

# A Profile of Environmental Grantmaking in Canada 2014 Update



December 2016

# Acknowledgements

The Canadian Environmental Grantmakers' Network (CEGN) thanks the Ontario Trillium Foundation for its support for the development of the national environmental grants database and the accompanying searchable online database. The database tool and earlier reports on environmental grantmaking can be found on CEGN's website. CEGN also thanks the Sitka Foundation for their funding to upgrade the database tool and support for the updates shared in this report.

We would also like to extend our thanks to the funders and organizations who provided the grants data for this report.

Finally, we would like to thank our intern Callum Gaskin for his tremendous efforts in conducting research for the 2014 update and our Membership Services Manager Sandy Hoang for overseeing the project.

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# Foreword

The Canadian Environmental Grantmakers' Network (CEGN) is a membership group of more than 60 funders from Canada and the United States. The network represents a diverse group of private, public, and community foundations, as well as corporate and government environmental funding programs. Our shared mission is to strengthen the impact of philanthropy in support of an environmentally sound and sustainable future for Canadians. We do this by catalyzing collaboration, building and sharing skills and knowledge and growing investments for sustainability.

Since its formal establishment in 2001, CEGN has played a lead role in collecting and analyzing the patterns of environmental grantmaking in Canada. Grants data was collected from our members and other environmental funders and reports were issued in 2002, 2007 and 2014. These reports provided a useful perspective for funders as to the extent and focus of environmental grantmaking across a range of issues and geographies in Canada. This current Environmental Grants Database report provides a broad and informative picture of environmental funding in Canada during 2014 and builds on earlier analyses to highlight the trends from 2012 to 2014.

CEGN's online Environmental Grants Database tool has provided funders, not-for-profit organizations, and the broader public with the means to perform customized online searches across a number of parameters. The tool allows searches by type of environmental issue, type of granting strategy, key words and grant location. Funders are able to see their own place in the spectrum of environmental philanthropy and identify gaps and overlap in funding.

The CEGN environmental grants database tool and reports have become an important knowledge-building resource for our network. The use of databases and reports are common practices in many sectors to support informed strategic decision-making and the environmental and philanthropic sectors are no exceptions. With the support of our members and other funders, CEGN will continue to be a leader in the collection, analysis, and smart application of data in the field of environmental grantmaking.



Jack Wong  
Chair of the Board  
Canadian Environmental  
Grantmakers' Network



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# Executive Summary

This report by the Canadian Environmental Grantmakers' Network (CEGN) provides an analysis of grants awarded for Canadian environmental initiatives in 2014. In total, 3,299 grants worth over \$111 million given in 2014 by 98 funders are reflected in this updated version of the database. An in-depth analysis of the data to identify funding amounts, issue priorities, geographic distributions and grantmaking strategies was conducted to build a better understanding of environmental grantmaking activities in Canada.

The key findings highlighted in this report are as follows:

## Top Issues Funded by Grantmakers

- The top five most funded issues represented 74% of total funding in 2014. These issues are:
  1. *Coastal and Marine Ecosystems*
  2. *Terrestrial Ecosystems and Land Use*
  3. *Fresh Water/Inland Water Ecosystems*
  4. *Biodiversity and Species Preservation*
  5. *General Environment/Multi-Issue*
- *Coastal and Marine Ecosystems* was the most funded issue, receiving a total of \$21,205,527 for any issue in 2014.
- The *Water Issue Group*, representing *Coastal and Marine Ecosystems* and *Fresh Water/Inland Water Ecosystems* issues, received the highest proportion of funding (39%) in 2014.
- *Sustainable Communities/Cities* was the most prevalent secondary issue supported by funders.

## Strategies Funded by Grantmakers

- The top five strategies funded were:
  1. *Education/Youth Organizing*
  2. *Public Education/Awareness*
  3. *Direct Activity*
  4. *Research*
  5. *Capacity Building*
- *Education/Youth Organizing* (20%) and *Public Education/Awareness* (19%) were the two most common strategies used by funders in 2014.
- *Market Transformation*, *Litigation* and *Stewardship/Acquisition/Preservation* were the least common strategies supported by funders.

## Funding by Grant Size

- Smaller grants of \$5,000 or less were the most common in 2014, comprising 46% of grants given.
- Only 6% of all environmental grants in 2014 were greater than \$100,000.

## Geographical Distribution of Grants

- British Columbia (BC) continued to be a hub of environmental funding in Canada, receiving 47% of total grant dollars in 2014.
- Ontario received the second greatest proportion of grant support with 29%. After BC and Ontario, a significant disparity in distribution occurs as Alberta places third in Canada with 8% and Quebec fourth with only 3% of overall funding.
- An obvious gap in funding exists as all other provinces and territories (Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Northwest Territories, Nunavut and Yukon) received a mere 7% of grant support combined.

## Comparison with U.S. Funder Trends

Comparing CEGN's results with those of our sister affinity group the Environmental Grantmakers Association (EGA) revealed some similarities in trends. The following comparisons are based on EGA's report, "Tracking the Field: Volume 5 Analyzing Trends in Environmental Grantmaking".<sup>1</sup>

- For both CEGN and the EGA, the issues of *Coastal and Marine Ecosystems*, *Fresh Water/Inland Water Ecosystems* and *Biodiversity & Species Preservation* were reported to be among the top five most funded issues.
- Both CEGN and EGA reported a drop in funding of roughly 10% for *Advocacy/Organizing/Movement Organizing* from the earlier grants' analyses.
- Among the biggest differences between findings for CEGN and EGA is the top funded strategy. *Education/Youth Organizing* was the #1 strategy in Canada in contrast to *Advocacy/Organizing/Movement Building* in the U.S.
- Another difference is the amount of funding that goes towards the strategy of *Stewardship/Acquisition/Preservation* as it is the second most funded strategy in EGA's findings but only the tenth most funded strategy in CEGN's data.

<sup>1</sup> Drawn from Environmental Grantmakers Association's Tracking the Field: Volume 5 Analyzing Trends in Environmental Grantmaking

We anticipate that the key findings in CEGN's grants research will help catalyze discussion and inform future environmental grantmaking. By building and sharing knowledge, this research serves CEGN's mandate to strengthen the impact of philanthropy for a more sustainable future for Canadians.

# Introduction

With a view to advancing the Canadian Environmental Grantmakers' Network (CEGN) goal of building and sharing knowledge, this report is an update to "A Profile of Environmental Grantmaking in Canada, 2011-2012". This update provides a summary of data gathered in CEGN's national environmental grants database for 2014. CEGN's database captured grants data from 98 funders (60 of which are CEGN members) that gave a total of 3,299 grants worth \$111,092,669. The data was analyzed to identify funding amounts, issue priorities, geographic distributions, and grantmaking strategies.

The grants database (found online at [grants.cegn.org](http://grants.cegn.org)) and subsequent report provide an overview of environment-related grants in Canada to identify trends and gaps over time. This report also seeks to strengthen the impact of environmental philanthropy by sparking collaborative work to address funding gaps in Canada. Data collection has been ongoing since CEGN's inception in 2001 and will continue to generate insights for environmental philanthropy for years to come.

# Scope of the Data and Methodology

Grants have been coded according to location, dollar value (CAD\$), as well as 15 broad environmental issues and 12 granting strategies in order to identify grantmaking trends. All definitions for the various terms can be found in Appendices A and B. To ensure the accuracy of data and reporting, the coding categories remain consistent with earlier versions of the database and are also the same as those used by our sister affinity groups in the U.S. and the U.K.

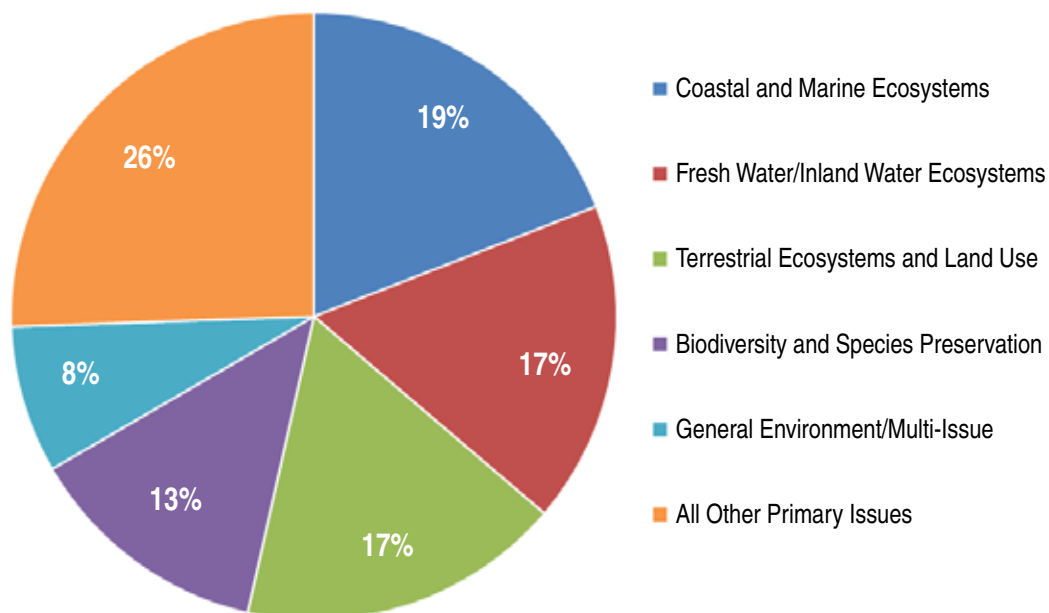
It is important to note that the database does not include the full spectrum of environmental grantmaking in Canada. This is because not all environmental funders participated in the research. And while many of the funders represented in each update are the same, data from a number of different funders is also contributed. Thus, the population of funders is not identical in each analysis. CEGN's aim is to increase the number and consistency of funders participating in the research with a goal of achieving a more comprehensive understanding of environmental grantmaking in Canada.



# Distribution of Funding by Issue Area

## Funding by Primary Issue

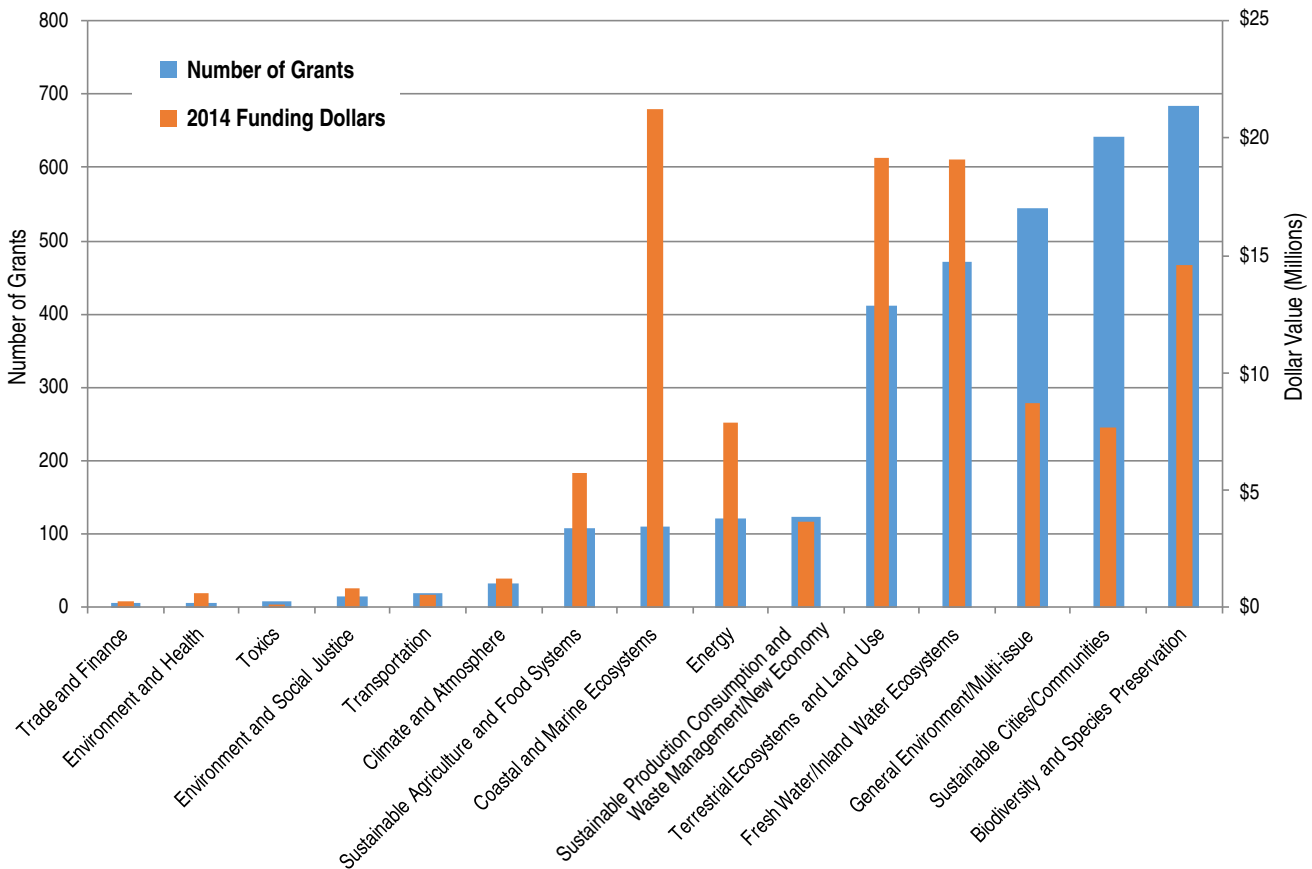
Figure 1. Top 5 Issues Funded by all Funders, 2014



The majority of funding (74%) was given to support the following five issues:

- *Coastal and Marine Ecosystems* (19%)
- *Terrestrial Ecosystems and Land Use* (17%)
- *Fresh Water/Inland Water Ecosystems* (17%)
- *Biodiversity and Species Preservation* (13%)
- *General Environment/Multi-Issue* (8%)

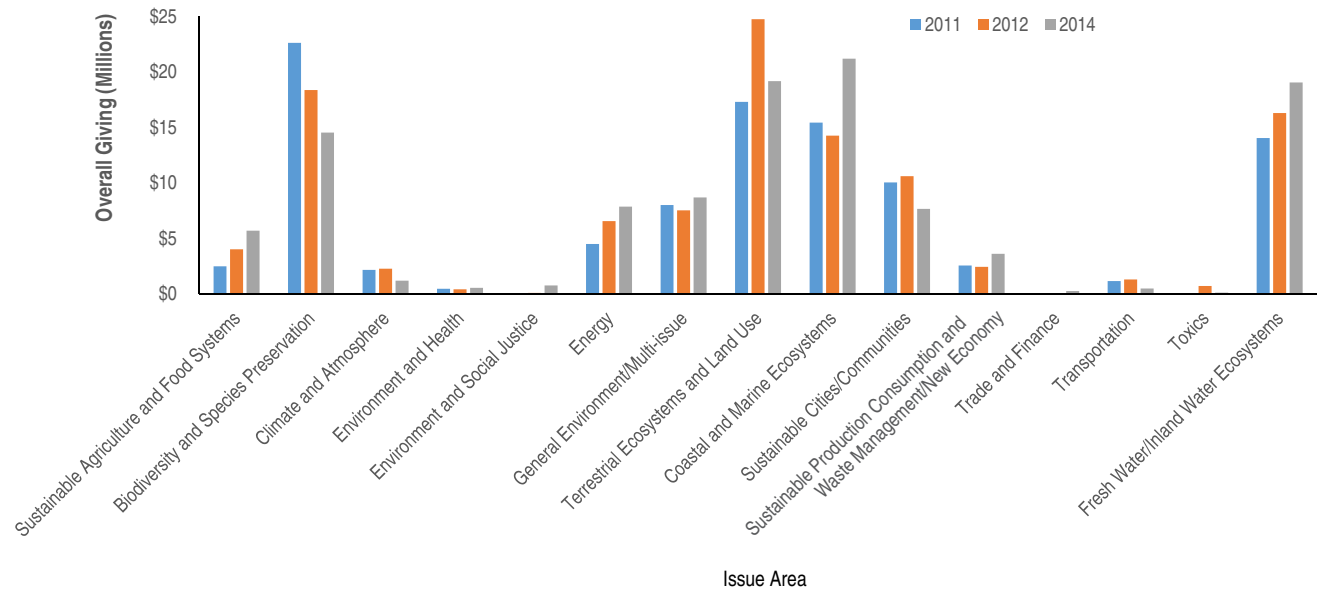
**Figure 2. Primary Issues Funded, by Number of Grants and Dollar Value, 2014**



Comparing the number of grants and the number of grant dollars allocated to each issue shows a sizable discrepancy between the two. The most prominent example is for the issue of *Coastal and Marine Ecosystems* which received the largest amount of grant dollars with more than \$20 million, but those dollars supported only 109 grants.

Figure 2 also highlights the fact that issues such as *Energy*, *Climate and Atmosphere* and *Transportation* that have great importance on a national and global scale received relatively few grants or grant dollars.

**Figure 3. Distribution of Grants by Issue, 2011, 2012, 2014**



As shown in Figure 3, considerable changes in issue area funding have occurred in recent years. Among the most notable trends are:

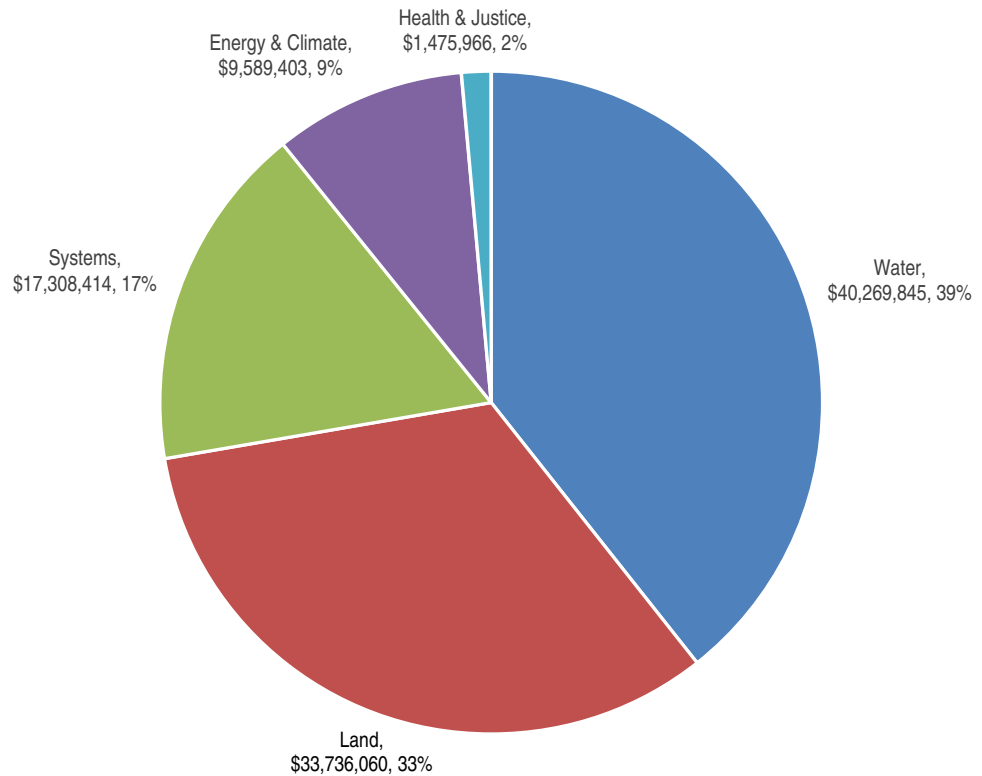
- A continuing decrease in *Biodiversity and Species Preservation* funding (\$23 million in 2011 to \$15 million in 2014).
- A continuous increase in *Freshwater/Inland Water Ecosystems* funding.
- A rise in funding for *Coastal and Marine Ecosystems*.
- Consistently low funding for issues such as *Environment and Health*, *Environment and Social Justice*, *Trade and Finance*, and *Toxics*.

### Funding by Issue Groups

An Issue Group consists of primary issues that are of a similar environmental nature. Issue Groups provide a broader overview of what areas within the environment are receiving funding compared to other groups. There are five different Issue Groups: **Energy & Climate**; **Land**; **Water**; **Health & Justice**; and **Systems**. These Issue Groups are used to categorize the 15 Primary Issues, with each grant being placed in the category in which it fits most closely.

Issue Group	Primary Issues
Energy and Climate	Climate & Atmosphere, Energy, Transportation
Land	Biodiversity & Species Preservation, Terrestrial Ecosystems & Land-use
Water	Coastal & Marine Ecosystems, Fresh Water/Inland Water Ecosystems
Health and Justice	Environment and Health, Toxics, Environmental Justice
Systems	Sustainable Agriculture & Food Systems, Sustainable Production Consumption and Waste Management/New Economy, Sustainable Cities/Communities, Trade & Finance

**Figure 4. Environmental Grantmaking in Canada by Issue Groups, 2014**



With each of the 15 primary issues (see Appendix A) categorized into these five Issue Groups as seen in Figure 4, a high-level, general summary of the areas receiving funding can be presented.

The **Water** group received the greatest proportion of funding (39%) in 2014. The **Water** group consists of *Coastal and Marine Ecosystems* which was the number one funded issue in 2014, as well as *Freshwater/Inland Water Ecosystems* which was the third most funded. The **Land** Issue Group, which consists of *Terrestrial Ecosystems and Land Use* and *Biodiversity and Species Preservation*, also received a significant proportion of funding in 2014 with 33%. Although the issues surrounding water and land in Canada are extremely important, there exists an obvious gap in funding for the **Energy & Climate** Issue Group, (comprised of *Climate and Atmosphere*, *Energy* and *Transportation*), which has remained stagnant from the last update with 9% of overall funding for 2014.

## Funding by Primary and Secondary Issue

Figure 5. Environmental Grantmaking in Canada by Primary and Secondary Issue, 2014

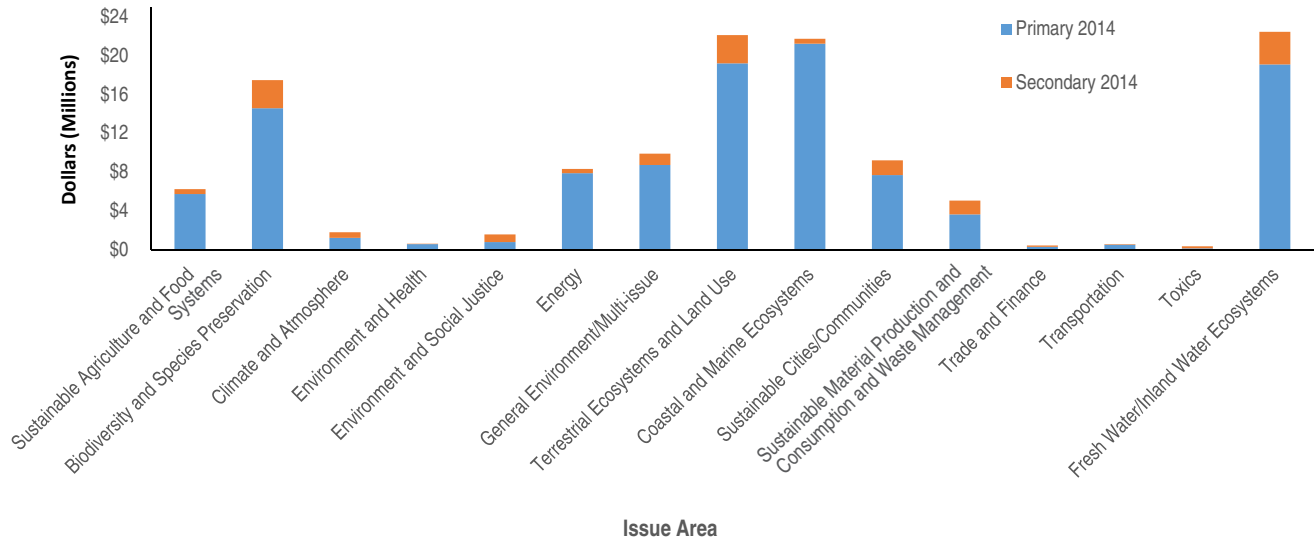


Figure 5, displaying both Primary and Secondary Issues together captures the full funding amount being allocated to each Issue Area.<sup>2</sup> With Secondary Issues included, *Terrestrial Ecosystems and Land Use* was the most funded issue in 2014.

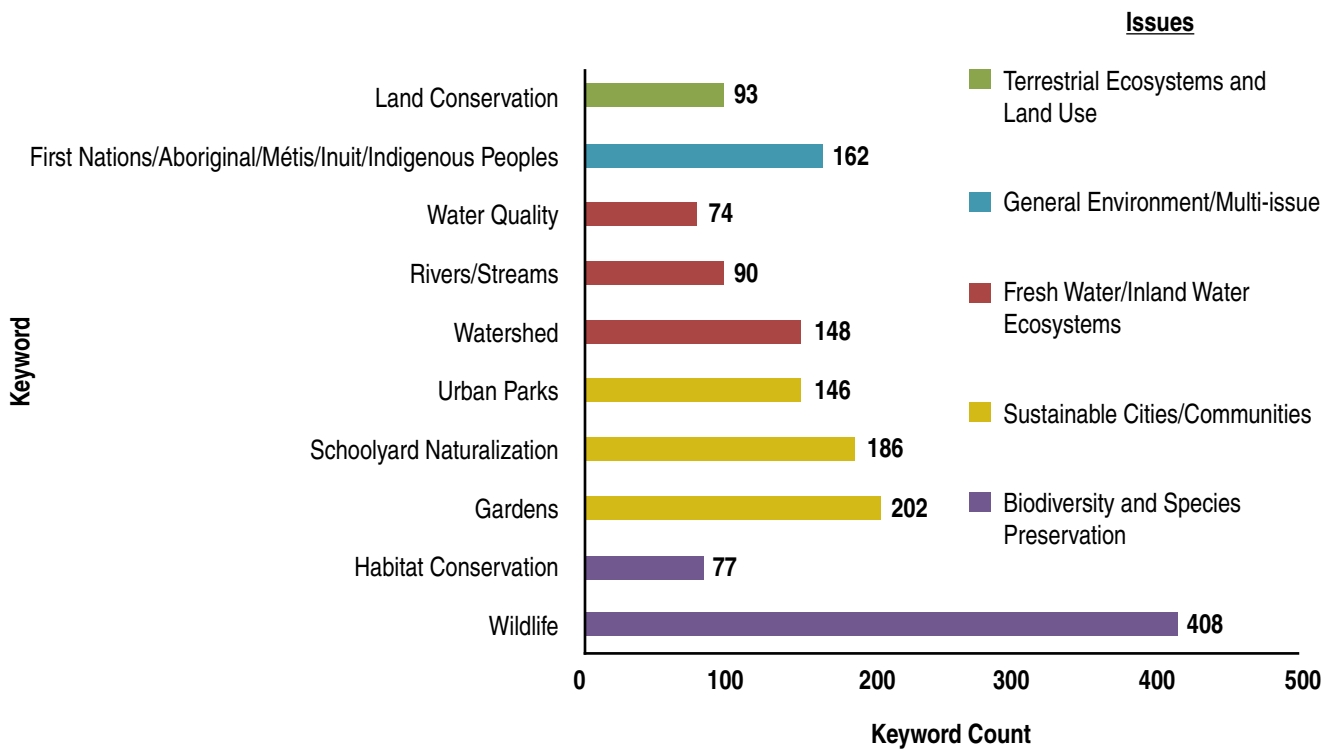
*Coastal and Marine Ecosystems*, *Terrestrial Ecosystems and Land Use*, *Fresh Water/Inland Ecosystems* and *Biodiversity and Species Preservation* remain the four most funded issues by a considerable margin. However *Terrestrial Ecosystems and Land Use* becomes the number one funded issue when the Secondary Issue is included in the analysis.

Figure 5 also shows that issues such as *Environment and Health*, *Trade and Finance*, *Transportation*, and *Toxics* receive negligible funding even when the Secondary Issue is included in the analysis.

<sup>2</sup> Many environmental grant initiatives are multi-focused because of the interrelated nature of the issues. Grant project descriptions were thoroughly reviewed to identify the primary and secondary focus. If a secondary issue was identified, it was also coded. This makes it possible to capture those grants which have both a primary and secondary focus.

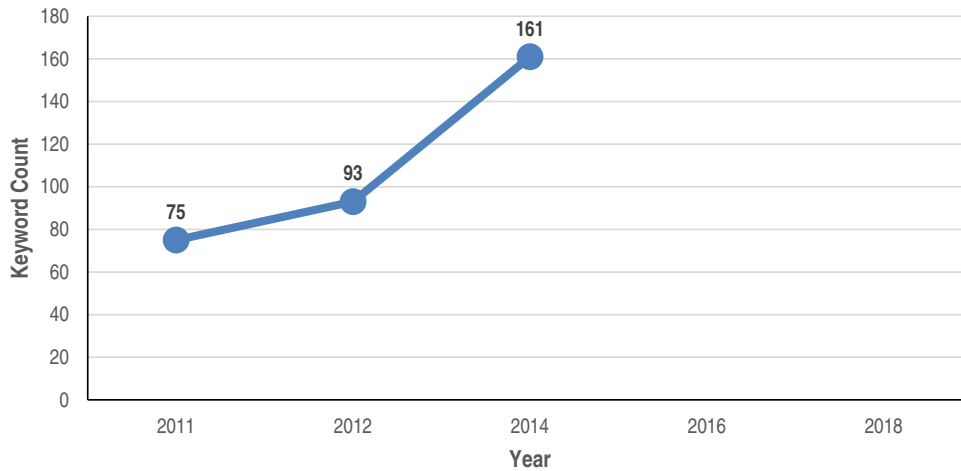
## Top Issue Keywords

Figure 6. Top 10 Keyword Occurrences, 2014



Within the 15 Primary Issues, there are certain keywords that have been very prevalent in the description of grants reflected in CEGN’s database. Keyword trends have not been captured in previous reports, but have been added to this report in order provide a more in-depth picture of the issues receiving funding support. The *Wildlife* Keyword was by far the most frequently occurring, with 408 instances in 2014, suggesting that species preservation was a priority for funders. *Gardens* and *Schoolyard Naturalization* – both part of the *Sustainable Cities/Communities* issue, were the second and third most frequently occurring keywords.

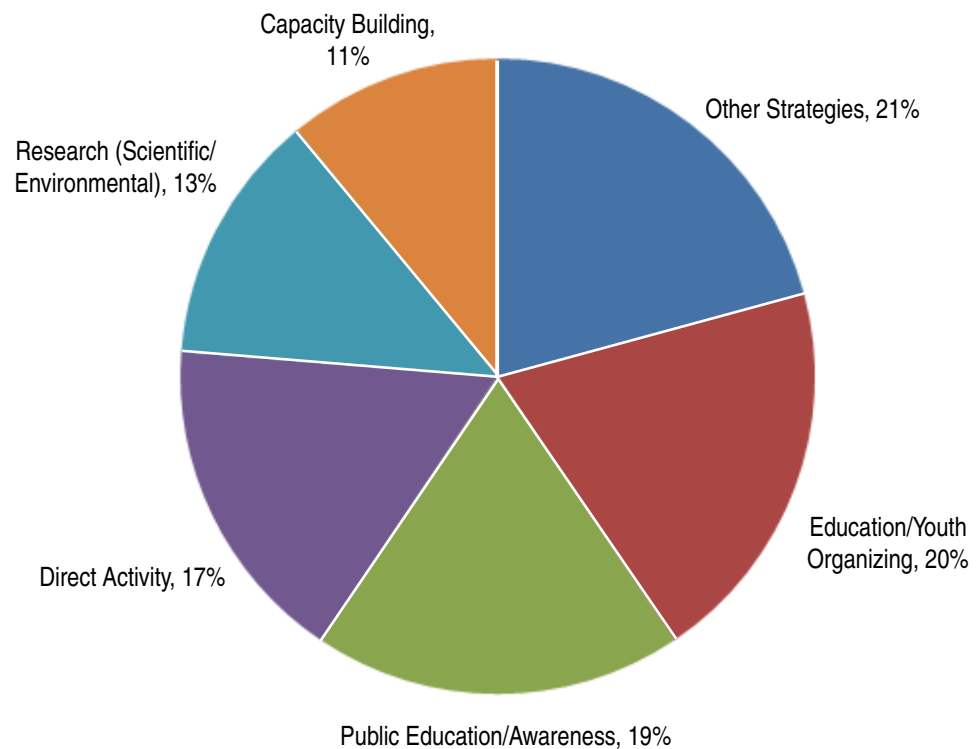
**Figure 7. Trending Keyword: First Nations/Aboriginal/Métis/Inuit/Indigenous Peoples, 2011, 2012, 2014**



There has been a steady increase in the occurrences of the *First Nations/ Aboriginal/ Métis/ Inuit/ Indigenous Peoples* keyword since 2011 (as seen in Figure 7). Environmental funders are increasingly engaging with Indigenous communities and organizations to jointly address environmental issues and some of the work is reflected in this graph. CEGN, along with Philanthropic Foundations of Canada, Community Foundations of Canada and many individual funders signed the *Philanthropic Community's Declaration of Action* in support of Indigenous Communities at the close of the Truth and Reconciliation Hearings in June of 2015. The path to honouring that commitment is still being navigated, and this uptake in keyword usage is a small but encouraging sign of progress.

# Strategies Funded by Grantmakers

Figure 8. Top 5 Choices of Granting Strategies by Number of Grants, 2014

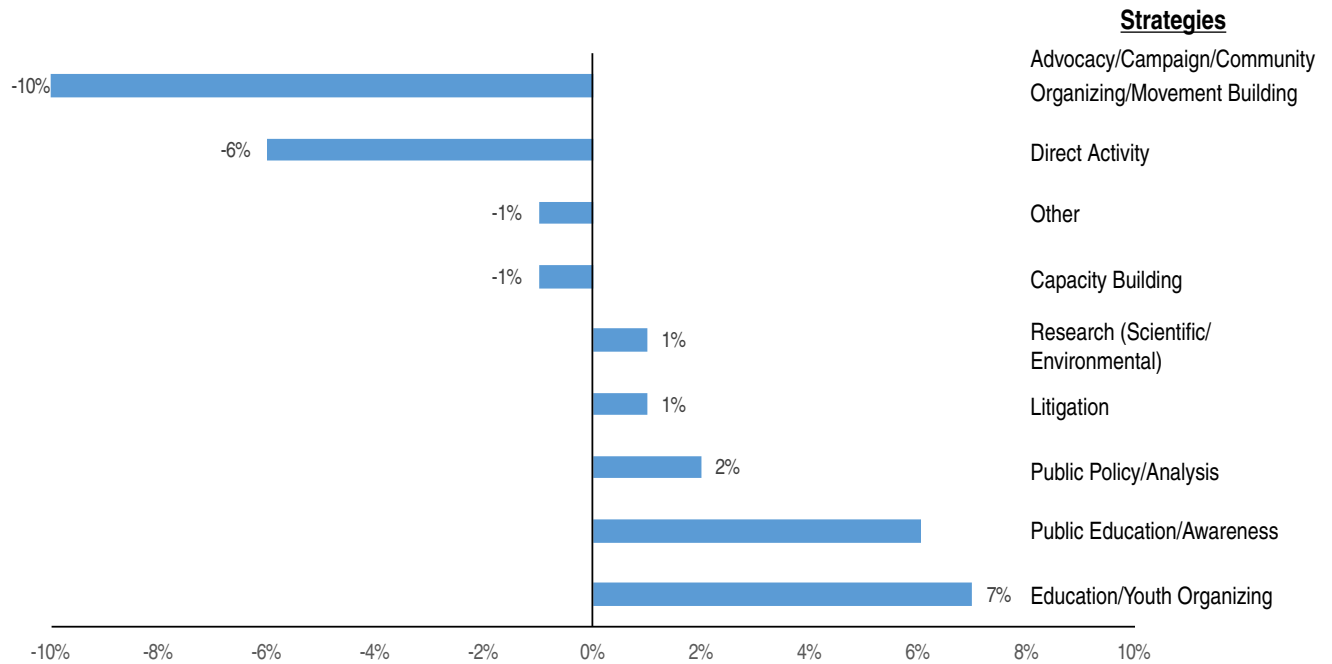


As well as capturing the trends concerning issues funded in Canada, CEGN also tracked information on the specific strategies for which funders provide support.

Figure 8 shows the frequency with which each strategy was funded in 2014. The dominant strategies were those focused on increasing knowledge about environmental issues, as *Education/Youth Organizing* and *Public Education/Awareness* represented 20% and 19%, respectively, of the total number of grants for 2014. Other strategies used by grantees that were less supported by funders include: *Communications/Media/Material Development*, 5%; *Public Policy/Analysis*, 5%; *Advocacy/Campaign/Community Organizing/Movement Building*, 4%; *Other*, 3%; *Stewardship/Acquisition/Preservation*, 2%; *Litigation*, 1%; *Market Transformation*, 1%.



**Figure 9. Funding of Granting Strategies: Percentage Changes from 2012 to 2014**



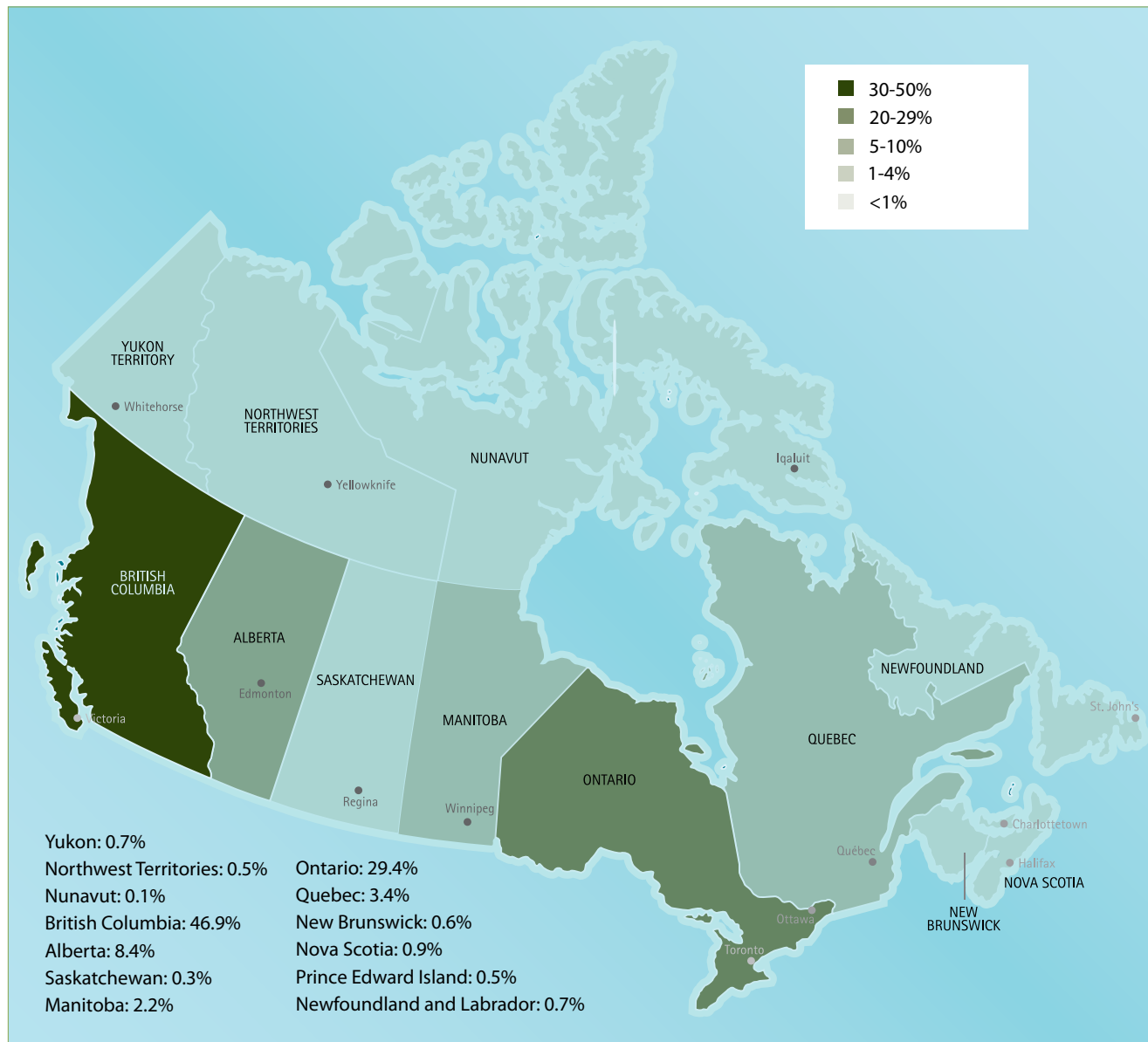
From 2012 to 2014, there was a significant shift in the grant strategies, most notable of which was the decrease in funding for *Advocacy and Awareness* supported by funders, as it fell by 10% after being the number one funded strategy in 2012. *Direct Activity* also saw a decline of 6%, although the strategy was still the third most funded strategy in 2014.

*Public Education/Awareness* and *Education/Youth Organizing* both saw increases of 7%, becoming the first and second most common strategies in 2014.

Strategies that had negligible or no changes between 2012 and 2014 have been excluded from Figure 9 (*Communications/Media/Material Development, Stewardship/Acquisition/Preservation* and *Market Transformation*).

# Geographical Distribution of Grants

Figure 10. Geographic Distribution of 2014 Grants

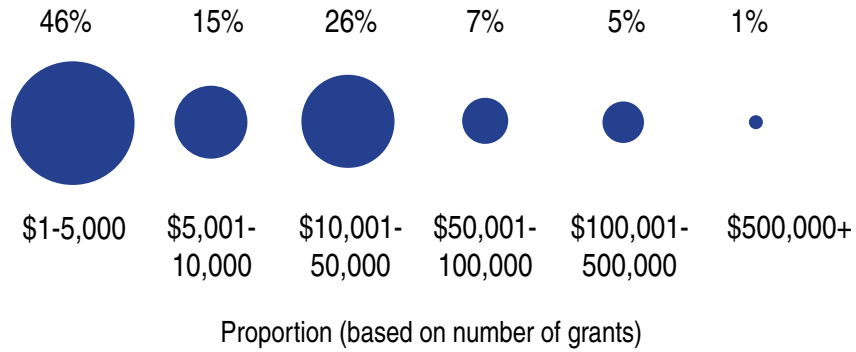


The distribution of grants in 2014 was similar to 2012, with BC and Ontario receiving the greatest proportion of grant dollars (47% and 29% respectively). Quebec saw a considerable decrease in funding – dropping from \$14,445,172 (10%) of funding in 2012 to \$3,914,928 (3%) in 2014. However, this decrease may be due to the fact that CEGN was unable to capture sufficient grants from Quebec-based funders. Other notable changes included Alberta’s increase from \$5,934,070 (4%) in 2012 to \$9,573,436 (8%) in 2014. The gaps in funding provincially are extremely obvious, as Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and Yukon received a mere 7% of grant support in total.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> This trend may be affected by the geographic location of the grantmakers included in CEGN’s research, relatively few of which are located in Northern and Atlantic Canada.

# Funding by Grant Size

Figure 11. Funding by Grant Size



The size of grants awarded is a useful trend to highlight as it shows that the majority of grants are less than \$10,000, with only 6% being over \$100,000. In fact, 46% of all grants were for \$5,000 or less.

# Opportunities & Next Steps

CEGN hopes to engage additional funders to contribute grants data to the environmental grants database for our next update, which will focus on 2016 grants data. We are committed to providing ongoing updates to help generate knowledge for those involved in environmental philanthropy. The continued support and data contributions from funders are essential for this task and much appreciated. By keeping funders and the broader environmental community apprised of the trends and gaps that exist in Canada, CEGN hopes to boost the impact of environmental philanthropy.

CEGN welcomes comments and questions from readers on the foregoing analysis of 2014 grants data. We also invite you to view the grants data on the online searchable platform on CEGN's website ([www.grants.cegn.org](http://www.grants.cegn.org)). With a new search feature on the database tool, users can also learn about the funders' granting activities and specific grants by applying filters for their search.

If you have suggestions for making future reports and the online database tool more useful for your work, please let us know. Thank you for your continued interest and support.

# Appendices

## Appendix A: Definitions – Issues

### Biodiversity & Species Preservation

This is a broad category, focused on work that protects particular species or a set of species. It includes: botanic gardens and arboretums; research on botany and zoology; protection of birds and their habitats; marine wildlife such as whales, dolphins and sharks; protection of endangered species; and protection of important biodiversity hotspots, including the use of refuges, reserves and other habitat conservation projects; and wildlife trusts.

### Climate & Atmosphere

Most of the funding in this category is given to work on some aspect of climate change. Also included in this category are acid rain, air pollution, local air quality and ozone depletion.

### Coastal & Marine Ecosystems

This category includes both open ocean and coastal wetland systems. These systems include: fisheries; aquaculture; coastal lands and estuaries; marine protected areas; and marine pollution (such as marine dumping).

### Energy

The category covers: alternative and renewable energy sources; energy efficiency and conservation; fossil fuels; hydroelectric schemes; the oil and gas industries; and nuclear power.

### Environment and Health

This category covers aspects of the environment that would have an impact on human health. Environmental factors such as contaminants and pollutants are external to the physical, biological and chemical state of a person, but can potentially affect one's health. This category is given to work that protects children, low-income communities, workers, communities of colour and the general public from environmental health hazards.

### Environment and Social Justice

This category is focused on work that supports the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, colour, national origin, or income with respect to addressing environment-related issues. Included in this category are also strategies that are developed to educate and encourage citizen engagement on environmental policy changes, climate change adaptation, and building resiliency in communities.

### Fresh Water/Inland Water Ecosystems

The category covers: lakes and rivers; canals and other inland water systems; groundwater contamination and water conservation; and wetlands.

### General Environment/Multi-Issue

There remain grants that are hard to allocate to specific categories, generally because they take the form of core funding to an organization that works on a wide range of different issues, or because the grant

supports environmental media publications or environmental education projects covering a wide range of issues. Some grants provided to generalist re-granting organizations are included in this category as it is not possible to identify which issues will be supported when the funds are re-granted.

#### Sustainable Material Production and Consumption and Waste Management/New Economy

This category covers: reducing consumption levels; redefining economic growth, waste reduction, sustainable design and sustainable production; recycling and composting; and all aspects of waste disposal, including incinerators and landfills. Economic activities that aim to reduce environmental risks and ecological degradation, such as sustainable business practices, eco labeling and environmental certifications are included in this category.

#### Sustainable Agriculture & Food Systems

This remains a very broad category. It includes: organic and other forms of sustainable farming; training and research to help farmers in developing countries; control of the food chain; initiatives opposed to factory farming; horticultural organizations and projects; education on agriculture for children and adults (e.g. city farms); opposition to the use of genetically modified crops and food irradiation; food safety and the genetic diversity of agriculture (including seed banks); and soil conservation.

#### Sustainable Cities/Communities

Grants included in this category support: urban green spaces and parks; community gardens; green infrastructure; built environment projects; urban environment social ventures/enterprises; and community-based sustainability work.

#### Terrestrial Ecosystems & Land Use

As with “agriculture” and “biodiversity and species preservation”, this is a broad category encompassing: land purchases and stewardship; national or regional parks; landscape restoration and landscape scale conservation efforts; land use planning; tree planting, forestry and stopping deforestation; and the impacts of mining.

#### Toxics

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

#### Trade & Finance

The Trade & Finance category encompasses: work on corporate-led globalization 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-localization.

#### Transportation

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

## Appendix B: Definitions – Granting Strategies

### Advocacy/campaign/community organizing/movement building

This is a broad category that combines related strategies. Advocacy/campaign/community organizing/movement building is used for activities that promote public support, strengthen networking and outreach, build or enhance constituency, generate momentum, build effective leadership, or increase collaboration amongst parties.

### Capacity building (\*general/op. support)

This category is only for general support grants or grants that are given to strengthen the grantee as an organization. Grants to enhance a specific program do not fall under this category.

### Communications/media/materials development

The Communications/ materials development category covers work targeted specifically at enhancing the ability of grantees to communicate effectively. It also includes the creation of grantee’s communication tools, such as webcasts or interactive websites.

### Education/youth organizing

Education grants focus on environmental education for children inside and outside the classroom. This category is for coaching or training services of educators, the public, etc. It also includes informational services and experiences for the public and youth specifically, such as science or environmental camps.

### Direct activity

This category covers work that creates a direct impact on the physical environment of where the grant is made, such as tree planting, shore restoration and wetland rehabilitation.

### Stewardship/acquisition/preservation

This category is for purchasing space (land, estuaries, etc.) or rights of use to protect land, improve management, restore ecosystems, or eradicate invasive species. Land protection must also be achieved through mechanisms such as conservation easements.

### Litigation

Grants marked litigation focus on legal support and assistance for expert legal counsel relating to environmental protection.

### Market Transformation

This category is for grants that support the transformation of goods/services in a way that lessens the impact on the environment. Market transformation includes designing new innovative products, developing sustainable technologies, building channels to market environmentally-friendly products and changing consumer behaviour.

### Public education/awareness

This category is for building a broader understanding of environmental issues and the value of nature. This category is similar to the “Education/youth organizing” category, but specific to educating adults.



### Public policy/analysis

This category is primarily for grants aimed at the development of standards, improving policy management practices, reforming policy at any level, support for any international agreements, and/or participation in regulatory processes.

### Research (scientific/environmental)

This category is used for grants that build a base of knowledge or develop a device. This includes: conducting a study; assessment; investigation; or developing information and jumps in technology.

### Other

The Other category includes grants that have not been specified in the above activities. This includes awards, campaigning, conference, conservation agreements, fundraising, membership, re-granting, scholarship/bursary, travel and certification.

## Appendix C: List of CEGN Members Participating in the 2014 Update

444S Foundation  
Alberta Ecotrust Foundation  
Alberta Real Estate Foundation  
Canadian Shield Foundation  
Catherine Donnelly Foundation  
Charles Stewart Mott Foundation  
Chisholm Thomson Family Foundation  
Coast Opportunity Funds  
CS Fund  
de Gaspé Beaubien Foundation  
Donner Canadian Foundation  
Eburne Mill Fund  
Echo Foundation  
EcoAction Community Funding Program,  
Environment Canada  
Federation of Canadian Municipalities – Green  
Municipal Fund  
Friends of the Greenbelt Foundation  
Fundy Community Foundation  
Glasswaters Foundation  
Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation  
Gosling Foundation  
John and Pat McCutcheon Charitable Foundation  
Laidlaw Foundation  
Lawson Foundation  
Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship  
Max Bell Foundation  
Metcalf Foundation  
Mountain Equipment Co-op  
Neptis Foundation  
New Venture Fund  
North Growth Foundation  
Oak Foundation  
Okanagan Basin Water Board  
Pacific Salmon Foundation  
Patagonia  
PwC Canada Foundation  
RBC Foundation  
Real Estate Foundation of B.C.  
Sage Environmental Program  
Small Change Fund  
Suncor Energy Foundation  
TD Friends of the Environment Foundation  
Temagami Community Foundation  
The Bullitt Foundation  
The Calgary Foundation  
The Carthy Foundation  
The Claudine and Stephen Bronfman Family  
Foundation  
The Ivey Foundation  
The J.W. McConnell Family Foundation  
The Joyce Foundation  
The McLean Foundation  
The Midloch Foundation  
The Ontario Trillium Foundation  
The Salamander Foundation  
The Schad Foundation  
The Sitka Foundation  
The Thomas Sill Foundation  
The Winnipeg Foundation  
Tides Canada  
Toronto Atmospheric Fund  
Toronto Foundation  
Tula Foundation  
Vancity  
Vancouver Foundation  
Walter and Duncan Gordon Foundation  
Wilburforce Foundation  
Woodcock Foundation

## Appendix D: List of Other Funders

Alberta Conservation Association  
Argosy Foundation  
Brainerd Foundation  
Campion Foundation  
Coast Conservation Endowment Fund  
Foundation  
Columbia Basin Trust  
Community Foundation for Kingston & Area  
Community Foundation of Newfoundland and  
Labrador  
Community Foundation of Ottawa  
Comox Valley Community Foundation  
Energy Foundation  
Foundation of Greater Montreal  
Fredericton Community Foundation  
Garfield Foundation  
Global Green Grants Fund  
Greater Saint John Community Foundation  
Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation  
Inspirit Foundation  
Keith Campbell Foundation for the Environment  
MacArthur Foundation  
Mitsubishi Corporation Foundation for the  
Americas  
Moore Charitable Foundation  
New York Community Trust  
Niagara Community Foundation  
North American Partnership for Environmental  
Community Action (NAPECA) Community  
Grants  
Ontario Ministry of Environment, Great Lakes  
Guardian Community Fund  
Rockefeller Brothers Fund  
Sudbury Community Foundation  
Sussex Area Community Foundation Inc.  
The Alberta Emerald Foundation  
The Conservation Alliance  
The Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund  
The Law Foundation of B.C  
Threshold Foundation  
Victoria Foundation  
Wallace Genetic Foundation  
Wallace Global Fund  
WestWind Foundation  
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