Farming the Future

April 2026

How UK funders can strengthen resilience in food and farming.

Contents

COVER PHOTO CREDIT: VERONICA WHITE
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Farming the Future exists to increase both the quantity and quality of funding supporting the transition to a resilient, environmentally regenerative UK food and farming system—one rooted in a strong social fabric and a fairer economy. Our role extends beyond distributing our participatory pooled fund. We also share insights from across the sector with peers in philanthropy, helping to strengthen collective understanding and practice.

Our aim is to grow, connect and fortify the food and farming movement so it can collaborate effectively and co-create solutions. This raises a critical question for us and for other funders: how do we know whether our funding is genuinely building sector resilience?

Why this report?
This report explores what resilience looks like in practice, examines the current funding landscape, and outlines how funders can strengthen the UK food and farming sector through more effective grant-making.

We end by inviting funders (p.16) to collaboratively explore the broader ecosystem shaping grantees' work.

1 | Understanding what resilience looks like

Resilience in any system is closely linked to diversity, adaptability and interconnection. In the context of food and farming, this includes:

- **Healthy ecosystem dynamics:** Organisations merging or winding down when appropriate, with new initiatives emerging to address evolving challenges.
- **Strategic diversity:** Multiple organisations working on overlapping or complementary issues, with the capacity to collaborate, align strategies and pursue different theories of change simultaneously.
- **Inclusive coalitions:** Organisations that amplify diverse voices while building shared agendas capable of influencing policy, practice and public narrative.
- **Diverse income streams:** Funding drawn from multiple, stable sources—without excessive administrative burden—so organisations are not overly reliant on a single funder or exposed to funding cliff edges.
- **Complementary funding strategies:** Funders consciously supporting different parts of the ecosystem, sometimes co-funding, sometimes pursuing distinct approaches, while understanding how their work fits within the wider landscape.
- **Sharing resources:** Sharing back office functions to save on costs.

Funders are often tempted to encourage grantees to collaborate on short-term projects in the name of efficiency or impact, or to question why they should fund work that appears similar to something they have already supported. These are not inherently bad questions—provided there is an understanding that success within a *movement ecology* often depends on **multiple strategies and theories of change operating simultaneously**.

This means different organisations working at different levels of the system, with different audiences and approaches: people organising mass protest and building alternatives to the status quo; those working to improve systems from within; those supporting personal and cultural transformation; organisations shaping narratives; others focusing on practice or policy. Some organisations will work closely together, while others will focus deeply on their specific area of expertise. All of these roles are necessary.

As a piece of philanthropic infrastructure, Farming the Future focuses on strengthening collaboration among organisations working on policy, community organising, narrative change and movement building. This funding for collaboration sits alongside funding from others for supporting the core functions of these organisations. If network-infrastructure organisations lack financial stability, the wider movement becomes fragile. We know our funding alone is not sufficient to ensure resilience - this is responsibility we share.

This report therefore draws on available data to benchmark philanthropic giving and assess its impact on movement infrastructure in UK food and farming.

For further insight into how funders can support positive change and strengthen the resilience of organisations and infrastructure in complex sectors such as farming, Environmental Funders Network's **Where the Green Grants Went #9** (Section B, pp. 34–62) offers useful food for thought.

INVESTING IN CROSS-CUTTING INSTITUTIONS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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

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

There are plenty of other gaps in terms of environmental-movement infrastructure and institutions that could be filled with long-term support from funders; from previous research and conversations with the sector, we know that initiatives focused on **narratives, policy, community organising and movement building** could all be playing a stronger role across the environment sector (and beyond), strengthening the effectiveness of all the other organisations in the movement ecology.

What will it take for funders to collaborate to build more infrastructure of this kind, or to consciously focus their grants on strengthening existing movement infrastructure?

Extract from p62 of Where the Green Grants Went #9 (Environmental Funders Network)

2 | The Current Funding Landscape

To make the case for why more funding is needed for UK food and farming, it is first necessary to understand what the current funding landscape looks like in this sector.

Where the Green Grants Went #9

In June 2024, Environmental Funders Network (EFN) analysed a subset of data from Where the Green Grants Went #9 (WTGGW), drawing on grants reported to 360Giving from 2021–22 . This analysis focused specifically on agriculture and food grants.

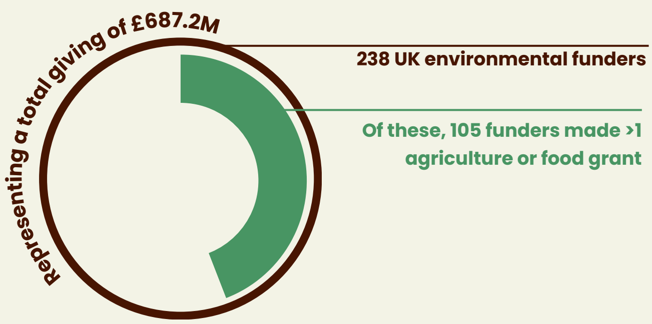
Their agriculture and food category included:

- Development of, or education about, sustainable or regenerative farming, food production, or horticultural techniques
- Opposition to environmentally damaging practices such as factory farming and genetic modification
- Conservation of agricultural genetic diversity

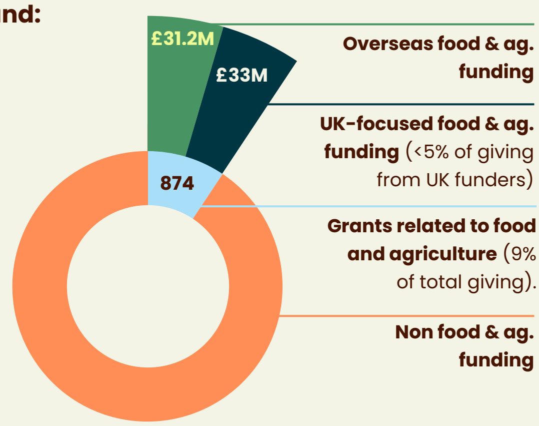
Limitations in categorisation mean some related areas—such as polluting agricultural chemicals (classified under Toxics & Pollution) and food waste (usually under Consumption & Waste in the 360Giving dataset)—are not captured.

Due to these categorisation challenges and because reporting to 360Giving is voluntary and not widely undertaken by smaller foundations, this research is partial.

The WTGGW research analysed grants from:



They fund:



Key Findings from WTGGW Report

Overall observation

The total value of agriculture and food grants increased by 269% compared to the previous report , this reflects growth from a very low baseline (published in Nov 2021 drawing on data between 2016 and 2019). Given the central role of food systems in climate, biodiversity and public health outcomes, overall funding remains modest.

on Grant Size Distribution

69%

Of the 105 funders gave less than £100,000 to food and farming in total

76%

of food and agriculture grantees received under £10,000

£42,723

Mean Average Grant Size

£9,995

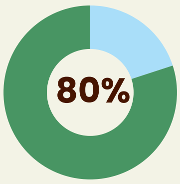
Median Average Grant Size

Grants ranged from

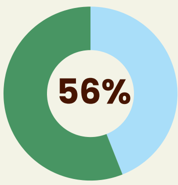
£50 to **£3M**

on Funder Concentration

The Top 10 Funders (Appendix D) were responsible for:



of the total value of funding in Food and Agriculture



of the grants by number

The Top Three Funders are:

In the 2021/22 financial year:

	1 Quadrature Climate Foundation	2 Esmée Fairbairn Foundation	3 National Lottery Funded
They distributed	£7.6M	£6.8M	>£6M
Across	4 grants	38 grants	335 grants
With an average grant size of	£1.9M	£179k	<£18k

What this means

While a diversity of funders is welcome the small grants allocated to food and agriculture by most funders means organisations have to approach a lot of funders for a fragmented patchwork of funding (often framed as project funding) which is not a great use of their limited resources and undermines long-term resilience. The domination of large pots by a few funders means the sector is also vulnerable to the impact of strategic shifts from one or two large funders away from UK farming.

Digging Deeper with our own study

In early 2025, Farming the Future worked with MyCake to take a deeper look at the financial resilience of 36 key civil society infrastructure organisations and networks in food and farming in the UK (see Appendix A).

Our methodology:

1. Started with a list of key civil society infrastructure organisations and networks supporting the food and farming sector (from our own grantees and the Food Issues Census)

2. Reviewed the grant income reported in the annual accounts of 31 organisations working on food and farming in the UK who had full data between 2019 and 2024

3. Identified 30 funders of these organisations listed on 360Giving (Appendix B) and reviewed 593 grants (2019–2024).

We found that 360Giving is generally under-reporting and therefore not an exact proxy for the value of grant funding to this sector. Total grant income is likely to be around 20% higher than 360Giving data suggests due to funding to infrastructure organisations from donors who do not report their grants to the platform.

Note on 360Giving and Reporting

The relationship between 360Giving data and organisations' annual accounts is not straightforward. In particular:

- It is not always possible to match the date of a grant award with the financial year in which it appears in an organisation's accounts.
- Grants may be spread across several years in annual accounts but reported as a single award in 360Giving.
- Capital grants may be treated differently and may not appear in profit and loss accounts.
- Central government grants for 2024 were not included in the 360Giving data used in this analysis, as they had not been released at the time, reducing the overall grant count.

Trends in grant funding of UK Food and Farming Key Network Infrastructure orgs between 2019 and 2023.

Our research with MyCake revealed some additional trends that build on the picture presented in *Where the Green Grants Went #9.*

For full data from our study please see Appendix 3 (p.21)

Between 2019 and 2023, total grant funding to this cohort of 31 infrastructure organisations showed:

Grant totals fell by £1-2M

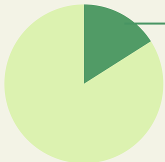
# of grants increased

Mean grant size fell by c £12k

This shows an increasingly competitive environment in which organisations have to put more energy into securing dwindling funds.

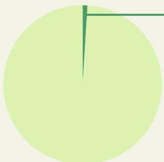
A few organisations are absorbing the majority of the total resources available through large grants.

77% of grants were under £100k



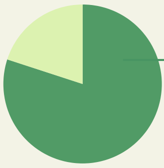
accounting for only 16% of total value

23% of grants were under £10k



accounting for 1% of total value

12% of grants were over £200k



accounting for 72% of total value

The spread of grants from private philanthropy alone (2019-2024) is slightly better: 69% of grants are <£100k (17.5% of total value) and 15% are over £200k (64% of total value).

Patterns in Public and Private Giving

Average grant sizes:

£15k from public funders (incl. National Lottery, governmental departments and local authorities)

£40k from foundations and private trusts

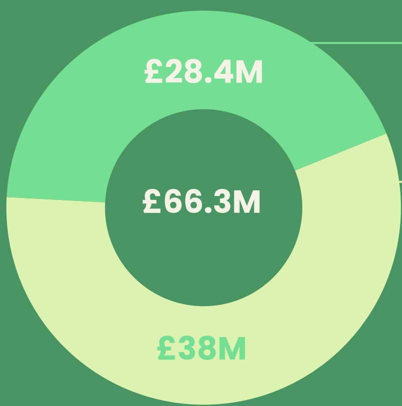
Median grant sizes:

£30k for Small and medium organisations (turnover of <£1million)

£40k for Large and major organisations

Our research also shows that larger organisations tend to be able to secure funding from a greater diversity of courses than smaller organisations, who struggled to diversify income and secure substantial, stable funding.

Of 558 grants assessed from 30 funders between 2019 and 2023:



43% of grants were from public sources

57% of grants were from private philanthropy

The additional funding the organisations in our sample were receiving, over and above that reported on 360Giving, are also likely to be from smaller family foundations and agrifood charities who also don't tend to distribute larger grants.

3 | What better funding means

Resilience depends not only on the volume of funding, but on its quality.

Building resilience isn't just about increasing the number of funders, the overall amount of funding or awarding larger grants. It also requires improving the quality of funding—specifically by offering longer-term, more flexible, and less restricted support. While this is easier said than done, there are encouraging signs of progress. An alliance of funders in this space has begun developing a funder interest group for better food and farming within EFN, aiming to both strengthen collaboration and "grow the pie" for the sector.

EFN has also contributed valuable research on how to improve relationships between environmental funders and fundraisers, as well as exploring the barriers funders face when trying to adapt their practices. For more targeted guidance in the UK context, Farming the Future has produced Advice for Funders of Food and Farming in the UK, drawing on lessons from agroecology and modern grant-making best practice.

While data from 360Giving provides a partial view from the supply side of funding, it is equally important to consider insights from those seeking funding. The latest Food Issues Census (2024–25), conducted by the Food Ethics Council, captures perspectives from UK civil society organisations working in food and farming. This is complemented by EFN's survey of environmental fundraisers' needs, which adds further depth.

The key takeaways from these combined sources are broken down below into two key areas: Relationships and Resources.

Relationships and Collaboration

There is clear appetite for collaboration in the food sector, supported by a long history of partnership working and a current push to build alliances that enable organisations to work more efficiently.

The Food Issues Census (FIC) identifies the significant barriers to collaboration as time and capacity, competitive funding structures and misaligned values or approaches.

They add that successful partnerships are supported by:

- Adequate, sustained funding
- Shared goals/values
- Effective convening and facilitation
- Collaborative, inclusive and equitable funding

The collective impact of environmental groups depends on the connections between them:

- While funders often express support for collaboration, they rarely resource it adequately.
- Mandating collaboration can be counterproductive if partnerships are not allowed to develop organically (EFN).
- The FIC urges funders to recognise and resource the time and expertise required to build partnerships, participate in networks and apply for funding,

There is also strong demand, particularly from grassroots organisations, for collaborative funding models that prioritise partnership over competition, and for funders who better understand the realities of food and farming work.

Greater coordination between funders is desired – EFN flags that few funders signpost fundraisers to other funders, even when they require match funding.

Overall, improving funding practice points towards developing more relational, trust-based practices– broken down by the EFN into six approaches:

1. Collaborate as much as possible
2. Focus on people and outcomes rather than projects and outputs
3. Make decisions based on both long-term thinking and urgency
4. Underpin all funding behaviour with trust and flexibility
5. Create and embrace opportunities to hear from grant holders
6. Design application and reporting processes carefully and relax requirements where feasible.

Responsive Resourcing for the Ecosystem

Unsurprisingly, flexible and longer-term core funding is the most urgent need at an organisational level, particularly among grassroots initiatives. Understanding *how* different types of funding can support systemic change is vital to both diversity and resilience in the sector.

EFN's report highlights some of the challenges people face when trying to secure funding for the foundational work needed to drive long-term change. These challenges often stem from funders' restrictions–such as limits on location, approach, topics and timelines–as well as burdensome application processes and practices that comsume significant time for little benefit. These are all areas where funders can take greater accountability to reduce negative impacts on those they aim to support, whether they are funding research, projects, individuals, or core costs.

The FIC identifies policy and advocacy as key drivers of systems change, yet these areas are often difficult to fund, particularly evidence-based advocacy and participatory research. Similarly, producers can struggle to access funding to transition to sustainable farming practices. There is also a clear need for investment in community-led food systems, including land stewardship to support food resilience and economic equity, alongside the infrastructure that sustains efforts.

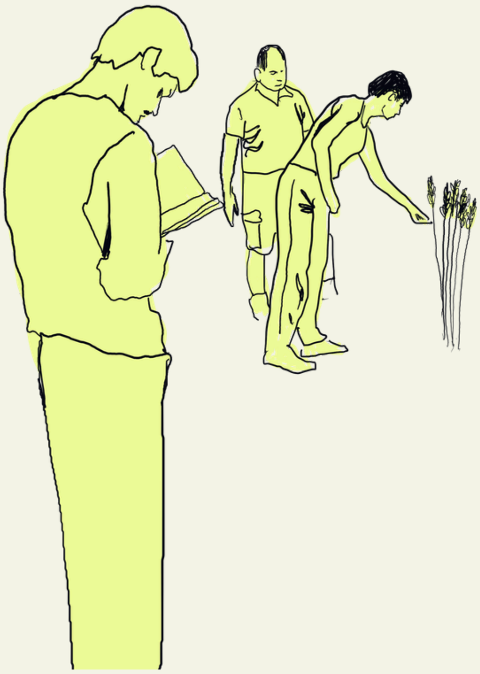
Funders need to better align with the sector by embracing change across different geographic and systemic levels and supporting work that operates at the intersections between issues. Greater collaboration among funders is also essential to ensure that available resources match the scale of the sector's ambitions.

4 | Building a Shared Picture of Sector Resilience

Our work with MyCake examined the financial resilience of 31 civil society infrastructure organisations and networks in the food and farming sector over the period 2019 to 2024 . This timeframe aligns with the lifespan of Farming the Future's existence, but also captures a period of significant instability, including external market shocks such as Covid and global conflicts, alongside high inflation.

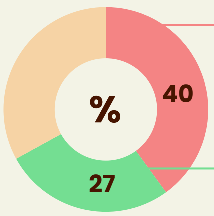
The sample size was limited, as few organisations had complete data across the full period. It also included a wide range of organisation sizes by turnover, so we divided the sample into two groups–small and medium (under £1M) and large and major (over £1M)– to better identify trends.

The findings offer insights into income sources, costs and funding patterns (as outlined in Section 2), and deepen our understanding of the challenges faced by the organisations we work with. They also highlight opportunities for funders to collaborate in expanding the dataset to build from this baseline by developing a shared sector resilience tool to support mapping and co-funding across the field.



Overall trends in surplus and reserves

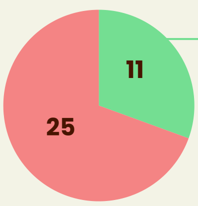
A Challenging Operating Environment



Organisations on a downward surplus trend

Organisations on an upward surplus trend

Resilience in Reserves



Organisations that declared reserves (at around 20-25%). Meaning many have limited financial buffer.

Rising income, Rising Costs

of organisations showed an increase in income since 2019.

Whilst looking good on the surface in fact profitability is diverging: large and major organisations are generally becoming more profitable, while small and medium-sized organisations are finding it hard to generate profit without significantly cutting costs..

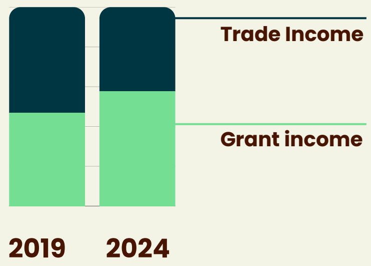
Financial (In)stability

Large/major organisations showed a more consistent, less volatile profitability year to year.

In contrast, smaller organisations experience greater fluctuations and are increasingly struggling to generate a surplus– sometimes only doing so through cost-cutting measures such as reducing staff or freezing wages.

Patterns in income sources

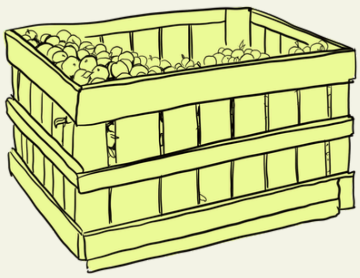
Shifting From Trade to Grant Dependence



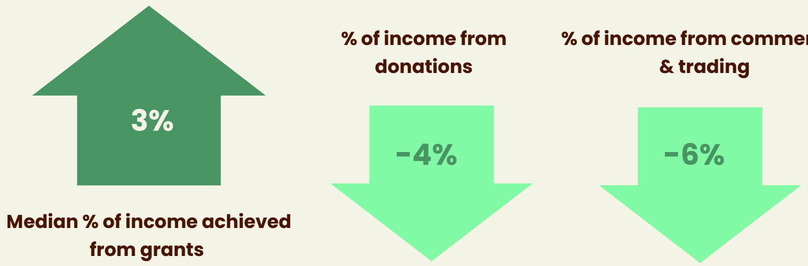
All organisations generated some income from commercial and trading activity but its importance within the overall income mix seems to be decreasing.

This is reflected in a notable shift in the median grant-to-trading ratio– from 0.88:1 to 1.37:1–indicating a move from a trading-led model to one more reliant on grant funding.

It is important to note that organisations newly developing commercial and trading income as a way to become less reliant on grants may have started from a low base, which could bring the median grant-to-trading ratio down. This needs more tracking.

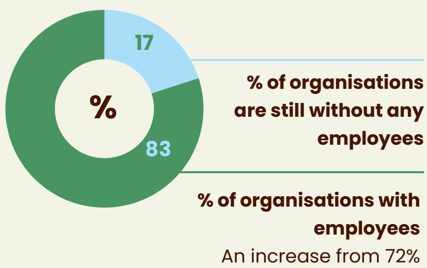


Changing Income Mix



Patterns in Staffing Expenditure

Staffing in Small and Medium-sized Organisations



There is also evidence that SMEs are, on average, spending a smaller proportion of their income on staffing. While this median figure may be influenced by organisations hiring staff for the first time, the overall pattern suggests that salaries have not kept pace with inflation, and 15% of organisations have reduced their staff numbers.

It is important to note that headcount does not necessarily equate to full-time equivalent (FTE) employment. This raises further questions about changes in pay levels, the balance between senior and junior roles, and a possible shift away from PAYE employment towards contracted or project-based staff.

Overall

- The resilience of the sector appears to be increasingly reliant on grants from a relatively small philanthropic ecosystem.
- Many funders are themselves small organisations operation under growing financial pressure.
- These funders tend to prefer making smaller project grants rather than funding core costs such as staff salaries.

- For small and medium-sized organisations with turnovers under £1 million, there are ongoing challenges in diversifying income and building financial reserves.
- As a result, staffing levels and pay can be constrained.
- This in turn reduces organisational capacity to generate further income, deliver services effectively, build relationships, and undertake strategic planning.

- Inconsistencies between 360Giving data and financial reporting in organisational accounts make it difficult to establish a reliable baseline for current grant funding levels.
- This limits the ability to assess whether overall funding is increasing year on year.
- It also makes it challenging to estimate the total level of grant funding required for the sector (however defined) to be financially resilient.

5 | Scaling and Strengthening This Work Together

This initial analysis offers a detailed snapshot of a small group of organisations whose work is central to the sector. However, at this scale it cannot capture the full breadth, diversity, or overall size of the sector, nor provide a representative view of trends across different business models, growth paths, or sub-sectors.

Our Proposal

Expanding this work to include all organisations identified as environmental grant recipients in *Where the Green Grants Went 9* would make it possible to establish a national baseline. By drawing on ongoing data from sources such as the Charity Commission, Companies House, the Mutuals Register, and 360Giving, we could combine historical insight with forward-looking tracking, going beyond the voluntary reporting for funders.

This could be brought together in an online dashboard, enabling EFN and specific funder interest groups to access up-to-date information in one place and work with a shared set of indicators to monitor and report on progress. Greater accessibility of data would also allow users to explore patterns in funding—for example, the balance of public and private grants, the distribution of grant sizes, and geographic trends within subsets of the data.

A more structured, data-driven approach would help build a clearer picture of a specific sector's size, shape, and internal dynamics, as well as the flow of investment through grants, contracts, and social finance. It would also support analysis of financial resilience, including trends in income, reserves, and balance sheet strength, and help assess overall investment needs. Tracking changes in the volume and value of grants, alongside levels of core and co-funding, would provide further insight. Importantly, it would give funders a better understanding of the wider landscape in which their grantees operate, informing how they evolve their own funding strategies.

There is also potential to go further. By using this cohort of funded organisations to define key characteristics of the sector, machine learning tools could help identify similar organisations that are not yet receiving grant funding. This could support funders in discovering and engaging with previously overlooked groups.

Considerations

There are, however, practical challenges to address. Not all non-profit entities are required to publish detailed financial data, and gaps—particularly within Companies House—limit the accuracy of sector-wide analysis. While initiatives such as open data from Co-ops UK improve visibility of income for co-operatives and mutuals, they do not yet provide a complete picture, for example lacking expenditure data. In addition, standard classification systems such as SIC codes do not map neatly onto the activities of organisations in this space, making it harder to identify relevant actors. Developing a shared understanding of which activities should be included within the sector remains an open question, and full consensus among funders may be difficult to achieve.

Similarly, agreeing on common indicators and metrics will require careful work to ensure they are meaningful and used consistently. For example, a low resilience score could be interpreted either as a risk or as a signal that an organisation would benefit from support. Financial metrics alone may also be insufficient without context on leadership, strategy, and stage of development. Over time, there may be opportunities to incorporate additional frameworks—such as measures of innovation capacity, diversity and inclusion, and environmental, social, and governance factors—as well as to identify gaps where new metrics are needed. Work by organisations such as the Office for National Statistics and the Exploring Local Statistics initiative may also offer useful foundations.

Overall, while there are clear challenges, a more comprehensive and coordinated approach to data could significantly strengthen understanding of the sector and support more effective funding decisions.

6 | Next Steps

We know that the food and farming sector is committed, collaborative and full of potential but operating under increasing strain. Financial pressures, uneven access to funding and structural barriers continue to limit the ability of many organisations, particularly smaller and grassroots groups, to build the reserves, capacity and stability required for long-term resilience. At the same time, there are clear signals of progress: a growing appetite for collaboration, emerging funder networks and a shared recognition that more flexible, relational, and coordinated approaches to funding are needed.

This report is an invitation rather than a conclusion. The limitations in existing data, whether inconsistencies in reporting or gaps in coverage, highlight the need for better shared infrastructure and a more coordinated approach to learning across the funding ecosystem. Whilst data dashboards aren't in themselves a magic bullet, by working together to build a clearer, more comprehensive picture of resource flows, we as funders can better understand where support is most needed, how funding strategies interact, and what true resilience looks like in practice.

We're inviting funders into this next phase of work.
Key questions to explore together include:

- How can we incorporate the EFN WTGGW list of grants and organisations working on food and farming to develop live, shared sector dashboards?
- What challenges (e.g. gaps in data availability) and risks (e.g. misinterpreting organisational resilience as financial weakness) need to be addressed?
- What additional insights could be generated by expanding the dataset?
- What further data could be included to better understand the flow of resources into the sector, overall funding needs, and whether the total "funding pie" or average grant size is growing?
- How can we move beyond financial metrics alone to better assess long-term resilience and the sector's capacity to thrive?

A tool built on this approach could help us as funders better understand the broader ecosystem in which grantees operate, identify gaps and duplication in funding, coordinate core and co-funding strategies more effectively and track changes in funding volume, value and duration over time.

PHOTO CREDIT: JASON TAYLOR

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Appendix A: List of infrastructure orgs included in sector resilience check

The list of organisations we could analyse in this light touch check was limited by availability of financial reporting data for the fullperiod 2019-2024. In some cases this is because organisations have not been incorporated for the entire period. Out of a longer list of 50 organisations these 31 organisations gave as a mix of organisations of different scales for whom we could gather relatively complete data.

Organisations (larger & major -turnover >£1million)
The Soil Association
Forum for the Future
Sustain: The Alliance for Better Food and Farming
Sustainable Food TrustFood Foundation
Campaign to Protect Rural England
Linking Environment and Farming (LEAF)
The Game and Wildlife Conservation Trust
Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group South West
Global Feedback Limited (now Foodrise)
Campaign to Protect Rural England
The Gaia Foundation
Bite Back 2030
Pesticide Action Network

UK Organisations (small & medium -turnover <£1million)
The Real Farming Trust
The Food Ethics Council
GM Freeze
Pasture Fed Livestock Association
Nourish (Scotland)Food Matters Foundation
Organic Growers Alliance
Community Supported Agriculture Network
Ecological Land Cooperative
Bristol Textile Quarter
Green Future Associates (Urban Agriculture Consortium)
Eating Better
Permaculture Association
Apricot Centre CIC
Biodynamic Agriculture Association
The Orchard Project
Granville Community Kitchen

Appendix B: List of Funders of the infrastructure orgs included in our sector resilience check

Funder	Number of Grants	Total Grants (£m)	Median (£)	Public/Private
Esmée Fairbairn Foundation	105	£20.20	£60,000	Private
Guy's and St Thomas' Charity	15	£4.90	£91,937	Private
Thirty Percy Foundation	11	£2.50	£50,000	Private
Lankelly Chase Foundation	25	£2.20	£50,000	Private
Rothschild Foundation	22	£2.10	£30,000	Private
Samworth Foundation	9	£1.30	£150,000	Private
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	12	£1.30	£120,000	Private
John Ellerman Foundation	11	£1.00	£90,000	Private
Power to Change Trust	15	£0.80	£19,646	Private
Trust for London	6	£0.70	£125,000	Private
City Bridge Trust	12	£0.70	£24,142	Private
Friends Provident Foundation	6	£0.60	£95,000	Private
Garfield Weston Foundation	12	£0.60	£27,500	Private
Nuffield Foundation	1	£0.50	£499,381	Private
Prudence Trust	2	£0.40	£200,000	Private
Nationwide Foundation	6	£0.40	£18,875	Private
The Tudor Trust	11	£0.40	£17,000	Private
Coop Foundation	2	£0.20	£99,699	Private

The Dulverton Trust	6	£0.20	£30,295	Private
The AIM Foundation	5	£0.20	£25,000	Private
The National Lottery Community Fund	19	£11.60	£39,974	Public
Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government	3	£10.00	£4,000,000	Public
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	133	£2.50	£12,524	Public
Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office	5	£1.40	£359,294	Public
Department for Work and Pensions	8	£0.80	£33,171	Public
Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	30	£0.80	£15,243	Public
The National Lottery Heritage Fund	7	£0.70	£79,700	Public
Greater London Authority	9	£0.30	£15,000	Public
Ministry of Justice	4	£0.20	£42,509	Public
Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport	7	£0.20	£27,015	Public
All others	74	£0.50		
Total	**593**	**£70.00**	**£25,000**	

Appendix C

Grants by year reported on 360Giving (for 31 organisations)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Medium (£)	£18,818	£25,000.00	£24,251	£26,188	£20,000
Count	76	121	152	98	111
Total (£m)	£12.20	£18.30	£13	£14	£9.30

All public and private grants (2019-2024) to 31 organisations, from 360Giving

Size	Number	% of No.	Total (£m)	% of £	Median (£)
Under £10k	141	24%	£0.7	1%	£5,000
£10k-£20k	111	19%	£1.5	2%	£13,649
£20k-£50k	123	21%	£3.5	5%	£27,015
£50k-£100k	84	14%	£5.6	8%	£60,000
£100k-£200k	61	10%	£8.7	12%	£149,968
Over £200k	73	12%	£50.0	72%	£330,000
Total	**593**		**£70.0**		**£25,000**

Grants from private philanthropy (2019-2024) to 31 organisations, from 360Giving

Size	Number	% of No.	Total (£m)	% of £	Median (£)
Under £10k	60	16%	£0.2	0.5%	£4,000
£10k-£20k	54	15%	£0.7	2%	£12,472
£20k-£50k	78	21%	£2.2	5%	£26,910
£50k-£100k	62	17%	£4.1	10%	£60,000
£100k-£200k	55	15%	£7.8	19%	£149,968
Over £200k	56	15%	£26.3	64%	£300,000
Total	**365**		**£41.4**		**£40,000**

Appendix D

Top ten listed funders for UK grantees in WTGGW9

Foundation	No. of grants	Value of grants (£)	Average Grant Size (£)
Quadrature Climate Foundation	4	7,624,029	£1,906,007
Esmée Fairbairn Foundation	38	6,800,578	£178,963
The National Lottery Community Fund	335	6,010,672	£17,942
Jeremy Coller Foundation	2	1,863,758	£931,879
City Bridge Trust	24	1,089,372	£45,391
Wellcome Trust	1	917,024	£917,024
Garfield Weston Foundation	10	825,000	£82,500
Thirty Percy	6	658,750	£109,792
Pig Shed Trust	1	470,000	£470,000
Inspiring Scotland	18	389,604	£21,645