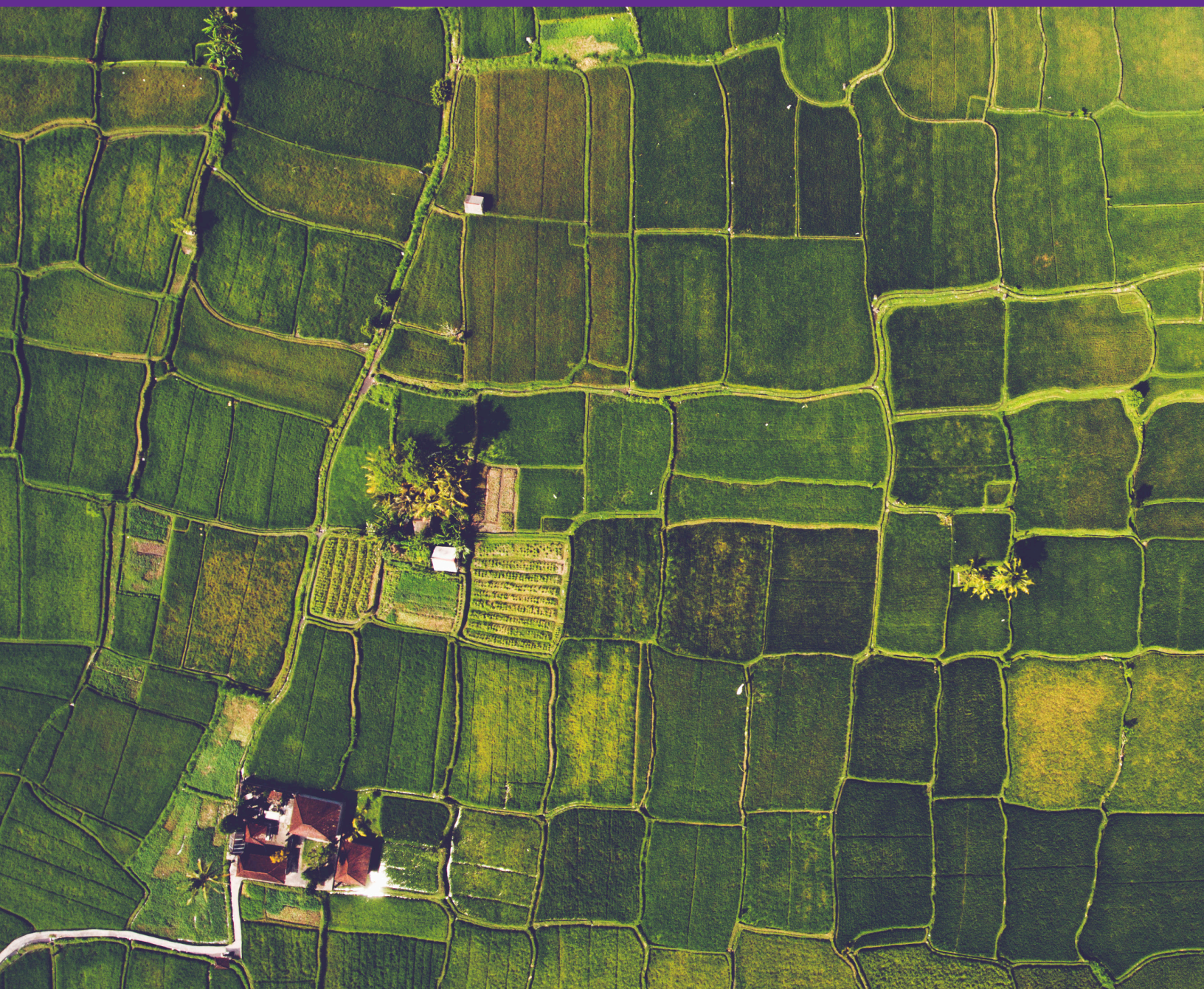


MAY 2021

Accelerating Impact at the Intersections of Environment, Health, and Development:

A Funding Analysis and Call to Action for Integrated Grantmaking



PANORAMA

BRIDGECOLLABORATIVE



Panorama is a platform for social change. Our goal is to achieve maximum impact by partnering with visionary leaders to co-develop solutions to hard problems. We use our voice when it counts, and initiate projects when we see gaps that need to be filled.



The Bridge Collaborative is a global change agent driving a fundamental shift in how we think, plan, fund, and work across sectors to make bigger change faster. We unite people and organizations from across the health, development, and environment sectors with the shared evidence and tools to make a greater impact at the speed the world needs now. Our growing global alliance of scientists, practitioners, and organizations is moving beyond business as usual with the aim of creating a more equitable and sustainable world.



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Foreword

We are pleased to share this report on the funding landscape addressing intersectional solutions for the environment, health, and development, produced by Panorama and the Bridge Collaborative. Our organizations operate from a systems-thinking lens, and we are heartened by the shifts we see as leaders, decision-makers, and funders increasingly recognize major challenges like pandemic preparedness, equity, climate change, and economic recovery as intersectional problems. But, as communities put forward compelling new ideas for systems change, we too often see funders standing in the way of progress rather than catalyzing it. We believe strongly that there is an urgent need to accelerate the pace of change toward intersectional funding of environment, health, and development to meet the multiple crises the world faces today.

This report provides an update on our 2018 report, [*The Philanthropic Funding Landscape for Integrating Health and Environment*](#). In that report, we concluded that “health and environment outcomes will not improve if the majority of philanthropic efforts stay in silos.”

Since then, there has been an increase in messaging from many different sources acknowledging the complexity and inter-connectedness of the problems we collectively seek to solve. However, the overall findings of this report point towards a persistent gap between language and practice. It is clear that too many entrenched norms and approaches in funding still lean towards the comfort and perceived clarity of single-sector solutions.

It's easy to see why single-sector approaches have been the dominant norm for funders of all types for many years. Single-sector approaches more often lend themselves to simpler strategies and messaging to boards or oversight bodies. We are generally more familiar with how to measure their progress and quantify impact and single-sector approaches more clearly match the way foundations and governments are organized today.

Reflecting dominant practice, available data on intersectional funding remains poor, which hinders the ability to evaluate the extent to which funding for multi-sector impacts has changed over the last decade. The fact that it is difficult to find, track, and analyze intersectional funding is a noteworthy point in and of itself.

As funders embrace more intersectional approaches, the databases that track trends in government and philanthropic funding will need to follow suit. In the meantime, those who are closest to real-world problems have invaluable insights on how to solve them. Frontline NGOs and communities are calling for more holistic intersectional solutions and cross-sectoral chords of funding from their donor partners. Regardless of what best fits with how funders operate or are designed, cross-sectoral solutions are what fits with the needs on the ground.

Like putting on a new pair of glasses, this report calls for funders to see the global challenges we are seeking to solve with a new and improved intersectional lens — and more importantly — to fund intersectional solutions. This report is a call to action. We know that if intersectional funding was easy, more funders would already be doing it. Recognizing the real challenges of the change we call for, we outline eight practical actions that those working in private and public funding can take to move towards more integrated forms of cross-sectoral funding in the areas of environment, health, and development.

We hope that this report creates an active dialogue in the funder community. We encourage colleagues to read this report, absorb the lessons from its analysis and findings, reflect on the eight recommended actions, and be an active part of the nascent and essential evolution in philanthropy and the public sector towards increased intersectional funding.

Getting there may cause discomfort, institutional change, new ways of thinking, disruption, and bumps along the way, but the impacts we can have are both urgent and worth it.



Gabrielle Fitzgerald,
Founder and CEO,
Panorama



Heather Tallis, Founder
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I. Executive Summary

Throughout 2020, the concurrent crises of the global pandemic, economic downturn, heightened focus on inequalities, and escalating impacts of climate change have reinforced the urgency for more integrated responses as part of systems change solutions. The nature of these current crises demands particular attention to ideas that provide solutions at the intersections of environment, health, and development and that improve outcomes in all these areas. Public and private funders have embraced the broader concept of systems change for over a decade, but funding practices still lag far behind in intersectional and holistic funding solutions to advance a sustainable future.

At conferences and in speeches, in op-eds and media interviews, there are growing references by leaders to the inter-connectedness of many of the most pressing problems in the world today, particularly in the areas of health and the environment. For example, Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO), recently commented that “Health, like the climate crisis, inequality, and conflict, cannot be tackled in silos. A new collective way forward is needed to ensure that we deliver on the promises of the past and tackle these intertwined challenges together.”¹

In early 2021, we are seeing some early acknowledgements of the need to change the approach to funding. However, after reviewing the billions of dollars invested in response to COVID-19 in 2020, there is little evidence of intersectional approaches, despite news reports linking the increase in disease outbreaks to environmental degradation.

Available data in public databases in the years leading up to the COVID-19 pandemic illustrates both the dominance of single-sector funding, as well as inadequate data collection infrastructure to truly understand where intersectional funding is happening.

It is apparent that despite these bright spots and evolutions in attitudes and language, decades-long norms and practices in funding approaches persist and single-sector thinking shapes dominant funding habits for governments, multilaterals, and private philanthropy.

This report also acknowledges that despite the need for integrated funding, it can be difficult for funders to initiate the necessary changes in policies, programs, and practices to move towards more cross-sectoral funding approaches. Drawing examples from leaders who are paving the way, and highlighting a series of promising new initiatives, this report provides practical actions and steps that funders can take to move away from long-standing siloes and towards intersectional approaches. These actions require differing levels of effort, providing various entry points towards intersectional funding for impact in the areas of environment, health, and development. While the options presented are not comprehensive, they provide a range of concrete actions that can be readily advanced to grow the pool of funding directed at intersectional impact.

The information provided in this report should serve as a call to action for the urgent need to change norms and practices by all funders toward more intersectional approaches for funding, particularly in the areas of the environment, health, and development.

II. Have Intersecting Crises Led to Intersectional Funding?

Where were we before COVID-19?

[*The Philanthropic Funding Landscape for Integrating Health and Environment*](#) reviewed philanthropic funding for health and the environment from 2013 - 2015. The singular focus on philanthropies was deliberate, as philanthropic entities are often more able to take investment risks and boast leaner and more nimble structures. This analysis of the landscape of intersectional funding found philanthropic funding to be heavily siloed and highlighted a significant opportunity for greater investment by philanthropic initiatives aimed at multi-sector impact.²

Since that report, several philanthropies created deliberately integrated programs focused on aspects of health and the environment. However, data collection mechanisms are still rooted in single-sector approaches, making it difficult to formally track this progress. The authors' awareness of these programs is through public or private communications channels rather than any formal tracking mechanism.

Calls for intersectional action grow louder

In 2020, the calls by advocates and activists for the intersectional challenges facing populations today have continued to grow louder.

It is clear now that an essential step in preventing future pandemics is more holistic thinking about the powerful connections between the environment and human health. There is more discussion of the need to prevent pandemics at the source, as well as the need to build more equitable health systems and shore up natural systems to lower the risk of disease emergence.

Responses to racial injustices rightly point to root causes of legacies of disparities in access to and quality of health systems, unequal economic opportunities, and polluted environments.

The fires that burned through a record number of U.S. forests and communities brought the links between environment, health, and development literally to the doorsteps and lungs of a large portion of the western United States.

The events of 2020 have made one message undeniably clear — the world is an interconnected system, and single-sector methods to solving current global challenges are out of step with the types of integrated approaches that are essential today. The quadruple crises of the global pandemic, economic downturn, heightened focus on inequalities, and escalating impacts of climate change share many of the same root causes. Well-intended single-sector interventions will either fall short of solving complex problems or worse, may cause negative ripple effects.

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Did COVID-related government stimulus packages include intersectional funding?

It is too early to utilize Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) data, one of the largest global databases, to answer this question with the same criteria we review other funding streams in this report. But according to Devex's analysis of the funding response to the pandemic, from January 2020 to April 2021, COVID-19 and the associated economic downturn have drawn major funding commitments totaling an estimated \$12 trillion from government sources. This figure includes all types of aid, domestic and global (e.g., well beyond the foreign assistance tracked by the OECD).³ This influx of funding created an unprecedented opportunity to prioritize multi-sector approaches that recognize the integrated relationship of these crises and work towards multi-pronged solutions

The Greenness of Stimulus Index, an assessment of COVID-19 stimulus by G20 countries and other major economies, reports that approximately one-third of that total stimulus funding (US\$4.6 trillion) has environmental relevance, meaning the funds were directed at fields that have a meaningful and lasting impact on the climate, land and water resources, and biodiversity (such as agriculture, industry, waste, energy, and transport).⁴ However, of that \$4.6 trillion, less than \$1.8 trillion were considered "green." This means that while these stimulus packages offered the opportunity to advance both economic growth and environmental improvement, the majority of the environmental funds reinforce negative environmental trends such as unsustainable agriculture practices that destroy biodiverse habitats and directing government investment into high-emission public infrastructure. The report estimates that government development packages will have a net negative impact on environmental outcomes in 15 of the G20 countries, and half of the other analyzed countries.^{5, 6} This data shows that the claims of, and calls for, a green economic recovery have not been broadly adopted.

What about COVID response funding from philanthropies?

Nearly one year after COVID-19 was declared an international emergency, the philanthropic sector and corporate giving communities had allocated over \$20 billion through 40,000 grants to address the pandemic and its impacts.⁷

In a topline review of the largest grants made by the top 20 philanthropic funders in response to COVID-19 (totaling approximately \$5.2 billion), the majority of grants report connections to both economic development and health. This does not necessarily indicate the advancement of funders seeking intersectional impact but is more likely a result of the context within which the funds were given. Additionally, none of the grants captured in this topline analysis were intended to create linked environmental impacts, reflecting a missed opportunity to fund a more climate- and environment-friendly economic recovery and a failure to recognize links between environment and human health.

As environmentally-focused grants were missing from the investments made by the largest funders in the COVID-19 response, we conducted an additional analysis to understand whether any COVID-19 response grants were made towards relevant environmental impacts. A comparatively small amount (\$51.9 million) of grant funding was directed towards environmental improvement. These environment-focused grants in general showed stronger aims to create impact across two or more sectors, for example investing in creating inclusive economic opportunities for communities struggling in transitions away from coal as a blueprint for economic recovery plans following COVID-19. However, similar to the largest response funding, the aim of intersectional impact was not a strong trend across the grants and none of the top environmental grants analyzed were directed towards the intersection of environment and health.

A separate analysis by the Giving Compass estimated that the vast majority — over 80% — of COVID-19 funds went toward what they categorized as relief efforts.⁸ This included direct support to expand COVID-19 testing and vaccine development, and to support social service providers such as food banks and community centers.

What We Mean by Intersectional Funding

To address today's most pressing issues, funders need to see complex challenges as the starting point for change, and support programs, policies, interventions, or ideas designed to create intersectional impacts. This table provides examples to highlight the difference in impact between single-sector approaches and intersectional approaches to certain current global challenges. These approaches are not interchangeable in all contexts but are expressed here to give broad examples of differences between single-sector and intersectional approaches, and to illustrate the type of funding approach this report calls for.

Challenge	Single-Sector Impact Approach	Intersectional Impact Approach
Climate warming and heat stress	Air conditioners provided to vulnerable populations (health impact)	Forest areas (green spaces) increased in parts of cities where vulnerable populations live (health and environment impacts)
COVID-19 economic recovery	Low-income housing construction (multiple economic development impacts)	Sustainable infrastructure investments in low-income communities (economic development and environment impacts)
Pandemic prevention	Health system strengthening in forested areas (health impact)	Efforts to reduce forest fragmentation, reducing risk of infectious disease emergence (health and environment impacts)
Climate mitigation	Reforestation in deforested areas (multiple environment impacts)	Renewable energy development in minority communities (environment, health, and economic development impacts)

III. What Gets Measured Gets Done: Are the Right Mechanisms in Place to Track Intersectional Funding?

No.

In reviewing data sources to assess the status of intersectional funding, all sources are organized primarily by major issue area, e.g., health, or a sub-issue, non-communicable diseases. This is not surprising given that the vast majority of bilateral, multilateral, and foundation funding is organized thematically.

There is no single comprehensive database that compiles all public and private funding across the environment, health, and development sectors, but the OECD database is the leading source for government overseas development assistance (ODA) and is a growing resource for data on major philanthropic funders as well. For the purposes of this report, we utilized multiple sub-sections of the OECD database, as well as the Foundation Database Online (FDO). These platforms offer extensive datasets with subject matter tagging that allow insight into grantmaking flows and funder priorities. However, limitations in coding and search abilities hinder a comprehensive and dependable evaluation of intersectional funding trends. Neither database has coding approaches or search interfaces that allow accurate identification of intersectional funds.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

This report primarily analyzes data from the OECD to assess the funding practices of the largest public and philanthropic funders from 2016 – 2018, the most current data available in the database at the time of the analysis. The benefits of this database include its global breadth, scope of topic areas covered, its leading information on ODA, and its inclusion of multilateral, bilateral, and private philanthropic funding sources.

While OECD data have many advantages, there are still significant limitations, including:

- Many global, national, and local public and private funders are not included, despite the breadth,
- There are data gaps (e.g., missing years) in some funders and sectors analyzed, and therefore amounts reported are useful as general indicators, rather than precise totals,
- Cross-sector coding is not included, making it difficult to report on intersectional funding.

Foundation Database Online (FDO)

Data from the FDO is also referenced as a supplementary source to support the analysis of private philanthropy. The breadth of organizations included in the FDO and varying levels of sub-categories likewise makes it difficult to truly assess investments in intersectional funding. Challenges with the FDO's database include:

- Use of 35 diverse information sources to verify data with a classification system that creates overlap across subjects,
- Functionality does not allow for narrowing results by primary topics, instead of all topics tagged to a single grant, creating the risk that grants may be captured across multiple searches, limiting any ability to assess intersectional funding.

What is needed?

To truly understand commitments to intersectional funding and progress toward achieving intersectional goals, changes will need to be made to existing data sources, and/or new reporting mechanisms will need to be developed.

To accurately track the extent to which public and private actors are engaging in intersectional grantmaking, databases and other leading source of funding data should develop specific tags for funders to indicate grants made with the aim of multi-sector impacts.

Funders should consider how to share data on their own websites that indicates intersectional funding, advocate for change to existing data collection resources, and consider whether the development of new data collection resources are needed.

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The Bridge Spark Fund: Sample Measures

The Bridge Collaborative Spark Fund created short lists of measures for grantees to consider in proposals to address three global challenges.¹⁸ Proposals that addressed all the linked elements for a given challenge were preferred. Applicants were also asked to consider equity related to any of the listed human impacts. The challenges and elements were summarized as:

Accelerating a low-carbon, clean air and environmentally friendly energy future for all

Access to modern energy is needed to reduce poverty and support rising living standards. The current global reliance on fossil fuels drives climate change, and air pollution from fossil and solid fuels creates a major health burden. The transition to low-carbon, renewable energy is necessary to improve development, health, and the environment, yet renewable energy infrastructure can damage important habitats that support biodiversity. In addition, few current solutions can be adopted at the speed needed to meet rapidly growing demand for energy services. Consider how your idea will impact:

- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Renewable energy access
- Health risks from air pollution
- Energy infrastructure risks for rivers, lands or oceans

Transforming the global food system for health and sustainability

Food is an essential human need, and its production contributes to many livelihoods, but its production and consumption are at the center of some of the greatest sustainability challenges facing people and the planet. Food production is a leading driver of global biodiversity loss on land, in rivers and in the oceans through habitat conversion, irrigation water use, greenhouse gas emissions, and water pollution from fertilizers, other chemicals and erosion. At the same time, food systems are not meeting the full nutritional needs of billions of people, and unhealthy diets (from under and over-consumption and poor dietary diversity) are the leading global cause of poor health. Consider how your idea will impact:

- Malnutrition from over or under consumption and/or poor dietary diversity
- Agricultural productivity (yields of crops, forage, livestock, fish, etc.)
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Health risks from air pollution
- Habitat conversion
- Freshwater biodiversity risks from water use (e.g., irrigation) and water pollution (e.g., agrochemical and sediment pollution)

Improving sanitation and wastewater management to benefit people and nature

Insufficient sanitation and wastewater treatment drive a major burden of pollution from human waste which contaminates water supplies, undermines human health from diarrheal disease, threatens nutritional security and antimicrobial resistance, and also poses a leading threat to freshwater and marine biodiversity. Consider how your idea will impact:

- Access to safely managed sanitation services
- Adequate wastewater treatment
- Health risk from unsafe water (especially water borne infectious diseases, antimicrobial resistance)
- Undernutrition from diarrheal disease
- Freshwater and/or marine biodiversity risks from sewage and untreated wastewater

Not all elements will be relevant in all cases, but describing why that may be so ensures teams have thought through the complexity of the issue they aim to improve. One Bridge Spark team, WattTime, used its grant to incorporate real-time hospital data into its automated energy emissions reduction software. This step enables energy users to make real-time decisions to shift to cleaner energy sources that reduce air pollution harming human health, particularly for vulnerable populations who live near highly polluting power plants.

IV. Top Funders for Environment, Health, and Development Via Bilateral, Multilateral, and Philanthropic Funding Channels

As the major challenges of health and economic recovery, social equity, and climate stabilization are each linked to multiple sectors, it is useful to start by understanding how funding is currently distributed among the environment, health, and development sectors.

In setting out to write this report, our aim was to take stock of progress towards intersectional funding of three sectors⁹ across the funding practices of bilateral government funding, multilateral organizations, and private philanthropic organizations.

The sectors we chose to analyze — environment, health, and development — were selected because several of the most pressing crises facing the globe are connected to all three. Using data from the OECD database, the sectors are defined as:¹⁰

- The environment sector as working on any aspect of general environment protection (e.g., conservation, pollution, climate, sustainability, etc.),
- The health sector as working on any aspect of health (e.g., non-communicable diseases, population programs and reproductive health, development food assistance, etc.); and,
- The development sector as working on any aspect of human development (e.g., education, agriculture, emergency response, social infrastructure, governance, water supply, and sanitation, etc.).

Further detailed information about categorization by sector is included in the Appendix.

The analyses provide a high-level understanding of recent funding practices of top donors to make inferences on where there may be opportunities for improving cross-sector funding. Therefore, OECD data and subsequent analyses are used as a proxy to infer funding trends related to the funders and sectors of interest.

Bilateral Funding

In the realm of ODA, the top ten largest public supporters of environment, health, and development are largely overlapping (Chart 1). ODA funding is dominated by support for the development sector, accounting for 77% of all ODA investments reported by top donor countries to OECD. Health funding accounts for 19% of the total, while environment is the smallest recipient, with only 4% of the total.

OECD reporting does not indicate whether any of these funds target impacts in multiple sectors. By reviewing the top ten donors in each of the three categories (Chart 1), it is clear that the majority of donors are interested in all three of the categories, potentially indicating opportunities for more intersectional funding. We also know that in some cases, governments are already making investments in intersectional funding, but these are not apparent given the way the data are structured.

CHART 1: Top 10 government donors by sector, average annual funding 2016-2018, in US dollars

Environment		Health		Development	
Germany	\$1.28 B	United States	\$9.48 B	United States	\$17.21 B
United States	\$643 M	United Kingdom	\$1.44 B	Germany	\$15.00 B
Norway	\$495 M	Germany	\$1.19 B	Japan	\$8.96 B
France	\$377 M	Canada	\$691 M	France	\$5.74 B
United Kingdom	\$294 M	Japan	\$628 M	United Kingdom	\$4.59 B
Sweden	\$165 M	Netherlands	\$408 M	Norway	\$2.14 B
Japan	\$113 M	Korea	\$333 M	Sweden	\$2.10 B
Italy	\$42 M	Australia	\$278 M	Canada	\$1.97 B
Switzerland	\$38 M	France	\$264 M	Netherlands	\$1.83 B
Korea	\$35 M	Norway	\$243 M	Australia	\$1.68 B
Total	\$3.48 B	Total	\$14.96 B	Total	\$61.22 B

Source: OECD Database

Multilateral Funding

Reported allocations across environment, health, and development by top multilateral organizations (Chart 2) are primarily targeted at development impacts (76% of total funding), driven by funding from development banks. Health accounts for 21% of the total funding from top multilateral donors across the three sectors, while environment funding accounts for only 3%.

The data for multilateral funding by sector proves challenging for those trying to better understand the potential for intersectional funding in multilateral organizations. There is need for:

- More comprehensive data collection, even within each sector,
- Clarity in how funding is categorized. Further clarity from each multilateral in how funding is categorized and additional details and descriptions about how the categories are defined. For example, the Global Environment Facility's funds are split almost equally across the Environment and Development categories. Likewise, the Green Climate Fund lists more than \$600 million as Development, but only \$42 million as Environment.

CHART 2: Top 10 multilateral donors by sector, average annual funding 2016-2018, in US dollars¹¹

Environment		Health		Development	
EU Institutions	\$562 M	EU Institutions	\$4.04 B	EU Institutions	\$15.67 B
Global Environment Facility	\$482 M	Global Fund	\$1.85 B	World Bank	\$14.68 B
World Bank	\$344 M	World Bank	\$1.68 B	Asian Development Bank	\$2.22 B
Inter-American Development Bank *	\$87 M	GAVI	\$1.41 B	UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)	\$1.58 B
UN Environment Programme (UNEP) *	\$60 M	World Health Organisation	\$482 M	African Development Bank	\$1.15 B
Green Climate Fund *	\$41 M	Asian Development Bank	\$476 M	Arab Fund	\$861 M
UN Development Programme (UNDP)	\$36 M	UNICEF	\$233 M	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	\$837 M
Climate Investment Funds	\$27 M	UNAIDS	\$149 M	Inter-American Development Bank	\$773 M
Food and Agriculture Organisation *	\$26 M	UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)	\$131 M	UNICEF	\$699 M
Global Green Growth Institute	\$18 M	UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	\$121 M	World Food Programme (WFP)	\$653 M
Total	\$1.68 B	Total	\$10.57 B	Total	\$39.12 B

* Indicates data missing for one or more of the years in the defined period.

Source: OECD Database

Philanthropic Funding

As noted earlier, the OECD data is not a comprehensive view of all philanthropic funding; OECD tracks the financial flows of 39 private sector donors. However, some of the largest foundations in the world provide data to OECD, so it allows for an indicative review of philanthropic data by sector, as well as a mechanism for consistency in review across the multilateral, bilateral, and philanthropic funding streams.

The ten largest philanthropic donors captured in the OECD database report \$5.4 billion in funding across the three sectors between 2016 and 2018, with the largest proportion going towards health at 63% of funds, followed by 31% of funds towards development and 6% of funds towards the environment.

Unlike public funding, the largest private philanthropic investments as reported by OECD are made by different philanthropies in each sector (Chart 3). The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation is the one exception, as they are leading funders in both health and development.

CHART 3: Top 10 private (philanthropic) donors by sector, average annual funding 2016-2018, in US dollars

Environment		Health		Development	
Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation *	\$56 M	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	\$2.90 B	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	\$692 M
MAVA Foundation	\$42 M	Wellcome Trust *	\$261 M	Ford Foundation *	\$208 M
Dutch Postcode Lottery	\$40 M	Children's Investment Fund Foundation *	\$139 M	Dutch Postcode Lottery	\$161 M
Arcadia Fund	\$40 M	William & Flora Hewlett Foundation *	\$32 M	LEGO Foundation *	\$128 M
The David and Lucile Packard Foundation *	\$38 M	The David and Lucile Packard Foundation *	\$28 M	Oak Foundation *	\$116 M
John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation *	\$29 M	Dutch Postcode Lottery	\$18 M	John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation *	\$112 M
Oak Foundation *	\$22 M	John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation *	\$13 M	William & Flora Hewlett Foundation *	\$94 M
Children's Investment Fund Foundation *	\$20 M	Rockefeller Foundation	\$9 M	Rockefeller Foundation *	\$67 M
William & Flora Hewlett Foundation *	\$18 M	Oak Foundation *	\$7 M	MasterCard Foundation *	\$60 M
Arcus Foundation	\$9 M	Conrad N. Hilton Foundation	\$7 M	Children's Investment Fund Foundation *	\$59 M
Total	\$314 M	Total	\$ 3.41 B	Total	\$1.70 B

* Indicates data missing for one or more of the years in the defined period.

Source: OECD Database

For comparison and validation, additional analysis on private philanthropy was conducted using the Foundation Database Online (FDO). The FDO database has funding information on over 235,000 grantmakers, including government funders, corporate giving programs, public charities, and international organizations. During this same period of 2016 to 2018, the FDO database reported \$17.7 billion in funding from the top ten philanthropies.

The total amount of funding and distribution among sectors differs across OECD and FDO, and there is variation in the information that is captured across the two databases. Regardless of database, top funders contributed less support to environmental impact (6% in OECD, 5% in FDO). Health funding dominated among philanthropies captured in the OECD database (63%), while development funding dominated top contributions in the FDO database (55%).¹²

What do the databases tell us about intersectional funding?

In summary, across all funding types, the publicly available data in the OECD and FDO databases provide limited insight into integrated funding. As the data is currently collected, one can make hypotheses about funders who make investments in all three sectors and so might be inclined to fund across multiple sectors. But to truly understand who is funding intersectional programs, at this time, one must rely on individual organization's websites, direct relationships with funders, and news reports to track this information. The more detailed and better organized data on COVID-19 funding gives an indication that health and development intersections are starting to be more consistently supported, while solutions that also incorporate environmental advances are still being left behind. This example emphasizes how useful reporting on intersectional funding can be.

Case Study: Impact of Siloed Funding on Organizations

Blue Ventures is a marine conservation organization that deeply understands how poverty and unmet basic human needs undermine conservation success. Many of the communities where Blue Ventures works lack sufficient access to family planning, creating a health challenge and contributing to a growing population that places increasing demands on fishery resources. To support their conservation mission, Blue Ventures partners with health specialists to ensure that family planning services are delivered. In 2013, the organization was recognized for the Excellence in Leadership for Family Planning award; their intersectional approach to conservation and public health reflects the interconnected nature of these challenges. However, the siloed funding of major philanthropies does not support Blue Ventures in a way that appreciates this interconnected challenge.

"Our experience from working with some of the poorest communities on earth is that simplicity is illusory. Most of our donors acknowledge the importance of the breadth of our programming, but **of the 80 or so donors to have supported our work over 18 years, just three have supported both our conservation and community health programming, and always through distinct divisions and entirely separate contracts.** On those occasions where funders have invested in the breadth of our work, the ability to openly discuss the challenges and benefits of holistic, multisectoral working has been invaluable and has been enriching for both parties."

Alasdair Harris,

Executive Director, Blue Ventures

Philanthropic Initiatives Encompassing Environment, Health, and Development

As referenced earlier, the philanthropy databases utilized as the source for this report reflect data through 2018 only and may not effectively capture more recent approaches to grantmaking. The highlights below reflect some 2020 announcements in the philanthropic sector that may demonstrate multisectoral approaches to today's challenges or reflect critical steps to recognize the links between climate, health, and development.

Philanthropic Initiative	Overview
Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation	In May 2020, the Moore Foundation announced an additional \$173 million in grantmaking for its Conservation and Markets Initiative. "That funding, from 2021-2026, will support continued work toward the same goal articulated when the funding first began in 2016: for a critical mass of market actors responsible for the production, sourcing, and financing of the highest-forest-risk commodities and top-traded seafood to delink their operations and investments from ecosystem degradation." ¹⁹
Open Society Foundations	On April 22, 2020, the Open Society Foundations announced "more than \$16 million in support of urgent climate crisis priorities related to the COVID-19 pandemic, with a focus on advancing green economic stimulus plans and stopping authoritarian efforts to roll back environmental progress." ²⁰
The Rockefeller Foundation	In October 2020, The Rockefeller Foundation committed \$1 billion over three years to catalyze a more inclusive, green recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. "Building on current efforts and long-standing programs, the Foundation will focus on two key areas: catalyzing billions of dollars in private and concessional investments to scale distributed renewable energy across developing countries; and ensuring more equitable access to COVID-19 tests and vaccines, science-based tools, and data to fight the pandemic, while strengthening public health systems to prevent future outbreaks." ²¹
Wellcome	Wellcome's new vision and strategy, announced October 19, 2020, will "support science to solve the urgent health challenges facing everyone." Identifying global heating as a priority focus area, Jeremy Farrar, Director, noted that it, "...will put the lives of millions of people at risk as lethal heatwaves increase, with at least 250,000 more deaths a year between 2030 and 2050 from climate change. We want to bolster research into the harmful effects of global heating on health, working in partnerships with the communities most affected. Together, we will use research to find and implement the best solutions." ²²

Collective Action by Philanthropies

At the Global Climate Action Summit in September 2018, a combined pledge of \$4 billion was made by 29 funders to "tackle the climate crisis."²³ Two years later, just prior to the Climate Ambition Summit in December 2020, the group announced that new philanthropic commitments and increased investment by original donors put the total investment on track to exceed \$6 billion by 2025. The funders together issued a statement pointing out that only "2% of global philanthropic funding is committed to support solving the climate crisis, with too little emphasis, in particular, on social justice, COVID-19 green recovery, and creating a more equitable society."²⁴

CIFF CEO Kate Hampton, stated, "The climate emergency is undermining children's rights to health and wellbeing. The philanthropic sector should scale climate grant making to support recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. We have an unprecedented opportunity in 2021 for governments and civil society to collaborate and problem-solve as we accelerate progress along the net-zero pathway."

Per Heggnes, CEO of the IKEA Foundation, stated, "Climate change threatens every aspect of our lives, especially for vulnerable families. At the IKEA Foundation, climate action is at the core of everything we do to create sustainable livelihoods."

V. Accelerating Progress Toward Intersectional Funding: Best Practices and Lessons From Leaders

By utilizing the range of databases, reports and sources to conduct this analysis, we conclude there is considerable room to strengthen public and private sector understanding of and commitment to intersectional funding. Not all funding must be integrated, but there is no question that current levels are insufficient. If true progress is to be made towards meaningful and lasting systems change, funders will need to accelerate their understanding of how integrated funding relates to their mission and take steps towards increasing relevant, multi-sector impact.

While each funder faces different barriers within and across their organization, there are a range of actions that can be taken, allowing funders to choose feasible entry points given their current capacities and organizational structures. We summarize a selection of these steps drawn from the real-world experiences of funders leading the way in this space. Featured actions address shifting the internal practices and funding strategies of an organization, as well as creating enabling conditions for larger community change.

This is not a comprehensive list and none of the actions in and of themselves create the type and scale of intersectional funding needed to address today's global challenges. However, these can hopefully act as intermediary steps towards more comprehensive funding strategies. The actions listed are not intended to be mutually exclusive, but instead are complementary and additive. We break these best practices in to three categories, detailed below: shifting internal practices; expanding and adapting funding strategies within your organization; and creating enabling conditions.

Shifting internal practices

Funders interested in taking initial steps towards intersectional funding can commit to learning more from their peers, looking for intersections within their existing work, and creating space within current programs to support multi-sector impacts. These actions may be best suited to organizations with strong single-sector structures that likely create barriers to integrated funding. These actions are not likely to create major systems change shifts on their own, but they are steps in the right direction.

Funder Action	Description	Lessons from Leaders
Create or join a peer group to explore and learn from each other	A low-risk entry point for any funder is a commitment to learn more about intersectional funding. Peer groups can provide powerful and inspiring environments for learning, exploring, and developing innovative ideas, bilaterally or as a group. In the past several years, an increasing number of informal and formal peer groups have emerged to explore cross-sector areas, hear how others have advanced multi-sector impact, understand barriers and options for removing them, and build awareness of the opportunities to support cross-sector impacts most relevant to their mission. Peer learning groups can be created on any cross-sector topic and offer a starting point for funders to explore broader spheres of impact beyond defined program areas. Peer groups with funders who share similar interests can evolve into working partnerships, such as strategic alliances that can strengthen evidence bases and amplify dialogue around a cross-sector area that intersects with existing siloed areas.	The Regenerating Ecosystems peer group was co-created by four philanthropists in 2019. The group brings representatives of communities that are making a difference with regenerative projects together with funders and investors to make connections and build relationships. Their joint motivation is to create a space where open dialogue, personal sharing, knowledge exchange, and learning come naturally, and where eventually new partnerships can grow out of new connections. One of the initiators, Oliver Karius, CEO of LGT Venture Philanthropies, shared, “I was motivated to start this group because of our focus to ‘protect and regenerate ecosystems,’ to connect and have personal conversations with those who are passionate about this work and the journey to a regenerative culture. Already, the conversations have helped me to connect with fellow travelers and learn about best-practice.” The group regularly discusses emerging concepts for creating regenerative ecosystems, shares cases and experiences, and explores possible collaborations and partnerships.

Funder Action	Description	Lessons from Leaders
Champion intersectional activity in current programs	Without changing any existing internal systems or siloed programs areas directly, funders can be more open to proposals that include intersectional approaches. There can be a perception that proposals that include co-benefits or additional impacts beyond those requested in a single area signal mission drift or will distract action away from the main impact of interest. However, organizations that do include multiple impacts in their work may do so because they have reason to believe that such an approach will deliver stronger returns on the primary interest of the funder. In other cases, applicants see opportunities to improve organizational practices or reduce negative impacts through a more intersectional approach. Funders can take a step towards intersectional funding by giving priority to these proposals that offer a more cross-sectional approach over those that only meet the single-sector focus of the funder.	The Clinton Health Access Initiative successfully worked with a funder to include a budget item to offset the carbon impacts of proposed health work, acknowledging the intersection of their work with environmental and climate impacts. Such ideas from applicants can provide ready opportunities to drive more intersectional impacts.
Add a metric addressing a new sector	The common adage “what gets measured gets done” reveals how powerful measures are in the realm of social impact. It may be even more accurate to say, “what funders measure gets done.” Funders can make progress towards cross-sector impacts by acknowledging the health, equity, climate, environmental, or other impacts most strongly linked to their core impacts and asking grantees to consider at least one. By prompting grantee partners to use theories of change or logic models to consider how their ideas could drive at least one additional, related impact within a siloed funding stream, funders can create the space for teams to think differently about novel or proven ideas, leading to multiple benefits or reduced tradeoffs. Even adding one measure to single-sector funding calls for proposals can create a nudge in the direction of integration.	The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation has introduced Culture of Health measures that expand the traditional view of what drives health outcomes, considering the heavy influence of physical/environmental and social factors on human health. ¹³ The Foundation acted on the premise that measures cause change by altering the goals that grantees set, helping frame complex issues, providing a common language, and changing the venues where certain issues and decisions are considered. ¹⁴ While the Culture of Health measures are extensive (35 measures in all), other funders have weaved just a few metrics into existing evaluation frameworks to make their approach more intersectional.

Expanding and adapting funding strategies within your organization

Funders ready to go farther towards creating intersectional impacts can take any number of intermediate actions that allow for experimentation or collaboration without a complete shift in program strategy or a major organizational restructuring.

Funder Action	Description	Lessons from Leaders
Create an internal working group or partnership	Internal coordination and collaboration across program areas within a single organization can be difficult if the systems to facilitate connections are not in place. Creating space for program areas to understand where synergies might exist across teams can be supported in many ways, such as through meet and greet sessions that introduce program officers to each other or working groups to offer a space for brainstorming and collaboration. If flexible funding is available, organizations can set aside a portion of their budget to be allocated to program teams that identify grants or approaches that achieve impact in two or more program areas as a means to incentivize cross-program funding.	The Kresge Foundation provides funding to time-bound initiatives that create multi-sector impact across their eight distinct priorities. These initiatives bring multiple program teams together to co-create cross-program strategies. Successful initiatives have included the Climate Change, Health & Equity fund. This effort aims to mobilize equitable climate action by health care systems, institutions, and practitioners, and advances policies to support public health, particularly to meet the needs of low-income communities in the U.S. Through the initiative, The Kresge Foundation is able to support organizations that further both their health and environmental programmatic goals.
Start a pilot fund	As cross-sector areas of interest are identified, funders can experiment with support for intersectional impacts by creating time-bound and resource-restricted pilot programs. These smaller initiatives provide an opportunity for funders to build their own fluency in understanding multi-sector ideas and get a sense of the pipeline ready for funding. Pilot programs can also be used to explore the evidence base for multiple impacts, building an understanding among internal leadership or peers of the opportunity for multiple sector impact.	The David and Lucile Packard Foundation's Agriculture, Livelihoods, and Conservation strategy is a multi-impact pilot initiative that grew into a long-term grantmaking portfolio. The pilot's lead, Kai Carter, said, "When the Foundation launched the pilot in 2017, we knew that as agriculture develops and expands, it is sometimes at the cost of natural resources like forests. We wanted to test the hypothesis that both conservation and agricultural livelihoods could be promoted within the same landscape." The three-year pilot fund provided convincing evidence, leading the Foundation to invest \$37.5 million in a five-year strategy with the same focus. During the pilot, Foundation staff recognized a strong intersection with gender in the field programs they were supporting, and also built that aspect into the full strategy.

Funder Action	Description	Lessons from Leaders
Invest in a collaborative fund	Funders can provide support to cross-sectoral collaborative funds without altering their specific program priorities. Collaborative funds have the power to bring together actors who do not have the same core strategies, but who see their program priorities reflected within an interconnected issue. Collaborative funds allow participating organizations to promote the intersectional issue of interest by leveraging their individual strengths with complementary strengths of other funders. ¹⁵	The Clean Air Fund was launched as a global philanthropic initiative in 2019 working to address air pollution as an environmental and health challenge. The Fund was launched with support from funders with diverse programmatic foci across health, mobility, children, and climate change. ¹⁶ Each funder was motivated by a different primary impact but recognized the integrated nature of the challenge and necessary solutions. In another example, the Climate Justice Resilience Fund is supported by several major foundations but is hosted by the New Venture Fund. Hosting the collaborative fund through this platform gave some of the contributing funders a flexible way to support intersectional action without changing their own internal organizational structures. ¹⁷

Creating enabling conditions

There are additional actions funders can take to strengthen the broader donor ecosystem to encourage greater acceptance and adoption of funding for multi-sector impact. For organizations not yet making integrated investments, these actions would ideally be taken in combination with evolving internal practices as described above.

Funder Action	Description	Lessons from Leaders
Transparently promote integrated funding, and advocate for reporting of integrated funding	Funders that already support intersectional impacts through major initiatives or individual grants can elevate these examples and report transparently on this aspect of funding. Calling out funding for intersectional impacts to both grantee partners and peer funders can help raise the profile of existing investments and build curiosity and confidence around the approach. It is likely that cross-sector funding is more common than funding databases suggest because funders do not always report on the cross-sector funding they are already doing. In addition, widely used databases do not readily provide indicators and tags to identify when a grant was made with two or more primary focus areas. Funders can promote a move towards more intersectional grantmaking by simply asking for changes to be made in how data is structured and presented in major databases. New features and tags added to these databases will provide increased transparency around existing intersectional funding and will give a clearer picture of how much of this activity already exists.	The Climate and Health Fast Start Fund was a 2-year initiative of several foundations. The ClimateWorks Foundation produced an insightful report on this initiative, summarizing the intersectional challenge the contributors aimed to address, how funding was allocated among issues and geographies, and what the initiative supported. A more longstanding example comes from the U.S. Agency for International Development (US AID), which has produced annual reports on its support of biodiversity conservation and forestry programs as essential aspects of development since its creation in 1961. Such reports provide important transparency on the scale and consequence of intersectional funding.

Funder Action	Description	Lessons from Leaders
Invest in strengthening the pipeline of cross-sector ideas	<p>When funders ask for cross-sector ideas, there is no guarantee that the idea pool will be strong. In fact, in closed-door conversations, some funders have shared their frustration with the weak proposals they receive for cross-sector funding calls. The weak pipeline is not surprising, since most funding still supports siloed thinking. It is likely that researchers and NGO practitioners have grown accustomed to single-sector requests for proposals, and therefore see less value in promoting intersectional ideas and have weaker capacities for developing such ideas. Grantmakers can play a role in breaking this cycle either by explicitly inviting more cross-sector programmatic ideas or by helping build the capacity to create more effective cross-sector ideas. Foundations that have capacity building or field strengthening programs can use cross-sector proposal development as a ripe topic for these efforts.</p>	<p>The Bridge Spark Fund offered an optional, light-touch “bootcamp” to strengthen proposal ideas in a 2019 call for cross-sector solutions to climate change, food system transformation, and water security. Finalists engaged in a webinar, followed the steps outlined in a workbook, and received two coaching calls over a one-month period to strengthen the logic supporting multiple impacts and visions for scaling. Based on before and after surveys and content analysis of proposals, the Fund found that initial proposals were generally weak in making links to the suggested cross-sector impacts (focusing more strongly on traditionally siloed sets of impacts) and lacked strong visions for scaling impacts. The rapid, low-cost bootcamp helped more than half (65%) of the teams to add at least one cross-sector metric to one-year estimated impacts. Improvements were made by 74% of teams that were confident in their estimates before the bootcamp, showing that even those who think they do not have much to learn can quickly improve.</p>

VI. Conclusion

When the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were set in 2015, they highlighted the myriad global challenges facing the world today.

In 2020, the complexity of these challenges underscored the urgent need to change the way we collectively address these intertwined crises. The situation demands that the funding approaches of both public and philanthropic donors evolve to match a systems approach to change.

As long as funding remains siloed, progress on today's combined social and environmental challenges will be stymied, and there will be important missed opportunities for more holistic cross-sector impact.

However, there are clear opportunities for funders to build on their existing programs and priorities to pursue more intersectional funding across environment, health, and development. It is critical for funders to accelerate the evolution of their funding approaches to recognize and prioritize the undeniable intersections of current global challenges and the critical importance of funding for multiple impacts to achieve sustainable, long-term systems change. As this report is being finalized, new initiatives are being announced regularly that show promise of more intersectional approaches.

This report should serve as a call to action for the urgent need to change norms and practices by all funders toward more intersectional approaches for funding, particularly in the areas of the environment, health, and development.

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Together, we can drive change faster and more effectively by focusing on work at a systems level and if we stop thinking of human health and the environment as distinct programmatic and funding silos. If we take this whole systems change approach, integrating these issues and all their interdependencies, we would dramatically expand the movement for planetary survival to include tens of millions of health care workers, reframe the climate crisis to center on health and justice, and transform the health care sector to model an economy that is built on the moral imperative to ‘first, do no harm.’ A healthy planet means healthy people – you cannot have one without the other.”

Gary Cohen,
President and Founder, Health Care Without Harm

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Data was collected using the public database of the OECD. When this analysis was conducted, the OECD database tracked funding from 30 Development Assistance Committee (DAC) governments who provide overseas development assistance (ODA), 65 multilateral organizations, and 39 philanthropic organizations, though availability and the comprehensiveness of data for these funder groups vary.²⁵

Analysis and Assumptions

- Data for government were accessed on December 17, 2020 from <https://stats.oecd.org/>
- Data for private sector organizations were accessed on March 12, 2021 from <https://stats.oecd.org/>
- Data for multilateral organizations were accessed on April 27, 2021 from <https://stats.oecd.org/>
- Data was captured in constant US dollars (2018 for government and private sector, 2019 for multilateral organizations) and averaged across the three-year period of 2016 through 2018 (or, in the case of missing data, averaged across the number of years data was available).
- The Bridge Collaborative was consulted to create a classification system for the OECD indicators to identify the funding to be included in calculations of the broad categories of environment, health, and development. The classification tables are referenced in the Appendix.
- The analysis only considered data available within the databases at the time of capture within the defined time frame of interest. Additional research was not done to validate the data or fill in missing information.
- Due to the structure of the OECD classification and tagging system, there may be overlap between subjects, meaning grants may be accounted for in two or more of the defined sectors. For example, the same grant could have been returned for a search on health and a search on environment if it were tagged to each relevant topic. Therefore, the siloed funding amounts reported should be taken as a general indicator of allocations to each sector rather than exact funding totals.

Characterization by Sector

Sample information is provided of how OECD categorization by sector for the report occurred.

Environment	Health	Development
Any aspect of environment protection	Any aspect of health	Any aspect of international development
OECD INDICATORS:	OECD INDICATORS:	OECD INDICATORS:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Environmental Protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Population Policies/ Programmes & Reproductive Health • Development Food Assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Water Supply & Sanitation • Government & Civil Society • Other Social Infrastructure & Services • Energy • Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry • Mineral Resources & Mining • Other Multisector • Emergency Response • Reconstruction Relief & Rehabilitation • Disaster Prevention & Preparedness

Foundation Directory Online (FDO)

Data was collected from the Foundation Directory Online by Candid, which has information on over 235,000 grantmakers, including government funders, corporate giving programs, public charities, and international organizations.

Analysis and Assumptions

- Data were accessed on March 03, 2021 from <https://fconline.foundationcenter.org/>
- Available data was summed across the three-year period of 2016 through 2018 and averaged. The Bridge Collaborative was consulted to create a classification system for the OECD indicators to identify the funding to be included in calculations of the broad categories of environment, health, and development. The classification tables are referenced in the Appendix.
- The analysis only considered data available within the databases at the time of capture within the defined time frame of interest. Additional research was not done to validate the data or fill in missing information.
- Due to the structure of the FDO classification and tagging system, there may be overlap between subjects, meaning grants may be accounted for in two or more of the defined sectors. For example, the same grant could have been returned for a search on health and a search on environment if it were tagged to each relevant topic. Therefore, the siloed funding amounts reported should be taken as a general indicator of allocations to each sector rather than exact funding totals.

Foundation Maps

- Data were accessed in March 11, 2021 from <https://maps.foundationcenter.org>
- The Bridge Collaborative was consulted to create a classification system for the FDO indicators to identify the funding to be included in calculations of the broad categories of environment, health, and development. The classification tables are referenced in the Appendix.
- To identify the total amount of funding and its intended use in the subset of “largest grants,” we:
 - Ranked philanthropies by their total giving over the relevant analysis period,
 - Identified the top 20 philanthropies by total giving,
 - Identified and included the 10 largest grants made during the analysis period by each of the top 20 philanthropies,
 - In some cases, the FDO database captured funding to multiple recipients as one grant. For this analysis, we considered each grant entry in the database as a single grant, whether it went towards a defined organization or multiple recipients.
 - We relied on the primary and additional subject tags of the database to determine whether a grant should be categorized under one or multiple sectors. Additional research was not done to validate the tags.
 - Due to the structure of the FDO classification and tagging system, there may be overlap between subjects, meaning grants may be accounted for in two or more of the defined sectors. For example, the same grant could have been returned for a search on health and a search on environment if it were tagged to each relevant topic. Therefore, the funding reported should be taken as a general indicator of allocations to each sector rather than exact funding totals.

Categorization by Sector

FDO has over 600 indicators, with multiple levels of nesting categories. To provide a high-level overview of the FDO categorization by sector, the indicators are summarized below. Subcategories are indicated in parentheses if only part of the category contributed to the sector calculation. Asterisks indicate when an entire category or sub-category were included except for indicators which were considered inherently cross-sectoral and therefore were not included in the composite siloed sector (e.g., "sustainable forestry").

Environment	Health	Development
Any aspect of environment protection	Any aspect of health	Any aspect of international development
FDO INDICATORS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Science (biochemistry, genetic research, human physiology, molecular biology) • Social sciences (psychology and behavioral science) 	FDO INDICATORS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment (biodiversity, climate change, human-animal interactions, environmental education*, air quality, land resources, water resources) • Science (botany, ecology, paleontology, zoology, atmospheric, chemistry, geology, hydrology, marine science) • Sports and recreation (parks) 	FDO INDICATORS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, fishing and forestry* • Community and economic development • Education • Environment (energy resources*) • Human rights* • Human services • Information and communications • International relations • Public affairs • Public safety • Science (engineering, forensic science, mathematics, astronomy, physics, technology) • Social sciences (anthropology, economics, interdisciplinary studies, law, political science, population studies, sociology) • Sports and recreation (camps, clubs, festivals, playgrounds)
Health-Environment	Development-Environment	
Areas that inherently belong in both health and environment	Areas that inherently belong in both development and environment	
FDO INDICATORS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous water management 	FDO INDICATORS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable fishing • Sustainable agriculture • Sustainable forestry • Sustainable development • Nature education • Outdoor education • Environmental justice • Renewable energy • Solid waste management • Environmental and resource rights • Geography 	

Endnotes

¹ WHO Director-General's opening remarks at the media briefing on COVID-19 - 16 November 2020 - <https://www.who.int/director-general/speeches/detail/who-director-general-s-opening-remarks-at-the-media-briefing-on-covid-19---16-november-2020>

² In analysis of the top ten funders for each sector between the years of 2013 and 2015, according to OECD data.

³ <https://public.tableau.com/profile/devexdevdata#!/vizhome/COVIDFundingvisualisation/COVID-19funding>

⁴ <https://www.vivideconomics.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Greennes-of-Stimulus-Index-5th-Edition-FINAL-VERSION-09.02.21.pdf>

⁵ Of those doing well, the “Next Generation EU” recovery package was the most environmentally friendly, with 37% directed towards green initiatives.

⁶ Update as of February 2021. Work undertaken by Vivid Economics as part of the Finance for Biodiversity (F4B) initiative and funded by MAVA.

⁷ FDO Foundation Maps for COVID-19 response, as of 03/10/2021

⁸ Giving Compass statistic that in an analysis of 505 COVID-19 funds, 83% focused on relief efforts and 13% to interim strategies. <https://givingcompass.org/article/restructuring-systems-amid-two-pandemics/>

⁹ The Bridge Collaborative defines “sector” as the broad set of actors involved in major domains of advancement and practice that share the same or related products and services such as health, development, and environment. While some actors, services and practices are more fluid, crossing multiple domains, the majority of the global economy, governments and other institutions continue to organize around separate sectors. We understand there are other uses of this term, including to differentiate between private entities (corporations, philanthropies) and public entities (governments, multilaterals). <http://bridgecollaborativeglobal.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Bridge-Collaborative-Principles-and-Guidance-2017.pdf>

¹⁰ The Bridge Collaborative was consulted to create a classification system for the OECD indicators to identify the funding to defined within the broader sectors environment, health, and development.

¹¹ These data were pulled in April of 2021 and are captured with 2019 current prices, different than the data reported for government and private sector which are captured with 2018 current prices.

¹² The variation in results can be explained by the breadth and type of information included in each database. When analyzing private philanthropy, OECD includes data from 36 philanthropies, and FDO suggests that it includes over 200,000. For other sectors, OECD features ODA data, while FDO spans across other types of funds. The indicators in each database are not uniform, and while we attempted to remain consistent with which types of funding are classified into each composite sector, we cannot assume that we are necessarily comparing the same buckets. The OECD database was prioritized for analysis across all types of funding for purposes of consistency of how indicators were classified into the composite measures of health, environment, and development.

¹³ <https://www.rwjf.org/en/library/research/2018/05/moving-foward-together--an-update-on-building-and-measuring-a-culture-of-health.html>

¹⁴ https://ssir.org/articles/entry/can_measures_change_the_world

¹⁵ <https://futureoffood.org/who-we-are/>

¹⁶ <https://www.cleanairfund.org/>

¹⁷ <https://www.cleanairfund.org/>

¹⁸ <https://bridgecollaborativeglobal.org/what-we-do/bsf-semi-finalists/>

¹⁹ <https://www.moore.org/article-detail?newsUrlName=moore-foundation-recommits-to-conservation-and-markets-work-2021-2026>

²⁰ <https://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/newsroom/on-earth-day-open-society-foundations-announce-climate-and-covid-19-fund>

²¹ <https://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/news/the-rockefeller-foundation-commits-usd1-billion-to-catalyze-a-green-recovery-from-pandemic/>

²² <https://wellcome.org/news/wellcomes-bold-ambitions-improve-health-through-our-new-strategy>

²³ <https://www.climateworks.org/press-release/philanthropic-community-announces-4-billion-commitment-to-combat-climate-change/>

²⁴ <https://ciff.org/news/philanthropies-commit-to-sustained-collective-action-in-response-to-the-climate-emergency/>

²⁵ In April 2021, the OECD list was updated from 36 to 39 philanthropic organizations, adding the Jacobs Foundation, the Margaret A. Cargill Foundation, and La Caixa Banking Foundation; these were not available at the time of the data pull for the private sector.



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