

Scaling up Biodiversity Finance



From Quito I to Quito II

Setting the scene and “the map” of the Dialogue Seminar

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Reflections from Quito seminar

- **Payment for Ecosystem Services:** institutional frameworks and compliance
- **ODA** important
- **Public-private partnerships (PPPs)**, public funds provide seed money
- **Fiscal reforms** green tax reforms and removal of perverse subsidies, promising
- **Green markets** – Promising - Between 2000 and 2010 the global market for certified organic farming grew from US\$ 18 billion to US\$ 59 billion.
- **Private sector** important - change agent and source of tax revenue, need clear regulations
- **Mainstreaming of biodiversity** – in productive sectors national strategies
- **Country specific mechanisms/solutions/innovations;** require safeguards and clear governance
- **Coherency** in-between different policy areas, Finance ministries important
- **Well prepared dialogue** created **better understanding** of countries reasons for viewpoints and also **capacity building** of negotiators and other stakeholders.

Quito II: Scaling up biodiversity finance

— with a focus on the value of biodiversity for policy choices, mainstreaming and funding

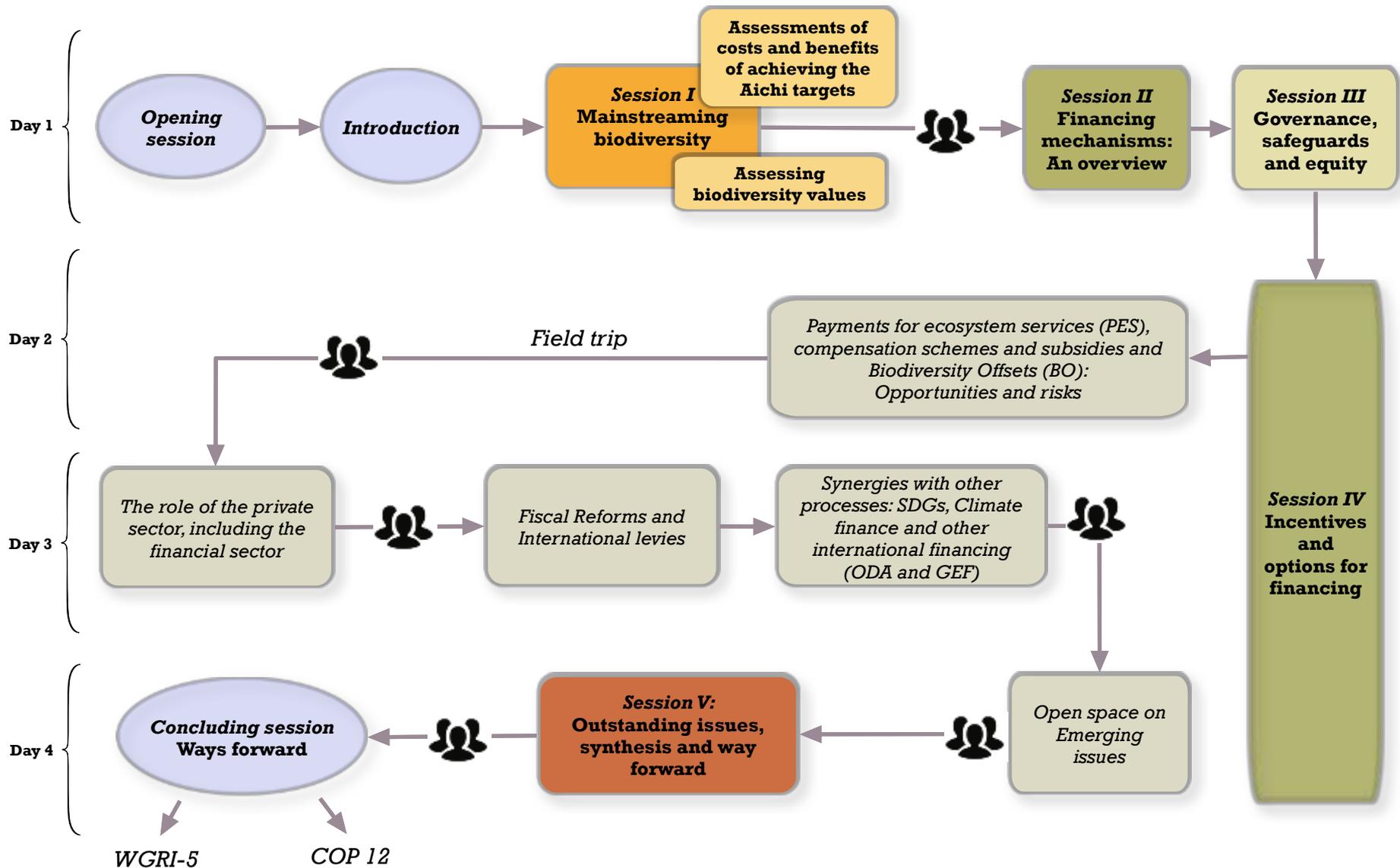
Purpose: Better understanding of convergence and divergence for mobilization of financial resources for Aichi Targets in the context of the Strategy for resource mobilization and Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2, 3 and 20

Objectives

- dialogue, build trust and mutual understanding of different views
- find solutions for biodiversity financing
- review ways and means to integrate different values of biodiversity
- review experiences of mechanisms for mobilizing financial and non-financial resources and understanding of gaps and needs of implementing CBD strategy for resource mobilization, including innovative financial mechanisms and safeguards
- explore synergies with UNFCCC and the post 2015 agenda and SDGs
- not draft formal recommendations, but co-chairs report
- facilitate discussions at WGRI-5 in Montreal and COP-12

Dialogue seminar: Scaling up Biodiversity Finance

Quito, 9-12 April 2014



The dialogues starts with dialogues already in the planning phase, to develop the agenda we have

The facilitated dialogue:

- assumption that many people have pieces of the answer and that together they can craft a suite of solutions.
- active listening is encouraged with the intention to understand each other's viewpoints, find meaning and agreement.

Three features differentiate a dialogue from a discussion:

- Equality
- Listening with empathy
- Bringing assumptions into the open.

“The magic of dialogue; transforming conflict into cooperation”,
Yankelovich, D, New York, 1999”

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Dialogue seminar | 9-12 April 2014 |
Quito, Ecuador

Conveners: Governments of Ecuador, Norway, India, Japan, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Uganda, the European Commission and the CBD Secretariat.

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