine years. During that period the proportion of grantees asking the contact centre for help has also halved.

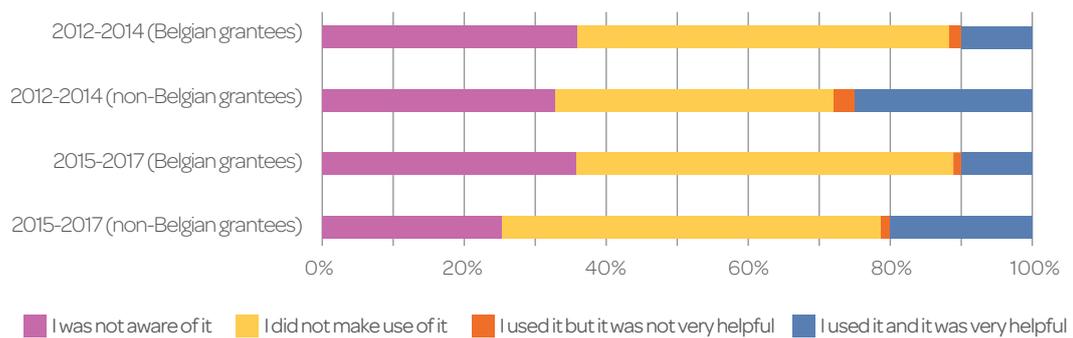
Figure 8.3 makes it clear that foreign grantees use the guidance proportionately more than Belgian initiatives.

FIGURE 8.3. ASSISTANCE WITH THE APPLICATION PROCESS.  
COMPARISON BETWEEN THE 2012-2014 AND 2015-2017 SURVEY

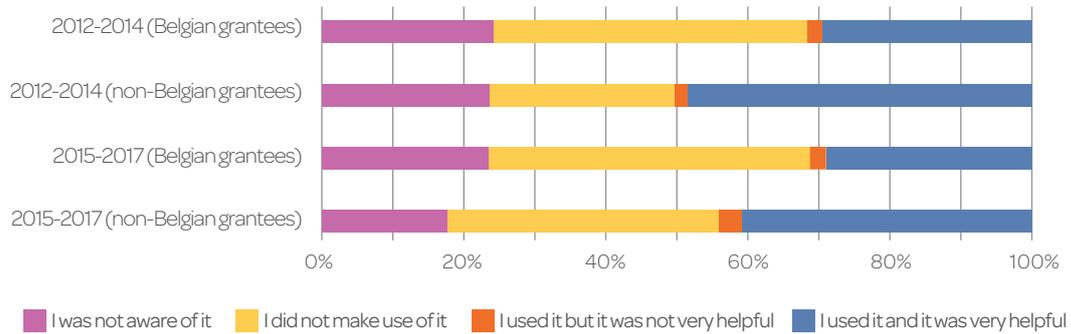
1. THE OPPORTUNITY TO REQUEST INFORMATION FROM THE CONTACT CENTRE



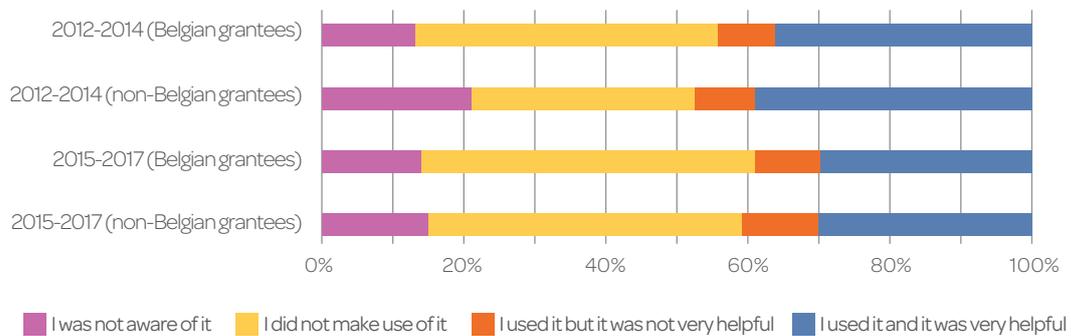
2. HELP FROM THE CONTACT CENTRE WITH COMPLETING THE APPLICATION FORM



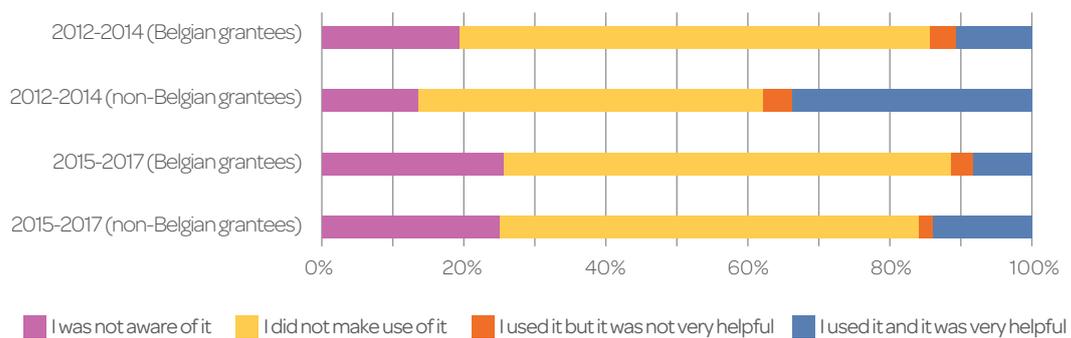
### 3. THE OPPORTUNITY TO TALK TO KING BAUDOIN FOUNDATION STAFF ABOUT SPECIFIC QUESTIONS



### 4. INFORMATION ON SUPPORTED PROJECTS ON THE WEBSITE



### 5. THE OPPORTUNITY TO SUBMIT A PAPER VERSION



## Attention paid to gender, particularly for projects relating to developing countries and migration

Just over half (54%) of the respondents consider that the need to pay special attention to men, women or transgenders is not applicable to their initiative. That is a lot more than three years ago, when 37 percent stated this.

In addition, almost one in three of the initiatives (31%) pay no special attention to men, women or transgenders.

Fifteen percent do pay specific attention to gender. That group mainly consists of grantees that focus on women (13%). There were only a few initiatives focusing their attention on men (1%) or transgenders (1%).

The attention paid to gender has an above-average correlation with specific themes and target groups. Table 8.1 shows that there is a greater focus on gender in initiatives working in areas such as developing countries and economy. This is a noticeable shift in comparison with 2012-2014, when gender was primarily linked with poverty and health.

TABLE 8.1. OVER- AND UNDERREPRESENTATION OF ATTENTION FOR GENDER, BY THEME

initiatives more attentive to gender		initiatives less attentive to gender	
2012-2014	2015-2017	2012-2014	2015-2017
theme			
poverty	developing countries	environment	ageing
health	migration and integration	art, culture and heritage	art, culture and heritage
migration and integration	economy	sport and leisure	European integration

## 9. WHAT COULD THE KING BAUDOUIIN FOUNDATION DO BETTER?

*According to the grantees, their collaboration with the King Baudouin Foundation is excellent overall. Some grantees did, however, expect that the grant from the King Baudouin Foundation would be linked to more content-related support, such as knowledge sharing, access to a network or additional interest in their initiative.*

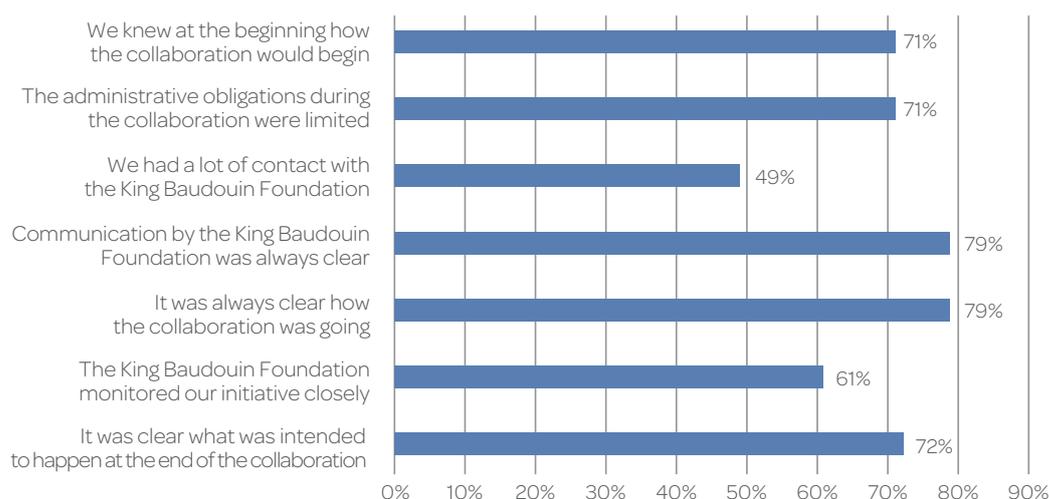
**A highly valued collaboration.** In the implementation of their initiatives, the grantees generally assess their collaboration with the King Baudouin Foundation as being clearly described and running flexibly (figure 9.1). A large majority considered that the collaboration began smoothly and were aware of what was needed both in the course of implementation of the grant and at the end. What is more, this was associated with a low level of administrative obligations and clear communication from the Foundation.

Figure 9.1 also contains two diverging results. Grantees consider that:

1. The King Baudouin Foundation, relatively speaking, does not monitor their initiative intensively. There is still 61 percent agreement with this statement, but that is substantially less than the other statements
2. They have little contact with the King Baudouin Foundation. The level of agreement has fallen to slightly below the 50 percent mark.

The difference in comparison with the assessment of other aspects of the collaboration is substantial.

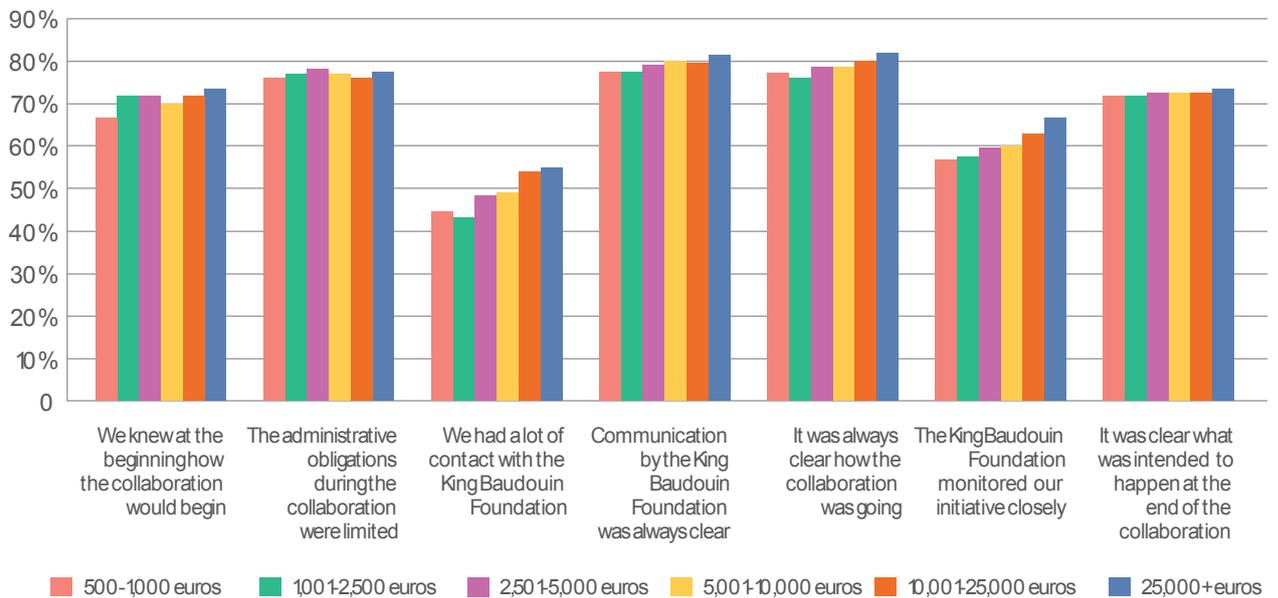
FIGURE 9.1. COLLABORATION WITH KBF



**Those receiving smaller grants also hope for more contact.** Figure 9.2 analyses opinions of the collaboration based on the amount of the grant. Regardless of a sometimes considerable difference in the amounts of support, the grantees usually assess the collaboration as equally smooth. The Foundation is managing to work smoothly with a wide-ranging and heterogeneous group of grantees.

In terms of following the initiative and contact with the King Baudouin Foundation - the two forms of collaboration that were given lower scores above - more detail can be provided. The larger the amount of support, the more positive grantees are in their assessment of the collaboration. This may be caused by the fact that the King Baudouin Foundation also does actually maintain more contact on content-related issues with recipients of larger grants. Organisations with smaller grants, however, expect that contact too.

FIGURE 9.2. COLLABORATION WITH KBF

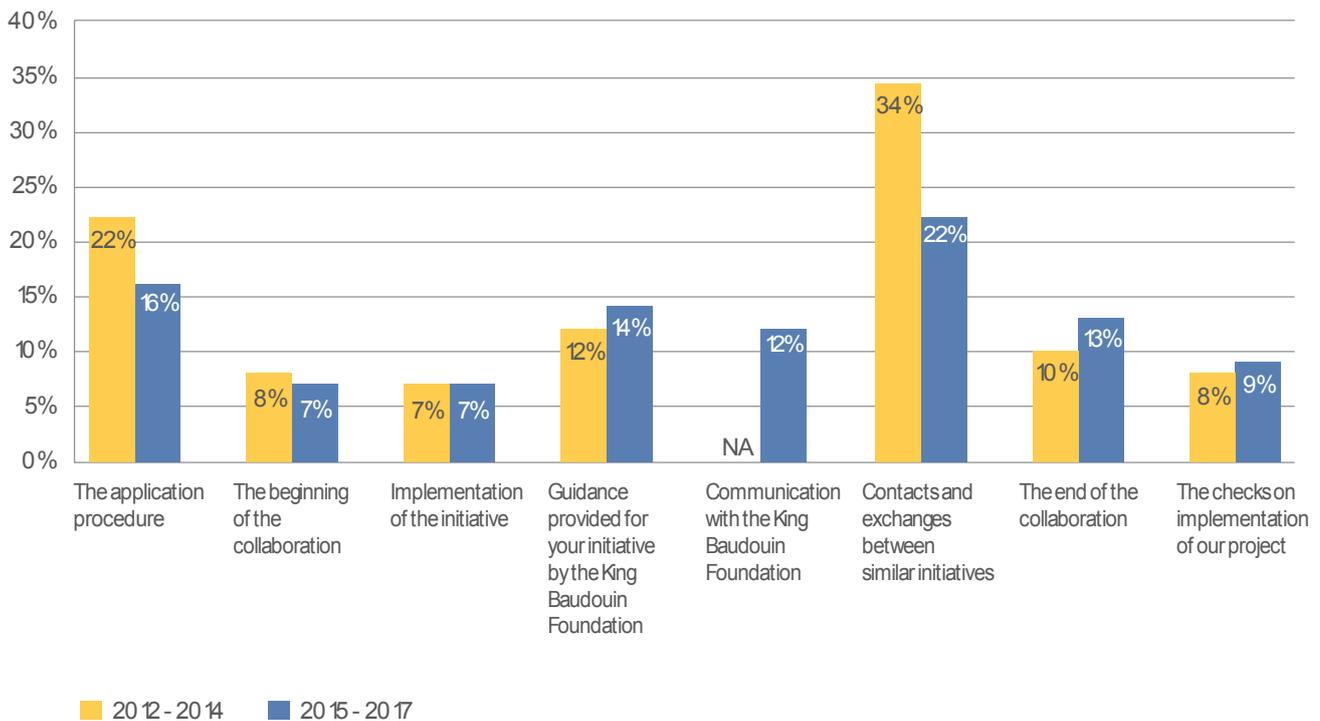


**Once again grantees are requesting more contact.** The survey used another way of asking about possible points for improvement. This was done using the question “at what time could the collaboration have gone better between your organisation and the King Baudouin Foundation?” The vast majority of the respondents cannot identify any time when the collaboration with the KBF could have been better: Seventy-four percent replied that it was ‘not applicable’. The responses from figure 9.3 therefore come from approximately a quarter of the grantees who do mention such a moment that could be improved.

The opinion that stands out among the other responses is “contacts and exchanges between similar initiatives”. This theme covers 22 percent of the responses. The aspiration is similar to the one above: for more contact during implementation of their initiative. In addition, 14 percent of respondents tick “guidance from the KBF with their initiative”. This should once again be interpreted as a request for more intense contact on content-related issues.

The importance of this criticism does, however, need to be seen in context. That is because the question was only answered by a minority - three quarters of the grantees stated that they could not see any points of difficulty and did not answer the question. When the 22 percent who are looking for more contacts and opportunities to exchange views, is rebased for the whole group of respondents, it only accounts for 6 percent of grantees. That cannot be described as a severe problem. In comparison with 2012-2014 the proportion of ‘contacts and exchanges between similar initiatives’ fell from 34 to 22 percent. In 2018, however, the survey added the category ‘communication with the King Baudouin Foundation’, which gained 12 percent (albeit only three percent of the whole group of respondents). This fall can partly be attributed to a shift into this new response category.

FIGURE 9.3. THE MOMENT IN THE COLLABORATION THAT COULD HAVE GONE BETTER BETWEEN THE ORGANISATION AND THE KBF



**An open question aims to find out more detail.** Respondents who did mention a point for improvement were given the opportunity to clarify it through an open follow-up question. It is instructive to see that 86 percent of the people who mention a point for improvement also make the effort to answer the follow-up open question by making a suggestion. This is a very high percentage and would not automatically be expected. Writing an answer to an open question is a more demanding and complex process than simply clicking on response categories elsewhere in the questionnaire. The high percentage of answers to the open question and the often substantial expansions show that this group of respondents are engaged with the King Baudouin Foundation.

**‘Contacts and exchanges with similar initiatives’ is therefore mentioned most often as a point for improvement (22%).** The relatively high frequency of this response is consistent with the result of the 2012-2014 survey (which asked this question in a different way). In the open responses, grantees often confirm their interest in opportunities for learning and for an exchange of views. Initiatives that do attend such opportunities for contact often ask for a repetition or expansion. It should be noted that almost one-third of these responses prefer some kind of passive exchange: making contact details available, or a database, newsletter etc.

**The application procedure** was mentioned as a time when things could have gone better by 16 of the grantees who identified room for improvement. It is the second most frequently mentioned moment. The King Baudouin Foundation is doing better than in the 2012-2014 period: the proportion of respondents mentioning this has fallen by a quarter. The open responses generally refer to the application being very difficult (13%), not knowing that it is possible to ask for help (11%) and repeated or overlapping questions in the application form (6%).

**The guidance provided for your initiative** is mentioned by 14 percent of the grantees who see room for improvement. As a reminder: three-quarters of the grantees did not see any possibilities for improvement. If that 14 percent is rebased to the whole sample, it reduces to an opinion held by four percent of the whole group of grantees.

The responses to the open questions focus on more contact with King Baudouin Foundation staff, but also more site visits by those staff and more exchanges between grantees (which is similar to contacts and exchanges with similar initiatives).

**The end of the collaboration** is a point for improvement for 13 percent of the grantees who see room for improvement. In addition to lack of clarity over the time when payments are made, the open responses often expand on the lack of clarity about the ending process. It is by no means always clear to grantees when their collaboration with the King Baudouin Foundation ends, whether there are documents associated with ending it, whether the assessment form that was sent in has been accepted (or has even been received) etc.

**Making the contours of the collaboration explicit.** This chapter can be summarised by stating that many grantees assume support from the King Baudouin Foundation will also include support with content-related areas. In addition to the financial resources they also hope or expect an exchange of knowledge, a network and a degree of interest.

In many calls, knowledge development is also included in the process, often even with compulsory participation by representatives of the grantee. The survey results hint that grantees fully share this vision and want to go even further along that route.

Whether or not the Foundation wishes to give more attention to such aspects is a question of policy. If not, it is worth informing grantees more explicitly at the beginning of the collaboration of the shape of the collaboration in regard to the content of the initiative: what can a grantee expect during the collaboration in terms of interest, support with the content of the initiative, contacts etc.?

## A grant is also an opportunity for communication

Grantees communicate a lot about the support from the King Baudouin Foundation. Only seven percent of the grantees do not tell the outside world anything about the support from the Foundation in any way at all.

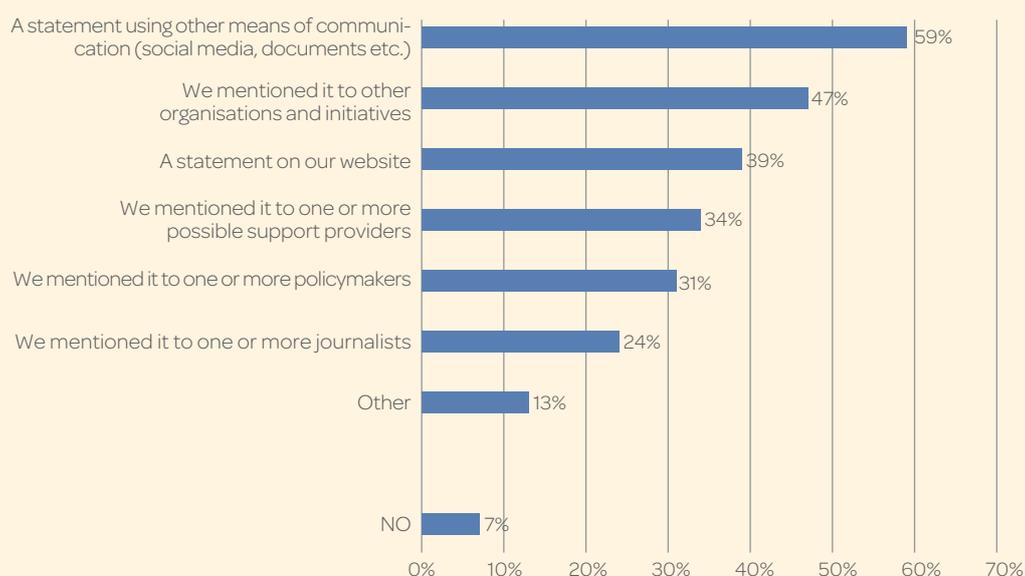
Figure 9.4 first of all shows a huge volume of communication: not only do 93 percent of the grantees communicate about the support from the King Baudouin Foundation for their initiative, but on average the grantees use two or three different means of communication to do this.

Grantees use means of communication such as their own website (39%) or social media to quite a significant extent and mention the collaboration in documents of various kinds (59%). In addition to these 'familiar' forms of communication, however, it is noticeable that a large number of statements are made to policymakers (31%) and journalists (24%). Grantees explicitly mention to these 'influencers' that their initiative is receiving support from the King Baudouin Foundation. The large proportion of references is even more striking because not everyone by far has easy access to policymakers or journalists.

In a similar way, grantees also make extensive use of the support from the King Baudouin Foundation as a lever to obtain additional financing. One in three grantees (34%) mention the support from the Foundation to other possible funding providers.

Figure 9.4 informs us of the high importance of 'secondary' reasons for communication. In addition to information and communication in the traditional sense of the word, the support from the King Baudouin Foundation is very clearly positioned as a quality label. Receiving support from an organisation with the reputation of the King Baudouin Foundation also puts the grantee and the initiative in a good light.

FIGURE 9.4. INFORM THE OUTSIDE WORLD THAT YOU WERE RECEIVING SUPPORT FROM THE KING BAUDOUIN FOUNDATION



# Part 3.

## Sub-groups

### 10. SMALL ORGANISATIONS AS GRANTEES

*Organisations with no paid employees emphasise different aspects in their work. They receive smaller grants on average, but their collaboration with the King Baudouin Foundation also takes up less of their time.*

*The application pathway for respondents requesting a grant for the first time is essentially no different from repeat applications.*

**‘Small organisations’ are defined in this chapter as grantees with no paid employees.**

In the course of the 2015-2017 period the King Baudouin Foundation supported 583 respondents who had no paid employees. These account for 25 percent of all grantees. This kind of grantee who has no paid employees is described in this chapter as a ‘small organisation’. It logically follows from that description that this chapter counts every grantee with at least one paid employee as being part of the ‘larger organisations’ group. This term should not be misunderstood. Many characteristics of a grantee with just one or two paid employees are close to the group of ‘small organisations’ that has just been outlined. The criterion of ‘paid employees’ mainly draws a clear line between organisations that are able to apply for and implement a project on a professional basis - during paid working time - and organisations that rely exclusively on volunteer work to do this.

**Differences in terms of content and approach.** Table 10.1 compares the initiatives of small versus (somewhat) larger grantees. The table lists the following:

- activity area;
- themes;
- activities;
- target groups;
- changes in the target group;
- changes among policymakers;
- changes in the organisation itself.

The table focuses on the response categories for which the difference between grantees with and without paid employees is five percentage points or more. It emerges that small grantees first of all organise more of their activities in rural areas, often organise neighbourhood or local activities, tend to focus on the general public more and use relatively more of the support provided for buying equipment. Larger organisations make more changes through their initiative.

TABLE 10.1. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SMALL AND LARGER GRANTEES 2015-2017. BETWEEN BRACKETS THE RESULTS OF 2012-2014

More focus in small grantees	Similar for small and larger grantees	More focus in larger grantees
<b>Geographical area</b>		
Local – rural ** (*****)	A country	Local – urban * (**)
	International	A district or region * (**)
<b>Themes</b>		
Art, culture and heritage * (*)	Democracy	Poverty * (*)
Civic engagement * (*)	Economy	Health * (**)
Environment * (**)	Philanthropy	Education * (**)
Sustainable development * (NA)	Leadership	
Sport and leisure * (*)	European integration	
	Migration and integration	
	Developing countries	
	Social justice	
	Ageing	
	Scientific research	
<b>Activities</b>		
Producing a product, website, material, film * (NA)	Organising a colloquium, conference or workshop	Learning process/personal coaching * (*)
Local and neighbourhood activities * (****)	Organising a training (larger: *)	Activities with the project's target group * (NA)
Purchasing materials or furnishings ** (*)	Creating and guiding an online community	Continuing to develop our organisation * (*)
	Exchange programme (larger: *)	
	Research (larger: *)	
	Conservation and restoration	
	Help and assistance (NA)	
<b>Target group</b>		
The general public ** (***)	Men (NA)	People with a disability * (similar)
	Women (NA)	
	Children	
	Young people (larger: *)	
	Families (smaller: **)	
	Older people	
	Addicts	
	Offenders or former offenders	
	People in poverty (larger: *)	
	People of foreign origin	
	People who are sick or patients	
	Carers	
	Entrepreneurs	
	Experts	

More focus in small grantees	Similar for small and larger grantees	More focus in larger grantees
	Policymakers	
	Heritage and countryside managers	
<b>Changes for the target group</b>		
	No effect	Change in behaviour * (*)
	Improvement in economic situation	Increased knowledge about the issue * (**)
	Better health	Improvement in skills *** (****)
	Better social integration	Better well-being * (*)
<b>Changes for the policymakers</b>		
	No effect	Increased knowledge about the issue * (*)
	Influence on the political agenda	Presentation of new areas of policy * (similar)
	Strengthened public debate	Implementation of innovations * (*)
	Provision of more funding	
<b>Changes for the own organisation</b>		
Growth of the organisation * (*)	No effect	Increased knowledge * (*)
Financial strengthening of the organisation * (similar)	Greater shared insights within organisation	Improved skills ** (***)
	Change in our strategy (larger: *)	Introduction of new activities * (similar)
	Change in the governance of organisation	
	Improved evaluation of our work	

Note: a 'substantial' difference is a gap of 5+ percent points. Each dot stands for one increment of 5 percent points. E.g. 'Local-rural' was answered by 17% of small organisations and 30% of larger organisations, thus a difference of 12 percent points, represented as two dots.

**Smaller organisations receive smaller grants.** The difference between small and larger organisations is - on a median basis - rather small: 5,000 euros as compared with 7,000 euros (table 10.2). This can be explained by the fact that the King Baudouin Foundation makes a relatively large number of small grants to both types of organisations, so the median is low for both categories. Larger organisations, on the other hand, also receive many larger grants, while a larger grant is a rarity for a small organisation. To illustrate this: the mean size of grants for larger organisations is 18,373 euros.

Small organisations receive smaller grants, but the process of writing up their initiative and following up their collaboration with the King Baudouin Foundation also takes them less time. The difference is substantial. A grantee with no paid employees invests a total of 14 working hours in applying for and monitoring the grant: a larger grantee invests 21 hours.

Smaller organisations are generally rather less well aware of the opportunities for guidance that the Foundation offers when writing an application. The differences, however, are always small.

TABLE 10.2. ORGANISATIONAL CONSTRAINTS WITH A GRANT

	small grantees		larger grantees	
	2012-2014	2015-2017	2012-2014	2015-2017
<b>Amount</b>				
Amount received (median)	€ 4,900	€ 5,000	€ 6,000	€ 7,000
Percentage financial support KBF was indispensable	71%	57%	78%	62%
<b>Effort needed</b>				
Time needed for the application (median)	5 h	5 h	8 h	8 h
Time needed for extra activities (median)	10 h	9 h	16 h	13 h
<b>Non-awareness of guidance available from the KBF</b>				
Requesting Information from contact centre	37.0%	36.1%	30.0%	31.2%
Help from contact centre	37.0%	36.4%	34.0%	33.7%
Talk to KBF staff with question	28.0%	24.1%	22.0%	22.6%
Information about successful projects on KBF website	15.0%	14.4%	12.0%	13.8%
Opportunity to submit a paper version	14.0%	24.3%	19.0%	26.1%

**Small and larger organisations assess their collaboration with the Foundation virtually the same.**

While small organisations carry out initiatives whose content is very different from those of the larger organisations, their opinions on the collaboration with the King Baudouin Foundation run in parallel with those in larger organisations. The average satisfaction scores for various aspects of the application procedure are comparable for the two groups (table 10.3). Those parallels can be extrapolated to the other questions in the survey that invite an evaluation: where could the collaboration have been better? How satisfied is the organisation with the amount paid out? ... If all these comparisons were discussed, this report would be very long-winded: again and again the smaller and larger organisations expressed similar opinions.

The King Baudouin Foundation is therefore managing to develop collaborations with organisations that are very different in terms of their scale and emphasise different specific areas, in such a way that all these organisations express similarly positive evaluations of the collaboration.

TABLE 10.3. OPINION ON THE APPLICATION PROCEDURE OF SMALL VERSUS LARGE GRANTEES

Statements on the application procedure	Small grantees		Large grantees	
	2012-2014	2015-2017	2012-2014	2015-2017
	<b>% agreement</b>			
The registration process beforehand went smoothly	NA	81%	NA	83%
The application form was clear	87%	83%	85%	84%
The application form was easy to complete	79%	75%	80%	77%
Access to information needed was easy	85%	81%	85%	81%
We were informed quickly on the outcome	82%	77%	81%	74%
A contract was made quickly	89%	85%	88%	84%
Payment was made quickly	90%	87%	88%	84%

## 'New' applicants experience little disadvantage

A total of 595 respondents have not submitted an application for support to any other organisation. For them, the support from the King Baudouin Foundation was their first experience of an application. They account for 26 percent of all grantees. This is rather fewer than in the 2012-2014 period, when 31 percent of the grants from the Foundation went to 'newcomers'. This does imply that the King Baudouin Foundation has been able to give new organisations every opportunity to receive support.

Some caution is needed on this point. On the one hand it is possible that the grantee may have received support from the King Baudouin Foundation previously. This cannot be ascertained from the survey. On the other hand, it is the person completing the survey who has not made any other application for support. It is conceivable that another employee in the organisation may have had experience with other funding providers.

The 'newcomers' are not all small organisations by a long way. Indeed, 35 percent of them are small organisations, as defined in this chapter: no paid employees. This proportion is not much higher than the proportion of small organisations in the whole sample (28%).

For organisations which are not familiar with making applications for support, the first application may entail an extra burden of work. In practice, however, it is quite reasonable. The newcomers:

- spend rather less time than repeat applicants on writing and following up the application (14 working hours versus 19 working hours) This rather surprisingly shorter amount of time needed may be related to the smaller amount of support received by the newcomers (5,000 versus 7,000 euros)
- are less aware of the opportunities to receive support from the King Baudouin Foundation in completing an application.
- give a rather less positive evaluation of the way the application procedure is conducted than the other organisations.

It should be clear, however, that the differences in terms of knowledge of the support opportunities and the evaluation of the application procedure are small.

TABLE 10.4. FIRST TIME APPLICANTS VERSUS REPEAT APPLICANTS

	First time applicants	Repeat applicants
<b>Amount (median)</b>	<b>euros</b>	
Amount received	5,000	7,000
<b>Time needed (median)</b>	<b>hours</b>	
For the application	5	7
For extra activities	9	12

## 11. SUPPORT FOR INDIVIDUALS

*Individuals who receive a grant from the Foundation improve their own abilities as a result. The impact, however, goes beyond this. Many individual grants result in a change in someone's life.*

**Some calls are focused on individuals.** Alongside organisations, a number of the King Baudouin Foundation's calls also support individuals. The one-on-one relationship between the support provided and the grantee results in a different form of collaboration. This chapter goes into more depth about the answers from those grantees who received individual support.

**The difference between individual and organisational support is not clear to all those involved.** A warning is needed here. The precise situation in relation to grants is not equally clear to all respondents. The survey counted 77 people (3%) who stated that they received support as individuals and for whom the King Baudouin Foundation's databases also confirmed this.

This last point is quite significant. In addition to the 77 individual grantees, the survey also counted:

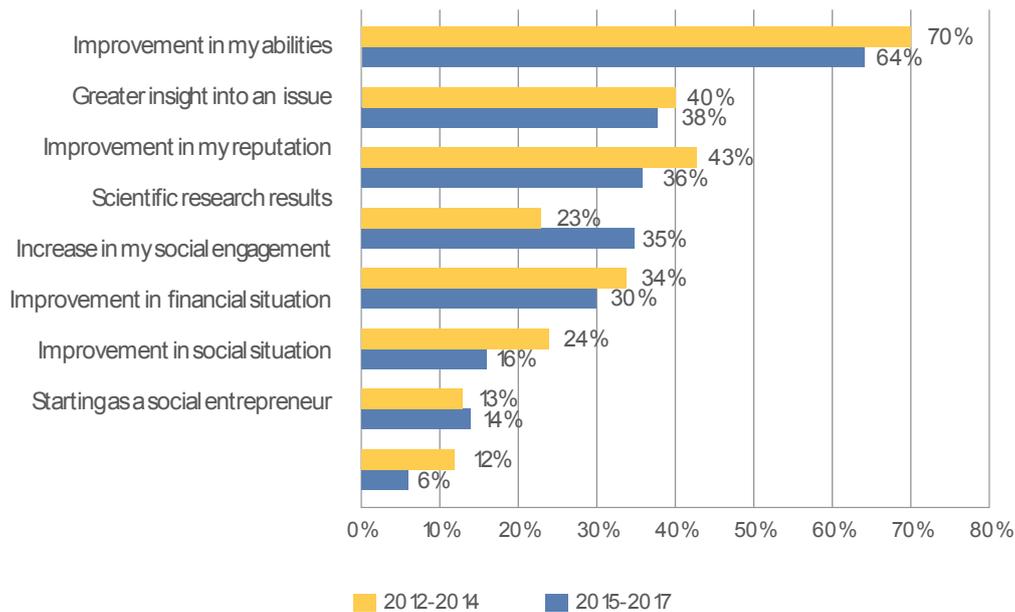
- 122 people who indicated that their support was intended for an organisation when the King Baudouin Foundation was granting the money to those people as individual support;
- 69 people who wrongly thought that they had received individual support when it was in fact support for an organisation.

In total, 8 percent of all grantees have an incorrect view of the intended recipient of the support. The difference between individual and organisational support is less obvious than it seems, and it is by no means clear to all those involved.

This chapter is about the 77 individual grantees who were also classified as such in the Foundation's data. Due to the relatively high level of confusion among respondents about their status (see above), this is both quantitatively a small group to analyse separately (77 persons), but it also makes up a relatively small proportion (39%) of the grantees to whom the King Baudouin Foundation has formally granted individual support.

**Individual grants improve the individual's abilities.** Individual support focuses more on person-related aspects: better skills, an improvement in the individual's situation, supporting social engagement etc. This is successful: more than six out of ten individuals state that their own abilities were strengthened (figure 11.1). The figure does also show a few significant shifts in comparison with the 2012-2014 period: more support for knowledge and less of a focus on financial improvement.

FIGURE 11.1. CHANGES THAT THE INITIATIVE BROUGHT ABOUT FOR THE INDIVIDUAL



**Individual support makes a difference.** The response categories in figure 11.1 partly consist of changes that have an impact on actual behaviour: improvements in abilities, in their social situation, in their financial situation, more social engagement, or starting out as a social entrepreneur. These are 'active' in nature and make changes in the grantee's actual situation.

Seventy percent of individuals tick at least one of the 'active' changes. This means that a large majority of those who receive an individual grant actually change something in their life - new skills, financial improvement etc. as a result.

Other response categories are focused more 'passively': more insight and a better reputation. Support for scientific research also does not necessarily result in a change in a person's situation. Sixty-five percent of the 77 respondents consider that the grant results in passive changes.

TABLE 11.1. ORGANISATIONAL CONSTRAINTS WITH AN INDIVIDUAL GRANT

Amount	individual grantees	
	2012-2014	2015-2017
Amount received (median)	5,000	5,000
Effort needed	hours	
Time needed for the application (median)	8	12
Time needed for extra activities (median)	20	9
<b>Statements on the application procedure</b>	<b>% agreement</b>	
The registration process beforehand went smoothly	NA	84%
The application form was clear	88%	82%
The application form was easy to complete	82%	79%
It was easy for us to access the information that we needed for our application	86%	84%
We were informed about the support that was awarded quickly after our application	80%	72%
A contract was made available quickly once the decision had been made to provide support	88%	83%
After signing the contract, payment of the support funding was made quickly	88%	81%
<b>Non-awareness of guidance offers by the KBF</b>	<b>% unknown</b>	
Requesting information from contact centre	45%	36%
Help from contact centre	47%	42%
Talk to KBF staff with question	32%	27%
Information about successful projects on KBF website	20%	15%
Opportunity to submit a paper version	30%	27%

**Individual grantees appreciate the application procedure.** In comparison with the grantees from 2012-2014, it is noticeable that individuals spent more time during the 2015-2017 period on writing the application – from 8 to 12 working hours – and much less on activities for the Foundation in the course of the project – from 20 to 9 working hours (table 11.1).

The survey responses from individual grantees also outlined a (very) positive view of their experiences with the application procedure. Various statements on the application procedure elicited high levels of appreciation. There was also no significant difference from the opinions of organisations on the application procedure.

It is noticeable from the various responses that three years ago the various aspects of the application procedure were given a slightly more positive assessment by individual grantees: since 2012-2014 the number of individuals who were not aware of the various guidance opportunities has fallen slightly. The differences, however, are only small. It is the consistency between these trends that draws the most attention.

## 12. FOREIGN GRANTEES

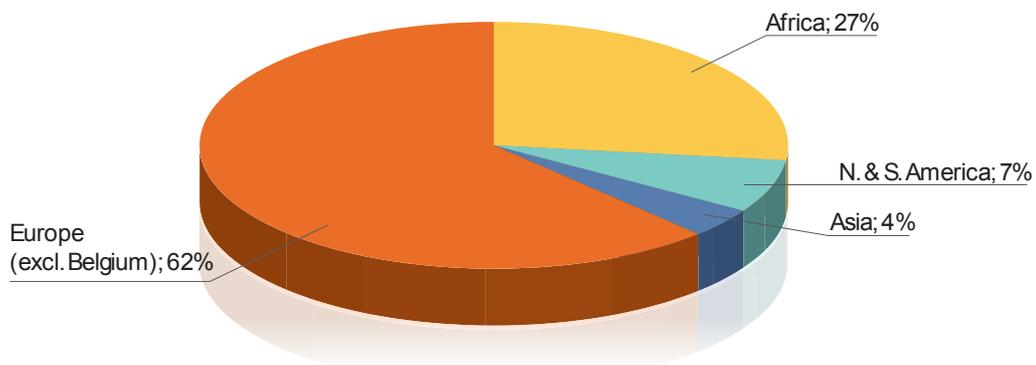
*One in seven of the grantees in the survey implements its activities abroad. The composition of this group of grantees is heterogeneous. It is clear that the Funds are very active abroad.*

**Grantees throughout the world.** The King Baudouin Foundation is supporting more and more initiatives outside Belgium. This development can be seen from the survey: fourteen percent of the responses to the survey came from initiatives outside Belgium. This is also an underestimate of the reality. Eighteen percent of the King Baudouin Foundation's grantees between 2015 and 2017 were foreign.

The 14 percent of non-Belgian respondents is a higher figure than three years ago, when the proportion of foreign respondents was 10 percent. The difference is seen more clearly in terms of absolute figures: during the 2015-2017 period the survey counted 324 foreign initiatives: three years earlier the survey received 199 foreign responses.

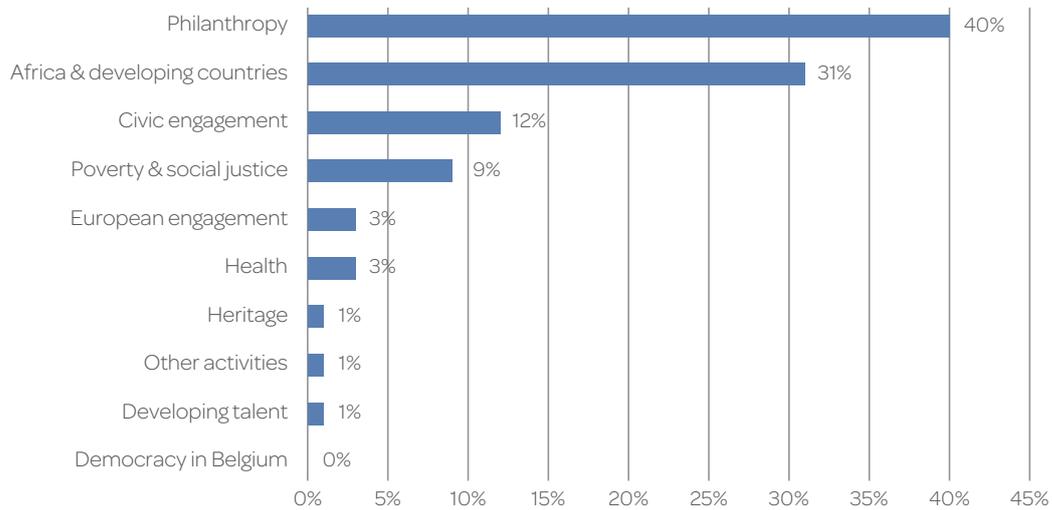
In the foreign activities supported, there is a clear focus on Europe (62% of the foreign activities or 8% of all respondents) and Africa (27% of the foreign activities or 4% of all respondents). Initiatives on other continents were only marginally represented: all of these accounted for a further 11 percent of the foreign activities.

FIGURE 12.1. INITIATIVES SUPPORTED BY THE KING BAUDOUIIN FOUNDATION BY CONTINENT (EXCLUDING BELGIUM)



**Emphasis on different aspects in foreign grants.** The foreign initiatives are mostly situated in the activity areas of philanthropy and development. These two account for 61 percent of all grantees.

FIGURE 12.2. DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN GRANTEES (N=324) BY ACTION DOMAIN



**The Funds and Donor Circles are very active in foreign countries.** Table 12.1 presents a few other characteristics of the foreign initiatives and compared them with the Belgian initiatives. The table immediately isolates the important sub-groups ‘other European countries’ and ‘African countries’. It is clear that the Funds have been focusing more on foreign initiatives. These account for 79 percent of foreign grantees. In Belgium the Funds account for 68 percent of grantees.

TABLE 12.1. CHARACTERISTICS OF INITIATIVES IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

	2015-2017			
	Initiatives in all other countries (N=324)	Initiatives in Africa (N=83)	Initiatives in Europe - excl. Belgium (N=193)	Initiatives in Belgium (N=1994)
Number of initiatives	324	83	193	1,994
% grants by Funds	79%	78%	80%	68%
<b>Legal status of the initiative</b>				
Informal	5%	7%	4%	5%
Not for profit	67%	63%	68%	64%
Business	1%	3%	1%	1%
University or college	6%	8%	4%	6%
School	5%	6%	5%	11%
Government body, local administration or public organisation	1%	0%	1%	4%
Others	15%	14%	16%	8%
<b>Number of employees</b>				
None	28%	31%	28%	28%
1-10 paid employees	34%	33%	38%	31%
11-50 paid employees	25%	27%	21%	21%
51+ paid employees	14%	10%	14%	20%
<b>Amount of the grant</b>				
Amount received (median)	7,308	10,685	5,027	6,000
<b>Importance of the support</b>				
Mostly symbolic	5%	5%	5%	3%
Useful	38%	31%	41%	36%
Indispensable	57%	64%	54%	60%

# Annexes

## ANNEX 1. COMPARISON BETWEEN FIGURES FOR THE THREE MEASUREMENT POINTS

**Three successive similar surveys.** This report studies the opinions of grantees who received support from the King Baudouin Foundation between 2015 and 2017. This is the third survey that the Foundation has carried out among its grantees. Similar surveys were carried out during the 2012-2014 and 2009-2011 periods.

The three surveys largely use the same questions. Where possible, the table in this annex therefore compares the results between the three measurement points.

**Comparable groups of grantees.** The three surveys made similar choices when selecting grantees for inclusion in the survey. Those receiving the smallest grants (for less than 500 euros) were never invited and grantees who had received support multiple times completed the survey only for the grant with the largest amount.

Nevertheless, the measurements are not perfectly comparable. The most important difference is that the survey from 2009-2011 was limited to grantees within Belgium. The two later surveys also included the King Baudouin Foundation's foreign grantees.

The comparisons therefore have to be interpreted with caution: the group of grantees questioned changed after 2012, due to the addition of the foreign grantees. The impact of those foreign grants is, however, relatively small: they respectively account for 10 percent (in 2012-2014) and 14 percent (in 2015-2017) of all the responses. This proportion is too small to noticeably influence the overall results of the survey. In other words: the responses of the grantees in Belgium largely determine the overall results of the survey.

On the other hand, the foreign grants inevitably do have different characteristics. This may be specific to a particular theme, but there is also simply a greater physical distance between the grantmaker and the grantee, which can impact the course of the contacts and the collaboration. Other differences include language difficulties - many grantees do not communicate with the Foundation in their mother tongue - and the existence of region-specific programmes within the King Baudouin Foundation.

**Guide to reading the table.** The table is set out in six columns:

1. the 2015-2017 survey. These are the results for all grantees from 2015 to 2017
2. the survey results from 2012-2014
3. the survey results from 2009-2011
4. the results of the survey for Belgium in 2015-2017
5. the results of the survey for Belgium in 2012-2014
6. the results of the survey for Belgium in 2009-2011 (identical to column 3).

The purest longitudinal analysis compares columns four, five and six: these are the activities of the King Baudouin Foundation within Belgium across the three measurement points.

<b>Table B1.1. Comparison of the survey results of 2009-2011 &amp; 2012-2014 &amp; 2015-2017</b>	<b>Survey 2015-2017</b>	<b>Survey 2012-2014</b>	<b>Survey 2009-2011</b>	<b>Belgium 2015-2017</b>	<b>Belgium 2012-2014</b>	<b>Belgium 2009-2011</b>
Number of respondents	2,230	1,930	1,116	1,994	1,731	1,116
<b>Legal status of the organisation</b>						
No legal status	8.4%	8.3%	7.4%	4.8%	9.1%	7.4%
Not for profit	64.3%	66.5%	68.3%	63.9%	65.3%	68.3%
Public organisation	3.9%	5.6%	7.0%	4.4%	6.0%	7.0%
School	10.1%	7.8%	8.9%	11.0%	8.2%	8.9%
Higher education institution	6.3%	6.0%	7.0%	6.3%	6.1%	7.0%
Enterprise	1.3%	1.3%	0.7%	1.2%	1.2%	0.7%
Other	9.3%	4.6%	0.6%	8.3%	4.1%	0.6%
<b>Grant amount</b>						
500-1,000 euros	6.1%	8.5%	8.8%	5.8%	8.7%	8.8%
1,001-2,500 euros	13.9%	16.7%	16.2%	14.6%	17.3%	16.2%
2,501-5,000 euros	27.5%	27.0%	25.8%	28.2%	27.4%	25.8%
5,001-10,000 euros	21.4%	21.8%	24.9%	21.5%	22.0%	24.9%
10,001-25,000 euros	17.7%	16.4%	17.4%	17.2%	16.1%	17.4%
25,001+ euros	13.4%	9.6%	6.9%	12.9%	8.5%	6.9%
<b>Geographical focus of the initiative</b>						
Local - rural	19.0%	20.4%	15.9%	19.9%	21.2%	15.9%
Local - urban	33.0%	32.4%	29.5%	33.1%	33.3%	29.5%
Regional	20.0%	18.8%	27.2%	21.0%	18.8%	27.2%
National	10.6%	10.8%	15.7%	9.9%	9.8%	15.7%
International	11.9%	10.9%	8.0%	10.6%	9.9%	8.0%
Not applicable	5.6%	6.7%	3.8%	5.3%	7.0%	3.8%
<b>Under which of the following themes can the initiative be classified? (up to three answers possible)</b>						
Poverty	27.7%	28.8%	30.7%	27.4%	28.8%	30.7%
Civic engagement	26.6%	26.4%	24.8%	26.9%	27.0%	24.8%
Health	23.4%	25.4%	25.6%	22.7%	24.9%	25.6%
Education	28.3%	24.9%	28.2%	25.9%	23.4%	28.2%
Art, culture & heritage	17.4%	18.3%	17.1%	18.3%	19.1%	17.1%
Migration & integration	16.0%	14.3%	22.5%	16.5%	15.0%	22.5%
The environment	12.6%	13.8%	7.2%	12.6%	14.4%	7.2%
Development	5.2%	12.2%	10.9%	4.2%	11.4%	10.9%
Sustainable development	12.1%	n.a.	n.a.	11.6%	n.a.	n.a.
Sport & leisure	10.5%	10.3%	10.3%	10.5%	11.0%	10.3%
Social justice	10.7%	9.6%	19.8%	10.0%	9.4%	19.8%
Scientific research	9.7%	7.6%	6.7%	9.3%	7.5%	6.7%
Ageing	3.7%	6.9%	6.1%	3.9%	7.0%	6.1%
Economy	3.5%	5.4%	4.9%	3.4%	5.1%	4.9%
Democracy	3.3%	4.4%	5.8%	3.3%	4.3%	5.8%
Leadership	2.3%	2.0%	2.3%	2.0%	2.1%	2.3%
European Integration	1.6%	1.9%	n.a.	1.4%	1.8%	n.a.
Philanthropy	1.5%	1.8%	1.3%	1.4%	1.6%	1.3%

<b>Table B1.1. Comparison of the survey results of 2009–2011 &amp; 2012–2014 &amp; 2015–2017</b>	<b>Survey 2015–2017</b>	<b>Survey 2012–2014</b>	<b>Survey 2009–2011</b>	<b>Belgium 2015–2017</b>	<b>Belgium 2012–2014</b>	<b>Belgium 2009–2011</b>
<b>For what activities did you mainly use or are you using the support? (up to three answers possible)</b>						
Purchasing materials or furnishings	34.4%	39.2%	29.7%	35.3%	41.1%	29.7%
Local and neighbourhood activities	11.7%	20.1%	19.1%	11.5%	21.0%	19.1%
Continuing to develop own organisation	18.9%	19.2%	13.4%	18.6%	19.2%	13.4%
Organising a training course	12.8%	14.2%	23.4%	11.4%	13.6%	23.4%
Learning process or personal coaching	10.9%	13.8%	n.a.	10.9%	13.8%	n.a.
Help and assistance	11.3%	13.5%	19.1%	10.8%	12.5%	19.1%
Printed product or website	14.3%	13.4%	16.6%	14.6%	13.6%	16.6%
Research	11.7%	12.7%	9.1%	11.2%	12.8%	9.1%
Colloquium, conference or workshop	8.3%	11.8%	5.0%	7.9%	11.6%	5.0%
Exchange programme	5.7%	7.5%	10.9%	6.1%	7.9%	10.9%
Conservation and restoration	4.3%	5.3%	2.6%	4.2%	5.1%	2.6%
Creating and guiding an online community	1.3%	1.5%	n.a.	1.0%	1.6%	n.a.
Activities with the projects target group	37.7%	n.a.	n.a.	37.3%	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Which target groups does/did your initiative intend to reach? (up to three answers possible)</b>						
Men	6.8%	n.a.	n.a.	7.2%	n.a.	n.a.
Women	11.6%	n.a.	n.a.	11.7%	n.a.	n.a.
Young people	27.7%	27.7%	33.7%	27.1%	27.1%	33.7%
Children	26.4%	26.9%	29.7%	25.3%	26.4%	29.7%
Families	14.9%	24.6%	25.3%	15.0%	24.6%	25.3%
People in poverty	21.2%	23.3%	24.5%	21.7%	22.9%	24.5%
General public	13.6%	17.0%	18.4%	2.5%	17.4%	18.4%
Migrants	12.2%	12.8%	18.1%	12.7%	13.7%	18.1%
People with a disability	12.5%	11.6%	13.9%	12.6%	11.4%	13.9%
Patients	8.2%	9.5%	9.9%	8.2%	9.2%	9.9%
Older people	4.7%	9.4%	12.2%	4.8%	9.6%	12.2%
Policymakers	3.1%	4.6%	6.7%	2.8%	3.8%	6.7%
Carers	2.7%	3.9%	4.4%	2.8%	4.0%	4.4%
Experts	2.7%	3.5%	4.6%	2.5%	3.1%	4.6%
Entrepreneurs	1.6%	3.3%	3.0%	1.4%	3.0%	3.0%
Addicts	1.5%	2.3%	1.3%	1.5%	2.3%	1.3%
Heritage and countryside managers	1.5%	2.1%	1.2%	1.6%	2.3%	1.2%
(Ex-)Offenders	1.1%	1.7%	1.1%	1.1%	1.7%	1.1%
No target group	6.6%	6.3%	2.4%	6.7%	6.5%	2.4%
<b>Estimate how many people have been directly reached by your initiative</b>						
< 20	9.3%	10.5%	9.5%	9.4%	10.7%	9.5%
21 - 50	20.5%	20.3%	21.6%	21.2%	21.4%	21.6%
51 - 200	25.8%	27.8%	30.8%	26.3%	28.1%	30.8%
201 - 500	13.6%	12.5%	13.4%	13.3%	12.4%	13.4%
501+	20.6%	19.4%	17.8%	19.9%	18.0%	17.8%
Not relevant	10.1%	9.4%	6.9%	9.9%	9.5%	6.9%

<b>Table B1.1. Comparison of the survey results of 2009-2011 &amp; 2012-2014 &amp; 2015-2017</b>	<b>Survey 2015-2017</b>	<b>Survey 2012-2014</b>	<b>Survey 2009-2011</b>	<b>Belgium 2015-2017</b>	<b>Belgium 2012-2014</b>	<b>Belgium 2009-2011</b>
<b>What change has the initiative brought about for the <b>target group</b>? (more than one answer possible)</b>						
Better well-being	<b>46.3%</b>	45.7%	14.3%	<b>47.4%</b>	46.6%	14.3%
Better social integration	<b>43.0%</b>	44.8%	43.0%	<b>43.5%</b>	45.3%	43.0%
Improvement in skills	<b>37.7%</b>	39.4%	44.0%	<b>37.3%</b>	39.5%	44.0%
Increased knowledge	<b>32.9%</b>	37.0%	39.1%	<b>32.3%</b>	36.0%	39.1%
Change in behaviour	<b>25.1%</b>	26.0%	29.0%	<b>24.4%</b>	25.6%	29.0%
Better health	<b>18.5%</b>	17.4%	49.5%	<b>18.1%</b>	16.2%	49.5%
Economic improvement	<b>10.0%</b>	8.7%	8.7%	<b>9.5%</b>	7.6%	8.7%
No effect	<b>0.4%</b>	0.4%	0.9%	<b>0.3%</b>	0.4%	0.9%
<b>What changes has the initiative brought about for <b>policymakers</b>? (more than one answer possible)</b>						
Increased knowledge	<b>48.5%</b>	51.3%	43.7%	<b>48.4%</b>	49.6%	43.7%
Implementation innovations	<b>31.6%</b>	29.2%	32.2%	<b>32.2%</b>	28.8%	32.2%
More funding	<b>27.3%</b>	27.6%	23.8%	<b>27.9%</b>	28.0%	23.8%
Strengthened public debate	<b>21.6%</b>	22.9%	22.4%	<b>21.3%</b>	22.3%	22.4%
Presentation of new areas of policy	<b>19.9%</b>	19.4%	n.a.	<b>20.5%</b>	19.8%	n.a.
Influence political agenda	<b>16.4%</b>	16.3%	16.1%	<b>16.1%</b>	16.0%	16.1%
No effect	<b>9.8%</b>	9.3%	8.8%	<b>9.4%</b>	9.6%	8.8%
<b>If support for <b>individual</b>, what change has the initiative brought about for you (more than one answer possible)</b>						
Improved skills	<b>63.6%</b>	69.5%	61.6%	<b>63.2%</b>	*	*
Greater insight	<b>37.7%</b>	40.3%	52.5%	<b>36.8%</b>		
Improved reputation	<b>36.4%</b>	42.9%	39.4%	<b>36.8%</b>		
Increased social engagement	<b>29.9%</b>	34.4%	30.3%	<b>30.9%</b>		
Research results	<b>35.1%</b>	22.7%	17.2%	<b>36.8%</b>		
Improved social situation	<b>14.3%</b>	13.0%	12.1%	<b>14.7%</b>		
Improved economic situation	<b>15.6%</b>	24.0%	12.1%	<b>14.7%</b>		
Social entrepreneurship	<b>6.5%</b>	12.3%	5.1%	<b>5.9%</b>		
No effect	<b>0.0%</b>	0.0%	3.0%	<b>0.0%</b>		

<b>Table B1.1. Comparison of the survey results of 2009–2011 &amp; 2012–2014 &amp; 2015–2017</b>	<b>Survey 2015–2017</b>	<b>Survey 2012–2014</b>	<b>Survey 2009–2011</b>	<b>Belgium 2015–2017</b>	<b>Belgium 2012–2014</b>	<b>Belgium 2009–2011</b>
<b>How did you know that you could receive support from the KBF? (more than one answer possible)</b>						
KBF website	38.3%	42.0%	54.0%	40.8%	45.1%	54.0%
KBF e-news	21.7%	17.3%	24.1%	23.4%	18.9%	24.1%
Acquaintance	21.3%	22.1%	22.0%	21.1%	21.2%	22.0%
From the Goede Doelen (Good Causes) website	5.2%	n.a.	n.a.	5.6%	n.a.	n.a.
Media	6.2%	8.4%	9.6%	6.5%	9.0%	9.6%
At the invitation of the KBF	9.7%	8.2%	9.1%	9.9%	7.6%	9.1%
Publication	1.9%	2.0%	7.0%	2.0%	2.1%	7.0%
Other website	2.5%	2.8%	3.9%	2.2%	2.9%	3.9%
Other organisation	15.2%	10.8%	3.3%	13.8%	8.9%	3.3%
Event	1.7%	2.0%	3.1%	1.7%	2.1%	3.1%
Don't remember	2.2%	1.9%	2.3%	2.0%	1.8%	2.3%
Reputation & previous projects	21.5%	19.3%	1.4%	22.6%	20.3%	1.4%
Other way	7.7%	8.2%	1.3%	6.9%	7.8%	1.3%
KBF newsletter on paper	2.4%	3.5%	n.a.	2.6%	3.7%	n.a.
Newsletter of other organisation	3.6%	3.0%	7.2%	3.5%	2.8%	7.2%
Facebook, LinkedIn, RSS, twitter, ...	2.0%	0.2%	n.a.	1.2%	0.2%	n.a.
<b>Guidance by the KBF: the opportunity to request information from the contact centre</b>						
I was not aware of it	32.5%	32.8%	32.3%	33.5%	32.6%	32.3%
I did not make use of it	47.9%	44.7%	36.7%	48.5%	45.4%	36.7%
I used this & the offer was not very helpful	2.1%	2.3%	4.1%	2.1%	2.4%	4.1%
I used this & the offer was helpful	17.4%	20.2%	26.9%	15.8%	19.6%	26.9%
<b>Guidance by the KBF: help from the contact centre with completing the application form</b>						
I was not aware of it	34.6%	35.9%	35.6%	35.8%	36.1%	35.6%
I did not make use of it	53.0%	51.7%	43.1%	53.0%	52.4%	43.1%
I used this & the offer was not very helpful	1.6%	1.8%	5.0%	1.6%	1.7%	5.0%
I used this & the offer was helpful	10.7%	10.6%	16.4%	9.5%	9.8%	16.4%
<b>Guidance by the KBF: the opportunity to talk to KBF staff in relation to specific questions</b>						
I was not aware of it	23.2%	24.1%	18.8%	23.9%	24.1%	18.8%
I did not make use of it	44.7%	43.7%	34.8%	45.6%	44.6%	34.8%
I used this & the offer was not very helpful	2.1%	2.0%	4.9%	1.9%	2.1%	4.9%
I used this & the offer was helpful	29.9%	30.2%	31.4%	28.6%	29.2%	31.4%
<b>Guidance by the KBF: information on supported projects on the website for comparison purposes</b>						
I was not aware of it	14.0%	13.4%	16.0%	14.0%	13.0%	16.0%
I did not make use of it	46.9%	42.1%	30.6%	47.2%	42.7%	30.6%
I used this & the offer was not very helpful	9.2%	9.3%	8.0%	9.0%	9.4%	8.0%
I used this & the offer was helpful	29.9%	35.1%	45.4%	29.8%	34.9%	45.4%
<b>Guidance by the KBF: the opportunity to submit a paper version</b>						
I was not aware of it	25.7%	19.2%	14.9%	25.7%	19.5%	14.9%
I did not make use of it	63.1%	65.4%	46.4%	63.8%	66.3%	46.4%
I used this & the offer was not very helpful	2.6%	3.7%	12.6%	2.6%	3.7%	12.6%
I used this & the offer was helpful	8.6%	11.8%	26.1%	7.9%	10.6%	26.1%

<b>Table B1.1. Comparison of the survey results of 2009-2011 &amp; 2012-2014 &amp; 2015-2017</b>	<b>Survey 2015-2017</b>	<b>Survey 2012-2014</b>	<b>Survey 2009-2011</b>	<b>Belgium 2015-2017</b>	<b>Belgium 2012-2014</b>	<b>Belgium 2009-2011</b>
<b>Did it require more or less effort to request support from the KBF as compared to public funding</b>						
Cannot be assessed	38.7%	40.2%	31.6%	39.0%	40.3%	31.6%
More effort with KBF	4.0%	5.6%	7.4%	4.3%	5.8%	7.4%
The same effort	18.2%	21.7%	24.7%	18.9%	22.6%	24.7%
Less effort with KBF	39.0%	32.5%	36.3%	37.8%	31.3%	36.3%
<b>Did it require more or less effort to request support from the KBF as compared to private sources of funding</b>						
Cannot be assessed	49.7%	53.7%	48.8%	51.3%	55.4%	48.8%
More effort with KBF	10.2%	11.9%	12.4%	10.6%	12.2%	12.4%
The same effort	20.7%	20.6%	21.6%	20.1%	19.9%	21.6%
Less effort with KBF	19.3%	13.8%	17.2%	18.0%	12.5%	17.2%
<b>Did it require more or less effort to request support from the KBF as compared to other Foundations/ Funds</b>						
Cannot be assessed	42.8%	47.9%	40.7%	43.8%	49.5%	40.7%
More effort with KBF	5.6%	7.2%	7.2%	5.5%	7.6%	7.2%
The same effort	34.1%	33.7%	38.7%	34.0%	33.1%	38.7%
Less effort with KBF	17.5%	11.2%	13.4%	16.6%	9.9%	13.4%
<b>What did you mainly use the support from the King Baudouin Foundation for?*</b>						
Support for ordinary, regular activities	35.7%	40.0%	37.4%	34.4%	39.0%	37.4%
Support for special, extraordinary activities	64.3%	60.0%	62.6%	65.6%	61.0%	62.6%
<b>In terms of the success of the initiative, the support from the King Baudouin Foundation was</b>						
Mostly symbolic	3.7%	3.7%	1.3%	3.5%	3.6%	1.3%
Useful	36.7%	35.5%	26.9%	36.5%	34.6%	26.9%
Indispensable	59.6%	60.9%	71.9%	60.1%	61.7%	71.9%
<b>How satisfied are you with the amount that you received from the King Baudouin Foundation?</b>						
Very dissatisfied	5.5%	6.3%	6.9%	5.5%	6.7%	6.9%
Dissatisfied	2.6%	4.2%	3.0%	2.7%	4.0%	3.0%
Satisfied	47.1%	50.3%	46.2%	46.4%	49.6%	46.2%
Very satisfied	44.8%	39.2%	43.9%	45.4%	39.7%	43.9%

\* = survey size too small for meaningful calculations

\*\* = the survey on 2009-2011 allowed individual grantees to answer this question; the surveys 2012-2014 and 2015-2017 excluded individual grantees from the question

## More grants for the same organisations.

An increasing proportion of grantees receive support from the King Baudouin Foundation on multiple occasions. In the 2015-2017 period, 33.9 percent of the grants in Belgium went to organisations that had already received another grant. This is rather more than the 28.1 percent seen in 2012-2014 and the 22.9 percent seen in 2009-2011.

It is not by chance that the rise in the proportion of organisations receiving multiple grants coincides with the increased weighting of the Funds managed by the King Baudouin Foundation. During the 2015-2017 period the Funds provided 70.9 percent of all KBF grants to organisations in Belgium. During the 2012-2014 period this figure was 68 percent and it was 61 percent in 2009-2011. Since Funds more often target a specialised area of activity or sometimes support a single organisation, they can easily end up with the same - and sometimes even with 'regular' - beneficiaries.

## ANNEX 2. ABOUT THE GRANTEE SURVEY

How is the collaboration going between grantees and the King Baudouin Foundation? Between 2015 and 2017 the King Baudouin Foundation provided financial support to organisations and individuals, 6,847 times.

Each one of these grants involves a whole process of collaboration.

- The grantee and the King Baudouin Foundation have to agree on the activity, the amount and the approach.
- The initiative is implemented and in some cases there are interim consultations between the Foundation and the grantee
- Exchanges sometimes take place with other similar initiatives
- After it ends there is sometimes an assessment or other final activities
- ...

This report looks at all these contacts between the King Baudouin Foundation and grantees. It is a difficult exercise. The main reason for this is the major differences between the grants. Here are some examples:

- The Foundation supports initiatives that address very diverse themes, with grants focusing on poverty, health, scientific research, heritage, culture and other areas.
- Grants may be modest in financial terms or they may be very large. The amounts provided range from a few hundred euros to hundreds of thousands of euros
- Some grants follow calls initiated by the Foundation; at other times a grant takes the form of a collaboration and takes place after consultation with the external organisation
- Usually the grantee is an organisation, but some calls explicitly address individuals

**Three comparable surveys.** In 2018 initiatives that had received a grant between 2015 and 2017 received an invitation to take part in the survey. This was the third time the survey had been carried out. Earlier surveys took place in:

- 2015, which included initiatives between 2012 and 2014
- 2012, which included initiatives between 2009 and 2011

Since the three surveys are very comparable in terms of their approach, how they were conducted and the content, they provide excellent material for a comparison between the three measurement points. The 2012 survey, however, limited its scope to Belgian initiatives. Since then the King Baudouin Foundation has supported more and more foreign grantees. In 2015 and 2018 foreign grantees were also surveyed. During the 2015-2017 period, non-Belgian grantees accounted for 14 percent of all the survey responses.

**Defining the sample.** Not every project that received support was invited to take part in a survey. The following exclusions were applied:

1. Initiatives that received support of less than 500 euros were not invited. For such small grants the Foundation uses simpler, shorter procedures which make large sections of the survey less relevant
2. Some grantees received support for the same initiative in consecutive years. These organisations received only one invitation to take part;
3. There were 3,372 different organisations that received support between 2015 and 2017. Of these, 1,112 organisations received support multiple times for different initiatives. The remaining 2,260 initiatives received support only once. If the same person was responsible for day-to-day management and implementation, only the largest initiative (in terms of financial support) was included in the survey. If, however, a number of different people were responsible for the initiatives, each one received an invitation to participate. Different contact persons means different experiences.

In the end 4,163 grantees received requests to take part.

**An online survey in March 2018.** The initiatives were questioned using an online survey which for most respondents comprised 30 questions. Answering the full questionnaire generally took about 15 minutes. The survey was distributed in four languages - French, Dutch, English or German - depending on the language preference indicated by the respondent during implementation of the grant.

The responses were gathered between 14 March and 4 April 2018. All selected initiatives received an e-mail from the Managing Director of the King Baudouin Foundation beforehand, announcing the survey and requesting their collaboration. The actual link to the survey then followed two working days later. The invitation was sent on behalf of a researcher from Tempera, to emphasise the independence of the survey.

Three reminder e-mails followed during the next two weeks. As a result, a total of five contacts took place with the respondents over a period of about three weeks.

**Comparison with two previous surveys.** This is the third time the King Baudouin Foundation has conducted this survey. Similar surveys were conducted in early 2012 and 2015. These studies can be consulted on the King Baudouin Foundation website.

The preparation, approach and implementation of the three surveys was virtually identical. As a result the survey findings are very comparable. This document therefore goes beyond a one-off report. It is developing into a longitudinal study, measuring evolutions between three measurement points over a period of nine years.

The surveys are not, however, perfectly comparable.

- From 2015 onwards the survey also includes initiatives that are supported by the Foundation in other countries. In the last three years the activities of the King Baudouin Foundation have increasingly gone beyond Belgium's national borders. From 2012-2014 onwards the inclusion of initiatives in other countries was seen as appropriate, while the first survey limited its approach to Belgian initiatives
- Each survey had its own emphases and used a few specific questions. Although the bulk of the questions were identical between the three surveys, each survey did have its own emphases. Some of the questions from 2015 were not used again in 2018. Conversely, some of the responses from 2018 cannot be compared with 2015.
- For a number of questions the wording was slightly altered. Sometimes these were technical adjustments and sometimes they were the result of new policy decisions by the Foundation which required adjustment of the response categories. When comparisons are made using altered wording, this is indicated in the text.

**A response rate of 56 percent.** Of the 4,300 requests to participate that were sent out, a small number could not be delivered. As a result, 4,163 potential respondents ultimately received invitations to participate in the survey. A total of 2,320 people completed the survey in full or in part. This is 55.7 percent of the people who received the survey request.

The earlier surveys yielded similarly high response rates of 40.5 percent (2012) and 54.0 percent (2015). These are three excellent results for an online survey. They are the result of the excellent contact databases, frequent communication and follow-up with the respondents, and the close relationships that often exist between grantees and the King Baudouin Foundation.

At the same time, no-one should be blind to the impact of the donor-recipient relationship between the grantee and the Foundation: the King Baudouin Foundation partly finances the initiatives. If the 'funding provider' sends out a survey, there is undoubtedly some pressure to respond to the survey, even though it was sent out by the Tempera research agency. The very high response rate is doubtless partly due to the unequal relationship between the grantee and the Foundation.

This donor-recipient relationship may also lead to excessively rosy survey results. It is more difficult to be critical of an organisation when you are receiving financial resources from it. This should be borne in mind when reading the sometimes very complimentary views of the collaboration that are set out in this report.

**The representativeness of the survey.** Table B2.1 compares certain characteristics of the whole group of grantees with those of the grantees who responded. The intention is clear: to test whether the survey is representative of the whole group of grantees supported by the King Baudouin Foundation.

The comparison between the 'total number of grants' and the 'target group survey' shows that the prior exclusion of a series of smaller and double grants had a negligible impact. The group of grantees who were contacted has similar characteristics to the grantee population as a whole.

The characteristics of the group of respondents - the 'response' - i.e. those who answered the questionnaire - are very similar to the 'target group survey'. The percentages vary by no more than a few percent, which means that the survey results can be described as representative of the whole group of grantees supported by the King Baudouin Foundation.

TABLE B2.1. COMPARISON OF POPULATION SURVEY GROUP AND RESPONSE

	Total number of grants*		Target group survey**		response		non-response	
<b>Language</b>								
Dutch	2,541	40%	1,825	42%	957	41%	868	44%
French	3,106	49%	2,019	47%	1,149	50%	870	44%
English	566	9%	413	10%	189	8%	224	11%
German	74	1%	43	1%	25	1%	18	1%
	6,287	100%	4,300	100%	2,320	100%	1,980	100%
<b>Country of origin</b>								
Belgium	5,399	86%	3,696	86%	1,994	86%	1,702	86%
Other countries	883	14%	601	14%	324	14%	277	14%
N	6,282	100%	4,297	100%	2,318	100%	1,979	100%
Missing	5		3		2		1	
<b>Amount of the grant</b>								
(median value)	5,740	6,000	6,000	5,327.5				
<b>Year</b>								
2015	1,878	30%	1,602	37%	781	34%	821	41%
2016	2,025	32%	1,305	30%	701	30%	604	31%
2017	2,384	38%	1,393	32%	838	36%	555	28%
N	6,287	100%	4,300	100%	2,320	100%	1,980	100%

\* excluding small grants (<€500) and atypical grants

\*\* including 137 undeliverable invitations to participate, but excluding identical grants (spanning several years) and different grants to the same organisation



# Colophon

**Survey of the organisations and individuals that received support during the period from 2015 to 2017.**

Published by the King Baudouin Foundation,  
rue Brederodestraat 21, 1000 Brussels

Deze publicatie bestaat ook in het Nederlands onder de titel : Leren van grantees. Bevraging van de organisaties en individuen die steun kregen in de periode 2015-2017

Cette publication est également disponible en français sous le titre: Ce que nous apprennent les bénéficiaires. Enquête sur les organisations et les personnes soutenues pendant la période 2015-2017.

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This publication is available for download free of charge from our website at [www.kbs-frb.be](http://www.kbs-frb.be)

Legal deposit reference D/2893/2018/31  
October 2018

With support from the National Lottery



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