

APPENDIX A: Taxonomy

Environmental Issue Areas Taxonomy³⁰

The following 13 categories have been used to analyze grants in this report and past *Tracking the Field* reports. Each grant is coded against the category it fits most closely. This categorization has been developed in discussion with other environmental funding networks internationally, allowing easier comparison between research and publications on different continents. These issue descriptions were directly taken from the Environmental Funders Network (EFN) 2012 report *Where The Green Grants Went 5: Patterns of UK Funding for Environmental and Conservation Work*.

* Starred issue areas were not included in the U.K. report

BIODIVERSITY & SPECIES PRESERVATION

This is also a broad category, focused on work that protects particular 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, such as rhinos and elephants; and protection of globally important biodiversity hotspots, including the use of refuges, reserves and other habitat conservation projects; and wildlife trusts.

CLIMATE & ATMOSPHERE

Most of the money in this category is given to work on climate change, with a much smaller sum to ozone depletion. Also included in this category are acid rain, air pollution and local air quality.

COASTAL & MARINE ECOSYSTEMS

This category includes: fisheries; aquaculture; coastal lands and estuaries; marine protected areas; and marine pollution (such as marine dumping).

ENERGY

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH*

Grants tagged Environmental Health encompass grants that work toward an environment that supports public health. While many of these issues areas impact health, these grants are more specifically controlling these environmental factors with a health lens.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE*

Environmental Justice grants are grants for the “fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.”³¹

FRESH WATER / INLAND WATER ECOSYSTEMS

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

GENERAL ENVIRONMENT / MULTI-ISSUE WORK

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 range of different issues, or because the grant supports environmental media titles (e.g. *The Ecologist*, *Resurgence*) 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.

INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS / COMMUNITIES*

Indigenous Populations / Communities grants focus on protecting the environment for indigenous population, both within the U.S. and abroad.

MATERIAL CONSUMPTION & WASTE MANAGEMENT

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.

POPULATION*

This category is for grants related to awareness and debate surrounding global population growth and lowering the rate of human population growth as it connects with protecting the environment.

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 COMMUNITIES

Grants included in this category support: urban green spaces and parks; community gardens; built environment projects; 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

This category 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 & 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.

Environmental Grantmaking Strategies

EGA introduced strategies to *Tracking the Field, Volume 3*, for the first time. The following 8 categories have been used to analyze grants. Each grant is coded against the category it fits most closely or marked as undefined. This categorization has been developed in discussion with other environmental funding networks internationally, however, because these discussions did not lead to a confirmed list, this final list and definitions are unique to this report.

ADVOCACY / ORGANIZING / MOVEMENT BUILDING

This is a broad category that is the combination of related strategies. Advocacy / 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 OPERATING

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

COMMUNICATIONS / MEDIA

Grants that were tagged in this category cover work targeted specifically at generating or influencing media coverage. They also include the creation of a grantees communication tools, such as webcasts or interactive websites.

EDUCATION / YOUTH ORGANIZING

Education grants included both public education and environmental education for children. 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.

LITIGATION

Grants marked litigation focused on legal support and assistance for expert legal counsel.

PUBLIC POLICY

This category is most for grants aimed at the development of standards, improving policy management practices, reforming policy at any level, support for an international agreements, and 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.

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.