



TOWARDS A YOUTH ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY (YES!)

CONSULTATION NOTE FOR A YOUTH ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY AT THE CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

NOVEMBER 2021

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This consultation note was prepared by the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) Stakeholder Engagement (SE) team, and authored by Diksha Bijlani (Youth team member, CIF SE team) with valuable inputs from CIF Youth Interns Daria Chekalskaia (Environmental engineer from Russia) and Freeman Elohor Oluowo (Climate Leader from Nigeria). Guidance and supervision for this work were provided by Dora N. Cudjoe (Lead, CIF SE team).

We thank our youth peer reviewers from the two rounds of consultation, who took their time to review the drafts of this note and provide their valuable in-depth feedback:

- Alona Kazantseva (World Bank Youth to Youth (Y2Y) Program)
- Anish Shrestha (UN Global Indigenous Youth Caucus)
- Ariane Desrosiers (Asian Environmental Youth Network)
- Arshak Makichyan (Fridays for Future)
- Bruno Rodrigues (Jóvenes por el Clima (Youth4Climate))
- Bruno Sirote (Jóvenes por el Clima (Youth4Climate))
- Farayi Madziwa (Adaptation Fund)
- Joshua Amponsem (Global Center on Adaptation and Green Africa Youth Organization)
- Lea Mireille Phillipe-Kagan (World Bank Youth to Youth (Y2Y) Program)
- Nikhil Kamath (Asian Environmental Youth Network)
- Olumide Idowu (African Youth Initiative on Climate Change)

Finally, we are also grateful for valuable inputs received from Mafalda Duarte, Head of CIF, as well as CIF team members John Garrison (Consultant, CIF SE team), Andres Falconer (Consultant, CIF SE team), Alemayehu Zeleke (Consultant, CIF SE team), Renata Lukasiewicz (Program Assistant, CIF), Hugh Searight (Operations Officer, CIF), Jacob Thoppil (External Relations lead, CIF), and Nicoletta Forlano (Senior External Affairs Officer, CIF).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The role and influence of youth in climate advocacy have grown worldwide in the years since the establishment of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) in 2008. An emerging, increasingly influential youth constituency is advocating for climate justice from the local to the global level, driven by an urgent need to accelerate climate action to avoid disastrous and lasting climate change impacts. As of 2019, 10- to 24-year-olds made up 24 percent of the world's population, 88 percent of them living in low- and middle-income countries. Youth have particularly high stakes in climate action, as today's responses to climate change are likely to directly affect the rest of their lives—their access to food, clean air, clean water, a stable climate, livable weather, healthy oceans, biodiversity, and much more.

Youth climate action has had many successes. Students around the world have been campaigning for their universities to divest their endowments from fossil fuels. The impact is commendable, with 200 commitments to divest secured so far. Youth activists have also scored legal victories for climate action, nationally and internationally, and challenged governments to adopt greener agendas, including more ambitious climate legislation. **Young climate entrepreneurs have developed many innovative solutions:** from artificial intelligence-based approaches to calculating carbon emissions, to plastic-free personal toiletries, to ways to reduce the environmental footprint of food processing industries. Youth are also leading climate adaptation efforts in their communities and regions.

Youth can play a key role in mobilizing climate finance and pushing governments to enhance their climate finance commitments. This is crucial, both because the US\$100 billion target for 2020 has yet to be met, and because even this target for climate finance needs to be increased after 2025. The growing influence of young climate activists means they may be able to persuade governments to increase their contributions to climate finance as they raise their overall climate ambition. This makes it even more imperative to support young people in gaining a better understanding of climate finance—and increasing their capacity and agency to engage with climate finance.

Youth are a growing presence in CIF stakeholder engagement activities. The CIF model of local stakeholder engagement strives to ensure transparency, partnership, and accountability in decision-making. This means including civil society organizations (CSOs), private sector entities (PSEs), and Indigenous peoples' organizations (IPOs) in CIF governance. Recognizing the importance of youth voices, CIF has strived to engage young people in its activities over the years.

Examples include youth speakers in webinars, climate youth dialogues, youth leaders serving as CIF Observers, youth featured in CIF's Changemaker exhibition, and partnership with youth organizations holding capacity-building workshops for young people.

However, there is potential for climate investment decisions and climate finance allocation to better engage and benefit young people. Climate funds like CIF are making efforts to address this challenge, both through capacity building, and by ensuring that the priorities and needs of young people are considered in decisions about investments and infrastructure. Youth engagement efforts must also be intersectional, ensuring representation of a diversity of youth across race, gender, class, caste, sexual orientation, and physical ability. Recognizing that the poorest countries in the Global South, which have the smallest carbon footprints, are bearing the brunt of the consequences of emissions produced mainly by wealthier countries, youth engagement must also aim to ensure representation and benefits for youth from the most vulnerable populations in the Global South.

The overarching goal of this consultation note is to offer recommendations for the development of a comprehensive Youth Engagement Strategy (YES) which will inform CIF's broader stakeholder engagement program. Led by CIF youth team members and developed in consultation with youth groups and youth climate leaders, this note identifies focus areas and activities that CIF can undertake to mainstream engagement with young people ages 16–35 in its work—promoting outreach to them, partnerships with and among young people, youth inclusion in CIF governance and operations, and youth capacity building for climate action.

1. YOUTH AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The role and influence of youth in climate advocacy has grown worldwide in the years since the establishment of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) in 2008. An emerging, influential youth constituency is increasingly active from the local to the global level, with an urgent drive to act to avoid disastrous climate change. Climate scientists have warned of dangerous tipping points—points of no return—that, if reached, pose an “existential threat to civilization.”¹ Prompt and decisive action is thus crucial, and the stakes are highest for youth around the world. The ambition of climate action today will directly affect the rest of their lives—their access to food, clean air, clean water, a stable climate, livable weather, healthy oceans, biodiversity, and much more.

As of 2019, people between the ages of 10 and 24 made up 24 percent of the global population (over 1.8 billion people),² 88 percent of them living in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). Research shows that adolescents living in poverty in LMICs not only have restricted access



to health, education, and other services, but are also likelier to be exposed to environmental toxins and extreme weather events, such as droughts, compared to their wealthier counterparts.³ Agriculture is also a common source of jobs and livelihoods in LMICs, and the sector is highly sensitive to climate change. Climate change is disrupting agricultural livelihoods, heightening food insecurity, and raising food prices. Young people

working in agriculture, particularly women, often lack land rights and are excluded from communal land governance, and may lack any access to land.⁴

Climate change will pose growing obstacles to the livelihoods of young people, shifting and shrinking work opportunities and depleting meager assets. In general, young people have fewer assets and live on lower incomes than older adults, making them more vulnerable to climate shocks. Both slow-onset climate change impacts (such as desertification) and rapid-onset events (such as typhoons) are also displacing people, while others are choosing to migrate as an adaptation strategy, seeking better opportunities.⁵ Another consequence is trapping, where some

are unable to leave and suffer from worsening conditions and fewer services. Migration or trapping often affects young people most, as education is disrupted or terminated, making a life in a new setting without work experience, qualifications or even the local language is a significant challenge. Most displaced children and adolescents are unable to access education due to a combination of economic, systemic, social, and legal barriers. As climate-induced migration increases, it will likely cause greater numbers of young people and children to have their education cut short.⁶ Children under 15 also bear an estimated 93 percent of the global burden of disease due to climate change, with the poorest and youngest children disproportionately affected.⁷ Illness can leave an indelible mark on a young person's life.



Failure to act on climate change, leaving the young to suffer the consequences, goes against principles of intergenerational equity. Intergenerational equity concerns fairness between generations—a generation is entrusted to use the Earth and its natural and cultural resources, then pass them on to the next generation in a condition no worse that it received them.⁸ Intergenerational rights to a healthy environment are legally protected by the constitutions of 74 percent of countries worldwide.⁹ The principles of intergenerational equity, solidarity, and respect for the needs of future generations are outlined both in the Rio Declaration and the Rio+20 outcome document. As a report from the Secretary-General prepared for the 68th UN General Assembly put it:¹⁰

“Fairness between generations is embedded in the concept of sustainable development: satisfying the needs of the present generation should not come at the expense of generations to come. In broad terms, the pursuit of welfare by the current generation should not diminish the opportunities for a good and decent life for succeeding generations.” (p. 8)

2. YOUTH AND CLIMATE ACTION

Youth climate activism has had many successes at the local, national, and international levels: from fossil fuel divestments in universities, to legal victories enshrining their right to a clean environment, to young people leading local adaptation efforts.



Students in universities around the world have been campaigning for their university endowments to be divested from fossil fuels, with impressive results. The impact is commendable, with 200 universities around the world having made divestment commitments so far, including the University of Oxford, Brown University, Columbia University, Cornell University, the London School

of Economics, Stanford University, and the University of Cambridge.¹¹ In the UK, for instance, student groups such as People & Planet have lobbied for fossil fuel divestments since 2012.¹² As a result, by 2020 over half of the 154 public universities in UK had divested from fossil fuels, with £12.5 billion being divested.¹³

Youth activism has also won important legal victories for climate action and pushed governments to pass more ambitious climate legislation. In the U.S., the youth group Our Climate has advocated for many climate policies, with state legislative victories such as the Climate and Community Protection Act in New York, and the Clean Fuel Standard in Washington, among others.¹⁴ Young people around the world are also pursuing legal action against their governments and corporations, challenging the inadequacy of their respective governments' climate change ambitions and policies.

For instance, in 2015 a group of young people in the Netherlands sued their government over inaction on climate change and won, with the court ordering the government to significantly increase its climate ambition.¹⁵ In Colombia, in 2018, 25 young people filed a lawsuit against the government for failing to protect the Colombian Amazon rainforest. They won, with the court concluding that deforestation violated the rights of youth and ordering the government to create an action plan, within months, for how to reduce deforestation to zero, with measurable benchmarks.¹⁶ Similarly, in a case brought by nine youth climate activists, the German Supreme Court ruled that the country's climate law is partly unconstitutional and ordered the government to draw up clear post-2030 emission reduction targets by the end of next year.¹⁷ In 2020, in the first legal action by young climate activists in East Asia, 19 teenage members of Youth 4 Climate Action (YCA) brought a case against the South Korean government on constitutional and human rights grounds.¹⁸ They alleged that the country's emission reduction target is insufficient to avoid the harmful effects of climate change, thereby breaching fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution. Also, that year, six Portuguese youth filed a lawsuit against 33 countries in the European Court of Human Rights, claiming inadequate ambition on emissions reductions.

There has been a plethora of similar youth-led legal challenges in international forums. In 2019, 16 children from around the world, ages 8–17, submitted a groundbreaking petition to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC), asserting that Argentina, Brazil, France, Germany, and Turkey have violated their rights under the Convention on the Rights of the Child by causing and perpetuating the climate crisis.¹⁹ Youth have also sued corporations—and in some cases, won. For instance, Young Friends of the Earth was one of the six co-plaintiffs in a case in the Netherlands that led to a historic court order in 2021 that Shell must reduce its emissions by 45 percent within 10 years.²⁰ Though some lawsuits have been unsuccessful, these victories set strong precedents for future legal action.

In addition to legal battles and advocacy campaigns, youth groups are also using direct action and non-violent civil disobedience to elevate the urgency around climate action. Youth-led climate groups have become important international alliances with chapters across the globe. Indigenous youth climate activists are leading several of these battles, protesting against fracking sites, oil pipelines, and coal mines, among others.²¹ This phenomenon, dubbed “Blockadia” by the author and activist Naomi Klein, is one of the dominant strategies among youth groups around the world who are advocating to stop fossil fuel projects—and it has led to several fossil fuel extraction projects being discontinued.²²



Youth climate entrepreneurship has produced many innovative solutions for enhanced climate action. Though youth-led startups still need better recognition and access to finance, several climate entrepreneurship competitions have highlighted youth innovation in climate. For example, the World Bank Global Youth Climate Network’s (GYCN) Climate-Smart Entrepreneurship competition in 2021 recognized eight youth-led enterprises, with products ranging from artificial intelligence-based solutions to calculate carbon emissions, to plastic-free personal toiletries, to approaches to reducing the environmental footprint of agro-food processing industries.²³ Similarly, the UN Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), in partnership with SAFEEM and Seedstars, hosted the Youth Climate Innovation Lab and identified eleven youth-led startups.²⁴ Solutions shortlisted ranged from storage system to eliminate food waste, boost farmers’ incomes, and reduce emissions by leveraging artificial intelligence, to addressing the energy access challenge for smallholders by providing finance for community-based biogas systems. Other innovations included an app for municipal collection routes that uses QR code technology to deploy and track private waste collectors, and an innovative distributed microgrid system that enables peer-to-peer energy sharing and trading, giving everyone the power to generate, consume, buy or sell electricity to their neighbors. Table 1 below provides a few examples of youth-led climate solutions.

Table 1. Examples of youth-led climate enterprises providing innovative climate solutions

Enterprise Name	Details	Source/Recognition
Production of Biodiesel from Used Vegetable Oil	Conversion of used vegetable oil from the community to convert to biodiesel in Barbados to promote its use as an environmentally friendly alternative for diesel vehicles. The income generated through the sale of biodiesel was shared with the students and their school in order to conduct other environmental and community activities.	UNDP-implemented GEF Small Grants Programme
Bamboo Bicycle Project	The construction of bamboo bikes is much less energy-intensive than the production of steel bikes. The project established bamboo plantation and manufactured and assembled bamboo bikes.	
Agronovate	Presents a smart storage system that will help to eliminate food waste, farmers' low income, and carbon footprint by leveraging artificial intelligence, machine learning, Internet of Things, and cloud technology.	Finalists from Africa Region for UN CTCN, SAFEEM and Seedstars—Youth Climate Innovation Lab
Afri-Carbon Pay	Connects users to local forest project developers in Sub-Saharan Africa through an easy access digital platform to offset their carbon footprint through customized plans.	
Community-Based Smart Microgrids	An innovative distributed microgrid system that enables peer-to-peer energy sharing and trading, giving everyone the power to generate, consume, buy or sell electricity to their neighbors and enhancing clean energy access for all.	
Kawilab Energy Systems	Addresses the energy access challenge for smallholder farmers by providing finance for community-based biogas systems, as a means of promoting a sustainable circular economy.	
Namanzi	Supports hydroponic greenhouses through crowdfunding. Their platform provides hydroponic systems to marginalized and rural communities through crowdfunding to address the problem of food insecurity.	
Simplified Waste	An app for municipal collection routes that uses QR code technology to deploy and track private waste collectors.	
Solar buddy	An artificial intelligence-based solution to calculate carbon emissions	Winners of World Bank Global Youth Climate Network's climate-smart entrepreneurship competition 2021
Soso Care	Using recyclable garbage as a financial to access micro health insurance	
Ecopods	A plastic-free solution for personal toiletries	
Self-powered biodigester	A nature-based solution to reverse desertification	
Y-Adapt	Games-based curriculum toolkit. It educates, engages and inspires youth to act in their communities to adapt to climate change.	
Children's Climate Cards	A series of inspiring and interactive activities to engage children on the climate change agenda and call for climate action	Red Cross Red Crescent Strategy On Youth-Led Climate Action

Youth are also leading local climate adaptation efforts in their communities and regions. Take the example of CIF Changemaker Kenneth Adjeh Yeboah, a 26-year old cocoa farmer from Ghana who is leading climate-smart farming. By growing cocoa under the shade of trees, farmers are not only increasing yields, but also working sustainably and reducing deforestation.²⁵ The Global Center for Adaptation's Youth Adaptation Dialogues have also highlighted young people's role in adaptation. For example, at one event, university student Joyce Mendez spoke about launching an observatory in Brazil, founded by youth and professors alongside the community, with the purpose of gathering local knowledge to shape public policy that supports adaptation, mitigation, and biodiversity.²⁶ Ardy Saarloos, student in the Netherlands, discussed the role of Village Concept Projects (VCPs) of the International Association of Students in Agricultural and Related Sciences (IAAS), a network of approximately 10,000 students in more than 50 member countries. The VCPs are a set of large-scale development projects in rural villages around the world that connect agriculture students with local farmers. Emmanuel Ntale, a student from Uganda, highlighted different student-led climate activities taking place such as annual climate change youth boot camps, student internships, field-based learning and research, and climate change education in primary and secondary schools across Uganda.

Youth climate action could play a key role in enhancing what are still inadequate climate finance commitments. In 2009, developed countries committed to mobilize US\$100 billion per year by 2020 to support developing countries to adapt to the impacts of climate change and reduce their emissions, a target reaffirmed in the Paris Agreement in 2015. However, the target has yet to be achieved. Analyses of developed countries' self-reported data show the total provided or mobilized was US\$58.5 billion in 2016, US\$71.1 billion in 2017, US\$78.3 billion in 2018, and US\$79.6 billion in 2019 (notably, there was only a 2 percent increase between 2018 and 2019).²⁷ Moreover, only a fraction of climate finance is provided as grants, not loans—and that share has been declining, from 27 percent of bilateral aid in 2013, to only 20 percent in 2018, while the share of loans rose from 52 to 74 percent in that same period.²⁸ In fact, there has been very little increase in grants and a relatively small increase in concessional loans, while the majority of the increase in climate finance per year has been driven by non-concessional loans and other non-grant instruments.

The growing influence of youth climate activists could spur governments to mobilize more climate finance. Youth activism plays a key role in influencing governments towards a greener agenda and can link to higher commitments by governments to climate finance. This is crucial not just for meeting the US\$100 billion target, but also to significantly raise the bar after 2025, as more finance is clearly needed.²⁹ Not only *whether* the target is met, but *how* it is met, is important for climate justice. As a growing number of advocates and governments are arguing, finance should help poor countries respond to climate change, not harm them by contributing to rising or unsustainable debt levels.³⁰ Young people will live with climate investments being made today—especially in infrastructure—for the rest of their lives. All of this makes it even more imperative to support youth in gaining a better understanding, capacity, and agency to engage in climate finance.



3. YOUTH ENGAGEMENT AND CIF

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) were established in 2008 to provide scaled-up climate financing for climate solutions that have significant potential for long-term transformational change across developing countries, key markets and sectors. CIF adopts a programmatic approach and works in partnership with multilateral development banks (MDBs) to enable countries to work on a strategic plan called the “climate investment plan” for a series of investments that mutually reinforce one another, instead of providing financing for one-off projects. Annex 1 provides a brief background on CIF’s programs and governance framework.

CIF’s model of local stakeholder engagement strives to ensure transparency, partnership, and accountability in decision-making. The CIF has two main trust fund committees, for the Clean Technology Funds (CTF) and the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), to oversee CIF programs financing climate mitigation and adaptation efforts worldwide. Each has several technical committees, and there is also a global sub-committee that will govern the CIF’s new programs. The committees are composed of representatives from donor and recipient governments, and multilateral development banks. To ensure that those who are most vulnerable to climate change have a voice, representatives from civil society organizations (CSOs), private sector entities (PSEs), and Indigenous people’s organizations (IPOs) are also selected to serve as on these committees as active “Observers”—reviewing financing documents, sharing their views in decision-making meetings, and recommending expert testimonies.³¹

Recognizing youth as key stakeholders in climate action, the CIF has strived to engage young people in its activities over the years. Examples include youth speakers and/or panelists in the Transformational Change Learning Program (TCLP) webinars and other online meetings; climate youth dialogues with civil society leaders in Africa; youth leaders serving as CIF Observers; youth being featured in the CIF’s Changemaker exhibition; and pilot partnership programs with youth organizations holding capacity-building workshops for young people. Annex 2 provides a more detailed list of youth engagement efforts in the CIF as well as in other major climate funds and MDBs can be found in Annex 2.

A tailored action plan is needed to guide CIF’s engagement with youth and support for their climate advocacy, to reflect young people’s unique needs, vulnerabilities, and forms of communication. A growing youth constituency, coupled with the social justice consideration of representing the generation most vulnerable and lasting impacts of climate change, makes it increasingly relevant to outline a strategy for engaging with youth.

There is potential for climate investment decisions and climate finance allocation to better engage and benefit young people. Climate funds such as the CIF are making efforts to address this challenge, by not only building the capacity of young people to engage with climate finance, but also by helping ensure that the priorities and perspectives of young people in decisions about climate and infrastructure investments. Youth climate leaders and entrepreneurs who are spearheading climate action in their communities must be able to understand how climate finance affects them—and must have the representation to provide input on how it can benefit them better. This must be done through a host of initiatives and communication efforts, on an ongoing basis. An overarching strategy to engage youth is thus more important now than ever.



4. TOWARDS A YOUTH ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY (YES!)

The purpose of this consultation note is to offer recommendations for a comprehensive Youth Engagement Strategy (YES) which will inform CIF's broader stakeholder engagement program. Led by CIF youth team members and developed in consultation with youth groups and youth climate leaders, it identifies focus areas and activities that the CIF can undertake to mainstream youth engagement in its work. These include promoting outreach to youth, establishing partnerships with and among young people, including youth in CIF governance and operations, and supporting youth capacity-building for climate action. Detailed lists of youth groups consulted so far, as well as youth team members who provided input, are in Annex 3 and 4.

The note uses an operational definition of "youth" as individuals between the ages of 16 and 35, in accordance with the definition in use by youth engagement initiatives at various climate funds and UN agencies. It aims to be intersectional, representing a diversity of young people across race, gender, class, caste, sexual orientation, and physical abilities. Recognizing that the poorest countries in the Global South, with the smallest carbon footprints, are bearing the brunt of climate change caused by emissions mainly from wealthier countries,³² this note also aims to advance climate justice by ensuring representation and benefits for youth from the most vulnerable populations in the Global South.

4.1 Methodology

This note was prepared and led by CIF youth team members and CIF youth interns. It is based on a combination of virtual consultations and an online survey. In January 2021, a technical review/consultation with youth climate leaders was held on the first draft of the note, and the key recommendations received were incorporated (details of panelists, participants, agenda, and key recommendations can be found in Annex 3). Following this, an internal round of review was held through May 2021 to receive feedback from CIF staff on the robustness, feasibility, and budget implications of the proposed recommendations. Their comments were incorporated into a new draft of the note. Then, in October 2021, a second round of technical review/consultations were held with youth climate leaders, and the comments received were incorporated into the text (details of panelists, participants, agenda, and key recommendations can be found in Annex 4). Finally, the CIF conducted a "Youth Needs and Capacity Assessment Survey" in October 2021, targeting youth engaged in climate action around the world to understand the gaps that CIF youth engagement seeks to address (the full survey can be found in Annex 5). Responses from the survey helped inform the finalized set of recommendations and activities proposed in this note.

4.2 Survey Results

The survey received 158 responses from young people from a diverse set of countries and backgrounds. The respondents' average age was 27, and the median age, 28. Figure 1 shows the countries represented according to their frequency, while Table 2 provides a list of countries represented in the survey.



Figure 1. Countries Represented in the Youth Survey. Size of each word corresponds to the frequency of occurrence.

Table 2. Countries represented in the youth survey

Angola	Egypt	Kenya	Sierra Leone
Argentina	El Salvador	Kosovo	Singapore
Australia	Equatorial Guinea	Malawi	South Africa
Bangladesh	Eswatini	Mauritius	South Sudan
Belarus	Ethiopia	Mexico	Sri Lanka
Belgium	France	Namibia	Tanzania
Bhutan	Germany	Nepal	Tuvalu
Brazil	Ghana	Netherlands	Uganda
Burkina Faso	Guatemala	Nicaragua	UK
Burundi	Honduras	Nigeria	Ukraine
Cameroon	India	Norway	USA
Canada	Indonesia	Pakistan	Venezuela
Colombia	Iran	Peru	Yemen
Costa Rica	Italy	Qatar	Zimbabwe
Dem. Republic of Congo	Ivory Coast	Russia	
Dominican Republic	Japan	Rwanda	
Ecuador	Kazakhstan	Serbia	



Finding 1: Youth feel they have a low understanding of climate decision-making at international forums and institutions, and an even lower influence in it.

On a scale of 1 to 10 (with 1 being no understanding and 10 perfect understanding), **respondents self-identified their level of understanding of climate decision-making at international forums and institutions as 6.8.** On a scale of 1 to 10 (with 1 being no influence and 10 perfect influence), **respondents self-identified their level of influence on climate decision-making at international forums and institutions as 4.4.** This demonstrates that more mechanisms can be put into place to enable youth to engage and better influence international climate decision-making, considering that the level of climate ambition today will directly impact young people's future going forward.



Figure 2. Youth's self-identified level of understanding of climate decision-making

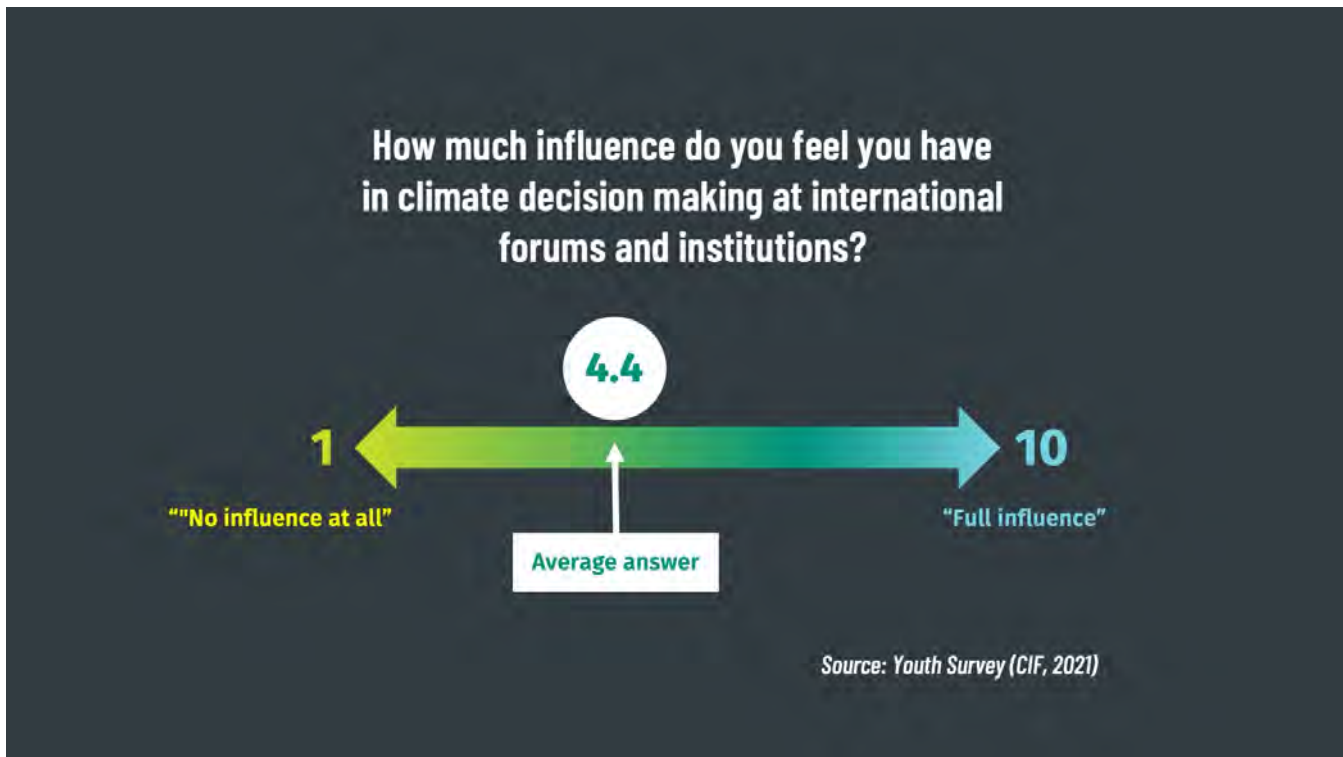


Figure 3. Youth's self-identified level of influence in climate decision-making

Finding 2: The top priorities identified for supporting youth in climate action were more influence in decision-making, capacity building, and opportunities to innovate.

When asked to identify top three priorities from a list of options, the most frequently chosen for supporting youth in climate action were “ability to influence climate decision-making at international forums and institutions” (60 percent), “capacity building for climate action” (50.3 percent), and “opportunities and avenues to innovate for climate action” (44.2 percent). These were followed by “networking opportunities with other youth leaders” (42.4 percent) and “training in climate action concepts and skills” (41.2 percent)¹.



Figure 4. Young people identified top priorities to support youth in climate action

¹Note that the percentages don't add to 100% because each respondent selected 3 options, so the percentages only reflect what percentage of respondents listed a particular option amongst their top 3.

Finding 3: Most youth are keen to learn more about climate finance, citing online and in-person trainings and content on social media as the top mediums for learning.

After being provided a simple definition of climate finance, **85 percent of respondents said they wanted to learn more** (with the other 15 percent answering “maybe”; only one person answered “no”). When asked to identify the top two sources from which they currently learn about climate action, the most frequently chosen responses were “in-person or online trainings/workshop” (65.2 percent) and “social media content—graphics, videos, blogs, articles, news” (56.1 percent), followed by “educational modules, and materials like books, reports” (36.6 percent). When asked to identify the top two ways for them to learn about climate finance, the most frequently chosen responses were “in-person or online trainings/workshop” (74.5 percent) and “social media content—graphics, videos, blogs, articles, news” (46.1 percent), followed by “educational modules, and materials like books, reports” (38.8 percent) and “conferences and events” (31.5 percent)².



Figure 5. In-person and online workshops, as well as social media content, figure as top mediums for young people to learn about climate action and climate finance

² Note that the percentages don't add to 100% because each respondent selected 2 options, so the percentages only reflect what percentage of respondents listed a particular option amongst their top 2.

“Given the urgency of the joint climate and biodiversity crisis, it's important that the CIF consider how to seriously engage youth who will live with the impacts of the joint crisis. This is why it's essential that the CIF listen to their voices on what priority actions mean and how to deal with them together. Getting access to renewable energy in rural areas will not affect increasing food insecurity and decreasing productivity of crops affected by biodiversity loss and climate change. In addition, though there is a large financing gap for climate action, depending solely on private sector-led innovation does not mean those benefits of a ‘green economy’ will trickle down to youth, particularly in rural and marginalized places. This needs to be considered within the design of many program interventions by the CIF.”

-27-year-old youth survey respondent from Guatemala

4.2.1 What comes to mind when you hear ‘climate finance’? Responses from youth

In two questions, survey respondents were asked to describe what comes to mind when they hear the term “climate finance.” The first question (called “Take 1”) asked them to identify—in no more than three words—the first thing that comes to mind; the second (“Take 2”) asked them to identify—in no more than three words—the second thing that comes to mind when they hear the word climate finance. To analyze the data, similar words and phrases were first made identical, to better identify patterns (e.g., “funding for projects” and “money for projects” as well as other variations of this were all changed to “financing projects”). Then, generic terms were removed so that the final analysis could reflect better the heuristics young people associate with climate finance (e.g., “climate change” was dropped, and so was “money”). Figure 6 below shows the collated word cloud obtained after combining the responses to these two questions, while Figures 7 and 8 show word clouds of responses to both these individual questions.



Figure 6. What comes to mind when you hear "climate finance"? Responses from CIF Youth Survey 2021



Figure 7. What is the first thing that comes to mind when you hear "climate finance"? Responses from CIF Youth Survey 2021



Figure 8. What is the second thing that comes to mind when you hear “climate finance”? Responses from CIF Youth Survey 2021

4.3 Focus Areas and Activities

This section outlines several focus areas and defines activities that can be undertaken by the CIF, drawing from the two youth consultations, as well as the insights from the results from CIF Youth Needs and Capacity Assessment survey. Figure 9 provides a theory of change for CIF’s youth engagement based on the outlined focus areas. At the end of this section, Table 3 provides a list of proposed activities and their evaluation strategy, and Table 4 provides the budget for each activity.

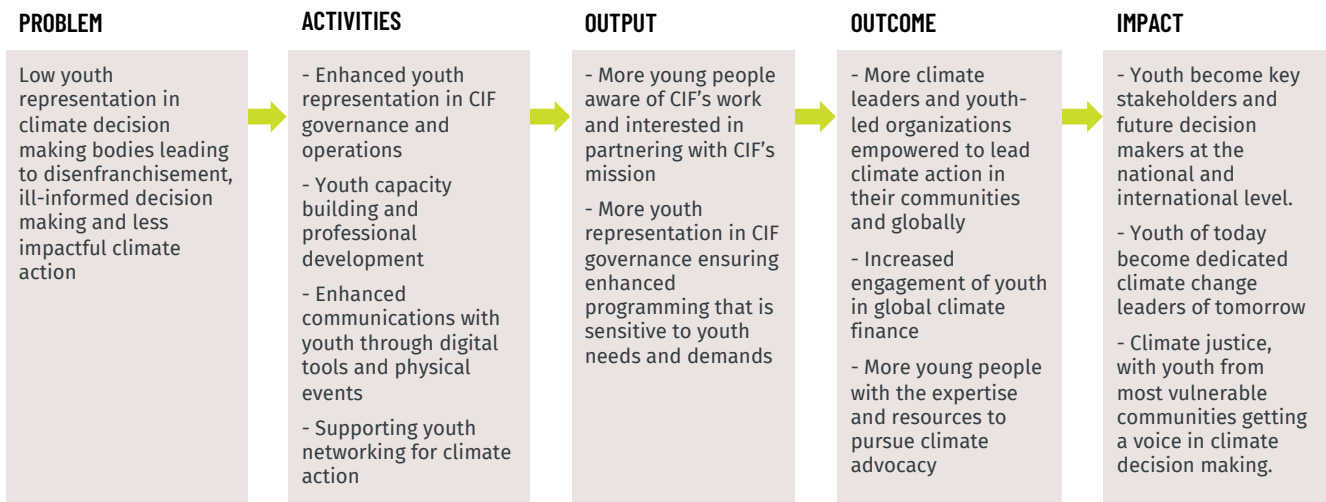


Figure 9. Theory of change for CIF’s youth engagement

4.3.1 Governance

Objective: Facilitate participation of youth leaders as CIF Observers so they can have a voice in CIF's decision-making and contribute to monitoring CIF programs.

There is a need to identify innovative spaces—and participatory processes—to facilitate the engagement of young people to mobilize resources for climate action in their countries and globally. Youth need to be aware not only of the science and impacts of climate change, but also the different institutions and mechanisms addressing these impacts, and the ways they can participate in them. Research suggests that in developing countries, youth tend to be aware of anthropogenic climate change and its effects on their community but have much lesser knowledge when it comes to national and international institutions and processes such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) or the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).³³

Allowing young people to engage with existing institutions on different levels lets them gain vital experiences and build capacities for engagement. For example, YOUNGO, the official constituency of youth NGOs under the UNFCCC, provides an opportunity to be part of the climate negotiations as well as other areas of work under the UNFCCC process. Youth are provided a space to make official statements, provide technical and policy input to negotiation groups, engage with decision-makers, and raise awareness through advocacy activities.³⁴

Activities: The CIF will facilitate a process for increasing youth participation in its governance so more young people can apply and have an opportunity to be selected as CIF Observers among the non-state actor representatives who serve in CIF's trust fund committees. This will be done by setting targets for youth representation in future Observer cohorts with regional and gender diversity criteria. These targets will be conveyed to the independent organization that manages the CIF's observer selection process, so it can carry out targeted and enhanced outreach to youth organizations in the lead-up to the Observer selection process. Once selected, youth leaders will be provided specialized training to gain useful practical and technical knowledge on how to be effective in their Observer role.

4.3.2 Communications

Objective: Enhance youth outreach through communications, the use of innovative digital technology and social media, and physical outreach through local engagements.

While an increasing number of innovative resources are now available to help young people to understand climate change, there are not many equivalents to understand the climate finance

architecture. In order to engage better with climate finance, youth need to understand how it works, along with the role of climate funds. This requires use of tools and platforms that are most accessible and attractive to young people. The information shared needs to be tailored to local contexts and available in local languages, removing barriers to accessibility.

Climate funds are also well placed to encourage youth climate leadership by creating avenues for recognition and opportunities for amplifying their voices and work. Calling attention to successful youth champions can serve to establish pathways, highlight best practices and experiences, and inspire youth, especially if champions come from their own countries and communities. Spaces for young voices could be created by featuring youth on social media; giving opportunities for youth climate reporting; highlighting adaptation-related writing, videos, podcasts, and artwork from youth; increasing youth participation in virtual meetings; encouraging knowledge-sharing about best practices and lessons learned; and supporting community-level engagement.

Activities: The CIF will explore hosting a climate stories challenge, and it will support collaborations with competitions that support youth entrepreneurship and provide technical training or incubation to youth startups. (In May 2021, CIF supported the Climate-Smart Entrepreneurship Competition held by World Bank's Global Youth Climate Network, which the CIF supported in 2021). The CIF Changemakers initiative will continue to highlight youth voices and stories, especially stories of youth working on locally led adaptation. The CIF will support development of self-paced, freely accessible educational modules on climate finance and support the translation to different languages. The CIF will also support, through its internship program, the development of innovative social media content that makes climate finance easier to understand and engages more young people with the work of the CIF. As part of its national and regional consultations and dialogues, the CIF will also carry out in-person outreach events with youth in different regions and, where possible, ensure these events are linguistically accessible.

4.3.3 Capacity building

Objective: *Support relevant youth professional development and capacity building, to empower youth organizations and leaders to lead climate action in their communities.*

Access to training and mentorship provides youth with valuable career opportunities, so they can contribute as future decision-makers to climate finance investments, both domestically and internationally. Young people need a wide range of capacities and skills, so they are able to do everything from navigating institutional structures, to understanding technical aspects of climate finance, to mentoring others. Climate funds are well placed to provide training to subsets of youth with different contextual needs, and to mentor selected youth who can develop a deeper

understanding of their work and eventually advance it through their own learning and acquired expertise. Trainings and workshops contribute to a more informed youth constituency who can engage with the CIF's work and advance it within their communities through participation in local adaptation climate initiatives. Mentorship can contribute to more youth-led initiatives within the CIF's work (one of which is this consultation note), as well as generate a cohort of youth leaders who have had more in-depth engagement with the CIF and can be future leaders in the climate finance space.

Another way to engage youth, regardless of their background, is to enable them to access funding opportunities and small grants. For example, the Adaptation Fund in 2019 launched a US\$10 million innovation small grants program that includes young innovators as a special group of focus. Similarly, the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Program "privileges the participation of children and young people" and funds projects that include environmental education and awareness raising. Dedicated funding opportunities such as the UN Habitat Urban Youth Fund allow young people to gain experience in developing proposals, implementing projects, and handling finances, while learning about opportunities and processes that will benefit their future action and activities.³⁵

Activities: The CIF will continue to strengthen its Youth Internship program, with the goal of having one intern engaged with its work per year. The intern will be given the opportunity to support CIF's youth engagement efforts and work across CIF's teams to strengthen youth engagement across all fronts, for a period of at least three months.

The CIF may also explore selecting a small cohort of Youth Climate Fellows every two years, with experience in a focus area closely related to CIF's work (for example: sustainable agriculture, climate-smart urbanization, Indigenous peoples' causes, just transition). This two-year fellowship will help provide young people with a chance to work closely with a particular CIF team to learn about their work and gain professional experience, networks, and partnerships which can be meaningful in their climate action going forward. Fellows will get the opportunity to receive specialized training, and also work on knowledge products for the CIF.

In addition, the CIF will ensure to better target youth through such programs as the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous People and Local Communities, which provides funds to local communities to carry out climate adaptation projects. CIF will organize focused and targeted trainings and workshops for groups of youth across regions and contexts based on needs, in local languages where necessary.

4.3.4 Networking and cross-collaboration

Objective: Support knowledge-sharing, collaboration and networking among youth movements and groups geared towards strengthening their leadership in climate action.

One study found that the structure and culture of global youth conferences limits youth engagement, often leaving young people unable to participate meaningfully.³⁶ The usual deference to “high-level” speakers and limited opportunities for young people to discuss issues led one young participant to comment: “It is a bunch of officials telling us we matter but not letting us speak.” Instead, youth engagement must be done intentionally and thoroughly, with a focus on time, resources, and ensuring meaningful participation.

Youth cross-collaboration, partnerships, and networking are key to building knowledge and experience in climate action. They also enable young people to share climate innovations, build alliances for advocacy—which enhances the influence of youth groups—and find new areas of interest which young people can pursue. Often networking can also build partnerships in innovation and research that can contribute meaningfully to climate solutions, analyses, and advocacy.

Activities: As part of its broader stakeholder engagement programs, the CIF will explore partnerships with youth climate leaders in hosting an annual climate finance summit, showcase and offer recognition to youth efforts, and offer space for dialogue between youth representatives and state actors. It will also offer an opportunity for youth delegates to work together on proposals on different themes around climate action.

The CIF may also explore facilitating the attendance of youth climate leaders, the CIF Youth Intern, and CIF Youth Fellows at international conferences and forums and assist efforts to disseminate their experiences and learnings through reports and webinars after the events. In addition, the CIF may consider Climate Hackathons to engage youth in brainstorming solutions, ideas, and innovations to tackle climate change. These are designed to be competitive events, and the winners will be supported in developing their ideas further. Finally, the CIF will explore collaborating and partnering with youth think tanks to carry out research projects and develop knowledge products, in order to disseminate new findings and contribute to climate policy.

Through these activities, the CIF will also aim to promote North–South and South–South knowledge exchange among youth on climate solutions (both adaptation and mitigation), technologies, and best practices.

Table 3. Proposed activities and evaluation strategy

Focus Area	Programmatic Activity	Evaluation Strategy
<p><i>Communications and outreach</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Leveraging social media platforms to disseminate knowledge on climate finance, impact of CIF’s work, as well as opportunities for youth to engage -Local in-person outreach events with youth in CIF member countries; where possible, in local languages and accessible to the most vulnerable youth - CIF Changemakers initiative will continue to highlight youth voices and stories. - Host climate stories challenge, and support collaborations with competitions that support youth entrepreneurship and provide technical training or incubation to youth start-ups - Support development of self-paced and freely easily accessible educational modules on climate finance, as well as support development of innovative social media content simplifying climate finance and the work CIF does. - Support translation of this content into key languages. 	<p>Number of young people reached through social media posts.</p> <p>Number of physical outreach events conducted. Attendance at physical outreach events.</p> <p>Number of youth featured in CIF Changemakers.</p> <p>Number of competitions for youth initiated or supported.</p> <p>Number of climate finance educational modules created and disseminated- and number of youth reached with this content.</p> <p>Number of key languages the content is translated into.</p>
<p><i>Capacity building and professional development</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -CIF Youth Internship program, which will engage a youth intern for a 3-month period focused on professional development and coaching on climate finance and CIF’s mission. The interns will be selected from different regions, and work with the Stakeholder’s Engagement (SE) team within CIF. The intern will contribute to CIF’s activities and write a post-internship report summarizing their learnings and recommendations on youth engagement. - CIF Youth Climate Fellowship, a two-year professional development program for a small cohort of youth climate leaders with experience in a focus area closely related to CIF’s work (for example: sustainable agriculture, climate-smart urbanization, indigenous peoples’ causes, just transition). Fellows will work closely with a particular CIF team to learn about their work, gain professional experience, networks, and partnerships which can be meaningful in their climate action going forward. Fellows will get the opportunity to receive specialized training, and lead knowledge products for the CIF. Fellows will submit a post-fellowship report. - Organizing workshops and training events for youth based on CIF’s focus areas of work, as well as on understanding climate finance. - Better targeting of youth through CIF’s programs such as the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous People and Local Communities. 	<p>Post-internship reports by interns.</p> <p>Post-fellowship report by fellows.</p> <p>Attendance at trainings and workshops.</p> <p>Number of youth reached through CIF’s programs such as the Dedicated Grant Mechanism.</p>

Towards a Youth Engagement Strategy (YES!)

<i>Governance and youth participation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Setting targets for youth representation in future Observer cohorts with regional and gender diversity criteria, and enhanced outreach to youth organizations in the lead up to the observer selection process -Specialized training provided to youth leaders selected as CIF observers to gain useful practical and technical knowledge on how to be effective in the observer role 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of young people applying to be observers. Number of young people selected as observers. Youth observer attendance in CIF trust fund committee meetings
<i>Networking and cross-collaboration</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -An annual youth climate finance summit, a youth-led and youth-focused conference jointly organized with youth organization(s) to showcase and offer recognition to youth efforts, and offer space for dialogue between youth representatives and state and non-state actors. It will also offer an opportunity for youth delegates to work together on proposals on different themes around climate action. -Climate Hackathons to engage youth in brainstorming solutions, ideas, and innovations to tackle climate change. These will be competitive events and winners will receive support to help develop their ideas further. - Collaborate and partner for knowledge products with youth think tanks that can carry out research projects and disseminate new findings and climate finance instruments with the aim to actively contribute to climate policy. - Support selected youth activists, CIF youth interns, and CIF youth fellows to attend international climate events and conferences, to enable learning and experience. Jointly assist their efforts to disseminate their experiences and learnings through reports and webinars after the events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attendance at CIF annual climate summits. Attendance at CIF climate hackathons. Number of youth think-tanks partnered with and number of knowledge products co-created and co-disseminated. Number of youth activists supported for attending international events.

The CIF will endeavor to establish partnerships and explore funding opportunities to secure the necessary resources for the full development of the activities proposed in this document in addition to funds that may be allocated from its current Stakeholder Engagement budget.

Table 4. Proposed: Details and estimated two-year budget for activities

Programmatic Activity	Details	Annual Amount (US\$)
CIF Youth Internship Program	3 months per intern	\$12,000
	3 interns per period Stipend to cover costs	(\$4,000 per intern)
CIF Youth Climate Fellowship	6 fellows every two years	\$90,000
	Stipend for each fellow	(\$30,000 per fellow over the two-year course of the fellowship)
Annual climate summit	Virtual format, three-day event	\$40,000
	Costs include planning, translation service, promotional materials, and post-conference dissemination	
Youth climate competitions	Collaboration with competitions to support youth entrepreneurship and provide technical training and incubation to youth startups	\$100,000
	Partner with organizations to host climate stories challenge, youth climate reporting	
Education and awareness	Development of self-paced educational modules on climate finance; translated into common languages	\$50,000
	Accessible physical outreach events and training, in local languages	
Communications and outreach	Social media platform content creation—graphics, videos, etc.	\$20,000
	Promotions to youth for CIF observer program application	
Workshops and training events	Partner with organizations to conduct at least 10 workshops	\$70,000
	Virtual event, 2–3 days	
	Costs include planning, speakers (if applicable), and translation (if needed)	
	Physical events where feasible	
Climate hackathons	Specialized training for youth CIF observers once selected	
	1 per period	\$20,000
	Virtual format, 1 day event	
Youth co-created knowledge products	Costs include planning, promotions, and prizes	
	Target to partner with 2 youth think-tanks per period	\$30,000
	Costs of research, report writing, and layout	
Funding youth activists to international climate events	Costs of dissemination	
	Target to support 10 youth leaders per period, through a combination of direct funding and cost-sharing	\$30,000
	Costs include travel expenses of selected applicants, launching and evaluating applications	(Maximum \$3000 per person)
TOTAL:		\$462,000

ENDNOTES

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Some tipping points have already been reached. For instance, the slow collapse of ice sheets in Antarctica, and the Amazon rainforest transitioning into an arid savanna with frequent fires, loss of biodiversity, and huge amounts of carbon initially sequestered being released. See Berardelli, Jeff. 2021. “Climate Tipping Points May Have Been Reached Already, Experts Say.” CBS News, April 26, 2021. <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/climate-change-tipping-points-amazon-rainforest-antarctic-ice-gulf-stream/>.

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³ Blum, Robert, and Jo Boyden. 2018. “Understand the Lives of Youth in Low-Income Countries.” *Nature* 554 (7693): 435–37. <https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-018-02107-w>.

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¹⁰ United Nations. 2013. “Intergenerational Solidarity and the Needs of Future Generations.” Report of the Secretary-General for the 68th Session of the UN General Assembly. New York. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/756820>.

¹¹ See <https://gofossilfree.org/divestment/commitments/>.

¹² Taylor, Matthew. 2020. “Half of UK Universities Have Committed to Divest from Fossil Fuel.” *The Guardian*, January 13, 2020, sec. Environment. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2020/jan/13/half-of-uk-universities-have-committed-to-divest-from-fossil-fuel>.

¹³ See <https://www.sos-uk.org/post/over-50-of-uk-universities-divest-from-fossil-fuels>.

¹⁴ See <https://ourclimate.us/what-we-do/>.

¹⁵ Specifically, the court ruled that the government’s pledge to reduce emissions by 17 percent from 1990 levels by 2020 was inadequate, and the target should be raised to 25 percent below 1990 levels. For a summary of the case

and its trajectory through the Dutch courts, see <http://climatecasechart.com/non-us-case/urgenda-foundation-v-kingdom-of-the-netherlands/>.

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²⁶ Díaz Musmanni, Gabriela. 2021. “Youth at the Forefront of Locally-Led Climate Adaptation: GCA Launches Series of Youth Adaptation Dialogues.” Global Center on Adaptation blog. July 5. <https://gca.org/youth-at-the-forefront-of-locally-led-climate-adaptation-gca-launches-series-of-youth-adaptation-dialogues/>.

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³¹ For a list of CIF Observers and an overview of the selection process, see <https://www.resolve.ngo/site-cifobserver.htm>.

³² For example, emissions of Burundi in Africa are just 0.027 metric tons CO₂—the lowest per capita of any country. The figure is so low, in fact, it is often rounded down to zero. By comparison, the average individual German, American and Saudi emits as much as 359, 583 and 719 Burundians, respectively. Source: Brändlin, Anne-Sophie.

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³⁵ See <https://unhabitat.org/urban-youth-fund>.

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ANNEX 1. INTRODUCTION TO CIF

CIF has over 300 investments across 72 countries, supporting the creation of new clean power capacity of 26.5 gigawatts (GW), improved energy access for 8.5 million people and over 300,000 businesses, greater climate resilience for 45 million people and 44,000 businesses, as well as an additional 36 million hectares of sustainable forests.³

CIF's Programs and Governance

CIF's programs fall under two individual trust funds, the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) and the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF). There are currently nine programs:

- **CTF:** The US\$5.8 billion CTF empowers transformation in developing countries by providing resources to scale up low-carbon technologies with significant potential for cutting greenhouse gas emissions. It invests in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and clean transport, including promising innovations, such as energy storage.
- **Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR):** The US\$1.2 billion PPCR supports some of the most vulnerable developing countries and regions in building adaptation and resilience to climate change. It assists governments in integrating climate resilience into strategic development planning, provides concessional and grant funding to put plans into action, and pilots innovative public and private sector solutions.
- **Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP):** The US\$779 million SREP in low-income countries demonstrates the economic, social, and environmental viability of renewable energy in some of the world's poorest nations. It supports the scaled-up deployment of renewable energy solutions, such as solar, geothermal, and biomass, to increase energy access. SREP is one of the biggest global funders of mini-grids—a game-changer for isolated, off-grid communities.
- **Forest Investment Program (FIP):** FIP empowers developing countries to manage natural resources and achieve a triple win of benefits for forests, for development, and for climate. It provides direct investments to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. It also offers grants and low-interest loans to help governments, communities, and businesses work together to define sustainable solutions for people and economies that rely on forests, while maintaining important ecosystem services.

³ For more information, see <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/about-cif>.

- **CIF Accelerating Coal Transition (ACT) Investment:** The ACT Investment Program will offer a comprehensive toolkit to support countries transitioning from coal to clean energy by tackling challenges linked to national strategies, people and communities, along with land and infrastructure. The program will build support at the local level for the reconsideration of the development of new coal plants and accelerate the retirement of existing coal assets. In tandem, it will foster new economic activities fueled by new sources of energy. The program will also work with public sector utilities and private sector operators to define paths to advance transitions.
- **CIF Industry Decarbonization:** High-emitting and hard-to-abate industries include iron and steel, cement, petrochemicals, and maritime transport. The Industry Decarbonization program will seek to catalyze deep behavioral changes and sustained impacts in high-emitting industries in middle-income countries, where the industrial sector constitutes a major and growing share of their overall emissions. The program will work across multiple levels, from industrial facilities to national arenas, by applying the targeted use of concessional finance to reduce system-wide barriers to investments in low-carbon, climate-resilient business models and technologies.
- **CIF Nature Solutions:** The Nature, People and Climate Investments Program will deploy concessional resources at scale to improve livelihoods and address climate change through the sustainable use of land and other natural resources. The program will help governments, industries, and communities harness the potential of land resources and ecosystems in climate action and reduce barriers to sustainability in key areas, such as agriculture and food systems, forests, and other land-based ecosystems.
- **CIF Renewable Energy Integration (REI):** Accelerating the energy transition calls for enhancing flexibility in energy systems and pushing boundaries to increase the penetration of renewables. Under the REI program, CIF will support this process in developing and emerging countries. Flexible solutions will help accelerate the uptake of the best combinations of technologies to help manage grids, balance different infrastructure requirements, and improve overall market design systems operations.
- **CIF Smart Cities:** The Smart Cities Program will work with cities in developing countries to accelerate the transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient urbanization. It will support the development of climate-informed urban planning carried forward by strategic public and private investment. Robust data and tools for broad participation will guide decision-making, ensuring choices that are aligned with green and sustainable development and buoyed by public buy-in.

Institutionally, CIF is structured as a partnership with shared governance among donor and recipient governments through Trust Fund Committees and Subcommittees (TFCs/SCs). Five multilateral development banks (MDBs) act as implementing agencies and participate in governance (without decision authority). Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPOs), and Private Sector Entities (PSEs) are also represented on these Committees and Subcommittees as their constituencies' self-selected "Observers."

ANNEX 2. YOUTH ENGAGEMENT AT MAJOR CLIMATE FUNDS AND MDBS

Climate Funds / MDBs	Type of Youth Engagement Programs	Activities/Programs which Benefitted Youth Groups (Dates)	Number of Youth Reached	Overall Results
<i>Climate Investment Funds (CIF)</i>	CIF Stakeholder Observers Program Webinars Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM)	Young people and youth organizations encouraged to apply to become CIF Civil Society Observers (2014–2020) Two webinars held with African youth (2020) to discuss impact of COVID. DGM funding has gone to Indigenous groups, with young people benefitting. African Region Stakeholder Dialogue Workshop on the CIF and other Climate Funds. October 31–November 1, 2019. CIF Transformational Change Learning Programs (TCLP)	2 youth leaders have served as CIF Observers over the years. A dozen youth participated in the 2 webinars.	Youth perspectives have been heard in CIF’s decision-making bodies (e.g. Trust Fund Committees) and one youth intern in the development of CIF’s Youth Strategy (YES) document CIF Observers have reached out to youth groups worldwide on climate action, especially in Africa. 2 youth leaders have participated in CIF Annual Meetings worldwide.
<i>Global Environment Facility (GEF)</i>	Global promotion of Youth-led enterprises in Off-Grid Renewables Energy with Applications 2001 – 2005 (Implementing Agency -World Bank). Youth Video Competition for Paris 2015 Summer School: Youth and the city:—Young people for fair and green cities (Prague) GEF Small Grants Programme “privileges the participation of	57 th GEF Council Day – December 16, 2019. GEF – (SGP) Small Grant Program Malaysia Youth and Climate innovation Program	Over 2,000 young people have benefitted from the GEF Initiatives which created several employment opportunities.	Young people in Costa Rica, to be replicated in other parts of the world. GEF-SGP Nigeria supports non-governmental and community-based organizations in Nigeria to protect the environment while generating sustainable livelihoods for the poor and marginalized in developing countries.

	children and young people” and funds projects that include environmental education and awareness raising.			
<i>Adaptation Fund (AF)</i>	<p>Innovation and Youth Engagement in AF Projects</p> <p>2014 Asia-Pacific Youth Forum and Training Workshop</p> <p>A US\$10 million innovation small grants program launched in 2019 that includes young innovators as a special group of focus.</p>	<p>2019 Adaptation Funds SB50 Side Events</p> <p>SB44 Bonn Climate Conference Events</p> <p>Innovation Grants (to foster innovation of Adaptation Practices)</p>	<p>AF youth programs empowered and supported more than 5,000 young people.</p>	<p>Youth focus will accelerate innovative practices, tools and technologies in the fund’s projects</p>
<i>Green Climate Fund (GCF)</i>	<p>e-learning platform – for talented young individuals who want to become GCF Climate Action Partner</p> <p>Green Champions Awards launched in 2019, including a “Climate Youth Champion” award for people 25 years or less who are making a difference in responding to climate change.</p>	<p>GCF Internship for young people interested in GCF Operations and programs</p>	<p>Benefitted over 3,000 youths directly</p>	<p>The GCF program allows selected candidates to gain insight into the work of the Fund and provides assistance and training in various professional fields in a multicultural environment. It also motivates talented individuals skilled in areas relevant to GCF’s operations to contribute to the fund’s mission.</p>
<i>Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)</i>	<p>African Civil Society FCPF Capacity Building Program on REDD+ supported by the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)</p> <p>Note:—both programs implemented through organizations with regional influence have several shortcomings, thus unproductive.</p>	<p>Capacity Building Program for Forest-Dependent Indigenous Peoples</p>	<p>Over 30 young people from different countries</p>	<p>Youth activists’ and organizations’ involvement in FCPF operations</p> <p>Indigenous people participation in forest management</p>

<i>World Bank Group (WBG)</i>	<p>World Bank Youth Summit (Annual Meeting)</p> <p>Youth-to-Youth (Y2Y) Network</p> <p>Largest volunteer organization at the WBG</p> <p>S4YE—Solution for youth employment</p> <p>World Bank Internship Programs</p> <p>World Bank Young Professionals Program</p> <p>Connect4youth Initiative</p> <p>Young Changemaker Program</p>	<p>New World Bank Employment Projects</p>	<p>Over 500,000 young people have benefitted from the World Bank programs. The new Employment Program will benefit another 100,000 youths.</p>	<p>(1) Empower youth to explore innovative ideas to tackle emerging development challenges, (2) provide youth with the tools to build and engage in impactful projects, and (3) promote dialogue between youth, the WBG, and other key stakeholders globally.</p> <p>(4) Integrating youth interest and voices into employment at the local and national country level.</p>
<i>Asian Development Bank (ADB)</i>	<p>Asia Youth Forum</p> <p>Asia Pacific Youth Symposium</p> <p>Asia Young Professionals Program</p>	<p>Zoom meeting – Education CEO’s RoundTable—Role of Technology in Education: Optimizing education New Normal</p> <p>Youth engagement in the SDGs</p> <p>Tackling the COVID-19 Youth Employment Crisis in Asia and the Pacific</p>	<p>Over 5,000 young people</p>	<p>Capacity building, youth engagement in ADB operations and the development of their respective countries in Asia</p>
<i>African Development Bank (AfDB)</i>	<p>Jobs for Youth in Africa Program</p> <p>Just for Youth in Africa Strategy</p> <p>Program 2016 -2025</p> <p>Enable Youth program</p> <p>Internship Program</p> <p>AfDB Youth Professional program (YPP)</p>	<p>Think big for youth and agricultural workshop</p> <p>Youth Entrepreneurship and Innovation</p> <p>AfDB Digital Skills Training</p> <p>Boost Africa: Empowering Young African Entrepreneur</p>	<p>Over 2 million young people have been reached by these programs</p>	<p>Created over 18 million jobs for young people across Africa</p> <p>Promote youth entrepreneurship and development initiatives</p> <p>Experiences and lessons learnt in promoting youth employment in agriculture in Africa. Also, permitted the Bank and its partners to fine-tune the ENABLE Youth program design through knowledge of proven best practices Africa-wide</p> <p>Develop youth knowledge in climate financing.</p>

<i>European Investment Bank (EIB)</i>	<p>Investment for Youth Program development Program</p> <p>Youth internship program for university graduates, postgraduate</p> <p>European Investment Fund's Graduate Recruitment and Development – 2years.</p>	<p>Skills and Jobs for youth in the EU</p>	<p>According to a survey conducted by the EIB. It reached 800,000 people from its launch in 2013 to 2014.</p> <p>Created another 26,000 new job opportunities across sectors for youths.</p>	<p>It was able to boost 'Jobs for Youth' across the EU by improving access to finance for SMEs and Midcaps.</p> <p>It enhanced youth employability via 'Investment in Skills', targeting projects focused on general education, vocational training and student finance.</p>
<i>European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)</i>	<p>Egypt Youth in Business (EgytYiB)</p> <p>Global Youth Economic Opportunities Summit</p>	<p>Matching Skills and Work to Promote Youth inclusion in Ukraine</p> <p>Private Sector Youth (PSY) initiative</p>	<p>Over 5 million youths have benefitted and another 10,000 reached</p>	<p>PSY created 500 internship opportunities in Croatia, a country which has Europe's third highest youth unemployment, as well as in Hungary, Slovak Republic and Slovenia</p>
<i>Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)</i>	<p>IDB Youth Development & Outreach Program</p> <p>IDB Internship Program</p> <p>IDB Lab – Youth Business Internationals (5-years funded training program)</p>	<p>New Employment Opportunities Evaluation Program</p> <p>Education, Youth & Employment (EYE) – Latin America and Caribbean raised a 1.82 billion through 36 Eye bonds across 8 currencies in 2019 to 6 youth projects and benefitted 3 million students.</p>	<p>Over 2 million young people have been reached</p>	<p>3 million students benefitted and funded major six (6) youth-led programs</p>
<i>International Finance Corporation (IFC)</i>	<p>IFC Young Professional Program</p>	<p>2018 IFC/IYF Youth Engagement Contest in Energy and Infrastructure (writing competition)</p> <p>2019 IFC Sustainable Exchange Contest for Youth Innovation</p>	<p>Over 20,000 young people</p>	<p>It provides opportunities for talented and diverse people to contribute and grow their skills as they launch a career in international development finance.</p> <p>Also develops young people's skills in energy issues and innovative solutions.</p>

ANNEX 3. SUMMARY NOTE – FIRST YOUTH CONSULTATION

CIF Youth Engagement Strategy (YES) First Technical Review/Consultation Meeting Held on Friday, January 29, 2021 via Zoom

A technical review of the draft CIF Youth Engagement Strategy (YES) was held on January 29, 2021. The review meeting was conducted online via Zoom (see below for Agenda and List of Participants).

Peer Reviewers included stakeholders in the field of youth engagement:

- Lea Mireille Phillipe-Kagan (World Bank Youth to Youth (Y2Y) Program);
- Alona Kazantseva (World Bank Youth to Youth (Y2Y) Program);
- Joshua Amponsem (Global Center on Adaptation and Green Africa Youth Organization); Farayi Madziwa (Adaptation Fund); and
- Diksha Bijlani (CIF youth team member).

Consolidated Comments from Peer Reviewers and Participants

- **YES is relevant and timely:** The YES document is very relevant, comprehensive, and timely. Young people across the world have shown how much they want to be involved in the climate change agenda and decision-making process. Welcome CIF's intent to amplify engagement with youth as advocates and the engine of climate action within their communities, as well as in their countries and globally.
- **Leverage existing initiatives:** Leveraging partnerships and collaboration with existing youth and climate programs and initiatives across the WBG, other MDBs, and UN agencies would help scale up impact and avoid duplication of efforts. At present, there are some initiatives at the WBG with a specific focus on youth engagement on climate-related topics. Examples include (i) Connect4Climate programs and initiatives; (ii) flagship programs of the Global Youth Climate Network (GYCN by Y2Y); and (iii) capacity building components of the WBG operations. Mapping out all these climate-related youth engagement programs and initiatives could inform the list of proposed activities. Additionally, youth engagement programs and initiatives related to climate change run by UN, UNFCCC, IRENA, SEforAll, etc., could serve as examples to help prioritize partnership opportunities for the YES and enhance the scope and reach of the YES.

- **Definition of target group:** It is not clear from the document what the intended youth audience for CIF engagement is. While some organizations consider “youth” between the ages of 18 and 24, others extend this group to young people up to 35 years. It is also not clear whether the youth strategy is geared to students, youth entrepreneurs/innovators, youth researchers, young professionals broadly, or all of the above. Clarity on the intended audience will help target the interventions of the YES.
- **Theory of change:** Consider including a theory of change that clearly links overall goals and specific operational objectives.
- **Geographic focus:** In terms of geographic coverage, it would also be good to know whether CIF will prioritize specific regions and countries or whether it will be open to all regions. Participants expressed to take into account regional peculiarities in view that realities and needs of youth groups are different across regions.
- **Audience:** If the strategy is going to be a public document and read by stakeholders outside of CIF, consider adding footnotes and links on specific CIF policies and programs.
- **Youth in CIF governance:** The YES document could benefit from outlining the mechanism for youth participation in CIF’s decision-making bodies and operations, including how to monitor local projects financed by CIF. It should highlight how CIF is going to encourage youth representation in its governance body (as Observers) and also in operations. CIF could consider a youth advisory group or other youth representation mechanism.
- **Capacity building:** Youth groups don’t have much expertise or experience monitoring local climate projects, and thus the youth strategy should emphasize capacity-building activities targeting youth. Good practices on youth engagement in CIF programs at the national and local level can be showcased in the YES.
- **Communication strategy:** Expanding CIF’s outreach tools would allow it to reach out to a broader audience. An area the strategy might want to focus on is youth and digitalization and thereby encourage youth to bring telecommunications and digital services (not just social media apps) into various sectors such as agriculture and forestry. In addition to using social media platforms, the youth strategy should consider modes for reaching out to young people, such as via local awareness campaigns and partnering with local associations. This would allow CIF to reach out to youth who don’t have access to the internet. Include a communication budget to ensure an effective rollout and wide dissemination of the YES.
- **Youth professional development:** Recommend funded youth internships climate initiatives as opposed to solely volunteering or unpaid internships. Minimum stipend to cover basic

organizing and outreach expenses will improve experience. Alongside own internships in the CIF Administration Unit, CIF should facilitate youth internships in partner organizations/CIF executing agencies, CSOs, etc. There are limited opportunities for youth capacity development in global institutions such as CIF, so it would be more impactful if CIF could facilitate local climate organizations to support own local interns.

Next Steps

The CIF Stakeholder Engagement team will revise the youth strategy document incorporating the recommendations in the following weeks. A final YES document will be circulated.

Agenda

Time	Agenda Topic
9:00	Welcome and Opening Remarks <i>Dora Cudjoe, Senior Operations Officer (CIF)</i>
9:05	Brief Introduction to the CIF and Rationale for the Youth Strategy <i>Mafalda Duarte, Head (CIF)</i>
9:15	Presentation of Youth Engagement Strategy <i>Freeman Elohor Oluowo, CIF Youth Intern; ACCARD, Nigeria</i>
9:25	Comments from Peer Reviewers (5 minutes each) <i>Lea Mireille Phillipe-Kagan, Alona Kazantseva, World Bank (Youth to Youth)</i> <i>Joshua Amponsem, Global Center on Adaptation; Green Africa Youth Organization</i> <i>Farayi Madziwa, Adaptation Fund</i> <i>Diksha Bijlani, Youth Climate Activist and Consultant (CIF)</i>
10:00	General Discussion
11:00	Next Steps and Closing <i>Dora Cudjoe (CIF)</i>

Participants List

Please note that this is the list retrieved from Zoom, but additional people attended who are not on the list, either because their names and organization were not displayed properly due to device settings, or because they had dialed in to listen.

#	NAME	ORGANIZATION	COUNTRY
1.	Ameth Diallo	Youth Initiative For Land In Africa (YILAA)	Senegal
2.	Andres Falconer	Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	Lithuania
3.	Alona Kazantseva	Youth to Youth (Y2Y) / World Bank	United States
4.	Daniela Nunes	Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	United States
5.	Diksha Bijlani	Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	United States
6.	Enogba Ende	Climate And Sustainable Development Network	Nigeria
7.	Ezgi Canpolat	Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	United States
8.	Farayi Madziwa,	Adaptation Fund	USA
9.	Freeman Elohor Oluowo	African Centre For Climate Actions And Rural Development (ACCARD)	Nigeria
10.	Grace Ananda	Microrode Consult	Kenya
11.	Innocent A. Houedji	Youth Initiative for Land in Africa (YILAA)	Senegal

12.	Isaac Favorite Barcon	Healthy Life International	Liberia
13.	John Garrison	Climate Investment Funds	United States
14.	Joshua Amponsem	Green Africa Youth Organization (GAYO)	Ghana
15.	Kassim Gawusu-Toure	Greener Impact International	Ghana
16.	Kona S.Kollie	Young Liberian Women Organization for Improvement (WOFIM)	Liberia
17.	Lea Mireille Phillipe-Kagan	Youth to Youth (Y2Y) / World Bank	United States
18.	Lorie Rufo	Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	United States
19.	Mafalda Duarte	Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	United States
20.	Matthew Harris	Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	United States
21.	Mohammed S. CHAANDA	African Centre For Climate Actions And Rural Development (ACCARD)	Nigeria
22.	Nkem Hilary Eboka	Chineye Mitchella Foundation	Nigeria
23.	Olumide Idowu	International Climate Change Development Initiative (ICCDI Africa)	Nigeria
24.	Prince Israel Orekha	Connected Advocacy For Empowerment And Youth Development Initiative	Nigeria
25.	Renata Lukasiewicz	Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	United States
26.	Qi Zhu	Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	United States
27.	Sa'adatu Gambo Madaki	Department of Climate Change, Federal Ministry of Environment	Nigeria
28.	Sena Alouka	Youth United for Environmental Protection (JVE).	Togo
29.	'Seyifunmi Adebote	Climate Talk Podcast	Nigeria
30.	Tito Uzomah	Prime Initiative for Green Development (PIGD)	Nigeria
31.	Weiting Li	Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	United States
32.	Zino Bravo	ACCARD	Nigeria

ANNEX 4. SUMMARY NOTE – SECOND YOUTH CONSULTATION

CIF Youth Engagement Strategy (YES) Second Technical Review/Consultation Meeting

Held on Friday, October 15, 2021 via Zoom

A second technical review / consultation meeting of the draft CIF Youth Engagement Strategy (YES) was held on October 15, 2021. The event was conducted online via Zoom (see below for Agenda and List of Participants).

Peer Reviewers

Youth leaders from various continents were invited to provide prior written comments on the strategy and/or provided input during the technical review webinar. They are:

- *Anish Shrestha* (Asia Regional Focal Point, UN Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, Nepal)
- *Ariane Desrosiers* and *Nikhil Kamath* (Core Team members, Asian Environmental Youth Network, Hong Kong and New Delhi)
- *Arshak Makichyan* (Climate Activist and Member, Fridays for Future, Russia)
- *Bruno Rodrigues* and *Bruno Sirote* (Co-Founder and Activist, Jovenes Por El Clima, Argentina)
- *Olumide Idowu* (Director of Communications, African Youth Initiative on Climate Change, Nigeria)

Welcome Remarks

The webinar began with welcome remarks by the head of CIF's Stakeholder Engagement Team, *Dora Cudjoe*, who thanked the over 50 youth leaders from over 30 countries who participated in the technical review/consultation meeting. She also thanked the seven youth leaders who were invited to provide specific comments and recommendations on the youth strategy. Dora noted that this was the second technical review/consultation meeting on the YES, and that both events had generated quite useful input, which will be incorporate to enrich the strategy.

The head of CIF, *Mafalda Duarte*, spoke next and noted that youth not only represent the future of our planet, but are already playing a crucial role by helping to frame the urgency of the climate challenge at global forums and in many countries. Youth are critical stakeholders at CIF, and the youth strategy will help us increase their participation in our governance spaces, training activities, and operational programs. We intend to draw on our CIF gender equity methodology—which focuses on increasing voice, assets, and skills—to strengthen our approach to empowering youth.

Presentation of Youth Strategy

The latest version of CIF Youth Engagement Strategy (YES) was presented by two CIF staff members (*Diksha Bijlani, Daria Chekalskaia*). Here are the key points:

- The strategy recognizes that youth can be an integral part of mobilizing climate finance and their advocacy can play a key role in the magnitude of climate finance commitments. However, there remains a huge potential for climate finance to better engage and benefit young people. Climate funds such as CIF are well placed to address this challenge, by not only building the capacity of young people in climate finance, but also helping ensure that needs and voices of young people are considered when climate investments are made today.
- The drafting of the strategy began in November 2020, and there was an initial technical review and consultation held with youth leaders and activists in January 2021. After an internal technical review held in April 2021, the second technical review/consultation was held in October, and the final version of the strategy will be presented in November 2021 at COP26.
- The strategy will focus on four areas: governance (increase number of youth CIF Observers); capacity building (youth internships and fellowships, funding local youth initiatives); communications (developing educational tools, CIF Changemakers initiative, youth entrepreneurship); and networking and cross-collaboration (youth climate summit, climate hackathons, funding to attend climate events).

Dora Cudjoe closed the meeting by thanking everyone for their participation and noting that the strategy drafting team would carefully review their valuable inputs for incorporation into the final version. She particularly thanked those who shared examples of local youth climate action initiatives, as these provide powerful examples of the kinds of actions the youth strategy is intended to strengthen. Finally, she announced that CIF's YES strategy would be formally unveiled at the upcoming COP26 climate conference in Scotland in a few weeks.

Consolidated Comments from Peer Reviewers and Participants

Here are the summary comments from the peer reviewers and webinar participants grouped around a few key topics:

- **Inclusive approach:** Several participants stressed that the CIF youth strategy needs to be inclusive and representative of a wide range of youth views. CIF should strive to listen to the voices of Indigenous, disabled, and marginalized youth. Panelists emphasized the importance of providing support to Indigenous youth and recognition of the traditional knowledge and technologies of Indigenous people and local communities, and recommended that the programmatic activities of the strategy reflect that. The strategy should also link its goals in some way to a just and green recovery for youth from the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Capacity building:** Several participants emphasized the need for the strategy to provide capacity building on climate change to youth groups at the local level. Local youth want to be engaged, trained, and involved. This included providing local youth with ongoing information on climate action. In addition, how can CIF ensure that this capacity building is being provided at the local level and in local languages? The strategy should also encourage CIF to collaborate with grassroots organizations that can design the programs in the local languages and be sensitive to the local context.
- **Communications:** Several participants noted the need to focus on communication, and on how CIF can reach local communities. There should be initiatives that help demystify climate finance with more transparent and clear communication. This could be done through educational initiatives to explain climate finance and climate action, and both social media platforms and in-person communications must be used to ensure the accessibility of information. Panelists shared several examples of how youth can effectively use social media platforms to promote youth capacity building, information sharing, and policy activism. Panelists recommended providing recognition to youth climate activists through sharing stories and supporting reporting on successful youth initiatives. This should be done not only for climate mitigation, but also for climate adaptation, by highlighting stories of youth working on locally led adaptation initiatives.
- **Climate finance:** The strategy should focus on educating youth about the role of the finance sector and of the climate funds. In some countries youth don't even know what the climate crisis is or what the concepts of just transition or decarbonization means. It is important to know what the World Bank and investment companies are doing in terms of climate, and whether they are climate *positive* or *negative* in their approach and impact. Panelists emphasized ensuring that CIF's programs target the needs and benefits of marginalized youth

in the local contexts they operate in, during design, implementation, as well as monitoring. Local youth can be key partners and champions in achieving project objectives—their capacities should be built to ensure project sustainability.

- **Youth entrepreneurship:** Several emphasized the need to support youth entrepreneurship through the creation of green zones and financing youth start-ups geared to climate adaptation. These programs should begin with providing technical training on how to manage a start-up and only then give funding, as many start-ups fail because of lack of initial guidance. Finally, a participant asked about how CIF intends to support youth start-ups at the country level—perhaps it should start a funding program or provide internship for youth startups.
- **CIF governance:** Several highlighted the importance of increasing youth participation within CIF's governance structure so they can not only better understand the nature of climate finance, but bring youth perspectives to these decisions. Several participants asked about how CIF Observers are selected, how CIF was going to try to increase the number of youth Observers, and how these will be selected. It was noted that CIF can also bolster youth leadership in governance by helping to increase youth contact with officials from governments and multilateral development banks at the country level.
- **Scholarships and fellowships:** Several participants asked how CIF can help youth leaders in Africa to access developmental scholarships and fellowships. Further, how can youth apply to the CIF Youth Internship program, and which selection criteria are used? Another asked how CIF can support the participation of youth in international climate meetings such as COP26.
- **Ensure ongoing consultations:** Ensure continued engagement with youth as the strategy for youth engagement is outlined, including wider circles of consultations and discussions and follow up with youth after COP26.

Agenda

Time	Agenda Topic	Speaker
8:00–8:05 am	Welcome Remarks	<i>Dora Cudjoe</i> CIF Stakeholder Engagement Team Coordinator <i>Mafalda Duarte</i> CIF Head
8:05–8:10	A fun Quiz on climate action!	<i>Daria Chekalskaia</i> CIF SE team
8:10–8:20	Presentation of the "Towards a Youth Engagement Strategy"	<i>Diksha Bijlani & Daria Chekalskaia</i> CIF SE team
8:20–9:30	Comments and feedback on "Towards a Youth Engagement Strategy" from youth groups who have reviewed the document	<i>Anish Shrestha</i> UN Global Indigenous Youth Caucus (Nepal)
		<i>Olumide Idowu</i> African Youth Initiative on Climate Change (Nigeria)
		<i>Nikhil Kamath</i> Asian Environmental Youth Network (India)
		<i>Arshak Makichyan</i> Fridays for Future (Russia)
		<i>Bruno Sirote</i> Youth for Climate (Argentina)
9:30–9:45	Comments, Questions, and General Discussion	<i>Diksha Bijlani & Daria Chekalskaia</i>
9:45–9:50	Closing Remarks	<i>Dora Cudjoe</i>

Participants List

Please note that this is the list retrieved from Zoom, but additional people attended who are not on the list, either because their names and organization were not displayed properly due to device settings, or because they had dialed in to listen.


#	NAME	ORGANIZATION	COUNTRY
1	Aakash Arora	Semper Farms	India
2	Abdullateef Olaosebikan	NaFarm Foods	Nigeria
3	Agathe Jean-Alexis	YOUNGO- UNFCCC	Netherlands
4	Ahmed Adam	Somalia National University	Somalia
5	Alona Kazantseva	World Bank Y2Y	Ukraine
6	Alemayehu Zeleke	Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	United States
7	Amel El Abed	Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	Tunisia
8	Anastasiia Kostrykina	-	Ukraine
9	Anca Patapievici	Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	Romania
10	Angelica Brel	-	Belarus
11	Anish Shrestha	UN Global Indigenous Youth Caucus	Nepal
12	Anne Lillis	Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	Ireland
13	Anubhav Patel	-	India
14	Aramide A.	Global Center for Adaptation	United Kingdom
15	Ardit Memba	Lit	Equatorial Guinea
16	Arshad Qureshi	R3Green	India
17	Arshak Makichyan	Fridays for Future	Rusia
18	Asha Girdhar	-	India
19	Benjamin Appiah-Kubi	International Volunteer Organisation For Women Education Development	Ghana
20	Benson Dotun Fasanya	Centre for Earth Works CFEW	Nigeria
21	Bruno Sirote	Jovenes Por El Clima	Argentina
22	Busulwa Paul	Kawempe City Of Peace	Uganda
23	Carson Kiburo	UN Global Indigenous Youth Caucus	Kenya
24	Chandni Sacheti	Lives Without Knives	Hong Kong
25	Chris Wiersma	-	Belgium
26	Daria Chekalskaia	Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	Russia
27	Daniel Basurto	GRUPO CONSULTOR PARA EL DESARROLLO SUSTENTABLE (GCDS)	Mexico


28	Dennis	OPIBUS	Kenya
29	Dhwani Sunku	U-Solar Clean Energy Solutions Pvt Ltd	India
30	Diksha Bijlani	Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	India
31	Dora Cudjoe	Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	United States
32	Eirini Pitta	Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	Greece
33	Ekaterina	GP	Russia
34	Ekaterina Osokina	NSU Climate center	Russia
35	Esther Obaikol	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development	Djibouti
36	Faith Jepchirchir	-	Kenya
37	Fang Yang Lin	SIM Global Education	Singapore
38	Freeman Elohor Oluowo	African Centre for Climate Actions and Rural Development (ACCARD)	Nigeria
39	Jacob James Thoppil	Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	Canada
40	John Garrison	Climate Investment Funds	United States
41	Kadio niang	Solar ecobat	Mauritanie
42	Karishma ansaram	YOUNGO Finance and Market WG	Mauritius
43	Kouassi Emmanuel	Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	Ivory Coast
44	Lady Zaenab Miftadi	UNDP- Indonesia	Indonesia
45	Leila Charfi		Tunisia
46	Lizet Mayli Mejía Penadillo	RUA Perú Nodo UNASAM	Perú
47	Lulo Luo	Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	Canada
48	Mafalda Duarte	Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	United States
49	Magdalene O. Odubor	World Bank	Nigeria
50	Matthew Harris	Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	South Africa
51	Nicholas Hyde	-	Russia
52	Nikhil Kamath	Asian Environmental Youth Network	India
53	Nithi Nesadurai	Climate Action Network Southeast Asia	Malaysia
54	Olumide Idowu	International Climate Change Development Initiative (ICCDI Africa)	Nigeria
55	Pilar	Youth of Amnesty	Argentina
56	Rahul Bhandare	Fridays for Future	India
57	Renata Lukasiewicz	Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	United States
58	Richard Matey	Alliance for Empowering Rural Communities	Ghana
59	Rocio Godoy	Frente sindical de acción climatica	Argentina

60	Sambatra Kezia Rakotomanga		Madagascar
61	Shagun saxena	GREEN GANG FARIDABAD	India
62	Tatiana	-	Ukraine
63	Uriel Aguilar	CENICA	Nicaragua
64	Yang Lin Fang	Asian Environmental Youth Network	Singapore


ANNEX 5. CIF YOUTH NEEDS AND CAPACITY ASSESSMENT SURVEY, 2021

Youth Needs and Capacity Assessment Survey

 Youth wants climate action,

 Climate action requires climate finance,

 Climate funds are key players in mobilizing climate finance

 Are you a youth engaged in climate action, under 35 years of age? Please fill in this quick, 5-minute survey to help one of the world's LARGEST CLIMATE FUNDS to better engage youth.

Background of the survey

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) is developing a consultation note called “Towards a Youth Engagement Strategy (YES)”, a youth-led document that aims to provide recommendations for how the CIF can better support young people in climate action. The inputs received from this survey will be incorporated into the final draft of the consultation note, which is intended to be launched on November 5, 2021 on Youth Day at COP26.

About the CIF

CIF is one of the world’s largest and most ambitious multilateral climate finance mechanisms for developing countries seeking to shift to low carbon and climate resilient development. It has financed 325 projects across 72 developing and middle-income countries around the world.

YOUR VOICE MATTERS! Leave your footprint on our youth engagement!

1. How well do you think you understand climate decision-making at international forums and institutions? (On a scale of 1 to 10)
 (“Don’t Understand at all”) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 (“Completely Understand”)
2. How much influence do you feel you have in climate decision making at international forums and institutions? (On a scale of 1 to 10)
 (“No influence at all”) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 (“Full influence”)
3. Of the following, what would you say are the top priorities to support young people in climate action? (Select only 3)

- Networking opportunities with other youth leaders
- Training in climate action concepts and skills
- Capacity building for climate action
- Educational opportunities to learn about climate action
- Ability to influence climate decision-making at international forums and institutions
- Recognition for climate initiatives
- Opportunities and avenues to innovate for climate action

4. Take 1: In no more than three words, describe the first thing that comes to mind when you hear the words “climate finance.” (Please don’t google it!) _____

5. Take 2: In no more than three words, describe the second thing that comes to mind when you hear the words “climate finance.” (Please don’t google it!) _____

6. Take 3: Now, in more words: What do you think is climate finance? (Please don’t google it!) _____

So what really is climate finance, then?

“Climate finance” refers to money—both from public and private sources—which is used for climate mitigation and adaptation. Rich countries have promised they will provide \$100 billion a year in climate finance to poorer nations by 2020 (a goal that has not been met yet).

Multilateral climate funds (i.e. governed by multiple national governments) are important for paying out money in climate finance. The largest multilateral climate funds are the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), Green Climate Fund (GCF), Adaptation Fund (AF), and Global Environment Facility (GEF).

These climate funds use a wide range of financing instruments to “crowd in” other sources of finance—from governments, multilateral development banks, other donors or the private sector.

7. Knowing this, would you be keen to learn more about climate finance?

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

8. What is the best way for you to learn about climate finance? (Select the two most relevant)

- Social media content—graphics, videos, blogs, articles, news
- Educational modules, and materials like books, reports
- In-person or online trainings/workshops
- Conferences and events
- Other: _____

9. How would you like to engage in the work of climate funds, including CIF? List any ideas you may have. _____

10. When it comes to climate action, what is the best source of information for you? (Select the two most relevant)

- Content on social media—Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc.
- Newspapers, websites, and blogs
- Educational courses and materials (including books and reports)
- In-person or online webinars, lectures, workshops
- Other: _____

11. Do you follow any climate educators on social media? List their names. _____

12. Name _____

13. Email _____

14. Age _____

15. Country _____

16. Organization _____

17. We are going to send you invites for youth-related events of CIF. Choose the one that applies

- Agree to receiving the emails
- Disagree to receiving the emails

18. Do you have any more comments? _____



The Climate Investment Funds

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) were established in 2008 to mobilize resources and trigger investments for low carbon, climate resilient development in select middle and low income countries. To date, 14 contributor countries have pledged funds to CIF that have been channeled for mitigation and adaptation interventions at an unprecedented scale in 72 recipient countries. The CIF is the largest active climate finance mechanism in the world.

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