

A Profile of Environmental Grantmaking In Canada

2001 Regional Overview: MANITOBA



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The Canadian Environmental Grantmakers' Network (CEGN) has launched a major research initiative to develop a profile of environmental grantmaking in Canada. Included in this document is an overview of key findings for Manitoba – including total environmental grants in the region and breakdowns by environmental issue, sub-issue, and activity supported. These initial findings are based on the environmental grants made in 2001 by 51 grantmakers – predominantly foundations – mostly CEGN members. This is just a start! Next year's data will include a broader range of grants and grantmakers.

CEGN initiated this research to address the absence of Canadian data on the issues, needs and priorities for environmental funding. The resulting Canadian Environmental Grants Database provides an aggregate profile on the size and characteristics of the environmental grantmaking sector in Canada. This research is important because without any sense of the big picture, we can have no understanding of the cumulative impact of environmental grantmaking in Canada, no sense of the context in which we each work – nor can we fully develop sector-level collaboration to address shared concerns. Ultimately, CEGN's goal in undertaking this research is to encourage discussion, debate and action on the needs and gaps in funding in the Canadian environmental sector.

The Big Picture

Grants to Manitoba Recipients

A total of \$955,000 was given to recipients located in Manitoba through 53 environmental grants made in 2001 by the grantmakers included in the database. This represents 1 percent of the total grant dollars and 4 percent of the total number of environment grants given across Canada in that year. Overall 30 different Manitoba recipients received grants (4% of the total number of recipients in Canada). Eleven of the 51 grantmakers in the database (22%) gave grants to Manitoba recipients in 2001.

Individual grant amounts to Manitoba recipients ranged from \$2,000 to \$100,000. In general, the sector is characterized by a few large grants and many smaller grants – with a median grant amount of \$10,389. (In comparison, the median grant for recipients across Canada was \$15,000.)

Grants to Manitoba Activities

The location of the activity that a grant supports is sometimes different from the location of the recipient. For example, many national organizations are based in Ontario, but their work takes place across Canada. For this reason, it is also important to take into account the location of the activity supported by the grant.

About \$779,000 in grants went to environmental activities taking place in Manitoba in 2001 through 47 grants. This represents 1 percent of the total grant dollars and 4 percent of the total number of grants given in support of the environment across Canada in that year. In all, 29 different recipients received

Overview: Manitoba 2001

By recipient location:

- | 53 grants to Manitoba recipients (4%)
- | \$955,000 (1%)
- | 30 recipients (4%)
- | 11 grantmakers (22%)

By activity location:

- | 47 grants to Manitoba activities (4%)
- | \$779,000 (1%)
- | 29 recipients (4%)
- | 10 grantmakers (20%)

grants for Manitoba activities (4% of total recipients). Ten grantmakers (20%) gave grants to activities taking place in Manitoba.

Individual grant amounts to Manitoba activities ranged from \$250 to \$100,000. In general, the sector is characterized by a few large grants and many smaller grants – with a median grant of \$10,000.

Grants by City

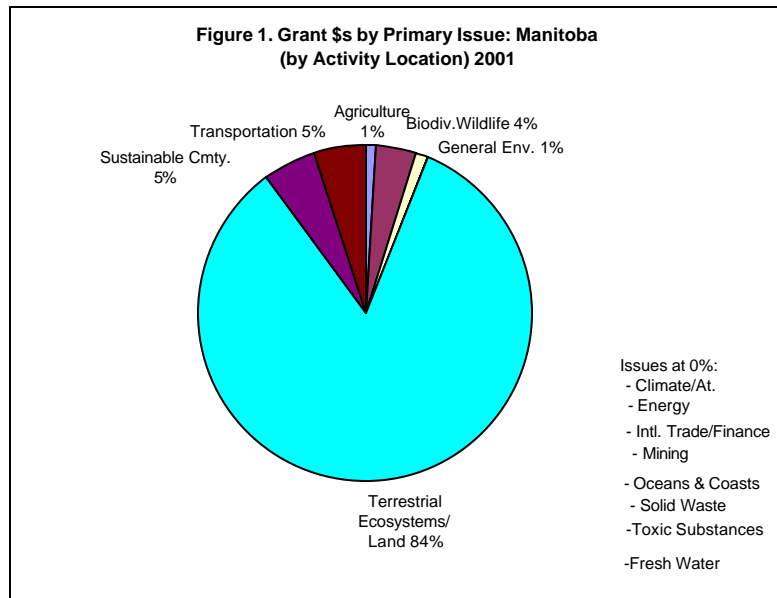
When considering the top cities across Canada by amount of grant dollars, one Manitoba city was among the top twenty. Recipients located in Winnipeg received just under one percent (0.9%) of the total grant dollars across Canada, placing it eleventh among Canadian cities.

Based on the total grant dollars within the Manitoba alone, the top five cities in terms of environmental grant dollars (by recipient location) were: Winnipeg (\$627,000 or 66% of Manitoba grant dollars); Stonewall (\$119,000 or 12%); Carberry (\$80,000 or 8%); Portage la Prairie (\$50,000 or 5%); and Inwood (\$31,000 or 3%).

When considering grants supporting activities taking place in Manitoba (regardless of where the recipient was located), a slightly different list of cities makes up the top five. Winnipeg again received two-thirds (66%) of the total environmental grant dollars supporting activities located in Manitoba. The other cities are as follows: Carberry (10%); Stonewall (5%); Inwood (4%); and Ottawa (4%).

Grants by Issue

The grants were analyzed in terms of 14 broad environmental issue categories. Grant dollars to Manitoba activities were heavily concentrated on the issue of terrestrial ecosystems/land, with fully 84 percent of the dollars going to grants in this category. Other issues receiving grants support were: sustainable communities/urban issues (5% of total grant dollars to Manitoba activities); transportation (5%); biodiversity/wildlife (4%) general environment – including grants dealing with multiple environmental issues or with general areas like environmental law or environmental health (1%); and agriculture (1%).



In comparison to the distribution of grant dollars by environmental issue across Canada, Manitoba was much higher than the national average for terrestrial ecosystems/land. Grants in Manitoba were lower than average to issues including general environment, biodiversity/wildlife, fresh water, climate and atmosphere, oceans and coasts, and others.

Grants by Keyword

Grants within the database are also described in terms of keywords to provide additional detail on the specific aspects of issues being funded.¹

Most of the keywords are sub-issues of the 14 environmental issue categories identified above. For example, almost 19 percent the dollars for Manitoba activities went to grants relating to recreation/nature trails. Grants that addressed issues relating to protected areas (land) received 16 percent of the grants dollars. Thirteen percent of total grant dollars supported grants relating to grasslands/prairie. Almost 13 percent of the dollars went to grants addressing forest issues. Grants relating to livestock production or grazing received 9 percent of the grant dollars. Figure 2 shows a selection of other keyword examples.

Figure 2. Examples of Keywords by All Environment Issues

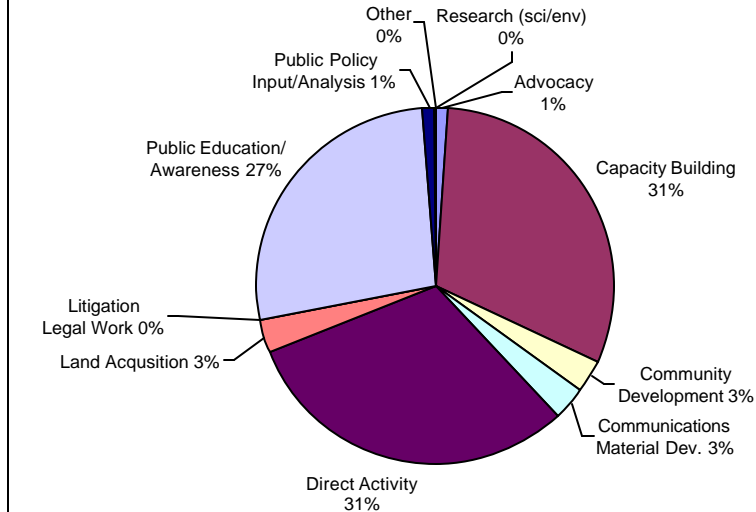
	<i>Estimated % of grant \$s</i>
Recreation/nature trails	18.7%
Protected areas (land)	16.1%
Grasslands/prairie	13.0%
Forests	12.5%
Livestock production/grazing	9.0%
Alternative transportation	4.5%
Habitat fragmentation	3.9%
Schoolyard naturalization	2.6%
Environment & other sectors	2.4%
Community greening/gardens	2.2%

In addition, some of the keywords are general codes that cut across all environmental issues. For example, grants that involved or related to “children & youth” accounted for almost one-quarter (23.7%) of the total grant dollars to Manitoba activities. (This compares to 7% of total grant dollars across Canada relating to “children & youth”. Grants related to First Nations issues received about 6% of Manitoba grant dollars (compared to 7% of total grant dollars across Canada).

Grants by Activity

The type of activity directly supported by grants was also analysed. In Manitoba the grant dollars were primarily focused on three types of activities: direct activity; capacity building; and public education/awareness. Specifically, almost one third of the grant dollars (31%) supported direct “hands-on” activities such as community clean-ups activities. A similar amount (31%) went to activities that help build the recipient organization’s capacity. Public education/awareness activities received 27 percent of total grant dollars to Manitoba activities.

Figure 3. Grant \$s by Activity Funded: Manitoba (by Activity Location) 2001



Compared to the distribution of grant dollars for the funded activities across Canada, Manitoba was much higher than average in direct activity; public education/awareness; and capacity building. Manitoba was much lower than the national average for land acquisition, public policy input/analysis, and scientific/environmental research.

¹In most cases, grants were coded by one or more keywords in an attempt to provide some additional detail of the grant's issue focus. Identification of keywords was based on the description of the grant as provided by the grantmaker. Where the described keywords of the grant was general in nature (e.g. "conservation" or "general support"), it was not feasible to identify or note all of the potential keywords or sub-issues that may be addressed by the grant. A wide range of individual words and phrases were used as keywords. For example, there are over 200 standard keywords or phrases included in the database. These keyword categories are not mutually exclusive – there is often overlap among them in recognition of the interconnections among so many environmental issues. As a result each grant is usually associated with several keywords. For these reasons, the figures for keywords are estimates and should be considered as approximate indications of relative levels only

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Please Note! Profile of Grantmakers

It's important to keep in mind the composition of the 51 grantmakers included in this release of the database when interpreting the findings.

Grantmakers by Region

Over one third (35%) of the grantmakers currently in the database are located in Ontario. Twenty-two percent (22%) are located in the U.S.A. British Columbia has the second largest number of grantmakers among the provinces at 16 percent (16%). Percentages of grantmakers located in the other provinces are as follows: Quebec (14%); Alberta (8%); and Manitoba (6%).

Grantmakers by Type

The majority (57%) of the grantmakers currently included in the database are family foundations. Others include: community foundations (12%); corporate foundations or grant programs (12%); government foundations or grant programs (6%); other types of foundations (4%); and other types of grantmaking organizations (10%).

As mentioned, the 2001 data set is heavily weighted toward foundations, with some other types of grantmakers – government in particular – being underrepresented. The next release of the database will include a greater number and range of grantmakers.

Further detail on CEGN's Canadian Environmental Grants Database, including an explanation of terms used in the database, information on how the data were compiled, and additional data profiles, is available on CEGN's website at www.cegn.org under "About Environmental Grantmaking".

Also available on CEGN's website is an interactive feature of the grants database that allows specific searches (e.g. by environmental issue and province).

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