Abstract: Following an ambitious economic liberalization program in Turkey, there has been a gradual increase in the activities of faith-based transnational philanthropic associations as poverty became more and more visible in the public sphere. While domestic activities of these charities are oriented towards individualized charity provision, these organizations channel a notably higher sum to providing developmental charity overseas. Why do religious non-state actors provide more extensive aid in some settings but not in others? To explain this variation, this paper focuses on the relationship between the state and non-state actors, and highlights the role of political context and decision-makers. Based on evidence from Turkish and Sudanese contexts, and using Germany as a shadow case, I argue that in liberalizing settings with limited resources, incumbents’ political priorities creates or limits opportunities available to non-state actors in public goods provision and co-production across domestic and international settings.