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Environmental
Fundors Network

Where the Green Grants Went 9

Patterns of UK Funding for Environmental Work

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The views expressed in this report are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as official positions of any of the funding organisations or of EFN or its members.

This report, previous editions of the WTGGW series and other EFN publications and resources, are available on our website: www.greenfunders.org/resources.

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Executive summary

Where the Green Grants Went 9 (WTGGW9) provides an overview of environmental giving in the year 2021/22 by UK foundations and lotteries. Environmental giving from these sources has never been higher, with foundation grants almost *trebling* since our last report *WTGGW8* in 2021 – a hugely welcome rise in funding.

But there is plenty more to be done! The data suggest that current levels and approaches to funding continue to leave many issue areas and geographies underfunded, and environmental organisations unable to act as effectively, rapidly and strategically as they need to.

As we celebrate the ‘growing pie’ of environmental funding, we have turned our attention towards questions of effectiveness. *WTGGW9* includes a new section dedicated to exploring elements of effective environmental philanthropy, including practical recommendations and next steps that funders can take immediately.

About the report

This report focuses on the financial year 2021/22, analysing grants from UK-based trusts and foundations (henceforth ‘foundation grants’) and lottery sources (henceforth ‘lottery grants’) that support environmental work within the UK and overseas.

We analysed grants from 235 foundations and three lottery sources: The National Lottery Heritage Fund, The National Lottery Community Fund, and the Postcode Trusts (funded by the People’s Postcode Lottery). In total, the report draws on 6,555 grants from foundation and lottery sources combined.

Throughout the report, when we refer to ‘philanthropy’, ‘grantmaking’ and ‘funders’, unless we state otherwise, we are referring to funding from these types of institutional donors.

Huge increase in environmental giving by foundations

2021/22 saw an almost *three-fold increase* in environmental giving from foundations, up from an average annual level of £204 million in our previous report to £606.5 million. As a result, we now estimate that environmental funding accounts for c. 8.5% of total UK foundation giving, up from 5.8% in 2018/19.²

Funding from lottery grants amounted to an additional £80.6 million given to environmental causes. There were 2,070 grants made from three lottery sources.³

Globally, grants on climate mitigation are now estimated to amount to £3 billion annually.⁴ This figure is on an encouraging upward trajectory – yet £3 billion is estimated to be less than 2% of total philanthropic giving worldwide, a tiny fraction to support action on what amounts to an existential threat to life on Earth.⁵

We celebrate the growth in funding, but we hope the enormity of the environmental challenge signals to more funders that we need all hands on deck.

‘2021/22 saw an almost three-fold increase in environmental giving from foundations, up from an average annual level of £204 million in our previous report to £606.5 million.’

‘The data suggest that current levels and approaches to funding continue to leave many issue areas and geographies underfunded, and environmental organisations unable to act as effectively, rapidly and strategically as they need to.’

² Estimate based on the Association of Charitable Foundations’ (ACF) report. Cf: Walker, C., (2023), ‘Foundation Giving Trends 2022: Top 300 Foundation Grant-Makers’, the Association of Charitable Foundations, May 2023. Last accessed on 10 July 2024: https://www.acf.org.uk/common/Uploaded%20files/Research%20and%20resources/Research/Foundation%20Giving%20Trends/ACF_FGT_2022.pdf. Large foundations are not included in our dataset if they do not rank in the ACF Top 300; we adjusted ACF’s estimate for total foundation giving by extrapolating from their estimated 90% of giving to 100%; and then expressed the environmental grants as a percentage of all foundation giving. The ACF data relates to 2020/21 and our data is from 2021/22, but our approach is consistent with past editions of WTGGW, so the 8.5% estimate can be compared to earlier years.

³ The National Lottery Heritage Fund, The National Lottery Community Fund, and the Postcode Trusts.

⁴ Desanlis, H., Esmaili, N., Janik, K., Lau, T., Turnlund, M., (2023). ‘Funding Trends 2023: Climate change mitigation philanthropy’, *ClimateWorks Foundation*, November 2023. Last accessed 10 July 2024: <https://www.climateworks.org/report/funding-trends-2023/>. 2022 climate mitigation grants are estimated to be \$3.7 billion, or £3 billion.

⁵ Desanlis, H., et al., (2023).

¹ ‘Foundations’ refers to private trusts, foundations and landfill funding distributors.

Key statistics

6,555
grants analysed

4,485 grants from UK trusts & foundations
2,070 grants from UK lottery funders

238
funders analysed

c.8.5%

£104,832
average grant size
previously was £60,000

£687.2m
in grants given to environmental causes

£10,000
median grant size

of UK foundation giving goes to the environment (previously 5.8%)

Trends in environmental giving

Section A of the report explores the distribution of funding for environmental causes from foundations and lotteries. We show what was being funded, where funding went (regions / locations), who gave and received these grants, and how giving patterns have changed over time.

Ten foundations account for nearly 78% of all environmental giving by foundations in 2021/22, up from 69% in the previous report. The average grant size of these ten foundations exceeded £1 million. By contrast, if you remove these ten foundations, the average grant size of the remaining 225 foundations is £33,471.

A scattershot approach to foundation grants

235 foundations gave out 4,485 grants to 2,949 different grantee organisations and individuals. Some key figures include:

- Grantee organisations and individuals secured on average just 1.5 grants in the year.
- Only 2.7% of grantees secured grants from five or more foundations.⁶
- More than 50% of grantees received less than £10,000.
- Just 3.2% of grantees received more than £1 million.
- 1,258 grants were worth less than £3,600, at which point the cost of applying for a grant may be greater than the value of the grant.⁷

What these findings reveal is that despite the significant increase in foundation funding for environmental work, surprisingly few organisations are able to attract regular support from diverse trust and foundation sources.

'1,258 grants were worth less than £3,600, at which point the cost of applying for a grant may be greater than the value of the grant.'

⁶ This figure is very similar to that in the previous edition, where we found just 3% of grantees had secured grants from five or more foundations.

⁷ Neill-Eagle, T., (2019). '46% of Grants Cost More than they're Worth', *Plinth Blog*, 7 August 2019. Last accessed 10 July 2024: <https://blog.plinth.org.uk/grants-cost-more-than-they-are-worth/>. The author is very open about the assumptions made in this blog, based on the best data he was able to access. It would be safe to assume that the cost would be higher than £3,600 nearly five years later. Even if there is uncertainty about the precise figures the research suggests the need for a conversation about whether or not very small grants are harming the environment sector.

Thematic Distribution of Funding

The report analyses the thematic issues UK funders supported around the world, as well as the geographic distribution of grants.

Findings include:

- More than 80% of the grants from foundations (by value) supported work outside the UK, with just 17% remaining in the UK.
- Overall, we identified foundation grants to 114 countries with the top five countries being: United Kingdom, China, India, United States and The Netherlands. There is much more detail on the thematic and geographic spread of grants in the body of the report.
- Globally, the thematic issue category accounting for the largest share of foundation environmental grants is *climate & air quality*, accounting for a third of all grants.
- In terms of UK-directed grants, *biodiversity & species preservation* accounts for the largest share of funding, followed by *terrestrial ecosystems & land use*, and then *agriculture & food*.
- Unlike the global picture, only 7.7% of the grants directed to the UK (by value) went towards work on *climate & air quality*.

Effective environmental philanthropy and our recommendations

Section B of the report explores aspects of how funders are making grants and what more effective environmental philanthropy might look like. We cite feedback from environmental leaders and fundraisers

to illustrate what the sector thinks is needed from funders, using recent and past survey responses.

We weave this together with insights and learnings from the successes of funders seeking to undermine and delay progress on environmental issues. Increasingly we are seeing the influence of these funders pushing back on environmental progress, both in the UK and abroad. Over the years, these ‘funders of the opposition’ have demonstrated very different ways of operating, offering perspectives on what environmental funders could be doing more effectively.

Based on these reflections, we have laid out *ten elements of effective environmental philanthropy*, centred on three key questions:

- Do you treat your grantees as peers?
- How profound is the change you seek?
- How does your funding affect the structure of the environmental movement?

Finally, our concluding thoughts set out a series of recommendations for increasing the impact of environmental philanthropy. These include growing the amounts of funding available, specialising, identifying gaps, investing in cross-cutting institutions and infrastructure and increasing the transparency of your giving.

We welcome your thoughts on how EFN might better support both funders and fundraisers as we continue to work towards our goals of increased and more effective environmental philanthropy. Please let us know your suggestions, and any other feedback on this report, at info@greenfund.org.

Introduction

For the past twenty years, the Environmental Funders Network (EFN) has worked towards two aims: increasing the amount of funding going to environmental causes from UK trusts, foundations and wealthy individuals; and improving the effectiveness of the funding deployed. Through our *Where the Green Grants Went (WTGGW)* reports, we have collected and analysed data on grants supporting environmental work from UK-based funders. This research has allowed us to quantify how total giving towards the environment has grown from a very low base, while identifying other trends, patterns and gaps in where the funds are going and what they are supporting. Many funders tell us they have used the data to inform their grantmaking strategies, helping them to identify and develop new areas of focus, refine existing programmes or make the case that the environment deserves their support. We also often hear from civil society organisations (CSOs) that they have used the findings to inform their work and fundraising.

In this ninth edition of *WTGGW*, we look at environmental grants awarded in the financial year 2021/22 by private trusts and foundations, landfill funding distributors and lottery sources based in the UK. (We had hoped to include high-level individual giving through Donor Advised Funds, but it was not

possible to acquire the data we needed – see box on p. 17.) Throughout the report, when we refer to ‘philanthropy’, ‘grantmaking’ and ‘funders’, unless we state otherwise, we are referring to funding from these types of institutional donors.

As you will see in the report, total giving to environmental causes is significantly on the rise, which we celebrate and are proud to have contributed towards. Many other organisations and initiatives can also be credited with this increase, including our partners at Impatience Earth, Climate Lead, Active Philanthropy, the Funder Commitment on Climate Change, and more, all of which are working in complementary ways to support funders to give to environmental causes.

In Section A of the report, we explore how these increased funds for environmental causes break down by theme and geography; how they have changed over time; which grantee organisations receive the most funding and grants; and how the funds are spread across a large and diverse sector.

Though we are heartened to see giving on the rise, what we see in terms of *how* the funds are being given out troubles us. Consequently, in Section B, we explore ideas around what effectiveness as it

‘Research has allowed us to quantify how total giving towards the environment has grown from a very low base, while identifying other trends, patterns and gaps in where the funds are going and what they are supporting.’

‘We have laid out ten elements of effective environmental philanthropy, centred on three key questions: Do you treat your grantees as peers? How profound is the change you seek? How does your funding affect the structure of the environmental movement?’

relates to environmental philanthropy might look like. We examine ten different elements of effective environmental giving, drawing on surveys of environmental leaders (published previously in *What the Green Groups Said 2021*⁸), more recent surveys

and convenings of environmental fundraisers and writings by others on effective philanthropy. We pose these not as definitive answers to the question of effectiveness, but to encourage a conversation. We look forward to hearing from readers with their views.

Methodology

This report is based on grants awarded in 2021/22, the most recent financial year for which reasonably complete grants data were available at the time of analysis.⁹

As in previous editions, the report covers environmental grants from UK-based private trusts and foundations, landfill funding distributors (Landfill Communities Fund, Scottish Landfill Communities Fund, and Welsh Landfill Disposals Tax Community Scheme; all of which are treated as foundation grants in this report), and three lottery sources (The National Lottery Community Fund, The National Lottery Heritage Fund, and the Postcode Trusts, which are funded by players of People's Postcode Lottery). Where this information was not available publicly (e.g. through annual reports posted on the Charity Commission website, or from 360Giving), we obtained the data directly from the organisations.

In the first edition of *WTGGW*, covering 2002/03, we analysed grants from just 30 foundations. This figure has increased steadily over time and for this

report (covering 2021/22) we reviewed grants from 616 different foundations, and found that 235 of the disbursed grants to environmental causes were at a significant enough scale for us to include in the dataset.¹⁰ We investigated all the foundations included in all previous editions of this series. We also included data for a further 80 foundations not included in previous editions, prioritising those disbursing over £100,000 a year in environmental grants.

There are undoubtedly some foundations and landfill funding distributors missing from our dataset, particularly those that do not publish details of their environmental grants. We are, however, confident that this report captures the great majority of grants to environmental initiatives from UK philanthropic organisations.

As in previous editions, grants were categorised by the geographic location in which the work took place and the thematic environmental issue to which they relate. EFN uses a taxonomy of thematic issues

⁹ In most cases we used data from financial years starting in 2021, but for a minority of foundations we used financial years starting in 2020 and running into 2021. While previous *WTGGW* reports have compiled multiple years' worth of data to generate a continuous time series, the rapid growth in the number of grants has meant a significant increase in the time required for data collection. This report therefore does not cover the two intervening years since 2018/19, the latest period covered in the eighth edition. While this means we have a less granular picture of changes over time, the general trends are still evident, and we know that it is the figures from the most recent year that are of most interest to those using the data.

¹⁰ We use the term 'foundations' here to cover both philanthropic trusts and foundations and landfill tax funding distributors, even though the latter tend to be structured as companies. The grants from these 235 funding organisations are then distinguished from those made by lottery funders.

⁸ Williams, H., Cremona, P., Cracknell, J., & Miller, F., (2022). 'What the Green Groups Said 2021: Insights from the UK Environment Sector', *Environmental Funders Network*, May 2022. Last accessed 10 July 2024: https://www.greenfunders.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/What-the-Green-Groups-Said-2021_online.pdf.

'Though we are heartened to see giving on the rise, what we see in terms of *how* the funds are being given out troubles us.'

developed in coordination with other environmental grantmaking networks around the world (described in Appendix I). The taxonomy mirrors that used in previous editions of this research, although grants that would previously have been categorised under *sustainable communities* have now been categorised under the thematic issue to which they most closely relate (e.g. *energy, transport, etc.*), as well as being identified as community-focused grants so that these can continue to be tracked over time.¹¹

A grant is placed in the category that we feel best fits with the main purpose of the work. For example, a grant focused on peatland conservation will be categorised as *terrestrial ecosystems & land use*, even though it could arguably be included under *climate & air quality* or *biodiversity & species preservation* or *fresh water*. We have taken care to use the same approach to categorising grants as in earlier editions of the series so that meaningful comparisons can be made over time.

Where a grant has non-environmental as well as environmental objectives, these grants are included in our dataset if we consider the anticipated environmental outcome to be at least as significant as any non-environmental outcomes. While we recognise that this determination is subjective, we again strive to be consistent in our approach from one edition to the next. We continue to see a welcome growth in work at the intersection of environmental and other causes, such as health and social issues, as the interconnections of these issues are increasingly recognised and understood. It remains a challenge to ensure that grants for this intersectional work are identified and included within our research.

Within the final dataset, we compared total amounts given by foundations and lottery sources; highlighted the grantee organisations that received the most funding; and analysed the proportions of funding going towards different thematic issue areas and geographies.¹²

¹¹ We also included a new category for 'Population' (see Appendix I) but no grants were identified as fitting in this category.

¹² We provide figures in the report for the total amounts of funding from both foundations and lottery funders going to different thematic issues and geographies, as well as the numbers of grants and average grant sizes. Unless we specify otherwise in the text, percentages refer to the value of the grants being made, and not the number of grants. For example, 'x% of the funding went to work in the *agriculture & food* thematic category' means x% of the funding by value, not of the number of grants.

SECTION A: The Data

Top-line figures

For the financial year 2021/22, we categorised 4,485 grants from 235 foundations. Together these grants were worth £606.5 million. In the last report, we looked at three years of data to 2018/19, when average annual giving was £204 million; giving in 2018/19 specifically was £222 million. In other words, foundation giving to the environment almost tripled in the three years following the last report. As a result of this rapid growth in foundation giving, we now estimate that environmental funding accounts for 8.5% of total UK foundation giving, up from 5.8% in 2018/19.

This explosive growth is largely a consequence of the increase in foundation grants specifically focused on climate change, which are now estimated to amount to £3 billion globally. While we welcome and celebrate this growth, we call for more. £3 billion is estimated to be less than 2% of total philanthropic giving worldwide – a tiny fraction to support action on what amounts to an existential threat to life on Earth.

Lottery grants to environmental causes in 2021/22 amounted to an additional £80.6 million, via 2,070 grants. This compares to £102 million per year on average in the three years between 2016/17 and 2018/19, a fall of 21%. The decline comes from a fall in the value of the grants tracked from the National Lottery Heritage Fund, whereas the grants from both the National Lottery Community Fund and the People’s Postcode Lottery increased somewhat between 2018/19 and 2021/22. Lottery grants tend to fluctuate from year to year, so a one-year snapshot is not necessarily indicative of a downward trend.

The overall average grant size from both foundations and lottery sources increased to £104,832 (an average of £135,231 for foundation grants and £38,968 for lottery grants), compared to £60,000 in the previous period. These averages are, however, significantly distorted by very large climate mitigation grants from a small group of funders. The median grant size for the 235 foundations was just £10,000, and the median grant size for lottery grants was just £8,483. See page 20 for more on this.

13 To arrive at this estimate, we used the Association of Charitable Foundations’ (ACF) report. Cf. Walker, C., (2023). We removed large foundations from our dataset if they do not appear in the ACF Top 300; we adjusted ACF’s estimate for total foundation giving by extrapolating from their estimated 90% of giving to 100%; and then expressed the environmental grants as a percentage of all foundation giving. The ACF data relates to 2020/21 and our data is from 2021/22, but our approach is consistent with past editions of WTGGW, so the 8.5% estimate can be compared to earlier years.

14 Desanlis, H., et al., (2023).

15 Desanlis, H., et al., (2023).

‘Foundation giving to the environment almost tripled in the three years following the last report.’

Total giving by foundation

As in previous years, foundation giving levels were heavily skewed, with just ten foundations (shown in Table 1) accounting for nearly 78% of all giving to environmental causes in 2021/22, up from 69% for the top ten in the last edition. These ten foundations accounted for less than 10% of the 4,485 grants in our foundation dataset (by number), and their average grant size exceeded £1 million, as compared to an average grant size for the remaining 225 foundations of £33,471. As explained below, the ‘wholesale’ grantmakers in the top ten groups are operating in a different way from those in the long tail of foundations giving smaller ‘retail’ grants.

The top ten foundations

Five of the ten foundations shown in Table 1 also featured in the top ten list in the previous edition of this research, and five are new to the list. As with the composition of the overall dataset of 235 foundations, there are changes in the ranking of the top ten foundations from one year to the next, not least because they often make very large, multi-year grants, which we allocate to the year in which the grant is approved. Table 1 shows the ten foundations whose combined environmental grants had the largest value based on the data that we hold for 2021/22, but we encourage readers not to focus too much on the exact ranking, given the potential for large grants in one year or the next to change a foundation’s position in the list.

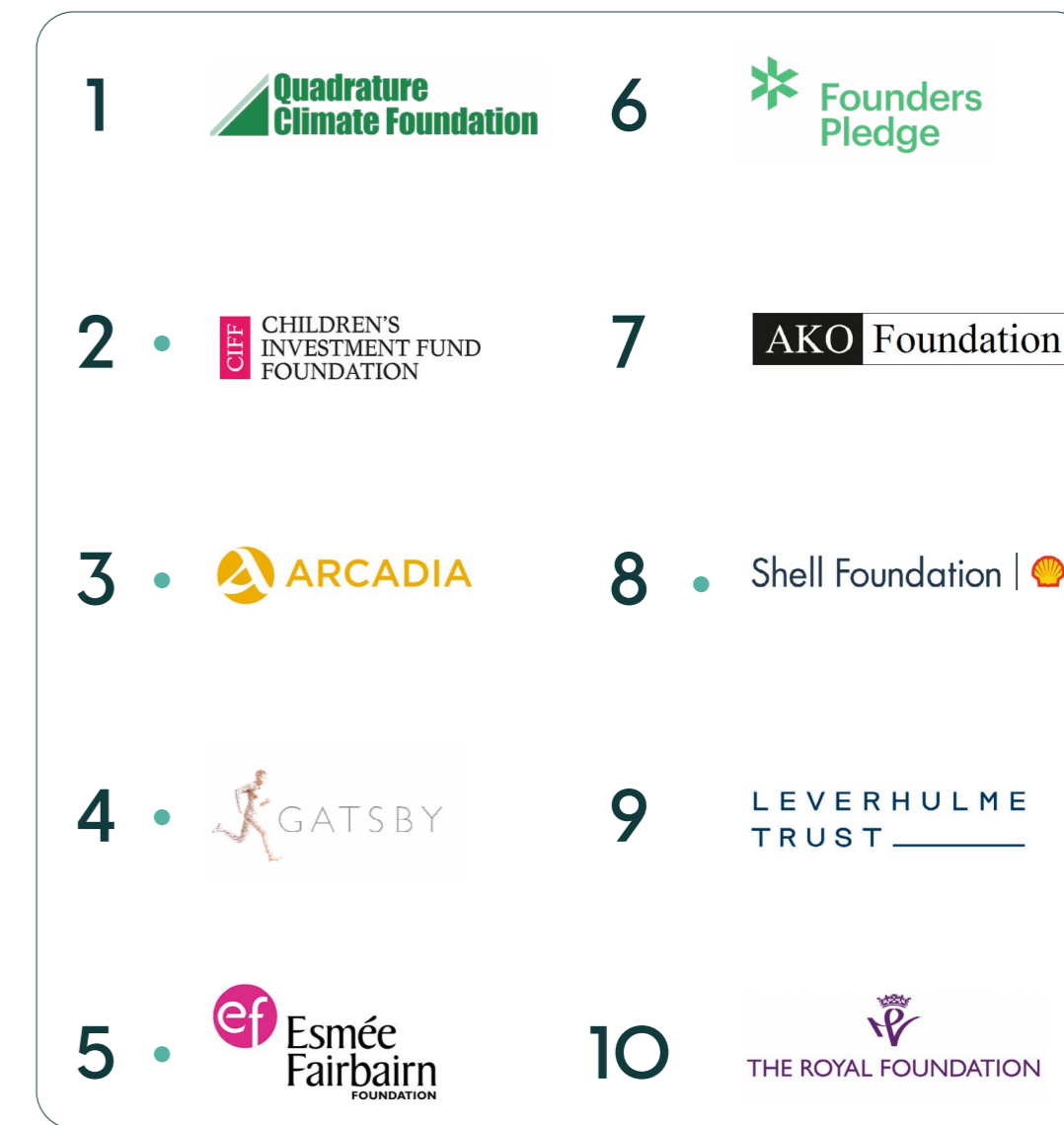


Table 1: The top ten foundations 2021/22
 ● Foundations that were in the top ten in WTGGW8

'A transformation has taken place in the environmental philanthropy sector in the UK, much of which is a result of grantmaking to climate causes by a small number of very large foundations.'

Changes to the way in which foundations fund

Looking back to the first edition of *WTGGW* in 2004, we can see a transformation has taken place in the environmental philanthropy sector in the UK, much of which is a result of grantmaking to climate causes by a small number of very large foundations. These foundations often use what we are calling a 'wholesale' model for their grantmaking, providing multi-million pound (and often multi-year) grants to intermediaries and regrantsing organisations that have specialist knowledge in relation to a thematic issue, geography or approach to change. The intermediaries and regrantsers then make 'retail' grants to civil society organisations working in that particular field.¹⁶

The European Climate Foundation (ECF) is an example of one of these regrantsers with which many readers of this report are likely to be familiar. ECF receives grants from large climate foundations from around the world and then uses the specialist knowledge of its staff to support the climate movement in Europe and other parts of the world.

This wholesale approach to grantmaking can be seen in Table 2, which lists the 25 organisations receiving

the most funding from the 235 foundations in 2021/22. More than half of the organisations in the table are regrantsers, and only five of the 25 organisations received funding from more than three different foundations.

Beyond this small group of very large climate funders, there is also encouraging growth in giving, with 38 foundations that do not feature in the top ten list above each giving more than £1 million to environmental initiatives in 2021/22. The great majority of these are retail grantmakers, to use the distinction above, i.e. they are directly engaging with their grantees and developing their grantmaking strategies independently. Many of these have significantly scaled up their environmental giving over the last several years: in 2015/16, only 19 trusts and foundations gave £1 million or more to environmental issues, compared to 48 in 2021/22.

There are also new entrants in the long tail of foundations giving out lower levels of environmental funding. For the financial year 2021/22, 80 foundations qualified for inclusion in the dataset underpinning this research for the first time; 61 of these made environmental grants totalling less than £500,000.

¹⁶ The number of collaborations and regrantsing intermediary structures in the climate philanthropy sector has been growing rapidly in recent years. This 2022 report from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the Climate Leadership Initiative provides a useful introduction, but new initiatives are being set up on a regular basis, see: 'Giving Together to Address the Climate Crisis', *Climate Lead*, 14 June 2022. Last accessed on 10 July 2024: https://climatelead.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/CLI_Gates_Collaboratives_O61422.pdf. (See also Annex 2 in the ClimateWorks Foundation report cited in footnote 4). There are examples of intermediaries focused on other environmental issues (such as plastics), but not nearly as many as those focused on different aspects of climate mitigation.

Many of the foundations in this long tail make just a handful of environmental grants each year, indeed 66 of the 235 foundations made fewer than five environmental grants.

We hope that in years to come these new entrants will expand their environmental grantmaking such that the sector's overall giving continues to grow. Alongside EFN, organisations like Climate Lead, Impatience Earth and Active Philanthropy, as well as initiatives like the Association of Charitable Foundation's Funder Commitment on Climate Change and a range of philanthropy advisory services, are providing valuable support to funders looking to start or increase their funding to climate, nature and related issues.

¹⁷ For a full list of DAF providers in the UK, see Pl, (2024), 'Donor-Advised Funds in the UK', *Philanthropy Impact*, 2024. Last accessed 29 August 2024: <https://www.philanthropy-impact.org/donor-advised-funds-in-the-uk#pills-Ob96a528-b4bf-4cdc-adb5-310840bd7ebf>.

¹⁸ NPT-UK, (2023). 'The 2023 DAF Report', *National Philanthropic Trust UK*, November 2023. Last accessed 10 July 2024: <https://www.nptuk.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/DAF-Report-2023-UKN.pdf>

¹⁹ NPT-UK, (2023).

THE RISE (AND RISE) OF DONOR-ADVISED FUNDS IN THE UK

For this edition of *WTGGW*, we wanted to recognise that giving through Donor-Advised Funds (DAFs) in the UK is increasing significantly, and to include an analysis of environmental grants made through DAFs to try to understand any similarities or differences compared to giving through traditional trusts and foundations. We contacted a sample of the main UK DAF providers for a breakdown of their grants to environmental causes for 2021/22, but this information was largely unavailable, often because environmental giving had been grouped together with animal welfare grants.

DAFs have existed in the UK since the 1970s, but in the last five years many more have come onto the market. A DAF is a private fund administered by a third party and created for the purpose of managing charitable donations on behalf of an organisation, a family or an individual. The third party, which is usually a private bank or a specialist DAF provider,¹⁷ acts as an umbrella charity which manages and administers all the individual DAF accounts under its control. In 2022, contributions to DAFs in the UK totalled £868.5 million, an increase of 37.3% on 2021, and an increase of 67.2% since 2018.¹⁸ Grants made from DAFs in 2022 were £554.7 million, up 21% on 2021 and 78.3% on 2018.¹⁹ Of course, some of these grants will be small, and their donors may not be giving at the scale we capture for *WTGGW*.

Some environmental funding that is channelled through DAFs will be included in our analysis, as the DAF provider's umbrella charity will be registered with the Charity Commission. For example, Founders Pledge, one of the top 10 environmental foundations in the UK (see Table 1), is a DAF. For the moment, however, it is unclear what proportion of environmental giving via DAFs we are capturing, something we hope to determine more accurately in future editions of *WTGGW*.

'The global orientation of the grantmaking from large climate funders is also captured in the table, with just seven of the 25 organisations being UK-based.'

Top recipients of foundation grants

Table 2 shows the 25 grantee organisations receiving the largest total income from trusts and foundations in 2021/22.

The table is dominated by regranteeing organisations, which account for 14 of the 25 organisations listed, and for seven of the top ten.²⁰ Just six of the 25 organisations listed featured in the equivalent table in *WTGGW8*, reflecting, to a degree, the role that large, wholesale grantmakers have played in setting up new regranteeing organisations to address specific issues, approaches or geographies. It is also worth noting

that the table reflects the grants that were approved in 2021/22. Some of these are multi-year grants and the data for 2022/23 would be likely to show some different organisations in the list, as their funding comes round for renewal. The global orientation of the grantmaking from large climate funders is also captured in the table, with just six of the 25 organisations being UK-based.

These 25 organisations received just over 50% of the total foundation funding in 2021/22 (up from 45% received by the top 25 in the previous edition), with the remaining funding spread across a very broad range of organisations.

²⁰ We remove grants made to UK-based regrantees from our dataset if the regrantee is among the group of 235 foundations, so as to avoid double-counting. Grants made by UK-based regrantees are included in our dataset.

Table 2: The 25 organisations that received the highest levels of environmental funding from foundations based on our 2021/22 dataset (grant values rounded to the nearest £10,000)

	Grantee	UK-based [§]	No. of foundations	No. of grants	Value of foundation grants (£)
1	FILE Foundation*	No	3	8	27,510,000
2	Sunrise Project*	No	2	2	27,180,000
3	University of Cambridge*	Yes	6	7	26,900,000
4	ClimateWorks Foundation*	No	3	12	25,500,000
5	ClientEarth	Yes	17	19	22,140,000
6	C40 Cities Climate Leadership	No	5	6	20,740,000
7	European Climate Foundation*	No	2	3	17,330,000
8	Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors*	No	3	3	16,350,000
9	SED Fund*	No	2	3	15,660,000
10	Gatsby Africa	No	1	1	14,500,000
11	Climate Emergency Collaboration Group*	No	2	3	11,460,000
12	Energy Foundation China*	No	3	6	8,580,000
13	World Resources Institute	No	5	9	8,170,000
14	Climate Breakthrough*	No	1	1	8,060,000
15	Potential Energy	No	1	1	7,830,000
16	Energy Research Institute of the National Development and Reform Commission of China	No	1	1	7,370,000
17	Earthshot Prize*	Yes	1	1	5,000,000
18	Subak*	Yes	1	2	4,990,000
19	University of Oxford	Yes	4	6	4,980,000
20	Swiss Philanthropy Foundation*	No	1	2	4,780,000
21	Institute for Government	Yes	1	1	4,750,000
22	Woodwell Climate Research Center	No	1	1	4,610,000
23	Clean Air Task Force	No	2	4	4,520,000
24	REL P (formerly Global Renewable Energy Mass Adoption Program – GREENMAP)	No	1	1	3,840,000
25	African Climate Foundation*	No	1	1	3,840,000

[§] Organisations that are headquartered in the UK (some of which also have offices in other countries). See Appendix II for a list of the 100 UK-based organisations receiving the highest levels of foundation and lottery funding combined.

* Organisations that act as regrantees, i.e. they make grants funded by other foundations. In the case of the University of Cambridge, the majority of the funding was for a regranteeing programme.

Bold Organisations that also made the top 25 grantee organisations by total amount received over the years 2016/17–2018/19.

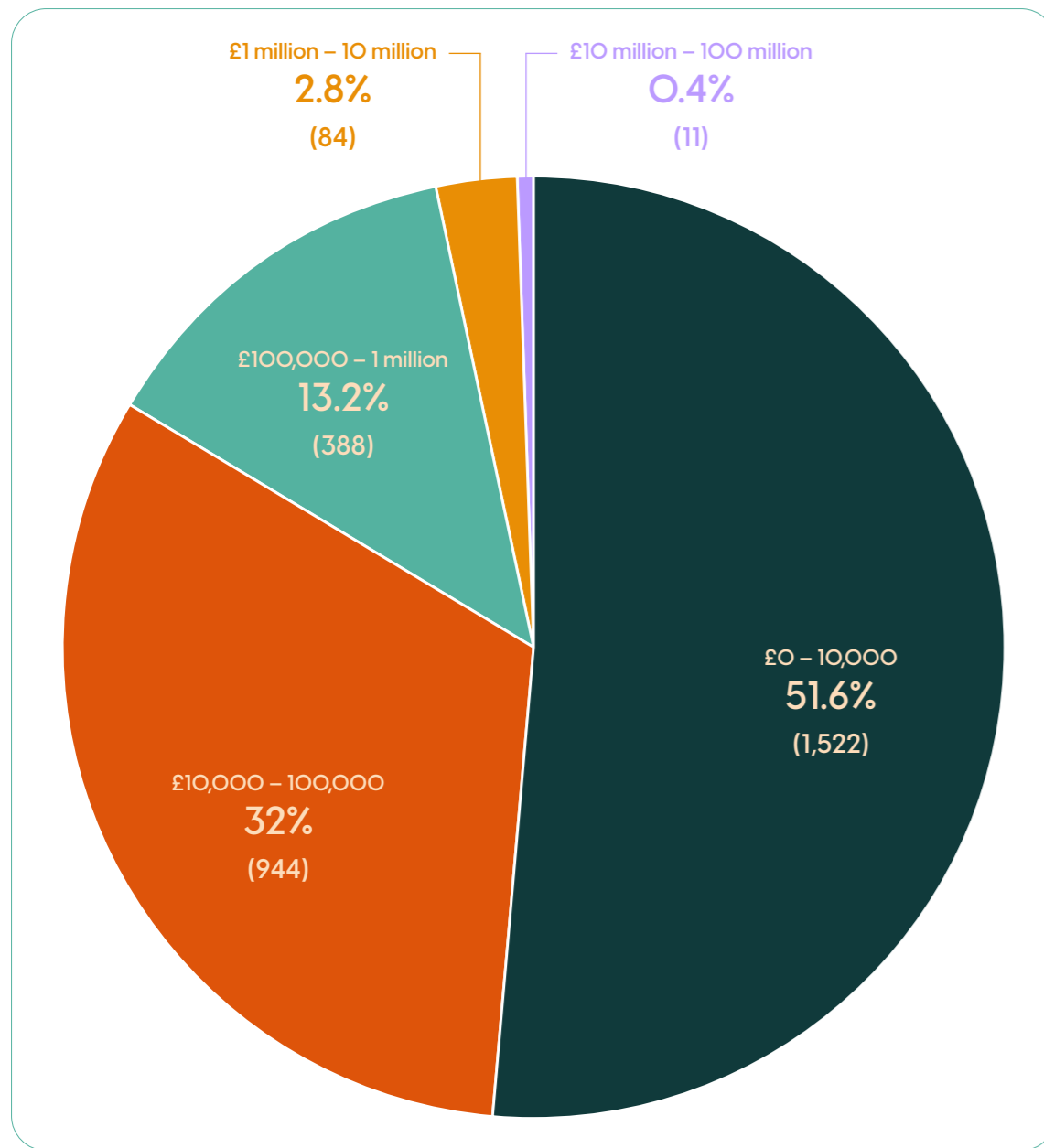


Chart 1: Total value of foundation grants received by grantee organisations and individuals in 2021/22 (labels indicate the percentage of grantees and the number of grantees in brackets)

In total, the 235 foundations gave out 4,485 grants to 2,949 different grantee organisations and individuals, an average of 1.5 grants per grantee. Just 3.2% of grantees received more than £1 million in foundation funding in 2021/22, with more than 50% receiving less than £10,000 (see Chart 1). In fact, we found 1,258 grants were worth less than £3,600, the point at which researchers suggest that the cost to a charity in applying for a grant may be greater than the value of the grant.²¹ Is it the case that some UK funders are actually taking money away from the environment sector by making grants that are worth less than the costs incurred in applying for, managing and then reporting on the grant received?

We return to the scattershot distribution of grants at different points in the report. In part, this is a reflection of the sheer number of environmental organisations in the UK. In their recent research, Mila Evanics and Ed Mayo estimated that there are 16,000 environmental organisations in the UK – one organisation for every 4,250 people!²² The scattershot distribution also results, however, from the preference of many foundations for new projects, and a reluctance to provide multi-year funding (discussed further in Section B).

²¹ Neill-Eagle, T., (2019).

²² Evanics M., & Mayo, E., (2023). 'The Organisational Needs of Charities and Social Enterprises in the UK Working on Climate and Sustainability', *Pilotlight*, October 2023. Last accessed on 10 July 24: https://www.pilotlight.org.uk/sites/default/files/2023-09/The_organisational_needs_of_charities_and_social_enterprises_in_the_UK_working_on_climate_and_sustainability_Oct_23.pdf.

Table 3 shows that most grantee organisations receive funding from a small number of foundations; indeed, 85% of the grantees in our dataset only received a grant from one foundation in 2021/22. As in the previous edition, many of these one-off grants are going to local initiatives that may never receive another trust or foundation grant (e.g., a primary school running an environmental education programme, or a grant to support a friends group of a local park so that they can manage urban greenspace). Others go to academic research projects (e.g., PhD funding for research into a particular species). But even when we take these one-off grants into account, the scattershot distribution of funding is striking.

The flip side of this broad scattering of grants is that only 80 organisations (2.7% of the 2,949 grantees) managed to secure grants from five or more foundations, despite there being 235 foundations in the dataset.²³ Despite the increase in foundation funding for environmental work, very few organisations are able to attract regular support from diverse trust and foundation sources.

²³ This figure is very similar to that in the previous edition, where we found just 3% of grantees had secured grants from five or more foundations.

Table 3: Most grantee organisations receive funding from a small number of foundations

No. of foundations supporting the grantee	No. of grantee organisations	% of all grantees
1	2,510	85.11
2	232	7.87
3	85	2.88
4	42	1.42
5	30	1.02
6	18	0.61
7	11	0.37
8	2	0.07
9	2	0.07
10	5	0.17
11+	12	0.41
TOTALS	2,949	100.00

'Is it the case that some UK funders are actually taking money away from the environment sector by making grants that are worth less than the costs incurred in applying for, managing and then reporting on the grant received?'

Table 4 shows the 21 organisations that received grants from ten or more foundations in our 2021/22 dataset.

With the exception of the ClimateWorks Foundation they are all UK-based, and many are what one might call household-name charities.

Looking at the overall dataset, we are left with the impression that a huge amount of energy is being expended on both sides of the grants market, with fundraisers struggling to secure a diversity of foundation funders, and foundations spending time dealing with non-qualifying applications and more applications than they can fund.

Table 4: Organisations receiving ten or more foundation grants in our 2021/22 dataset (grant values rounded to the nearest £10,000)

Grantee	No. of foundations	No. of grants	Value of foundation grants 2021/22 (£)
1 Woodland Trust	19	26	3,100,000
2 Fauna and Flora International	17	20	2,400,000
3 ClientEarth	17	19	22,140,000
4 RSPB	12	18	2,850,000
5 Zoological Society of London	15	17	1,780,000
6 Action for Conservation	9	15	530,000
7 Environmental Funders Network*	14	15	140,000
8 Campaign to Protect Rural England	10	14	570,000
9 Country Trust	11	14	530,000
10 Green Alliance	12	14	890,000
11 Marine Conservation Society	12	13	290,000
12 ClimateWorks Foundation	3	12	25,500,000
13 National Trust for Scotland	3	12	110,000
14 Soil Association	10	12	1,230,000
15 Students Organising for Sustainability (SOS-UK)	11	12	390,000
16 Ashden	10	11	720,000
17 Horatio's Garden	11	11	280,000
18 WWF-UK	11	11	1,620,000
19 Blue Marine Foundation	10	10	430,000
20 Scottish Wildlife Trust	4	10	750,000
21 Surfers Against Sewage	10	10	160,000

* Largely membership contributions given in the form of grants.

Distribution of grants by thematic issue

The following analysis uses the same taxonomy of environment-related thematic issues as in previous years (see Appendix I), and the same approach to categorising grants within this taxonomy (see the Methodology), with the exception of the reallocation of what would have been classed as *sustainable communities* to the thematic issues to which they most closely relate (e.g. *energy*, *transport*, etc.).

Foundation grants by issue – all countries

In this section, we look at how funding in 2021/22 was spread across the different thematic issue categories defined in Appendix I.

Chart 2 gives a good sense of the way in which different thematic issues are supported by the 235 foundations in our dataset.²⁴ We can see that a third of the funding is now directed to work on *climate & air quality*, with *trade & finance*, *energy*, and *transport* accounting for a further 31% between them. All of this work is central to climate mitigation.²⁵

²⁴ It is important to note that the range of activity that falls within a thematic issue category can be broad. *Transport*, for example, includes grants ranging from activism against airport expansion or road-building to community transport initiatives, cycle cafés, and many things in between.

²⁵ In past reports we have given a figure for the categories of *climate & air quality*, *energy* and *transport* combined. In *WTGGW8* these accounted for 30% of foundation funding by value, whereas here they account for a little over 50%.

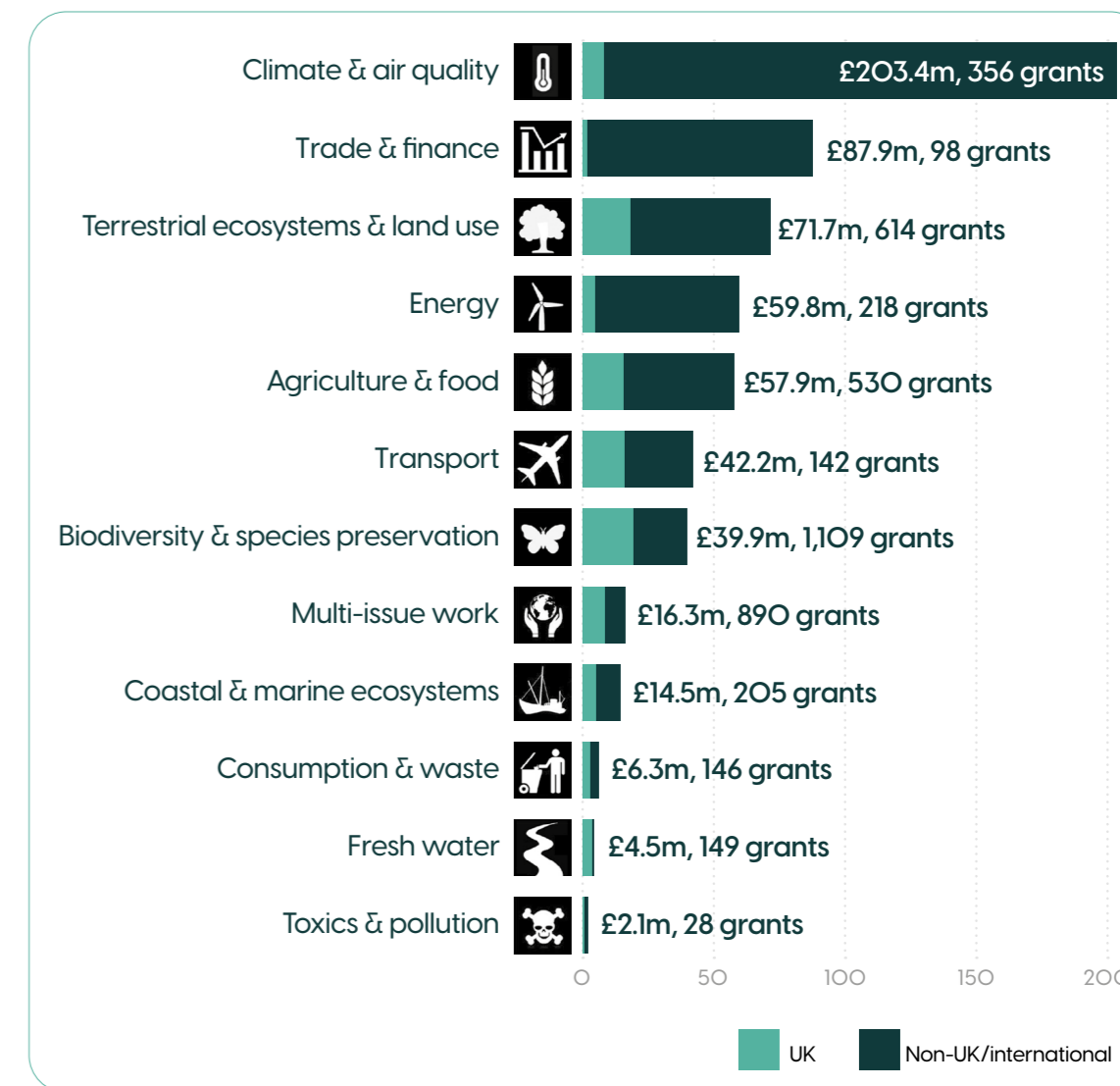


Chart 2: Distribution of foundation funding by thematic issue, for UK-based and non-UK or international work, from 2021/22 dataset

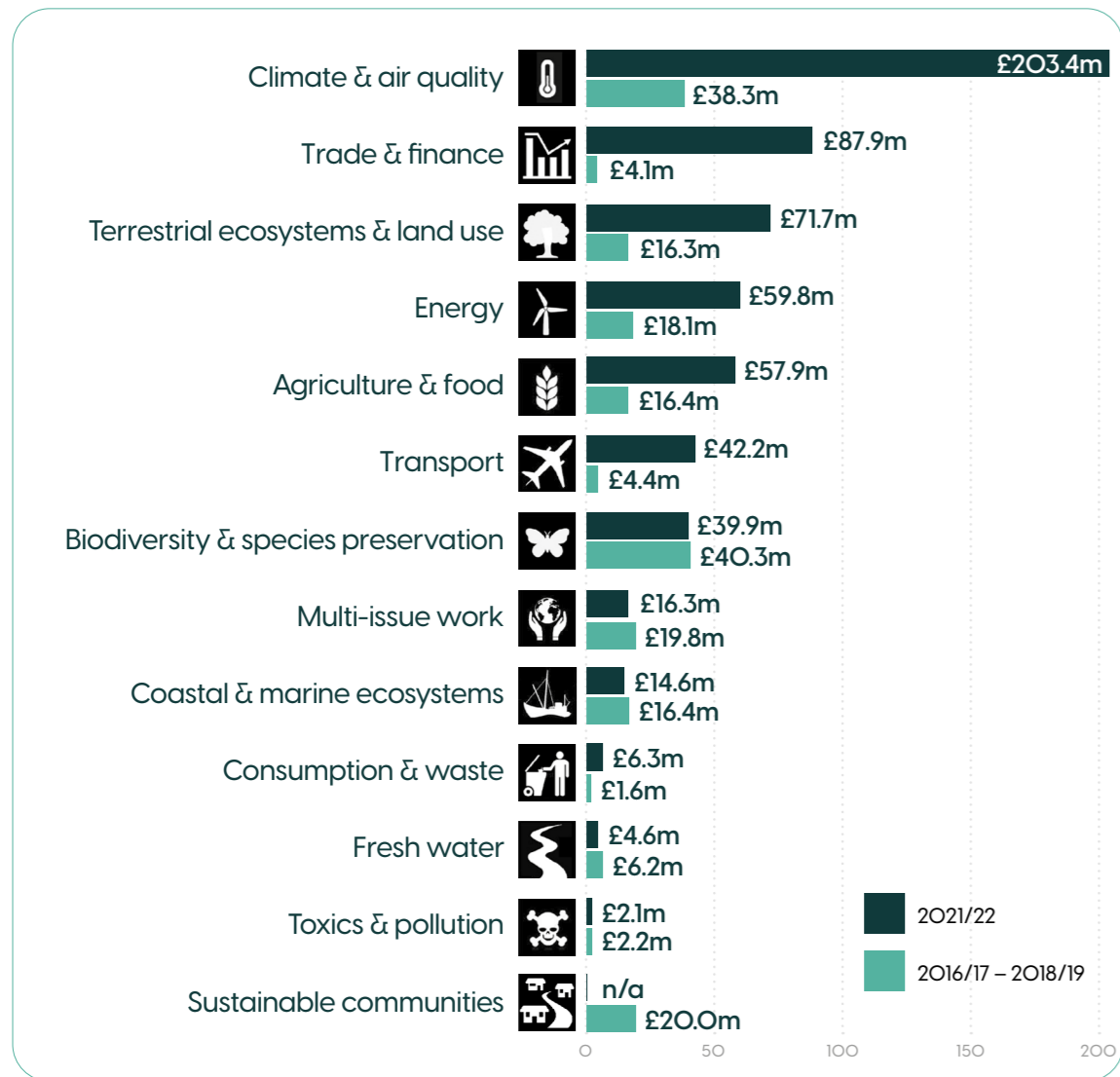


Chart 3: 2021/22 funding compared to the annual averages between 2016/17–2018/19, foundation grants to all countries

Work in the *biodiversity & species preservation* category is supported by the largest number of different foundations (162 of the 235), but the average grant sizes in this category are the third smallest, at just under £36,000. This is a reflection of the large number of grants for academic research projects, and also small grants to conservation projects of one kind or another. These *biodiversity & species* grants account for nearly a quarter of all the foundation grants we tracked (by number), but for less than 7% of the value of the foundation grants.

More details on the breakdown of foundation funding across thematic issue categories can be found in Table 7 in Appendix III.

Making direct comparisons between the thematic issue breakdowns in this edition of the research and the previous edition is difficult for two reasons: firstly, due to the reallocation of the *sustainable communities* grants, as mentioned above; and, secondly, because this edition focuses on just one financial year rather than three, as was the case for *WTGGW8*.²⁶

With these caveats in mind, there appear to have been significant increases in funding in seven of the 12 thematic issue categories, all of which have seen growth of more than 200%. The *trade & finance* and *transport* categories showed the largest growth in

²⁶ In the previous edition, the *sustainable communities* category accounted for 10% of foundation funding.

percentage terms. In the *trade & finance* category, this growth resulted from very large grants directed towards climate finance initiatives. We welcome the increase in funding being directed to these two categories which were previously among our group of ‘Cinderella’ issues (i.e. those issues receiving limited funding). That said, within the *trade & finance* category, there still appear to be few grants directed to work on trade policy. Chart 3 provides comparative data, and Table 8 in Appendix III provides a more detailed breakdown of the 2021/22 figures.

By contrast there appears to have been a decline in the levels of funding going to five thematic issues when comparing the previous edition of the research to this one, despite the near tripling of the value of the grants from foundations to environmental causes. The thematic issues where there appears to have been a decline are *fresh water*, *multi-issue work*, *coastal & marine ecosystems*, *toxics & pollution* and *biodiversity & species preservation*. This is concerning given that *fresh water* and *toxics & pollution* are two of the ‘Cinderella’ issues that have received small shares of funding in every single edition of this research.

Foundation grants by issue – UK only

In total 3,046 of the foundation grants (68% of the grants by number) in our dataset supported work in the UK and together these grants amounted to £104.6 million.

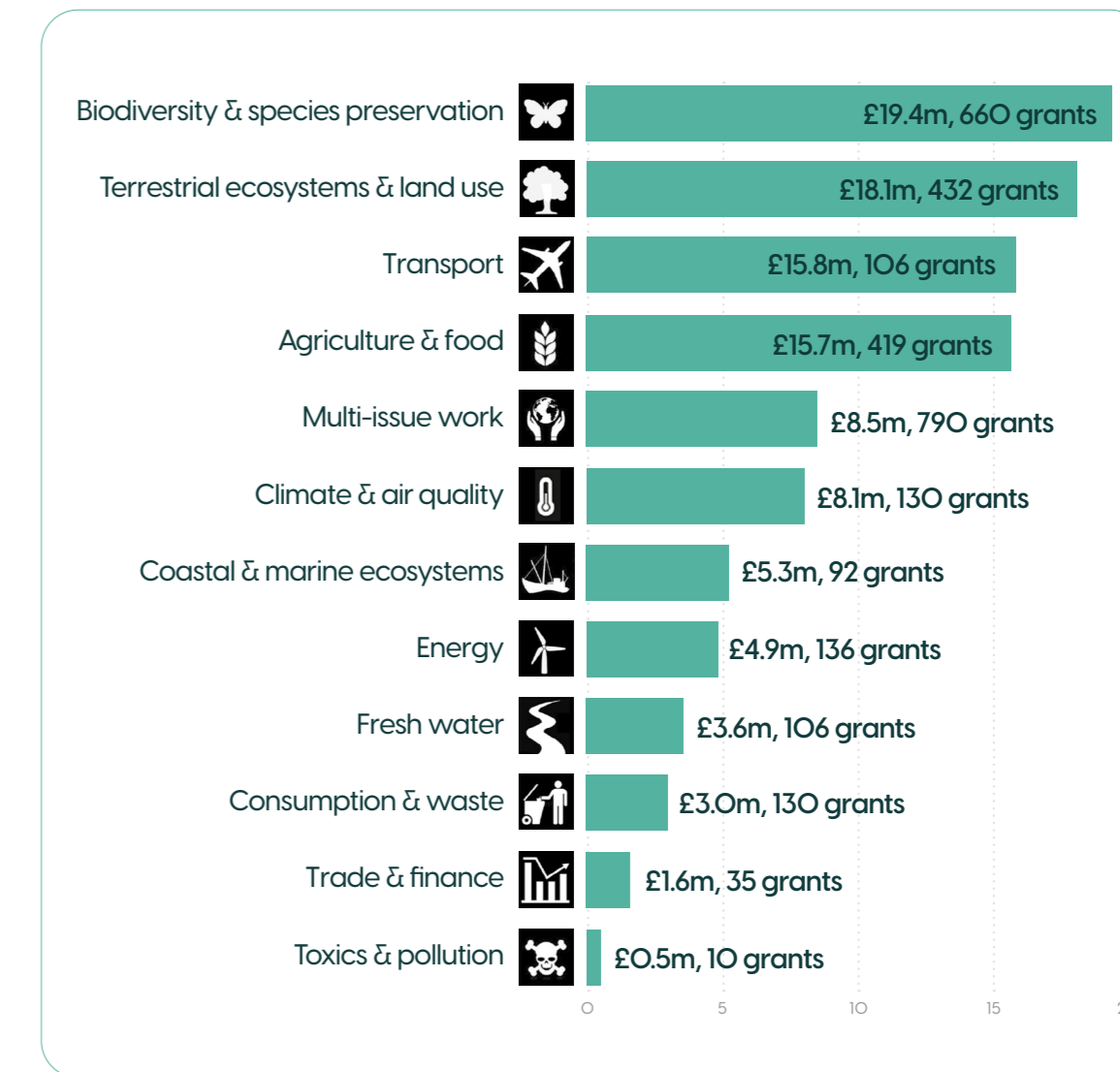


Chart 4: Details of thematic breakdowns for 2021/22, foundation grants to UK initiatives

‘The majority of the philanthropic support for UK climate work appears to be coming from outside the UK, despite the fact that we now have 235 foundations in our dataset.’

When we look at grants made by foundations to UK-focused initiatives, we unsurprisingly find a different distribution across the thematic issue categories, as shown in Chart 4.

With the removal of the large international climate grants, the percentage of grants in the *climate & air quality* category falls from 33.5% of the total grants by value to just 7.7% of the UK grants by value. If we add in the *energy* and *transport* categories (as in previous editions) then we arrive at 27.6% of the UK-focused grants falling in these three categories. In practice, the £8.1 million of funding to UK *climate & air quality* initiatives is complemented by funding for UK work on climate mitigation that is coming from philanthropic organisations based outside the UK. We do not track that in the dataset analysed for this report, but based on other research similar to *WTGGW* we estimate it to be worth c. £20 million a year.²⁷ In other words, the majority of the philanthropic support for UK climate work appears to be coming from outside the UK, despite the fact that we now have 235 foundations in our dataset. Meanwhile, the great majority of climate funding from UK-based foundations (in terms of grant value) is directed to work outside the UK or at an international level.

²⁷ This estimate is based on unpublished research carried out by The Hour Is Late with the ClimateWorks Foundation, Philanthropy Association Europe (Philea), and various climate funder networks.

While the percentage funding shares for *climate & air quality*, *trade & finance*, and *energy* are lower when we focus in on grants supporting UK initiatives, those in other categories increase. This is particularly true for *biodiversity & species preservation* projects. Indeed *biodiversity and species preservation*, *terrestrial ecosystems and land use*, and *transport*, are the three categories which receive the largest share of funding.

It is notable that the share of funding going to multi-issue work is also higher for the UK-focused grants than for the grants to all countries (8.2% versus 2.7%). Lots of these grants are supporting educational work on a range of environmental topics, often carried out in schools or community settings. These generally very small sized grants help to explain the much lower average grant size for the UK-focused grants (£34,331) when compared to the overall average of the foundation grants tracked (£135,231). More detail is available in Table 9 in Appendix III.

Lottery grants by issue

Turning to the lottery grants, we see that they are primarily focused on work in four thematic issue categories: *biodiversity & species preservation*, *terrestrial ecosystems & land use*, *consumption & waste* and *multi-issue work*. Many of the grants to *multi-issue work* would previously have fallen into our *sustainable communities* category (e.g., grants to schools for environmental education projects).

As in previous editions of this research, grants to the thematic issue categories of *climate & air quality*, *energy* and *transport* account for a smaller share of lottery environmental funding than grants from foundations. Together these three categories account for 10% of the lottery funding, compared to 50% of foundation funding, if grants to all countries are analysed, or 27.6% if foundation grants to only the UK are considered. This 10% share is, however, a huge increase when compared to the last edition of the research in which we tracked only 0.2% of lottery funding to these three thematic categories. By contrast, there are certain issues that account for a much larger proportion of lottery funding than foundation funding, e.g. *consumption & waste*. For more details on the distribution of lottery grants please see Table 10 in Appendix III.

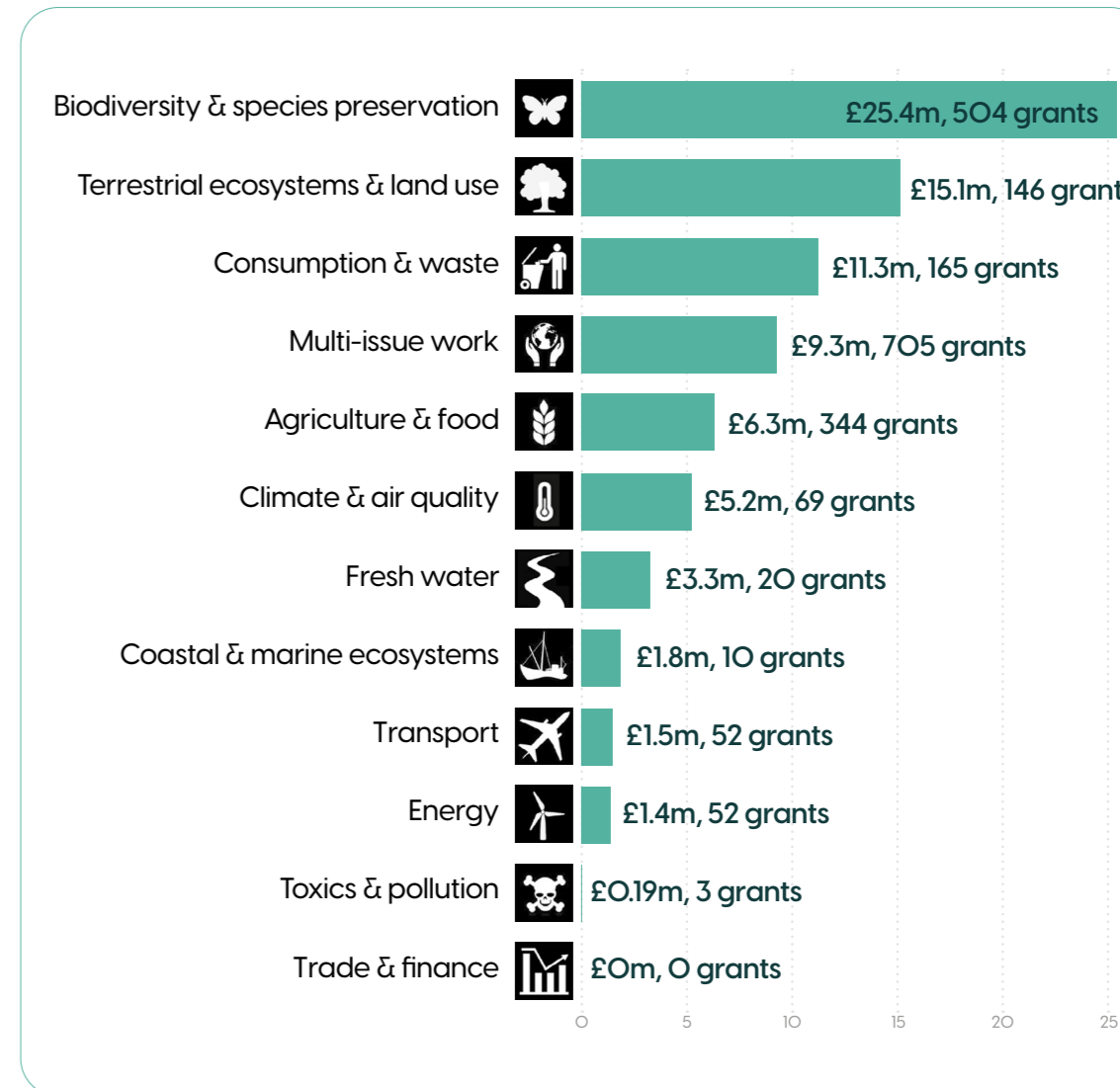


Chart 5: Details of thematic breakdowns for 2021/22, lottery grants to all countries

Distribution of grants by geography

‘Environmental funding from UK foundations that supports work in the UK has now dropped to just 17.3% of the total in our dataset, almost exactly half of the 35% recorded in the previous edition of the research – although in absolute terms, the total has increased from c. £71.5 million per year to more than £104 million.’

In this section, we look at how funding in 2021/22 was spread across different geographies, first globally and then within the different regions and devolved nations of the UK.

Global distribution of foundation grants

Map 1 shows the distribution of foundation funding by continent, with UK-based funding shown separately from funding elsewhere in Europe. Environmental funding from UK foundations that supports work in the UK has now dropped to just 17.3% of the total in our dataset, almost exactly half of the 35% recorded in the previous edition of the research – although in absolute terms, the total has increased from c. £71.5 million per year to more than £104 million. The internationally-oriented grants from the large climate funders, described above, are the principal reason for the declining share of funding to UK based projects.

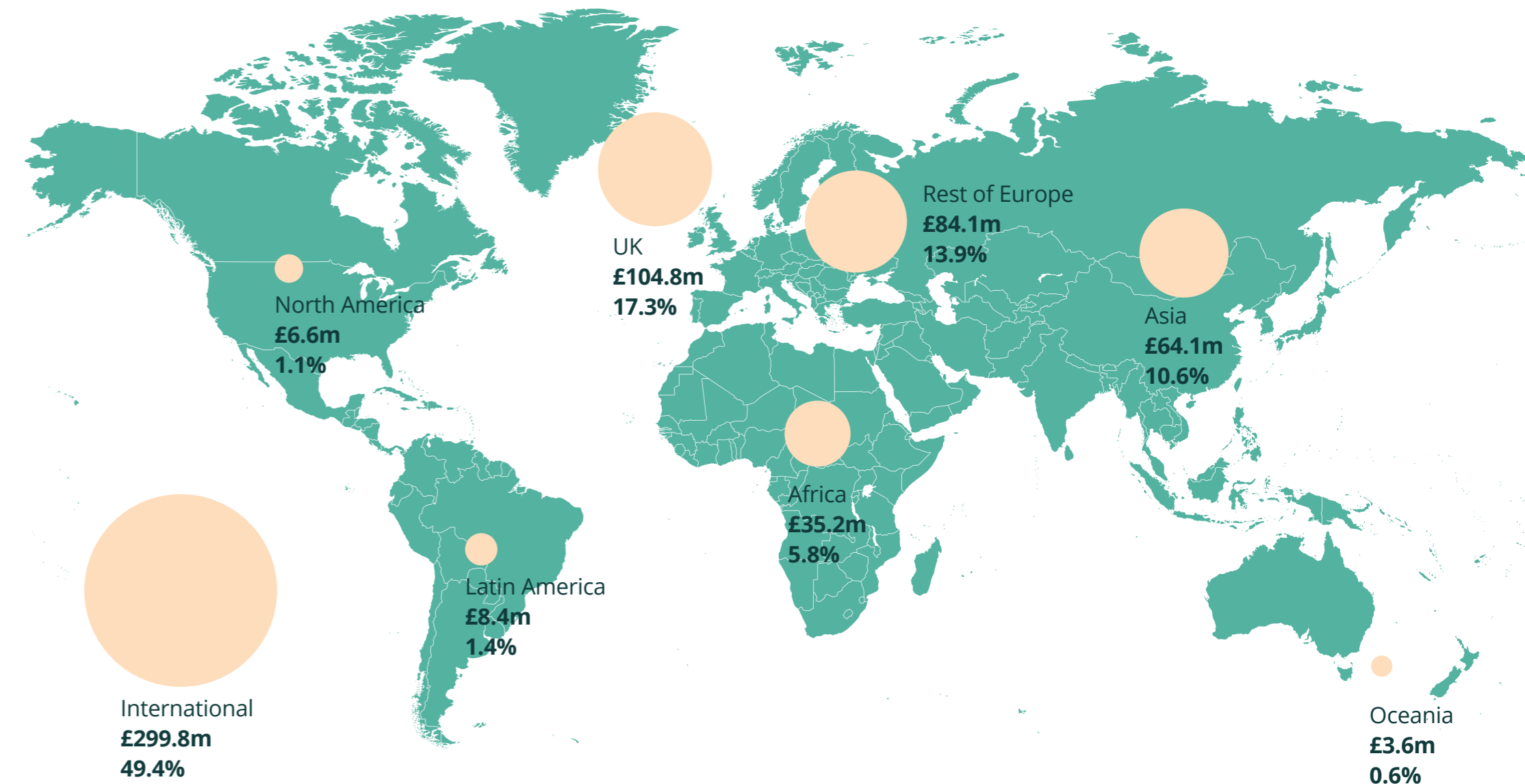
If we compare the proportion of the grants going to each continent in 2021/22 with the average from the three years 2016/17 to 2018/19 then we see that International projects now account for nearly half of all funding. These are projects taking place in multiple countries where it is impossible to know from the grant description and/or grantee website exactly which countries are the principal beneficiaries, e.g., a

grant supporting strategic litigation cases on climate change around the world.

We also see increases in the proportions of funding being directed to Asia and Europe (excluding the UK). Absolute levels of funding going to other continents generally increased except in North America. Some of the funding from the projects in the International category will of course be finding its way to these continents, but we are unable to track this in any detail.

There are 3,050 grants supporting work in the UK (68% of the total number of grants), but together they amount to just 17.3% of the total funding, as noted above. The average grant size for these UK-focused grants is less than £35,000, compared to £135,231 for the foundation grants as a whole. We can see that, relatively speaking, foundations are making many modest sized grants to UK environmental initiatives. More detail is available in Table 11 in Appendix III.

In total we were able to identify grants to 114 countries around the world. The ten countries receiving the largest amounts of funding are shown in Table 5, with China and India comfortably occupying second and third place respectively, below the UK, a reflection of their importance when it comes to climate mitigation.



Map 1: Foundation grants broken down by geographical focus, 2021/22

Table 5: The ten countries receiving the most funding from foundations (values rounded to nearest £10,000)

Country	Value of grants (£)	No. of grants
United Kingdom	104,790,000	3,050
China	38,089,000	28
India	13,450,000	97
United States of America	4,210,000	36
The Netherlands	3,900,000	3
Afghanistan	2,240,000	4
Kenya	1,950,000	35
Brazil	1,260,000	34
Uganda	920,000	28
Belize	920,000	5

Table 6: Allocation of foundation and lottery grants to UK regions, 2021/22

	Foundation and lottery combined (%)	Foundation (%)	Lottery (%)
National	40.5	54.9	19.3
Scotland	14.5	10.4	20.6
South West	7.8	6.4	9.7
Wales	7.1	3.0	13.2
London	6.9	6.6	7.4
South East	5.7	4.6	7.3
North West	4.6	3.9	5.6
North East	3.5	4.3	2.3
West Midlands	2.5	1.3	4.4
East of England	2.3	1.7	3.0
Yorkshire & The Humber	2.0	1.5	2.7
East Midlands	1.5	0.8	2.6
Northern Ireland	1.0	0.3	2.0
UKOTs	0.1	0.2	0.0
TOTALS	100.0	100.0	100.0

Global distribution of lottery grants

Lottery grants in 2021/22 were very heavily focused on the UK with more than 88% of the grants by value, worth £71.1 million, directed to projects in the UK. The non-UK grants amounted to £9,565,000, via 11 grants. For all but one of these 11 grants the funding supported international work happening in multiple countries; the remaining grant was for work in Africa.

Foundation and lottery grants in the UK

As in previous editions, we categorised the grants supporting UK-based work in terms of the region or devolved nation where the work is taking place.²⁸ Table 6 shows the breakdown (by value) in percentage terms. Nearly 55% of the foundation grants were supporting work at the national level, a significant increase on the 38.2% recorded in the previous edition. By contrast, lottery grants are more widely distributed across the UK, with less than 20% supporting national-level work. Both Scotland and Wales received much larger shares of lottery funding than they did of the foundation grants, with more than a fifth of lottery funding directed to Scotland, and more than a tenth to Wales.

²⁸ In this edition we prioritised categorising grants over £5,000 in value by UK region or devolved nation, and this section of the report draws on £104 million of foundation grants, and £70.5 million of lottery grants, somewhat less than the totals reported in Charts 4 and 5, and in Tables 9 and 10.

The UK Overseas Territories (UKOTs), which are considered alongside mainland UK regions and devolved nations, as in the previous edition, continue to receive small sums of funding; just 0.1% of the foundation grants to the UK. As noted in the previous edition, these Territories hold at least 94% of the UK's unique wildlife species.²⁹

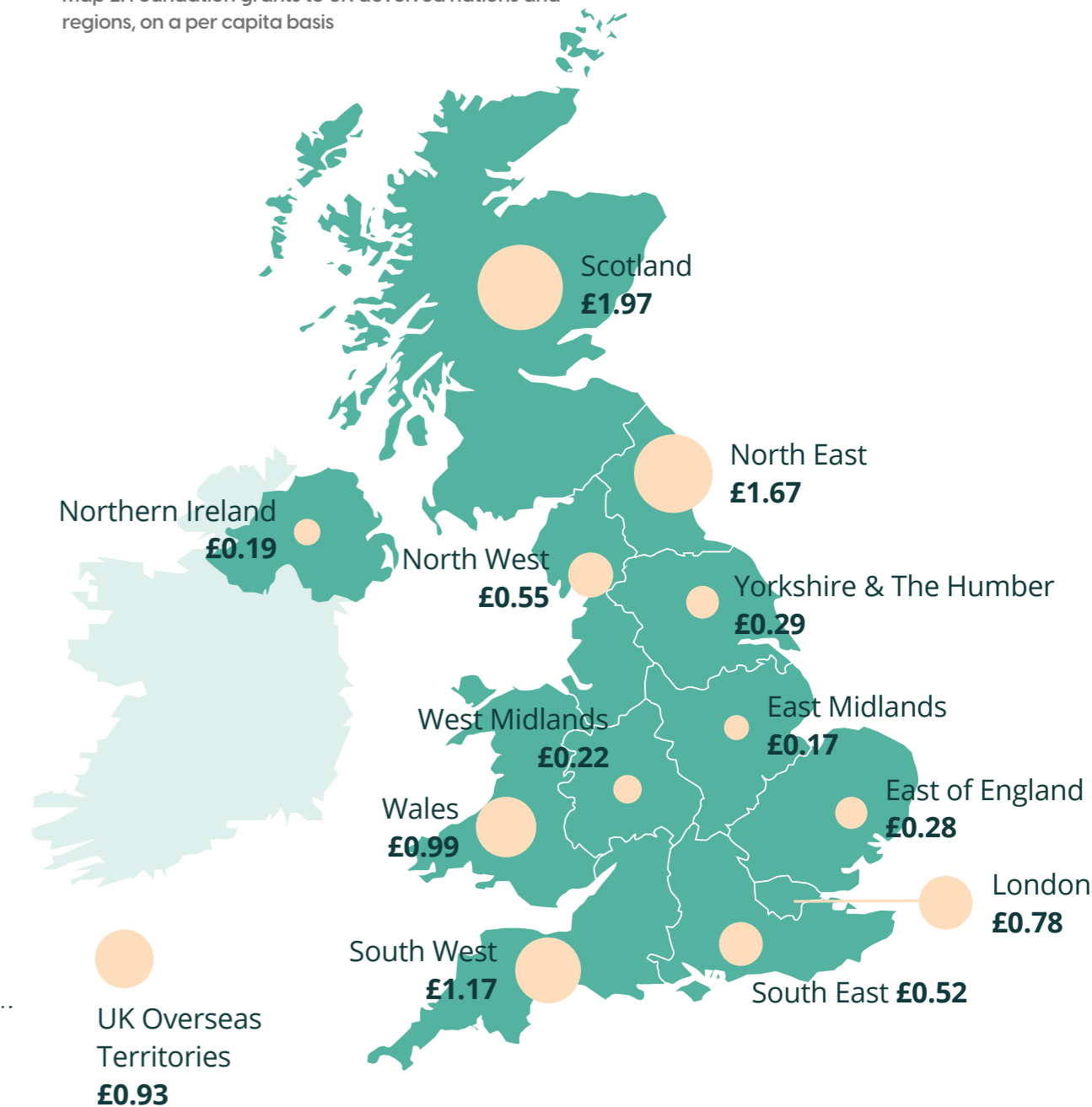
Per capita allocations of funding within the UK

The funding directed to UK regions and devolved nations from both foundations and lottery sources can also be expressed on a per capita basis. The maps on this page and the following page show how the foundation and lottery grants break down by devolved nation and region when population is taken into account.

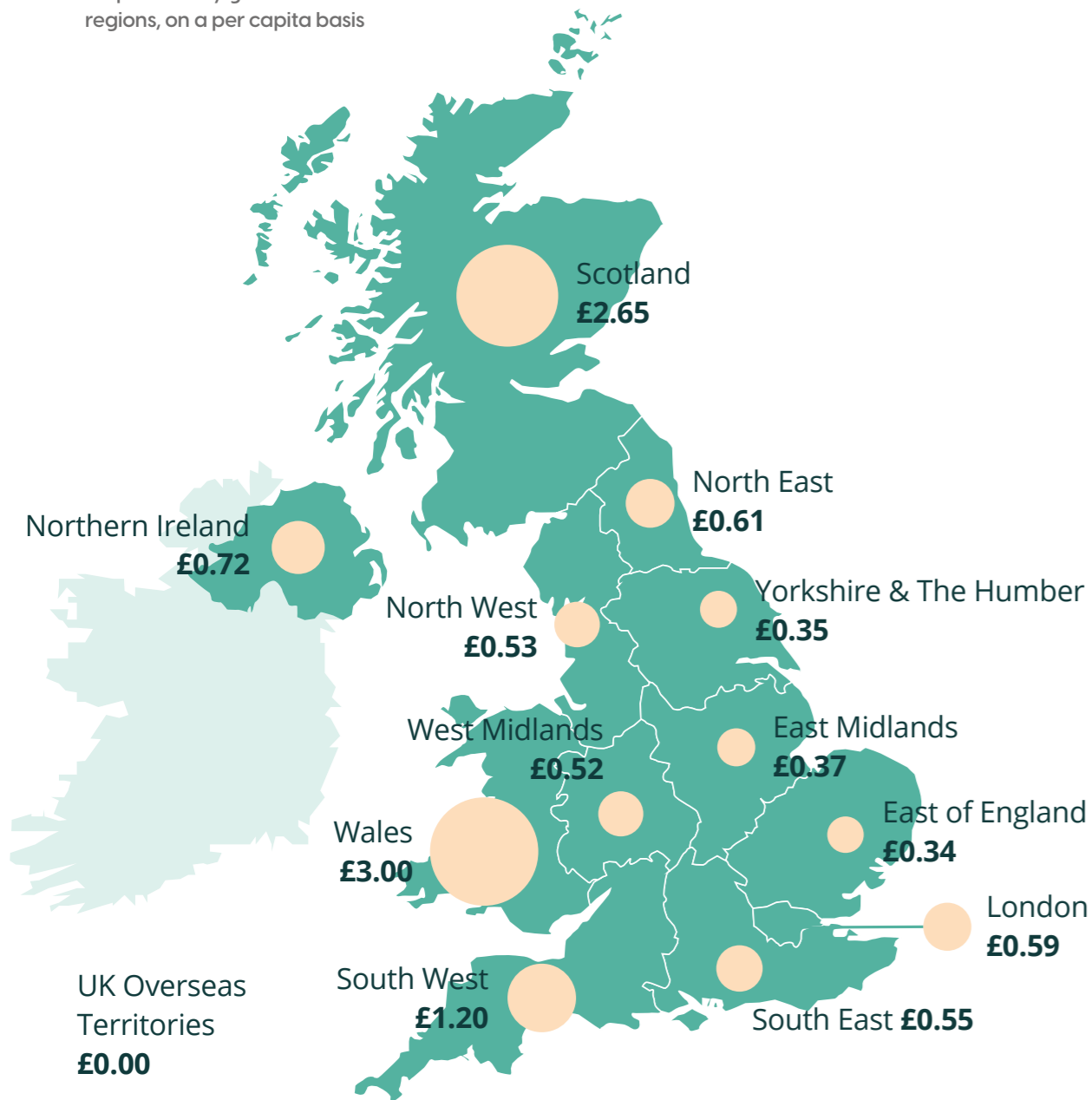
We can see from the maps that grants to UK initiatives are not distributed evenly when population size is taken into account. Scotland, Wales, the South West and the North East feature near the top of the rankings when it comes to grants from both foundations and lottery funders.

²⁹ Burns, F., Mordue, S., al Fulajji, N., et al. (2023). 'State of Nature 2023', *State of Nature Partnership*, 28 September 2023. Last accessed on 10 July 2024: https://stateofnature.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/TP25999-State-of-Nature-main-report_2023_FULL-DOC-v12.pdf

Map 2: Foundation grants to UK devolved nations and regions, on a per capita basis



Map 3: Lottery grants to UK devolved nations and regions, on a per capita basis



By contrast the eastern half of England fares poorly, with Yorkshire & The Humber, East of England, and the East Midlands all coming near the bottom of the rankings. This distribution of funding has strong similarities with the regional distribution of social justice grants in the UK, in which these three regions in eastern England receive little funding, while Scotland, Wales, and the North East all receive higher levels of support.³⁰

With the exception of the UKOTs we see that lottery grants are providing more funding per capita in the UK's devolved nations and regions than the grants coming from foundations, in part a consequence of the fact that lottery funding is heavily focused in the UK. Lottery grants to Northern Ireland, for example, go some way to offset the small amount of funding directed to Northern Ireland that could be identified in the foundation grants data.

³⁰ Cracknell, J., & Baring, E., (2023). 'Funding Justice', *Civic Power Fund*, October 2023, see Chart 2. Last accessed on 10 July 2024: <https://fundingjustice.civicpower.org.uk>



Environmental Funders Network

SECTION B: Effective Environmental Grantmaking

We have established in Section A that the level of philanthropic funding from UK foundations for environmental causes has risen significantly. This is excellent news, and we hope this growth will continue; there is no doubt of the need nor of the role that philanthropy can play in helping to address environmental challenges.³¹

We also noted the scattershot distribution of grants from environmental foundations to a very wide range of environmental CSOs, leading us to question whether this represents a sensible allocation of resources.

Looking back at our longitudinal grants data, feedback from CSO leaders, and our knowledge of the environmental philanthropy sector, we are also concerned about other aspects of the ways in which funders are making grants, and whether these are limiting the environmental sector's effectiveness. There are plenty of examples of good practice in the environmental funding community, but we remain concerned about whether the sector as a whole is maximising its potential.

In this section of the report, we reflect on critiques of philanthropy and then set out a thought experiment

in which we have brought together ten elements of effective grantmaking practice for environmental funders to consider.³²

We cite feedback from environmental leaders and fundraisers to illustrate what the sector thinks is needed from funders, using responses to our *What the Green Groups Said 2021* survey of environmental leaders, as well as a 2024 survey involving members of EFN's Green Fundraisers Forum, which includes c. 1,000 environmental CSO leaders and fundraisers from over 700 organisations. A more detailed summary of their feedback to funders will be published in a forthcoming report.³³

In a new departure for EFN, we also draw on analyses of the grantmaking approaches of foundations that seek to prevent or reverse action on environmental issues. We have introduced this research for two main reasons: firstly, because unlike funders of many philanthropic issues, funders of environmental action face active philanthropic opponents. It is important to pay attention to funders opposing environmental progress. Historically, this opposition developed in the United States, where foundations and other donors reacted to the introduction of ground-breaking

environmental legislation by collaborating to prevent further progress and to roll back protections, building a 'radical right' infrastructure, including think-tanks, media titles, law schools, and academic programmes. They have been extremely successful.

We have seen the effects of this play out internationally – in climate negotiations, for example – but more recently the pushback has appeared closer to home. Both U.S. foundations and wealthy donors based in Europe appear to be organising themselves to undermine environmental progress in the UK and across mainland Europe, for example by reversing or delaying progress towards net zero greenhouse gas emissions. This is a very real and present threat to the effectiveness of environmental funding.

Secondly, we highlight analysis about these kinds of funders because they offer plenty by way of learning. Their practices often stand in contrast to the practices of environmental funders; various researchers have highlighted the ways in which they are arguably more effective. Often these are the very practices that fundraisers and CSO leaders have been asking environmental funders to adopt for decades.

Critiques of the approach of progressive foundations (see 'A Note on Language' box on p. 37), relative to their conservative peers, started to emerge in the United States in the 1990s, and have resurfaced at different points over the last 25 years.³⁴ The work of the National Committee on Responsive Philanthropy (NCRP) is central to these critiques. In the same way that we have built datasets of environmental grants for WTGGW, the NCRP and other researchers have built databases of grants from conservative foundations and then analysed the ways in which these foundations make grants. Researchers have sought to understand why conservative donors have had so much influence on the terms of the debate, despite often having fewer resources than their progressive peers.³⁵

Sally Covington, author of a foundational report by the NCRP in 1997, put it this way: '[c]onservative funders see themselves as part of a larger movement to defeat [...] liberalism and they fund accordingly, but mainstream foundations prefer to make modest, on-the-ground improvements in specific neighborhoods [sic]. As a result, mainstream foundations increasingly operate within the larger policy assumptions and

'Both U.S. foundations and wealthy donors based in Europe appear to be organising themselves to undermine environmental progress in the UK and across mainland Europe, for example by reversing or delaying progress towards net zero greenhouse gas emissions.'

31 See, for example, Environmental Funders Network (2020). 'Environmental Philanthropy: Stories to Inspire', *Environmental Funders Network*, 2020. Last accessed on 10 July 2024: https://www.greenfunders.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Environmental-Philanthropy_Stories-to-Inspire.pdf.

32 Please send feedback to info@greenfunders.org.

33 Cooke, S. et al., (2024). 'Increasing the effectiveness of environmental funder-fundraiser relationships', *Environmental Funders Network*, forthcoming.

34 At the end of the report we provide references and links to reports that we have found useful when exploring comparisons of progressive and conservative philanthropy.

35 Over the last several decades, foundations seeking to obstruct progress on environmental issues have spent billions of dollars, with fossil fuel companies and other corporate interests funding alongside these foundations. But in the 1990s when the NCRP and others began to compare the strategies of conservative and progressive donors, they found that conservative foundations were often giving less than their progressive counterparts – yet having more impact in setting the terms of debate. We think these analyses from the 1990s and early 2000s are still very relevant to environmental funders today.

'The level of philanthropic funding from UK foundations for environmental causes has risen significantly. This is excellent news, and we hope this growth will continue; there is no doubt of the need nor of the role that philanthropy can play in helping to address environmental challenges.'

parameters that conservative funders help shape'.³⁶ If the relevance of this quote is hard to understand, consider the impact of Brexit on shaping UK environmental policy.

Developing and updating Covington's research in 2004, Jeff Krehely and colleagues from the NCRP described the range of factors that accounted for the success of conservative philanthropy, including: a) flexible funds; b) long-term funds; c) focus; d) public policy expertise; and e) alignment.³⁷

Fourteen years later, Vu Le, lamenting the failure of progressive (pro-social, pro-environment) funders to learn from their opponents – and using his characteristic no-holds-barred approach to argument – put it this way:

'Conservative funders focus on the big picture, act quickly, do not micromanage, provide significant general operating funds, fund for twenty or thirty years, support leaders and movements, engage

*in policy and politics, and treat grantees as equal partners. Progressive funders – with a few exceptions – intellectualize [sic], are severely risk-averse, focus narrowly, fund isolated strategies and programs, avoid politics, and treat grantees like parasites and freeloaders.'*³⁸

Though harsh, we are struck by the overlap between these critiques and what we hear repeatedly from environmental leaders in the surveys that EFN runs, as well as the synergy with other reports on effective grantmaking.³⁹

By drawing on these comparisons, we are not suggesting that environmental funders should simply copy the approach of the foundations trying to delay environmental action. The two groups are trying to achieve different ends and are confronted by different challenges. Pro-environmental funders, for example, feel a responsibility to support a lot of 'service delivery' work, akin to Covington's description of 'modest on-the-ground improvements in specific neighborhoods' in

the quote above. Foundations trying to slow or reverse progress on environmental policy, by contrast, do not tend to concern themselves with service delivery. They concentrate on changing the terms of debate both in the public domain and in political circles.

Despite these differences, we think it would serve pro-environmental funders well to reflect on the approaches adopted by their opponents and to factor this into their strategic planning.

A NOTE ON LANGUAGE

The research that we draw on in this section of the report comes from the United States, where a variety of terms are used in relation to foundations that support what might be described as 'pro-environmental' and 'anti-environmental' agendas. The former group looks for rapid progress in addressing environmental challenges, whereas the latter works in direct opposition, often championing deregulation, supporting court cases preventing the implementation of new rules, or endorsing cuts to the funding of agencies tasked with environmental protection.

When we quote from U.S. researchers in this section of the report we have retained the original language in the quote. This leads to 'pro-environmental' funders being variously described as 'progressive', 'left', 'liberal', and 'mainstream'. The 'anti-environmental' funders, by contrast, are usually described as 'conservative' (with a small 'c').

We recognise that these terms do not translate perfectly to the UK context, especially because a pro-environmental stance in this country does not align with political views in the way that it tends to in the U.S.. When we are not quoting directly we have used the terms 'progressive' for pro-environmental and 'conservative' for anti-environmental funders, because they are the most widely used in the U.S.-based research that we draw on. We are using these terms in a narrow way to distinguish between the groups of 'pro-environmental' and 'anti-environmental' foundations, rather than using progressive to mean the funders most orientated towards rights and justice (or those using the most progressive practices), or Conservatism with a capital 'C'.

³⁶ Covington, S., (1997). 'Moving a Public Policy Agenda: The Strategic Philanthropy of Conservative Foundations', *National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy*, n.d.. Last accessed 10 July 2024: <https://ncrp.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Moving-a-Public-Policy-Agenda.pdf>

³⁷ Krehely, J., House, M., Kernan, E., (2004). 'Axis of Ideology: Conservative Foundations and Public Policy', *National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy*, 23 March 2004. Last accessed 10 July 2024: <https://ncrp.org/resources/axis-of-ideology/>.

³⁸ Le, V., (2018). '10 things progressive funders must learn from conservative ones, or we are all screwed', *Nonprofit AF*, 18 December 2018. Last accessed 10 July 2024: <https://nonprofitaf.com/2018/12/10-things-progressive-funders-must-learn-from-conservative-ones-or-we-are-all-screwed/>.

³⁹ Some of these elements also appear in Tom Brookes' thoughtful reflections on his first decade in climate philanthropy, 'Ten reflections on a decade in the climate community', originally published on the *MAVA Foundation* website in summer 2019. Tom recently updated these elements and his updated article was published on EFN's blog: Brookes, T., (2024). 'Lessons and reflections from 15 years in the climate community', *EFN*, September 2024. Last accessed on 8 September 2024: <https://www.greenfund.org/2024/09/08/lessons-and-reflections-from-15-years-in-the-climate-community/>.

'Foundations trying to slow or reverse progress on environmental policy, by contrast, do not tend to concern themselves with service delivery. They concentrate on changing the terms of debate both in the public domain and in political circles.'

'We think it is particularly important for funders to discuss the tensions and trade-offs between the different elements if the environmental philanthropy sector is to become more effective.'

In the pages that follow, we describe ten elements of effective environmental philanthropy, drawing on our own research and that of others as described above, to help funders reflect on their own practice(s). We recognise that some of these elements are in tension with one another. For example, a commitment to providing patient capital to the same grantee over many years makes it difficult to seed-fund new initiatives, arguably a role that philanthropy is well-placed to perform. We think it is particularly important for funders to discuss the tensions and trade-offs between the different elements if the environmental philanthropy sector is to become more effective.

In setting out these elements of effectiveness, we have not tried to address all of the important debates currently taking place in philanthropy, as that would be a huge undertaking, and there are already many thoughtful critiques.⁴⁰ In *Modern Grantmaking* Gemma Bull and Tom Steinberg synthesise challenges facing the sector, and we wholeheartedly endorse their five core values for grantmakers: a) humility; b) equity; c) evidence; d) service, and e) diligence.⁴¹ In the sections below we make reference to some of their 'No-Brainers of Modern Grantmaking', which link well to recurring discussions within the environmental grantmaking community.

We have clustered the ten elements into three groups:

- a) Do you treat your grantees as peers?
- b) How profound is the change you seek?
- c) How does your funding affect the structure of the environmental movement?

⁴⁰ To mention just two: Villanueva, E., (2021). *Decolonizing Wealth: Indigenous Wisdom to Heal Divides and Restore Balance*, Berrett-Koehler; and Giridharadas, A., (2020). *Winners Take All: The Elite Charade of Changing the World*, Penguin.

⁴¹ Bull, G., & Steinberg, T., (2021). *Modern Grantmaking: A Guide for Funders Who Believe Better is Possible*, Modern Grantmaking.

Do you treat your grantees as peers?

This theme focuses on the *how* of grantmaking. There are plenty of different considerations to take into account in terms of the practice of grantmaking and how much it supports effective action. Here we consider three that we think particularly relate to the effectiveness of environmental funders and the work they support, namely:

- 1 Bureaucratic load
- 2 Flexibility of funds
- 3 'Power over' or 'power with'

1 Bureaucratic load

This element focuses on the amount of bureaucracy and paperwork that grantees have to navigate in order to secure funding: both the information required before a funding decision is made, and the reporting requirements afterwards. At one end of the scale are funders that have lengthy application forms, even for very small sums of money, and/or require grantees to provide detailed reports on a regular basis. At the other end of the scale are funders who work much more intuitively, and who are motivated by trying to reduce the amount of time their grantees have to spend on fundraising, so that grantees can concentrate on the work they are trying to deliver.

Modern Grantmaking: No Brainer no. 5:
 Invest to make applying for your money easy and accessible.

We hear the request for more flexibility again and again from grantees. In EFN's recent survey of its Green Fundraisers Forum, for example, respondents highlighted 'funders who have a five-page application form for grants of up to £2,000', and 'huge forms for relatively small pots of money'. Others called for funders 'to focus on impact rather than reporting on minutiae of activities'; '[We need] less onerous demands on long-form written justifications for a 25p SIM card used in the field – more trust'.⁴² Grantees value practices such as allowing proposals and reports in any format or written for other funders and audiences, or in the form of short phone calls, etc. This frees them up to spend less time on reporting to specific funders' requirements, and more time working towards their missions.

As economist Michael Shuman observes: 'while conservative funders usually treat their grantees like peers, whose work deserves long-term support, respect and trust, too many progressive funders treat their grantees like disobedient children who need to be constantly watched and disciplined'.⁴³

42 Cooke, S. et al., (2024).

43 Shuman, M., (1998), 'Why do Progressive Foundations Give Too Little to Too Many?', *The Nation*, 12 January 1998. This is no longer easily accessible online please contact EFN if you would like a copy: info@greenfund.org.

2 Flexibility of funds (core vs project)

With this element we are interested in the extent to which grantees are able to use the funds provided to them in a flexible way (as is the case with core and unrestricted funding), or whether they need to stick carefully to what was agreed with the funder. At one end of the scale would be funders that do not like their grantees to deviate away from the original purposes of the grant, and/or will only fund project grants, so as to avoid a situation where their funds might be used for unexpected purposes. At the other end of the scale are funders who prioritise flexibility, often via core funding grants, with the grantee entrusted to make good use of the funds in response to changing circumstances.

Modern Grantmaking: No Brainer no. 1:
 Make most of your grants unrestricted

As with concerns over bureaucracy and reporting, we hear this request for more flexibility again and again from grantees. For example: 'Asked what philanthropic funders could do differently in their support of the environmental sector, some respondents reiterate asks that civil society groups have often made of funders before – notably the need for more unrestricted, long-term support, and for more flexible grantmaking and impact evaluation processes'.⁴⁴

In our 2021 survey of environmental chief executives we saw little progress on core funding. Respondents commented that: 'We have difficulty funding back-office functions (core costs) – the supporting structure that is needed to make the movement strong and sustainable,' with one characterising discussions in the funding community as 'a lot of chatter but no real change'.⁴⁵ Core funding or not, the low levels of philanthropic funding provided to the vast majority of environmental grantees in our dataset, as seen in Section A, suggests that few organisations are receiving the kinds of financial support from trusts and foundations that would help them to excel in achieving their missions.

44 Williams, H., et al., (2022).

45 Williams, H., et al., (2022).

In our recent Green Fundraisers Forum survey it is clear that these problems persist. As one respondent puts it: 'I have two funders that have restrictions on the amount I'm allowed to spend on indirect costs. I have asked both to please sit down with me and explain which of my indirect costs I shouldn't be spending (I shouldn't pay rent? I shouldn't hire an accountant? I shouldn't provide staff training, etc?) but have received no response I have no idea why funders restrict indirect costs and would love to understand more; all it means is that project staff spend more time doing admin instead of doing the vital project work as that is the easiest place to cut indirect costs. Is that what the funders want?'.⁴⁶

Another fundraiser commented: 'More funders won't fund overheads. They wouldn't want a project to not have a manager (funded by overheads) or not have good financial records (funded by overheads) so why do so many funders expect other funders to in effect subsidise them when they won't fund overheads?'.⁴⁷

46 Cooke, S. et al., (2024).

47 Cooke, S. et al., (2024).

48 Goggins Gregory, A., & Howard, D., (2009). 'The Nonprofit Starvation Cycle', *Stanford Social Innovation Review*, 7:4, 49–53. doi:10.48558/6k3v-Oq70

49 Shuman, M., (1998).

CSOs are still finding themselves in the 'non-profit starvation cycle',⁴⁸ in which funders consistently underestimate what it costs to run an environmental organisation, and grantees then respond to these expectations by underinvesting in core operational costs, including salaries. Shuman again:

*'Progressive funders [...] are inclined to avoid general-support funding. The natural result is a proliferation of short-term projects attached to flimsy institutions. And inherent in institutional weakness is poor press work, poorly marketed publications, poor management and poorly paid core staff with low morale and high turnover. Institutional weakness also means a brittle funding base. It means that young activists are reluctant to climb into positions of leadership, preferring instead to start their own single-issue fiefdoms, splintering a balkanized progressive movement still further. And it means that an organization [sic] cannot easily deviate from project promises and respond quickly and effectively to news-breaking events as they arise.'*⁴⁹

Or as James Piereson, executive director of the conservative John M. Olin Foundation, commented about his liberal (progressive) counterparts:

*'The liberal foundations became too project oriented – they support projects but not institutions. They flip from project to project. [...] We, on the other hand, support institutions. We provide the infrastructure for institutions.'*⁵⁰

We have commented elsewhere in the report about the huge number of environmental organisations in the UK (see the Pilotlight research cited on page 20). In *What the Green Groups Said 2021* we heard that there are: '[t]oo many small organisations without the economies of scale to respond to the urgency and scale of the issues – all trying to run organisations and address the biggest issue of our time. It's madness! Significant reshaping of the sector is needed'.⁵¹

50 Piereson cited in Rich, A., (2005). 'War of Ideas', *Stanford Social Innovation Review*, 3:1, 18–25. doi:10.48558/TQW3-H592

51 Williams, H., et al., (2022).

We are not suggesting here that a wholesale closure of environmental organisations would be a good thing; indeed, a strong case can be made for bolstering community organising in order to generate more grassroots pressure for change. But what can get lost when funders support a broad diversity of organisations at relatively low levels is the cross-cutting institutional capacity needed to make the wider environmental movement more effective. When James Piereson talked about institutions, he was referring to the core funding provided to media organisations, think-tanks, university law programmes and the like that transformed the effectiveness of the American right. What are the cross-cutting institutions that need more (core, flexible, unrestricted) funding to be able to make progress on environmental issues? Where do they need bolstering, and where do they need to be created?

We return to the way in which funders affect the structure of the environmental movement in the third set of elements below.

3

'Power over' or 'power with'

This element focuses on the extent to which funders are willing to trust their grantees, rather than looking to impose their own thinking and strategies. At one end of the scale would be funders who are sceptical about the ability of social change organisations to effect change without advice and guidance from their funders. At the other end of the scale are funders who have a deep respect for their grantees and who act more in the role of a critical friend, building 'power with' their grantees, rather than holding 'power over' them.

Modern Grantmaking: No Brainer no. 10:
Don't bounce grantseekers into doing things that aren't their priorities

Judging from the responses to our recent Green Fundraisers Forum survey, practice in the sector is currently mixed. One respondent referred to how 'a new philanthropist sets up a trust and employs some staff to be strategic and wants KPIs [Key Performance Indicators] and log frames in order to be sure the investments they are making are the right ones. It feels like they are trying to transfer how things are done in the corporate world without flexibility for the work we are doing and [understanding of] how change is created outside their usual operating environment'.⁵²

Another respondent had a funder who was requiring 'fortnightly "project meetings" [...] treating us like a contractor, not a partner or even a grantee. They are micromanaging us, which suggests they don't trust us to deliver the work'.⁵³

By contrast, we heard about funders who 'back the organisation and its strategic vision [...]. This is liberating and allows us to allocate its funding to the areas of greatest need within our operations' and others whose 'commitment to long-term partnerships [...] means that we have job security and we can plan ahead'.⁵⁴ There are plenty of examples of good practice in the environmental funding community, with some foundations held up as leaders by their grantees. Others, however, seem to be preoccupied with retaining control.

Funders also need to be aware of their agenda-setting power. As the founder of the Global Strategic Communications Council Tom Brookes puts it:

'Funders, to a great extent, dictate what gets worked on. That's OK, but only if they effectively coordinate, consult, listen and resist the tendency to follow fashion. Nothing gets in the way of clear strategic thought like money. Not that funders don't have very important insights to contribute,

they do. But no funder has a monopoly on truth and righteousness, and in a resource-constrained movement where the prospect of more resources has a massive gravitational pull, the reality is that you usually get most money out of most funders by agreeing with them. Hence funders tend to distort the strategy of the field. There may be no way to avoid this, but what we can do is be aware'.⁵⁵

We heard concerns about this distortion of the field when it comes to climate funding, with one experienced environment sector chief executive observing: 'We've seen a shift from "we'll grant your programme and theory of change" by grantmakers to a "we want to do this, work in this way – and if you don't do what we want, we'll cut off all your grants", often in close coordination with the other big climate foundations. Furthermore, grantmakers now have their own networks, committees or "funders tables" where they make collective decisions in a sort of "philanthropy cartel" which concentrates decision making even further'.⁵⁶

52 Cooke, S. et al., (2024).

53 Cooke, S. et al., (2024).

54 Cooke, S. et al., (2024).

55 Brookes, T., (2024). 'Lessons and reflections from 15 years in the climate community', EFN, September 2024. Last accessed on 8 September 2024: <https://www.greenfunders.org/2024/09/08/lessons-and-reflections-from-15-years-in-the-climate-community/>.

56 Personal communication to EFN.

‘What are the cross-cutting institutions that need more (core, flexible, unrestricted) funding to be able to make progress on environmental issues? Where do they need bolstering, and where do they need to be created?’

How profound is the change you seek?

The three elements in this section relate to *how* significantly funders think our current systems (economic, political, social) need to change in order to address environmental problems effectively, and the degree to which their grantmaking reflects this. The three elements here are:

- 4 Political ambition
- 5 Attitude to risk
- 6 Centring justice, equity, diversity and inclusion (JEDI)

4

Political ambition

In this element we are concerned with how much a given funder feels the need to effect significant political change. At one end of the scale would be funders who do not see philanthropy's role as driving radical change, and are happiest when funding projects that often have a service delivery focus. At the other end of the scale are funders who believe that in order to protect the environment we need to be engaging in the more radical discourses of environmentalism, challenging capitalism, reforming democratic systems, embracing environmental justice, and rethinking core principles including economic growth.

In *Environmental Funding by European Foundations: Volume 6*, the counterpart research to *WTGGW*, grants from European environmental grantmakers are categorised based on the environmental discourse into which they best fit. Short descriptions of the seven discourses are set out in the report.⁵⁷ The research shows that just 3.6% of the grants by value were supporting work in the three most radical discourses, described as 'One Planet Fair Shares', 'Environmental Justice' and 'Revolutionary'.

Many funders are not taking advantage of their capacity to support work that disrupts the status quo, despite calls from environmental leaders for such support, for higher ambition on the part of the whole environmental sector and for funders to be more political. In our 2021 survey of environmental organisations, their leaders stressed the need to 'be more radical', 'think bigger' and 'be less polite (to politicians, not to each other)'.⁵⁸

In the recent Green Fundraisers Forum survey we heard comments such as: 'Because we work on advocacy and policy recommendations, we have been told we are too political to fund, even though we are non-partisan and a registered independent charity. Funders get concerned that they will be seen as too political'.⁵⁹

This is deeply problematic, since conservative funders (or for that matter companies benefitting from the status quo) are unquestionably political actors, not just in terms of formal electoral politics, but in terms of their ambition to win the battle of ideas and narratives or in their efforts to tilt the playing field such that it is hard for environmental organisations to succeed.⁶⁰ There can be no question that there are very well-resourced interests working against the changes being sought by environmental funders. Whether we like it or not, tackling biodiversity loss or mitigating climate change are not apolitical endeavours.

In the U.S. context, former conservative lobbyist Jerry Taylor describes this as progressives taking the 'political landscape as a given' and 'doing little to change it. They build political strategies upon sand, while conservatives build political strategies premised on shaping that sand to suit their needs, and then mixing it into semi-concrete'.⁶¹

This contributes to the aforementioned dynamic Covington describes, where 'mainstream foundations increasingly operate within the larger policy assumptions and parameters that conservative funders help shape'.⁶²

57 Cracknell, J., Khan, H., Lombardi, G., (2023). 'Environmental Funding by European Foundations: Volume 6', *Philanthropy Europe Association (Philea)*, pp. 26–29. Last accessed 10 July 2024: <https://philea.issuelab.org/resources/4196O/4196O.pdf>

58 Williams, H., et al., (2022).

59 Cooke, S. et al., (2024).

60 In the UK context, one might think of a hard Brexit, the closing of civic space for protests, or attempts to discredit the BBC, judges and civil servants.

61 Taylor, J., (2020), 'What Democrats Can Learn from the Republicans about Political Power', *Niskanen Center*, 10 August 2020. Last accessed 10 July 2024: <https://www.niskanencenter.org/what-democrats-can-learn-from-the-republicans-about-political-power/>. Examples of shaping the sand and mixing it into semi-concrete would include things like changes to campaign finance regulation, the systematic promotion of conservative judges, or the establishment of university programmes with a strong neoliberal or conservative focus.

62 Covington, S., (1997).

5

Attitude to risk

With this element our focus is on the level of risk that a funder is willing to accept in their grantmaking. Significant change is unlikely to be effected without some risk-taking, creating pressure for change in the status quo. Such risk might derive from a variety of sources. For example, making the first grant to a start-up organisation with no track record necessarily entails a degree of risk-taking, as does support for a legal challenge, which might have either a big upside or a big downside depending on whether the grantee prevailed in court. Pushing for policy changes might also be considered risky in that success can take a long time. At one end of the scale would be funders that avoid taking risks of this kind, and that prefer to fund organisations that are using tried-and-tested approaches, and where outcomes are fairly predictable within a relatively short time frame. At the other end of the scale are funders who positively embrace risk-taking in their grantmaking, recognising that high returns rarely come without risks – and that few other types of funders are free to take risks in the way that private philanthropy can.

To give just one example, we ran keyword searches on the 6,555 grants in the dataset for this report (foundation and lottery grants combined) in order to try and identify grants supporting environmental activism. Even with a generous interpretation of what constitutes an *activism* grant we found just 62 grants, worth £3.7 million (0.5% by value of all the grants from foundation and lottery sources).

The demand for more risk-taking in various forms comes across clearly in our surveys of both environmental sector leaders and fundraisers. As one NGO leader put it: ‘think and act as if we are in an emergency – we are!’.⁶³ In our recent Green Fundraisers Forum survey respondents commented that: ‘To really move the dial on net zero, funders need to take more risks’ and ‘foundations need to take more risks – development grants are vital to get projects going’.⁶⁴

The difference of approach from conservative funders is again striking, and links back to the question of trust between funder and grantee, referred to in the ‘do you treat your grantees as grown-ups?’ section above. Many conservative funders establish strong bonds of trust with their grantees, which then allows grantees to experiment and for some initiatives to fail. Alex DiBranco recounts the example of ‘serial entrepreneur’ Paul Weyrich,⁶⁵ who embarked on an expensive failed

attempt to create a conservative television network, losing the equivalent of \$40 million in today’s money over a couple of years. Despite this, the Coors family (leading conservative donors) continued to fund Weyrich’s other organisations, many of which became mainstays of the conservative movement.⁶⁶ Contrast this with the comment above on page 40 about a member of the Green Fundraisers Forum having to justify spending 25 pence on a SIM card.

63 Williams, H., et al., (2022).

64 Cooke, S. et al., (2024).

65 Among the organisations that Paul Weyrich founded are: a) The Heritage Foundation; b) Free Congress Foundation; c) American Legislative Exchange Council; d) the House Republican Study Committee and Senate Steering Committee; e) Television News, Inc.; f) the Moral Majority; g) the Religious Roundtable; and h) the Council for National Policy.

66 DiBranco, A., (2018). ‘Risks and Rewards: Conservative Foundations and the New Right Movement’, unpublished paper presented at the American Political Science Association annual meeting, 30 August 2018. Last accessed 10 July 2024: https://www.academia.edu/37313924/Risks_and_Rewards_Conservative_Foundations_and_the_New_Right_Movement

6

Centring justice, equity, diversity and inclusion (JEDI)

Discussions about JEDI and power have become more central in environmental philanthropy in recent years, with increasing recognition not only of the chronic lack of diversity within the philanthropy sector (and indeed within the environmental sector in the UK),⁶⁷ but of the ways that environmental issues intersect with justice and equity. At one end of this scale would be funders who may feel that JEDI issues are important but see them as of little direct relevance to solving the environmental crisis. At the other end of the scale are funders who believe that philanthropy cannot support transformational change – whether on climate, biodiversity or any other environmental issue – without reckoning with the ways in which injustice and inequity cause environmental degradation in the first place. Beyond funding work at this intersection, they are pushing themselves and others to make changes to how they operate, who makes decisions and even what they consider to be environmental.

67 Norrie, R., (2017). 'The Two Sides of Diversity', *Policy Exchange*, March 2017. Last accessed 10 July 2024: <https://policyexchange.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/The-two-sides-of-diversity-3.pdf>.

68 Williams, H. et al., (2022).

69 Cooke, S. et al., (2024).

70 A pilot programme set up to support young climate activists from 'Most Affected People and Areas' communities around the world. Cf: <https://www.greenfund.org/the-climate-activist-speaker-fund-2/>

71 Personal communication from a member of the Climate Activist Speaker Fund.

As one senior environmental leader commented in our 2021 survey: 'Although the link between racism and the environment is being taken more seriously, this isn't (just) about being "nice", inclusive organisations. It's about recognising that the climate crisis can't be solved without addressing systemic racism. There is a long way still to go, given that UK environmental organisations are second only to farmers in their lack of diversity'.⁶⁸

A member of the Green Fundraisers Forum made the connections this way: 'To expose a big oil company we need to raise awareness of the environmental racism/harm being felt in countries around the world, as a result of a British company – and this doesn't fit in a lot of funder boxes'.⁶⁹

Or as one of the members of EFN's Climate Activist Speaker Fund⁷⁰ puts it:

'In our fight against climate change, embracing justice, equity, diversity, and inclusion isn't just important but THE cornerstone of lasting change. By addressing the root causes of environmental damage through JEDI work, we empower communities, amplify voices, and build a future where every individual, regardless of background, can play a crucial role in creating a sustainable planet for generations to come'.⁷¹

How does your funding affect the structure of the environmental movement?

When looking at the aggregated environmental grants data from all trusts and foundations, it seems that funders may be contributing to the fragmentation of the environmental movement, with grants being widely and thinly spread, and few organisations receiving support from more than a handful of foundations. Here we outline four more elements of effective philanthropy that relate to the structure of the environmental movement:

- 7 Issue expertise/clear focus
- 8 Movement ecology
- 9 Don't fund alone
- 10 Patience of capital

7

Issue expertise/clear focus

Modern Grantmaking: No Brainer no. 2: Adopt a clear mission and make grants that support it.

For this element we are interested in the extent to which a funder has defined a clear focus for its grantmaking activity, and is then investing time in getting to know the relevant CSOs working on whatever topic has been selected. Funders tend to decide what and where to fund by using four different lenses: a) thematic focus (e.g., agroecology, renewable energy, circular economy, air pollution); b) geography; c) approaches/interventions (e.g. academic research, strategic litigation, activism, ecosystem restoration); d) environmental discourse.⁷² At one end of this scale are funders who do not have any particular focus to their grantmaking and like to support a wide range of organisations working on different types of projects, but typically do not have strong relationships with any of these grantees or a comprehensive understanding of the issue areas they are supporting. At the other end of the scale would be funders who are invested in a particular movement ecology of CSOs focused around a specific issue area. They are able to actively build their expertise in this area so as to improve their effectiveness and identify gaps that need support.

We looked at the distribution of grants across the thematic issue categories described in Appendix I. We found that the majority of foundations are supporting work in five or more of the 12 thematic issues categories, as can be seen in the table in Appendix IV. Just 26 foundations were focusing their grantmaking within either one or two of the thematic issue categories.⁷³ This suggests that many funders are generalists rather than specialists, at least where thematic focus is concerned. Our suspicion is that this generalist orientation also feeds into the scattershot distribution of funding identified in Section A. Recent research for the Civic Power Fund (which funds grassroots community organising) observed a similar scattershot pattern across UK social justice philanthropy in general.⁷⁴

72 These four lenses are explored in more detail in Cracknell, J., Khan, H., Lombardi, G., (2023).

73 For this analysis we excluded foundations making fewer than five grants, focusing on 169 foundations rather than 235. Of these, 87 had grants in five or more of the 12 thematic issue categories. As noted elsewhere in the report, some grants are hard to fit into just one of the thematic issue categories. Despite this, we are confident in the conclusion that many funders are generalists when it comes to thematic focus.

74 Cracknell, J., & Baring, E., (2023).

The consequences of this scattershot distribution of funding are captured by Shuman:

*'If a conservative genius wanted to disarm the left, he might have come up with the following plan [...] dispense money primarily to single-issue groups. Give each one just enough money to survive, but not enough to succeed. Spread your resources over thousands of projects, not key institutions, so that everyone is pitted against everyone else. Make sure the best thinkers and organizers [sic] are preoccupied with fundraising for their next paycheck rather than fighting for real change.'*⁷⁵

75 Shuman, M., (1998).

We recognise that within this element there is a tension between finding a focus, so as to avoid an unstrategic 'spray and pray' approach to grantmaking, while avoiding the creation of further silos within the environmental movement. We note that conservative funders have often invested heavily in cross-cutting organisations and institutions that work on different issues, for example multi-issue think-tanks, or talk radio shows that discuss conservative issues across the board: gun rights, abortion, opposition to Black Lives Matter, climate denial, etc. An analogue in the UK would be funding the Taxpayers Alliance to call for taxes to be cut across the board, or supporting GB News in order to amplify right-wing narratives. One way to address this tension is to fund in support of a wider movement ecology, as we expand on below.

8

Movement ecology

This element flows from the specialisation called for previously. It is focused on the extent to which those funders who prioritise a particular issue, approach or geography see their grantmaking as part of a collective attempt to build a movement ecology comprising different types of CSOs, for example community organising groups, public campaigning organisations, activist groups, think tanks and policy researchers, advocates and lobbyists, and service delivery organisations. At one end of the scale would be funders who see the relationships that they have with their grantees in one-to-one terms, i.e., they are making a set of grants and the evaluation for each grant is strongly focused on the characteristics of that specific grantee with little thought given to the wider civil society context in which the organisation is working. At the other end of the scale are funders who are focused on how to strengthen the overall movement that is working on a specific problem, intentionally funding different types of organisations to fill the gaps in the capacity of the movement.

76 Williams, H., et al., (2022).

77 Williams, H., et al., (2022).

78 Cooke, S. et al., (2024).

79 DiBranco, A., (2018).

The value of ensuring that all the niches are occupied in a movement ecology is well illustrated by the analogy of a jazz band. To successfully produce great music, there is no point having four trumpets and no drummer – you need all of the instruments. Similarly, no one instrument should always take the lead: sometimes the saxophone improvises and plays a solo, sometimes the double bass. In short: you need all the instruments to create jazz; there is no conductor, and so each musician is listening carefully to the others, sensing when to step in.

The importance of funding with a movement ecology mindset has cropped up repeatedly in our research over the years, often in relation to collaboration. The need is well captured in this excerpt from *What the Green Groups Said 2021*, quoting a range of environment sector leaders: ‘If CSOs were prepared to “share plans with others earlier” or to “come together to work on our theories of change”, this would pave the way for more strategic planning, which might help the sector to “solve problems together” or even improve its “strategy for systems change”. It might also allow them to [...] “identify their USP in any given partnership” and “avoid trying to be all things to all people”’.⁷⁶ In practice, however, ‘[t]here are too many small and disconnected initiatives working in isolation. We need to align and aggregate expertise and resources across the sector’.⁷⁷

Judging from recent feedback from the Green Fundraisers Forum, this problem persists: ‘Collaboration is not encouraged at all in our sector. Lots of funders talk about liking the idea of NGOs collaborating but in practice there is very little done to support that, and the competitive process actively discourages organisations working together’.⁷⁸

Conservative funders work in a very different way, often seeing themselves as movement strategists first, and funders second. Ironically Paul Weyrich, mentioned above, drew his inspiration from a meeting of civil rights groups in 1969, where he watched the collaboration between a diverse set of progressive organisations. Impressed, he then set out to reverse engineer the effective ways of working he had witnessed, but to conservative ends.⁷⁹

Brookes describes the need for a movement ecology thus:

‘The movement is not a series of projects. It must be an ecosystem of change [...]. The movement, and the organisations within it, have a tendency to silo very quickly. Almost for our own sanity, we lean into the instinct to put barriers and boundaries around

80 Brookes, T., (2024).

the work we do. But, as we all know, everything is connected – particularly when it comes to solving a global-scale, systems-level problem like climate change. The challenge for us all is that building connective tissue across our movement is hard and made even harder when advocates are measured by their individual impacts rather than their ability to collaborate and put impact above brand. Meaningful policy change almost always happens through collective effort, not via the individual heroics of any one organisation.

Not everyone needs to work on everything and not everyone needs to be part of every decision – indeed that would paralyse us – but we do need to think smartly about how to structure around and otherwise deconstruct silos’.⁸⁰

This is also where well-funded, cross-cutting infrastructural organisations come into their own, providing support to bolster the efforts of all the organisations in the ecosystem. These kinds of organisations can help share learnings across the sector, link different environment groups together, and amplify their messages directed to the public, media and government.

9

Don't fund alone

Modern Grantmaking: No Brainer no. 4: Don't fund alone.

One way of addressing this movement-ecology challenge, and of reducing the fragmentation of the field, would be for funders to work more actively in partnership with each other. This might mean pooling funds where necessary, aligning funding towards shared objectives, or more simply sharing your grants data with others and developing a stronger understanding of what other funders are doing to inform your giving and to ensure that resources are not being wasted reinventing wheels and duplicating efforts. At one end of the scale are funders who have no interaction with other foundations making environmental grants in the UK, and who never fund in an aligned and collaborative way. At the other end of the scale are funders who commit time and energy to funder collaborations and networks, and whose grantmaking decisions are strongly informed by an understanding of the other funders active in their focus area.⁸¹

Conservative funders have worked in a coordinated way for decades, harking back to the Council for National Policy in the United States and the development of the infrastructure for conservative foundations and grantees funded by the Koch family and their allies.⁸² We observed in Section A that the last few years have seen a rapid development of philanthropy infrastructure among large climate funders, reflected in the growth of wholesale grants to intermediaries and funder collaborations. However, when we look beyond these collaborations of (mainly) large climate philanthropies, we still see relatively little evidence that UK environmental funders are coming together to assess the movement ecology in their areas of interest, or to better understand the niche that they occupy. We are keen to support this kind of collaboration at EFN, but experience shows that efforts along these lines work best when leadership comes from a particular funder stepping up and offering to convene their peers on an ongoing basis, with (or without) support from a network like EFN.

There are both more involved and lighter-touch ways to collaborate more effectively with other funders. At one end of the spectrum, pooled funds can be great ways to share both resources and intelligence; they also provide a useful way for funders new to an issue, approach or geography to learn while giving, and so as to avoid duplicating efforts. But pooled funds are resource-intensive, and establishing new pooled funds requires careful consideration.⁸³

At its simplest, not funding alone can mean sharing your grants data with others, ideally publicly, but at the very least with other funders. When grants data are shared publicly this helps environmental organisations to be more efficient in their fundraising, and paves the way for the sector to better understand gaps in capacity; it also facilitates analyses of the funding landscape, of which this report is one example. And even if only shared privately with other funders, grants data allow funders to identify those with similar interests, and to see which other initiatives are being funded.⁸⁴

⁸¹ This is one of the hallmarks of the climate philanthropy collaborations referred to in the first part of the report, which bring foundations from around the world together to tackle specific elements of climate mitigation, for example curbing methane emissions or phasing out coal.

⁸² Mayer, J., (2017). *Dark Money: The Hidden History of the Billionaires Behind the Rise of the Radical Right*, Anchor Books.

⁸³ See for example Baumgartner, L. and Sachrajda, A. (2024). 'Shifting Power: Exploring the value of pooled funds in the UK funding landscape', *Joseph Rowntree Foundation*, 16 February 2024. Last accessed 10 July 2024; <https://www.jrf.org.uk/wealth-funding-and-investment-practice/shifting-power-exploring-the-value-of-pooled-funds-in-the-uk>.

⁸⁴ We encourage you to share your information via EFN's Member Directory (contact us to learn how) and 360Giving.

10

Patience of capital

Modern Grantmaking: No Brainer no. 3: Make more long-term grants.

With this last element, we are interested in a funder’s willingness to support grantees over a long period of time, if that is what is needed in order to effect the change that they are seeking. Historically, it is clear that many important social change movements took decades to achieve their objectives.⁸⁵ When it comes to addressing environmental issues, there are few quick fixes: whether you are focused on changing the law or policies, addressing attitude and behaviour changes, or building power at the community level, etc., you will need sustained effort over the long term. At one end of this scale are funders who are uncomfortable with supporting organisations for more than a few years at a time, who perhaps draw the line at three years of continued support. At the other end of the scale are funders who see their grantmaking as part of a long-term change process, and aim to support their grantees year-in, year-out for many years.

We only analysed one year of funding for this report, but looking at grants data from earlier editions of *WTGGW*, we can see that for most foundations, support for a given grantee starts to tail off after three years, with less than half of foundations supporting their grantees for more than five years.⁸⁶ Analysis of social justice grantmaking from UK foundations on all thematic issues hints at a similar ‘churn’ pattern, with foundations replacing their grantees on a regular basis.⁸⁷

A preoccupation with finding new projects came across clearly in our 2021 survey of environmental chief executives and led us to describe grantmakers’ ‘often-observed preference for seeking newness and innovation, at the expense of the long-term investment needed to build a stable base of effective CSOs’.⁸⁸ In EFN’s recent survey of members of the Green Fundraisers Forum, we heard very similar concerns, with CSOs ‘living with ongoing insecurity’ due to funder preferences for short-term project grants.⁸⁹

As one respondent commented: ‘Funders want innovation – rather than [providing funding] for difficult but important routine work’.⁹⁰ Others were struggling with funders ‘needing to see immediate impact after one year’.⁹¹

The importance of long-term funding also comes across clearly in reports from the Civic Power Fund focused on the role of community organising.⁹²

As former U.S. conservative lobbyist Jerry Taylor observes, conservative foundations fund in a very different way:

‘Conservative philanthropists invested for the long term, patiently allowing organizations [sic] the time to mature and evolve. Like venture capitalists, they made bets on leadership and strategic plans, and prepared for many of those bets to fail. The successes, they believed, would more than make up for the failures. And they were right.

That’s not what liberal philanthropists tend to do. Many lack patience, demanding “deliverables” based on unrealistic and off-point metrics for success [...]. There is no way that the Federalist Society, which took two decades to fully blossom, could have survived long enough to have the impact it now has were it a project of the left’⁹³

85 See for example Wolf Ditkoff, S., & Grindle, A., (2017). ‘Audacious Philanthropy: Lessons from 15 World-Changing Initiatives’, *Harvard Business Review*, September–October 2017. Last accessed 10 July 2024: <https://hbr.org/2017/09/audacious-philanthropy>. Wolf Ditkoff and Grindle found that ‘Success took a long time – nearly 90% of the efforts spanned more than 20 years (with a median of about 45 years)’.

86 Analysis of longitudinal grants data collected by EFN for different editions of *Where the Green Grants Went*.

87 Cracknell, J., & Baring, E., (2023).

88 Williams, H., et al., (2022).

89 Cooke, S. et al., (2024).

90 Cooke, S. et al., (2024).

91 Cooke, S. et al., (2024).

92 See for example, Mackenzie, M., (2022). ‘Power Up: Community Organising and Big Charities’, *Civic Power Fund*, n.d. Last accessed 10 July 2024: <https://powerup.civicpower.org.uk>.

93 Taylor, J., (2020).

‘We know that initiatives focused on narratives, policy, community organising and movement building could all be playing a stronger role across the environment sector (and beyond), strengthening the effectiveness of all the other organisations in the movement ecology.’

INVESTING IN CROSS-CUTTING INSTITUTIONS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

One theme that recurs across some of these elements is the funding of cross-cutting institutions and infrastructure. We know that conservative funders invest in building institutions, in organisational infrastructure and long-term capacity. This infrastructure can then adapt to changing conditions.

A good example of infrastructure building of this kind in the UK is arguably the development of ClientEarth, founded in 2007 with the backing of visionary American philanthropist Winsome McIntosh. McIntosh had supported legal work on the environment in the United States for decades, and, together with lawyer James Cameron, she identified the opportunity and need to develop similar capacity in other countries. ClientEarth now has more than 200 staff and eight offices around the world, and is regularly at or near the top of the list of environmental organisations seen as most effective by their peers in EFN’s *What the Green Groups Said* surveys.⁹⁴ ClientEarth also places fifth and third in Tables 2 and 4 on pages 19 and 22, showing that it has been very successful in securing foundation support as it has grown.

There are plenty of other gaps in terms of environmental-movement infrastructure and institutions that could be filled with long-term support from funders; from previous research and conversations with the sector, we know that initiatives focused on narratives, policy, community organising and movement building could all be playing a stronger role across the environment sector (and beyond), strengthening the effectiveness of all the other organisations in the movement ecology. What will it take for funders to collaborate to build more infrastructure of this kind, or to consciously focus their grants on strengthening existing movement infrastructure?

⁹⁴ See, for example, Williams, H., et al., (2022), and Miller, F., Cracknell, J., & Williams, H., (2017). ‘What the Green Groups Said: Insights from the UK Environment Sector’, *Environmental Funders Network*, July 2017. Last accessed on 10 July 2024: <https://www.greenfunders.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/What-the-Green-Groups-Said-final.pdf>.



Environmental
Funders Network

Concluding Thoughts

Levels of funding: growing the pie

After years of desperately low funding from UK trusts and foundations, it is hugely encouraging to see significant growth in giving towards environmental issues. We were surprised (and delighted) to find a near tripling in annual giving from trusts and foundations since the last edition of *WTGGW*, and to see 80 new funders entering the dataset. We celebrate this growth, which is particularly focused on international climate initiatives, and we hope it inspires more donors to start giving to environmental causes of all kinds.

This report has not dwelled on what we hope is already clear to readers: that the environmental challenges we face could not be more grave. While environmental giving from UK foundations has increased very significantly, it is important to bear in mind the scale of what we are up against. Compare £605 million in environmental giving per year from UK trusts and foundations, for example, to the trillions of pounds of fossil fuel subsidies provided each year by governments around the world. We need all hands on deck.

We also know that we need funders of all kinds, playing different roles in the ecosystem: larger foundations, for example, have the advantage of scale and the ability to hire large, expert staff teams to inform their strategies, whereas smaller foundations and individual donors may be able to provide grants with a faster turnaround time, and to support smaller (but often catalytic) initiatives. We welcome new environmental funders of all types.

All environmental issues are underfunded, but some more than others. If you are wondering where to start, you may wish to look at the least funded thematic issues, for example *toxics & pollution*, and see how your funds can help. Ask to see our ‘Opportunities to Donate’ document, which is a revolving ‘shop window’ of opportunities to support lesser-funded areas.

EFN supports a range of funders with their environmental giving. If you are thinking about starting to give but do not know where to begin, set up a call with us, and start coming along to our events (virtual and in person) for funders. We can also suggest, where appropriate, other partners who may be able to help you develop your giving strategy, depending on your scale.

The ‘what’ and ‘how’ of funding – improving effectiveness

Throughout the report, we have commented on where funds are going, and what funders might do differently to be more effective. We very much hope funders will reflect on these elements of effectiveness, and the ways in which they might be able to change their practice.

We have also highlighted the fact that – unlike many other philanthropic issues – there are funders *actively opposing* progress on environmental issues. It is important to understand how they are operating and in particular what accounts for their success.

We often hear the criticism levelled at CSOs that they are not collaborative enough and unwilling to set aside their own ways of doing things to make greater progress. Could funders be guilty of the same? From the dataset, it is not apparent that funders have come together to provide long-term, flexible funding for a core group of organisations so as to improve the effectiveness of the environmental movement as a whole. By this we mean the kinds of organisations that provide cross-cutting expertise or services, supporting more effective public engagement, narrative change, policy and advocacy work, coordination, knowledge sharing and so on across the movement. Instead, we see the continuation of a ‘let a thousand flowers bloom’ or ‘spray and pray’ approach to giving, with a huge number of organisations receiving small amounts of funding, and many funders acting on their own particular instincts and making decisions in isolation from their peers.

We know, too, from talking to fundraisers, that short-term project funding is still far more common than longer-term core funding – and we have seen from funders working to oppose environmental progress that providing a core group of institutions with unrestricted, long-term funding can be transformational.

Of course we need a diversity of organisations working on environmental issues in a range of ways and at a variety of scales – hence the need for funders to specialise and really get to understand an issue

and the various ways to address it (effectiveness element number 7: ‘Issue expertise/clear focus’). But we also need to ensure that a core group of those organisations whose work can transform the effectiveness of the larger movement are given the kinds of long-term support they need to flourish.

Arguably, both of these approaches could use a significantly greater degree of funder coordination. We would love to see more funders coordinating around thematic issues – such as in EFN’s nascent fresh water funders group; another emerging group focused on regenerative agriculture; or through our longer-established Climate Funders Group. We encourage members to take the lead in convening other funders to focus on how best to align strategies to make progress within particular issues and we will do our best to help you reach other interested funders and provide support.

For funders looking for more support to connect, develop new strategies and work towards greater impact together, we offer the [Earth Funding Lab](#), which we convene with the Bio-Leadership Project. It offers a learning programme as well as specific workstreams around which funders are collaborating, and its focus is very much on transforming the effectiveness of environmental grantmaking.

As we mention in Section B, there are different ways of being collaborative: at the lighter-touch end, simply being part of a network of funders – such as

‘It is not apparent that funders have come together to provide long-term, flexible funding for a core group of organisations so as to improve the effectiveness of the environmental movement as a whole.’

‘We were delighted to find a near tripling in annual giving from trusts and foundations since the last edition of *WTGGW*, and to see 80 new funders entering the dataset. We celebrate this growth, which is particularly focused on international climate initiatives, and we hope it inspires more donors to start giving to environmental causes of all kinds.’

‘The environmental funding sector suffers from a terrible lack of transparency, with huge amounts of time and resources being wasted trying to make sense of who is going what.’

EFN – and sharing what you are doing with others will go some way towards preventing wheels from being reinvented, while revealing areas where it might be beneficial to collaborate further. The environmental funding sector suffers from a terrible lack of transparency, with huge amounts of time and resources being wasted trying to make sense of who is doing what. To try and help address this problem, we have for the first time in this report published a list of all the foundations whose data is included, and the thematic issues in which they made grants in 2021/22 (see Appendix IV).

We strongly encourage you to take part in EFN’s members directory, either making information about your giving accessible only to other funders, or, more constructively, making it visible to everyone, so that CSOs and others can see who is funding what. The directory also encourages all funders to share their specific grants data to 360Giving as part of the push towards greater transparency.

We have covered a good deal of ground in this report: providing data on how environmental grants from UK trusts, foundations, and lotteries are being distributed, and how we think future giving might be made more effective, learning from what grantees tell us as well as from the funding practices of the opposition. Philanthropy has supported many ‘wins’ to date – making progress both gradually and in leaps, as well as helping to hold the line. But there is clearly room for improvement, and the stakes could not be higher. Let us do everything we can to make environmental grantmaking as impactful as possible.

We welcome your thoughts on how EFN might better support both funders and fundraisers as we continue to work towards our goals of increased and more effective environmental philanthropy. Please let us know your suggestions and any other feedback on this report at: info@greenfund.org.

‘Philanthropy has supported many “wins” to date – making progress both gradually and in leaps, as well as helping to hold the line. But there is clearly room for improvement, and the stakes could not be higher.’

ENDNOTES

At different points in the report, we refer to comparisons and critiques of the way in which ‘progressive’ foundations make grants relative to their ‘conservative’ counterparts. This research is heavily focused on the United States and is now extensive, including detailed analyses of the grants made by leading conservative foundations. Research that we have drawn on for this report is listed here, but this list is not a literature review and it is far from comprehensive.

Brulle, R., Hall, G., Loy, L., & Schell-Smith, K., (2021). ‘Obstructing action: foundation funding and US climate change counter-movement organisations’, *Climatic Change*, 166:17. doi:10.1007/s10584-021-03117-w.

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Callahan, D., (2018). ‘Powerless: How Top Foundations Failed to Defend Their Values and Now Risk Losing Everything’, *Inside Philanthropy*, 13 March 2018. Last accessed 10 July 2024: <https://www.insidephilanthropy.com/home/2018/10/9/defeat-how-top-foundations-failed-to-stop-the-conservative-march-to-powerand-now-risk-losing-everything>.

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DiBranco, A., (2018). ‘Risks and Rewards: Conservative Foundations and the New Right Movement’, unpublished paper presented at the American Political Science Association annual meeting 30 August 2018. Last accessed on 10 July 2024: https://www.academia.edu/37313924/Risks_and_Rewards_Conservative_Foundations_and_the_New_Right_Movement.

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APPENDIX I: Thematic Issue Categories

CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
 Agriculture & food	Includes work that supports the development of, or education about, farming, food production or horticultural techniques that are sustainable or regenerative; and opposition to such techniques that are associated with negative environmental impacts, such as factory farming and genetic modification. Also includes work to conserve agricultural genetic diversity. (Note that work on polluting agricultural chemicals is categorised under <i>toxics & pollution</i> , and work on food waste is categorised under <i>consumption & waste</i> .)
 Biodiversity & species preservation	Includes work to protect or restore species of animals, plants or fungi, whether <i>in situ</i> or <i>ex situ</i> in zoos, botanic gardens or arboreta; as well as academic research and education about this work. Also includes work to protect and restore biodiversity globally or in a particular site, such as through the establishment of a wildlife reserve.
 Climate & air quality	Includes work to mitigate climate change and other forms of air pollution, including particulate pollution and pollutants causing ozone depletion. (Note that work specifically on energy, transport, the finance sector, or ecosystem protection and restoration is categorised under the relevant categories for these issues, even if this work is undertaken primarily to meet climate or air pollution objectives).
 Coastal & marine ecosystems	Includes work to protect and restore marine ecosystems, as well as coastal ecosystems such as mangroves and estuaries. This includes work to improve the sustainability of marine and coastal fisheries and aquaculture, to establish marine protected areas, and to mitigate threats affecting marine habitats specifically, such as marine pollution.
 Consumption & waste	Includes work aimed at reducing levels of consumption and waste, including the development of more sustainable economic systems and production methods, efforts to move away from consumer culture, as well as recycling and composting schemes.
 Energy	Includes work to develop and promote renewable energy sources, reduce the use of fossil fuels, and improve energy efficiency. (Note that work on divestment in the finance sector is categorised under <i>Trade & Finance</i> , and work on transport fuels is categorised under <i>Transport</i> .)

CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
 Fresh water	Includes work to protect and restore freshwater ecosystems, such as rivers, canals and inland wetlands, including work to improve the sustainability of freshwater fisheries and aquaculture, and to mitigate threats affecting freshwater habitats specifically, such as freshwater pollution.
 Multi-issue work	Includes work that is not specific to any particular environmental issue, such as environmental journalism or education initiatives that cover a range of issues, core grants to more generalist environmental organisations, or grants to re-granting organisations that focus on a range of environmental issues.
 Population	Includes work that focuses on reducing the rate of human population growth specifically as a means of fulfilling environmental goals, which may involve promoting the reproductive and broader rights of women and girls, including equitable access to family planning and education.
 Terrestrial ecosystems & land use	Includes work to protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems, including the establishment of terrestrial protected areas and other landscape-scale conservation efforts, and the mitigation of threats affecting terrestrial habitats specifically, such as environmentally damaging developments. Woodlands and tropical forests are included in this category.
 Toxics & pollution	Includes work to address chemical pollutants that impact on the environment, including industrial, agricultural and household chemicals and radioactive waste, as well as noise and light pollution. (Note that work on air pollution is categorised under <i>Climate & Air quality</i> , and work on pollution that specifically impacts freshwater and marine ecosystems is categorised under the relevant ecosystem categories.)
 Trade & finance	Includes work to reduce the environmentally damaging impacts of international trade policies and the finance sector, including private banks and public financial institutions, such as work to promote divestment and highlight the risk of stranded assets. Also includes economic development initiatives that are specifically focused on achieving environmental objectives, such as debt cancellation in exchange for environmental investment.
 Transport	Includes work to reduce the environmentally damaging impacts of transport, whether for people or goods, including work to develop and promote sustainable transport options.

APPENDIX II: Top 100 Grant Recipients

The 100 UK-based grantees receiving the most funding from foundations and lottery sources combined, 2021/22 (values rounded to nearest £10,000). To feature in the table, grantees must have received three or more grants.

Grantee	No. of funders	No. of grants	Value of grants (£)	Grantee	No. of funders	No. of grants	Value of grants (£)
University of Cambridge	6	7	26,900,000	Wildlife Trust for Lancashire, Manchester & North Merseyside	5	6	910,000
ClientEarth	18	20	23,140,000	Wiltshire Wildlife Trust	5	5	910,000
Woodland Trust	20	27	5,610,000	Green Alliance	12	14	890,000
WWF-UK	13	13	5,190,000	Marine Conservation Society	13	14	790,000
University of Oxford	4	7	5,170,000	Imperial College London	4	5	780,000
Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh	5	7	4,390,000	Scottish Wildlife Trust	4	10	750,000
Carbon Tracker	6	6	3,820,000	RSPB Scotland	6	7	740,000
Global Witness	6	6	3,450,000	Conservation Volunteers, The Ashden	8	9	730,000
Fauna and Flora International	18	21	3,400,000	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	10	11	720,000
RSPB	13	20	3,130,000	Campaign to Protect Rural England	5	6	670,000
Royal Society of Wildlife Trusts	4	4	2,890,000	Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust	12	16	660,000
Friends of the Earth	6	6	2,650,000	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire & Oxfordshire Wildlife Trust	8	8	660,000
Canal & River Trust	3	3	2,640,000	Hubbub	4	4	660,000
Zoological Society of London	17	19	2,370,000	Keep Britain Tidy	6	6	640,000
TRAFFIC	3	3	2,240,000	London Wildlife Trust	3	3	620,000
Northumberland Wildlife Trust	3	9	2,060,000	Sustain	7	7	610,000
Natural History Museum	5	5	2,050,000	Froglife	5	6	580,000
Centre for Innovation in Voluntary Action	3	3	1,810,000	Feedback Global	3	4	550,000
London School of Economics and Political Science	3	3	1,380,000	Landworkers' Alliance	5	8	540,000
Soil Association	10	12	1,230,000	Rivers Trust	4	5	540,000
National Trust	7	7	1,090,000	Action for Conservation	4	4	540,000
Somerset Wildlife Trust	6	8	1,070,000	Country Trust	9	15	530,000
FareShare	7	7	1,050,000	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	11	14	530,000
Blue Ventures	4	4	1,010,000	Community Forest Trust	6	7	510,000
Royal Parks	3	3	930,000		3	4	510,000

APPENDIX III: Detailed Data Tables

Table 7: Details of thematic breakdowns for 2021/22, foundation grants to all countries (grant values rounded to nearest £10,000)

Grantee	No. of funders	No. of grants	Value of grants (£)
Kent Wildlife Trust	5	6	500,000
National Trust for Scotland	4	13	490,000
Bankside Open Spaces Trust	5	5	480,000
Royal Zoological Society of Scotland	5	5	480,000
Food Foundation	4	4	460,000
City Harvest	6	9	450,000
Systemiq	4	5	450,000
Earthwatch	4	4	440,000
Blue Marine Foundation	10	10	430,000
Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust	4	5	420,000
Students Organising for Sustainability (SOS-UK)	11	12	390,000
Scottish Environment LINK	5	5	390,000
New Economy Organisers Network	5	6	380,000
Green Synergy	3	6	370,000
Global Action Plan	5	8	360,000
Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority	3	3	350,000
Big Give	5	5	340,000
FarmED	3	3	340,000
Global Generation	5	8	330,000
Mull and Iona Community Trust	3	4	320,000
Climate Outreach	5	9	310,000
Trees for Cities	6	8	310,000
CHEM Trust	6	6	310,000
Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire & Northamptonshire	4	4	310,000

Grantee	No. of funders	No. of grants	Value of grants (£)
Finance Innovation Lab	3	3	310,000
Uplift	6	6	300,000
Forest Peoples Programme	3	3	300,000
Orchard Project, The	10	10	290,000
Tusk Trust	7	8	290,000
BirdLife International	3	3	290,000
Northumberland National Park Authority	3	3	290,000
Horatio's Garden	11	11	280,000
Wildlife and Countryside Link	6	8	280,000
Cumbria Wildlife Trust	4	6	260,000
WaterAid	3	3	260,000
Beaver Trust	8	9	240,000
Chelsea Physic Garden	4	4	240,000
Hope for the Future	5	6	230,000
Forum for the Future	6	6	220,000
Size of Wales	3	3	220,000
Buglife	7	7	210,000
World Land Trust	5	6	210,000
Bat Conservation Trust	3	3	210,000
Nourish Scotland	4	7	200,000
Scotswood Garden	3	6	200,000
New Economics Foundation	5	5	200,000
People & Planet	5	5	200,000
Heard (formerly On Road Media)	4	4	200,000
Communigrow	3	3	200,000
Open Seas	3	3	200,000

Thematic issue	Value of grants (£)	No. of grants	Avg. grant size (£)	% of grants by value	% of grants by no.	No. of fdns
Agriculture & food	57,880,000	530	109,215	9.5	11.8	121
Biodiversity & species preservation	39,850,000	1,109	35,937	6.6	24.7	162
Climate & air quality	203,420,000	356	571,412	33.5	7.9	63
Coastal & marine ecosystems	14,550,000	205	70,966	2.4	4.6	64
Consumption & waste	6,300,000	146	43,157	1.0	3.3	62
Energy	59,780,000	218	274,241	9.9	4.9	64
Fresh water	4,550,000	149	30,529	0.7	3.3	63
Multi-issue work	16,270,000	890	18,280	2.7	19.8	109
Terrestrial ecosystems & land use	71,730,000	614	116,823	11.8	13.7	138
Toxics & pollution	2,120,000	28	75,804	0.3	0.6	19
Trade & finance	87,850,000	98	896,470	14.5	2.2	26
Transport	42,190,000	142	297,137	7.0	3.2	42
TOTALS	606,490,000	4,485	135,226	100.0	100.0	n/a

Table 8: 2021/22 funding compared to the annual averages between 2016/17–2018/19, foundation grants to all countries (grant values rounded to nearest £10,000)

Thematic issue	Average value for 2016/17–2018/2019 (£)	Value of 2021/22 grants (£)	% increase/decrease
Agriculture & food	16,380,000	57,880,000	253.4
Biodiversity & species preservation	40,280,000	39,850,000	-1.1
Climate & air quality	38,330,000	203,420,000	430.7
Coastal & marine ecosystems	16,440,000	14,550,000	-11.5
Consumption & waste	1,580,000	6,300,000	298.7
Energy	18,070,000	59,780,000	230.8
Fresh water	6,240,000	4,550,000	-27.1
Multi-issue work	19,770,000	16,270,000	-17.7
Sustainable communities	20,000,000	n/a	n/a
Terrestrial ecosystems & land use	16,280,000	71,730,000	340.6
Toxics & pollution	2,160,000	2,120,000	-1.9
Trade & finance	4,080,000	87,850,000	2,053.2
Transport	4,390,000	42,190,000	861.0
TOTALS	204,000,000	606,490,000	n/a

Table 9: Details of thematic breakdowns for 2021/22, foundation grants to UK initiatives (grant values rounded to nearest £10,000)

Thematic issue	Value of grants (£)	No. of grants	Avg. grant size (£)	% of grants by value	% of grants by no.	No. of fdns
Agriculture & food	15,690,000	419	37,443	15.0	13.8	96
Biodiversity & species preservation	19,400,000	660	29,394	18.6	21.7	131
Climate & air quality	8,050,000	130	61,945	7.7	4.3	43
Coastal & marine ecosystems	5,270,000	92	57,336	5.0	3.0	43
Consumption & waste	3,020,000	130	23,206	2.9	4.3	54
Energy	4,870,000	136	35,801	4.7	4.5	47
Fresh water	3,600,000	106	33,963	3.4	3.5	50
Multi-issue work	8,540,000	790	10,816	8.2	25.9	79
Terrestrial ecosystems & land use	18,100,000	432	41,900	17.3	14.2	98
Toxics & pollution	540,000	10	53,975	0.5	0.3	9
Trade & finance	1,640,000	35	46,852	1.6	1.1	15
Transport	15,840,000	106	149,471	15.2	3.5	32
TOTALS	104,570,000	3,046	34,331	100.0	100.0	n/a

Table 10: Details of thematic breakdowns for 2021/22, lottery grants to all countries (grant values rounded to nearest £10,000)













Thematic issue	Value of grants (£)	No. of grants	Avg. grant size (£)	% of grants by value	% of grants by no.
Agriculture & food	6,340,000	344	18,436	7.9	16.6
Biodiversity & species preservation	25,420,000	504	50,434	31.5	24.3
Climate & air quality	5,230,000	69	75,800	6.5	3.3
Coastal & marine ecosystems	1,850,000	10	184,829	2.3	0.5
Consumption & waste	11,260,000	165	68,245	14.0	8.0
Energy	1,390,000	52	26,753	1.7	2.5
Fresh water	3,250,000	20	162,648	4.0	1.0
Multi-issue work	9,300,000	705	13,186	11.5	34.1
Terrestrial ecosystems & land use	15,120,000	146	103,562	18.7	7.1
Toxics & pollution	20,000	3	6,443	0.0	0.1
Trade & finance	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Transport	1,490,000	52	28,559	1.8	2.5
TOTALS	80,660,000	2,070	38,968	100.0	100.0













Table 11: Foundation grants broken down by geographical focus (grant values rounded to nearest £10,000)













Geographical focus	Value of grants (£)	No. of grants	Avg. grant size (£)	% of grants by value	% of grants by no.
Africa	35,180,000	330	106,614	5.8	7.4
Asia	64,080,000	296	216,494	10.6	6.6
Europe (other than the UK)	84,080,000	137	613,721	13.9	3.1
Latin America	8,440,000	136	62,050	1.4	3.0
International	299,760,000	486	616,782	49.4	10.8
North America	6,560,000	39	168,254	1.1	0.9
Oceania	3,620,000	11	329,056	0.6	0.2
United Kingdom	104,790,000	3,050	34,358	17.3	68.0
TOTALS	606,510,000	4,485	135,231	100.0	100.0













APPENDIX IV













Foundations making at least one grant in each of these thematic issue categories, in alphabetical order













												
29th May 1961 Charitable Trust	•	•			•		•		•			
A J H Ashby Will Trust		•										
A Team Foundation	•	•					•	•		•		
Aga Khan Foundation	•		•		•	•			•			
AIM Foundation	•	•		•			•					
AKO Foundation		•	•	•			•	•				
ALA Green Charitable Trust	•	•					•	•				
Alborada Trust		•										
Allan & Nesta Ferguson Charitable Trust	•						•					
Ambika Paul Foundation		•										
Arcadia		•						•			•	
Artemis Charitable Foundation		•			•			•				
Aurora Trust	•	•	•			•		•	•		•	
Aurum Charitable Trust	•	•		•								
Balcombe Charitable Trust		•										
Banister Charitable Trust		•		•			•	•				
Bank of Scotland Foundation	•	•				•		•	•			•
Barnwood Trust	•	•			•			•	•			
Becht Foundation		•		•			•			•		
Bernard Sunley Foundation	•	•		•	•							•
Biffa Award		•					•		•			
Brian Mercer Trust	•				•	•						
British Ecological Society		•										
Bulb Foundation			•			•					•	
Cadent Foundation		•				•						
Cadogan Charity		•										
Caird Peckfield Community Fund		•							•			
Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation		•	•	•	•			•				
Cambridgeshire Community Foundation			•					•	•			
Cameron Bespolka Trust									•			
Caring Family Foundation									•			













												
Carman Family Foundation		•						•	•			
Castansa Trust	•	•	•					•				
Charles Hayward Foundation	•	•					•					
Children's Investment Fund Foundation	•	•	•		•	•			•		•	•
CHK Foundation	•	•	•		•		•	•	•			
City Bridge Foundation	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•			•
Clean Air Fund			•					•				•
Clocaenog Forest Wind Farm Fund	•	•						•	•			•
Clothworkers' Foundation	•	•			•							
Co-op Foundation	•	•				•		•	•			
Colyer-Fergusson Charitable Trust	•	•							•			
Community Foundation Tyne & Wear and Northumberland	•	•			•	•	•	•	•		•	
Community Foundation in Wales	•	•			•		•	•	•			
Conscience Trust		•										
Constance Travis Charitable Trust	•	•		•					•			
Corra Foundation	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•
County Durham Community Foundation	•	•			•	•		•	•			•
Craignish Trust	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•			
Cripplegate Foundation	•	•						•				
Cumbria Waste Management Environment Trust	•	•				•						
D'Oyly Carte Charitable Trust	•	•		•			•	•	•			
Daphne Hamilton Trust		•							•			
Dashlight Foundation	•	•		•					•			
David Family Foundation		•							•			
David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation		•							•			
Denise Coates Foundation		•										
Derbyshire Environmental Trust		•					•		•			
Devon Environment Foundation	•	•			•			•	•			
Dorset Community Foundation	•	•			•		•	•	•			
Dulverton Trust	•	•					•		•			
EB Scotland	•	•				•	•		•			
Ecology Trust		•						•	•			
Elizabeth Creak Charitable Trust	•											
Ennismore Foundation		•		•								
Enovert Community Trust	•	•				•	•		•			

												
EQ Foundation	•	•	•	•		•		•	•			•
Eranda Rothschild Foundation											•	
Ernest Cook Trust	•	•						•	•			
Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust	•	•		•			•	•	•			
Esmée Fairbairn Foundation	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Essex Community Foundation	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•			•
Eureka Charitable Trust		•							•			
European Nature Trust		•			•		•	•	•			
FIA Foundation			•			•						•
Finnis Scott Foundation	•	•							•			
Fishmongers' Company's Fisheries Charitable Trust				•			•					
Foundation for Integrated Transport			•					•	•			•
Foundation for the Promotion of Well-being									•			
Foundation Scotland	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•
Founders Pledge			•	•		•			•			
Foyle Foundation		•							•			•
Frederick Mulder Foundation		•	•					•	•		•	
Freshfield Foundation											•	•
Friends Provident Foundation			•		•	•					•	
Funding Fish				•								
Funding Network	•	•						•				
Gaia Foundation	•			•				•	•			
Gannochy Trust		•	•						•			•
Garfield Weston Foundation	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Gatsby Charitable Foundation	•											•
Gemma and Chris McGough Charitable Foundation									•			
Generation Foundation			•			•					•	
Georg and Emily van Opel Foundation							•					
Global Greengrants Fund UK	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Golden Bottle Trust		•		•					•			
Gower Street		•	•			•	•	•	•			
Grantscape		•			•			•	•			
Greenpeace Environmental Trust	•		•		•	•		•		•		
Greenwood Place	•	•		•	•			•	•			

												
Guy's and St Thomas' Foundation			•									•
H C D Memorial Fund	•		•				•					•
Helvellyn Foundation		•		•				•				
Highlands & Islands Environment Foundation		•		•					•	•		
Hiscox Foundation UK	•	•		•				•	•			
Iceland Foods Charitable Foundation		•			•							
Ingram Trust		•										
Innocent Foundation	•					•						
Inspiring Scotland	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
JA Clark Charitable Trust	•		•			•	•	•	•			
Jeremy Collier Foundation	•											
J J Charitable Trust			•		•	•		•		•	•	
JNF Charitable Trust									•			
Joffe Charitable Trust								•			•	
John Ellerman Foundation	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•		
John Lyon's Charity			•					•	•			
John Swire 1989 Charitable Trust	•	•		•	•		•	•	•			
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	•	•	•			•		•			•	•
King Charles III Charitable Fund	•								•			
Kusuma Trust UK	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•			•
Lancashire Environmental Fund	•	•				•	•		•			
LankellyChase Foundation			•									
Leverhulme Trust	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	
Levine Family Foundation		•		•				•				
Linbury Trust						•		•				
Local Trust									•			
London Marathon Charitable Trust									•			•
Lund Trust	•	•		•		•			•			
Margaret Hayman Charitable Trust Fund	•		•						•			
Marjorie Coote Animal Charity Trust		•	•						•			
Mark Leonard Trust			•			•					•	
Marmot Charitable Trust	•		•			•		•				
Marsh Christian Trust	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			•
MCS Charitable Foundation						•		•				

												
Methodist Relief and Development Fund	•							•	•			•
Michael Uren Foundation		•										
Millichope Foundation	•	•		•	•			•	•			•
Mitsubishi Corporation Fund for Europe and Africa	•	•						•				
M J Camp Charitable Foundation	•	•		•	•		•		•			
Montpelier Foundation								•	•		•	
Moondance Foundation	•	•	•	•				•				
Moto Foundation	•	•	•		•				•			•
Mushroom Trust	•	•						•	•			
National Garden Scheme		•							•			
National Grid's Landscape Enhancement Initiative									•			
Network for Social Change	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
New Israel Fund	•	•	•			•	•	•				•
Nineveh Charitable Trust	•	•	•		•			•				
Northamptonshire Community Foundation	•	•			•	•			•			•
Northwick Trust	•	•					•		•			
Oglesby Charitable Trust								•	•			
On the EDGE Conservation		•							•			
OVO Foundation		•	•			•			•			
Oxfordshire Community Foundation	•	•			•							
Paul Hamlyn Foundation								•				
Peacock Charitable Trust	•	•		•					•			
Pears Foundation	•	•						•	•			
Pebble Trust		•										
People's Health Trust	•	•				•		•				
People's Trust for Endangered Species		•										
Peter Smith Charitable Trust for Nature		•										
Peter Sowerby Foundation	•								•			
Pickwell Foundation			•		•	•		•			•	
Pig Shed Trust	•											
Pilgrim Trust		•					•		•			
Polden-Puckham Charitable Foundation	•	•	•		•	•		•	•		•	
Power to Change	•	•			•	•			•			•
Q Charitable Trust		•				•			•			

												
Quadrature Climate Foundation	•		•			•		•	•		•	•
Quartet Community Foundation	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•			•
Reece Foundation		•							•			
Reed Foundation	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
Rees Jeffreys Road Fund					•							•
Restore Our Planet	•	•										
Reta Lila Howard Foundation	•	•						•	•			•
Robertson Trust	•				•		•	•	•			•
Roddick Foundation	•							•	•	•		
Rothschild Foundation	•	•										
Royal Foundation		•	•									
Rufford Foundation	•	•		•	•		•	•	•			
Ruth Smart Foundation		•		•								
Sackler Trust		•										
Sam and Bella Sebba Charitable Foundation							•	•				•
Samworth Foundation	•	•	•		•			•	•		•	
Savitri Waney Charitable Trust	•	•						•	•	•		
Schroder Foundation		•				•		•				
Scottish Forestry Trust									•			
ScottishPower Foundation		•		•			•	•	•			
ShareGift	•	•	•		•	•			•			
Shell Foundation	•					•		•		•		•
Sigrid Rausing Trust		•		•		•	•	•	•	•		
Simon Gibson Charitable Trust	•	•		•			•	•	•			
Solberga Foundation	•	•	•			•		•	•	•		
Stanley Smith (UK) Horticultural Trust	•	•										
Staples Trust									•			
Steel Charitable Trust	•	•					•	•	•			
Stelios Philanthropic Foundation		•			•							
Steve Morgan Foundation					•							•
Swarovski Foundation				•					•			
Swire Charitable Trust	•	•		•	•		•	•	•			
Synchronicity Earth	•	•		•			•	•	•		•	
Taurus Foundation	•	•		•			•	•	•	•		

												
Tedworth Charitable Trust	•	•	•			•			•			
Teesside Environmental Trust				•								
Tellus Mater Foundation						•		•				
Thirty Percy	•	•	•					•	•		•	
Tinsley Foundation								•				
Tolkien Trust		•		•				•		•		
Tomoro Foundation				•	•			•				
Treebeard Trust	•							•				
TreeSisters									•			
Trust for London	•											
Trust for Oxfordshire's Environment		•							•			
Tudor Trust	•	•			•			•			•	
Ulster Wildlife Trust		•										
Underwood Trust	•						•	•				
Valencia Communities Fund							•		•			
Veolia Environmental Trust		•					•		•			
Virgin Unite			•	•							•	
Vodafone Foundation		•		•								
Wales Council for Voluntary Action	•	•		•	•		•	•	•			
Waterloo Foundation	•	•	•	•				•	•		•	
Wates Family Enterprise Trust			•					•	•			
Wellcome Trust	•		•					•	•	•		
Westminster Foundation	•	•										
Wheatley Foundation		•			•							
Whitley Animal Protection Trust		•		•					•			
Whitley Fund for Nature		•		•	•		•		•			
Wildlife Habitat Charitable Trust		•					•					
William Adlington Cadbury Charitable Trust		•						•	•			
William Brake Foundation	•	•			•							•
William Grant Foundation		•	•	•	•		•	•				
Wiltshire Community Foundation	•	•			•	•	•					
Wixamtree Trust		•										
Wolfson Foundation	•			•			•					
TOTALS	121	162	63	64	62	64	63	109	138	19	26	42



Environmental Fundors Network

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