## Financing for climate, biodiversity and ecosystems

1. The increasing frequency, intensity and scale of the adverse impacts of climate change pose an urgent, and for many an existential, challenge. The unprecedented decline in biodiversity and environmental degradation also pose systemic risks to a large number of social and economic goals. In pursuit of the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Paris Agreement, we reaffirm the importance of accelerating action in this critical decade on the basis of the best available science, reflecting equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty. In the same vein, we reaffirm our commitments on biodiversity finance, recognizing that the Convention on Biological Diversity is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to biodiversity loss. Notwithstanding efforts, climate finance and finance for biodiversity and ecosystems, including ocean preservation and restoration, are not keeping pace with rising needs. Adaptation financing needs are particularly urgent in vulnerable **(PE)** developing countries, , which remain disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change. Measures are needed to ensure the additionality of climate finance and to safeguard resources to address the persistent socio-economic challenges in developing countries. We reaffirm our commitments on climate finance and urge developed countries to continue to take the lead in mobilizing climate finance.
	1. In accordance with the decision at the 29th Conference of Parties (COP) of the UNFCCC, we recognize the call on all actors to work together to enable the scaling up of financing to developing countries for climate action from all public and private sources to at least $1.3 trillion per year by 2035. We also recognize the goal of at least $300 billion per year by 2035 for developing country Parties for climate action, with developed country Parties taking the lead. We encourage developing country Parties to make contributions, including through south-south cooperation, on a voluntary basis.
	2. We will enhance effective mobilization of new and additional grant-based or highly concessional finance and non-debt creating instruments for just and equitable transitions, biodiversity conservation, and restoration, supported by a strengthened international financial architecture to meet agreed targets.
	3. We decide to urgently scale up contributions to the Loss and Damage Fund to respond to the increased scale and frequency of loss and damage, and ensure inclusive design and equitable allocation of funding both at national and sub-national levels in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in responding to loss and damage.
	4. We commit to ensure that developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change receive sufficient climate finance to support mitigation, adaptation and resilience-building, including via financing instruments (e.g. carbon finance, risk insurance, catastrophe bonds, climate resilience funds, and debt swaps) that can adequately respond to their needs and priorities, including ocean and mountain economies, and commit to increase capacity building at the country level to access climate finance.
	5. We encourage multilateral and vertical climate and environmental funds to enhance alignment with national needs and priorities; harmonize and simplify application and execution requirements, eligibility criteria and administrative procedures; remove access barriers for developing; countries which are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change **(PE)**s; enhance cooperation with MDBs and national development institutions; and encourage use of domestic implementation agencies. To reduce fragmentation, we agree to incorporate new climate and environment finance initiatives within well-functioning existing structures and organisations rather than creating additional entities and to consider consolidating existing climate and environment finance initiatives, and we urge donor countries to concentrate their contributions in climate funds under the UNFCCC.