

Canada's climate finance for developing countries

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For additional information on Canada's international climate finance, please visit Environment and Climate Change Canada's (ECCC) [Canada's international climate finance](#) page.

Climate change in developing countries

Climate change and biodiversity loss do not respect borders. Not only do they represent existential threats in their own right, but they are also catalysts for instability, conflict, starvation, and pandemics.

According to the World Health Organization, climate change is affecting human lives and health in multiple ways. Climate change threatens the essential ingredients of good health – clean air, safe drinking water, nutritious food supply, and safe shelter – and has the potential to undermine decades of progress in global health. Climate change, including extreme events and incremental changes, affects every country and can have devastating effects on communities and individuals. Between 2030 and 2050, climate change impacts, such as unpredictable rainfall or increases in temperatures, are expected to cause some 250,000 additional deaths per year from malnutrition, malaria, diarrhea and heat stress alone. Developing countries are the most impacted by climate change and the least able to afford its consequences.

Our global efforts to reduce the effects of climate change

In 2021, as the global community called for increased climate ambition, Canada stepped up and announced a doubling of its international climate finance, from \$2.65 billion (2015–2021) to \$5.3 billion (2021–2026). To further strengthen its ability to help developing countries transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient, nature-positive, and inclusive sustainable development, Canada also announced that it will:

- increase the proportion of grant funding to 40%, up from 30% previously
- allocate a minimum of 20% of funding to projects that leverage nature-based climate solutions and contribute biodiversity co-benefits.

- continue to support women’s leadership and decision-making in climate action and ensure that at least 80% of climate projects integrate gender equality, in line with [Canada’s Feminist International Assistance Policy](#)

This new framework of climate finance was informed by a comprehensive set of consultations held with 530 people representing over 300 organizations across 20 countries. Based on the input from these consultations, Canada’s climate finance will target four thematic areas of focus: Clean Energy Transition and Coal Phase Out; Nature-based Solutions and Biodiversity; Climate-smart Agriculture and Food Systems; and, Climate Governance.

In the lead-up to the COP26, Canada, alongside Germany, co-led the delivery plan for meeting the collective goal of mobilizing at least US\$100 billion per year through 2025 to support climate action in developing countries. Canada also joined 21 other countries in signing the [Statement on International Public Support for the Clean Energy Transition](#) and will further prioritize support for clean technology and end new direct public support for the international unabated fossil fuel sector by the end of 2022, except in limited and clearly defined circumstances that are consistent with the 1.5 degree Celsius warming limit and the goals of the Paris Agreement. Canada will continue to work with its domestic and international partners to address climate change, while ensuring sustainable, resilient, and inclusive global economic development.

For more information on Canada’s engagement at COP26, please consult ECCC’s [Announcements](#) page and the [Climate Finance Delivery Plan: Meeting the US\\$100 Billion Goal](#).

Canada’s 2021-2026 commitment to climate finance builds on its long time support for climate action in developing countries.

Canada initially provided \$1.2 billion in [Canada’s Fast-Start Financing](#) (2010-2013) to help over 50 developing countries mitigate the causes and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. Funding targeted clean energy, adaptation support, forests and agriculture and other cross-cutting programming. This commitment supported the goal established at the 15th United Nations’ Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP15) in 2009 to jointly mobilize US\$100 billion in climate finance annually by 2020, from both private and public sources. More specifically, Fast-Start Financing helped mobilize private investments in low and lower-middle income countries and small island developing states; strengthened food security and promoted sustainable growth in eight African countries; supported adaptation projects in six least developed countries, and supported the reduction of emissions of short-lived climate pollutants and advanced weather systems to help build climate resilience in developing countries.

In 2015, on the margins of COP21, the Canadian government recommitted to global climate action through [Canada’s \\$2.65 Billion International Climate Finance Commitment](#) to help developing countries tackle climate change. The programs and projects supported under this commitment are expected to reduce or prevent greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by over 222 megatonnes – the equivalent of removing about 47 million cars from the roads for one year – and help at least 5.9 million people adapt to the effects of climate change. Canada’s investments have also mobilized important climate finance contributions from the private sector as continued support for the joint goal to mobilize US\$100 billion in climate finance annually. This commitment has supported the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) and its accompanying [17 Goals](#), as well as [The Paris Agreement](#).

Canada has proven to be a trusted partner that supports ambitious climate action to reduce global GHG emissions and help developing countries transition to low-carbon economies, while also helping the poorest and most vulnerable communities build resilience to the effects of climate change. Canada has shown that prioritizing climate action and gender equality efforts produces a ripple effect, supporting the most urgent Sustainable Development Goals as well as the commitments made in the Paris Agreement. Programming under Canada's \$5.3 billion commitment to climate finance will build on the successes from Canada's extensive experience of previous programming.

Further information on the results of Canada's previous programming can be found on ECCC's [Canada's international climate finance](#) page.

Canada's feminist approach to environment and climate action

[Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy](#) puts gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at the heart of our international assistance efforts. This policy views women and girls as powerful agents of change to advance action on climate change, biodiversity loss and environmental degradation, pollution and other environmental concerns. This is reflected by the [Action Area Policy: Environment and Climate Action](#), recognizing that environment and climate action will be most effective when women and girls play an active role in designing and developing strategic responses to climate change and environmental issues.

Canada's feminist approach to environment and climate action focuses on:

- supporting women's leadership and decision-making in all aspects of climate change mitigation and sustainable natural resource management
- ensuring climate-related planning, policymaking and financing address the particular needs and challenges of women and girls
- supporting employment and business opportunities for women in the renewable energy sector.

An [objective](#) of the \$5.3 billion climate finance commitment is to *Advance feminist climate action that supports the poorest and most vulnerable*. Canada recognizes that often the most marginalized and vulnerable people, including women, girls and others, are disproportionately affected by climate change and biodiversity loss, but that they also have an essential role to play in mitigation and adaptation.

Through its climate finance programming, Canada will seek to apply a rights-based, gender-responsive and intersectional approach that leverages the experience and knowledge of all stakeholders, including those of marginalized and vulnerable groups. This includes, but is not limited to, Indigenous peoples, local grassroots organizations, women's rights organizations, and local communities. Canada will seek to amplify marginalized voices and promote opportunities for increased leadership and decision-making.

Nature positive climate finance

Under the June 2021 [G7 2030 Nature Compact](#), Canada joined other G7 countries to commit to tackling climate change and biodiversity loss in an integrated manner, thereby contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and a green, inclusive and resilient recovery from COVID-19.

Canada's \$5.3 billion commitment to climate finance will apply a nature positive screen to all programming to ensure projects not only do no harm to the environment, but also contribute to positive environmental and biodiversity outcomes. In addition, Canada will aim to achieve biodiversity co-benefits across all thematic areas.

See Canada's Climate Finance [Eligibility Criteria](#) below for more information.

Partnerships to combat climate change in developing countries

Canada continues to collaborate with a range of bilateral and multilateral partners, including developing country governments, non-governmental organizations in Canada and around the world, multilateral organizations, and dedicated climate funds and financial mechanisms, such as the [Green Climate Fund](#) and the [Global Environment Facility](#). Canada has also established funds at a number of multilateral development banks that are mobilizing private sector investment for climate change.

The Government of Canada is also working with partners in Canada to better support civil society, Indigenous peoples and other organizations in Canada in helping developing countries adapt to climate change, with a particular emphasis on locally-led solutions for increasing resilience to the impacts of climate change.

2021-2026 climate finance funding mechanisms

Canada's international climate finance is delivered through a mix of funding mechanisms that respond to the unique needs of different development contexts. The \$5.3 billion climate finance commitment consists of 40% grants and contributions, and 60% Unconditionally Repayable Contributions (URCs), an innovative finance instrument akin to [Concessional Loans](#).

URCs are contributions that must be repaid according to the specific repayment terms negotiated with the partner, and are used to incentivize much-needed private sector investments in low-carbon activities, primarily in middle-income and lower-middle-income countries. URCs have proven to be an effective means of aligning programming with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's [OECD DAC Blended Finance Principles](#) and [Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy](#), while having a measurable impact on poverty reduction and the advancement of climate action.

Please consult [A Canadian Approach to Innovative Financing for Sustainable Development](#) for more information.

How to access funding

Eligibility criteria

All initiatives that receive support from Canada's international climate finance program must demonstrate that they meet the following eligibility criteria:

1. The project must demonstrate climate change (adaptation and/or mitigation) as the project's principal objective (CC2 policy marker coding). For a project to be eligible for funding targeting nature-

based climate solutions and contributing biodiversity co-benefits, biodiversity must also be a significant objective (BD1 policy marker coding) and simultaneously meet the CC2 requirement.

Climate Change Adaptation Coding Requirements

Definition: Adaptation projects intend to reduce climate change vulnerability. Climate vulnerability is generally related to 3 primary variables:

- Biophysical exposure = exposure to the climate related biophysical world. This includes rapid extreme events (e.g. typhoons, rapid floods/ droughts) as well as slow onset changes (e.g. sea level rise, gradual temperature increase).
- Socio-economic sensitivity = level of physical and social capital. Physical capital refers to both built infrastructure (e.g. roads, bridges) and nature based assets (e.g. fisheries, forests). Social capital refers to human communities, including social networks and trust systems (e.g. wealthier families/communities can purchase risk insurance, relocate, buy back assets, or rely on other community members for assistance).
- Adaptive capacity = the potential, *capability*, or ability of a system to adapt to *climate change* (e.g. climate information systems, concessional rate micro-credit post-disaster recovery access, diversified agricultural production, climate sensitive land use planning processes, relevant local/ national/ regional institutions).

Eligibility Criteria

- The activity meets the above definition.
- Climate change adaptation is the initiative's *principal* purpose. It is fundamental in the design and impact of the initiative, and is an explicit objective of its design (i.e. the initiative would not have been undertaken had climate change not been an objective); and
- The initiative's results framework (Logic Model, Performance Measurement Framework) includes specific measures targeting the definition above. Accordingly, most (at least 2 out of 3), if not all, of the expected intermediate outcomes (and corresponding indicators) should be adaptation focused.

For more information on the eligibility criteria, please refer to the [OECD DAC Rio Convention Policy Markers for Climate](#) and GAC's [Project Coding – Policy Markers](#).

Note: It is possible to have projects that can have a principal objective that meets the eligibility criteria for both climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Climate Change Mitigation Coding Requirements

Definition: Mitigation projects intend to reduce or avoid the release of greenhouse gases (GHGs) into the atmosphere. They also include initiatives that intend to remove GHGs from the atmosphere.

Eligibility Criteria

- The activity meets the above definition;

- Climate change mitigation is the initiative's *principal* purpose. It is fundamental in the design and impact of the initiative, and is an explicit objective of its design (i.e. the initiative would not have been undertaken had climate change not been an objective); and
- The initiative's results framework (Logic Model, Performance Measurement Framework) includes specific measures targeting the definition above. Accordingly, most (at least 2 out of 3), if not all, of the expected intermediate outcomes (and corresponding indicators) should be mitigation focused.

For more information on the eligibility criteria, please refer to the [OECD DAC Rio Convention Policy Markers for Climate](#) and GAC's [Project Coding – Policy Markers](#).

Note: It is possible to have a cross-cutting project, meaning a project can have a principal objective that meets the eligibility criteria for both climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Biodiversity Coding Requirements

Definition: Biodiversity projects promote at least one of the three objectives of the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#): the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components (ecosystems, species or genetic resources), or fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the utilization of genetic resources.

Eligibility Criteria

In order for a project to be eligible for the 20% of funding allocated to projects that leverage nature-based climate solutions and contribute biodiversity co-benefits, the project must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Biodiversity is explicitly promoted in investment documentation (avoiding negative impact is not a sufficient criterion); and
- The initiative's results framework (Logic Model, Performance Measurement Framework) includes specific measures targeting the definition above; and
- The initiative meets one or more of the following eligibility criteria:
 - Protection or enhancing ecosystems, species or genetic resources through conservation, or remedying existing environmental; or
 - Integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services concerns within recipient countries' development objectives and economic decision-making, through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; or
 - Developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- The initiative achieves a minimum Level 1 (BD1) policy marker coding

Ranking Criteria

- **Level 2 (Principal):** Biodiversity is fundamental in the design and impact of the investment and is an explicit objective of the investment. The investment would have not been undertaken had

biodiversity not been an objective. Most (at least 2 out of 3), if not all, of the expected intermediate outcomes (and corresponding indicators) should be biodiversity focused.

- **Level 1 (Significant):** Biodiversity is important, but not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the investment. At least one intermediate outcome (and corresponding indicators) should be biodiversity focused.

For more information on the eligibility criteria, please refer to the [OECD DAC Rio Convention Policy Markers for Climate](#) and GAC's [Project Coding – Policy Markers](#).

Note: All biodiversity projects must also have climate change as a principal objective (CC2).

2. The project must integrate gender equality considerations.

Gender Equality Coding Requirements

In accordance with [Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy](#) and the Government's commitment to ensure that 80% of all climate finance programming is gender integrated, projects under the \$5.3 billion climate finance commitment must obtain at least a GE-1 code (i.e. partially integrated). This means that there is **at least one gender equality result at the immediate outcome level** in the logic model and that this result will achieve a measurable change in skills, awareness, or knowledge that will contribute to gender equality. These outcomes must be reflected in the project's theory of change and Performance Measurement Framework. However, to better reflect Canada's commitment to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, **preference may be given** to projects that go beyond a GE-1 code and strive for a GE-2 code. GE-2 coded projects must have outcomes that show observable changes in behaviour, practice, access or performance at the **intermediate** outcome level. These results will contribute to stronger gender equality outcomes and deeper gender equality integration. It is important to remember that for a project to be coded GE-2 it is essential that **at least one intermediate outcome be a gender equality outcome** and that all of these results are reflected in the associated result chains, theory of change and the Performance Measurement Framework.

Please refer to Canada's [Feminist International Assistance Gender Equality Toolkit for Projects](#) for more information.

3. In order to promote alignment with both Canadian values and developing country needs, the project must demonstrate that it contributes to a minimum of 2 of 5 climate finance policy objectives.

Policy Objectives

- **Advance feminist climate action that supports the poorest and most vulnerable** - Canada will support the poorest and most vulnerable by adopting an inclusive, feminist approach to delivering climate finance.
- **Position Canada as a leader in global climate action** - Canada will build on its on-going leadership in this area by promoting inclusive and transparent climate action, including through its partnerships with multilateral and global institutions, as well as governments and civil society partners.
- **Mobilize private sector finance to contribute to international climate finance goals** - Recognizing that the private sector is a critical partner for reducing GHG emissions, building

global resilience to climate impacts, and providing the needed additional funds to facilitate a transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient economies, Canada will continue to support, explore and deploy innovative approaches that aim to catalyze private sector investments in climate action.

- **Leverage Canada’s own expertise and innovative solutions on climate change to better address the needs of developing countries** - The needs and priorities of developing countries are outlined in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and other related strategies. In addressing these needs, Canada will leverage its established expertise and knowledge on climate change and biodiversity*. Canada will explore a wide range of partnerships, including with Indigenous peoples, local communities, the private sector, civil society organizations, and academia.
- **Tap into climate and environment (biodiversity) co-benefits to take advantage of synergies across priorities, including the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) and the [G7 2030 Nature Compact](#)** - Canada will aim to achieve co-benefits as it invests in climate action to deliver more effective results, recognizing that interactions across sectors and issues are complex and that many climate change initiatives can achieve progress towards both mitigation and adaptation objectives, as well as biodiversity loss (as outlined in the G7 2030 Nature Compact) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of Agenda 2030.

* Canada maintains its commitment to fully untied aid

4. The project must respect Official Development Assistance (ODA) country eligibility.

The project respects the Official Development Assistance eligibility criteria, as well as the [Official Development Assistance Accountability Act](#).

Official Development Assistance Eligibility Criteria:

1. Support country(ies) on the OECD’s [DAC List of ODA Recipients](#)
2. Contribute to poverty reduction
3. Be consistent with international human rights standards.

With limited exceptions, the project adheres to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change’s (UNFCCC) country eligibility requirements. This ensures that the project can be reported as climate finance to the UNFCCC. For more information, please visit [UNFCCC Process – Parties](#) page.

5. The project results must align with the Climate Finance Program Results Framework.

The project’s ultimate outcome must align with the climate finance program’s ultimate outcome: “Improved low-carbon, climate resilient economies in developing countries”, and with at least one of the four thematic areas of focus listed below. The project must include intermediate outcomes that contribute to the respective program-level intermediate outcomes according to climate finance program’s [Logic Model](#).

1. **Clean Energy Transition and Coal Phase-Out** - The project will support developing countries’ transition to clean energy by phasing out coal-powered emissions and promoting equitable

access to reliable and cost-effective clean energy solutions and energy efficient technologies.

Note: This priority complements Canada's leadership through the [Powering Past Coal Alliance](#)

2. **Climate-Smart Agriculture and Food Systems** - The project will work with developing countries to support smallholder farmers and food value-chain actors, especially women, to better adapt to climate change, reduce their GHG emissions or remove carbon, through improved access to and adoption of climate-smart agriculture and food system practices.
3. **Nature-Based Solutions & Biodiversity** - The project will support activities that protect, sustainably manage and/or restore natural or modified ecosystems, including agro-ecosystems landscapes, in order to address climate change, while also generating biodiversity co-benefits.
4. **Climate Governance** - Canada will support projects that help strengthen the enabling environments for effective climate governance at the global, national and subnational levels in order to foster greener, more sustainable and equitable communities.

To ensure alignment between project performance measurement frameworks and the climate finance program's results framework, please refer to GAC's [Results-based Management](#) page (*refer also to the pages linked on the website*).

6. If requesting URC funding, projects should demonstrate alignment with the OECD DAC blended finance principles.

The \$5.3 billion climate finance program will make its URC funding decisions in line with [The Paris Agreement](#) and [Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy](#), as well as the [OECD DAC Blended Finance Principles](#). The program will use URCs as an innovative finance tool for initiatives that prioritize and demonstrate the following:

- Anchor blended finance to a development rationale
- Design blended finance to increase the mobilization of commercial finance
- Tailor blended finance to the local context
- Focus on effective partnering on blended finance
- Monitor blended finance for transparency and results

All eligibility criteria must be met in order to be considered eligible for funding under the climate finance program.

Submitting a proposal

For information on how to submit a proposal, please visit GAC's [Funding guidance](#) page and [Partners@International](#) page.

Please note that at this time, the template for proposal submissions does not specifically provide a space to detail how the climate finance criteria have been met. Nevertheless, proposals must clearly demonstrate how a project will meet all eligibility criteria above within the available spaces.

Global Affairs Canada will consider project proposals on a rolling basis. Decisions regarding project funding will be made in accordance with departmental processes, and will be subject to funding availability.

Annex: Canada's \$5.3 billion International Climate Finance Program Logic Model

- **Ultimate Outcome**
 - 1000 - Improved low carbon, climate resilient economies in developing countries^{[Footnote 1](#)}
- **Intermediate Outcomes**
 - Climate Governance^{[Footnote 2](#)}
 - 1100 - Improved gender-responsive governance for nature-positive climate change mitigation and adaptation in developing countries
 - Climate Smart Agriculture and Food Systems^{[Footnote 3](#)}
 - 1200 - Enhanced adoption of gender-responsive^{[Footnote 5](#)} climate-smart agriculture and food systems solutions for nature-positive climate change mitigation and adaptation in developing countries
 - Clean Energy Transition and Coal Phase Out
 - 1300 - Enhanced adoption of gender-responsive clean energy and energy-efficient solutions for nature-positive climate change mitigation and adaptation in developing countries
 - Nature-based Solutions^{[Footnote 4](#)} and Biodiversity
 - 1400 - Enhanced adoption of gender-responsive nature-based solutions, with biodiversity co-benefits, for climate change mitigation and adaptation in developing countries with biodiversity co-benefits.
- **Immediate Outcomes**
 - Climate Governance^{[Footnote 2](#)}
 - Capacity: 1110 - Increased awareness and capacity of targeted stakeholders^{[Footnote 7](#)} to develop, implement and/or participate in climate change governance mechanisms^{[Footnote 8](#)} and solutions
 - Solutions^{[Footnote 6](#)}: 1120 - Increased equitable access by targeted stakeholders to solutions, including technologies, enabling environments, and/or finance for climate governance
 - Climate Smart Agriculture and Food Systems^{[Footnote 3](#)}
 - Capacity: 1210 - Enhanced awareness and capacity of targeted stakeholders to develop and implement climate-smart agriculture and food system solutions
 - Solutions: 1220 - Increased equitable access of targeted stakeholders to solutions, including technologies, enabling environments, and/or finance for climate-smart agriculture and food systems
 - Clean Energy Transition and Coal Phase Out
 - Capacity: 1310 - Enhanced awareness and capacity of targeted stakeholders to develop and implement energy-efficient solutions for clean energy transition and coal phase-out
 - Solutions: 1320 - Increased equitable access of targeted stakeholders to energy-efficient solutions, including technologies, enabling environments, and/or finance for clean energy transition and coal phase-out
 - Nature-based Solutions^{[Footnote 4](#)} and Biodiversity
 - Capacity: 1410 - Enhanced awareness and capacity of targeted partners to develop and implement nature-based climate solutions with biodiversity co-benefits
 - Solutions: 1420 - Increased equitable access of targeted partners to solutions, including technologies, enabling environments, and/or finance for nature-based climate solutions with biodiversity co-benefits

Related links

- [Canada's International Climate Finance Announcements](#)
- [Climate Finance Delivery Plan: Meeting the US\\$100 Billion Goal](#)
- [A Canadian Approach to Innovative Financing for Sustainable Development](#)
- [What We Heard on Canada's Future Climate Finance Strategy for Developing Countries](#)
- [Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia](#)
- [Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia II](#)
- [Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in the Americas](#)
- [Canada-African Development Bank Climate Fund](#)

Footnotes

Footnote 1

All projects funded will contribute to climate change mitigation and/or adaptation outcomes, as well as nature-positive outcomes.

[Return to footnote 1 referrer](#)

Footnote 2

Climate Governance refers to the institutions, forums, mechanisms, and systems for the prevention, mitigation, and adaptation of the risks and impacts posed by climate change. Proper Climate Governance takes into account the importance of doing no harm to nature.

[Return to footnote 2 referrer](#)

Footnote 3

Climate-Smart Agriculture and Food Systems is an integrative approach to address the interlinked challenges of food security and climate change that has three objectives: 1) sustainably increase agricultural productivity without harming nature; 2) adapt and build resilience of agricultural and food security systems to climate change and; 3) reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture and agricultural practices (including crops and the overuse of nutrients and pesticides, livestock and fisheries).

[Return to footnote 3 referrer](#)

Footnote 4

Nature-Based Solutions for climate change adaptation and mitigation are actions that protect, sustainably manage and/or restore natural and modified ecosystems in order to support climate action, while addressing societal challenges by simultaneously providing human wellbeing and biodiversity co-benefits.

[Return to footnote 4 referrer](#)

Footnote 5

Gender-responsive refers to Canada's commitment to acknowledge and address the gender norms and structures that marginalize the voices of vulnerable groups, including women and girls. Gender-responsive climate finance will i) take into account existing structures and relations of gender inequality and ii) identify and bring attention to the contributions of targeted stakeholders who are affected by climate change and who have a direct or indirect interest in climate change mitigation and adaptation solutions, and biodiversity conservation, while actively highlighting their roles as agents of change and leaders.

[Return to footnote 5 referrer](#)

Footnote 6

Solutions include technologies and innovation (infrastructure, equipment, tools, data, expertise), enabling environment supports (policies, instruments, laws, regulations, protocols, standards, incentives, public services and programs, and/or other governance systems), and mobilizing of financing (public, private, and/or blended finance).

[Return to footnote 6 referrer](#)

Footnote 7

Targeted stakeholders could include Indigenous Peoples, youth, women's rights organizations as well as individual women and girls, local communities, civil society organisations, private and public sector organizations and individuals, and groups experiencing marginalization and vulnerability.

[Return to footnote 7 referrer](#)

Footnote 8

Governance mechanisms include the decision-making and dialogue processes involving multiple actors whose purpose is to promote opportunities and prompt action to address climate change. Examples include: the global governance processes of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); processes to develop Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs); global, national, or local partnerships and platforms for climate action; government measures to influence citizen behaviour change (e.g. awareness raising campaigns); measures to align financial flows to low-carbon, climate-resilient pathways; financial and other market-based mechanisms, including global climate funds; and early warning and disaster risk reduction networks and/or programs; among others. For biodiversity loss, examples include the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), and global, national, or local partnerships and platforms for biodiversity action.