

ENVIRONMENTAL FUNDING BY EUROPEAN FOUNDATIONS



NOVEMBER 2013
VOLUME 2

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

AUTHORS:

Jon Cracknell, Goldsmith Family Philanthropy
Marilena Vrana, EFC
Petros Theodorou, EFC

The European Environmental Funders Group (EEFG) is a thematic network of the European Foundation Centre: www.efc.be/environment

Date of publication: November 2013

Copyright © European Foundation Centre
All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in or introduced into a retrieval system without the prior permission of the copyright owners.

This publication was made possible with generous support from Fondazione Cariplo, MAVA Foundation, Oak Foundation and Stiftung Mercator.

The authors and the EFC would like to thank all funders who provided insights and data for this project.

A special thanks to Jock Martin and Cathy Maguire at the European Environment Agency in Copenhagen who also provided valuable advice and guidance.

This publication is printed on 100% wood-free, chlorine-free paper using vegetable-based inks.

European Foundation Centre, AISBL

Philanthropy House, rue Royale, 94
1000 Brussels, Belgium
t +32.2.512.8938 efc@efc.be www.efc.be



CONTENTS

Setting the context.....	4
Executive summary.....	5
Methodology.....	7
Total philanthropic funding.....	8
Thematic focus.....	9
Geographical distribution of grants.....	13
Global resource security.....	21
Issues for foundations to consider.....	23
Forward momentum.....	24
Annex I: Foundations covered in the mapping.....	25
Annex II: Environmental funding - Thematic issues taxonomy.....	26
Annex III: Data on environmental concern and action across EU Member States.....	28
Annex IV: Additional resources.....	31

SETTING THE CONTEXT



by Connie Hedegaard,

European Commissioner
for Climate Action

Today Europe is facing three crises simultaneously. Firstly, we are still suffering an economic and fiscal hangover from the global financial crisis that started in 2008. Secondly, because of the economic downturn we have a social and jobs crisis, with record unemployment in the Eurozone. And thirdly, we face a crisis caused by the impact a growing world population is having on the global environment - not least the climate system. This third crisis is also a resources crisis. According to the UN, also due to population growth by 2030 the world will need at least 30% more water, 45% more energy and 50% more food. Yet climate change and the environment's natural limits are more likely to constrain the supply of these resources than expand them.

We have to address these three crises together. And there are clear synergies to be exploited by tackling them in a coherent way. Investing in a resource-efficient, low-carbon society is a huge opportunity to generate green growth and jobs while modernising our economy and stimulating innovation.

We are already seeing the employment benefits of Europe's climate and energy targets for 2020. In the space of five years, our renewables sector has already created 300,000 additional jobs. And fully implementing all the energy efficiency measures available to us today has the potential to create or preserve two million jobs in construction and other sectors across Europe.

Building a low-carbon society is not only an environmental necessity but an economic one too. Last year the EU's import bill for fuel and electricity reached €546 billion, equivalent to the combined GDP of Finland, Hungary, Portugal and Slovakia. By starting to decarbonise our economies now we could cut our greenhouse gas emissions 80% by the middle of the century, halve our energy import bill, and reduce overall energy consumption by a third. With the transition to a low-carbon economy likely to cost around €270 billion a year in extra investment up to 2050, it's clear the bulk will have to come from private business. But I see two areas where philanthropic funding can make a real difference.

First, in funding think-tanks and political research organisations that can help make policy more effective by introducing new ideas and proposals into the public debate. The European Climate Foundation and the Mercator Research Institute on Global Commons and Climate Change are two such examples. We need more of them.

Secondly, there is a clear role for philanthropy in filling gaps in scientific and technological research. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation is doing this in the area of health. It would be great to see more initiatives funding scientific research into potential climate-related solutions that may have been overlooked by other finance providers. By showing how things stand today, this report provides a useful basis for philanthropic donors to look at where to direct their future funding.

Lastly, I would also like to see more philanthropic funding for communication and awareness-raising initiatives. Inspiring people, and particularly the young, to take action in their everyday lives is a vital part of the fight against climate change.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report represents the most comprehensive study to date into the support for environmental initiatives provided by European foundations. It builds on earlier reports by the European Foundation Centre, significantly expanding the number of foundations being studied, and the total value of environmental grants being coded.¹ The long term goal is to establish as detailed a picture as possible of the state of European independent funding for environmental issues with a view to raising the profile of environmental funders, better supporting their information needs in this field, improving coordination, and providing analysis that informs discussion of effectiveness in environmental grantmaking.

The report features a detailed analysis of the environmental grants of 62 European public benefit foundations, as compared to 27 in the previous edition. These 62 foundations include many of Europe's largest providers of philanthropic grants for environmental initiatives, although there are undoubtedly additional foundations that could be included in a report of this kind. It should be noted that only foundations that have a defined environmental programme or mission were contacted for this project. The report focuses on the 2011 calendar year as this is the latest year for which comprehensive grants data could be obtained for all 62 foundations.

KEY FINDINGS:

- In 2011 the 62 foundations covered in the study provided 1,956 environmental grants, amounting to €417.7 million. Whilst the amount dedicated to environmental grants looks like a significant amount of money at first sight, in reality it only represents a small share of total European philanthropic giving, which is estimated to be between €83 billion and €150 billion per year.
- Comparison of the grants made by 23 foundations that have featured in both editions of this research shows a significant growth in the volume of

grants being made in recent years, with the total environmental grant-making of these 23 foundations having climbed from €165.1 million to €287.7 million, an increase of 74.1%.

- The thematic issue category receiving the most funding was 'Biodiversity & species preservation', accounting for 24.2% of grants by value. When this is combined with 'Terrestrial ecosystems & land use' (12.3%) these two 'natural environment' categories together account for more than a third of the value of all grants given (€152.5 million).
- Philanthropic funding for tackling climate change represents 26.3% of all grants made by value (€110 million) when grants for work on 'Energy' and 'Transport' are added to those for 'Climate & atmosphere'. The value of philanthropic funding directed towards other 'systemic' drivers of environmental damage, such as consumption, finance, or trade policy, remains very low. It appears that environmental funders in Europe continue to have little appetite for grappling with such issues, even though they threaten to undermine progress made on other topics.
- Looking at the geographical distribution of the grants being made, 82.6% of the total funding went to organisations headquartered in Europe, and 10.6% to organisations based in North America. However, under 70% of the total funding directly benefitted initiatives in either Europe or North America and significant amounts of funding were re-directed to other parts of the world. What is striking is that just over 10% of the grants by value were directed to organisations based in the US where there is a domestic environmental philanthropy sector making an estimated \$2.8 billion of grants per year.²
- Looking at the EU country level, grants from European foundations remain very unevenly

¹ Marilena Vrana & Jon Cracknell, "Environmental Funding by European Foundations: A Snapshot", European Foundation Centre, September 2011.

² Environmental Grantmakers Association, "Tracking The Field, Volume 4: Analyzing Trends in Environmental Grantmaking", EGA, New York, September 2013.

distributed. Aggregated data on public concern and willingness to act on environmental issues reveals that nine Central and Eastern European countries are among the 12 Member States scoring below the EU average. The 62 foundations whose grants are analysed in this report provide little support to initiatives in these countries. It could be argued that European funders ought to play a more proactive role in helping to build up environmental awareness and civil society capacity across the whole of the EU, so as to help raise the overall ambition level of policymaking, with benefits for the country in which they are based.

- Given that more than 80% of European environmental legislation is developed at EU level, it remains striking that less than 4% of the grants in the study were explicitly directed towards advancing European policies. It would appear that European environmental foundations are missing important opportunities to try and shape the agenda within the EU institutions.
- Looking at environmental philanthropy on the other side of the Atlantic, there are similarities but also important differences. Average grant sizes are almost three times larger in Europe than in the US. Thematically, while 'Biodiversity & species preservation' receives the largest share of grants by value in Europe, in the US the top thematic category is 'Energy', accounting for 18.3% of grant

dollars. When 'Energy' is combined with 'Climate & atmosphere' and 'Transport' the comparative figures are broadly similar on both sides of the Atlantic, but in the US the emphasis lies more with work on 'Energy' and in Europe with work relating to 'Climate & atmosphere'. Systemic issues like 'Consumption & waste', or 'Trade & finance' are largely ignored by trusts and foundations in both Europe and the US.

- Comparing the geographical distribution of grants, it appears that US foundations direct a larger share of their grants towards projects on their own continent (77.2%) than European foundations do (65.1%). An exchange of philanthropic resources between the two continents is also evident but European foundations direct more funds to the US (€17million) than vice versa (€5.5 million towards Europe).
- Environmental initiatives in North America receive 191 times as much philanthropic support (on a per capita basis) as those in Asia. Support to European initiatives is 39 times greater (per capita) than for those in Asia.

It is hoped that this second research report will inspire and encourage more funders to share their data and contribute to developing a more complete picture of the state of environmental funding by European foundations. More data and analysis of this kind is unlikely to make environmental funders less effective, indeed it might well be a catalyst for more targeted and strategic giving.

METHODOLOGY

This publication was compiled by gathering grants level data from a select group of public benefit foundations from EU and European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries. A list of 170 foundations that appear to be active in environmental issues was developed through desktop research and in consultation with Donors and Foundations Network in Europe (DAFNE) members. Funders were contacted by email with a request to submit their most recent, complete list of grants for one fiscal year, in the language and currency in which it was available. This data provided by foundations was complemented by grants lists for English & Welsh foundations sourced from annual reports on the Charity Commission's website. Foundations were included in the analysis if they made more than £250,000 (€288,175) in environmental grants in 2011, although this condition was relaxed for foundations based in Central and Eastern Europe.³ The complete list of foundations is available in Annex I.

The grants analysed were made in 2011. Some foundations use accounting periods based on the calendar year, while others, particularly in the UK, tend to straddle the calendar year. Grants from UK foundations using the UK's standard 2011/12 financial year (April 2011 - March 2012) have been aggregated together with calendar year 2011 grants from continental foundations.

Gathering grants-level data from foundations at the European level represents a huge challenge, for a number of reasons:

- Grants-level data are not easily available, as there are few mandatory public reporting requirements across Europe. While many foundations now publish detailed annual financial statements on their websites, complete grants lists are still rare.
- Most data is available only in the official language of the country in which a foundation is registered; this represents both a translation and conceptual challenge.
- There is tremendous diversity of legal and organisational forms of public benefit foundations across Europe, due to different cultural, historical and legal traditions.⁴ This makes it difficult to identify and engage the relevant actors.
- There is no clear consensus among European foundations, or even the foundations within a single country, on what constitutes 'environmental funding'. For example, a foundation that defines itself as focusing on research might not consider itself to be an environmental funder, even if some of its grants would qualify for inclusion in this report.

³ Annual average exchange rates have been used to convert currencies throughout the report, with the annual average relating to the financial period in question.

⁴ The EFC defines public benefit foundations as purpose-driven, asset-based, independent and separately constituted non-profit entities: http://www.efc.be/programmes_services/resources/Documents/EFS_brochure_2012_FINAL.pdf

TOTAL PHILANTHROPIC FUNDING

The 62 foundations that are the focus of this report made 1,964 environmental grants in 2011, amounting to €433.4 million. After taking into account a number of instances of re-granting, the remaining 1,956 grants amount to a total of €417.7 million.⁵ The number of grants being analysed in this report has more than doubled compared to the previous research (1,956 compared to 791) as has the total value of grants (€417.7 million compared to €181.5 million). The breakdown in expenditure across thematic issues and geographies that are provided below are therefore based on a stronger data-set than those provided in the previous report, but they are still not completely comprehensive since there is no definitive list of all the environmental foundations in Europe, and there are without doubt additional foundations that could have been included in this research. Readers are encouraged to treat this report as another stepping stone towards a comprehensive understanding of European environmental philanthropy.

Whilst €417.7 million may look like a lot of money at first sight, in reality it represents a small share of total

European foundation giving, which is estimated to be at least €83 billion per year, and possibly as much as €150 billion per year.⁶

In the previous report it was estimated that environmental grants represented just 16% of the total grantmaking of the foundations being studied. In the UK, environmental grants represent less than 3% of total charitable trust giving, in Italy they are estimated to account for 2.5% of total philanthropy⁷, and in the US it is estimated that they are just under 6% of total foundation giving.⁸

The average grant size for the 1,956 grants reviewed was €213,526 (a little lower than in the previous report, where it stood at €229,404), but the median grant size was just €28,818 (considerably lower than in the previous report where it was €50,085). It is clear that some of the foundations added to the data-set in this edition are making large numbers of relatively small grants.

A small number of large grants account for a significant share of the total expenditure, with the 10 largest grants accounting for 31.4% of the money given, down from 40% in previous report. This pattern is not an unusual one when analysing the funds provided by a set of trusts and foundations. Grant sizes ranged from more than €28.5 million down to just €58, and the total value of environmental grants made by the 62 foundations also varied hugely.

Additionally, average grant sizes for each foundation showed significant variation, from €3.9 million to just €3,273. The average grant size for 36 of the 62 foundations was under €100,000, with half of the foundations in the study having an average grant size of less than €63,000.



KEY FINDINGS:

- **62** foundations
- **1,956** grants
- **€417.7** million granted for environmental work
- Average grant size: **€213,526**
- Median grant size: **€28,818**

⁵ Grants made to other foundations in the group of 62 and subsequently re-granted were removed from the total used for analysis.

⁶ "Feasibility Study on a European Foundation Statute", 2009, http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/company/docs/eufoundation/feasibilitystudy_en.pdf

⁷ ACRI, Associazione di Fondazioni e di Casse di Risparmio Spa, "Diciassettesimo Rapporto Sulle Fondazioni Di Origine Bancaria", 2011.

⁸ Environmental Grantmakers Association, "Tracking the Field, Volume 3: Exploring Environmental Grantmaking", New York: Environmental Grantmakers Association, 2012.

⁹ 'Trade & finance' has been left out of this comparison because the average grant size in that category was distorted by the one very large grant referred to in the text.

THEMATIC FOCUS

As in the previous report, the programmatic priorities of the 62 foundations were explored by coding the 1,956 grants into 13 thematic issue categories. Annex II of this report provides descriptions of the categories, which were developed in 2008 in a collaborative process involving environmental grantmaking networks in Australia, Canada, the US and the UK, in addition to the EFC. Table 1 shows how grants are distributed across the categories.

In a change from the previous edition of this research, the category receiving the most funding is now 'Biodiversity & species preservation', accounting for 24.2% of grants by value. When this is combined with 'Terrestrial ecosystems & land use' these two 'natural environment' categories together account for more than a third of all grants given by value.

'Climate & atmosphere' has climbed from fourth place in the previous report to second this time. Together with 'Energy', and 'Transport' it accounts for 26.3% of all grants made. This is a rough indication of the proportion of funding available to tackling climate change.

The small sums of money directed to what might be termed 'systemic drivers' of environmental damage,

such as consumption, finance, and trade policy remain striking. The 'Trade & finance' figures in the table below were massively boosted by one very large grant that supports local economic development projects.

This masks the fact that in relative terms very little funding is being directed towards work on trade policy and financial flows. Meanwhile the 'Consumption & waste' category remains stuck at the bottom of the table, as in the previous report, receiving just 1.5% of grants by value. Foundations in Europe continue to have little appetite for grappling with such systemic issues, even though they threaten to undermine all the other work being supported. Foundations are well-placed to help accelerate progress in tackling these challenges, given their ability to fund innovation and to take risks, but doing so will require them to move out of their current 'comfort zones'.

The average grant sizes in Table 1 vary considerably from one category to the next, ranging from €483,651 in the 'Fresh water' category down to €70,502 in 'Sustainable communities'.⁹ Indeed 'Sustainable communities', 'Agriculture & food' and 'Energy' are all characterised by receiving relatively large numbers of grants, but with average grant sizes comfortably below €100,000.

TABLE 1: ENVIRONMENTAL GRANTS BROKEN DOWN BY THEMATIC ISSUE CATEGORY

Thematic Issue	No. of grants	Value in €	Average grant in €	% of all grants	No. of foundations
Biodiversity & species	383	100,951,662	263,581	24.2	39
Climate & atmosphere	125	59,656,154	477,249	14.3	25
Terrestrial ecosystems	207	51,500,392	248,794	12.3	37
Coastal & marine	108	38,390,901	355,471	9.2	22
Energy	365	32,697,224	89,581	7.8	40
Fresh water	54	26,117,148	483,651	6.3	19
Trade & finance	29	25,784,002	889,104	6.2	12
Multi-issue work	151	20,707,073	137,133	5.0	36
Agriculture & food	261	19,959,886	76,475	4.8	26
Transport	54	17,620,291	326,302	4.2	17
Sustainable communities	166	11,703,391	70,502	2.8	24
Toxics & pollution	20	6,303,440	315,172	1.5	11
Consumption & waste	33	6,265,616	189,867	1.5	20
TOTALS	1,956	417,657,180	n/a	100.0	n/a

This reflects the fact that these issues are an important focus for what might be termed 'domestically focused' foundations, those that only fund within the country in which they are located, and which tend to support lots of relatively small and localised projects. By contrast categories such as 'Climate & atmosphere', 'Coastal & marine', and 'Transport' tend to be supported by foundations with a much more international outlook, and who are more concerned about changing policy but appear to be less interested in demonstrating good practice on the ground. Both types of activity are of course needed in order to move the environmental agenda forwards, but the understanding of what constitutes 'effective' environmental grant-making will be very different within these different types of foundations.

HOW HAS EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL PHILANTHROPY CHANGED IN RECENT YEARS?

A total of 23 foundations provided grants-level data for both editions of this report, which means that their environmental grant-making can be compared from 2008/09 to 2011. Because of a methodological change in the way that grants from UK trusts and foundations are used in this research the comparison

covers two financial years for non-UK foundations, and three financial years for UK foundations within the group of 23.

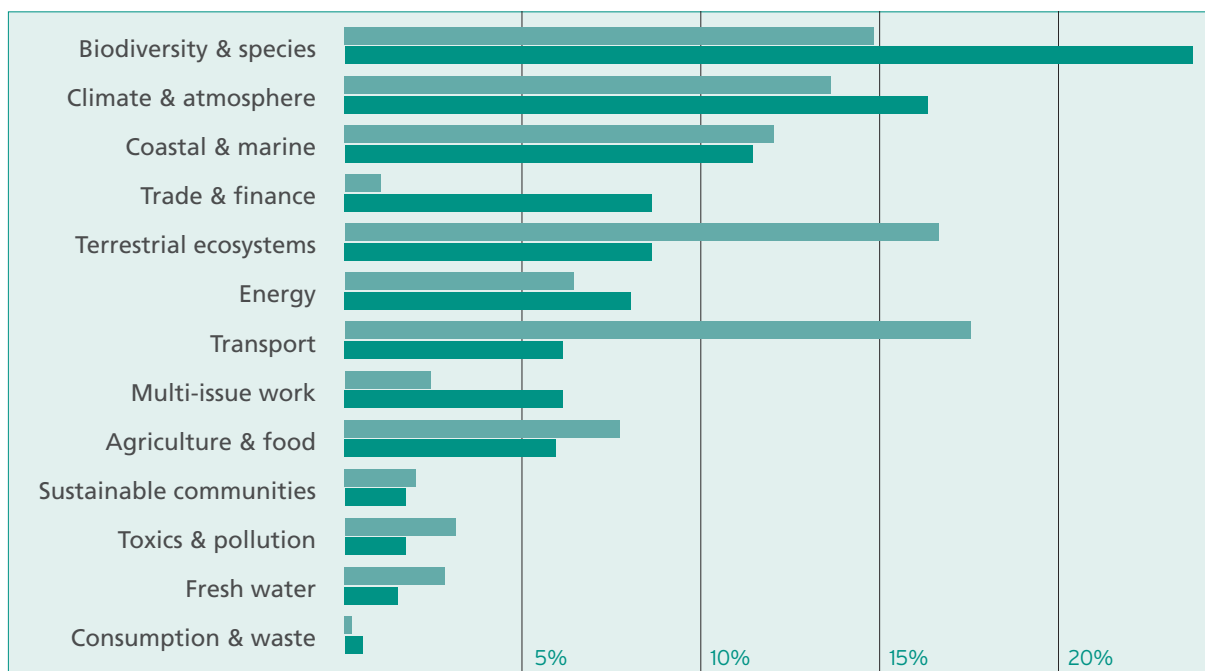
As the table below shows, there has been a significant growth in the volume of grants being made by the 23 foundations in recent years, with their total environmental grant-making having increased from €165.1 million to €287.7 million, an increase of 74.1%, while the number of grants increased from 733 to 889. A total of 18 out of the 23 foundations increased their environmental grant-making between 2008/09 and 2011, in one case ten-fold, and in another by a multiple of six. Five other foundations more than doubled the value of the grants they are making to environmental causes. This growth in activity is to be greatly welcomed, given the scale of the environmental challenges that societies around the world are facing.

Table 2 also shows some important changes in thematic breakdowns for the aggregated grants of the 23 foundations. Expenditure on 'Trade & finance' is distorted by the one very large grant mentioned previously. Aside from this, the thematic issue

TABLE 2: COMPARISON OF ENVIRONMENTAL GRANT-MAKING BY 23 FOUNDATIONS, 2008/09 TO 2011

Thematic Issue	2008/09			2011		
	Value in €	% of all grants	No. of grants	Value in €	% of all grants	No. of grants
Biodiversity & species	24,495,326	14.8	109	68,188,926	23.7	123
Climate & atmosphere	22,466,023	13.6	103	46,777,656	16.3	78
Coastal & marine	19,807,891	12.0	47	32,868,580	11.4	60
Trade & finance	1,666,072	1.0	17	24,660,944	8.6	14
Terrestrial ecosystems	27,385,648	16.6	104	24,730,522	8.6	73
Energy	10,558,531	6.4	82	23,120,268	8.0	223
Transport	3,887,361	2.4	22	17,411,661	6.1	38
Multi-issue work	28,809,937	17.5	52	17,637,062	6.1	59
Agriculture & food	12,768,058	7.7	111	16,872,039	5.9	120
Sustainable communities	3,245,520	2.0	38	5,031,621	1.7	58
Toxics & pollution	5,156,690	3.1	20	4,793,551	1.7	10
Fresh water	4,555,893	2.8	23	4,320,671	1.5	23
Consumption & waste	253,402	0.2	5	1,304,754	0.5	10
TOTALS	165,056,352	100	733	287,718,254	100	889

CHART 1: ANNUAL PERCENTAGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL GRANTS FOR VARIOUS THEMATIC ISSUES, 2008/09 (LIGHT BLUE) VERSUS 2011 (DARK BLUE)



categories that have gained the most in percentage terms are 'Biodiversity & species preservation', 'Transport', 'Climate & atmosphere' and 'Energy'. The fact that the total value of grants made to a given thematic issue has increased (or decreased) does not necessarily mean that foundations have been changing the mix of thematic issues within their grant portfolios. It may simply reflect the fact that a foundation that is active on a given thematic issue has increased its overall level of environmental grantmaking. The changes to the percentage breakdowns across the 13 thematic categories are nonetheless important, and they are captured visually in Chart 1 above.

COMPARISON OF U.S. AND EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL PHILANTHROPY - THEMATIC ISSUES

The publication of the fourth volume of "Tracking the Field" by the US Environmental Grantmakers Association (EGA) makes it possible to compare European

environmental philanthropy with the grants made by the 200+ foundations that are members of EGA.¹⁰ In 2011 EGA member foundations made environmental grants worth \$1.13 billion (€813.4 million), accounting for approximately 40% of US environmental philanthropy, the total value of which is estimated to be \$2.8 billion per year. Table 3 (overleaf) compares grants from EGA members to those from the 62 foundations that are the focus of this report.

The table reveals important differences in environmental philanthropy on the two sides of the Atlantic. While 'Biodiversity & species preservation' received the greatest share of grants by value from the European foundations (24.2%) in the US the top thematic category is 'Energy', which accounts for 18.3% of grants by value. The other 'natural environment' categories in the table receive broadly similar or increased shares of support from US foundations, with 'Terrestrial ecosystems & land use' accounting

¹⁰ Environmental Grantmakers Association, "Tracking The Field, Volume 4: Analyzing Trends in Environmental Grantmaking", EGA, New York, September 2013.

for approximately 12% of grants on both sides of the Atlantic, and US funders spending relatively more on both 'Coastal & marine' ecosystems and on 'Fresh water' than their European counterparts.

When 'Energy' is combined with 'Climate & atmosphere' and 'Transport' the comparative figures are 26.3% for Europe, and 29.6% in the US. These are broadly similar, but in the US the emphasis lies more with work on 'Energy' and in Europe with work relating to 'Climate & atmosphere'.

As with the European foundations, there appears to be little appetite on the part of US foundations for

grappling with systemic issues like 'Consumption & waste' or 'Trade & finance'. These overarching issues are largely ignored by trusts and foundations.

Finally, in terms of grant sizes, average grant sizes are clearly larger in Europe (at €213,526) than amongst members of the US EGA (€75,152). There were more than five times as many grants made by the US foundations as those in Europe, and this contributes to the lower average grant size. In practice some of the largest US foundations make grants that would definitely be considered large by European standards, but there are also many US foundations making relatively small grants.

TABLE 3: COMPARISON OF THEMATIC ISSUE FOCUS FOR EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ENVIRONMENTAL FOUNDATIONS

Thematic Issue ¹¹	EUROPE - GROUP OF 62 FOUNDATIONS			U.S. EGA		
	No. of grants	Value in €	% of all grants	No. of grants	Value in €	% of all grants
Biodiversity & species	383	100,951,662	24.2	1,650	116,617,157	14.3
Climate & atmosphere	125	59,656,154	14.3	575	71,829,767	8.8
Terrestrial ecosystems	207	51,500,392	12.3	1,764	97,488,776	12.0
Coastal & marine	108	38,390,901	9.2	682	90,083,459	11.1
Energy	365	32,697,224	7.8	1,137	149,015,899	18.3
Fresh water	54	26,117,148	6.3	1,213	74,596,392	9.2
Trade & finance	29	25,784,002	6.2	52	3,517,130	0.4
Multi-issue work	151	20,707,073	5	985	56,504,379	6.9
Agriculture & food	261	19,959,886	4.8	880	51,947,069	6.4
Transport	54	17,620,291	4.2	214	20,597,026	2.5
Sustainable communities	166	11,703,391	2.8	478	30,929,799	3.8
Toxics & pollution	20	6,303,440	1.5	304	11,155,767	1.4
Consumption & waste	33	6,265,616	1.5	181	7,497,726	0.9
Environmental health	n/a	n/a	n/a	267	14,855,595	1.8
Indigenous populations	n/a	n/a	n/a	172	7,526,278	0.9
Environmental justice	n/a	n/a	n/a	253	6,546,626	0.8
Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	16	2,666,096	0.3
TOTALS	1,956	417,657,180	100.0	10,823	813,374,940	100.0

¹¹ The EGA had added a number of thematic categories to the 13 that are shared by environmental grantmaking networks in different parts of the world, meaning that US grants are distributed across a larger number of categories than those in Europe.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS

Two different analyses of the geographical distribution of the grants from the 62 foundations are provided in this section, the first according to the location of the grantee organisation, the second according to where the funds are ultimately spent. This methodology recognises that grantee organisations are often based in one place but aim to affect outcomes in another. For instance, an EU-based group in the business of protecting elephants may re-grant some of its revenues to partner organisations in Kenya; or a Brussels-based think-tank may direct its energies to influencing international climate negotiations.

LOCATION OF GRANTEE ORGANISATION

Grants were coded according to the country where the grantee organisation is located, so a grant to Greenpeace International, for example, would be recorded as a grant to the Netherlands, since the organisation is headquartered in Amsterdam.

The 1,956 grants from the 62 foundations were distributed to grantee organisations in 63 different countries. Table 4 shows the 20 countries receiving the most funding. The bulk of the funding remains concentrated in a small number of countries, with the top three countries, Netherlands, UK, and US, accounting

TABLE 4: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS MEASURED BY LOCATION OF GRANTEE OFFICES, FOR THE TOP 20 COUNTRIES RECEIVING GRANTS

Rank	Country in which grantee is based	No. of grants	Value in €	No. of fdns. granting to country	% of total envt. grants	Rank in top 20 in 1st edition
1	Netherlands	80	115,462,836	9	27.7	1
2	United Kingdom	823	77,800,293	44	18.6	2
3	United States	77	42,638,714	15	10.2	3
4	Spain	142	33,913,436	9	8.1	Not in top 20
5	Germany	55	26,914,595	7	6.4	7
6	Switzerland	70	22,793,299	9	5.5	13
7	France	86	19,884,709	8	4.8	6
8	Italy	274	19,214,163	8	4.6	4
9	Denmark	45	18,988,144	4	4.6	Not in top 20
10	South Africa	14	8,306,535	11	2.0	8
11	Belgium	66	6,457,774	13	1.6	9
12	Brazil	2	2,948,261	2	0.7	16
13	Belize	9	2,786,628	1	0.7	14
14	Tanzania	1	2,767,605	1	0.7	Not in top 20
15	India	15	2,608,801	5	0.6	12
16	Kenya	22	1,947,793	6	0.5	18
17	Canada	6	1,774,076	5	0.4	10
18	Hong Kong	1	1,267,970	1	0.3	Not in top 20
19	Poland	20	1,129,136	3	0.3	19
20	Austria	3	705,412	1	0.2	Not in top 20
	TOTALS	1,811	409,178,079	n/a	98.2	n/a

for more than 56% of the grants by value, and the top five (adding Spain and Germany) accounting for 71%. As noted earlier, just over 10% of the grants by value were directed to organisations based in the US.

The distribution of grants shown in Table 4 is of course influenced by the composition of the sample of 62 foundations covered in this report. However the significant improvement in coverage of the grants market in this report has not led to a big change in the countries listed in Table 4, with 15 of the top 20 countries having also featured in the previous edition of this research. This suggests that the countries with organisations receiving philanthropic grants for environmental work are relatively stable.

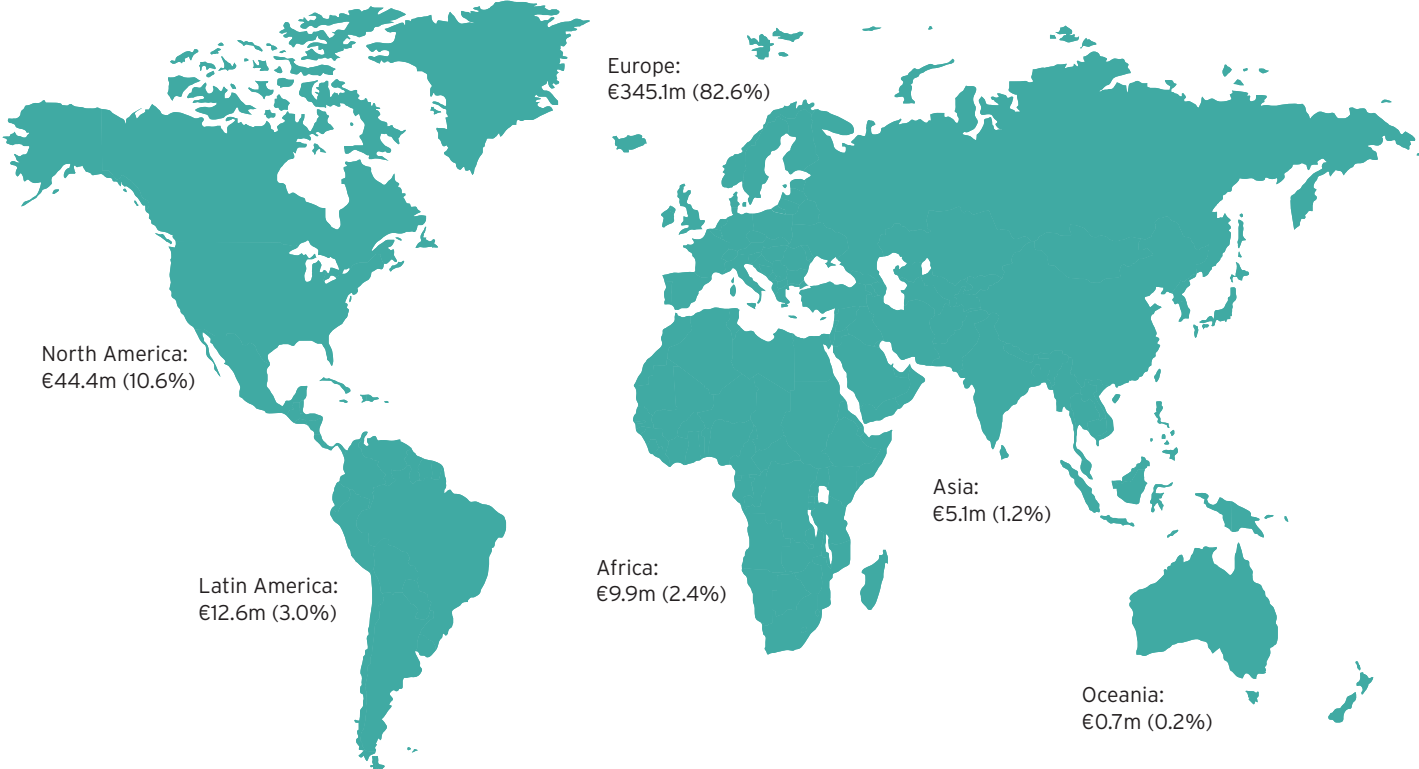
The inclusion of a wider range of foundations in this second edition of the research has had the effect of

increasing the share of grants being directed towards environmental organisations that are located in Europe, from 76% in the previous report to more than 82% in this edition. The share going to grantees located in both North America and Africa has fallen as a consequence. The fact that a grant is going to an organisation whose office is based in a particular country or region does not mean, however, that the activities being funded are necessarily taking place within that country or region.

LOCATION OF END BENEFICIARY

While it is interesting to explore the geographical distribution of grants based on the locations of grantees, it is clear that many environmental initiatives take place in an international context, and that the end beneficiaries may not be located in the same place as the organisation receiving the funding. With this in mind all the grants in the data-

CHART 2: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS AT THE CONTINENTAL LEVEL, MEASURED BY LOCATION OF GRANTEE OFFICES



set were coded in terms of their beneficiary country or region, as distinct from the country in which the grantee organisation is located. Table 5 shows the 20 countries receiving the most funding. Only grants that directly benefit one country have been included in this table; grants that support work in more than one named country, or a geographic region ('Asia', for instance) have been excluded.

The heavy concentration of funding in a small number of countries is clear, with the top five countries in Table 5 accounting for just under 50% of all grants made. It could be argued that environmental organisations in

these countries are well-supported philanthropically, relative to those elsewhere. As with the location of the organisations being supported, the geographical distribution of grants to beneficiaries appears not to have been affected in a major way by the more than doubling of the value of grants being analysed in this second edition. Fourteen of the twenty countries featuring in Table 5 were also in the equivalent table in the first edition of this research.

Table 5 also includes figures for grants made on an EU-wide basis, and for those where the benefit is international. EU-wide grants are those that are geared

TABLE 5: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS IN TERMS OF COUNTRIES WHERE WORK IS BEING CARRIED OUT, TOP 20 COUNTRIES THAT COULD BE IDENTIFIED

Rank	Country in which grant work was carried out	No. of grants	Value in €	No. of fdns. granting to the country	% of total envt. grants	Rank in top 20 in 1st edition
1	Netherlands	64	92,580,389	4	22.2	1
2	United Kingdom	644	43,713,513	32	10.5	2
3	Spain	132	30,074,032	7	7.2	Not in top 20
4	Germany	31	21,343,081	4	5.1	7
5	Italy	273	18,179,439	8	4.4	4
6	Denmark	42	17,639,900	3	4.2	Not in top 20
7	United States	39	15,323,420	7	3.7	3
8	Mauritania	2	6,780,705	1	1.6	Not in top 20
9	Switzerland	46	5,511,813	5	1.3	16
10	Belize	11	4,061,301	1	1.0	10
11	France	52	3,866,312	7	0.9	9
12	Tanzania	6	3,401,431	4	0.8	Not in top 20
13	China	6	3,074,157	6	0.7	14
14	India	16	2,724,071	6	0.7	5
15	Kenya	25	1,995,867	8	0.5	15
16	Canada	6	1,942,985	6	0.5	6
17	Mongolia	3	1,650,424	2	0.4	Not in top 20
18	South Africa	7	1,533,992	6	0.4	19
19	Brazil	5	1,279,392	4	0.3	Not in top 20
20	Indonesia	9	1,004,604	5	0.2	8
	SUB-TOTAL	1,419	277,680,828	n/a	66.5	n/a
	EU-wide	90	16,250,054	16	3.9	--
	International	147	66,837,192	31	16.0	--
	TOTALS	1,656	360,768,074	n/a	86.4	n/a

towards EU legislation and policies, such as the Common Agricultural Policy, or to supporting civil society capacity across multiple EU countries. A total of 90 grants worth €16.3 million were made in support of this kind of work. These figures have grown in absolute terms (reflecting the increased number of grants analysed for this report), yet EU-wide grants only account for 3.9% of all grants made by the 62 foundations, marginally less than in the previous edition of this research. Given that at least 80% of European environmental legislation is framed at the European Union level, it would appear that European environmental foundations are missing important opportunities to try and shape the agenda, and thereby influence both national and international environmental policy-making.

The increase in the number of foundations covered by this second report makes it possible to look in more detail at the extent to which foundations fund domestically or internationally.

It is clear that the 62 foundations covered in the research tend to be either 'domestic' funders, or 'international' funders and that relatively few foundations do a blend of both domestic and international funding.

Twenty six of the sixty two foundations (42%) direct more than 80% of their grants to projects in the countries in which they are located, with 18 foundations only funding projects in their home country. A further five foundations were making more than 75% of their grants to organisations in their home country. At the other end of the scale are 21 foundations (34%) that directed less than 20% of their grants to organisations in the country where they are located, including 11 for whom less than 1% of their grants supported domestic activity.¹² The internationally oriented funders tend to be making large grants, with the average grant size for the 20 foundations that are most internationally-focused standing at €393,529, compared to €280,798 for the 20 most domestically-focused foundations.

In the fourth edition of the UK counterpart to this report, "Where the Green Grants Went", a distinction was made between 'gift-giving', 'thematic' and 'advocate' funders.¹³ The latter are more focused on social and political change, and tend to have a more business-focused approach to philanthropy, staff with high levels of issue expertise, younger trustees and donors, and a more 'hands-on' and directive approach towards their grantees. They are also more internationally-oriented, judging from the analysis carried out for this report, whereas domestically-focused funders tend to adopt more of a 'gift-giving' or 'thematic' approach.

Chart 3 shows the distribution of grants at the continental level, measured in terms of where end beneficiaries are located. In the cases in which grants benefit a wide range of countries, and/or there is no specific information on how international funds are being deployed, then the category 'international' has been used, alongside the five continents.

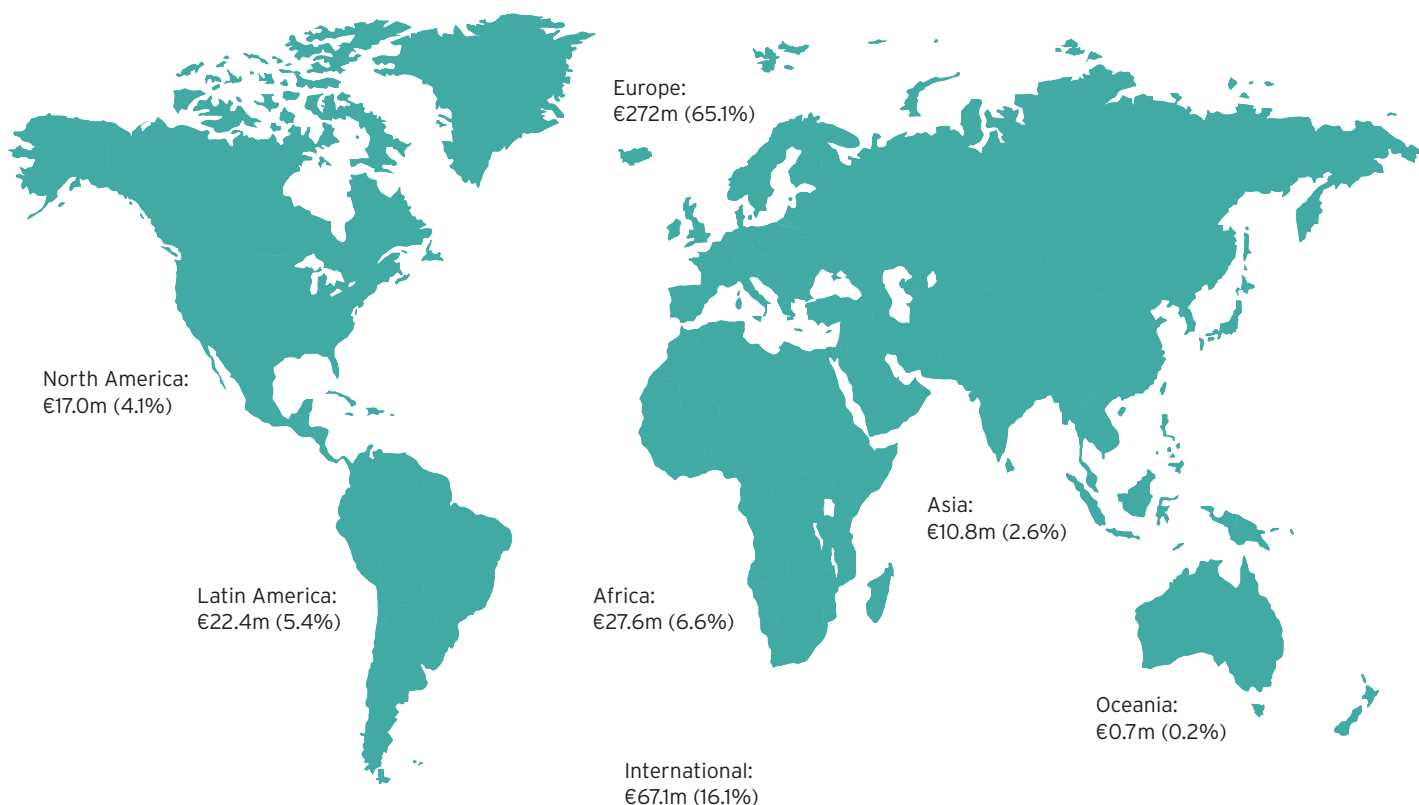
While organisations in Europe and North America received more than 93% of grants as judged by where grantee organisations are located (Chart 2), in practice this funding is often directed to international work, and less than 70% of the total grants given directly benefit initiatives in either European countries or North America. The shares of Africa, Asia, and Latin America are all higher than those shown in Chart 2 and to these can be added the 16.1% of grants that support general 'international' work. This covers projects with global reach, such as conservation work carried out in a variety of countries, or attempts to influence international environmental policy.

The share of grants directed towards work within Europe has increased from 48% in the first edition of this research to more than 65% as shown in Chart 3. This is a result of foundations with European-focused grants programmes having been added to the underlying data-set.

¹² The authors recognise that some foundations are constrained in this regard by their mandates or national laws.

¹³ Jon Cracknell, Heather Godwin & Harriet Williams, "Where the Green Grants Went 4: patterns of UK funding for environmental and conservation work", London: Environmental Funders Network, November 2009, pp. 10-11.

CHART 3: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS AT THE CONTINENTAL LEVEL, MEASURED BY WHERE THE END BENEFICIARY IS LOCATED



COMPARISON OF U.S. AND EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL PHILANTHROPY - GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Earlier in the report a comparison was made between the distribution of grants by US and European foundations to different thematic issues. In this section comparison is made of the geographic distribution at a continental level.

The share of grants made by EGA members that support international work, outside the US, has been falling in recent years, from 35% in 2009 to 32% in 2010, and then to just 25% in 2011.¹⁴

As Table 6 (overleaf) shows, US foundations direct a larger share of their grants towards supporting projects on their own continent (North America = 77.2%) than European foundations do (Europe = 65.1%). Canada and Mexico account for just 2.4% of the grants from EGA members, meaning that the remainder of the North America figure is accounted for projects in the US itself.

It is also clear from Table 6 that there is a net transfer of philanthropic resources for environmental work from Europe to North America, at least in terms of the grants made by the 62 European foundations and by members of the EGA. Grants from the European foundations to

¹⁴ Environmental Grantmakers Association, "Tracking The Field, Volume 4: Analyzing Trends in Environmental Grantmaking", EGA, New York, September 2013.

TABLE 6: COMPARISON OF GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS FOR EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ENVIRONMENTAL FOUNDATIONS

Continent	EUROPE - 62 FOUNDATIONS			U.S. EGA			EUROPE & U.S. COMBINED	
	No. of grants	Value in €	% of all grants	No. of grants	Value in €	% of all grants	Total value of grants in €	Grants per capita measure ¹⁵
Africa	134	27,640,662	6.6	339	21,782,338	2.7	49,423,000	4.68
Asia	67	10,793,057	2.6	638	29,770,866	3.7	40,563,923	0.96
Europe	1507	272,029,678	65.1	74	5,525,342	0.7	277,555,020	37.44
Latin America	50	22,391,760	5.4	401	32,636,112	4.0	55,027,872	9.13
North America	44	16,978,229	4.1	8,702	628,061,687	77.2	645,039,916	184.55
Oceania	1	664,458	0.2	58	5,915,006	0.7	6,579,464	17.67
International	153	67,159,336	16.1	611	89,683,589	11.0	156,842,924	n/a
TOTALS	1,956	417,657,180	100	10,823	813,374,940	100	1,231,032,120	n/a

North America amounted to €17 million, while those from US EGA members to Europe amounted to just €5.5 million. Even allowing for the fact that some Canadian and/or Mexican foundations may be supporting environmental initiatives in Europe it seems likely there is a net transfer of more than €10 million.

The two columns to the right of the table give combined figures for the European and US EGA grants, and then a 'grants per capita measure'. This has been calculated by dividing the value of the grants to each continent by the population of that continent, and then multiplying the result by 100.¹⁵ The disparity in the distribution of grants from European and US funders is striking. Grants to initiatives in North America are 191 times greater on a per capita basis than those to Asia, while grants to European initiatives are nearly 39 times greater than those to Asia. These figures are somewhat preliminary, and readers are encouraged not to focus too much on the specific numbers, but rather on the difference in scale.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS WITHIN THE EU

The previous report highlighted the marked differences between countries within Europe with respect to population size and per capita income, environmental performance (measured using various indices), environmental values, and public understanding of climate change. As Table 7 illustrates, grants from European foundations remain very unevenly distributed across the EU, despite the fact that the EU environmental policy is made via processes that involve all of the Member States. It could be argued that European funders ought to play a more proactive role in helping to build up environmental awareness and civil society capacity across the whole of the EU, so as to help raise the overall ambition level of policymaking, with benefits for the country in which they are based.¹⁶

Table 7 shows the value and number of environmental grants from the 62 foundations that supported activity in each of the 28 EU Member States, along with the share of overall EU population represented by each country. As

¹⁵ N.B. the figure quoted in the Grants per capita column is not euros per capita of environmental grants, but euros per capita multiplied by 100, so as to make the figures more easily comparable. To arrive at a euros per capita figure the numbers in this column need to be divided by 100, giving a figure of 1.84 euros per capita for North America, 0.37 for Europe, and so on.

¹⁶ The authors recognise that some foundations are constrained in this regard by their mandates or national laws.

with Table 6 (opposite), the value of the grants has been divided by the population of each Member State in order to give a 'grants per capita measure' in the final column.

This is the number of euros of environmental grants per inhabitant multiplied by 100. Table 7 has been included in

the hope that it might stimulate debate amongst funders in relation to where grants are being allocated within the EU. The same caveat applies as with the per capita figures in Table 6. Readers should not attach too much weight to the specific figures, because these would have looked different had more foundations provided data for the research

TABLE 7: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS IN TERMS OF COUNTRIES WHERE WORK IS BEING CARRIED OUT, COMPARED TO POPULATION, EU MEMBER STATES

EU Member State	% of EU population	Value of grants made to that country (€)	No.of grants	Grants per capita measure ¹⁷
Netherlands	3.3	92,580,389	64	553.37
Denmark	1.1	17,639,900	42	316.10
UK	12.4	43,713,513	644	69.11
Spain	9.1	30,074,032	132	65.10
Italy	12.0	18,179,439	273	29.89
Germany	16.1	21,343,081	31	26.08
Belgium	2.2	908,799	20	8.19
France	12.9	3,866,312	52	5.92
Austria	1.7	405,778	1	4.81
Romania	4.2	773,289	7	3.62
Hungary	2.0	226,713	61	2.28
Poland	7.6	774,166	15	2.01
Ireland	0.9	83,032	3	1.81
Latvia	0.4	23,758	1	1.16
Slovenia	0.4	20,300	1	0.99
Czech Republic	2.1	77,580	1	0.74
Greece	2.2	55,749	2	0.49
Bulgaria	1.4	31,991	1	0.44
Portugal	2.1	0	0	0.00
Sweden	1.9	0	0	0.00
Slovakia	1.1	0	0	0.00
Finland	1.1	0	0	0.00
Croatia	0.9	0	0	0.00
Lithuania	0.6	0	0	0.00
Estonia	0.3	0	0	0.00
Cyprus	0.2	0	0	0.00
Luxembourg	0.1	0	0	0.00
Malta	0.1	0	0	0.00
TOTALS	100.0	230,777,822	1,351	n/a

¹⁷ N.B. the figure quoted in column 5 is not euros per capita of environmental grants, but euros per capita multiplied by 100, so as to make the figures more easily comparable.

To arrive at a euros per capita figure the numbers in column 5 need to be divided by 100, giving a figure of 5.53 euros per capita for the Netherlands, 3.16 euros per capita for Denmark, and so on.

TABLE 8: AGGREGATED SCORES OF EU MEMBER STATES IN RELATION TO ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND ACTION¹⁸

Rank	Country	Avg. score (%)	Rank	Country	Avg. score (%)
1	Slovenia	51.5	15	Greece	46.6
2	Denmark	51.5	16	Bulgaria	45.5
3	Austria	50.3	17	Italy	44.8
4	Malta	49.7	18	Latvia	44.4
5	Belgium	49.1	19	Poland	44.3
6	Cyprus	49.1	20	Spain	43.3
7	Luxembourg	49.0	21	Ireland	43.2
8=	Finland	48.3	22	Lithuania	43.1
8=	Sweden	48.3	23	Slovakia	42.5
10	Germany	47.5	24	Hungary	41.8
11	United Kingdom	47.3	25	Czech Republic	41.8
12	Portugal	47.3	26	Estonia	41.1
13	France	46.9	27	Romania	37.9
14	Netherlands	46.7			

process, and in particular if those foundations had been active in countries that currently show low volumes of 'grants per capita.' What would not have changed is the overall pattern of philanthropic resources for environmental work being heavily concentrated in a limited number of EU Member States, with the rest of the countries receiving virtually no support. Fourteen of the 28 countries in the table (Slovenia downwards) did not even receive one euro cent per capita of environmental grants from the foundations considered.

The European Commission carries out regular surveys of public opinion on environmental issues, through its "Eurobarometer" series of reports. Over the last three years a wide range of questions have been posed to members of the public across the EU. Twenty four of these questions were selected in order to explore both levels of environmental concern and awareness, and also the willingness of individuals to take action on environmental issues (details are provided in Annex III). The aggregated responses are shown in Table 8.

The average score for the 24 questions across the 27 EU Member States featured in Table 8 was 46%. Of the

12 Member States scoring less than the average nine are Central and Eastern European countries which joined the EU in either 2004 or 2007. In general, little philanthropic funding seems to be directed towards activity in these Member States (as shown in Table 7). This is also true for Ireland, which ranks 21st. Italy and Spain are, however, anomalies, in that both have relatively high levels of environmental philanthropy and yet this does not seem to have translated into strong environmental awareness or a particular willingness to take action.

It is not surprising that levels of environmental awareness and concern are lower in many of the new EU Member States. These are countries which tend to have lower per capita income than those in Western Europe and which did not have so much opportunity to develop non-profit environmental organisations and related civil society structures until the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. There would appear to be both an opportunity and a need for European environmental foundations to help strengthen environmental civil society in these countries so as to close the gap with the more long-established Member States of the EU.

¹⁸ Croatia is not included in this table due to a lack of data for many of the questions.

GLOBAL RESOURCE SECURITY

In addition to thinking about opportunities for strengthening environmental movements across Europe, the ongoing shift in financial and geopolitical power towards countries in the Southern and Eastern hemispheres deserves consideration. Leading UK think-tank the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House) recently published a major report on resource security over the coming decades, drawing on a database that tracks the value of trade in 1,200 different natural resources, and that contains over 12 million data points.¹⁹ The report proposes the idea of an R30 group of countries (similar to the G20), based on calculations of a country's current position in the production, consumption and trade in resources. The R30 list aims to identify systemically important producers, consumers, exporters and importers of natural resources. Table 9 overleaf shows the R30 countries along with the value of grants being made to each country by the 62 European foundations covered in this research.

Seven of the countries that Chatham House proposes as candidates for the R30 group received no grants from the 62 foundations. A further seven received less than €200,000. Just 94 grants were directed to non-European R30 countries, and the US accounted for 39 of these. In addition, much of the funding being directed to these countries is focused on work that doesn't directly relate to issues of resource security, such as species-based conservation, for example.

Of course it can be argued that it is not the responsibility of European-based philanthropic organisations to help bolster civil society capacity and/or political ambition around the world. It is only natural for European foundations to prioritise grantmaking within Europe. Having said this, the importance in global decision-making of non-European members of the R30 group looks certain to increase over the coming years. Philanthropic capital can be flexible, nimble and creative, and as such has the potential to help accelerate change in countries where domestic philanthropy is at an earlier stage of development.

¹⁹ Bernice Lee et al., "Resources Futures", Chatham House: London, December 2012.

TABLE 9: R30 GROUP OF COUNTRIES AS PROPOSED BY CHATHAM HOUSE, PLUS NUMBER AND VALUE OF GRANTS FROM THE GROUP OF 62 EUROPEAN FOUNDATIONS

R30 countries	Population, 2011 (millions)	Resource imports 2010 (mt) ²⁰	Resource exports 2010 (mt)	Net importer (+) or exporter (-)	Value of grants made to the country (€)	No. of grants
Netherlands	16.7	224	45	179	92,580,389	64
United Kingdom	62.6	164	43	121	43,713,513	644
Spain	46.2	128	18	110	30,074,032	132
Germany	81.7	175	33	142	21,343,081	31
Italy	60.8	230	29	201	18,179,439	273
European Union ²¹	503.7	1434	317	1117	16,250,054	90
United States	311.6	769	468	301	15,323,420	39
Switzerland	7.9	31	14	17	5,511,813	46
France	65.4	140	34	106	3,866,312	52
China (incl. Hong Kong)	1,351.2	1423	116	1307	3,074,157	6
India	1,241.5	306	208	98	2,724,071	16
Canada	34.5	131	337	-206	1,942,985	6
Brazil	196.7	85	489	-404	1,279,392	5
Indonesia	242.3	80	376	-296	1,004,604	9
Mexico	114.8	89	109	-20	679,766	3
Australia	22.6	46	823	-777	664,458	1
Norway	5.0	19	183	-164	181,400	1
Japan	127.8	724	75	649	138,324	1
Russia	141.9	63	671	-608	70,315	2
Nigeria	162.5	21	137	-116	26,584	2
Thailand	69.5	98	46	52	23,054	1
Iran	74.8	41	222	-181	20,749	2
Chile	17.3	30	39	-9	5,141	1
Turkey	73.6	123	39	84	0	0
South Korea	49.8	446	71	375	0	0
Venezuela	29.3	10	126	-116	0	0
Malaysia	28.9	86	103	-17	0	0
Saudi Arabia	28.1	45	573	-528	0	0
United Arab Emirates	7.9	39	154	-115	0	0
Singapore	5.2	150	78	72	0	0
TOTALS	5,182	7,350	5,976	n/a	258,667,553	1,427

²⁰(mt) = million tonnes.

²¹ The figure given in the table for the EU is the value of grants made to EU-wide initiatives, those focused on influencing EU legislation and policies, such as the Common Agricultural Policy, or to supporting civil society capacity across multiple EU countries.

If all the grants made to countries within the European Union were added up the figure would clearly be much higher, but this would be misleading as some of the larger EU member states appear in the table in their own right.

ISSUES FOR FOUNDATIONS TO CONSIDER

SYSTEMIC CHALLENGES

It is clear from the analysis of grants and thematic issues that both European and US foundations have little appetite for grappling with systemic drivers of environmental damage, such as over-consumption, or the preoccupation of policymakers with economic growth. These are difficult issues to tackle, where metrics for measuring progress are often hard to come by. Work on these topics often lacks the tangible outcomes that many grantmakers desire. Yet it is difficult to see how it will be possible for societies to start living within their environmental means (on ecological interest rather than capital) without engaging in this conversation. Should European foundations come together in a collaborative manner that embraces these challenges?

DISRUPTIVE CHANGE

Philanthropic capital has particular qualities relative to other forms of income for civil society. At its best it can support innovation, be responsive to changing circumstances, provide continuity, take risks, be ambitious (in terms of social and political change), and provide independence to grantee organisations. This makes it ideal as a source of funding for disruptive change, whether in social norms, corporate practice, or government policy. Funding from governments and corporations (two of the other main sources of income for civil society environmental organisations) can rarely be used for this. How can European foundations maximise their effectiveness as change agents in relation to the environmental agenda?

WHERE IN THE WORLD?

This report has placed a strong emphasis on the geographical distribution of grants from environmental philanthropy, both within Europe, and internationally. It is clear that some European environmental foundations are constrained in their ability to fund outside the country in which they are located, and the attractions of funding domestically are abundantly clear, not least the ability to keep in touch with grantees and see the outcomes of projects first-hand. At the same time the world is changing, and geo-political power is shifting eastwards and southwards. How should European foundations respond? How can philanthropy be best deployed to oil the wheels of civil society in the world's emerging markets, whilst at the same time supporting the development of local philanthropy in these countries?

EUROPEAN AMBITION

The European Union has played an important role in setting global environmental standards, both formally and informally. With more than 500 million inhabitants the EU is an important market for companies around the world. At least 80% of the domestic environmental legislation applied in each EU Member State is framed within the EU institutions. Yet the 62 European foundations whose grants are analysed in this report seem to have little interest in working on a pan-European basis, with less than 4% of their grants supporting pan-European work. How can European foundations begin to collaborate more in the future so as to raise the bar for European environmental policy, directly benefitting not just their home country but also the EU and beyond?

FORWARD MOMENTUM

EXPANDING COVERAGE

The coverage of European environmental philanthropy in this report is considerably more comprehensive than in the previous edition, with the number of grants being coded having more than doubled, and the number of grants being coded having more than doubled, along with their value. The hope is that future editions will become more comprehensive still. To this end the EEFG strongly encourages readers of this report to recommend additional foundations that they think ought to be included in future editions. The EEFG would also like to reiterate its request to foundations that have not yet been involved in the research to share their grants data, so that an increasingly comprehensive resource for the field can be compiled.

DEMAND SIDE MAPPING

The emphasis in this report and in similar publications in the United Kingdom, United States, Canada and Australia has been on mapping the 'supply side' of the grants market; the grants coming from foundations engaged in environmental philanthropy. While this is important, it is also vital that funders work collaboratively to try and map the 'demand side' of the market, and to understand the capacity of civil society organisations working on environmental issues in

different countries around the world. For example, how many environmental organisations are there in each Member State of the European Union? How many staff and how much income do they have? What are the main sources of their income? What issues and approaches do they prioritise? Furthermore, what is the relationship between the availability of resources for environmental organisations and the quality of environmental policy in a given country?

ENGAGING DIRECTLY WITH POLICY-MAKING?

Should European environmental foundations come together to engage directly with EU policymakers and other stakeholders in relation to the areas of environmental policy that most interest them? What other opportunities are there for collaboration around specific thematic issues? How can funders best take advantage of being part of a network?

The EEFG provides a venue for these discussions and more. The network accepts feedback and suggestions from readers of this report either in respect to the questions raised within, or in the form of additional suggestions for the work of the network.

ANNEX I:

FOUNDATIONS COVERED IN THE MAPPING

Adessium Foundation (Netherlands)
Agropolis Fondation (France)
Anonymous foundation (Switzerland)
Arcadia Fund (UK)
Ashden Trust (UK)
Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (UK branch)
Children's Investment Fund Foundation (UK)
City Bridge Trust (UK)
David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation (UK)
Dutch Postcode Lottery (Netherlands)
Ernest Cook Trust (UK)
Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust (UK)
Esmée Fairbairn Foundation (UK)
European Climate Foundation (Netherlands)
Fundación Biodiversidad (Spain)
Fondation BNP Paribas (France)
Fondation Charles Léopold Mayer pour le progrès de l'Homme (Switzerland)
Fondation Ensemble (France)
Fondation Lombard Odier (Switzerland)
Fondation pour une terre humaine (Switzerland)
Fondazione Cariplo (Italy)
Fondazione Cassa dei Risparmi di Forlì (Italy)
Fondazione Cassa di Bolzano (Italy)
Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Cuneo (Italy)
Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Padova e Rovigo (Italy)
Garfield Weston Foundation (UK)
Gatsby Charitable Foundation (UK)
Grantscape (UK)
HDH Wills 1965 Charitable Trust (UK)
Hungarian Environmental Partnership Foundation (Hungary)
JJ Charitable Trust (UK)
JMG Foundation (Switzerland)
John Ellerman Foundation (UK)
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust (UK)
King Baudouin Foundation (Belgium)
Kirby Laing Foundation (UK)
"La Caixa" Foundation (Spain)
Man Group Charitable Trust (UK)
Mark Leonard Trust (UK)
Mava Foundation (Switzerland)
Mitsubishi Corporation Fund for Europe & Africa (UK)
Monument Trust (UK)
Network for Social Change (UK)
Oak Foundation (Switzerland)
People's Trust for Endangered Species (UK)
Realdania (Denmark)
Robert Bosch Stiftung (Germany)
Rufford Foundation (UK)
Shell Foundation (UK)
Sigrid Rausing Trust (UK)
Sophie and Karl Binding Stiftung (Switzerland)
Stichting Fonds 1818 (Netherlands)
Stiftung Mercator (Germany)
Tellus Mater Foundation (UK)
Tubney Charitable Trust (UK)
Tudor Trust (UK)
Underwood Trust (UK)
Velux Foundation (Denmark)
Veolia Environmental Trust (UK)
Villum Foundation (Denmark)
Waterloo Foundation (UK)
Whitley Animal Protection Trust (UK)

ANNEX II:

ENVIRONMENTAL FUNDING: THEMATIC ISSUES TAXONOMY

These 'thematic issue' categories were developed in consultation with the Australian, Canadian, UK, and American networks of environmental grant-makers, in order to promote comparability in analyses of environmental funding patterns. The taxonomy features 13 main thematic categories, each described and further clarified through a list of keywords and concepts. Feedback from readers on these categorisations would be welcome.

Agriculture and food:

Includes support for organic and other forms of sustainable farming; training and research to help farmers in developing countries; campaigns relating to the control of the food chain; initiatives opposed to factory farming; horticultural organisations and projects; education on agriculture for children and adults (e.g. city farms); opposition to the use of genetically modified crops and food irradiation; work on food safety and on the genetic diversity of agriculture (including seed banks); and soil conservation.

Biodiversity and species preservation:

Covers work that protects particular species, be they plant or animal, vertebrate or invertebrate. Included within this is support for botanic gardens and arboreta; academic research on botany and zoology; the protection of birds and their habitats; funding for marine wildlife such as whales, dolphins and sharks; projects that aim to protect endangered species such as rhinos and elephants; and defence of globally important biodiversity hotspots, including the use of refuges, reserves and other habitat conservation projects; and wildlife trusts.

Climate and atmosphere:

Includes support for work targeted mainly towards climate change and some work directed towards the issues of ozone depletion, acid rain, air pollution and local air quality.

Coastal and marine ecosystems:

Includes support for work on fisheries; aquaculture; coastal lands and estuaries; marine protected areas; and marine pollution (such as marine dumping).

Consumption and waste:

Includes support for work directed at reducing consumption levels; initiatives that look to re-define economic growth; projects on waste reduction, sustainable design and sustainable production; recycling and composting schemes; and all aspects of waste disposal, including incinerators and landfills.

Energy:

Covers work for alternative and renewable energy sources; energy efficiency and conservation; work around fossil fuels; hydroelectric schemes; the oil and gas industries; and nuclear power.

Fresh water:

Includes support for all work relating to lakes and rivers; canals and other inland water systems; issues of groundwater contamination and water conservation; and projects relating to wetlands.

Multi-issue work:

Covers grants which are hard to allocate to specific categories, generally because the grant takes the form of core funding to an organisation that works on a range of different issues, or because the grant supports environmental media titles or environmental education projects covering a wide range of issues. In addition, some grants provided to generalist re-granting organisations are captured in this category, as it is not possible to tell which issues will be supported when the funds are re-granted.

Sustainable communities:

Includes support for urban green-spaces and parks; community gardens; built environment projects; and community-based sustainability work.

Terrestrial ecosystems and land use:

Includes support for land purchases and stewardship; national or regional parks; landscape restoration and landscape scale conservation efforts; tree planting, forestry, and work directed to stopping de-forestation; and the impacts of mining.

Toxics and pollution:

Covers all the main categories of toxics impacting on the environment and human health: hazardous waste; heavy metals; pesticides; herbicides; radioactive wastes; persistent organic pollutants; household chemicals; other industrial pollutants; and noise pollution.

Trade and finance:

Includes support for work on corporate-led globalisation and international trade policy; efforts to reform public financial institutions (such as the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and Export Credit Agencies); similar

work directed at the lending policies of private banks; initiatives around the reduction of developing country debt; and local economic development projects and economic re-localisation.

Transport:

Includes support for work on all aspects of transportation, including public transport systems; transport planning; policy on aviation; freight; road-building; shipping; alternatives to car use plus initiatives like car pools and car clubs; the promotion of cycling and walking; and work on vehicle fuel economy.

ANNEX III: DATA ON ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN AND ACTION ACROSS EU MEMBER STATES

Six different "Eurobarometer" surveys from 2011 - 2013 were used in order to explore levels of awareness and concern about environmental issues along with the willingness of members of the public to take action. Twelve questions were selected with respect to awareness and concern, and 12 with respect to pro-environmental action. The percentage scores for each Member State were then added together

and divided by 24 in order to produce an average across the set of questions. Questions were selected in order to try and cover different aspects of the environmental agenda, and where possible priority was given to questions that involved some trade-off or effort on the part of the respondent. The 24 questions are listed in the table below sorted by the "Eurobarometer" publication that they featured in.

Eurobarometer publications	Questions and answers on environmental awareness/concern	Questions and answers on environmental action
<p>European Commission, "Climate change", Brussels, Special Eurobarometer 372, October 2011</p>	<p>Question: Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? Answer: <i>Climate change.</i></p> <p>Question: Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world? Any others? Answer: <i>Climate change.</i></p> <p>[The two questions above are linked]</p>	<p>Question: Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change in the past six months? Answer: Yes.</p> <p>Question: In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? Answer: <i>You personally.</i></p> <p>Question: Which of the following actions have you taken, if any? Answer: <i>You avoid taking short-haul flights whenever possible.</i></p>
<p>European Commission, "Attitudes of European citizens towards the environment", Brussels, Special Eurobarometer 365, August 2011.</p>	<p>Question: When people talk about "the environment" which of the following do you think of first? And then? Answer: <i>Using up natural resources.</i></p> <p>Question: When people talk about "the environment" which of the following do you think of first? And then? Answer: <i>The state of the environment our children will inherit.</i></p> <p>[The two questions above are linked]</p> <p>Question: Which of the following ways of evaluating progress in (our country) do you think is the best? National progress should be evaluated based... Answer: <i>Mostly on social and environmental criteria.</i></p>	<p>Question: As an individual you can play a role in protecting the environment in (our country) Answer: <i>Agree.</i></p> <p>Question: Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement: you are ready to buy environmentally friendly products even if they cost a little bit more. Answer: <i>Agree.</i></p> <p>Question: In your opinion, which of these should be the top three priorities for (nationality) citizens in their daily life to protect the environment? Answer: <i>Use public transport as much as possible instead of using your own car.</i></p>

Eurobarometer publications	Questions and answers on environmental awareness/concern	Questions and answers on environmental action
	<p>Question: In general do you consider that you are very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly informed about environmental issues?</p> <p>Answer: <i>Very well + fairly well informed.</i></p>	<p>Question: In your opinion, which of these should be the top three priorities for (nationality) citizens in their daily life to protect the environment?</p> <p>Answer: <i>Replace your car with a more energy efficient one, even if it is smaller or more expensive.</i></p> <p>Question: Thinking about the budget of public authorities in (our country) which of the following statements comes closest to your view? Public authorities should favour...</p> <p>Answer: <i>Environmentally friendly procurement over simple cost considerations.</i></p>
<p>European Commission, "Attitudes of Europeans towards resource efficiency", Brussels, Flash Eurobarometer 316, March 2011.</p>	<p>Question: Do you think that your household is producing too much waste or not?</p> <p>Answer: <i>Yes.</i></p>	<p>Question: Would you buy the following products second-hand?</p> <p>Answer: <i>Percentage of those who mention at least one of the listed products.</i></p> <p>Question: Would you buy products made of recycled materials?</p> <p>Answer: <i>Yes.</i></p>
<p>European Commission, "Europeans' attitudes towards food security, food quality and the countryside", Brussels, Special Eurobarometer 389, July 2012.</p>	<p>Question: Which of the logos on this card are you aware of?</p> <p>Answer: <i>Organic farming.</i></p>	

Eurobarometer publications	Questions and answers on environmental awareness/concern	Questions and answers on environmental action
<p>European Commission, "Attitudes of Europeans towards air quality", Brussels, Flash Eurobarometer 360, January 2013.</p>	<p>Question: How informed do you feel about air quality problems in (our country)?</p> <p>Answer: <i>Very well informed + well informed.</i></p> <p>Question: If a shale gas project were to be located in your neighbourhood, do you think that you would be?</p> <p>Answer: <i>Very concerned.</i></p>	<p>Question: There are different ways to reduce harmful emissions to air. In order to reduce these problems have you done any of the following in the last two years?</p> <p>Answer: <i>You replaced older energy using equipment ... with newer one having better energy efficiency rating...</i></p>
<p>European Commission, "Attitudes of Europeans towards building the single market for green products", Flash Eurobarometer 367, July 2013.</p>	<p>Question: Here are some statements about the environment and environmentally-friendly products. For each one please indicate if you agree or not.</p> <p>Answer: <i>You think that concerns about the environment are exaggerated. (The figure used for this report was for all those not "strongly agreeing" with this statement).</i></p> <p>Question: In general, how much do you know about the environmental impact of the products you buy and use?</p> <p>Answer: <i>You know a lot + you know about the most significant impacts.</i></p>	<p>Question: Would you be willing to do the following for environmental reasons?</p> <p>Answer: <i>Replace most of the meat you eat with vegetables.</i></p>

ANNEX IV: ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

This report sits alongside similar research into environmental funding patterns such as:

- "Tracking the Field" reports produced by the US Environmental Grantmakers Association (EGA),²²
- "Where the Green Grants Went" reports produced by the UK Environmental Funders Network (EFN),²³
- "A Profile of Environmental Grantmaking in Canada" produced by the Canadian Environmental Grantmakers Network (CEGN),²⁴
- "Green Philanthropy" from the Australian Environmental Grantmakers Network (AEGN),²⁵
- "Green Grants in NZ", commissioned by two New Zealand based environmental foundations.²⁶

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL FUNDERS NETWORKS AND WORKING GROUPS IN THE WORLD

Australian Environmental Grantmakers Network
(Australia)
www.aegn.org.au

Bundesverband Deutscher Stiftungen, Working Group
on Environment, Nature and Health (Germany)
www.stiftungen.org

Canadian Environmental Grantmakers Network
(Canada)
www.cegn.org

Centre Français des Fondations, Working Group on
Environment (France)
www.centre-francais-fondations.org

EFC European Environmental Funders Group
www.efc.be/environment

Environmental Funders Network (UK)
www.greenfunders.org

Environmental Grantmakers Association (US)
www.ega.org

Latin American and the Caribbean Network of
Environmental Funds (RedLAC)
www.redlac.org

²² See for instance, Environmental Grantmakers Association, "Tracking The Field, Volume 4: Analyzing Trends in Environmental Grantmaking", EGA, New York, September 2013.

²³ See for instance, "Where the Green Grants Went, Volume 5: Patterns of UK Funding for Environmental and Conservation Work", EFN, January 2012

²⁴ Canadian Environmental Grantmakers Network, "A Profile of Environmental Grantmaking in Canada: 2007 National Overview, summary report", CEGN, Toronto, March 2010.

²⁵ Australian Environmental Grantmakers Network, "Green Philanthropy 2009", AEGN, Melbourne, October 2009.

²⁶ Saints Information Limited, "Green Grants in NZ", a report for the Hikurangi Foundation and ASB Community Trust.



ABOUT THE EFC

The European Foundation Centre, founded in 1989, is an international membership association representing public benefit foundations and corporate funders active in philanthropy in Europe and beyond. The Centre develops and pursues activities in line with its four key objectives: creating an enabling legal and fiscal environment; documenting the foundation landscape; building the capacity of foundation professionals; and promoting collaboration, both among foundations and between foundations and other actors. Emphasizing transparency and best practice, all members sign up to and uphold the European Foundation Centre Principles of Good Practice.

ABOUT THE EFC THEMATIC NETWORKS

The EFC Thematic Networks are platforms for foundations to build strategic relationships, share experiences, learn from peers and collaborate.

ABOUT THE EEFG

Established in 2010, the European Environmental Funders Group is an EFC Thematic Network that provides a platform for funders across Europe active in the fields of environment, sustainable development and climate change. It serves as a hub for knowledge exchange and promotes collaboration amongst funders. To date more than 80 foundations have been involved in EEFG activities.

