From 1988-2002, 25 organizations invested nearly $220 million through 1,868 sustainable agriculture grants. 86 percent of all funding, $190 million, came from 10 foundations. Five foundations were responsible for 69 percent of all funding ($151 million). The Kellogg Foundation alone is responsible for 35 percent of all funding ($77 million).

The foundations awarding the greatest number of grants included: Jesse Smith Noyes, Wallace Genetic Foundation, the Kellogg Foundation, Organic Farming Research Foundation, and the Joyce Foundation. These five foundations awarded 64 percent of all grants (1,198 grants total).

Over 15 years, annual funding for sustainable agriculture fluctuated from a low of $5.2 million in 1989 to a high of $20.6 million in 1994 and down again to $13.1 million in 2002. Average annual giving was $13.8 million +/- $4.3 million.

Overview of Sustainable Agriculture Funding 1988-2002

Six major impact areas of sustainable agriculture funding:

1. In the area of public policy development and education, 285 grants totaling more than $44 million impacted:
   - Federal farm policy
   - Pesticide related policy
   - Water quality and conservation policy
   - Marketing locally-grown products
   - Expanded use of USDA’s value-added marketing program
   - Partnerships among farmers and universities, schools and restaurants

2. 220 grants invested $27.5 million into farming method grants. Impacts include the adoption of:
   - New agronomic practices
   - Alternative crops
   - Whole farm planning

3. Land grant universities received $27.2 million through 195 grants. Impacts include:
   - Increased the legitimacy of sustainable agriculture research
   - Underwriting and endowing of professorships
   - New academic programs and positions

4. 222 million was invested in organization capacity-building. This funding yielded:
   - Public policy successes
   - Partnership development
   - Evaluations that contributed to more effective program implementation

5. A small number of grants funded disadvantaged communities. These investments resulted in more attention being paid to:

6. A small number of grants funded disadvantaged communities. These investments included:

Web: http://www.safsf.org/index.asp

Contact: Virginia Clarke-Laskin
911 W. Pedregosa Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
Tel: 805.687.0551
Fax: 805.569.2686
e-mail: vclarke@ega.org

The decline of African-American owned farms and farmland
The needs of immigrant and refugee farmers and farm workers
Native American traditional and sustainable food systems

This brochure captures highlights of the landscape of sustainable agriculture funding from 1988-2002. The data were obtained by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, which contracted the Headwaters Group Philanthropic Services to work with Virginia Clarke-Laskin, coordinator of the Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems Funders, a working group of the Environmental Grantmakers Association. A third consultant, JoAnne Berkenkamp, also worked on the project and provided specific insights on the impacts and lessons of the Kellogg Foundation grantmaking in sustainable agriculture. The full report is available online at www.safsf.org/index.asp and for more information, contact:

Virginia Clarke-Laskin
Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems Funders
911 W. Pedregosa Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
Tel: 805.687.0551
Fax: 805.569.2686
e-mail: vclarke@ega.org

Web: http://www.safsf.org/index.asp
1. In 1998, there was a shift in funding priorities among several of the 10 funders responsible for the majority of grant making. This resulted in a stoppage or significant decrease in sustainable agriculture support. For example:

- Northwest Area stopped funding sustainable agriculture after 1997.
- Pew Charitable Trusts' funding declined to $200,000 in 2001.
- Mott stopped its funding in 1999. Other funders also reduced or halted their sustainable agriculture funding after 1998, including Alton Jones, GLPF, Ford, and Turner.

2. Significant spending increases by Kellogg resulted in several spending spikes. For example:

- In 1994, Kellogg awarded almost $5 million more than its overall 15-year average ($10.3 in 1994 vs. an overall average of $5.1 million).
- When other major funders were reducing their funding in 2001 and 2002, the Kellogg Foundation awarded significantly larger amounts than its overall 15-year average, totaling approximately $8.3 million in 2001 and $8.2 million in 2002.

Approximately half of all funds ($89.7 million) were for national benefit. Many of the projects supported related to policy development or sustainable agriculture research.

The Midwest received 24 percent of funds ($44.4 million), the Pacific region received 9 percent ($16.4 million), and the Mountain region received 5 percent ($9.2 million). The South, Southeast, North Atlantic, and New England each received 4 percent or less ($6.4 million or less).

### Fund by Grantee Type

- **Education Foundation of America**
- **Farm Aid**
- **Ford Foundation**
- **Foundation for Deep Ecology**
- **George Gund Foundation**
- **Great Lakes Protection Fund**
- **Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation**
- **Joyce Foundation**
- **Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation**
- **McKnight Foundation**
- **Nathan Cummings Foundation**
- **Northwest Area Foundation**
- **Organic Farming Research Foundation**
- **Pew Charitable Trusts**
- **Turner Foundation**
- **W. Alton Jones Foundation**
- **W.K. Kellogg Foundation**
- **Wallace Genetic Foundation**
- **The Veatch Program of the Unitarian Universalist Congregation at Shelter Rock**

### Two Explanations for Fluctuations in Funding

- **Beldon Fund**
- **Bullitt Foundation**
- **CS Fund**
- **Charles Stewart Mott Foundation**
- **Clarence E. Heller Charitable Foundation**
- **Columbia Foundation**
- **Education Foundation of America**
- **Farm Aid**
- **Ford Foundation**
- **Foundation for Deep Ecology**
- **George Gund Foundation**
- **Great Lakes Protection Fund**
- **Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation**
- **Joyce Foundation**
- **Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation**
- **McKnight Foundation**
- **Nathan Cummings Foundation**
- **Northwest Area Foundation**
- **Organic Farming Research Foundation**
- **Pew Charitable Trusts**
- **Turner Foundation**
- **W. Alton Jones Foundation**
- **W.K. Kellogg Foundation**
- **Wallace Genetic Foundation**
- **The Veatch Program of the Unitarian Universalist Congregation at Shelter Rock**

Although it is common for grantmaking to fluctuate based on the amount of available funds and program interests, two issues explain most of the change in sustainable agriculture funding. They are:

- **High demand for funding in certain areas**
- **Low availability of funds in other areas**