

The year 2024 has seen an increase of funding dedicated to biodiversity, driven by the establishment of the Kunming Biodiversity Fund and the dynamism of the Global Fund for Coral Reefs. In addition, the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI), UN REDD Programme Fund, and the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) have continued to receive significant support. The People's Republic of China has committed the larg-

est amount of funding during the period, while Norway, the United Kingdom and Germany remain the largest donors in terms of deposits received. The Government of India has made a significant commitment to the Infrastructure resilient Accelerator Fund. And, New Zealand made its first large contribution to the portfolio, for the Global Fund for Coral Reefs.

Major commitments and deposits related to Climate and Environment funds (January 2023 to December 2033)

Fund	Commitments	Deposits
Central African Forest Initiative	184,918,884	120,978,417
Global Fund for Coral Reefs	67,624,079	55,428,717
Systematic Observations Financing Facility	64,673,426	55,132,288
DRC Fonds National REDD	47,719,157	47,719,157
UN-REDD Programme Fund	76,119,704	44,836,061
UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration	13,084,056	11,651,186
Partnership for Action on Green Economy	17,169,635	10,564,635
JP Climate Security Mechanism	10,554,296	8,287,028
Kunming Biodiversity Fund	207,441,600	6,971,531
Infrastructure Resilience Accelerator Fund (IRAF)	36,100,562	6,965,395
Bangladesh Local Government Initiative on Climate Change	10,561,366	5,167,103
Grand Total	735,966,765	373,701,519

SELECTED FUNDS

Central African Forest Initiative



Established in 2015 on the margins of the UN General Assembly by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), a coalition of donors and partner countries to reduce forest loss and poverty, the Central Africa Forest Initiative is both a Trust Fund that invests on the ground and a platform for high-level political dialogue. CAFI's climate and development objectives are attained through the implementation of ambitious national investment frameworks. Such socio-economic transformation comes from measures that effectively address both direct drivers of deforestation (agriculture, wood energy, forestry and mining) and underlying drivers (lack of land-use planning and insecure land tenure, poor governance and rapid population growth). CAFI is funded by Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France, the European Union Belgium, Sweden and the Republic of Korea.

Kunming Biodiversity Fund 昆明生物多样性基金 Kunming Biodiversity Fund

The Kunming Biodiversity Fund was established by UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and UN Development Programme (UNDP) in May 2024 with a contribution from the People's Republic of China. The Fund's mission is to facilitate the successful implementation of the Kunming-Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework at regional, national, subnational and local levels through a whole-of government and whole-of-society approach. It complements existing biodiversity funds to add value and contribute to comprehensive action to reverse the trend of biodiversity loss and achieve the outcomes set in the 2050 vision.

Climate Security Mechanism Joint Programme

The Climate Security Mechanism (CSM) is a joint initiative by the UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA), the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), and the UN Department of Peace Operations (DPO). It aims to advance peace-positive climate action, catalyze climate-informed approaches to peace and security, and forge partnerships at all levels to exchange information and build the evidence base.

The Climate Security Mechanism Joint Programme is funded by Germany, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway, Ireland, Canada, the United Arab Emirates, France, Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia.





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