

The Availability of Climate Finance for Youth

An Analysis



The Commonwealth



Availability of Climate Finance for Youth



The Commonwealth



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FINANCE & MARKETS WORKING GROUP

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About YOUNGO

YOUNGO is the official youth constituency of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), with a membership of over 1,000 youth organisations/non-governmental organisations and over 10,000 individuals. YOUNGO is organised into different working groups that focus on different aspects of the UNFCCC negotiations and beyond and that work to ensure that the perspectives of young and future generations are taken into account in international decision-making processes. Besides this, YOUNGO members observe and report on climate negotiations and the implications of their outcomes.

YOUNGO Finance and Markets Working Group:

- represents youth voices in UNFCCC processes on matters related to climate finance and carbon markets;

- advocates for youth inclusion in decision-making related to the topics we cover;
- advocates to scale up and improve access to climate finance for youth.

In terms of content, YOUNGO covers:

- all agenda items under the Paris Agreement related to climate finance and carbon markets (e.g. Articles 2.1c, 9.5, 6);
- more broadly any (innovative) approaches to scale up finance for climate mitigation and adaptation actions/projects that are youth-led or beneficial to youth.

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About the Commonwealth Secretariat's Climate Change Programme

The Commonwealth Secretariat's Climate Change Programme focuses on strengthening the resilience of Commonwealth countries to the negative impacts of climate change and supporting their mitigation efforts, while ensuring the considerations of women and young people are taken into consideration. The Programme prioritises enhancing access to climate finance through the development of bankable projects, climate policy support, and human and

institutional capacity strengthening as well as knowledge exchange through its flagship initiative the Commonwealth Climate Finance Access Hub (CCFAH).

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Executive Summary

Climate finance availability for youth has been part of several debates in the international arena yet there is no clear picture of what this landscape looks like. The YOUNGO Finance & Markets Working Group has long been advocating for increasing and scaling up access to climate finance for youth. A first report was published on Youth Needs for Climate Finance in May 2022.

This second report expands on the previous work and now aims to inform diverse stakeholders (policy-makers, the private sector and civil society) about the landscape of climate finance for youth. In an attempt to do so, we analysed a sample of around 100 funds/initiatives dedicated fully or partially to youth.

The key highlights of the report are as follows:

- The provision of climate finance for youth varies significantly, particularly in terms of the types of instruments being used. Grants and in-kind support (capacity-building or awareness initiatives) related to climate finance prevail. There is an urgent need to unlock other types of finance, mainly to support youth entrepreneurship.
- The above is coupled with the small size of the grants being provided, which puts limits on the contribution to climate action. Funding received is constrained with regard to building on the long-term sustainability of actions.
- The majority of climate finance for youth is being provided by international organisations or United Nations agencies. There is limited participation by the private sector in scaling up climate finance for youth.
- Allocation of climate finance for youth is skewed towards mitigation actions, while youth in the most vulnerable communities need to foster resilience. Funding of adaptation and loss and damage should be increased.
- The funds analysed target youth globally; only a minority of funding targets the regional level. While working globally is laudable, it can also hinder access, since youth may lack the capacity to apply for such funding and the requirements can be a burden. It is thus advisable to decentralise the provision of climate finance for youth.

1. Introduction

1.1 A background to climate finance

One of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals adopted by world leaders to guide the global development agenda until 2030 involves taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (UN, 2015a). Without access to climate finance, it is impossible for individuals and communities, especially those in developing countries, to implement ambitious climate actions. Although there is as yet no universally agreed definition of climate finance, the common understanding is that climate finance is critical in curbing climate change impacts.

The adoption of the Paris Agreement at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) in December 2015 has widely been viewed as a great milestone in the fight against climate change. The Paris Agreement is aimed at making all climate finance flows consistent with low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways (UN, 2015b). In addition, the agreement reaffirmed the 2009 Copenhagen goal made by developed countries to mobilise US\$100 billion in climate finance annually for developing countries to help them mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts (Averchenkova et al., 2020).

In line with the Paris Agreement, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) interprets climate finance as ‘financial resources provided to assist developing countries concerning both mitigation and adaptation’. A more comprehensive and broader definition of climate finance, adopted by the UNFCCC following the Paris Agreement, is that climate finance refers to

‘local, national or transnational financing – drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing – that seeks to support mitigation and adaptation actions that will address climate change.’

(UNFCCC, 2018)

Another broader definition, given by Watson and Schalatek, (2019), posits that climate finance refers to

‘financial resources mobilized to fund actions that mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change, including public climate finance commitments by developed countries under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).’

There are two main concepts in climate finance: mitigation finance and adaptation finance (IDFC, 2013). Adaptation finance refers to the portion of climate finance that is dedicated to climate adaptation projects, whereas mitigation finance is for climate mitigation projects. Although the UNFCCC stipulates that adaptation and mitigation actions should be given equally priority, a 2019 report by the Climate Policy Initiative on the global climate finance landscape indicated a strong bias towards mitigation (Buchner et al., 2019). Climate finance can be channelled through public entities such as national or subnational governments, donors or bilateral aid agencies, and multilateral development banks; or private entities such as households, commercial/financial institutions and multinational corporations.

At COP26 in Glasgow, new financial pledges were made to support developing countries in achieving the global goal of adapting to climate change. Developed nations have been urged to double their provision of adaptation finance from 2019 levels by 2025. However, in the absence of a concise and internationally accepted definition of climate finance, ambiguity over international flows and measuring of progress towards the achievement of these goals will continue.

1.2 Climate finance and youth

The stakes in meeting the 1.5°C and 2°C goals set in the 2015 Paris Agreement (UN, 2015b) are particularly high for young people (O’Brien et al., 2018), as it is they who will have to live with the consequences of climate change for the longest time (Amponsem et al., 2019). Some of the negative impacts of climate change on young people, especially those in developing countries, include loss of employment, displacement, migration and adverse effects on both mental and physical health as well as education.

Young people are key stakeholders in climate change adaptation and mitigation, and they are future leaders and decision-makers. They are taking action to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change, and they represent a demographic group that is vulnerable and requires external support (Benkenstein et al., 2020). They are engaged in climate action in a variety of spaces across many economic sectors, such as energy, agriculture, tourism, water and sanitation, cities, transport, manufacturing, forestry, etc. (UNEP and UNESCO, 2011). Many of them have set up organisations, projects, campaigns, etc. in climate action, while others are actively involved in national and international climate negotiations.

Climate finance plays a key role in enhancing the participation and engagement of youth in climate action worldwide. Young people have an important role in transforming societies to a climate-resilient and low-emission future. As better adopters of technologies and innovators, youth can turn this digital revolution into climate action for sustainable economic development in their different nations. The youth footprint in the entrepreneurship arena is increasing, and is deemed an important pillar in tackling unemployment and creating green jobs, and also bringing on board innovative solutions. However, meaningful climate action in this respect will require the scaling of climate finance (World Bank, 2021) and the empowerment of young people to become agents of change.

Although most of the climate-smart enterprises in which youth engage have the potential for investment/financing (Amponsem et al., 2019), accessing funding/climate finance is still a huge challenge for young people, as they face significant barriers in doing so. To address some of the barriers that youth have faced in trying to access climate finance, there has been an increase and expansion in the number of initiatives that seek to finance youth-led start-ups in climate action. In addition, there is a need for customised and fit-for-purpose innovative financing internments to emerge.

2. Methodology

The aim of this study was to map the availability of climate finance for youth-led actions. To investigate this, we scanned a sample of 100 climate finance initiatives related to youth.

2.1 Data and sample

A sample of 100 climate finance initiatives related to youth was scanned. None of the existing organisations that map the climate finance landscape could provide us with a list of climate finance initiatives dedicated to youth. As such, we had to rely on a Google search. Initiatives comprised climate funds that were entirely or partly dedicated to youth-led actions.

2.2 Data collection

Once the sample had been identified, we had to decide on what types of documents to use to gather data on the initiatives. Documents were in the form of reports, website content and newsletters. To ensure consistency, and in response to the lack of documentation by most initiatives, we resorted to the analysis of content from websites.

Data collection used the content analysis method (Krippendorff, 1980), a method employed to analyse the disclosures of climate change-related governance practices. Content analysis 'involves codifying qualitative and quantitative information into predefined categories in order to derive patterns in the presentation and reporting of information' (Guthrie et al., 2004; Guthrie and Abeysekera, 2006).

On each climate finance initiative's website, we searched for youth-related information such as type of projects or sectors being financed, profile and eligibility of applicants, targeted beneficiaries and amount of funding. We also gathered information on the characteristics of the initiative, in order to be able to further investigate the providers of climate finance for youth-led actions.

2.3 Data analysis

Following the data collection, we categorised the content collected. We made reference to a number of documents released by various non-governmental organisations and research associations. While not necessarily focusing on disclosure, these documents typically identified the types of climate finance practices that would be expected to be found within organisations that are actively embracing the climate change agenda. Drawing on these sources, we categorised the types of climate actions being financed, the geographical scope of finance providers and beneficiaries, and the profiling and eligibility of the applicants.

While we acknowledge that this approach of developing the classification scheme may appear fairly arbitrary, we believe it represents a sound start in mapping the availability of climate finance, not only for our study but also for use as a starting point by other researchers interested in researching climate change-related financing.

2.4 Limitations

The limitations of this research rest on the lack of access to climate finance data directly targeted at youth. The authors resorted to a web search and hope that this study will give rise to further investigation. Similarly, there was a lack of information on websites, making it difficult to analyse the funds in depth. Only general information in calls for funding has been analysed. It would be worthwhile to expand the research and to look into strategies and implementation of those funds.

3. Emerging Findings

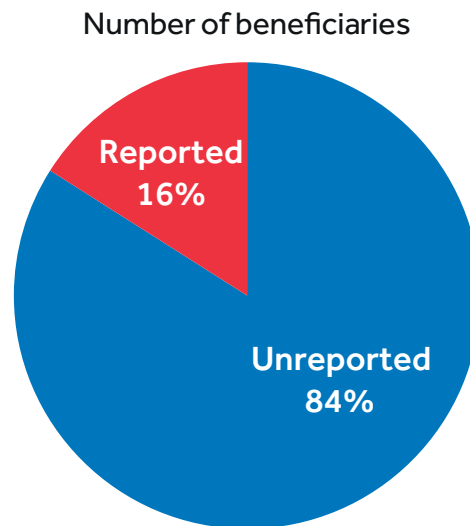
Young people are more conscious of the climate crisis and more involved in responding to it than in previous generations. They are taking action to combat climate change through efforts ranging from volunteering with groups to making donations to environmental causes. Their awareness that they will face the weight of the climate catastrophe is leading to a global-level outcry for change, with a focus on innovation and the creation of climate projects. However, these projects cannot be realised without climate financing – a vital aspect that could potentially transform our communities by fostering entrepreneurship among youth. Climate finance is shaping communities by changing the way people live and co-exist harmoniously in nature.

We investigated how many initiatives provided information on the number of youth beneficiaries being funded. As is shown in Figure 1, only 16 per cent reported the number of beneficiaries; the remaining 84 per cent did not report the beneficiary numbers.

Geography also play a huge role in encouraging or discouraging local projects. Most of the funds reviewed (35 per cent) are available globally, ensuring that youth can access these opportunities equally (see Figure 2).

However, the notion of global funds also has its constraints, especially with respect to internet access. Youth in the most vulnerable

Figure 1. Initiatives reporting beneficiary numbers (% of initiatives)



communities likely want funding opportunities to be communicated from within their region, rather than relying on global funds. An analysis of regional funding availability makes for somewhat bleak reading.

Regional-level funding is skewed towards Africa, which takes up 20 per cent of the funds analysed. However, we were unable to find any funds for the

Figure 2. Financing initiatives by location of beneficiaries (% of initiatives)

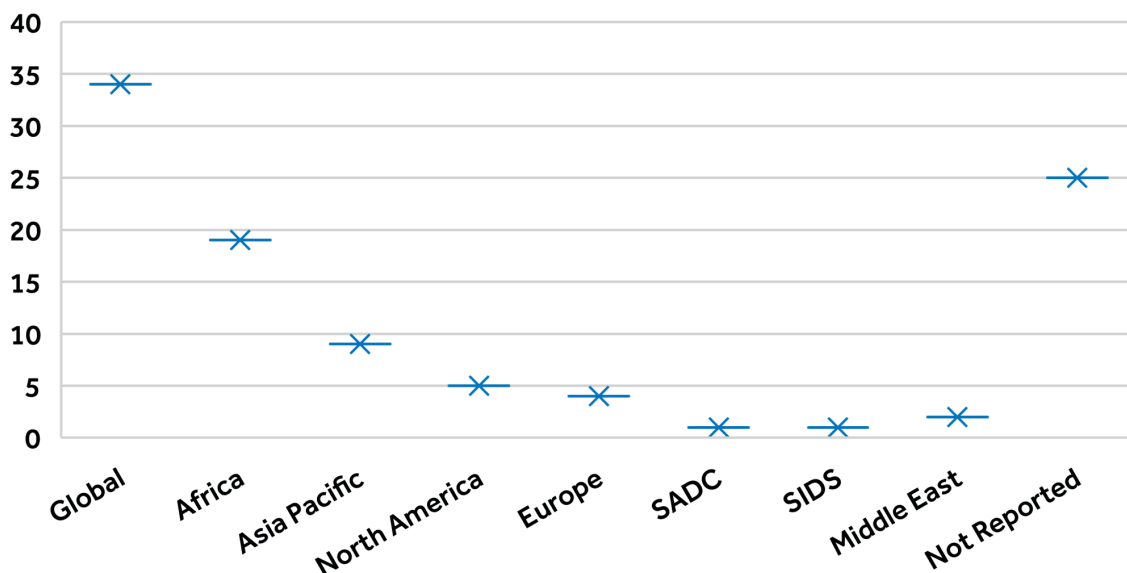
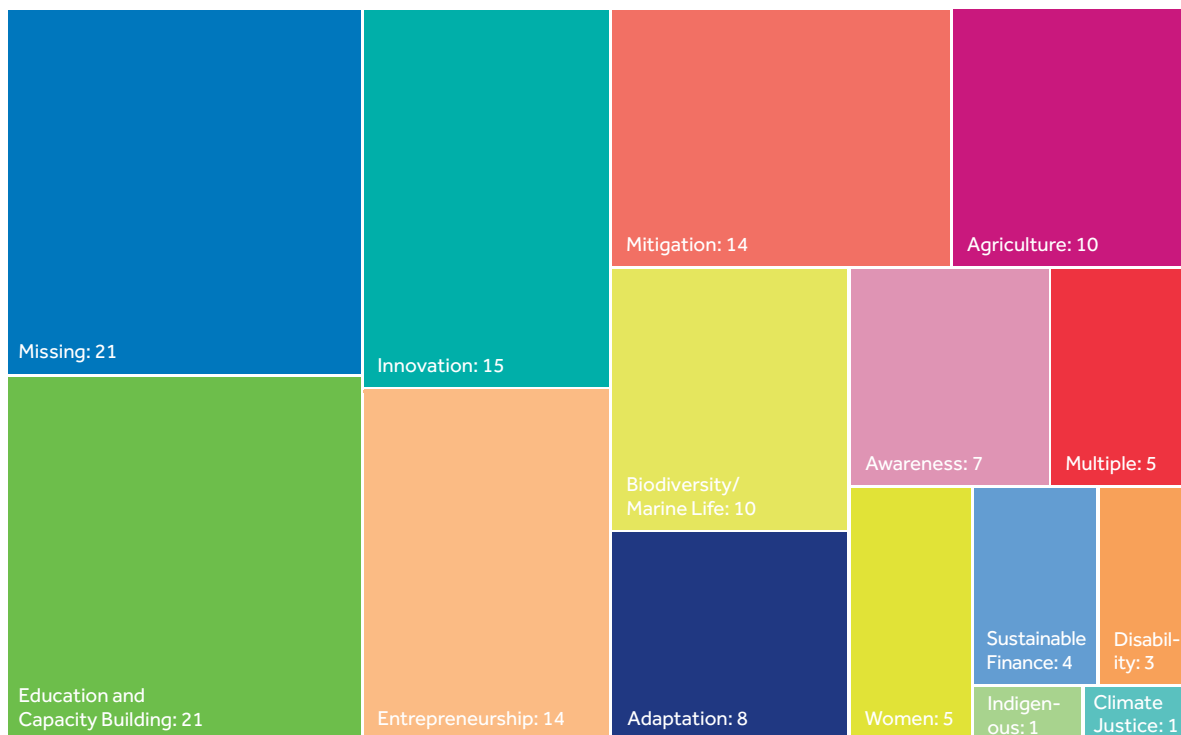


Figure 3. Initiatives by project sector financed for youth (% of initiatives)



Southern African Development Community. After Africa, Asia-Pacific reportedly takes up 10 per cent of the funding opportunities analysed.

This provides an important insight – both Africa and Asia-Pacific have more funding opportunities for their youth than the 'developed' continents of North America and Europe, whose youth have access to only 5 per cent and 4 per cent of funding opportunities, respectively.

No funds were found for small island developing states (SIDS), and only 1 per cent of funding opportunities are directed to the Middle East. Notably, for 25 per cent of funding opportunities, no geographical target was reported.

Youth face many barriers to eligibility for funding opportunities through climate finance initiatives. One of the major challenges relates to project type/sector. Most funding opportunities specify the specific project type/sector they are looking to fund.

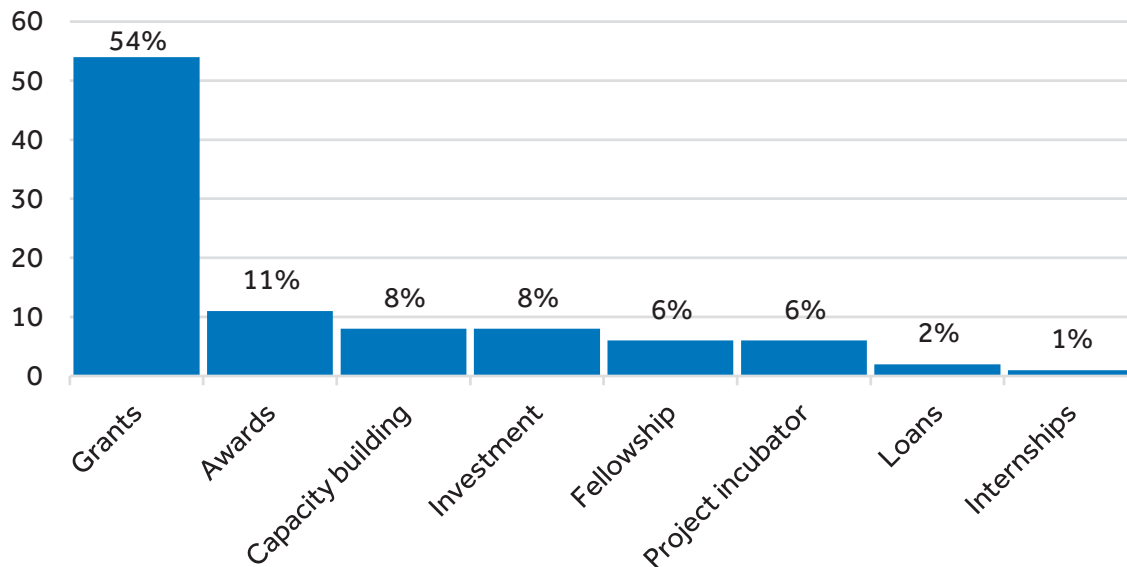
As is shown in Figure 3, the largest proportion of project funding is related to education and capacity-building (21 per cent). This is followed by innovation (15 per cent) and entrepreneurship and mitigation (14 per cent each). Biodiversity/marine life and agriculture projects account for 10 per cent each). Other sectors have very few funding opportunities.

While 21 per cent of opportunities reviewed do not specify which project sector they fund, it is assumed that they do not have any specific project sector and are open to funding all types of projects. This works as an advantage for all climate projects that wish to seek funding without sector constraints in the longer term.

The review showed that most financing initiatives are looking to fund projects that are cutting-edge, result in grassroots transformation and build substantial capacity among the individuals of organisations that are coming up with revolutionary solutions.

Harnessing youth's skills, ideas and techniques can change the world radically. Young people are creating products and services and spearheading initiatives to bring about a more environmentally friendly world. Making climate action effective through proper and equal distribution is a must to bring all countries on a par with each other. While there is a serious lack of equity in the distribution of funds, the overall future for and impact of climate finance on youth projects seems positive if proper steps are taken to increase transparency in the process. The creation of more funding opportunities for project sectors that currently receive less climate finance is crucial to build on climate action from all sectors. In the end, it is

Figure 4. Types of funds (% of initiatives)



crucial to have equality, or even to prioritise, for example, adaptation, loss and damage and/or gender as per the needs of the youth in the most vulnerable communities.

Needless to say, climate finance plays a positive role in encouraging youth to strive for change in their communities through innovation. It is leading a shift from docility and silence to a bold and unconventional approach among youth.

The type of funding being channelled to youth is mostly in the form of grants and awards (see Figure 4), which entail one-off support.

The fact that the amount of funding available is not often advertised means youth face difficulties filling in applications and budget proposals. In addition, the number of grants being provided is not large enough to cater to youth beneficiary needs. Even though youth are considered change-makers and the pioneers of innovation, the size of the support is mostly micro, and it is mostly in kind. Such funding deters the amplification of youth-led actions.

When we consider the number of grants available for youth climate finance, 59 per cent of initiatives fund up to 10 grants (see Figure 5). This means not only that climate finance is a competitive arena but

Figure 5. Size of funding (% of initiatives)

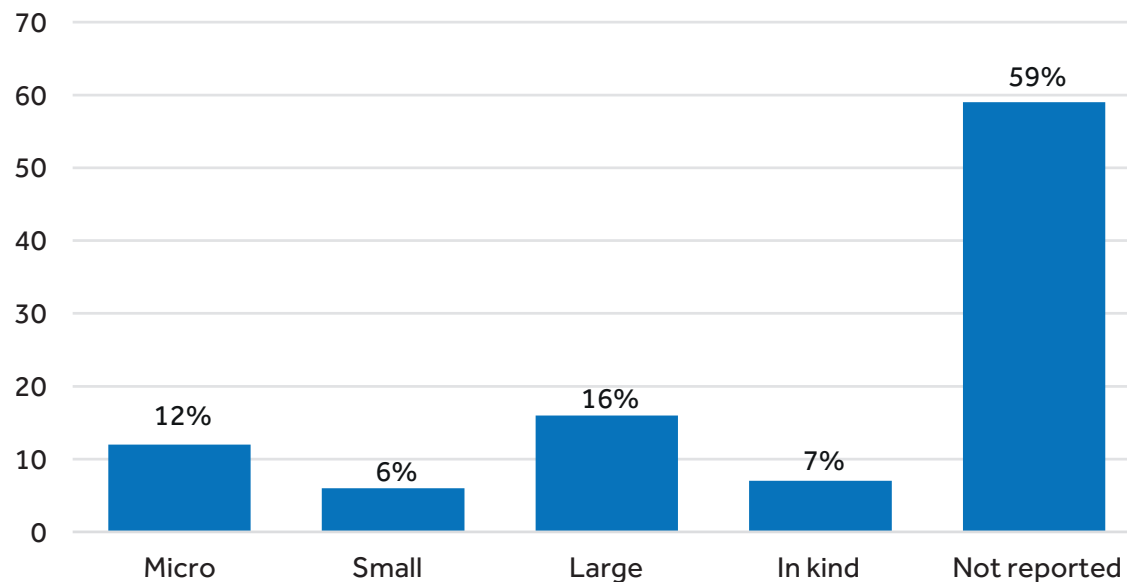
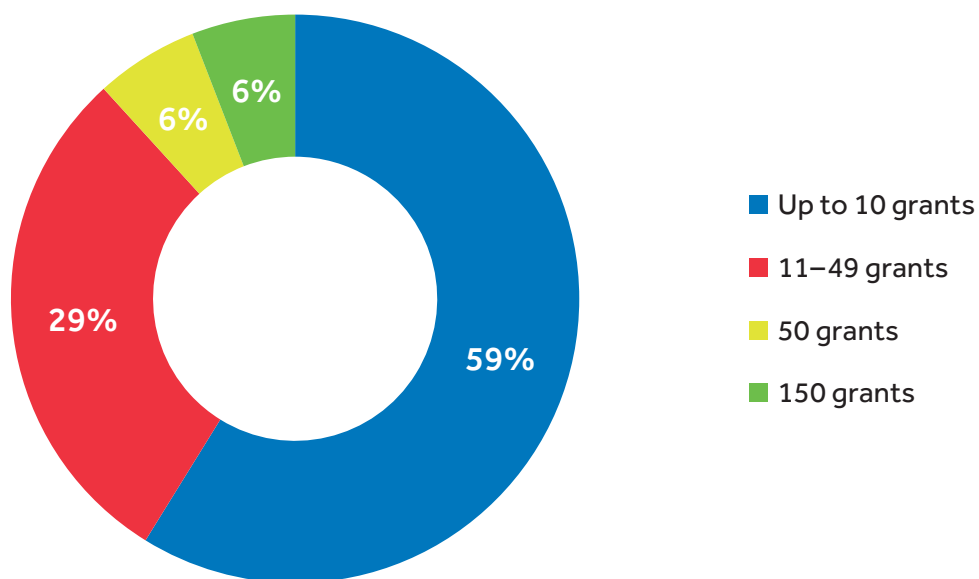


Figure 6. Numbers of grants provided (% of initiatives)



also that these grants may be insufficient, given that they are few in number. The next greatest share provide 11–49 grants, offering opportunities and finance to more projects but harder to come by. All this means that youth may well be stuck in a vicious cycle of chasing funding rather than improving the impacts of their projects.

The funds do not explicitly identify how they cater to youth's unique concerns or priorities (social, political, geographical). It was observed that financing initiatives largely use an age categorisation as a metric for beneficiaries in this regard (see Figure 7).

Figure 8 shows that international organisations and United Nations bodies are the most likely to provide climate finance for youth. A handful of financial institutions were also identified.

The funds have a wide scope in terms of both geographical coverage: 47 per cent have a global office, 32 per cent a regional office and 22 per cent a national office (see Figure 9). These results suggest that national institutions are not providing significant support to youth. The results confirm our first report, in which youth respondents highlighted that their engagement on climate finance worked mostly at international level.

Figure 7. Youth age limit reported (% of initiatives)

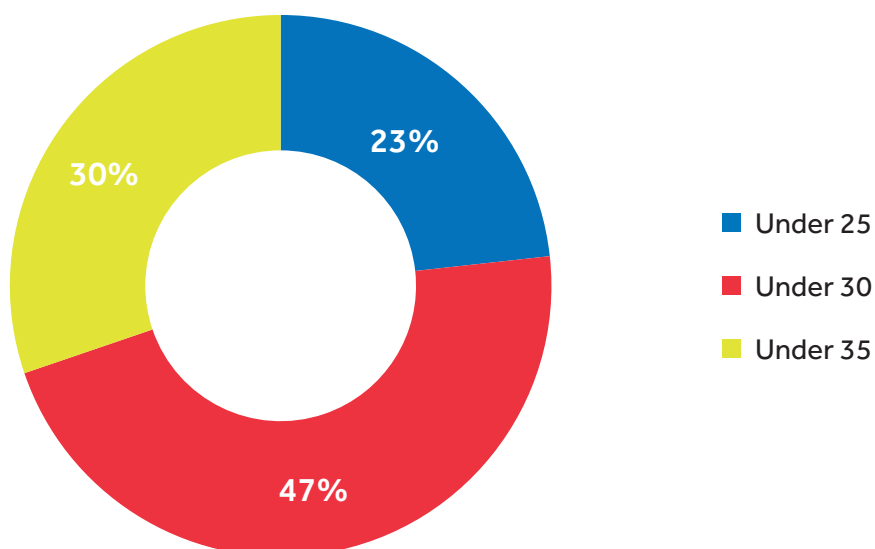
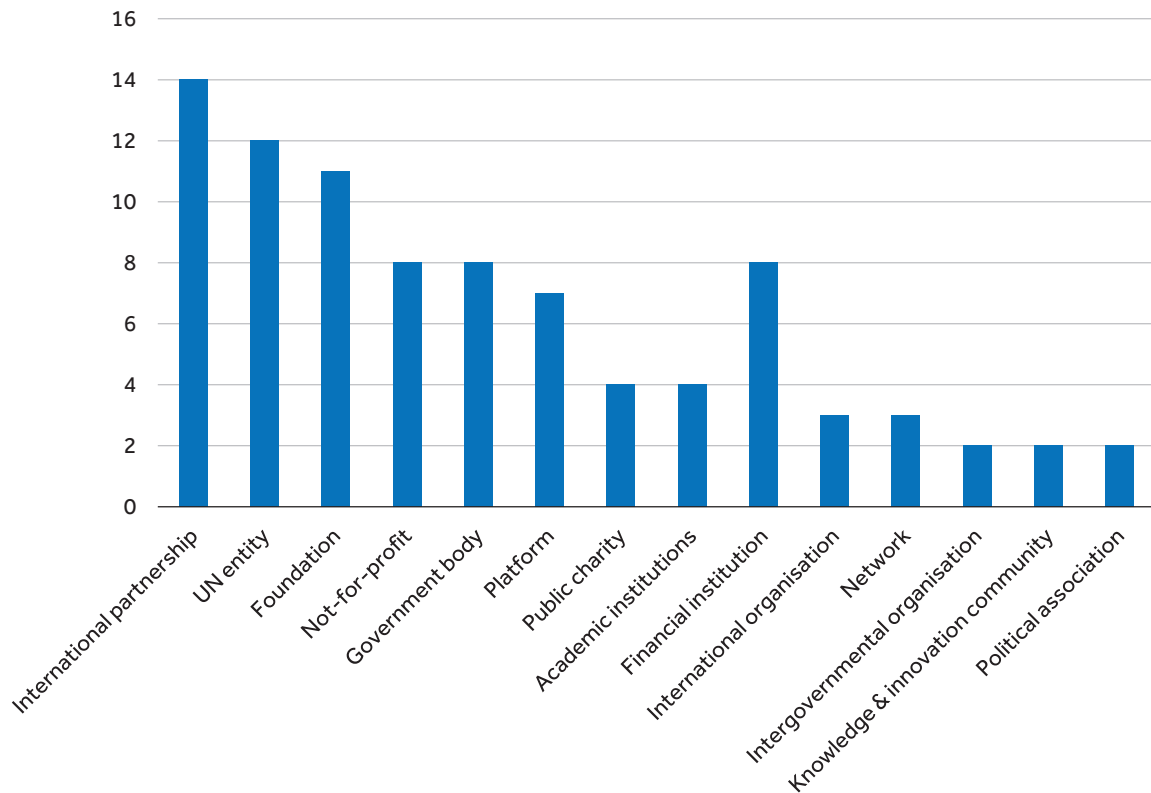


Figure 8. Organisation type (% of initiatives)



Fund providers often do not report on their years of operation: only 12 per cent did so. Of these reported funds, 50 per cent were found to be functional for under five years, while other funds were operational for 6–10 years (25 per cent) or over 10 years (25 per cent).

The study then looked deeper into the types of climate finance for youth in order to understand the status of climate finance for youth climate actions.

Figures 11 and 12 below show that most organisations provide grants, as we have already seen. International and not-for-profit organisations favour capacity-building. The investment and

Figure 9. Location of registered office(s) (% of initiatives)

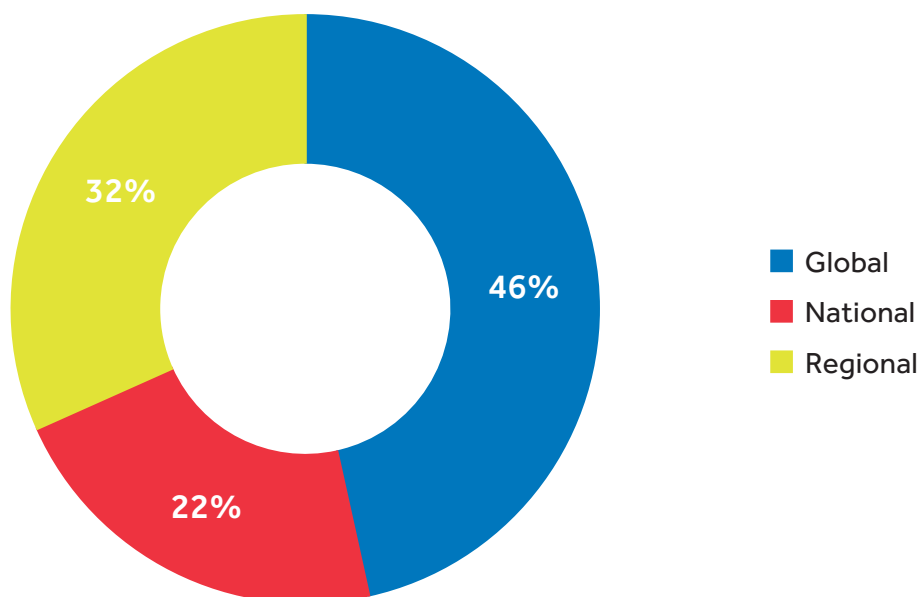
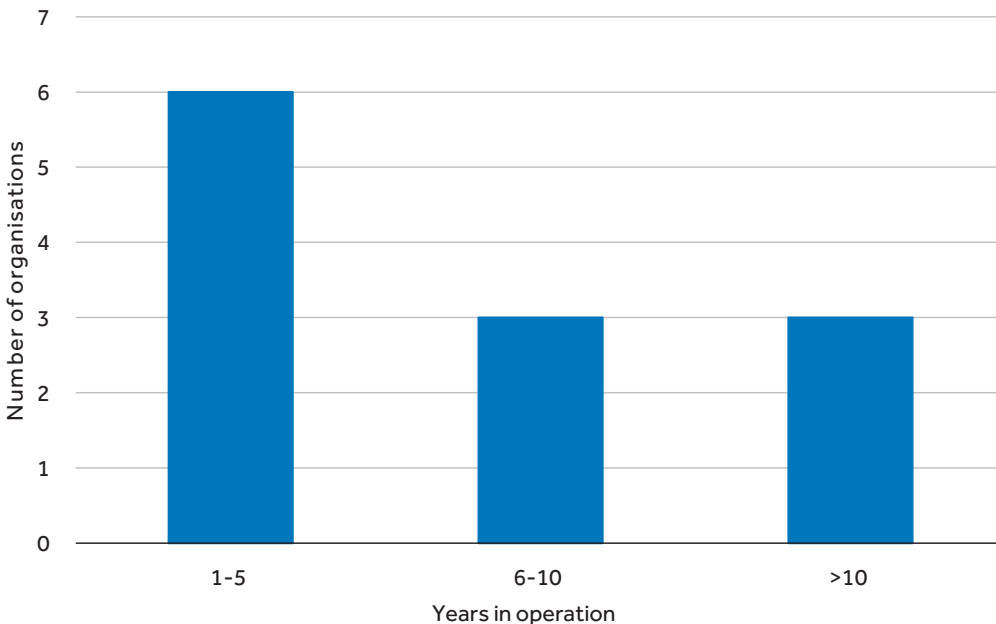


Figure 10. Organisations' number of years in operation (% of initiatives)



project incubator approaches needed to scale-up youth entrepreneurship are provided mainly by the private sector – by actors such as the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Deloitte and Ökoworld AG – and by platforms such as 100+ Accelerator, Climate-KIC and Crowd4SDG. Very few internship opportunities are found to be offered to youth. One of the notable contributions was provided by the Commonwealth Secretariat, which offers numerous youth-climate-finance-related internships. UN agencies and academic institutions offer more fellowships.

Regarding funding type by registered office location, investment and incubator approaches are seen at international and regional level rather than national level.

Further diving into project sector by type of fund provider (see figure 13), we see that around 20 per cent of fund providers do not report this information, as mentioned above. Mitigation and innovation are backed by not-for-profit and government bodies, respectively. Empowerment and capacity-building through education are supported by financial institutions. Vulnerable groups, such as women and disabled and indigenous communities are likely to receive funding

Figure 11. Types of funds by type of initiative (%)

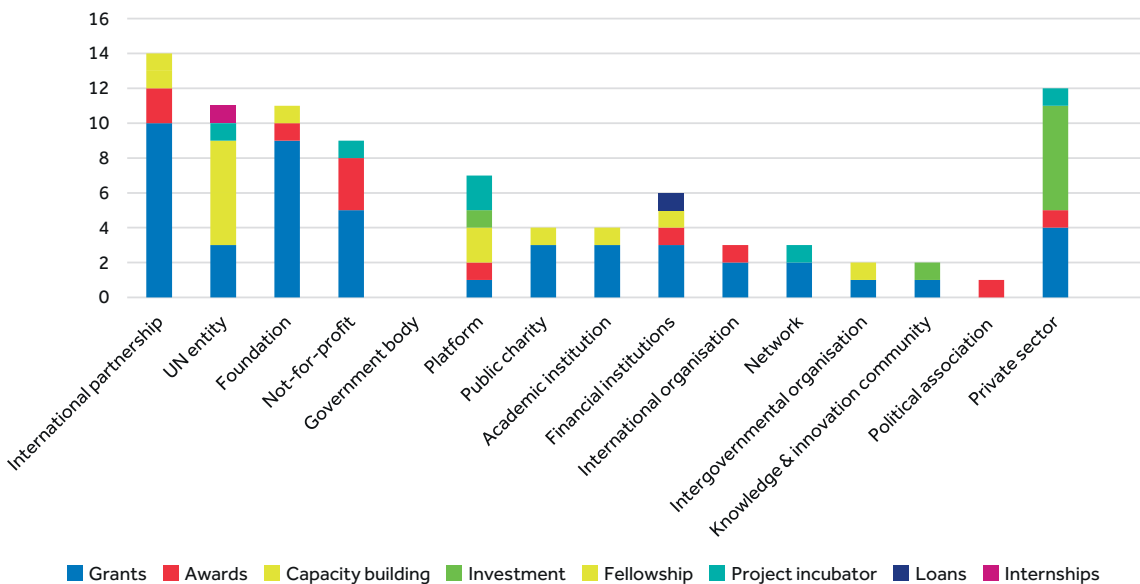
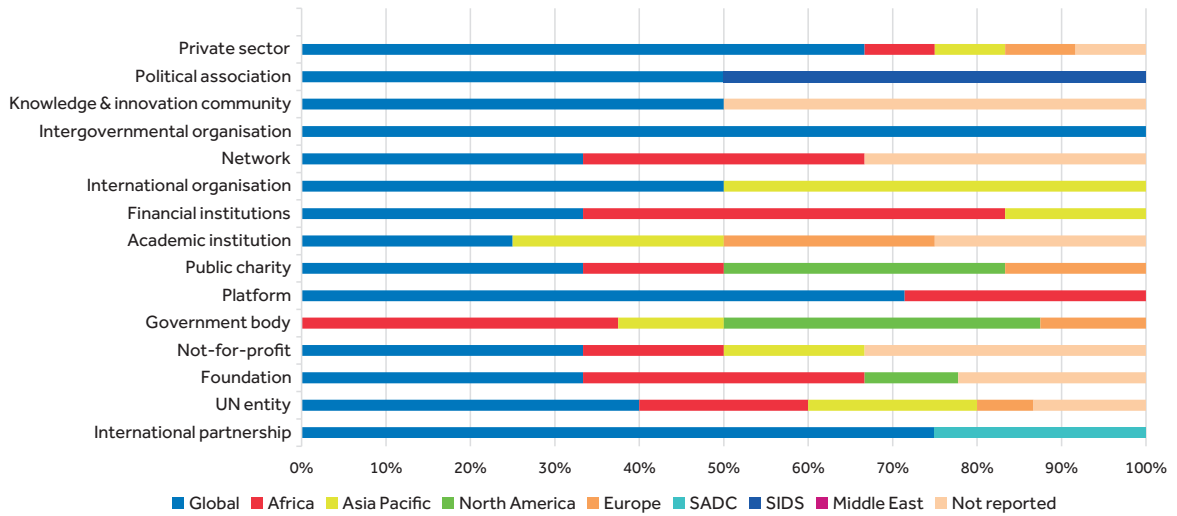


Figure 14. Geographical location of beneficiaries by type of initiative (%)



Meanwhile, the private sector should play an increasing role in providing climate finance across regions. Further, the focus should pass from global to national/local level to enhance accessibility for youth.

4. Recommendations

Reporting: Insufficient information is often shared when calls for application are advertised. Gaps are evident on funding amounts, numbers of beneficiaries and eligibility criteria, and need to be included in calls for climate finance applications/proposals going forward.

Standardising access to climate finance: There are currently inconsistencies across initiatives with respect to age restrictions, types of viable projects, definitions of beneficiaries and accountability for impact. In order to increase accessibility and inclusiveness, applications should be standardised to the fullest possible extent.

Centralising information on climate funds: There is a need to explore the potential to develop a central funding hub portal at regional or global level. This would provide funding information in a concise and consistent manner to aid in future reporting.

Need for more national support: Most climate finance is being channelled from the international level. Countries should direct more of their national budgets towards youth entrepreneurship and project development. Regional/sub-regional institutions should intervene to help with improving the channelling of climate finance, with a focus on young people.

Need for more local, community-led funding: Funding local climate projects can help youth access climate finance in a more personal and organised way. Not only will it promote regionally balanced growth but also it will further local collaboration and innovation among youth. For example, dedicated subnational funds, which the Commonwealth Climate Finance Access Hub has experience in accessing, can support the channelling of such funding to local youth-led organisations.

Accelerate private sector engagement: A strong focus should be placed on incentivising the private sector to contribute to youth climate-led action through innovative financing instruments. This will help address the existing funding gap.

Diversify the types of funding instruments: Youth should be encouraged to invest in innovation; for this, the type of funding instrument should shift to include more micro grants and awards as well as more substantial financial support such as seed funding, loans and so on, along with the requisite guidance for implementation.

Capacity-building: There is a need for funding facilities that support the provision of technical assistance to youth organisations, building their capacity to meet the criteria of existing funds or to develop project proposals.

5. Conclusion

This study has mapped the availability of climate finance dedicated fully or partially to youth. It has assessed information on 100 funds gathered through a web search through content analysis. A snapshot of the results demonstrates a lack of transparency in communicating information on the funds (such as on numbers of beneficiaries, sectors or climate actions being funded, etc.).

Meanwhile, funding is skewed towards mitigation, whereas youth in the most vulnerable communities need to build resilience.

The source of climate finance for youth is mainly international organisations and UN agencies, which explains the prevailing high level of grants. The private sector and other non-state actors should unlock more climate funding opportunities for youth.

Future research could explore the following aspects:

- the level of inclusion of youth within national climate finance strategies, to ensure the national climate financing landscape meets the needs of young people and supports adaptation and resilience efforts;
- reporting of climate finance attributed to youth-led interventions within national budgeting processes, to better inform policy-makers.

It is high time that climate fund providers go beyond grants and in-kind funding (through capacity-building or awareness campaigns) for youth. The latter remain crucial but more innovative financial instruments should be introduced to foster youth entrepreneurship. We call for different stakeholders to scale-up the amount of climate finance being directed to youth.

The YOUNGO Finance and Markets Working Group is working on a third and final report to investigate access to climate finance, and is looking for meaningful partnerships and contribution from stakeholders. If interested, kindly contact the Research Director, Ms Sheen Tyagi (sheentyagi@gmail.com), to discuss collaborations bilaterally.

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Appendix: Funds and Initiatives with Providers Analysed

Fund name	Provider(s)
Lead2030 Challenge for SDG5	100+ Accelerator
Climate Youth Fund	25OneHundred
Eco Hero Competition	Action for Nature
Africa Climate Change Fund	African Development Bank (AfDB)
African Development Bank Fashionomics Africa Contest 2022	African Development Bank (AfDB)
Anzisha Program	African Leadership Academy and Mastercard Foundation
Allianz Climate Risk Research Award	Allianz
Robert Bosch Stiftung and its partners Orient Matters and the Arab Reform Initiative	Arab Reform Initiative
Atoll Youth Climate Leaders	Asian Development Bank
UNESCO-APCEIU Youth Leadership Workshop Scholarships	Asia-Pacific Centre of Education for International Understanding
Global Youth Climate Action Fund	BLI Global
Gulbenkian Prize for Humanity	Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation
CECG Grants	Climate Emergency Collaboration Group (CECG)
Mediterranean Youth Climate Heroes Contest	Centre for Mediterranean integration
Children Climate Prize	Children Climate Foundation
Environment Fund for Higher Institutes	Clean & Green Singapore
Climate Friendly schools Fund	Climate Change Connection
Youth Engagement Strategy	Climate Investment Funds
Climate Science Olympiad	Climate Science
Climate Leadership Journey	Climate-KIC
EIT HEI Initiative	Climate-KIC
EIT Circular Economy Prize	Climate-KIC
RIS Education Experiments	Climate-KIC
Clinton Global Initiative University Program	Clinton Global Initiative
CEC Youth Innovation Challenge	Commission for Environmental Cooperation
Climate Policy Bootcamp	Commonwealth Secretariat
Youthlead SDG13	Commonwealth Youth Climate Change Network

Fund name	Provider(s)
Climate Gender Challenge	Crowd4SDG
Lead2030 for SDG 13	Deloitte
Climate Story Fund	Doc Society Fund
Earth Island Institute — Youth Award for Environmental Leadership	Earth Island Institute
Youth in Business programme	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
Eleven Eleven Twelve Foundation Africa Green Grant Award	EET Foundation
Open Africa Power 2022: Call for applications	Enel Foundation and Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL)
Youth Awards for Climate Storytelling	EU Global Climate Change Alliance Plus
Boosting Green Employment and Enterprise Opportunities in Ghana (GrEEEn)	EU, Embassy of UK and Netherlands
EUROPARC Federation — Study Visits at Protected Areas in Europe and Eurasia 2023	EUROPARC Federation partners
Young African Leaders Programme (Fully-funded to European University Institute, Italy)	European Commission
2022 GBIF Young Researchers Award	GBIF- the Global Biodiversity Information Facility
GCF Projects and Programmes	Green Climate Fund
GEF Small Grants Programme	Global Environment Facility
Youth Leadership Programme	Global Adaptation Centre
African Youth Adaptation Solutions (YouthADAPT) Challenge	Global Adaptation Centre & AfDB & Climate Investment Funds
Youth Innovation Challenge	Global Environment Education Partnership
Global Greengrants Fund	Global Green Grants
GYM Funds	Global Youth Mobilisation
Regional Innovation Ecosystems in Western Canada Program	Government of Canada
Youth Climate Justice Fund	Government of Ireland
Drivers for Change Youth	Government of South Africa/British High Commission/ GIZ
Grassroots Fund	Grassroots Fund
Environment Action Fund	Green Futures
GSMA Innovation Fund	GSMA
Climate Smart Entrepreneurship Competition	Global Youth Climate Network (GYCN)
Investing in Rural People	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Fund name	Provider(s)
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development — Small Grants Program	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
Climate Misinformation Grant Program	International Fact-Checking Network
International Support Network for African Development (ISNAD-Africa)	International Support Network for African Development (ISNAD-Africa)
The Iris Project	Ionian Environment Foundation
Katapult Africa Accelerator Program	Katapult VC
Youth & Environment Fund	Lawson Foundation
EcoLeague	Learning for a Sustainable Future
2022 Millennium Oceans Prize	Millennium Campus Network (MCN) and the Remmer Family Foundation
Youth Enterprise Development Fund	Ministry of ICT and Innovation of Kenya
Global Challenges	MIT Solve
Youth Fellowship Programme	Mobile Business Clinic Africa
Climate Justice Resilience Fund	New Venture Fund
Ökovision	Ökoworld AG
Growing Markets 2.0	Ökoworld AG
Rock'n'Roll Fund	Ökoworld AG
Klima	Ökoworld AG
Water for Life	Ökoworld AG
Youth Changemakers	OneAfricanChild Foundation and Peace First
OPEC Fund for International Development — Young Professional Development Program	OPEC
Youth Climate Fund	Open Collective
Royal Bank of Canada Environmental Donations	Royal Bank of Canada
Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia	Republic of Namibia
Richmond Climate Change Youth Fund	Richmond and Kingston Youth Council
Youth Access for Nature Fund	San Francisco Foundation
Africa AgTech and Inclusive Insurance Challenge 2022	Sankalp Africa Summit
Go Green East Asia and Japan	Schneider
Southern Africa Climate Finance Partnership	South South North
Africa ClimAccelerator	Stichting Climate-KIC International Foundation, funded by GIZ
AIMS-NEI Fellowships for Women in Climate Change Science (WiCCS).	The African Institute for Mathematical Sciences Next Einstein Initiative (AIMS-NEI)

Fund name	Provider(s)
Lee Schipper Memorial Scholarship	The Schipper family, WRI Ross Center for Sustainable Cities, and Volvo Research and Education Foundations
Steam and Environment Summer Camp	U.S. Dept. of State
Ubuntu Social Ventures Studio	Ubuntu Circles Africa
Young SDG Innovators	UN Global Compact
Local Pathway Fellows	UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network
Sahel Innovate Challenge	UNDP West and Central Africa
Race to Zero	UNFCCC
UNIDIR Young Leader Fellow	United Nations
UNCDF Paid Internship Opportunity with the Digital Hub for Asia: Call for 2022 Applications	United Nations
Youth led adaptation challenges in Vietnam	University of Hull
Visiting PhD Fellowship - opportunity to further thesis in international research institute	UNUWIDER
Youth Fund	Virgin Media O2
Global Youth Climate Network Climate Ambassador	World Bank
Digital Transport for Africa Innovation Challenge	World Resources Institute
Youth Led Solutions Initiative	YMCA
Future Incubator	Youth Climate Finance Coalition
Youth Climate Lab	Youth Climate Lab
Youth for Water and Climate	Youth for Water and Climate Platform
Special call for stories: Transforming systems for climate & biodiversity	Youth4Nature

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