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## Do Dutch NGOs Care About Corruption in SSA?

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### Abstract:

*One may expect that most Dutch NGOs operate in countries with low corruption. This thesis is the first empirical study to find out whether Dutch NGOs have operations in countries with low corruption or countries with high corruption in Sub-Saharan Africa. Using Corruption Perception Index and Control of Corruption Scores, most Dutch NGOs are operating in a country with high corruption in the region of Sub-Saharan Africa. In general, Dutch NGOs provide no significant pattern that they are favoring countries with low corruption. When operating in a country with high corruption, it is recommended that NGOs create a project design that take into account of bribery risk, training and support for staff. NGOs also recommended to cooperate with corporation or other NGOs. By cooperating with other NGOs, the risk from high corruption country can be shared and NGO coordination would be strengthened.*

**Keywords:** Non-governmental organizations, corruption, Sub-Saharan Africa, developing countries

### 1. Introduction

The world is experiencing a crisis like never before in COVID-19 pandemic. Many NGOs are busy supporting vulnerable people in this dire time with their limited resources and financial capabilities (UNESCO, 2020). Although people are already suffering due to COVID, opportunist people are still thinking to gain their own wealth through corruption from COVID-19 funding (Makhubele, 2020).

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are non-profit organizations that work independently of the government (Collins Dictionary, 2020). NGOs operate just like any other businesses, but with a twist: the mission is to aid the government in solving humanitarian or environmental problems, sans a profit motive. To complete their mission, NGOs rely on getting funds from private donations and government grants (Folger, 2020). NGOs generally operate in countries with low corruption levels such as the USA (69), UK (77), Netherlands (82), New Zealand (87), Denmark (87), and Sweden (85) [\[1\]](#)— due to NGOs' ability to spend more efficient resources in low-corruption countries, where NGOs can better trust the local communities (Salamon, 1987; Allard & Martinez, 2008; OECD, 2019).

Corruption usually emerges in a situation that involving a large amount of money, multiple parties, or a vast number of products, especially in a country with poor development (Corruptie, 2020). For this reason, corruption is an important variable for NGOs to take into account when making operational decisions. In recent years, the public's trust in NGOs is wavering due to the rise in high-profile scandals and money-related focus. Examples of this include inappropriate ethical conducts by the staff and the misuse of charity funds (Keating & Thrandardottir, 2018). The public demands NGOs to be more transparent and use the fund donations for those in need (Charity Commission and Populus, 2018).

In order to promote transparency, information must be available and accessible to the public (Social Protection and Human Rights, 2019)—reason why NGOs are required to disclose their financial and operational activities. Information given by the NGOs will be beneficial for donors to give them consideration before agree to donate (Burger & Owens, 2010). NGOs being more active in low-corruption countries raises the question of whether NGOs are only interested in supporting the development of such countries. The objective of this research is to investigate precisely that: whether NGOs operate more in countries with less corruption or not. It is important to have an understanding of NGOs concentration activity in a country as this would help the NGOs gain input on its current operations. It would also help donors better understand the NGO's concentration activity. Hence the research question of this study:

#### 1.1. Is It True Or False That Dutch Ngos Mostly Operate in Countries with Low Corruption in the Region of Sub-Saharan Africa?

This research analyzed the Netherlands Fundraising Regulator (*Centraal Bureau Fondsenwerving*, CBF henceforth) reports of a specific category: Active in international assistance and human right based on the number of NGOs operating in a country. Secondary data obtained from the database of the Dutch NGOs in 2018 will be used for this research. Using CPI and CC scores, the conclusion for this thesis is achieved. NGOs have more operation in SSA countries with high corruption.

The upcoming chapter will review the literature surrounding the concepts of NGOs and corruption. Methodology explains methods and variables used for this thesis, will be explained. Following these is the discussion of the study results. Finally, conclusion and recommendation along with the limitations will be presented.

## 2. Theoretical Framework

The subsequent section introduces important definitions critical to this study, namely the main concepts of NGOs, corruption, CPI, and CC. I also presented a benchmark study to attempt similar method for this thesis. The chapter ends with the research focus of this thesis.

### 2.1. Non-Governmental Organizations

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are defined as non-profit independent organizations that help tackle political or social issues of a country (Macmillan dictionary; Collins dictionary). Folger (2020) describes NGOs as a civil society organized to serve humanitarian and environmental issues on the community, national, and international scales. The World Bank (1995) describes NGOs as private organizations contributing to basic social services, that help relieve suffering, conserve the environment, endorse sympathy for the poor, or initiate the development of a community. If the organization operates independently from the government, it can be described as an NGO. There are two types of NGOs identified by the World Bank (1995): Operational NGOs and advocacy NGOs. Operational NGOs are NGOs focusing on the design and implementation of development-related projects. While advocacy NGOs are those that support particular causes by influencing policies and practices. However, it must be noted that these two categories are not mutually exclusive. NGOs can operate in both operational and advocacy activities, and vice versa. As NGOs generally operate non-profit, they still require income to fund their projects, operations, overhead costs, and employee salaries. To maintain their existence, NGOs need good annual fundraising efforts for hundreds of millions of dollars (Folger, 2020). They receive income primarily from sources such as private person donations, government subsidies, grants from other organizations, and membership dues. Government subsidies may be seen as controversial because political goals could be the reason behind the funding. Countless of NGOs rely on private person donations as their main income, which is why they are expecting large numbers of small donations from private persons rather than a small number of large donations (Folger, 2020).

From as early as 1925, The Netherlands Fundraising Regulator (CBF) has been monitoring Dutch NGOs and providing advice for the public and government institutions with information and review, regarding the NGOs. The CBF provides NGOs with quality labels to make sure that they are transparent and actively help the development project of a certain country. They conduct an annual assessment on their members to check whether the NGOs comply with CBF's qualifications. CBF listed each NGOs country operations on their website and many of them are operated in foreign countries. Since NGOs operate in foreign countries, understanding the quality of the country is important to reduce unnecessary risks. One of the measurements of the quality of a country is its corruption level.

### 2.2. Corruption

Corruption refers to the abuse of power by an individual or group for the purpose to increase own gain (Transparency International, 2020). Corruption is a fraudulent behavior notably conducted by people in power (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020). Petrus van Duyne (2001) elaborates further that Corruption is immorality or dishonesty in a decision-making process from a decision-maker where they demand alteration from the norm, influencing their decision-making in exchange for compensation, agreement, or the expectation of a bonus. Corruption usually comes into play where there is a situation involving a large amount of money, multiple parties, or a vast number of products happening in a country with poor development (Corruptie, 2020). Corruption, especially a small one, can be hard to detect as both parties involved want secrecy of their misbehaving conduct. It can take many forms, happen anywhere, and involve anyone.

Corruption affects country growth negatively as it is commonly associated with low economic growth, consequently, the cost of doing business and the substantial increase in country uncertainty (La Porta, Lopez-de Silanes, Shleifer, & Vishny, 1999; Epperly & Lee, 2015). A country with high corruption is not investing their resources enough in education and health sectors as both sectors give fewer corruption opportunities for government officials than other sectors (Mauro, 1998; Gupta, Davoodi, & Alonso-Terme, 2002). Foreign and domestic investors are reluctant to donate to NGOs when they operate in a country with high corruption because NGOs would be less involved in productive activities and more so in rent-seeking activities (La Porta et al., 1999; Treisman, 2000). A study by Epperly and Lee (2015) concludes that there is a significant relationship of NGOs having lower sustainability when operating in a country with high corruption. Currently, there are two indicators to measure corruption in a country: *Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)* and *Control of Corruption (CC)*.

### 2.3. Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)

In 1993, Transparency International (TI) was established as an NGO to lead the fight against global corruption. Two years later, together with J. Lambsdorff from the University of Gottingen, they developed Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) in a press release. Known prior as 'TI Corruption Index', it ranks and measures a country's level of corruption. From that day onwards, the index would be released and updated annually. In 2019, TI released an updated version of the TI Corruption Index which includes 180 countries score and ranking (Appendix 7.2). TI methodology for calculating the CPI is by examining the levels of public sector corruption based on the input of experts and business people. The CPI uses scores based on a 100-scale point where 0 is highly corrupt and 100 is very clean.

### 2.4. Control of Corruption (CC)

Control of Corruption (CC) is a measurement tool created by the World Bank in 1999. The World Bank describes it to capture different perceptions in which government authority is being exploited for individual gain and 'to capture of the

state by elites and private interests'. The World Bank is one of the largest international financial institutions that offer poor countries with loans and grants in order to pursue capital projects. CC was created by the World Bank as part of the six pillars of a measure of governance: The World Governance Index (WGI).

CC index was formed through the use of databases from surveys conducted externally kept in the World Bank Governance Database. The surveys reported inputs from experts such as managers of firms and the citizens. The surveys that are used as the database for World Bank Governance are elaborated in Appendix.

### 2.5. Benchmark Study

The main benchmark study for this research is the paper named 'The New Geography of Global Civil Society: NGOs in the World City Network' by Peter J. Taylor. Taylor uses data from the *Yearbook of International Organizations* (2001-2002) and selected four categories: environment, development, human rights, and humanitarian. He further selects 200 NGOs from each category inspected for geographical scope and chose NGOs that have offices in at least three continents qualified as global NGOs. In the final result, Taylor uses data of 74 NGOs and examines NGOs activity concentration in a country based on their cities. Taylor (2004) believed that NGOs attracted to a country because of the city.

I used Taylor's research as my benchmark because his research is similar to my thesis which is to examine NGOs' activity concentration in a country. In comparison with Taylor's research, my research is based on the NGOs' activity concentration in countries within the SSA region based on its corruption level. By using Taylor's research as a benchmark, I limit my research on SSA region, Dutch NGOs listed by the CBF, and categorized in international and human rights. In general, my study utilizes a similar approach as Taylor's. But with variety in samples, variables, and regions.

### 2.6. Research Focus

This research focuses on investigating where Dutch NGOs mostly have their operations by using descriptive analysis of each NGO that is operated in the region of Sub-Saharan Africa. Secondary data on the corruption level of the countries in SSA are used. By connecting these data, a connection between the geographical concentration of Dutch NGOs and the corruption level of countries in SSA is examined.

## 3. Methodology

In this chapter, I will present the sample (CPI, CC, NGOs' operations) and variables used for this thesis. CPI samples were adopted from the Corruption Perception Index 2019, Control of Corruption from World Governance indicators, and data on NGOs' operations were taken from the CBF website. Secondly, descriptive statistic used to analyse the data and each variable is explained.

### 3.1. Sample

The data of the country's corruption in SSA used for this thesis were taken from the Corruption Perceptions Index 2019 created by TI and Control of Corruption from World Governance Indicators created by World Bank. Both databases are available in their website and it is updated annually.

The information regarding NGOs' country operations was taken from the CBF website. Their website is used in order to get the data of NGOs' country operations in 2019. The original data sample consists of 226 NGOs in the international assistance and human rights sector. For the purpose of the research, this sample narrows down to only include NGOs with valid CBF status for the year and has at least one operation in Sub-Saharan Africa. NGOs with valid CBF status are more trustworthy because they are already checked by the CBF and meet the requirements. I limit my research for NGOs operating in SSA due to limited time. With this criteria, 146 NGOs remained in the list to be used as a sample (Appendix 7.2). In order to differentiate the NGOs size, I also created four subsamples based on the CBF classification system (Appendix 7.3). The data will further be analyzed using SPSS.

### 3.2. Variables

The database consists of a report from 2019 which includes data concerning NGOs' country operations for the year. Table 1 below encloses descriptive statistics for the year 2019. The result of the average of each variable for every NGO that I calculated is listed in Table 1.

Variable	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
<i>NGOs_Total_Operation</i>	146	1	216	15.10	25.867
<i>NGOs_in_SSA</i>	146	1	48	6.57	7.932
<i>Percentages (%)<sup>(1)</sup></i>	146	14	100	69.99	29.379
<i>CPI_NGOs</i>	146	16	52	32.37	6.303
<i>CC_NGOs</i>	146	-2	0	-0.65	0.372
<i>CPI_Country</i>	48	9	66	32.52	12.588
<i>CC_Country</i>	48	-1.77	0.97	-0.65	0.695

Table 1: Descriptive Statistic Average 2019  
Percentages of Ngos Operation in SSA Compared with Their Total Operation

Variable *NGOs\_total\_operation* is about the total operation of the NGOs around the world, while variable *NGOs\_in\_SSA* is about the total operation of the NGOs in Sub-Saharan Africa only. *Percentages* tell us about the percentage

of NGOs operation in SSA when compared with their total operation around the world. *CPI\_NGOs* and *CC\_NGOs* are the corruption measurement of NGOs according to the CPI and CC scores. While *CPI\_Country* and *CC\_Country* are the corruption measurement scores of the country in Sub-Saharan Africa.

$$CPI \text{ or } CC\_NGOs = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

$\Sigma x$ =Sum of CPI or CC scores of a country

$n$ =Number of NGOs operation in SSA

*Minimum* and *Maximum* are the smallest and largest values of the data. *Mean* is the average value of the data. For example, the average value of *NGOs\_in\_SSA* is 6.57 (rounded to 7). It means that the average number of countries that NGOs operate in Sub-Saharan Africa is 7. *Standard Deviation* tells us about the dispersion of the data. A low standard deviation means that the data is concentrated to the average value while the high standard deviation means that the data are scattered from the average value. If the standard deviation is equal to 0, that means there is no variation among the data. For variable *NGOs\_in\_SSA*, the data have high standard deviation (7.932). It means that the data are widely spread from the average value.

48 countries classified into SSA region by the World Bank resulting as follow:

<i>Angola</i>	<i>The Gambia</i>	<i>Nigeria</i>
<i>Benin</i>	<i>Ghana</i>	<i>Rwanda</i>
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	<i>Guinea</i>	<i>Sudan</i>
<i>Burundi</i>	<i>Guinea-Bissau</i>	<i>Senegal</i>
<i>Botswana</i>	<i>Equatorial Guinea</i>	<i>Sierra Leone</i>
<i>Cabo Verde</i>	<i>Kenya</i>	<i>Somalia</i>
<i>Cameroon</i>	<i>Liberia</i>	<i>South Sudan</i>
<i>Central African Republic</i>	<i>Lesotho</i>	<i>Sao Tome and Principe</i>
<i>Chad</i>	<i>Madagascar</i>	<i>Eswatini (Swaziland)</i>
<i>Comoros</i>	<i>Mali</i>	<i>Seychelles</i>
<i>Congo</i>	<i>Mozambique</i>	<i>Togo</i>
<i>Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)</i>	<i>Mauritania</i>	<i>Tanzania</i>
<i>Djibouti</i>	<i>Mauritius</i>	<i>Uganda</i>
<i>Eritrea</i>	<i>Malawi</i>	<i>South Africa</i>
<i>Ethiopia</i>	<i>Namibia</i>	<i>Zambia</i>
<i>Gabon</i>	<i>Niger</i>	<i>Zimbabwe</i>

#### 4. Results and Discussion

Each result of the analysis will be divided into two parts: the sample and four subsamples based on the total income. The four subsamples that I used are based on the CBF (2019) classification system. NGOs are categorized as A, B, C, and D based on their total income for the year 2019 (see Appendix 7.3).

##### 4.1. Countries

<b>Countries</b>	<b>Frequencies</b>	<b>CPI Scores 2019</b>	<b>CC Scores 2019</b>
Seychelles	1	66	0.97
Botswana	8	61	0.71
Cabo Verde	3	58	0.87
Rwanda	26	53	0.56
Mauritius	5	52	0.32
Namibia	9	52	0.37
Sao Tome and Principe	2	46	0.23
Senegal	19	45	0.05
South Africa	51	44	0.08
Benin	14	41	-0.32

Table 2: 10 Least Corrupt SSA-Countries

Countries	Frequencies	CPI Scores 2019	CC Scores 2019
<i>Somalia</i>	19	9	-1.71
<i>South Sudan</i>	32	12	-1.77
<i>Sudan</i>	21	16	-1.37
<i>Equatorial Guinea</i>	2	16	-1.72
<i>Guinea-Bissau</i>	5	18	-1.45
<i>Congo</i>	36	19	-1.41
<i>Burundi</i>	27	19	-1.46
<i>Chad</i>	10	20	-1.42
<i>Eritrea</i>	5	23	-1.39
<i>Zimbabwe</i>	31	24	-1.24

Table 3: 10 Most Corrupt SSA-Countries

Table 2 and Table 3 respectively indicate 10 least and most corrupt countries in SSA. Overall, 10 most corrupt countries in SSA have more NGOs operation with 188. On the other hand, 10 least corrupt countries in SSA only have 138. Looking more closely, Seychelles, Botswana, and Cabo Verde only have 11 NGOs operation between them. In contrast, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan have 72 NGOs operation between them. From this result, it means that Dutch NGOs have more projects in countries with high corruption.

The details of NGOs' operations in Sub-Saharan Africa are depicted in Appendix 7.6 where 48 countries in the region of Sub-Saharan Africa are listed. Overall, Kenya, Uganda, South Africa, are the top three most favored country for NGOs to operate in Sub-Saharan Africa. With CPI scores of 28, 28, 44, and CC scores of -0.78, -1.17, 0.08, each country respectively has 71, 65, 51 NGOs operation. TI (2019) deduces that the average regional score of Sub-Saharan Africa is 32, the lowest-scoring region on the CPI index, and the average global score is 43. Almost half of the NGOs that are operated in Sub-Saharan Africa have an operation in Kenya and Uganda. It means that NGOs mostly operate in high corruption country with Kenya and Uganda below the average of Sub-Saharan Africa CPI score and Global score.

#### 4.2. CPI

CPI index act as one of the measurements for corruption. In order for a country to appear in the CPI index, they need to be evaluated by at least three sources that are recognized by the TI. TI (2019) calculated that the average score of 180 countries is 43 out of 100, with 67% of 180 countries are below the scores of 50. For the region of Sub-Saharan Africa, 49 countries are assessed and resulted in an average regional score of 32 out of 100. Below is the table of the CPI index based on the subsample of the observation on Dutch NGOs in the international assistance and human rights in the region of SSA and the average CPI scores of the SSA region. I used the average SSA CPI scores and average global CPI scores as a comparison with the results of each subsample.

Samples	N	2019 Avg. CPI Scores
<i>A</i>	37	35
<i>B</i>	34	33
<i>C</i>	17	34
<i>D</i>	58	30
Total sample	146	33
Region scores	48	32
Global scores	180	43

Table 4: NGOs CPI Scores Analysis

The result of the average CPI scores seems normal considering the average CPI scores of the region are also low. Looking more closely at NGOs category A, their average CPI scores are 3 points higher than the average region scores. It is possible that NGOs category A mostly operate in countries with low corruption since they have lower income. In contrast with other NGOs categories, NGOs category D, with their huge income, has their average scores below the average region scores. A bigger sample and huge country operations may be affecting the average of the CPI scores. When using global scores as a comparison, the results show that all observations did not favor a country with low corruption. To conclude, NGOs are mostly operated in countries with high corruption.

#### 4.3. CC

CC is another measurement for corruption that is introduced by the World Bank. In order for countries to appear in the CC index, they need to be evaluated by at least three sources that are recognized by the TI. Below is the table of the average of the CC governance index based on the subsample of the observation.

Samples	N	2019 Avg CC Scores
A	37	-0.42
B	34	-0.63
C	17	-0.56
D	58	-0.78
Total Sample	146	-0.60
Global Scores	193	-0.04

Table 5: NGOs CC Scores Analysis

Looking at the comparison between each subsample and global CC scores, there is a huge difference. Different with CPI scores, I cannot compare the subsamples result with the region score as there is no data on the region scores. Using global scores as a comparison, all subsamples seem to indicate that Dutch NGOs mostly operated in countries with high corruption.

## 5. Conclusion

This research analyzed the annual reports of 146 NGOs that are gathered by the CBF. The purpose of this research is to discover whether Dutch NGOs have most of their operations in a country with a low corruption level.

When humanitarian crisis occurs in a country with weak institutional environment and high corruption level, NGOs are pressured to quickly delivered their aid for vulnerable people (Feinstein International Center, 2015; Transparency International, 2017). NGOs that are lagging behind in combating corruption could risk themselves to have lower funding and an increase in operating costs (Ewins, Harvey, Savage, & Jacobs, 2006; Jenkins, Khaghaghordyan, Rahman, & Duri, 2020). NGOs also fear that their help is mishandled by the local community if corruption is rampant (Maxwell, Bailey, Harvey, Walker, Sharbatke-Church, & Savage, 2012). For this reason, NGOs need to favor countries with less corruption to reduce the risk and cost of their operation.

Based on the descriptive and frequency analysis conducted using SPSS, the conclusion for this study is that NGOs have more operation in SSA countries with high corruption. This conclusion is based on the NGOs activity concentration to be more active in most corrupt country compared to least corrupt country in Sub-Saharan Africa. Moreover, Kenya and Uganda host almost half of the observation in their country. Further conclusion is based upon the CPI and CC scores when compared with their average global measurement scores. All observations revealed that most of the NGOs are mostly operated in country with high corruption.

Nevertheless, corruption is sometimes parallel with other factors such as poverty. Gupta et al. (2002) believe that corruption hinders the distribution of resources, revamp of the income system, and equalization of the economy which eventually led to poverty. Chafuen (2020) agrees that corruption is to blame for poverty by using globalization and corruption as an indicator for poverty. Ironically, poor countries need help but NGOs would not provide as much help as they can because of the high level of corruption while the rich countries that have low corruption do not need as much help as a poor country.

Mango and Transparency International (2011) stated that it is possible for NGOs to function even in high-risk areas without performing corruption. They recommend NGOs to create a project design 'that takes account of bribery risk, training and support for staff', acquire good local understanding, and a clear commitment from NGOs management to fight corruption. NGOs could also try to collaborate and coordinate with corporates or other NGOs with similar objectives. Corporates sometimes rely on NGOs' expertise to implement their CSR project whereas NGOs will receive additional resources. (Greentumble, 2017; Awad, 2019) By cooperating with other NGOs, the risk from high corruption country can be shared and NGO coordination would be strengthened (Hamsik, 2019).

This research has several limitations that affect the conclusion. This research uses cross-section data from the year 2019 only. Cross-sectional study may not give clear information on cause-and-effect relationship because it only provides a 'snapshot' from single moment (Institute for Work & Health, 2015). Therefore, the data does not show corruption development in SSA countries over a period of time. Countries may have low corruption scores in 2019 but if over a period from 2014 to 2019 shows corruption control in their country is declining, that is a bad sign for the NGO to consider. Furthermore, similar to Taylor's research 'The new geography of global civil society: NGOs in the world city network', this research only uses one indicator for NGOs activity concentration in a country. Taylor's research used city as indicators while my research used corruption as indicators. Corruption is usually happened on the level of politic, government, and public administration of a country. NGOs mostly does not associate themselves with the government and work outside this domain. Corruption is not necessarily the main issue that NGOs try to solve or avoid in the country. Further research is needed to assess the relationship between other negative characteristics that NGOs may try to minimize. Other indicators (such as poverty and other pillars of WGI) are useful for comparison in future research about NGOs' operation activity.

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### Appendices

This chapter introduces the appendices that are used for this thesis.

Below is the overview of the 146 NGOs observation for this research. I got the data for this research including their total number of operations in the whole world from the CBF website. I also got the data regarding the detail of the NGOs operation in SSA region from the website. Percentages are the percentage of NGOs operation in SSA when compared with their total operation around the world. Average CPI and CC scores are derived from the TI CPI index and World Bank CC.

NGO	Categories	Total Operation	In SSA	Percentages	Countries in SSA	Average CPI Scores	Average CC Scores
100WEEKS	B	5	4	80%	Ghana, Ivory Coast, Uganda, Rwanda	39	-0.30
168 Million Foundation	A	7	3	43%	Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	31	-0.78
ActionAid	D	11	7	64%	Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Congo, Kenya, Mozambique, Uganda	29	-0.85
ADRA Nederland	C	28	10	36%	Burkina Faso, Burundi, Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Uganda, Somalia, Zimbabwe, South Sudan	27	-0.97
Aflatoun International	D	112	30	27%	Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinee-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique,	32	-0.63



NGO	Categories	Total Operation	In SSA	Percentages	Countries in SSA	Average CPI Scores	Average CC Scores
					Nigeria, Niger, Uganda, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Somalia, Eswatini, Togo, Zimbabwe, South Africa, South Sudan		
Aidsfonds	D	14	10	71%	Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa	32	-0.72
Albert Schweitzer Fonds (NASF)	A	9	9	100%	Burkina Faso, Ghana, Cameroon, Kenya, Uganda, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Chad	31	-0.72
Amara Foundation	A	1	1	100%	Kenya	28	-0.78
Amnesty International	D	26	15	58%	Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, Cameroon, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Uganda, Sudan, Somalia, Zimbabwe, South Sudan	25	-1.05
Amref Flying Doctors	D	9	9	100%	Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia, South Africa, South Sudan	33	-0.64
Artsenzonder Grenzen	D	29	11	38%	Chad, South Africa, Congo, Central Africa Republic, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, South Sudan, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Somalia	24	-0.98
ASAP	B	1	1	100%	Burkina Faso	40	-0.19
Bake for Life	B	2	2	100%	Kenya, Uganda	28	-0.97
BiblioneF Nederland	B	11	7	64%	Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, South Africa	33	-0.63
Bisschoppelijk eVastenactie (BVA)	D	69	31	45%	Benin, Botswana, Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Kenya,	33	-0.61

NGO	Categories	Total Operation	In SSA	Percentages	Countries in SSA	Average CPI Scores	Average CC Scores
					Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Niger, Uganda, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Chad, Zambia, South Africa, South Sudan, Western Sahara		
Brandweerson derGrenzen	A	6	2	33%	Benin, Madagascar	33	-0.67
Britt Helpt	A	1	1	100%	South Africa	44	0.08
CARE Nederland	D	17	8	47%	Burundi, Congo, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, South Sudan, Sudan, Sierra Leone, Somalia	23	-1.13
CHILD	A	1	1	100%	Tanzania	37	-0.39
CHOICE	C	11	9	82%	Zambia, Zimbabwe, Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Uganda	28	-0.92
Christ's Hope Nederland	B	4	4	100%	Tanzania, Congo, Namibia, Kenya	34	-0.55
Cordaid	D	29	15	52%	Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Burundi, Central Africa Republic, Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Cameroon, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Uganda, South Sudan, Sierra Leone	28	-0.94
Cycling out of Poverty	B	2	2	100%	Kenya, Uganda	28	-0.97
Dance4life	D	15	7	47%	Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia	34	-0.61
Defence for Children	D	16	4	25%	Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone	35	-0.44
Dorcas	D	15	6	40%	Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia, Tanzania, South Sudan	25	-0.98
Eardrop	B	2	2	100%	Ethiopia, Kenya	33	-0.59
EducAIDed	A	1	1	100%	Uganda	28	-1.17

NGO	Categories	Total Operation	In SSA	Percentages	Countries in SSA	Average CPI Scores	Average CC Scores
Edukans	D	16	9	56%	Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Uganda, South Sudan, Senegal	30	-0.78
Elimu Mount Elgon	B	2	1	50%	Kenya	28	-0.78
EnClasse	B	1	1	100%	Congo	19	-1.41
Equal Opportunity Fund Ghana	A	1	1	100%	Ghana	41	-0.08
Eritrea Hagez	A	1	1	100%	Eritrea	23	-1.39
Eva DemayaStichting	B	1	1	100%	Malawi	31	-0.78
Eye Care Foundation	D	7	3	43%	Rwanda, Tanzania, Zambia	41	-0.16
Faridpur	A	2	1	50%	Bangladesh, Nigeria	26	-1.09
FloJa Malawi	A	1	1	100%	Malawi	31	-0.78
Free Press Unlimited	D	31	10	32%	Burundi, Central Africa Republic, Congo, Mali, Nigeria, Sudan, Somalia, Zambia, South Africa, South Sudan	23	-1.13
Friends for Life	B	1	1	100%	Kenya	28	-0.78
Habitat Nederland	C	14	4	29%	Lesotho, Malawi, Uganda, Zambia	33	-0.65
Hamlin Fistula Nederland	A	1	1	100%	Ethiopia	37	-0.41
Happy Watoto	B	1	1	100%	Tanzania	37	-0.39
Harambee Holland	A	1	1	100%	Kenya	28	-0.78
Hart voorKinderen	C	11	8	73%	Gambia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Uganda, Eswatini, Tanzania, South Africa	35	-0.48
HealthNet TPO	D	4	2	50%	Burundi, South Sudan	16	-1.62
Heifer Nederland	C	11	8	73%	Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Cameroon, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, Zimbabwe	32	-0.73
Hivos	D	32	12	38%	Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa	37	-0.41

NGO	Categories	Total Operation	In SSA	Percentages	Countries in SSA	Average CPI Scores	Average CC Scores
Home of Good Hope	A	1	1	100%	Namibia	52	0.37
HomePlan	C	7	3	43%	Eswatini, Zimbabwe, South Africa	34	-0.55
HospitaalBroeders	C	8	8	100%	Ghana, Cameroon, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Zambia	33	-0.59
IBO-Nederland	B	10	2	20%	Ghana, Cameroon	33	-0.64
ICCO Cooperation	D	33	14	42%	Zimbabwe, South Africa, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central Africa Republic, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Uganda, South Sudan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan	32	-0.71
ICS	C	4	4	100%	Ivory Coast, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	32	-0.71
Interkerkelijk eStichting Ethiopië-Eritrea	B	2	2	100%	Eritrea, Ethiopia	30	-0.90
International Justice Mission Nederland	C	11	3	27%	Ghana, Kenya, Uganda	32	-0.67
Interplast Holland	B	7	5	71%	Burundi, Guinea-Bissau, Nigeria, Uganda, Tanzania	26	-1.11
Jambo Hakuna Matata	A	1	1	100%	Kenya	28	-0.78
Join for Joy	B	4	4	100%	Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, Zambia	30	-0.84
Justice and Peace Nederland	C	4	1	25%	Tanzania	37	-0.39
Kenya Project Etten-Leur	A	1	1	100%	Kenya	28	-0.78
Kerk in Actie	D	40	13	33%	Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Cameroon, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Uganda, Rwanda, Zambia, South Africa, South Sudan	32	-0.66
KidsCare Kenia	B	1	1	100%	Kenya	28	-0.78
KidsRights	C	11	3	27%	Cameroon, Liberia, South Africa	32	-0.67
Kinderfonds MAMAS	D	1	1	100%	South Africa	44	0.08
Kinderhulp Afrika	B	1	1	100%	Uganda	28	-1.17

NGO	Categories	Total Operation	In SSA	Percentages	Countries in SSA	Average CPI Scores	Average CC Scores
Learn! Foundation	A	1	1	100%	Kenya	28	-0.78
Leprastichting	D	8	2	25%	Mozambique, Nigeria	26	-0.95
Leprazending	D	8	3	38%	Chad, Congo, Ethiopia	25	-1.08
Liberi Foundation	B	1	1	100%	Zambia	34	-0.64
Light for the World	D	11	7	64%	Tanzania, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Uganda, South Sudan, Rwanda	32	-0.68
Liliane Fonds	D	27	17	63%	Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Congo, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Sudan	30	-0.78
Lion Heart Foundation	B	1	1	100%	Sierra Leone	33	-0.41
Luchtvaartzon derGrenzen	A	3	3	100%	Tanzania, Central African Republic, Congo	27	-1.01
Macheo Nederland	C	1	1	100%	Kenya	28	-0.78
Maendeleo	A	1	1	100%	Kenya	28	-0.78
MAF Nederland	D	26	13	50%	Angola, Central African Republic, Congo, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Uganda, Sudan, Tanzania, Chad, South Africa	28	-0.88
Mama Cash	D	72	20	28%	Botswana, Burundi, Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Cameroon, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Uganda, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa	34	-0.61
Mary's Meals Nederland	B	17	9	53%	Benin, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Uganda, Sudan, Zambia	30	-0.82

NGO	Categories	Total Operation	In SSA	Percentages	Countries in SSA	Average CPI Scores	Average CC Scores
Fairtrade Nederland	D	57	12	21%	Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, South Africa	35	-0.55
Medair Nederland	C	12	5	42%	Congo, Madagascar, Mozambique, Sudan, Somalia	19	-1.26
Medical Checks for Children	A	8	4	50%	Cameroon, Kenya, Rwanda, South Africa	38	-0.33
Mensen met eenMissie	D	13	6	46%	Burundi, Congo, Cameroon, Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan	22	-1.30
Mercy Ships Holland	D	8	8	100%	Benin, Guinea, Cameroon, Liberia, Madagascar, Senegal, Togo, South Africa	33	-0.62
MiM	A	1	1	100%	Malawi	31	-0.78
MissionHouse	A	1	1	100%	Nigeria	26	-1.09
MIVA	D	27	17	63%	Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia, Zimbabwe	32	-0.70
Mzamomhle	A	1	1	100%	South Africa	44	0.08
Orange Babies	C	3	3	100%	Namibia, Zambia, South Africa	43	-0.06
Our Energy Foundation	B	4	4	100%	Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia	32	-0.74
Oxfam Novib	D	34	14	41%	Zimbabwe, South Africa, Burundi, Congo, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Uganda, South Sudan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Somalia	27	-0.90
PAX	D	13	4	31%	Congo, Uganda, Sudan, South Sudan	19	-1.43
Plan International Nederland	D	54	25	46%	Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau,	31	-0.74

NGO	Categories	Total Operation	In SSA	Percentages	Countries in SSA	Average CPI Scores	Average CC Scores
					Cameroon, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Uganda, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Sudan		
ReachAnother Foundation NL	B	1	1	100%	Ethiopia	37	-0.41
Red een Kind	D	10	9	90%	Burundi, Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, South Sudan, Rwanda, Somalia	26	-0.99
Rhiza	B	2	2	100%	Ghana, South Africa	43	0.00
Right To Play	C	15	8	53%	Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania	34	-0.55
Rising Stars	A	1	1	100%	Ghana	41	-0.08
Rode Kruis	D	50	28	56%	Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Uganda, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Somalia, Chad, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, South Sudan	29	-0.83
Run4Schools	B	1	1	100%	South Africa	44	0.08
Rutgers	D	23	12	52%	Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, Rwanda, Senegal	37	-0.50
Sahelp	A	1	1	100%	Burkina Faso	40	-0.19
Salvatoriaanse Hulpactie	B	43	23	53%	Tanzania, Zambia, South Africa, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo,	30	-0.77

NGO	Categories	Total Operation	In SSA	Percentages	Countries in SSA	Average CPI Scores	Average CC Scores
					Ethiopia, Ghana, Cameroon, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Uganda, South Sudan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia		
Save Ethiopian Children	A	1	1	100%	Ethiopia	37	-0.41
Save the Children	D	30	13	43%	Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Uganda, Somalia, Tanzania, South Africa, South Sudan	29	-0.89
SFH Medical Support Group	A	1	1	100%	Zambia	34	-0.64
Simavi	D	10	6	60%	Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, Tanzania	34	-0.60
Solidaridad	D	45	14	31%	Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Uganda, Sierra Leone	32	-0.65
SOS Kinderdorpen	D	34	14	41%	Togo, Chad, Central African Republic, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Cabo Verde, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Uganda, Somalia	29	-0.79
SPARK	D	20	5	25%	Burundi, Liberia, South Sudan, Rwanda, Somalia	24	-1.05
SPZA	A	1	1	100%	South Africa	44	0.08
Stichting Vluchteling	D	28	14	50%	Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo, Ethiopia, Cameroon, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Uganda, Somalia, Tanzania, Chad, South Sudan	25	-1.09
Stichting WOL	B	1	1	100%	Burkina Faso	40	-0.19
Sympany+	D	3	2	67%	Angola, Malawi	29	-0.92



NGO	Categories	Total Operation	In SSA	Percentages	Countries in SSA	Average CPI Scores	Average CC Scores
Talent Foundation PvT	A	5	2	40%	Kenya, Malawi	30	-0.78
Tania Leon Studiefonds	A	1	1	100%	South Africa	44	0.08
Tear	D	23	13	57%	Tanzania, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Uganda, South Sudan, Sierra Leone, Somalia	27	-0.85
Tender Love & Care	A	1	1	100%	South Africa	44	0.08
Terre des Hommes Nederland	D	17	4	24%	Tanzania, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda	33	-0.69
The Art of Charity	B	1	1	100%	Malawi	31	-0.78
The Hunger Project	D	13	9	69%	Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Uganda, Senegal, Zambia	36	-0.48
The Style Foundation	A	1	1	100%	Kenya	28	-0.78
Tjommie	B	1	1	100%	South Africa	44	0.08
TTAF	B	1	1	100%	Ethiopia	37	-0.41
UNICEF Nederland	D	216	48	22%	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Ivory Coast, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra	32	-0.65

NGO	Categories	Total Operation	In SSA	Percentages	Countries in SSA	Average CPI Scores	Average CC Scores
					Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe		
Verburg Charity Foundation	B	7	7	100%	Botswana, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zimbabwe, South Africa	37	-0.38
VerkaartFoudation	B	1	1	100%	Kenya	28	-0.78
Vrienden van GGA (God's Golden Acre)	A	1	1	100%	South Africa	44	0.08
Vrienden van Sint Mary's	A	1	1	100%	Ghana	41	-0.08
VSO	D	24	14	58%	Eswatini, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Burundi, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Uganda	33	-0.72
Wakibi	A	55	24	44%	Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Uganda, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone	32	-0.66
War Child	D	14	5	36%	Burundi, Congo, Uganda, Sudan, South Sudan	19	-1.43
Water for Life	C	11	8	73%	Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique	32	-0.64
Wemos	C	6	5	83%	Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia	32	-0.75
Wereldkinder	C	8	2	25%	South Africa,	42	-0.05

NGO	Categories	Total Operation	In SSA	Percentages	Countries in SSA	Average CPI Scores	Average CC Scores
en					Burkina Faso		
Wilde Ganzen	D	135	46	34%	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Uganda, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Somalia, Eswatini, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, South Sudan	32	-0.67
Wings of Support	C	23	8	35%	Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa	36	-0.46
WoordenDaad	D	19	8	42%	Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Chad, Zambia, South Africa	35	-0.56
World Press Photo	D	57	8	14%	Tanzania, South Africa, Congo, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria	32	-0.62
World Servants	D	16	9	56%	Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa	35	-0.49
World Vision	D	25	16	64%	Tanzania, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Angola, Central African Republic, Congo,	31	-0.70

NGO	Categories	Total Operation	In SSA	Percentages	Countries in SSA	Average CPI Scores	Average CC Scores
					Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Uganda, South Sudan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan		
WWvK	A	13	5	38%	Gambia, Ghana, Rwanda, Tanzania, South Africa	42	-0.02
Young Africa International	B	6	6	100%	Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe	38	-0.40
ZOA	D	16	8	50%	Burundi, Congo, Ethiopia, Liberia, Nigeria, Uganda, South Sudan, Sudan	23	-1.19
Zulu Aid	A	1	1	100%	South Africa	44	0.08
Zweli Foundation	A	1	1	100%	South Africa	44	0.08
ZZg / ZeisterZendin gsgenootschap	C	10	4	40%	Tanzania, South Africa, Congo, Malawi	33	-0.62

Table 6: NGOs Overview

Below is the Corruption Perception Index table created by Transparency International in 2019. The list includes levels of public sector corruption in 180 countries around the world. The table use 100-point scale with 100 is very clean while 0 is very corrupt.

Score	Country	Rank
87	Denmark	1
87	New Zealand	1
86	Finland	3
85	Singapore	4
85	Sweden	4
85	Switzerland	4
84	Norway	7
82	Netherlands	8
80	Germany	9
80	Luxembourg	9
78	Iceland	11
77	Australia	12
77	Austria	12
77	Canada	12
77	United Kingdom	12
76	Hong Kong	16
75	Belgium	17
74	Estonia	18
74	Ireland	18
73	Japan	20
71	United Arab Emirates	21
71	Uruguay	21
69	France	23
69	United States of America	23
68	Bhutan	25

Score	Country	Rank
67	Chile	26
66	Seychelles	27
65	Taiwan	28
64	Bahamas	29
62	Barbados	30
62	Portugal	30
62	Qatar	30
62	Spain	30
61	Botswana	34
60	Brunei Darussalam	35
60	Israel	35
60	Lithuania	35
60	Slovenia	35
59	South Korea	39
59	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	39
58	Cabo Verde	41
58	Cyprus	41
58	Poland	41
56	Costa Rica	44
56	Czech Republic	44
56	Georgia	44
56	Latvia	44
55	Dominica	48
55	Saint Lucia	48
54	Malta	50
53	Grenada	51
53	Italy	51
53	Malaysia	51
53	Rwanda	51
53	Saudi Arabia	51
52	Mauritius	56
52	Namibia	56
52	Oman	56
50	Slovakia	59
48	Cuba	60
48	Greece	60
48	Jordan	60
47	Croatia	63
46	Sao Tome and Principe	64
46	Vanuatu	64
45	Argentina	66
45	Belarus	66
45	Montenegro	66
45	Senegal	66
44	Hungary	70
44	Romania	70
44	South Africa	70
44	Suriname	70
43	Bulgaria	74
43	Jamaica	74
43	Tunisia	74
42	Armenia	77
42	Bahrain	77
42	Solomon Islands	77
41	Benin	80
41	China	80
41	Ghana	80
41	India	80
41	Morocco	80
40	Burkina Faso	85

Score	Country	Rank
40	Guyana	85
40	Indonesia	85
40	Kuwait	85
40	Lesotho	85
40	Trinidad and Tobago	85
39	Serbia	91
39	Turkey	91
38	Ecuador	93
38	Sri Lanka	93
38	Timor-Leste	93
37	Colombia	96
37	Ethiopia	96
37	Gambia	96
37	Tanzania	96
37	Vietnam	96
36	Bosnia and Herzegovina	101
36	Kosovo	101
36	Panama	101
36	Peru	101
36	Thailand	101
35	Albania	106
35	Algeria	106
35	Brazil	106
35	Cote d'Ivoire	106
35	Egypt	106
35	North Macedonia	106
35	Mongolia	106
34	El Salvador	113
34	Kazakhstan	113
34	Nepal	113
34	Philippines	113
34	Eswatini	113
34	Zambia	113
33	Sierra Leone	119
32	Moldova	120
32	Niger	120
32	Pakistan	120
31	Bolivia	123
31	Gabon	123
31	Malawi	123
30	Azerbaijan	126
30	Djibouti	126
30	Kyrgyzstan	126
30	Ukraine	126
29	Guinea	130
29	Laos	130
29	Maldives	130
29	Mali	130
29	Mexico	130
29	Myanmar	130
29	Togo	130
28	Dominican Republic	137
28	Kenya	137
28	Lebanon	137
28	Liberia	137
28	Mauritania	137
28	Papua New Guinea	137
28	Paraguay	137
28	Russia	137
28	Uganda	137
26	Angola	146

Score	Country	Rank
26	Bangladesh	146
26	Guatemala	146
26	Honduras	146
26	Iran	146
26	Mozambique	146
26	Nigeria	146
25	Cameroon	153
25	Central African Republic	153
25	Comoros	153
25	Tajikistan	153
25	Uzbekistan	153
24	Madagascar	158
24	Zimbabwe	158
23	Eritrea	160
22	Nicaragua	161
20	Cambodia	162
20	Chad	162
20	Iraq	162
19	Burundi	165
19	Congo	165
19	Turkmenistan	165
18	Democratic Republic of the Congo	168
18	Guinea Bissau	168
18	Haiti	168
18	Libya	168
17	North Korea	172
16	Afghanistan	173
16	Equatorial Guinea	173
16	Sudan	173
16	Venezuela	173
15	Yemen	177
13	Syria	178
12	South Sudan	179
9	Somalia	180

Table 7: Corruption Perception Index 2019

Organizations applying for the recognition are divided by the CBF into four categories based on their total incomes annually, each with an adjusted set of requirements (the 'standards'). This makes the recognition accessible to both large and small organizations. Each year this category is updated based on their total incomes at the previous year.

Categories	Total Income
A	€0 – €100,000
B	€100,001 – €500,000
C	€500,001 – €2,000,000
D	> €2,000,000

Table 8: Category Subsample by the CBF

Below is the list of survey sources of World Bank's Control of Corruption. This table includes the individual representatives from each data source. World Bank uses the data to construct the Control of Corruption measure in the Worldwide Governance Indicators.

Acronyms	Survey Sources
ADB	African Development Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessments
AFR	Afrobarometer
ASD	Asian Development Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessments
BPS	Business Enterprise Environment Survey
BTI	Bertelsmann Transformation Index
EIU	Economist Intelligence Unit Riskwire& Democracy Index
FRH	Freedom House
GCB	Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer Survey
GCS	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report
GII	Global Integrity Index

Acronyms	Survey Sources
GWP	Gallup World Poll
IFD	IFAD Rural Sector Performance Assessments
IPD	Institutional Profiles Database
LBO	Latinobarometro
PIA	World Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessments
PRC	Political Economic Risk Consultancy Corruption in Asia Survey
PRS	Political Risk Services International Country Risk Guide
VAB	Vanderbilt University Americas Barometer
VDM	Varieties of Democracy Project
WCY	Institute for Management and Development World Competitiveness Yearbook
WJP	World Justice Project Rule of Law Index
WMO	Global Insight Business Conditions and Risk Indicators

Table 9: Survey Sources in the World Bank Governance Database

Below is the table that lists average income of the NGOs based on the CBF classification.

Categories	N	Average Income	Std. dev.
A	37	€51,433	€29,758
B	34	€294,623	€137,330
C	17	€1,082,522	€412,229
D	58	€30,846,314	€48,488,376
Total	146	€ 32,274,892	€ 49,067,693

Table 10: Average Income Based on NGOS Categories

Between each category, there is quite a huge leap of number. Based on the standard deviation, NGOs category A, B, and C income are more compact than NGOs category D. It is understandable that category D data is spread out since there are no definite limit for the classification (>€2,000,000). *Artsenzonder Grenzen*, *Cordaid*, *Oxfam Novib* each have more than 150 million euros income.

No.	Countries	Frequencies( Error! Reference source not found.)	Percentages <sup>(2)</sup>	CPI Scores 2019 <sup>(3)</sup>	CC Scores 2019 <sup>(4)</sup>
1	Angola	6	4%	26	-1.05
2	Benin	14	10%	41	-0.32
3	Burkina Faso	22	15%	40	-0.19
4	Burundi	27	18%	19	-1.46
5	Botswana	8	5%	61	0.71
6	Cabo Verde	3	2%	58	0.87
7	Cameroon	24	16%	25	-1.21
8	Central African Republic	13	9%	25	-1.23
9	Chad	10	7%	20	-1.42
10	Comoros	3	2%	25	-1.02
11	Congo	36	25%	19	-1.41
12	Cote d'Ivoire	15	10%	35	-0.53
13	Djibouti	2	1%	30	-0.86
14	Eritrea	5	3%	23	-1.39
15	Ethiopia	50	34%	37	-0.41
16	Gabon	4	3%	31	-0.94
17	Gambia	10	7%	37	-0.29
18	Ghana	39	27%	41	-0.08
19	Guinea	9	6%	29	-0.90
20	Guinea-Bissau	5	3%	18	-1.45
21	Equatorial Guinea	2	1%	16	-1.72
22	Kenya	71	49%	28	-0.78
23	Liberia	15	10%	28	-0.88
24	Lesotho	9	6%	40	-0.03
25	Madagascar	12	8%	24	-1.01
26	Mali	22	15%	29	-0.70
27	Mozambique	27	18%	26	-0.80



No.	Countries	Frequencies( Error! Reference source not found.)	Percentages <sup>(2)</sup>	CPI Scores 2019 <sup>(3)</sup>	CC Scores 2019 <sup>(4)</sup>
28	Mauritania	7	5%	28	-0.86
29	Mauritius	5	3%	52	0.32
30	Malawi	44	30%	31	-0.78
31	Namibia	9	6%	52	0.37
32	Niger	9	6%	32	-0.55
33	Nigeria	31	21%	26	-1.09
34	Rwanda	26	18%	53	0.56
35	Sudan	21	14%	16	-1.37
36	Senegal	19	13%	45	0.05
37	Sierra Leone	23	16%	33	-0.41
38	Somalia	19	13%	9	-1.71
39	South Sudan	32	22%	12	-1.77
40	Sao Tome and Principe	2	1%	46	0.23
41	Eswatini (Swaziland)	6	4%	34	-0.49
42	Seychelles	1	1%	66	0.97
43	Togo	10	7%	29	-0.75
44	Tanzania	46	32%	37	-0.39
45	Uganda	65	45%	28	-1.17
46	South Africa	51	35%	44	0.08
47	Zambia	38	26%	34	-0.64
48	Zimbabwe	31	21%	24	-1.24

*Table 11: Ngos Operation Frequency in Sub-Saharan Africa*

Observations operated in the country

Percentages of NGOs frequencies compared to total observations (146)

CPI Scores uses a 100-point scale where 0 is highly corrupt and 100 is very clean

CC Scores uses -2.5 to +2.5 scale where -2.5 is highly corrupt and +2.5 is very