

Swedish International Biodiversity Programme, SwedBio

- A Sida-funded programme at the Swedish Biodiversity Centre

Final report of Phase II:

Core Support 2005-2008

Collaborative Programme 2003-2008, including contribution from
Multilateral Environmental Vote 2003-2007

2nd April 2009



The splendor of biodiversity – for livelihood and well-being.

ACRONYMS

ABN	African Biodiversity Network	MA	Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing	MDG(s)	Millennium Development Goal(s)
ACTS	African Centre for Technology Studies	MEA	Multilateral Environment Agreement
ADB	Asian Development Bank	NGO(s)	Non-Governmental Organisation(s)
AIPP	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact	ODA	Overseas Development Agencies
BfN	Federal Agency for Nature Conservation Germany	ODI	Overseas Development Institute
BUCAP	Biodiversity Use and Conservation in Asia Programme	OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity	OECD-DAC	OECD Development Assistance Committee
CBDC	Community Biodiversity development and Conservation (programme)	PA	Protected Areas
CBM	Swedish Biodiversity Centre	PCLG	Poverty Conservation Learning Group
CBBIA	Capacity Building for Biodiversity in Impact Assessment (project under IAIA)	PEP	Poverty Environment Partnership
CCA	Community Conserved Areas	PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
CEESP	Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy	PGD	Sweden's Policy for Global Development
CEMUS	Centre for Environment and Development Studies	PRSP(s)	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper(s)
CIFOR	Centre for International Forestry Research	REDD	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	SAREC	Sida's Department of Research Cooperation
COP	Conference of the Parties	SBBSTA	CBD Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
CSO(s)	Civil society organisation(s)	SEA	Strategic Environment Assessment
DFID	Department for International Development, UK	SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute
EC	European Commission	SENSA	Swedish Environmental Secretariat for Asia
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment	SEPA	Swedish Environment Protection Agency
EO	Expected Outcome	Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
ETC	Erosion, Technology, Concentration Group	SIWI	Swedish International Water Institute
EU	European Union	SLU	Swedish Agricultural University
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation	SSNC	Swedish Society for Nature Conservation
FPP	Forest Peoples Programme	TGER	Theme on Governance, Equity and Rights
FTA	Free Trade Agreement	TRIPs	(Agreement on) Trade-related Aspects of International Property Rights
GEF	Global Environment Facility	TWN	Third World Network
GFC	Global Forest Coalition	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
GMO	Genetically modified organism(s)	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
GURT _s	Genetic use restriction technologies	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
IAASTD	Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
IAIA	International Association for Impact Assessment	WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre	WDR	World Development Report
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development	WHO	World Health Organisation
IIFB	International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation
IPs	Indigenous Peoples	WIPO-IGC	WIPO-Intergovernmental Committee on Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services	WRI	World Resources Institute
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights	WTO	World Trade Organization
IPGRI	International Plant Genetics Resources Institute	WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
ITPGRFA	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture		
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature		
KSLA	Kungliga Skogs- och Lantbruksakademien		
LDC	Least Developed Countries		
LFA	Logical Framework Approach		
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry		

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1. Summary and conclusion

1.1 Introduction and background

Ecosystem services, and the biodiversity on which these are based, are the basis for human well-being and survival. The poorest groups in particular are often directly dependent on ecosystem services for their livelihoods. Equitable and sustainable management of biodiversity (to ensure a continued functioning of ecosystems that can provide ecosystem services) is thus a prerequisite for sustainable development and poverty alleviation in both local and global perspectives.

However, overwhelming evidence, including the recently finalised Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA), now clearly demonstrates that humans have changed ecosystems more rapidly and extensively in the last 50 years than in any other period in history. This has contributed to substantial net gains in human well-being and economic development, but at the cost of large and increasing degradation of the majority of ecosystem services. This degradation of ecosystem services is increasingly jeopardizing human well-being, including possibilities of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

To meet these kinds of challenges the Swedish International Biodiversity Programme (SwedBio) was initiated in late 2002 by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). It was initiated to allow a pro-active and strategic approach to safeguard biodiversity for local livelihoods within Swedish international development cooperation, including acting as a source of expertise to Sida and on demand from Sida to the Government offices. SwedBio is a programme of the Swedish Biodiversity Centre (Centrum för biologisk mångfald/CBM), which is situated at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences in Uppsala (SLU) and also part of Uppsala University (UU). Sida and CBM have jointly developed the programme.

SwedBio's work is organised into the main components:

- 1) Collaborative Programme: Direct support to capacity building in the South through collaboration with and financial support to strategic initiatives and organisations (primarily NGOs and independent institutions) focusing on different aspects of "biodiversity for local livelihoods and poverty alleviation".
- 2) Integration of biodiversity aspects in Swedish development cooperation: Primary focus is on capacity building at Sida through supporting integration of biodiversity aspects in Sida's policies, programmes and projects. SwedBio also works with other actors involved in Swedish international development cooperation (e.g. NGOs, consultancy companies, Swedish Government, research institutions etc).
- 3) International dialogue and policy development: Direct involvement by SwedBio staff in relevant international policy and methods development processes.
- 4) Supporting functions, e.g. information, monitoring and planning.

1.2 Summary of results and concluding remarks regarding the Collaborative Programme

Through the Collaborative Programme, SwedBio has had the opportunity to contribute to strategically important biodiversity initiatives and projects and development of practical work, methods, ideas and policies concerning biodiversity, ecosystem services and local livelihoods. The Collaborative Programme has had a focus on poverty and rights issues. Important results have been achieved in relation to SwedBio's expected results¹. For in-depth information, see Annex IV: Contributing to resilience, Results and experiences from the SwedBio Collaborative Programme 2003-2008.

The total amount provided through the Collaborative Programme in the period 2003-2008 is 118,1 MSEK and 90 separate agreements were made. Two additional programmes have received support from Sida during the period: the Follow-Up of Millennium Ecosystem Assessment with disbursements from SwedBio on 12.7 MSEK (incl. 2 separate agreements), and the BioNet and Botanical Gardens Conservation International with disbursements from SwedBio on 1.4 MSEK (incl. 2 agreements).

SwedBio has introduced and followed adequate and efficient routines for decision-making, organisational assessments, follow-up and quality assurance. As a result it has been possible to develop and manage the programme cost-effectively and to assess its alignment with SwedBio's and Sida's objectives. SwedBio has also improved routines for result-based management to reflect those applied in international development cooperation. In-depth discussions with all long-term partners have taken place regularly, through a combination of regular meetings and field trips, mostly on a yearly basis. SwedBio has also facilitated networking between supported initiatives.

Increased space has been created for local voices and for the policy positions of supported partners. Knowledge has been generated on biodiversity, ecosystem services, local livelihoods and poverty alleviation. Supported issues are highlighted on the international agenda – e.g. discussed in relation to processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and other international fora such as the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA). Supported issues are also being brought up by other international donors working pro-actively with biodiversity integration.

Experiences from the supported initiatives clearly affirm that biodiversity is fundamental to human well-being and poverty alleviation, and for adaptation to and mitigation of climate change. The experiences from the Collaborative Programme also show that access and rights to biodiversity resources, and ensured ecosystem services, is a critical human rights issue. Good governance of biodiversity resources is therefore fundamental,

¹ Two Expected Outcomes (EOs) were identified for SwedBio's Collaborative Programme:
EO 1 - Strategically important biodiversity initiatives and projects - in line with SwedBio's development objective, points of departure and strategy – have been identified and strengthened.
EO 2 - Learning and experiences from the supported initiatives systematically brought back to Sweden and used to inform and improve inclusion of biodiversity aspects within Swedish international development cooperation.

both to ensure that their benefits reach poor people and to ensure that biodiversity itself is maintained as a foundation for the lives of future generations. A large number of the supported initiatives point to serious deficiencies in existing policy frameworks, e.g. the need for addressing root causes of biodiversity loss, and the lack of integration of biodiversity-livelihoods concerns in sector policies and development planning, and that investment in climate initiatives can have severe unintended impacts if not assessed. Many of the organisations strongly emphasise that maintaining biological diversity and maintaining cultural identity are closely linked.

SwedBio has built up its network and contacts through the Collaborative Programme, which has had the effect that SwedBio remains updated on relevant methods- and policy development. SwedBio has provided new contacts and strengthened existing contacts between Swedish and supported organisations. On several occasions the supported organisations have expressed their appreciation of the dialogue with SwedBio and expressed that this is helpful for their continued work. Learning and experiences from the supported initiatives have systematically been brought back to Sweden and used to inform and improve inclusion of biodiversity aspects within Swedish international development cooperation and Swedish contribution to international policy-and methods development.

SwedBio's Collaborative Programme contributes to Sida's objectives, e.g. poverty reduction and food security, human rights and democracy and to gender. The work undertaken with SwedBio's Collaborative Programme has contributed to the fulfillment of Sweden's Policy for Global Development (PGD), both through supported organisations and through SwedBio's advisory role in contributing on behalf of Sida to the Government Offices and the international environmental processes such as CBD.

Some reflections from this phase of the programme are that SwedBio could:

- Put more emphasis on exploring and explaining the link between biodiversity and resilience, and biodiversity and poverty and rights issues;
- Continue to support sustainable equitable management of biodiversity in productive sectors such as agriculture and forestry. Emphasis should be given to contributing to resilience to meet climate change challenges;
- Continue to support participation of civil society in international meetings of relevance for biodiversity management, and also in processes outside the CBD, such as the UNFCCC and trade-related processes;
- Consider placing more emphasis on supporting capacity-building, for example through promoting regional preparatory meetings, and also to Third World government representatives in international biodiversity-related processes²;
- Put even more attention on addressing root causes behind biodiversity loss, including implications of trade and mechanisms for market-based incentives;
- Continue to emphasise gender aspects in supported initiatives;

² It is important to note that the Swedish Ministry of Environment support LDC countries participation in MEA-meetings. SwedBio has to have dialogue with the Ministry to not create overlapping support.

- Continue identification of new initiatives in areas earlier identified as priority areas like marine and coastal zone management, biodiversity and health, assessments and indicators, etc;
- Give consideration to the question of whether there is a need to broaden the programme (which does not mean that SwedBio should diminish the civil society and grass root connections) in respect of more research or think-tank organisations;
- Continue to put emphasis on that learning and experiences from the supported initiatives systematically is brought back to Sweden and used to inform and improve inclusion of biodiversity and poverty aspects within Swedish international development cooperation and to the Swedish contribution to international policy-and methods development.

1.3 Summary of results and concluding remarks regarding the integration work

1.3.1 Increased integration of biodiversity aspects into Sida's projects, programmes, plans and policies

The understanding of the importance of securing ecosystem services, and hence biodiversity, for poverty alleviation has increased at Sida. In particular in the latest year, ecosystem services have got higher attention, mainly due to the strong connections and options to lessen the impacts, and strengthen resilience, in relation to climate adaptation and mitigation.

SwedBio has contributed to Sida staff's awareness of the links between Sida's objectives and ecosystem services and biodiversity. Important results have been achieved in relation to SwedBio's expected result for this work³:

- SwedBio has functioned as support and general resource to Sida-staff and on demand provided in depth discussions with programme officers at Sida; comments on Sida's policies or to Sida on demand regarding the Swedish Governments Policies, e.g. Sweden's Policy for Global Development, Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Follow-Up, the Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development, IAASTD, Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, REDD; comments and support on projects and programmes, e.g. functioned as a resource to SENSE in the monitoring of the Sida supported Core Environment Program within ADB; text, comments and other input to reports and other documents, e.g. Sida's publications on Natural Resource Tenure; comments and support regarding development of tools as EIA/SEA or indicators; comments and support regarding development of educational material, e.g. e-learning material;
- SwedBio has also had a number of dialogues with Embassies;
- Good contacts have been established with Sida's two other helpdesks, (both the Helpdesk for Environmental Assessment - Swedish EIA Centre; and Sida Helpdesk for Environmental Economics - Environmental Economics Unit at Gothenburg

³ Expected Outcome 3 (EO3) - Increased integration of biodiversity aspects into Sida's projects, programmes, plans and policies

University), and provided inputs via the other helpdesks, e.g. on environmental policy briefs for cooperation strategies;

- SwedBio has supported Sida in its reporting to the Swedish Government regarding biodiversity and implementation of multilateral agreements related to biodiversity;
- SwedBio has also conducted pro-active work, including information and training;
- SwedBio has established very good contacts with Sida-SAREC through the special “invitation area” on Biodiversity and local livelihoods.

Ecosystem services and biodiversity-livelihoods aspects are to some extent being reflected in Sida programming and policy frameworks and it can be concluded that Sida does receive and absorb SwedBio experiences although it might be hard to track how much SwedBio has contributed. The indirect influence can be from within Sida, or via the other environment helpdesks, but actually also from the loop from SwedBio to global policymaking and back to Sida.

The work has so far been basically demand-driven, but SwedBio has also systematically searched for options to strengthen an active dialogue. In addition to the generally applied methods for providing advice to Sida and the relevant ministries (e.g. the production of fact sheets, responding to inquiries, reviewing documents, taking part in negotiations), SwedBio has also conducted “on the job-training” with Sida staff on relevant issues, for example “climate coaching”, see Case 1.

The objective of SwedBio’s integration work is completely guided by Sida’s objectives. Thus, the information and dialogue related to biodiversity and ecosystem services is always seen and related to the perspective of poverty, human rights, gender etc.

Some reflections from this phase of the programme:

- SwedBio should continue to give strong priority to supporting the integration of biodiversity-livelihood aspects into Sida’s policies, plans, programmes and projects - with a clear focus on maintaining ecosystem services for well-being and poverty alleviation, and contributing to resilience not least to lessen the impacts of climate change, based on a rights perspective;
- SwedBio should also actively and systematically seek collaborations with and support to Departments and Units at Sida HQ and at the Embassies, within the natural resource sectors but also to other sectors that are less aware of the importance of ecosystem services, e.g. the health sector, for reaching the objectives of development cooperation;
- A continuing challenge is to establish contacts and dialogue directly with Swedish Embassies primarily in priority countries for development cooperation. SwedBio has opportunities to combine field visits to partners and to international negotiations with providing expertise to Embassies regarding ongoing work, including information about supported initiatives in the visited country and contribute to match-making between Sida staff and partners when relevant, and inform about SwedBio’s work and availability as a resource;
- Experience tells that the best effects on integration work comes from interaction through on the job training; e.g. when SwedBio support and aspects of biodiversity

and ecosystem services contributes to facilitate other objectives of the work and when Sida staff gets support in solving important tasks related to day to day work regarding programme and policy development;

- Collaboration and exchange with the two other environmental Sida helpdesks, should remain part of the basic strategy for interventions, and should be strengthened and structured towards needs and priorities in Sida's new organisation. Sida's helpdesks should consider themselves a team in the support to Sida. Generally SwedBio, together with the other helpdesks should be more visible at Sida, so that Sida staff knows about the resources they have access too.

1.3.2 Capacity building of and networking with Swedish organizations

There is a strong and steady demand for SwedBio to participate in seminars, and to co-organise and get involved in various presentations, meetings or workshops in Sweden. There is also a high interest from students for support to e.g. Minor Field Studies, PhD-studies etc. Since SwedBio has limited staff resources, there is a clear need to focus and be selective. SwedBio could easily spend considerable time on this kind of awareness-raising, but the effects would probably be quite general. However, if Sida prioritize the development of the Swedish "resource base", SwedBio has a role to play.

Important results have been achieved in relation to SwedBio's expected result for this work⁴ during the period:

- A Communication Strategy has been developed and continuously been updated, which identify different target groups and their information needs;
- SwedBio has been networking with several Swedish organisations and authorities that have a "biodiversity and livelihood" focus, including both NGOs, research institutions and to some extent private companies;
- SwedBio staff has also organised or co-organised, given lectures or input and participated in a number of seminars, workshops and conferences arranged in Sweden with clear relevance to SwedBio's work;

SwedBio has, with help from its network, increased Swedish organizations' competence and knowledge. SwedBio has contributed to giving CBM a more international focus. SwedBio has contributed to bringing in international perspectives on biodiversity, ecosystem services, rights and livelihood into the work of SLU and Uppsala University. The special "invitation area" on "biodiversity and local livelihoods" through the Sida's research council has contributed to capacity building of scientists from natural and social sciences. Reports and other information material that have been produced have contributed to capacity building in Sweden.

Regarding the relationship to Sida's objectives, SwedBio continuously stresses the importance of biodiversity resources for poverty alleviation also in the interaction and dialogue with Swedish actors and organisations.

⁴ Expected Outcome 5 (EO5) - Increased capacity (understanding, knowledge, engagement, actions) among Swedish organisations and actors regarding the role of biodiversity for poverty alleviation and improved livelihoods

Some reflections from this phase of the programme:

- Main emphasis also in the future should be on reaching out to and collaborating with the Swedish actors more directly involved in international development cooperation, e.g. consultancy companies, and Sida's CSO⁵ framework organisations. In addition, there will also be a need of participating in a limited number of biodiversity-related conferences/workshops in Sweden organised by key "biodiversity players", to maintain and up-date networks and contacts in Sweden;
- The "invitation area" at the Swedish research council for Swedish researchers provided a platform for discussing research priorities and contents in topics such as biodiversity and local livelihoods. Depending on future needs and priorities for the Swedish research base, and according to Sida's priorities, earmarked research funds for e.g. climate change and the role of ecosystem services for poverty alleviation, could be a future field of research. The main aim would be to fund cross-cutting and interdisciplinary research and support capacity building in Sida's programme countries;
- Future collaboration with universities, both SLU and others, could include arranging relevant seminars, e.g. in collaboration with other important actors like Stockholm Resilience Centre and CEMUS; creating reference groups when e.g. developing new fact sheets or desk-top studies; and contributing to relevant environmental and developmental newsletters e.g. the Sustainable Development Update produced by Albaeco.

1.4 Summary of results and concluding remarks of the International dialogue and policy development work

There are continuously a vast number of processes and meetings taking place, and SwedBio needs to prioritise in which to participate. In general it has been found that the most relevant and directly useful meetings combine the following:

- *Programme follow-up.* The exchange with and learning from the partners within the Collaborative Programme will remain important to link to the international methods- and policy development work;
- *SwedBio learning.* Participation in a limited number of workshops, meetings, and conferences on methods- and/or policy development on clearly prioritised issues, of key importance to SwedBio's work;
- *Policy dialogue and international exchange.* SwedBio can fulfil an active role and contribute directly to methods and policy development on prioritised issues and forums.

The CBD has so far been the focus of SwedBio's direct involvement in policy-processes. But SwedBio has also engaged directly in other international UN policy processes especially the UNFCCC negotiations, and FAO processes. Comments and other contributions have been provided in line with the Sweden's policy for Global

⁵ Civil Society Organisations

Development (PGD), the Paris declaration on aid effectiveness, and relevant Sida policies and strategies.

Important results have been achieved in relation to SwedBio's expected result regarding that international development cooperation and poverty alleviation perspectives in Sweden's international work related to biodiversity has been further strengthened⁶:

- SwedBio has during the years established good contacts with the Swedish Ministry of Environment and also maintained contacts with other relevant Swedish Ministries, e.g. Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Agriculture;
- SwedBio has had the opportunity to provide analytical comments, suggestions for improvements, and subject-matter support, using own expertise as well as consulted with our collaborators in the South, to the Swedish Government in preparation for Swedish positions and opinions relating to issues of relevance for SwedBio's work.

Important results have been achieved in relation to SwedBio's expected results regarding increased direct Swedish involvement in, and contribution to, international policy and methods development on biodiversity management from a development cooperation and livelihoods perspective⁷:

- SwedBio has participated as official Swedish delegates in relevant international negotiations and meetings. Examples include: participating in the Swedish delegations to COP, SBSTTA and Working Group meetings of CBD; and in UNFCCC negotiations; in the Swedish missions to the Nordic Consultations with UNEP (2006, 2007 and 2008).
- SwedBio staff has participated and actively contributed in a number of international initiatives, networks, and conferences in order to follow the international policy- and methods development on relevant aspects of biodiversity management. Examples include: In an EU working group on Biodiversity in Development Cooperation; The Poverty Environment Partnership's work on pro-poor REDD; Dialogue, exchange and interaction with other bilateral and multilateral donors involved in biodiversity mainstreaming, e.g. UNDP, EU, and bilateral donors; Dialogue, exchange and interactions with selected CGIAR institutes, e.g. CIFOR, IPGRI and ICRAF, and global institutes and NGOs e.g. IUCN and IIED; On assessments, monitoring and indicators, e.g. an Advisory Note on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Ecosystem Services (as a complement to the OECD-DAC SEA Guidance published 2006) was developed with SwedBio as team leader⁸ for OECD-DAC. Tools such as the Advisory Note can serve to show how to use SEAs to proactively address to ecosystem services concerns, which can further strengthen the visibility of poverty and environment linkages of these concepts in e.g. development cooperation.

⁶ Expected Outcome 4 (EO4) - International development cooperation and poverty alleviation perspectives in Sweden's international work related to biodiversity has been further strengthened

⁷ Expected Outcome 6 (EO6) - Increased direct Swedish involvement in, and contribution to, international policy and methods development on biodiversity management from a development cooperation and livelihoods perspective

⁸ Inputs to the draft were obtained by e.g. WRI, Sida's Helpdesk for Environmental Assessment, Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment, CBBIA/IAIA, Sida's Helpdesk for Environmental Economics, IIED, UNEP and UNDP.

It is likely that inputs, comments and advice provided by SwedBio have strengthened the development and poverty perspective related to biodiversity in Swedish opinions and positions and that they to a greater extent has taken into consideration the effects of decisions taken on developing countries and e.g. the MDGs and the Paris agenda. These issues are mentioned more frequently and more at depth in Swedish positions e.g. linked to the CBD. Through SwedBio's active participation in Swedish delegations text has been incorporated in negotiation documents, policies has been adapted or changed, and in the end it is likely that it has contributed to that new legislation is put in place in third world countries. This has been facilitated by a strong and clearly expressed interest from particularly the Ministry of Environment to involve and draw on SwedBio, e.g. in different international meetings related to the CBD. It is also facilitated by Sweden's Policy for Global Development, with its focus on e.g. coherence, poverty alleviation, sustainable development and equity.

Through SwedBio's active participation in international policy and methods development, meetings, dialogues and networking, SwedBio has obtained a comprehensive understanding and knowledge and been up to date regarding biodiversity and ecosystem services, local livelihoods and poverty alleviation. This has contributed to that SwedBio has been strategically focused, since full advantage has been taken of the latest international methods- and policy development experiences. This understanding has been useful in developing criteria for SwedBio's Collaborative Programme, and in assessing and selecting partners for collaboration and support. It has also contributed to the integration work of biodiversity aspects in Swedish international development cooperation and Swedish contribution to international policy and methods development. Examples of effect is that Sida and SwedBio together with the Swedish Ministry of Environment has been instrumental to catalyse implementation of the findings of Millennium Ecosystem Assessment in Developing Countries and contributed to how a REDD mechanism can be designed to be pro poor, promote equity and contribute to the sustainable use of biodiversity. SwedBio is now starting to become known internationally, and recognised as a strategic and well respected contact.

Regarding the relationship to Sida's objectives, the objective for the interaction with and support to the Swedish Government is to encourage and promote the addressing of biodiversity from a development perspective (e.g. viewing biodiversity and ecosystem services as a key resource for local livelihoods and poverty alleviation) and influence the environmental agenda with a poverty and rights perspective, for coherence in Swedish politics in accordance with PGD. During participation in international conferences and meetings (including as official Swedish delegates, during e.g. COP meetings), SwedBio staff has strongly stressed the importance of biodiversity as a key resource for local communities and for poverty alleviation. SwedBio has hence advocated for applying a rights-based perspective, and ensuring that particularly poor and disadvantaged groups (e.g. local communities and indigenous people), can maintain access to and continue to benefit from biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Some reflections from this phase of the programme:

- SwedBio should in future phases continue the international dialogue and policy and methods development very much in the same way as have proven to be a success so far;
- It is important that Sida is involved and that the work is conducted on behalf of Sida, both for integration at Sida and to incorporate knowledge generated at Sida, in SwedBio's work with international processes, to reach the best possible result.

1.5 Summary and concluding remarks regarding supporting functions

SwedBio has introduced and followed comprehensive routines for decision making, organisational assessments, follow-up and quality assurance. As a result it has been possible to develop and manage the programme cost-effectively and to assess its alignment with SwedBio's and Sida's objectives.

The SwedBio programme is well documented through proposals, work plans, reports and notes from steering group meetings and later quarterly review meetings between Sida and CBM. This has made it possible for SwedBio to continuously learn and develop as well as to disseminate experiences to others.

SwedBio has allocated adequate time for information and communication of the programme. If it is judged that more emphasis in this area is needed for the next phase of the programme, more and adequate staff time is needed for the purpose.

Mark Halle's conclusion in the 2005 review was that "The SwedBio team is characterized by high professionalism, exceptional human qualities and long years of relevant experience." These skills have been of utmost importance in the development of the programme.

A general conclusion from the programme is that SwedBio fulfilled its objective and expected outcomes and that SwedBio's work has been well in line with Sida's objectives and also Sweden's Policy for Global Development.

Some reflections, regarding improvements, from this phase of the programme:

- One general reflection for improvements concerning the LFA is that some of the indicators for the LFA have been hard or too time-consuming to follow-up, and in some cases even not found to be relevant for measuring SwedBio's impact. SwedBio need to improve the LFA for the next phase.
- One recommendation for the future for Sida and SwedBio/CBM is to complete and close programmes, instead of making amendments to agreements, to make it easier on both sides for management.
- SwedBio should continue to develop the financial management system, since some tasks are made manually.

2. Introduction

2.1 Brief description of SwedBio

Ecosystem services, and the biodiversity on which these are based, are crucial resources for the world's poorest. Sustaining ecosystem services and rights to biodiversity are often critical for local livelihoods, and are intimately linked to fundamental development aspects such as poverty, food security, equity, economic growth, health and trade. Sustainable use of biodiversity (to ensure a continued functioning of ecosystems that can provide ecosystem services) are thus prerequisites for sustainable development and poverty alleviation in both local and global perspectives. Biodiversity is a fundamental Global Public Good.

Box 1. Definitions

Biological diversity (biodiversity) is the variation of life in all its forms: from genes to species to ecosystems to landscapes. An ecosystem is a functional unit of interacting animals, plants, micro-organisms and their physical environment, e.g. a lake or forest.

Ecosystem services are the benefits that an ecosystem provides which are essential for our survival, e.g. food production, bio-energy, pollination, water purification, climate regulation, soil production, erosion control, adaptation and mitigation of the effects of natural catastrophes. The United Nations global study, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment which was completed 2005, showed that 60% of the 24 studied ecosystem services were in the process of being depleted.

Resilience refers to the capacity of a social-ecological system both to withstand perturbations from e.g. climate or economic shocks and to rebuild and renew itself afterwards. There is a strong correlation between biodiversity and an ecosystem's resilience, and its ability to deliver ecosystem services.

However, overwhelming evidence, including the recently finalised Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA), now clearly demonstrates that humans have changed ecosystems more rapidly and extensively in the last 50 years than in any other period in history. This has contributed to substantial net gains in human well-being and economic development, but at the cost of large and increasing degradation of the majority of ecosystem services. This degradation of ecosystem services is increasingly jeopardizing human well-being, including possibilities of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The degradation both must and can be reversed. However, this "requires significant changes in policies, institutions, and practices that are not currently under way" (MA), including recognising the importance of involving the people most directly affected and ensuring their rights and responsibilities.

To meet these kinds of challenges the Swedish International Biodiversity Programme (SwedBio) was initiated in late 2002 by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). It was initiated to allow a pro-active and strategic approach to addressing biodiversity for local livelihoods within Swedish international development cooperation, including acting as a source of expertise to Sida and on demand from Sida to the Government office, see box 2 below.

SwedBio/CBM is situated at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences in Uppsala, and CBM (Centrum för biologisk mångfald/the Swedish Biodiversity Centre) is also part of Uppsala University. SwedBio is part of the Swedish Biodiversity Centre and SwedBio's name is often written as SwedBio/CBM, but throughout the report SwedBio/CBM is presented as SwedBio. Sida selected the Swedish Biodiversity Centre (CBM), as the most suitable host institution for the new initiative and Sida and CBM then jointly developed the programme, see chapter 8, institutional base.

Box 2 Objectives and expected outcomes (EOs) of SwedBio

Development objective:	<i>"contribute to poverty alleviation and improved livelihoods through equitable, sustainable⁹ and productive management, of biodiversity resources at all levels – genes, species and ecosystems"</i>
Programme objective	<i>"contribute to increased capacity and commitment of Swedish international development cooperation to pro-actively and strategically work towards the development objective"</i>
EO1	Strategically important biodiversity initiatives and projects - in line with SwedBio's development objective, points of departure and strategy – have been identified and strengthened.
EO2	Learning and experiences from the supported initiatives systematically brought back to Sweden and used to inform and improve inclusion of biodiversity aspects within Swedish international development cooperation."
EO3:	Increased integration of biodiversity aspects into Sida's projects, programmes, plans and policies.
EO4:	International development cooperation and poverty alleviation perspectives in Sweden's international work related to biodiversity has been further strengthened.
EO5:	Increased capacity (understanding, knowledge, engagement, actions) among Swedish organisations and actors regarding the role of biodiversity for poverty alleviation and improved livelihoods.
EO6:	Increased direct Swedish involvement in, and contribution to, international policy and methods development on biodiversity management from a development cooperation and livelihoods perspective.

The key means of achieving the programme objective is through capacity building¹⁰ of strategic actors in relation to the programme's development objective.

The work of SwedBio is intended to relate to:

- Swedish policies and priorities, primarily Sweden's Policy for Global Development, and Sida's "Perspectives on Poverty";

⁹ Conservation of biodiversity (the first objective of the Convention of Biological Diversity) is embedded in the concept of "sustainable use/management" (i.e. if biodiversity is not maintained and conserved it cannot be regarded as being managed/used sustainably), and is therefore not included as an end in itself.

¹⁰ We follow Sida's definition of capacity building, and identify three main dimensions a) development of human resources, b) development of methods and organisations, and c) institutional development (development of policies and frameworks).

- International frameworks and commitments such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

The points of departure for SwedBio's work are:

- Biodiversity is a key resource for poor people;
- Good management and sustainable use of biodiversity resources is critical;
- Access to biodiversity and its benefits is a human rights issue;
- Good governance and appropriate institutional frameworks, including decentralised approaches to biodiversity management and local participation, is crucial.

The work of SwedBio is further guided by the following strategy¹¹:

- Synergy - programme components and activities should be mutually supportive.
- Flexibility and adaptability to respond to emerging opportunities;
- Complementarity with other activities, initiatives and approaches undertaken and/or supported through Swedish international development cooperation;
- Promoting dialogue and exchange between different actors and stakeholders, with specific emphasis on increasing civil society involvement, and enhancing voices of local communities and indigenous groups;
- Keeping up-dated on development of ideas, knowledge, methods and policies related to "biodiversity and local livelihoods" (including e.g. economic, social and cultural values of biological diversity), and being able to identify and support cutting-edge issues and initiatives.

In the three-year proposal 2005-2007, and in the annual Work Plan for 2005, the work was organised into four main components. Experiences from 2005 showed that there was considerable overlap between "supporting the Swedish Government in international biodiversity-related processes" (2b) and "international dialogue" (3). These two components have therefore been merged in the 2006 Work Plan and onwards. A second experience was that activities such as general information (e.g. web site) and competence development of staff need to be explicitly planned and reported.

Three year (2005-2007) plan, Work Plan 2005: Work components	Work Plan 2006: Adjusted components
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financial support to strategic initiatives, through the Collaborative Programme. 2. Integration of biodiversity aspects into Swedish development cooperation, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Support to Sida. b. Support to and collaboration with the Swedish Government on international biodiversity-relevant processes. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financial support to strategic initiatives, through the Collaborative Programme. 2. Integration of biodiversity aspects into Swedish development cooperation, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to Sida. • Collaboration with other Swedish organisations. 3. International dialogue and policy

¹¹ According to SwedBio's proposal for core support "The Swedish International Biodiversity Programme, phase 2, 2005-2007, A Sida-supported programme at the Swedish Biodiversity Centre".

c. Collaboration with other Swedish organisations involved in international development cooperation. 3. International dialogue and policy development. 4. Planning and reporting.	development, including support to the Swedish Government. 4. Supporting functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information and home page • Work planning and reporting • Competence development • General administration
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SwedBio's work is in accordance with the above organised into the main components:

- 1) Collaborative Programme: Direct support to capacity building in the South through collaboration with and financial support to strategic initiatives and organisations (primarily NGOs and independent institutions), focus on different aspects of "biodiversity for local livelihoods and poverty alleviation".
- 2) Integration of biodiversity aspects in Swedish development cooperation: Primary focus is on capacity building at Sida through supporting integration of biodiversity aspects in Sida's policies, programmes and projects. SwedBio also works with other actors involved in Swedish international development cooperation (e.g. NGOs, consultancy companies, Swedish Government, research institutions etc).
- 3) International dialogue and policy development: Direct involvement by SwedBio staff in relevant international policy and methods development processes.

Additionally a fourth more administrative component is:

- 4) Supporting functions, e.g. information, monitoring and planning.

The components are interlinked, e.g. the Collaborative Programme provides a major opportunity for SwedBio to remain up-dated, continuously learn and capture new experiences and knowledge from the field and from highly competent Southern based partners networks and local processes, and from international networks and policy- and methods development organisations, and bring these back to feed into the work with integration of biodiversity-livelihood aspects in Swedish development cooperation and the international dialogue and policy work.

The following main target groups and partners were identified in the proposal for the core support for 2005-2007:

Who	How
1. Poor people (men and women in local communities, and indigenous peoples) in selected areas	Indirectly through: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Partner organisations receiving financial support directly from SwedBio b) Sida-supported programmes more pro-actively addressing biodiversity concerns
2. CBOs, national NGOs and national research institutes collaborating with the larger networks and partner organisations of SwedBio	Mainly through international partner organisations that receive financial support from SwedBio. Can be direct partners if the supported initiative has regional/global relevance.

3. Governments and Government official in the South	Indirectly through: a) capacity building and advocacy activities of organisations supported by SwedBio b) Sida-supported programmes more pro-actively addressing biodiversity concerns
4. Sida staff (HQ, and Embassies)	Directly, through interaction with SwedBio
5. Swedish Government, e.g. Ministry of Environment	Directly, through interaction with SwedBio
6. Relevant Swedish actors and organisations (NGOs, research institutions, consultancy companies etc)	Directly, through interaction and dialogue with SwedBio
7. Relevant international actors and organisations	a) Directly, through interaction with SwedBio b) Indirectly through advocacy activities of organisations and networks supported by SwedBio

In the work plans to Sida specific issues has been prioritised, the latest years it has been:

- Ecosystem services and climate change;
- MA follow-up and tools for mainstreaming e.g. biodiversity/ecosystem services indicators, biodiversity/ecosystem services in EIA/SEA and Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES);
- Equity, democracy and human rights linked to biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- Health and biodiversity;
- Productive, biodiversity based and ecologically sound agriculture;
- Productive, and ecologically sound forest management.

During the 2003-2008 period, SwedBio has undergone one external review with special emphasis on the Collaborative Programme by Mark Halle undertaken November 2005 (see Box 3, for summary of key findings and recommendations) and one evaluation in late 2008 that is not yet finalised. Therefore, the results from the latter evaluation are not presented here.

Box 3. Main findings and recommendations from the external review with special emphasis on the Collaborative Programme¹²

- SwedBio starts from a wish to connect the perspectives of indigenous and other local communities to the broader policy processes that will protect their rights. As such, its orientation is in line both with Sida's dedication to poverty alleviation, but also to Sweden's government-wide policy on development.
- The central focus on the one hand on natural resources and ecosystems (though largely land-based ecosystems), and on the other on key international policy processes relevant to biodiversity, is appropriate as a starting point and SwedBio has, over the past year especially, become both more strategic and more effective in influencing these fields.

¹² By Mark Halle undertaken November 2005

- Within this central focus, SwedBio has identified actors that network, organize and support local community groups, indigenous peoples, and other ground-level organizations around key biodiversity challenges. It is these groups, acting largely as intermediaries between SwedBio and the local actors, that do the detailed targeting of the funds, identify where in the international processes interventions are most likely to make sense, and ensure the coherence of the follow-up. Because SwedBio has been judicious in its choice of such intermediaries, it has achieved a positive impact for its expenditure of funds.
- The SwedBio team is characterized by high professionalism, exceptional human qualities and long years of relevant experience. They have taken a solid inheritance and built it into a strong programme with a marked character and a clear profile. In doing so, they have been deft at identifying and developing relations with some of the more effective players on the international biodiversity scene. The orientation towards building bridges between networked local and community-level concerns and the international processes that address these concerns appears an excellent way to secure a positive impact on these processes in line with SwedBio's objectives.
- Partners receiving support are extremely positive about their relationship with SwedBio. Some remarks about slowness of fund transfers should be examined.
- Particularly if SwedBio obtains additional resources, it should consider broadening the scope of its activities. Such broadening might improve the coverage both of key ecosystems and key processes. One obvious area relates to marine biodiversity, and the relevant international processes around marine biodiversity. There is merit also in exploring the link between biodiversity and health, especially now that important work is being done on the link between biodiversity loss and the outbreak of human pandemics. Active networks are forming around these issues, and they are worth supporting.
- SwedBio's literature recognizes the importance of the key threats to biodiversity, but the discussion tends to be perfunctory. Even in the proposal for '05-'07 there is inadequate recognition of the importance of addressing the fundamental threats to biodiversity. More attention might be paid to the drivers of biodiversity loss, even if the implication is a multiplication of the processes and forum in which SwedBio and its partners must develop competence. This would include looking more at issues such as biodiversity markets, trade and biodiversity, and macro-policies.

2.2 This report

Proposals and Agreements covered in this report

This report covers SwedBio's:

- Core Support 2005-2008, that is:
 - “The Swedish International Biodiversity Programme, phase 2, 2005-2007, A Sida-supported programme at the Swedish Biodiversity Centre” dated 15th of December 2004;
 - “Application to Sida for a one-year extension during 2008 of a) The Sida-support to the SwedBio/CBM Collaborative Programme, and b) Sida-support to SwedBio, phase 2, Work Plan and budget for 2008” dated 30 November 2007.
- Collaborative Programme 2003-2008, including Multilateral Environmental Vote contribution 2003-2007, that is:

- ”Ansökan till Sida om medel för Finansiellt stöd till aktiviteter och organisationer av strategisk betydelse för arbete med biologisk mångfald i Syd. Swedish International Biodiversity Programme, SwedBio, Centrum för biologisk mångfald, CBM” dated 17 mars 2003;
- “Application to Sida for Extension of the SwedBio Collaborative Programme, 2006-2007, Swedish International Biodiversity Programme, SwedBio, Swedish Biodiversity Centre, CBM” dated April 2006;
- “Application to Sida for a one-year extension during 2008 of a) The Sida-support to the SwedBio/CBM Collaborative Programme, and b) Sida-support to SwedBio, phase 2 Work Plan and budget for 2008” dated 30 November 2007;
- Multilateral Environmental Vote contributions as amendments for year 2003-2007.

The support to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Follow-up¹³ and to IUCN/GEF Plants Project – Linking Plant conservation with Human Well-Being¹⁴ is also mentioned briefly in this report to present an overview of SwedBio’s work, since the work undertaken under these programmes also links to SwedBio’s work related to “Integration of biodiversity aspects within Swedish Development Cooperation” and to the “International dialogue and policy development”.

The first core support to SwedBio for phase I has been reported, see “Report from phase 1 – main experiences and lessons learned, October 2002 – December 2004”.

For additional information see Annual Reports of the programme.

Result-Based Management - definitions in this report

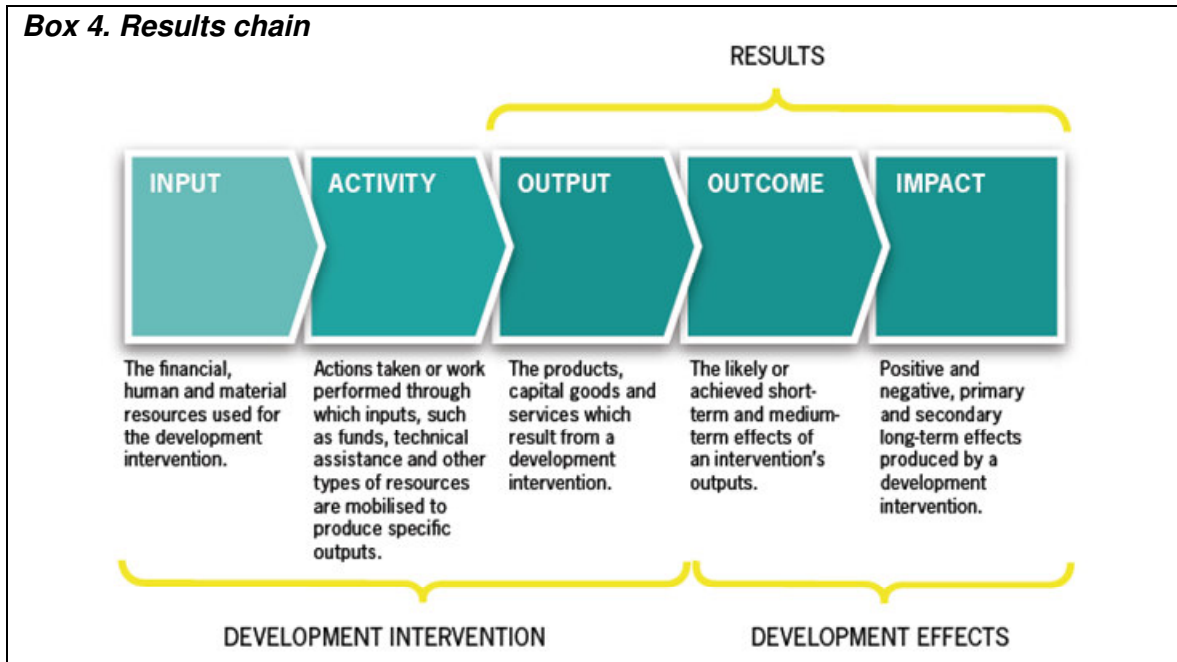
In Result Based Management there are many ways of expressing results and experiences, see box 4, from the result chain identified in the Sida publication “Strengthening Sida Management for Development Results”¹⁵.

¹³ A special programme regarding MA has been financed by Sida based on the proposal “Revised application to Sida for A programme in support of global follow-up of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA), Swedish International Biodiversity Programme, SwedBio, Swedish Biodiversity Centre, CBM” dated 4th December 2006, and an amendment with extra funds to this programme.

¹⁴ In December 2006 SwedBio/CBM and Sida entered into an agreement on a support of 5 MSEK to the project “Implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation: Linking plant conservation with human well-being” proposed by IUCN in collaboration with Botanical Gardens Conservation International (BGCI). The agreement between SwedBio/CBM was based on a concept note from IUCN and it was anticipated that a full and final project proposal would have been developed by IUCN for final approval of SwedBio/CBM early 2007. A revised proposal (titled “Plants for prosperity”) was finally received, in mid-November 2007. The Swedbio Project Appraisal Group (AG) in its meeting 26 November 2007 found that the proposal did not meet the SwedBio-criteria for support and the proposal was therefore not endorsed. SwedBio/CBM and Sida agreed on an extension of the activity with three years i.e. until 31 December 2010 and the funds were reallocated to 1 MSEK to Botanical Gardens Conservation International (BGCI) over a one-year period for the project “Wild Plants for Food and Medicine”, and 4 MSEK to BioNet over a 2-3 year period for the project “Investing in taxonomy in East Africa to improve human wellbeing and alleviate poverty”

¹⁵ From: Strengthening Sida Management for Development Results, Sida, 2007. Definitions according to “Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management”, published by Sida in 2007 in cooperation with OECD DAC.

Box 4. Results chain



SwedBio's has in this report used the following definitions, adapted from the Sida-publication:

Output – The products, capital goods and services, which result from a development intervention .e.g., a produced report.

Effect – Intended or unintended change due directly or indirectly to an intervention including positive and negative, primary and secondary short-term, medium term and long-term effects, e.g. improved regulations in a country that leads to better management of ecosystem services for poverty alleviation¹⁶.

In the LFA for SwedBio, see Annex II, six Expected Outcomes, see also Box 2, are stated. In this report SwedBio handles the expected outcomes as expected results, and divides the results in outputs and effects according to the above.

¹⁶ Note that impacts seldom can be attributed to a certain development intervention, as produced by that intervention. Rather, a normal situation is that it can be argued as probable that a certain intervention has contributed to a registered impact.

3. The Collaborative Programme

3.1. Introduction to the Collaborative Programme

The Collaborative Programme is a key tool for SwedBio to directly contribute to development of ideas, methods and policies regarding biodiversity and local livelihood. The two expected outcomes (EOs) for this work component of SwedBio, as identified in the proposals and work plans¹⁷, are:

EO1	Strategically important biodiversity initiatives and projects - in line with SwedBio's development objective, points of departure and strategy – have been identified and strengthened.
EO2	Learning and experiences from the supported initiatives systematically brought back to Sweden and used to inform and improve inclusion of biodiversity aspects within Swedish international development cooperation.

Through the Collaborative Programme SwedBio seeks to directly contribute to capacity building – as well as development of ideas, methods and policies - regarding biodiversity and local livelihoods. Three inter-linked dimensions are addressed, and for each dimension three main themes are identified (see Box 5).

Box 5. Main dimensions and themes

1. Sustainable management of biodiversity to ensure continued functioning and delivery of ecosystem services for human well-being and health and contribute to poverty alleviation. This includes three main themes:
 - a. Biodiversity and food and income;
 - b. Biodiversity and vulnerability;
 - c. Biodiversity and health.
2. Ensuring equity and human rights in management and use of biodiversity and ecosystem services. The three themes of this dimension are:
 - a. Increasing civil society involvement in international processes related to biodiversity management;
 - b. Collaborative and community-based management of biodiversity resources;
 - c. Biodiversity and gender.
3. Support development of appropriate incentive frameworks and good governance in order to address root causes of biodiversity loss, which includes the following themes:
 - a. Biodiversity, macro-policies, trade and international conventions;
 - b. Integration of biodiversity-livelihoods concerns in development planning and sector frameworks;
 - c. Communication and awareness-raising.

¹⁷ "Ansökan till Sida om medel för Finansiellt stöd till aktiviteter och organisationer av strategisk betydelse för arbete med biologisk mångfald i Syd Swedish International Biodiversity Programme, SwedBio, Centrum för biologisk mångfald, CBM" dated 17 mars 2003; "Application to Sida for Extension of the SwedBio Collaborative Programme, 2006-2007, Swedish International Biodiversity Programme, SwedBio, Swedish Biodiversity Centre, CBM" dated April 2006; and "Application to Sida for a one-year extension during 2008 of a) The Sida-support to the SwedBio/CBM Collaborative Programme, and b) Sida-support to SwedBio, phase 2 Work Plan and budget for 2008" dated 30 November 2007.

Two themes have been added, which SwedBio have identified as “emerging issues” during the last years. These are a) Ecosystem services and climate change and b) Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) Follow-up.

SwedBio collaborates with a diversity of strategic initiatives that address the above three interlinked dimensions and themes¹⁸, and to this effect supports capacity building focusing on development of on one hand enabling institutional frameworks (policies and strategies, values and attitudes), and on the other biodiversity-based production and marketing practices. This is done through supporting policy development and advocacy; development of tools and methods; and net-working, exchange, learning, and communication, in these areas. For SwedBio’s criteria for support, see box 6.

Broadly speaking, SwedBio enters into two main types of collaborations:

- Long-term collaborations, which take the form of either core support to the organisation or in programme type of collaborations;
- Short-term project-type support. These are often much more narrow in scope, and can include e.g. support to civil society participation in a particular meeting, or support for a particular study.

Additionally SwedBio has had two other types of collaborations:

- Supporting civil society involvement in international biodiversity processes. Mainly financed through the Multilateral Environmental Vote, see above, this is since 2008 integrated in the short-term project type of support;
- Support to Swedish multi-disciplinary research on biodiversity-livelihood linkages. The so-called “invitation area” for multi-disciplinary research on biodiversity-livelihood linkages that was supported through Sida’s research department SAREC for 2004, 2005 and 2006 (support could be given for 2-3 year projects).

Box 6. SwedBio’s Criteria for support

Supported initiatives should:

- Contribute to the development objective of SwedBio, the objectives of the Collaborative Programme, and be in line with SwedBio’s points of departure.
- Be relevant to poor people in local communities in the South and at the same time contribute to learning, communication of results, and policy development of regional and/or global relevance.
- Seek and promote dialogue between different types of stakeholders, disciplines and knowledge systems.
- Strengthen capacity and contribute to organisational development of southern national and regional organisations and NGOs; and

¹⁸ These dimensions, and themes, reflect the critical aspects that SwedBio wish to see addressed, and should not be regarded as “programme areas”.

- Be managed by recipients with adequate organisational structure and management capacity (transparent, accountable, democratic, with a balanced representation of relevant parties, including gender).
- Specific attention will be given to the priority areas for new support identified in SwedBio annual work plans.

To ensure complementarity - as well as compatibility - with other biodiversity-related Swedish support, priority will be given to supporting NGOs, networks, independent action-oriented research institutes, and civil society organisations (not Governments) with activities in the South that do not receive substantial support from other Swedish sources.

Regarding support to civil society participation in international meetings of relevance to biodiversity management, SwedBio will only provide grants to organisations coordinating participation from several southern-based groups and countries. SwedBio does not sponsor individuals with either e.g. research grants or to participate in meetings/workshops.

SwedBio has produced the report “Contributing to resilience – Results and experiences from the SwedBio Collaborative Programme 2003-2008”, with the aim to summarise the main results and experiences from the Collaborative Programme from 2003 up to 2008 and disseminate these to a broader audience including people and organisations involved in Swedish international development cooperation and to fulfil the reporting requirements regarding the Collaborative Programme 2003-2008. For further details, see Annex IV and a summary of results and experiences below. The report includes a list of all contributions made. The report is mainly based on existing reports from the supported organisations. In the report SwedBio therefore presents an evidence-based perception of reality by our partner organisations and from which SwedBio draws conclusions.

The report is structured along the above three dimensions, nine themes and two “emerging issues”. The dimensions and themes are strongly inter-linked, and typically many themes/dimensions are addressed within every supported initiative. The results (as well as the more in-depth examples provided) under each specific theme can therefore in many cases illustrate several other themes (and dimensions) equally well. SwedBio have complemented the more descriptive text with cases or stories of what we perceive have brought about a significant change. SwedBio is seldom the only donor to a particular organisation and/or initiative, and in most cases the information and reports we receive pertain to the results of a project/programme funded by several donor organisations with no specific attribution of exactly which activities that SwedBio finances. This is intentional from SwedBio, as we do not find it relevant – neither for the collaborating organisation or ourselves - to obtain specific plans and reports (either financial or narrative) tailor-made for SwedBio only.

The support to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Follow-up and to IUCN/GEF Plants Project – Linking Plant conservation with Human Well-Being is presented in the report “Contributing to resilience – Results and experiences from the SwedBio Collaborative Programme 2003-2008” and also in this report, including the financial reports. This is done in order to present an overview of SwedBio’s work since the work undertaken under these programmes also links to SwedBio’s work related to “Integration of biodiversity aspects within Swedish Development Cooperation” and to the “International dialogue and policy development”.

During 2003 to 2007 Sida received from the Foreign Ministry funds for Multilateral Environmental Vote to support multilateral environmental processes. It could only be applied from by SwedBio on a yearly basis. Sida had to report on the Multilateral Environmental Vote separately from the Global Environmental Vote, and SwedBio and Sida entered into amendments to the agreements¹⁹ each year for this contribution on between 2-4 MSEK. Since 2008 the Multilateral Environmental Vote was not separated from the Global Environmental Vote at Sida, and these funds are now part of the main support to the Collaborative Programme, but SwedBio have continued to separated them from the other collaborations in the Collaborative Programme in financial planning and follow-up.

For the financial report of the Collaborative Programme, see annex III. Concluding memos for each contribution have also been added, see annex V. For further details of the supported organisations, see the annual reports.

3.2 Summary of results and experiences of the Collaborative Programme 2003-2008

The findings in this report are based on the report “Contributing to resilience – Results and experiences from the SwedBio Collaborative Programme 2003-2008”, see Annex IV. It can be concluded that important results have been achieved in relation to SwedBio’s expected outcomes.

3.2.1 Main results in relation to Expected Outcomes 1 – Strategically important biodiversity initiatives and projects - in line with SwedBio’s development objective, points of departure and strategy - have been identified and strengthened.

Outputs

- The total amount provided through the Collaborative Programme in the period 2003-2008 is 118,1 MSEK and 90 separate agreements were made. Two additional programmes have received support from Sida during the period: the Follow-Up of Millennium Ecosystem Assessment with disbursements from SwedBio on 12.7 MSEK (incl. 2 separate agreements), and the BioNet and Botanical Gardens Conservation International with disbursements from SwedBio on 1.4 MSEK (incl. 2 agreements).
- The programme portfolio covers all SwedBio’s priority areas and support is granted in line with SwedBio directives.
- SwedBio has well documented routines for decision making and these routines are followed.
- SwedBio has managed the programme in accordance with adequate and well documented routines for organisational assessments, follow-up and quality assurance. These routines include: organisational assessments; assessments of narrative, financial and audit reports; evaluations take place for long term support before

¹⁹ Exchange of letters

considering continued support²⁰; follow-up dialogue and visits are carried out on a regular basis and cross-cutting issues as gender analysis are considered, analysed and integrated.

- Procedures for registration and filing of documents have been developed.
- Project assessment meetings have regularly been held. Discussions and analysis of completed projects is a standing point at the meetings.
- SwedBio has continuously improved routines for Result-Based Management to always be up to date with the development of routines in international development cooperation.
- In-depth discussions during meetings and field trips with all long term partners have been made regularly, mostly on a yearly basis.
- SwedBio has facilitated networking between supported initiatives.

Effects

- SwedBio has supported strategically important biodiversity initiatives and projects.
- SwedBio's management routines, including standards on development of results based management, has had the effect that the programme has been able to be efficient and relevant to SwedBio's and Sida's objectives.
- Supported organisations play an active role in international/regional meetings
- Increased space of local voices and policy positions from local to regional and global partners has been created.
- Supported issues are highlighted on the international agenda – e.g. discussed in relation to processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and other international forum as the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and brought up by other international donors working pro-actively with biodiversity integration (UNDP etc.).
- Knowledge has been generated on biodiversity, ecosystem services, local livelihoods and poverty alleviation. The programme has contributed to development of practical work, methods, ideas and policies regarding biodiversity, ecosystem services and local livelihoods on a local, regional and global level.
- As a whole it can be concluded that important achievements have been made regarding the three main dimensions and nine themes of the Collaborative Programme and the two emerging issues, see 3.2.3 for conclusions and recommendations regarding the themes of the programme.

²⁰ Six evaluations have been conducted: GRAIN (two evaluations), ETC Group, CBDC, TWN and a systems audit of ABN/GAIA. However, it can be noted that SwedBio has taken part of other evaluations in addition to these six. Other donors conducting evaluations of collaborating partners have shared evaluations with SwedBio and these include for example FPP, BUCAP and CBDC Africa.

3.2.2 Main results in relation to Expected Outcomes 2 - Learning and experiences from the supported initiatives systematically brought back to Sweden and used to inform and improve inclusion of biodiversity aspects within Swedish international development cooperation.

Output

- Approximately 156 meetings, as estimated from SwedBio's annual reports 2003-2008, have taken place in-between SwedBio and recipient organisations.
- Annual reports on the Collaborative Programme with good content and quality have been produced and disseminated. In addition, a final report for the Core Support 2002-2004 and two "lessons learned" reports have been produced.
- More than 20 seminars and workshops in Sweden have been held with representatives from SwedBio's partner organisations.
- Many contacts between supported organisations and Sida have taken place during 2003-2008. These include seminars, workshops and more informal meetings.

Effects

- Experiences from the supported initiatives have systematically been brought back to Sweden and used to inform and improve inclusion of biodiversity aspects within Swedish international development cooperation. The formats have been reports, dialogues, seminars, meetings with visitors and dissemination of fact sheets from SwedBio as well as the partners own information material.
- Experiences from the Collaborative Programme have led to increased Swedish contribution to international policy-and methods development on biodiversity management from a development cooperation and livelihoods perspective.
- Through the supported organisations SwedBio has built up much of its network and contacts. Thereby the Collaborative Programme has contributed to capacity building in Sweden and internationally, and provided new contacts or strengthened contacts between Swedish actors and supported organisations.
- The contact with the supported organisations and initiatives have proved to be an important mean to ensure that SwedBio remains updated on relevant methods- and policy development (regarding different aspects of biodiversity – poverty alleviation linkages). These experiences are highly relevant for SwedBios's helpdesk function to Sida. The supported organisations from their side have on many occasions expressed their appreciation of the dialogue with SwedBio and noted that this is helpful for their continued work.

3.2.3 Conclusions and recommendations regarding the themes under the Collaborative Programme

Important achievements have been made in relation to the two emerging issues, the three main dimensions and the nine themes of the Collaborative Programme. These have led to the following main conclusions and recommendations:

Emerging issues

a. Theme: Ecosystem services and climate change

The effects of climate change do not entail an entirely new set of challenges and problems, but they could severely aggravate existing ones. Accordingly, ecologically, socially and economically sustainable cross-sectorial development policies and actions need to be even more emphasized in all international development cooperation. Unrelenting efforts are needed to move towards a carbon-neutral global society. At the same time, biodiversity and ecosystem services have a key role and potential in adaptation to and mitigation of climate change. Healthy functioning ecosystems that can provide ecosystem services essential for human well-being, such as water regulation, pollination and erosion control, etc, are a prerequisite to handle adaptation to climate change. It is important to emphasise pro-poor solutions that consider both social and equity aspects when working with these linkages, and to make all contributions in international development cooperation resilient to climate change.

Bio-energy development to decrease the use of fossil fuels globally could have a potential for development, export earnings, reduced dependency on oil imports, as well as job creation. However, large scale biofuel production has shown to have considerable and multifaceted social and environmental impacts. These impacts include decreased area for food production, increasing food prices, tenure conflicts and large scale deforestation which lead to additional release of CO₂. Many of these challenges are not unique to biofuels, but the scale and the high pace of their expansion is challenging. As the threat of global warming escalates, it is likely that arguments will be forwarded for large geo-engineering approaches that override concerns over resilience and precaution. Resilience research is essential to understand the true implications and risks of such approaches.

b. Theme: Follow-up to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, MA

The main conclusion is that the MA findings and ecosystem services analysis is a valid instrument to influence policy-makers and link the topics of environment and climate change with poverty alleviation. It should also be acknowledged that for some stakeholders, e.g. some indigenous representatives, the concept of ecosystem services is not culturally accepted. This is due to its anthropocentric emphasis, which is in contrast to their belief that biodiversity in itself has a value that should not be described entirely as a service to humankind, and that the term “ecosystem services” “hijacks” the perception of nature and reduces it to a mere commodity. It is however our experience that there is an understanding of the need for translating the values of biodiversity to a broader audience, and that the concept of ecosystem services can assist with this, but only if the ecosystem services approach is considered and implemented in society through a rights-based approach. Links between maintaining biodiversity and the ability of an ecosystem to deliver ecosystem services should be further explored.

The main recommendation now is to put emphasis on how to make operational the concept of ecosystem services at a local and national level, and how to integrate it in development strategies and create real cases “on the ground”. The work undertaken with Sub-Global Assessments in the follow-up to the MA could, if well designed, lead to both capacity building and policy implementation. It is recommended that work continue on ecosystem service indicators and the integration of the ecosystem services approach in Environmental Impact and Strategic Environmental Assessments. The challenge of

continued development of valuation of ecosystem services is also an important task, in order to demonstrate the importance of these services to decision makers. It is also important to create a political attention at a global scale and continuously work with knowledge building. One way to achieve this is through the global platform for biodiversity and ecosystem services, IPBES, similar to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which presently is being developed.

Dimension 1. Sustainable management of biodiversity to ensure continued functioning and delivery of ecosystem services for human well-being and health and to contribute to poverty alleviation.

Theme 1a: Biodiversity and food and income.

It is crucial not to look at the Earth's landscapes and ecosystems as divided between productive areas where environment is "sacrificed", and protected areas, where it is maintained. Rather it is possible, and necessary, to find ways of strengthening the productive capacity of a diversity of essential crops, while supporting ecosystem services and nurturing water flows and a richness of natural resources within the productive areas. There is a high potential for farmers' knowledge about local agrobiodiversity, as well as their skills in maintaining and developing it, to contribute to poverty alleviation and to the capacity to adapt to climate change. In order to fully take advantage of this capacity, the farmers' rights of access to seed is equally essential. Innovative institutional arrangements are key to the successful development of ecologically and socially sustainable biodiversity based production systems, and for strengthening of livelihoods. The efficient participation and active involvement of rural communities and food producers in the creation of new models of production are essential.

Theme 1b: Biodiversity and vulnerability.

There is a positive correlation between biodiversity and resilience i.e. the capacity of a social-ecological system both to withstand perturbations, e.g. from climate or economic shocks, and to rebuild and renew itself afterwards. There is a continuous need to put forward the importance of biodiversity for decreased vulnerability in local to global systems. Only by saving a rich biodiversity will we be able to adapt to coming global changes such as climate change. Very few policy and decision makers are aware of the positive links between a high level of biodiversity and high resilience in ecosystems. In these times of global climate change the pedagogical task of explaining the links between healthy ecosystems and decreased vulnerability is important and crucial.

Theme 1c: Biodiversity and health.

There has been an increased international attention to the fact that people (both rural and urban) depend on a rich biodiversity and functioning ecosystem services to maintain and improve human health. There is also increasing evidence for how forest biodiversity - wild plants and animals - contributes towards improved nutrition and resources for medicine. The ecosystem services provided by tropical forests can prevent further expansion of zoonotic diseases (malaria, dengue fever etc), which can increase in distribution due to climate change. However, this knowledge and these linkages need to

be better implemented and incorporated into development policies and strategies for poverty alleviation.

Dimension 2. Ensuring equity and human rights in management and use of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Theme 2a: Increasing civil society involvement in international processes related to biodiversity management.

With careful and competent coordination it is possible for indigenous and local communities to attend and influence global processes. Through making strong linkages from local up to global levels, their involvement contributes to credible national, regional and global policies. Their presence also demonstrates a successful development in terms of democracy, as it increases the transparency of these negotiations, so that local and national actors are able to hold national governments accountable for their negotiating positions. Through their participation, local actors are able to understand the global commitments their governments have made, and they can contribute to the implementation of these decisions, by implementing them through actions at local level. International bodies and global actors could contribute substantially to the full and efficient participation of civil society by making sure that procedures and facilities are in place for civil society participation.

Theme 2b: Collaborative and community-based management of biodiversity resources.

The management of biodiversity has been strengthened through the inclusion of communities and giving them a voice in decision making. In general, Common Property Resources Management approaches for forests, grazing, irrigation and fishery have proven to be more efficient in terms of equity and also in terms of production and sustainability. These production systems can be especially important in responding to changing circumstances in times of climate change.

Theme 2c: Biodiversity and gender.

In development work it is often necessary to pay specific attention to gender, particularly as interventions may also affect the balance of power over resources. Gender aspects are important to consider e.g. in respect of roles and responsibilities regarding management of biological resources in productive sectors like agriculture and forestry. Men and women contribute to natural resource management in different ways. When specific attention is given to women and gender equity, it pays off: not only in terms of increasing the number of participating women, but also in the implementation of programmes. In addition, new arenas for women can be created when women are engaged, for example within a workshop or a programme.

Dimension 3. Support development of appropriate incentive frameworks and good governance, in order to address root causes of biodiversity loss.

Theme 3a: Biodiversity, macro-policies²¹, trade and international conventions.

Many international agreements and processes are crucial to efforts aiming to maintain biodiversity and ecosystem services. Macro-policies and trade regulations, national development planning, and natural resources sector policies need to be cross-cutting and provide incentives to manage ecosystems in a sustainable way. The role of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), needs to be made clear and strengthened in relation to other international processes and there is a basic need for a comprehensive analysis of clusters of negotiations. In most negotiations there is a North-South divide, and an urgent need for building mutual confidence. Civil society plays an important role in the international negotiations. Third world countries need both more capacity building and better possibility to attend international negotiations. Regarding pro-poor Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES), there are many challenges, e.g. tenure issues. Commodification of Nature is also alien for some groups in society, e.g. for representatives of indigenous communities. Another conclusion is that the gap between scientific knowledge and policy-making needs to be bridged.

Theme 3b: Integration of biodiversity-livelihoods concerns in development planning and sector frameworks.

There is increasing awareness about the importance of linking ecosystem services, development planning and sector frameworks for long-term poverty alleviation. Indicators of the functioning of ecosystem services can both be a pedagogic tool, to show how human well-being depends on biodiversity, and also a monitoring tool, to follow the health status of ecosystems. There is a need for further knowledge-building and for the implementation of biodiversity and ecosystem services perspectives into national policies and strategies.

Theme 3c: Communication and awareness-raising

An important aspect of the SwedBio Collaborative Programme is the exchange of experiences and information between grass-roots level and policy-level decision-making processes. Good contact between reality and policy is required in order to enable successful policy decisions and recommendations and their further implementation at national and local level. This puts emphasis on the continued need for effective communication and awareness raising in order to bridge the gaps between research, policy and action.

3.3 Concluding remarks regarding the Collaborative Programme

The Collaborative Programme has had a focus on poverty and rights issues. Experiences from the supported initiatives clearly affirm that biodiversity is fundamental to human well-being and poverty alleviation, and for adaptation to and mitigation of climate change.

²¹ Macro-policy is policy which affects an entire country or region. It is concerned with monetary, fiscal, trade and exchange rate conditions as well as with economic growth, inflation and national employment levels. It is distinct from micro policy which only affects particular sectors, districts, neighborhoods or groups. Source: Livelihoods Connect Glossary

The experiences from the Collaborative Programme also show that access and rights to biodiversity resources, and ensured ecosystem services, is a critical human rights issue. Good governance of biodiversity resources is therefore fundamental, both to ensure that their benefits reach poor people and to ensure that biodiversity itself is maintained as a foundation for the lives of future generations. A large number of the supported initiatives point to serious deficiencies in existing policy frameworks, e.g. the need for addressing root causes of biodiversity loss, and the lack of integration of biodiversity-livelihoods concerns in sector policies and development planning, and that investment in climate initiatives can have severe unintended impacts if not assessed. Many of the organisations strongly emphasise that maintaining biological diversity and maintaining cultural identity are closely linked.

Handling of support demands time and effective routines, which SwedBio has developed, and had managed successfully thanks to competent staff. Routines need to be updated continuously to meet the improved needs in development cooperation, e.g. the recent larger focus on Result Based Management.

Regarding the relationship to Sida's objectives, SwedBio's Collaborative Programme relates firstly to poverty alleviation and food security, human rights and democracy, and to gender. The work undertaken within SwedBio's Collaborative Programme has contributed to the fulfilment of Sweden's Policy for Global Development (PGD). This has been done both through supported organisations with a direct impact on their work including their learning, and through SwedBio's learning and further use in its advisory role on behalf of Sida. The experience and interaction with the Collaborative Programmed has been a key factor for maintaining and updating the relevance of SwedBio integration work at Sida. In addition, the contacts with partners from civil society and indigenous groups following negotiations (of which some work in close connection with southern negotiators) are one of SwedBio's added values for Swedish Ministries in the international policy dialogue. Thus the Collaborative Programme is a key for SwedBio's ability to contribute on behalf of Sida to the Government Office and the international environmental processes, such as CBD, to influence international environmental politics with a rights and poverty perspective, and trade agreements such as FTAs and WTO with an environmental, rights and poverty perspective.

A major strength in the Collaborative Programme has been its consequent explicit link between practice "on the ground" and policy work. The programme has impact on the ground, and this is also reflected in national policy processes and international global negotiations. It is concluded that SwedBio's regional and global partners with field implementations in Sida programme countries has contributed substantially to SwedBio's integration work at Sida, and has the potential to do so even more in the future. This is done both through partners holding the options for exchange and learning for the Swedish Embassies, and through providing SwedBio with updated contacts and information from Sida partner countries, making SwedBio more useful in its advisory role. These kinds of relations are important and need to be strengthened.

Therefore the programme should:

- Continue supporting participation of civil society in international meetings of relevance for biodiversity management, with the ambition to broaden the scope of involvement in processes even outside the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) e.g. the Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and trade related processes as under Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), and of the World Trade Organisation (WTO);
- Continue to support sustainable equitable management of biodiversity in the productive sectors i.e. in agriculture and forestry, not least in order to meet needs as adaptation and mitigation to climate change;
- Continue to support the inclusion of local communities in the management of protected areas;
- Continue to emphasise gender aspects in supported initiatives;
- Continue the identification of new initiatives in areas identified as priority areas during the phase one of the programme (marine and coastal zone management, biodiversity & health, assessments & indicators etc).

Issues that could get more attention in a future programme are:

- More emphasis regarding exploring and understanding the importance of biodiversity to resilience and poverty alleviation, including exploring and explaining the links between biodiversity, poverty and right issues;
- Put even more emphasis in addressing root causes of biodiversity loss, including implications of trade (e.g. trade agreements and illegal logging) and mechanisms for market-based incentives (e.g. eco-labelling and certification schemes);
- Translating the role of biodiversity and ecosystem services for sustainable development to an easy accessible language for people working with other areas than natural resources (human rights, trade, market development etc) as target group i.e. selling our message e.g. through strategic development of the communication strategy together with professionals in this field;
- More emphasis on supporting capacity building, also of third world government representatives to international biodiversity related processes; e.g. through regional preparatory meetings;
- SwedBio has primarily focused on collaborating with “intermediary” organisations and networks, e.g. regional and global NGOs and action research institutes. All of the supported organisations undertake highly innovative work, collaborate actively with national and local organisations, have good ability to analyse experiences and disseminate these, and are well-paced to facilitate involvement of local actors in international processes. In a future programme it might be an option to broaden the programme (which does not mean that SwedBio should diminish the civil society and in particular the unique grass roots – global level connections) and take on more research or think tank organisations. It has been of value for the programme to have collaborating partners in the UN-system such as UNEP and UNDP. It has been found to be strategic to disseminate findings from the civil society organisations to these collaborations and vice versa;
- Give more emphasise on exploring emerging Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) initiatives such as REDD in order to find out how they can serve poverty alleviation and equity better.;

- Search more partnerships with African region and post conflict countries. Sida's intervention efforts the latest years have put emphasis on post conflict countries and bilateral partnerships with countries in Africa;
- Draw even more on learning and experiences between partners and regions. An additional positive learning from the Collaborative Programme is that in particular Asian networks have much to contribute in terms of learning and exchange of experiences with African networks on the same topics. These kinds of connections have been made possible in particular through the approach of relating to global networks with regional and national nodes. SwedBio's intention is to continue to draw upon Asian partners to strengthen African capacity. Another experience is that Sida will be able to draw upon partners from SwedBio for learning between partner countries e.g. between South Africa and Rwanda for developing national level biodiversity indicators in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC, SwedBio and Stockholm Resilience Centre.

4. Integration of biodiversity aspects within Swedish Development Cooperation

4.1 Introduction to the Integration work

Supporting increased integration of relevant biodiversity aspects within Sida, and encouraging a more pro-active addressing of biodiversity issues within projects and programmes supported through Swedish international development cooperation, are important parts of SwedBio's work. This includes in particular the broad rural development and natural resource management programmes that by their nature include management of biological resources (agriculture, forestry, aquaculture etc). There is also a large scope for addressing biodiversity issues within other sectors such as trade, health, education, economic support, human rights/democracy etc.

The three expected outcomes (EOs) for this work component of SwedBio, as identified in the proposals and work plans²², are:

EO3:	Increased integration of biodiversity aspects into Sida's projects, programmes, plans and policies.
EO4:	International development cooperation and poverty alleviation perspectives in Sweden's international work related to biodiversity has been further strengthened.
EO5:	Increased capacity (understanding, knowledge, engagement, actions) among Swedish organisations and actors regarding the role of biodiversity for poverty alleviation and improved livelihoods

Note though, that from WP2006 and onwards planning and reporting of activities under EO4 were merged with EO6 under the component regarding "International dialogue and policy- and methods development" (see chapter 5) and is therefore not addressed here in this section.

The main target group of the integration work, EO3, is Sida's and the Foreign Ministry's staff in Sweden and at the Embassies. For EO5 the target group is actors involved in Swedish international development cooperation, e.g. at other Ministries, NGOs, research institutions, consultants etc. SwedBio has developed a communication strategy to effectively reach out to these target groups.

²² "Ansökan till Sida om medel för Finansiellt stöd till aktiviteter och organisationer av strategisk betydelse för arbete med biologisk mångfald i Syd Swedish International Biodiversity Programme, SwedBio, Centrum för biologisk mångfald, CBM" dated 17 mars 2003; "Application to Sida for Extension of the SwedBio Collaborative Programme, 2006-2007, Swedish International Biodiversity Programme, SwedBio, Swedish Biodiversity Centre, CBM" dated April 2006; and "Application to Sida for a one-year extension during 2008 of a) The Sida-support to the SwedBio/CBM Collaborative Programme, and b) Sida-support to SwedBio, phase 2 Work Plan and budget for 2008" dated 30 November 2007.

4.2 Summary of results and experiences of the Integration work

4.2.1 Main results in relation to Expected Outcome 3 - Increased integration of biodiversity aspects into Sida's projects, programmes, plans and policies

SwedBio has worked with integration of biodiversity aspects into Sida's projects, programmes, plans and policies in two main ways: 1. through a general development of Sida's capacity regarding biodiversity including competence, knowledge and awareness, and 2. through, help and advice and improvements in concrete cases. Some results and example of activities are presented below. For more detailed information see annual reports.

Outputs

On average, SwedBio staff have provided 31 inputs/year to Sida during the period 2005-2008. The number of times SwedBio staff have been consulted by Sida staff have increased over time. In 2008, SwedBio provided 41 inputs to Sida, compared with 17 inputs in 2005.

Functioned as support and general resource to Sida-staff and on demand provided:

- *In depth discussions with programme officers at Sida*
Some examples include:
 - Advice on environment indicators on Sida's development interventions in order to facilitate a Result-Based Management.
 - With programme officers for the (former) health division, regarding linkages between human health and biodiversity
 - SwedBio had a dialogue with Sida on a Terms of Reference for a Sida commissioned consultancy report "For Reasons of Climate" on ways ahead in Sida's work with climate change. SwedBio also had a dialogue with the consultant who developed the report and supplied the consultant with adequate documentation and also provided contacts with Swedbio collaborative partners. The report suggests that for Sida partners the most important issue in climate change is adaptation. It also suggests that Sweden could use its comparative advantages in knowledge and skills in e.g. forest inventory and monitoring to support developing countries to develop REDD mechanisms.
 - SwedBio has explored and contributed to new methods for "on the job-training" of Sida staff, e.g. related to Sida's new emerging priority on climate adaptation and mitigation, see case 1.

Case 1. Climate Coaching

SwedBio has explored and contributed to new methods for on the job training of Sida staff, e.g. related to Sida's new emerging priority on climate adaptation and mitigation. Personal coaching meetings, where the desk officers' ongoing programmes have been the point of departure for in-depth discussions on links and potential impact in the actual programmes from climate change have been undertaken initiated by the former Sida Department for Natural Resources and Environment. The climate coaching has included emphasis on options for strengthening in particular adaptation work within the framework of the ongoing programme work, and how important learning could feed back into Sida. Even the outputs in

the form of minutes from the climate coaching meetings have met considerable interest. The first approach and testing of the method resulted in further exploration of options together with the other helpdesks for enhancing the approach, such as providing personal coaching meetings with staff at embassies as well as potentially group meetings covering all people involved in specific contributions. According to feed-back from Sida staff the activities have been perceived as useful and relevant and have met considerable interest. It is now used in the regional courses on climate and environment for the Embassies.

- *Comments on Sida's policies or to Sida on demand regarding the Swedish Governments Policies*

Some examples include:

- Advice on how to integrate an ecosystem services approach into Sweden's Policy for Global Development (PGD).
- SwedBio has during 2008 functioned as a resource to Sida for inclusion of PGD aspects in processes under Climate Change Convention UNFCCC (Long-term Cooperative Action, LCA, Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry, LULUCF, and REDD).
- SwedBio has, on initiative from Sida, continuously assisted in Sida dialogue on biotechnology and biosafety in development cooperation. In 2004 SwedBio facilitated comments from international CSOs on a SEI's report to Sida on biotechnology related to development. SwedBio was engaged as secretary for two days roundtable discussions in the so called "Life Group" in 2006, resulting in further efforts to develop a Sida position paper. SwedBio has maintained a dialogue in particular with SEI on these matters. Sida's Helpdesk for Environmental Assessment – Swedish EIA Centre and SwedBio has also, on request from Sida, provided inputs on a draft position paper on the issue. On demand from Sida, SwedBio facilitated Sida access to the expertise on the subject of SwedBio's Collaborative Programme, as a means for Sida to get a more comprehensive understanding of views from different stakeholders in society. Comments focused primarily on livelihood and rights perspectives related to sustainable use of biodiversity.
- Contributed to the Conference on Biodiversity in European Development Cooperation, Paris, France, September 2006, see case 2.

Case 2. Conference on Biodiversity in European Development Cooperation– Supporting the sustainable development of partner countries, Paris, France, 18-22 September, 2006.

The aim with the conference was to contribute to transforming political commitments into concrete actions by developing recommendations for the EC and EU Member States on how to pro-actively address the integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services concerns into development cooperation programmes and policies. The conference was coordinated by IUCN, with the bulk of the funding was provided from the EC, with more limited contributions from Belgium, Finland, France and Sweden (SwedBio). SwedBio on behalf of Sida had an active role in the Steering Group for the planning of the Conference and encouraged a stronger emphasis in the conference as well as the final document on sustainable management of biodiversity as a core strategy in poverty reduction, more focus on MA-follow-up and sustaining ecosystem services, and less on "earmarking for conservation finance", including taking into account the modalities – and directives - of development cooperation

agencies. The meeting resulted in “The Message from Paris”, that highlighted need for improved governance, strengthened instruments and policy coherence; recognising the important role of biodiversity in Overseas Countries and Territories. The Finnish EU Presidency brought the Message from Paris to the EU General Affairs and External Relations Council in December 2006. The Message was discussed and the Council recognised the important link between biodiversity and achieving poverty reduction as well as other MDGs, The Council stressed the need to turn commitments into action and asked the EC and EU Member States to report on the implementation of the recommendations.

- *Comments and support on projects and programmes*

Some examples include:

- Commenting on proposals and progress reports regarding biodiversity and natural resources programmes at the former research division (SAREC).
- SwedBio functions as a resource to SENSa in the management of the Core Environment Program within ADB. SwedBio was especially involved during the assessment and planning of the component “Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative”. SwedBio has on demand from Sida and SENSa participated in several meetings and field visits under the program.
- Comments on the programme proposal and strategy of African Centre for Technology Studies, ACTS, and further dialogue with ACTS see case 3.

Case 3. African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS)

Sida is supporting the Kenya based Think Thank ACTS, with a core support starting from 2007. SwedBio has, on initiative from Sida, contributed to the follow-up dialogue and strengthening of feed back of ACTS experiences to the Swedish resource base. Initially SwedBio was asked to comment on ACTS programme proposal early 2007. In the continued dialogue, SwedBio arranged ACTS programme in Sweden at the occasion of their visit to Sweden November 2007. Beside meetings with several key persons and organizations of interests for ACTS in Sweden, SwedBio arranged a well attended seminar together with the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, concerning biofuel in Africa, with ACTS giving the key note. SwedBio’s good contacts established with ACTS further opened up for inviting ACTS to the KSLA IAASTD launching seminar arranged by SwedBio. In that way ACTS established contacts with KSLA that opened up for ACTS to be invited to the KSLA Bertebol conference on golden rice August 2008. Continuously, SwedBio exchanges views and inputs on certain documents with ACTS.

- *Text, comments and other input to reports and other documents.*

Some examples include:

- Suggestions to Sida on how a “sustainability lens” could be applied to OECD’s strategy paper “Draft Guidance on Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Cooperation” during late 2008.
- SwedBio worked closely with Sida during the development of the Sida background paper on Natural Resource Tenure and the related position paper, and later on the Natural Resource Tenure-report, to be published in the Sida Studies series early 2009, see case 4.
- SwedBio contributed on behalf of Sida to the peer review of certain chapters of International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for

- Development (IAASTD), during 2007, and further on with the launching in Sweden, see case 5.
- World Development Report 2008: Agriculture for Development, see case 6.

Case 4. Natural Resource Tenure background, position paper and Sida Study Series

SwedBio has contributed substantially and continuously 2006 – 2008 to Sida's process on natural resources tenure. SwedBio initially contributed to the elaboration of the outline and content of the planned position paper and background document, and contributed further with substantial parts of the text. SwedBio contributed to four sub-chapters (forests, genetic resources, rangelands and protected areas), plus in the general introduction and recommendations in two Natural Resource Tenure reports (and the position paper). Issues related to sustainable and equitable management of biodiversity and ecosystem services are well reflected in the resulting Sida position paper. The role and importance of poor people's tenure rights related to e.g. community forest management, grazing and seed supply systems, for building resilient societies and poverty alleviation has been clearly communicated through SwedBio's contributions to the policy paper.

The position paper on natural resource tenure created much attention and discussion at Sida when it was launched. Due to the interest raised by the position paper, a further elaborated version of "Nature Resource Tenure" in Sida Study Series has been produced, with SwedBio contribution to several of the chapters, to be launched in the first part of 2009.

Case 5. International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD)

The International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD) is a worldwide collaborative effort involving UN Agencies, private sector and civil society to assess the contribution of the world's agricultural knowledge, science and technology for development; eliminating hunger and poverty, enhancing nutrition and human health, and contributing to environmental and social sustainability. The IAASTD is a follow-up on earlier assessments like the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA). Sida was one of the major donors to the IAASTD Trust Fund, and had as a donor a specific interest in following up on its process and result.

SwedBio was asked by Sida to contribute to the peer review of certain chapters of IAASTD, in two steps during 2007. When the final draft of the text came out, Sida noted the IAASTD could be of substantial interest for Sida if and when approved by the government, and thus encouraged the Swedish Ministry of Agriculture to send a Swedish delegation to the Final Plenary. A representative from Sida was appointed by the Ministry as Head of Delegation, with SwedBio staff as a technical expert. The Swedish delegation, including SwedBio experience from international negotiations and trust built from Swedbio Collaborative Programme, played a crucial role in the positive outcome of the negotiation, with approval of IAASTD. Back in Sweden, again on request from Sida, SwedBio arranged a seminar "Reducing hunger and poverty through agricultural development" launching the IAASTD report in Sweden at KSLA in the seminar series "Agriculture and Development 2008", supported by Sida. Judi Wakhungu, Director for Sida supported African think tank ACTS, was keynote speaker, and the seminar resulted in further engagement for her and ACTS at KSLA and Sweden (e.g. Bertebos Conference 2008). The launching and further information about IAASTD conclusions in Sweden created much interest, bringing its message further to the Swedish resource base, and actors such as the Swedish FAO Committee, the Church of Sweden, Swedish Society for Nature Conservation, Swedish Cooperative Centre and the

Federation of Swedish Farmers. The Swedish Ministry of Agriculture has also showed an interest to follow-up on IAASTD, e.g. in the Commission on Sustainable Development thematic issue on agriculture. Sida will make use of IAASTD results in its further work on agricultural policy and strategies.

Case 6. World Development Report 2008: Agriculture for Development

SwedBio was initially asked to provide comments, coordinated with the EME, in the peer review of World Development Report 2008: Agriculture for Development in April 2007. SwedBio continued to contribute in the advisory group for the launching of WDR 2008 at Sida, and further to the advisory Group for the Sida supported seminar series at KSLA "Agriculture and Development". As the IAASTD peer review process (see case 5) went parallel, it was an added value for SwedBio to been involved in the peer reviews of both the globally important documents related to agriculture that year, and SwedBio was responsible for the launching seminar of IAASTD within the seminar series for WDR 2008, resulting in higher attention to global agricultural sustainability as a tool for poverty reduction.

- *Comments and support regarding development of tools as EIA/SEA or indicators*
Some examples include:
 - Sida's Environment and Climate Change Team on application and use of environmental indicators in co-operation strategies (jointly with Sida's Helpdesk for Environmental Assessment - Swedish EIA Centre; and Sida Helpdesk for Environmental Economics - Environmental Economics Unit at Gothenburg University).
 - SwedBio participated in a study group which assessed and made a report on activities needed to make the so called Malonda tree plantations in Niassa, Mozambique, more geared towards poverty alleviation and equity.
- *Comments and support regarding development of educational material etc.*
Some examples include:
 - With beginning in 2007, the concept of ecosystem services gradually has become more used in some of the environment-poverty briefs developed by the Environmental Economics helpdesk in helpdesk Gothenburg.
 - Produced and disseminated three fact sheets (Human health, ecosystem services and biodiversity; Climate change and ecosystem services; and Biofuels – potential and challenges for developing countries (developed in the second half of 2008 and printed in the beginning of 2009). See, case 7.
 - Ecosystem services and information on the MA is also well reflected in the e-learning material from 2008 on environmental issues "Integrating the environment".

Case 7. Fact sheets.

Fact sheets (in Swedish, English and Spanish) have been produced on "Biodiversity and health", "Climate Change and ecosystems" and "Biofuels - Potential and Challenges for Developing Countries". The fact sheets have been sent out to Embassies, handed out at Sida courses for newly recruited persons, NPO courses, at certain Sida-seminars e.g. Health and biodiversity lunch seminar and the climate seminar which SwedBio and Sida arranged for the climate coaching pilot project, CIFOR seminar, Sida-workshops for program strategies etc.

Effects of dissemination of the fact sheet on biodiversity and human health, was that the Health team in Guatemala started a process of better integration of environment and biodiversity in their planned sector support programme (for Central America). Sida people participating in environment courses have said that they obtained a larger understanding of the linkages and messages between biodiversity and ecosystem services and poverty alleviation that the fact sheets present. They have become good examples on how Sida can work with the links between environment and poverty alleviation. The fact sheet on biofuels was a good help when Sida personnel were questioned by journalists about aid and bio-energy in Sida key programme countries.

- *SwedBio has also had a number of dialogues with Swedish Embassies, e.g. in Zimbabwe, China, Zambia, Ethiopia and Mali.* Examples of dialogues where concrete input related to the work of the Embassies has been done include:
 - SwedBio visited the Embassy in Laos (April 2008) to participate in the Mid term review of the Swedish support to the Forestry Strategy Implementation Promotion Project FSIP. The aim was to give advice on how Laos could incorporate a future possible REDD mechanism into current forest policy and to bring back lessons learned in Laos to Sida
 - SwedBio reviewed (February 2008) a Global Witness report on illegal logging in Cambodia and provided the Embassy with second opinions from SwedBio collaborating partners on the report.
 - SwedBio had a dialogue with the Embassy in Mozambique (May 2006) and also visited the Embassy to discuss challenges to poverty alleviation, equity and biodiversity related to tree plantations in Niassa.
 - SwedBio had a dialogue with the Embassy in Vietnam (April 2005) on the Chia Se program and on the special Embassy funds for small environmental projects.
 - A presentation was held in 2007 at the Swedish Embassy in Nairobi, jointly by UNEP and SwedBio, on Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, ecosystem services and poverty alleviation, (in connection to the Nordic consultations with UNEP in Nairobi).
- *Good contacts have been established with Sida's two other helpdesks, both the Helpdesk for Environmental Assessment and the Helpdesk for Environmental Economics.*

SwedBio has collaborated with or provided inputs via Sida's Helpdesk for Environmental Assessment - Swedish EIA Centre, e.g.:

- On the use of environment indicators in the Environment and Climate Change Team's development interventions
- Regarding the biofuel fact sheet during second half of 2008
- In the fieldwork for the development of the report "Linkages between Natural Resources and Livelihoods in Niassa" (May 2006).

SwedBio has continuously provided inputs via the Sida Helpdesk for Environmental Economics - Environmental Economics Unit at Gothenburg University, mainly regarding the Environment and Climate Change Policy Brief and Environment and Climate Analysis for the cooperating strategies, e.g. for Bolivia, DRC, East Timor, Latin America and the Caribbean.

- *SwedBio has supported Sida in its reporting to the Swedish Government regarding biodiversity and implementation of multilateral agreements related to biodiversity, including e.g.:*
 - Fourth National report to Convention on Biological Diversity in 2008.
 - First National Report to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in 2007.
 - Contributing to Sida reporting to the Commission on Sustainable Development 2007, in particular related to sustainable agriculture in Africa, and SwedBio Collaborative Programme.
- *SwedBio has also conducted pro-active work, including information and training: Examples of meetings and seminars with Sida where SwedBio has made active contributions in planning and implementation:*
 - Presentation at Sida/SAREC May 2006 by Pat Mooney, ETC Group: “Technologies Converging at the Nano-Scale: Implications for biodiversity, poverty eradication and the economies of the Global South. What is the role of the donor community?” Visit included also informal exchange of experiences with Sida staff related to genetic resources.
 - Seminar at Sida October 2007, with UNEP and WRI, regarding ecosystem services and poverty alleviation. The seminar was arranged in connection to a workshop at the Ministry of Environment on the MA-follow-up strategy.
 - Seminar with Third World Network (TWN) September 2007. A well-attended afternoon seminar with Martin Kohr and Chee Yoke Ling on “Trade, development and environment”. Participants included Sida staff and staff from Ministries, NGOs etc. Several staff took advantage of provided options to meet informally with TWN after the seminar.
 - Contributions during a serie of meetings with ADB-staff at Sida HQ and in Bangkok during the formulation and launching of the Sida ADB cooperation on the Core Environment Program (CEP).
 - Policy dialogue seminar September 2008 with CIFOR regarding forests and human health.
 - Lunch seminar at Sida April 2008 about health and biodiversity, see more on health and biodiversity in case 8.
 - Seminar June 2008 ”Climate, agriculture and poverty alleviation, options for development within” for staff at the Department for Natural Resources and Environment.

Case 8. The crosscutting issue of biodiversity and human health

Sustaining ecosystem services are crucial to human health. Biodiversity is necessary to reach the three health-related United Nations Millennium Development Goals. The links between climate change, health and ecosystem services are direct and are gaining increasing international attention. There is increasing evidence for how forest biodiversity - wild plants and animals - contributes to improve nutrition. The increase of malaria outbreaks when forests are logged has been verified by science. The importance of biodiversity for disaster risk reduction, and hence for humanitarian and environmental organisations to increase collaboration in post-catastrophic areas, has been highlighted internationally.

SwedBio supported this area in the Collaborative Programme e.g. CIFORs work on a book (Forests and human health) and workshops on human needs of ecosystems for improving their own health. SwedBio also supported participation from the South in the last Conference on Human health and biodiversity (COHAB 2), held in Feb 2008. At the same time SwedBio made a fact sheet regarding these issues and held a lunch seminar at Sida to initiate a better integration into the Swedish Development Cooperation. Some meetings were also held with health programme officers at Sida. But although primary health care is seen as important, nutrition and traditional medicine was not included here in the work at the former health division.

The language used by natural resource and health experts is also quite different, thus one need to use a straightforward simple language (from both sides). A willingness from programme officers to open up to other perspectives is also key. The development health sector focus mainly on treating diarrhea (one key cause to child mortality) is mostly caused by effects from bad environmental practice (from sewage water, contaminated water from toilets). If water could be purified through e.g. wetlands the diarrhea cases would decrease. The root causes to the world's illness burden needs to be dealt with. There are win-win solutions to be made here.

Even though as many as 96 out of 141 WHO member countries have a policy on traditional medicine (or are in the process of developing one), in certain countries, particularly in the North, the role of traditional medicines is partly questioned by the health sector. The fact that many poor people both in rural and urban areas use traditional medicines shows that an increasing dialogue and understanding between experts in these sectors is needed. There are some good examples where modern and traditional medicines and practitioners are collaborating in order to combine the best practices from both systems (e.g. in Uganda).

- *Invitation area for research*

SwedBio has established very good contacts with Sida-SAREC, particularly the (former) Natural Resource Management-group. A special “invitation area” on Biodiversity and local livelihoods through the Sida-SAREC’s research fund was initiated in late 2003 and continued in 2004 and 2005, as a way to direct Swedish scientists towards more “development relevant” and multidisciplinary research within this field. Approximately 5 to 15 applications were received per year with increasingly good quality, addressing biodiversity *and* poverty issues. In total 15 projects within this invitation area were financed (some covered by SwedBio funds and some by SAREC).

Effects

- It can be concluded that Sida does receive and absorb SwedBio experiences although it might be hard to track that it is SwedBio who have contributed with the knowledge. The indirect influence can be from within Sida, or via the other environment helpdesks, but actually also from the loop SwedBio to global policymaking and back to Sida. It is hard to measure these outputs and outcomes.
- Ecosystem services and biodiversity-livelihoods aspects are to some extent being reflected in Sida programming and policy frameworks, and increasingly so during the last years.

- SwedBio has contributed to Sida staff's awareness of ecosystem services and biodiversity and links of these to poverty, human rights, climate change, health, vulnerability, etc. This can be verified through examples presented above e.g. the interest shown for IAASTD and the interests shown in SwedBio climate coaching work, even from those not being part of the actual pilot project showing interests in the minutes of the coaching sessions.
- Regarding the fact sheets, some embassies have improved their dialogue on environment with the country after receiving the fact sheets. Sida staff that has obtained support through the fact sheets may have improved their knowledge, dialogue and texts regarding ecosystem services and biodiversity in different programs and documents, see Case 7.
- The dialogue with Embassies has resulted in improved contacts and learning.
- Attention to possible adverse effects of forest plantations on poverty alleviation and equity, and ways to mitigate or avoid them, have been increased in Sida development support and possibly also in government policies in some of the supported countries. Attention and knowledge on how future REDD mechanisms should be formulated in order to be pro-poor and equitable have also increased. The importance of finding ways to curb illegal logging has been highlighted and has gained priority on the development agenda especially in the light of climate change. Partly with influence from a dialogue with SwedBio, SENSA decided to do a comprehensive report on illegal logging in South East Asia. As one result, this report will feed into the ongoing debate regarding climate change on how to curb deforestation
- The importance and complexity of different Natural Resource Tenure systems for different settings and different resources has been highlighted through Sida's publications where SwedBio gave ample input.

4.2.2 Main results in relation to Expected Outcome 5 - Increased capacity (understanding, knowledge, engagement, actions) among Swedish organisations and actors regarding the role of biodiversity for poverty alleviation and improved livelihoods

SwedBio and Sida have considered it important to increase the understanding of crucial links between biodiversity, local livelihoods and poverty alleviation not only at Sida and at the Swedish Government, but also among the large group of 'development actors' in Sweden at NGOs, at universities, consultancy companies, etc. There is a strong general interest in SwedBio's work, and a strong demand for SwedBio to participate and engage in different seminars, workshops etc in Sweden. SwedBio has therefore carefully prioritised its involvement and has primarily engaged in meetings, seminars, training with a direct focus on Swedish development cooperation. Some results and example of activities are presented below. For more detailed information see yearly reports.

Output

- A continuous exchange and dialogue with relevant Swedish organizations has been maintained.

SwedBio has been networking with several Swedish organisations and authorities that have a “biodiversity and livelihood” focus, including NGOs, research institutions and to some extent private companies. Examples include:

General:

SwedBio participated in a number of network initiatives:

- SwedBio has been involved in the development of the component “Forests, Climate and Livelihoods” (a research and resource network) which is part of the Forestry Initiative. SwedBio is on the steering committee for the component and provide guidance and input especially related to REDD and poverty alleviation.
- SwedBio has contributed to the development of the Swedish International Agricultural Network Initiative (SIANI) that has been launched by Sida together with SEI, to contribute to sustainable development in the area of poverty reduction through sustainable agriculture.
- the SIWI cluster group on water and climate change
- SwedBio is represented in SENSAs external advisory group.
- Participated in Sida’s “Marine Initiative”
- Participated in an expert group brought together by KSLA on “Sustainable Agriculture in Development Cooperation”.
- Nordic Africa Institute, Swedish Interdisciplinary research network on livelihoods, land and natural resource governance in Sub-Saharan Africa

Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs):

- SwedBio has maintained regular contacts with Swedish Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), in particular the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC), but also other organisations such as WWF-Sweden, Albaeco and Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation as well as the Ecological Farmers Association of Sweden, the Church of Sweden and the Swedish Cooperative Centre. SwedBio has also facilitated contacts and exchanges with Swedish NGOs on the occasion of visits from partner organizations, such as GRAIN, TWN and ETC Group.

Research departments and/or organisations

- SwedBio has participated in most of the meetings of the Swedish Scientific Council on Biological Diversity and then primarily discussed issues related to MA follow-up as well as general CBD issues of relevance to SwedBio’s work. SwedBio continuously cooperates with Stockholm Resilience Centre on questions related to ecosystem services and climate. SwedBio has organised seminars at SLU, see below, with visiting partners from the Collaborative Programme.

Private sector:

- SwedBio has maintained contacts with some of the consultancy companies that are actors related to sustainable use of biodiversity, such as Grolink, Orgut and Ramböll Natura, as well as to some extent with SEKAB (the latter on biofuel).

One example: An initial direction to guide Sida's future work on climate change was given by the commissioned consultancy study "For reasons of climate" by Orgut where SwedBio provided input.

Swedish authorities

- SwedBio has cooperated with the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on international development issues, in particular related to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
 - SwedBio has 2005 contributed to educational material to the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency; "World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the Environment" to be used in training of Chinese environment staff, for Swedish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) and the Swedish National Board for Trade. SwedBio contribution was mainly focused on WTO-TRIPS agreement and its relation to biodiversity, and WTOs relation to Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs).
 - SwedBio has cooperated with the Swedish Forest Agency on forest issues at SBSTTA13 and COP9 under the Convention on Biological Diversity.
 - SwedBio 2007 arranged a meeting between World Resources Institute and the Foreign Ministry's staff working with Global Responsibility to present and discuss regarding Corporate Social Responsibility and the "Ecosystem Services Audit" (ESA) tool WRI has developed for the private sector.
- SwedBio staff has also organised or co-organised, given lectures or input and participated in a number of seminars, workshops etc in Sweden with clear relevance to SwedBio's work, see example below:
 - "Biologisk mångfald – ett livsvillkor för jordbruk och livsmedelsproduktion." SwedBio assisted the Swedish FAO committee and the Ministry of Agriculture and Consumer Affairs to organize a conference in Stockholm in October, 2004 held to celebrate the "World Food Day". The theme for 2004 was "Food security and Biodiversity" A report (in Swedish) from the conference was produced and disseminated.
 - "Food Security and Biodiversity- who has the Power?" Conference arranged by SwedBio/CBM, Cemus doctoral school, Collegium for Development Studies, Uppsala University and SLU-External Relations with lecturers from Africa , Asia and Latin America in October 2004 . The purpose was to show different perspectives of the role of biodiversity for food security and production in the future. A summary of the seminar was prepared for CBM's newsletter "Biodiverse".
 - Lecture at the annual conference on ecological farming arranged by the Centre for Sustainable Agriculture, Department of Urban and Rural Development, at SLU, in November 2005, on the issue of impact from northern consumption patterns on health and biodiversity in developing countries
 - SwedBio contributed in the advisory group to the public conference arranged by the Swedish Gene Technology Advisory Board on "Hunting of genes in the pantry of nature – bioprospecting" at the Swedish parliament, in September 2007

- Nature Knowledge and Power conference with focus on South Asia in August 2008 (as a panel convener) in collaboration with Historical Department of Uppsala University and Department of Urban and Rural Development, SLU
 - Seminar at Stockholm Seminars at the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, with a large audience of scientists, students, media and policy makers in the public and private sector, was arranged October 2007 together with UNEP and WRI, regarding ecosystem services and poverty alleviation. The seminar was arranged in connection to the October workshop at the Ministry of Environment on the MA-follow up strategy.
 - SwedBio has participated in Kunskapskanalen when a series on environmental problems was broadcasted 2007. SwedBio gave comments on global deforestation, its root causes and implications for poorer groups.
 - SwedBio participated as a commentator to a film in 'Vetenskapens värld' on Swedish Television in 2003 regarding the biodiversity of rain forests of Madagascar.
- SwedBio has provided options for closer communication and understanding about biodiversity, livelihood and rights linkages and given a number of inputs within CBM on international and development cooperation aspects of biodiversity, in particular related to rights and poverty alleviation. Regular dialogue and exchange within Swedish Biodiversity Centre (CBM), including participation in CBM's internal staff meetings and events, have remained an important part of SwedBio's work. Examples include:
 - Lectures: This has included once a year giving lectures at the International Genetic Resource and IPR course organised by CBM and Svalöf Weibull, and a few lectures at the CBM international Master of Science (MSc) programme on biodiversity management.
 - Thesis supervisors: Two staff members functioned as thesis supervisors for one student each year²³.
 - The Swedish Biodiversity Center Annual Biodiversity Conference in 2006 "Experiences of collaborative management", five partners from SwedBio Collaborative Programme contributed as lecturers and workshop participants
 - Climate and biodiversity: SwedBio encouraged CBM to proactively address climate and biodiversity linkages. As a result CBM organised a well-attended seminar on the topic October 2007. SwedBio took part in the advisory committee for planning the seminar.
 - SwedBio has also provided inputs to the internationalisation processes and dialogue at SLU and Uppsala University.
 - *Contributing to meetings and seminars at SLU:* SwedBio has contributed in some meetings and seminars (e.g. giving presentations of SwedBio's work) when different organisations have visited SLU. This has e.g. included seminars with Grolink's international course in organic agriculture at their annual visits to SLU,

²³ The cost for this time is covered from the MSc-budget not the SwedBio-budget.

- presentation at the occasion of a FAO delegation visiting SLU April 2006 and visits by Dr Gary Martin, Etnobotanist, Uppsala University 2007, and by Frances Seymour, CIFOR, to SLU March 2007. On the occasion of Pat Mooney's, ETC Group, visit to SwedBio May 2006, a well attended debate "Food, power, patent on life and GMO as threat or possibility" was organized jointly with SLU External Relations, between Pat Mooney and CG Thornström, CBM.
- *International events during the Linnaeus celebration:* Maria Berlekom (in her capacity as responsible for CBM's thematic programme on Biodiversity & Development Cooperation) functioned as coordinator for the international aspects of the SLU's plans for the Linnaeus celebration sin 2007
 - *Board member of the Swedish EIA Centre:* One staff member has been a member of the Advisory Board for the Swedish EIA Centre at SLU.
 - SwedBio has continuously interacted with the Swedish Species Information Centre and with the Department of Conservation Biology (both in the same buildings as CBM), again with a focus on needs in developing countries.
 - SwedBio contributed in the SLU annual conference the "Forest Conference" in 2007 when the theme was internationalization of forestry research in Sweden with input on development aspects of Swedish forestry research.
- A Communication Strategy has been developed and continuously updated, which identifies different target groups and their information needs.
 - Reports and other information material have been produced. This has included developing SwedBio's website and a presentation folder. A number of fact sheets regarding biodiversity (Ecosystem Services and Human Health, Ecosystem services and climate Change, and on Biofuels) have been produced. SwedBio has also been involved in identifying and soliciting articles for a thematic issue of "Currents"; a journal focusing on international rural development published by SLU, on "Food security and biodiversity". SwedBio has continuously contributed to the production of "Biodiverse" (the newsletter of the Swedish Biodiversity Centre).

Effect

- As SwedBio has continued to be more targeted and selected in contacts with Swedish organisations (primarily concentrating on those with direct linkages to other on-going work and/or thematic priorities of SwedBio), this has contributed to strengthen SwedBio's competence, while enabling SwedBio to disseminate our experiences to relevant and interested groups.
- SwedBio has with help from its network increased Swedish organizations' competence and knowledge on e.g. agriculture and the forests' role in climate mitigation specifically the REDD mechanism, and its possible implications for poverty alleviation, equity and sustainable use of biodiversity.

- The interactions in seminars etc in Sweden have further allowed SwedBio to remain updated on Swedish organisations and initiatives, and are also an important part of following the general policy- and methods development (see section 5).
- SwedBio has contributed to giving CBM a more international focus. By locating SwedBio at CBM, SwedBio staff has been able to interact with other CBM programmes, and CBM staff has taken part in SwedBio's work programme. SwedBio has contributed to bringing in international perspectives on biodiversity, ecosystem services, rights and livelihood into the work of SLU and Uppsala University. SwedBio has also, to a more limited extent, contributed to the internationalisation process at SLU, through contacts and collaboration with different departments.
- The special "invitation area" on Biodiversity and local livelihoods through the Sida-SAREC's research fund has contributed to capacity building and networking between scientists from natural and social sciences.
- Reports and other information material that have been produced have contributed to capacity building in Sweden.

4.3 Concluding remarks regarding the Integration work

4.3.1 Increased integration of biodiversity aspects into Sida's projects, programmes, plans and policies

The understanding of the importance of securing ecosystem services, and hence of biodiversity, for poverty alleviation has increased at Sida. In particular in the latest year, ecosystem services have got higher attention, mainly due to its strong connections and options to lessen the impacts and strengthened resilience in relation to climate adaptation and mitigation. It can be concluded that Sida does receive and absorb SwedBio experiences although it might be hard to track that it is SwedBio that has contributed with the knowledge. The indirect influence can be from within Sida, or via the other environment helpdesks, but actually also from the loop from SwedBio to global policymaking and back to Sida. It is hard to measure these outputs and outcomes. However, the awareness of the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services is still fairly limited, both at Sida and at the Swedish Government Offices e.g. Ministry for Foreign Affairs (UD). SwedBio should therefore continue to give strong priority to supporting the integration of biodiversity-livelihood aspects into Sida's policies, plans, programmes and projects - with a clear focus on maintaining ecosystem services for well-being and poverty alleviation, and contributing to resilience not least to lessen the impacts of climate change, based on a rights perspective.

The objective of SwedBio's integration work is completely guided by Sida's objectives. Thus the information and dialogue concerning biodiversity and ecosystem services is always related to the perspective of poverty, human rights, gender etc.

The work has so far been basically demand-driven, but SwedBio has also systematically searched for options for an active dialogue. Even more efforts must be made during the coming years to explore good entry points for the integration work. A continuing challenge is to establish contacts and dialogue directly with Swedish Embassies primarily in priority countries for development cooperation. SwedBio has opportunities to combine field visits to partners and to international negotiations with the provision of expertise to Embassies regarding ongoing work, including offering contacts with partners, and information on SwedBio's work and availability as a resource as well as information on supported initiatives in the visited country. It is an experience that the most efficient contacts with Embassies will come about if there is a specific task to discuss and the Embassy from the beginning has the motivation of getting "on the job training". SwedBio should also actively and systematically seek concrete options for collaboration with and support to departments and units at Sida HQ, both within the natural resource sectors but also with other sectors that are less aware of the importance of ecosystem services for reaching the objectives of development cooperation.

Collaboration and exchange with the two other environmental Sida helpdesks (the Strategic Environment Helpdesk at the Environmental Economics Unit, Gothenburg University, and the Environmental Assessment (EA) Helpdesk at SLU) should remain part of the basic strategy for interventions, and should be strengthened and structured towards needs and priorities in Sida's new organisation. Sida's helpdesks should consider themselves a team in the support to Sida. Generally SwedBio, together with the other helpdesks should be more visible at Sida, so that Sida staff knows about the resources they have access too.

SwedBio's Collaborative Programme is meant to be a resource for Sida as our partners represent a broad selection of stakeholders in the field of biodiversity and ecosystems services. Over the years SwedBio has been able to advise Sida on how development policies affect as well as benefit local communities' sustainable use of natural resources by "tapping" the experiences of our partners. The inclusion of "cutting-edge" think tanks like World Resources Institute (WRI) and United Nations Environment Programme-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in our network enables SwedBio to provide quick updates from current research on important development issues such as mainstreaming ecosystem services into PRSPs and developing indicators for measuring biodiversity trends long before this information becomes available to policy-makers in general.

SwedBio's stern criteria for selection of partners to the Collaborative Programme has enabled us to maintain high standards of the organizations we work with and hence the advice we provide to Sida based on experiences and outputs from our partners.

In addition to the generally applied methods for providing advice to Sida and the relevant ministries (see more in next chapter, e.g. the production of fact sheets, responding to inquiries, reviewing documents, taking part in negotiations), SwedBio has also conducted "on the job-training" with Sida staff on relevant issues like climate, see the example "climate coaching", Case 1.

Learning from past experience, the best effects on integration work comes from interaction through “on the job-training”; e.g. when Sida staff gets support in solving important tasks related to common programme and policy development, through SwedBio support where aspects of biodiversity and ecosystem services contribute to facilitate other objectives.

In particular climate adaptation and mitigation, but also human rights aspects, and sustainable development in general, are aspects where the connection is very clear, and where win-win solutions are easily found. Thus climate adaptation, in particular options building on ecosystem services, should have a higher programme focus in the next phase related to the integration work. The following topics, including links to development cooperation objectives as poverty alleviation and the rights based approach, are areas of expertise where SwedBio can provide high-quality advice to Sida and relevant ministries: Agriculture and ecosystem services; Forestry and ecosystem services; Health and ecosystem services; the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) implementation and its relevance for development cooperation e.g. through the development of indicators and by highlighting links between poverty and environment, as pedagogic tools for policy makers.

It is of utmost importance that SwedBio’s advice and services to Sida and the ministries stay relevant and are at the forefront of the current discourse on ecosystem services and climate change. SwedBio therefore constantly tries to develop staff competence on these issues while at the same time meeting commitments from our stakeholders. Our aim is to focus our work on a limited number of crucial topics where we can develop an in-depth knowledge and therefore be able to provide top class support to our stakeholders.

4.3.2 Concluding remarks regarding the capacity building of and networking with Swedish organisations

There is a strong and steady demand for SwedBio to participate in seminars, and to co-organise and get involved in various presentations, meetings or workshops in Sweden. There is also a high interest from students for support to e.g. Minor Field Studies, PhD-studies etc. SwedBio could easily spend considerable time on this kind of awareness-raising, but the effects would probably be quite general. However, if Sida prioritizes the development of the Swedish “resource base”, SwedBio has a role to play.

Since SwedBio has limited staff resources, there is a clear need to focus and be selective. This is a strategy that SwedBio has been clear about over time. Main emphasis also in the future should be on reaching out to and collaborating with the Swedish actors more directly involved in international development cooperation, e.g. consultancy companies, and Sida’s CSO framework organisations. In addition, there will also be a need of participating in a limited number of biodiversity-related conferences/workshops in Sweden organised by key “biodiversity players” in Sweden, in order to keep a clear picture of where Sweden is moving, learn about Swedish experiences, and maintain and up-date networks and contacts in Sweden.

The invitation area for Swedish researchers provides a good platform for discussing research priorities and contents on “biodiversity and local livelihoods”. Interdisciplinary efforts are needed in the field of biodiversity and ecosystem service areas, with the focus on how humans sustainably can use it, thus social and natural scientists need to collaborate. The invitation area is for the moment closed, and the future of Sida’s Swedish Research Council (Sida’s u-landsforskningsråd) is currently uncertain. Depending on future needs and priorities for the Swedish research base, and according to Sidas priorities, ear-marked research funds for e.g. climate change, and the role of ecosystem services for poverty alleviation could be a future research “area”. The main aim would be to fund cross-cutting/inter-disciplinary research (or /and support capacity building in Sida’s programme countries), and this could well be a possible role for SwedBio, since it is based at a university. This would enhance links between research and development cooperation.

By locating SwedBio at CBM, SwedBio staff enabled increased opportunities to create awareness of biodiversity and poverty alleviation linkages in an international perspective at CBM. These interactions, including capacity building activities, such as the International Master of Science Programme in Management of Biological Diversity (supported partly by Sida) are important to continue.

SwedBio has a role as a “translator” between organisations in the south and governments and scientists, and CBM have a similar role to play communicating the importance of biodiversity between scientists and other stakeholder in society. The location of SwedBio at SLU or any university, means to a certain degree a commitment of SwedBio towards the Swedish research and higher education sector. One good example is to regularly arrange relevant seminars, e.g. in collaboration with other important actors like Stockholm Resilience Centre and CEMUS. This has been done previously but in a more occasional manner. Creating reference groups for e.g. developing new fact sheets or problematization of the SwedBio objectives would also contribute to a more direct involvement of the research capacity of SLU and other universities in the work to reach these objectives. Dispersing information to the scientific community by relevant environmental and developmental newsletters (e.g. contributing to Sustainable Development Update at Albaeco - and disperse it actively at SLU) are activities that contribute to mutual capacity building and exchange of knowledge between SwedBio and the universities.

Regarding the relationship to Sida’s objectives, SwedBio continuously stresses the importance of biodiversity resources for poverty alleviation also in the interaction and dialogue with Swedish actors and organisations.

5. International dialogue and policy development

5.1 Introduction to the work on International dialogue and policy development

SwedBio staff has been directly involved in international methods- and/or policy development related to SwedBio's mandate and work. This has included e.g. encouraging a stronger focus on biodiversity-livelihood linkages (in line with the PGD and with SwedBio's objectives and point of departures) within relevant Swedish positions (EO4), as well as direct involvement of SwedBio (and encouraging the above perspective) in various international methods- and policy processes (EO6). There is hence a very close link between the two EOs, with EO6 often depending on EO4. EO4 focuses on strengthening the "PGD-perspective" in the Swedish positions related to biodiversity, whilst EO6 talks about increasing the Swedish profile internationally (i.e. work more clearly and actively) to promote these positions and views internationally.

EO4	International development cooperation and poverty alleviation perspectives in Sweden's international work related to biodiversity has been further strengthened,
EO6	Increased direct Swedish involvement in, and contribution to, international policy-and methods development on biodiversity management from a development cooperation and livelihoods perspective.

5.2 Summary of results and experiences of the International dialogue and policy development work

5.2.1 Main results in relation to Expected Outcome 4 - International development cooperation and poverty alleviation perspectives in Sweden's international work related to biodiversity has been further strengthened

Under this heading we report on engagement (and possible results of this) that SwedBio has had in relation to Swedish positions of relevance to biodiversity and ecosystem services. Comments, inputs etc provided by SwedBio are hence reported under "outputs" while extent to which these have been taken up and/or are reflected in Swedish positions are reported under "effects".

Output

- SwedBio has during the years established good contacts with the Swedish Ministry of Environment and also maintained contacts with other relevant Swedish Ministries (e.g. Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Agriculture etc).
- SwedBio has had the opportunity to provide analytical comments, suggestions for improvements, and subject-matter support, using own expertise as well as consulted

with our collaborators in the South, to the Swedish Government (Sida, Ministry of Environment, and Ministry for Foreign Affairs etc) in preparation for Swedish positions and/or opinions relating to issues of relevance for SwedBio's work. Comments have been provided in line with the Sweden's Policy for Global Development (PGD), the Paris declaration on aid effectiveness, and relevant Sida policies and strategies. Examples of main outputs is given below:

- Comments on proposals to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) that are due to be reviewed at the Board of GEF;
- Comments to the Ministry of Environment on draft versions of the preparatory work for a new Swedish environmental quality objective on biodiversity (particularly the international aspects);
- Comments to the Ministry of Environment on the text on biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Government communication on Sweden's policy for global development.
- Sweden's role as a leading advocate of the global MA Follow-up initiative, see case 9, has been supported by SwedBio for example by international seminars co-organised with the Ministry of Environment in 2007, and presentations at the UNEP Governing Council, with minister Carlgren as keynote speaker on both occasions.
- SwedBio has contributed to the development of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and to an understanding of targeted needs from developing countries for this mechanism.

Case 9. Implementation of findings from the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

SwedBio supports the Global Follow-up strategy for Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and has used the knowledge from MA in integration in Swedish Development Cooperation and in contributing to Swedish Foreign Policy.

The work with the MA has to a considerable extent evolved after an initial initiative from the Environmental Policy Unit at Sida in tandem with SwedBio. It was triggered by the somewhat disappointing international response to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) report in 2005. One of the first actions was to invite World Resources Institute – who was one of the initiators of the MA - to present the MA report for Swedish government representatives. SwedBio has since then been very active in informing about the findings and arguing for the need of an implementation of the findings from the report.

The main activities are as follows:

- The International Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Follow-up Workshop organized by SwedBio in Stockholm on October 22, 2007 is a convincing illustration of the efforts made. It brought participants of the Swedish Government and Swedish institutions, and all main international stakeholders in the MA process, with 27 participants from 21 institutions. The result of this workshop was a broad agreement on a Global MA follow up strategy. The Strategy was subsequently refined, and thereafter finalized in February 2008, and formally launched at the UNEP Governing Council in February. The Strategy is designed to provide strategic guidance to the MA follow-up activities, and to ensure that the activities are undertaken in a coherent manner. It includes four main objectives:
 - 1) Build the knowledge base;
 - 2) Integrate the MA ecosystem service approach in decision-making at all levels;
 - 3) Outreach and dissemination of the MA; and

4) Future global ecosystem services assessment.

- Sida also supports SwedBio for the programme “Follow up of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment”. The project involves four partners: UNEP, WRI, UNEP-WCMC and UNDP (the latter during 2009-2010).
- The activity areas of our partners are roughly as follows:
 - UNEP: Coordination of the MA Follow-Up Strategy and global advocacy and outreach & Integrating the MA approach in national development planning
 - WRI: Developing tools and manuals to facilitate Mainstreaming Ecosystem Services in Socioeconomic Decisions
 - UNEP-WCMC: Develop indicators and other monitoring structures for measuring the state of ecosystem services and biodiversity
 - UNDP: Assigning a specialist to advise the Poverty and Environment Facility (PEF) on how to apply the MA methodology in poverty alleviation programmes as Poverty Reduction Strategies and in capacity building in developing countries.

Altogether the partners’ experiences from their projects provide both a broad and deep knowledge SwedBio has been to able to “tap” from the Collaborative Programme, and used in the collaboration with Sida and the Swedish government. This has been conducted on a variety of issues such as developing indicators in co-operation strategies, mainstreaming ecosystem services protection into climate adaptation policies and Environmental Policy Briefs and generally helping to acknowledge and emphasis the importance of ecosystem services for human well-being and poverty alleviation. The MA findings have facilitated SwedBio’s contribution to international methods development, including the production of an Advisory note on Strategic Environmental Assessment and Ecosystem Services as a supplement to the OECD DAC Good Practice Guidance on strategic environmental assessment with the help of our partners in the Collaborative Programme. SwedBio has also worked as advisor for the Swedish Ministry of Environment regarding advice and inspiration for decisions regarding international development perspectives on MA and also in the development of an intergovernmental platform for bridging science and policymaking for biodiversity and ecosystem services (IPBES), similar to IPCC, and also contributed with advice on the issue as part of the Swedish delegation to Conferences of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

- SwedBio inputs to Swedish position on the fact that EU claimed that tropical forests can be logged (and turned into biofuel plantations) as long as they are not “undisturbed”. SwedBio pointed out that also forests that have been selectively logged and forests used by e.g. local and indigenous communities, also contain important biodiversity, and provides fundamental ecosystem services. It was also pointed out that such forests are also valuable carbon sinks and logging them would increase the release of CO₂ to the atmosphere.
- Provided inputs to several documents from Sweden to EU on the issue of REDD. SwedBio participates in the Swedish expert group on Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry, LULUCF, where issues relevant for development cooperation and Swedish are especially monitored and given inputs on.
- Contributed with ideas on biodiversity-related activities for the network of female environment ministers (that was earlier chaired by the Environment Minister Lena Sommestad), suggestions for talking points for Lena Sommestad’s meeting with new Executive Director of UNEP Achim Steiner (August 2006), and suggestion for Swedish position on the MA at the annual Nordic consultations with UNEP the same year.

- SwedBio made inputs to Ministry of Justice regarding Swedish speaking points related to the Voluntary Fund for Accredited Indigenous and Local Communities during WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (WIPO IGC) Ninth Session 2006.
- SwedBio contributed 2007 with analytical inputs and suggestions to the preparation of the Second Governing Body (GOB 2) of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) in particular related to Farmers Rights as a specific point of the agenda for GOB 2.
- SwedBio has continuously been following the process of negotiations on Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), e.g. SwedBio contributed with comments and inputs related to Sweden's Policy for Global Development to the preparation of the Swedish positions before COP8 to the CBD in 2006, in particular on agricultural biodiversity, ABS, GURTS, and MA; and to COP 9 in 2008 see Case 10; and also to CBD's Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA); and an international regime on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) under the CBD, due to be finalized in 2010. SwedBio has maintained a dialogue with partners and stakeholders from developing countries, at the same time keeping up to date in the Swedish dialogue

Effect

- SwedBio's work is likely to have strengthened the development and poverty perspective in Swedish opinions and positions in international processes related to biodiversity. It is likely that inputs, comments and advice provided by SwedBio, have contributed to that issues related to international development cooperation and poverty alleviation is mentioned more frequently and more at depth in e.g. government instructions for international meetings, particularly in relation to Swedish positions linked to the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD). Swedish positions have to a greater extent taken into consideration the effects of decisions taken on developing countries and e.g. the MDGs and the Paris agenda. Sweden has also influenced the EU membership group of poverty and rights perspectives. This is facilitated by a strong and clearly expressed interest from particularly the Ministry of Environment to involve and draw on SwedBio, e.g. in different international meetings related to the CBD. It is also facilitated by the new Sweden's Policy on Global Development (PGD), with its focus on e.g. poverty alleviation, sustainable development and equity.
- Through SwedBio there has also been an opportunity to step-up the direct Swedish involvement in and active contribution to the international policy and methods development on biodiversity with particular focus on a local livelihoods and equity perspective.
- Swedish positions in other forums than CBD e.g. the UNFCCC negotiations have also increasingly taken into consideration the effects on developing countries and especially poorer groups and indigenous peoples of decisions taken in the convention.

5.2.2 Main results in relation to Expected Outcome 6 - Increased direct Swedish involvement in, and contribution to, international policy-and methods development on biodiversity management from a development cooperation and livelihoods perspective

Under EO6 SwedBio's direct engagement in international processes (and with international actors and stakeholders) is reported under output, while possible effects on the international arena are highlighted under effect.

Output

- SwedBio has participated (where appropriate) as official Swedish delegates in relevant international negotiations and meetings. Examples include:
 - in the Swedish delegation for CBD meetings e.g. SBSTTAs and COP-meetings of CBD, (COP7 2004, COP8 2006 and COP9 2008, see Case 10).
 - SwedBio was part of the Swedish Delegation to the meetings for the Working Group on Protected Areas under the CBD, 2005 and 2007, where issues relevant for development cooperation was especially monitored and given inputs on.
 - in the Swedish delegation for UNFCCC meetings, concerning REDD, 2007 and 2008.
 - participating in the Swedish missions to the Nordic Consultations with UNEP (2006, 2007 and 2008);
 - SwedBio participated in a multistakeholder meeting on IPBES in Kuala Lumpur 2008 in the Swedish delegation to bring the issue forward. This was partly financed through CBM.
 - In an EU working group on Biodiversity in Development Cooperation;

Case 10. SwedBio participation at COP 9.

Two SwedBio staff participated in the Swedish delegation to the 9th Conference of the Parties (COP9) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)²⁴, Bonn, 19-30 May, 2008, and primarily followed:

- The financially related issues, including financing under the Protected Area (PA) process
- Monitoring, assessment and indicators, where the follow up to Millennium Ecosystem Assessment was included
- Article 8 (j) and related provisions on traditional knowledge and participation of indigenous and local communities
- other topics on the agenda of importance for Swedish international development cooperation.

Financial issues

²⁴ The Convention on Biological Diversity is the international framework for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the equitable sharing of its benefits. With 190 Parties, the CBD has near-universal participation among countries. The CBD seeks to address all threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services, including threats from climate change, through scientific assessments, the development of tools, incentives and processes, the transfer of technologies and good practices and the full and active involvement of relevant stakeholders including indigenous and local communities, youth, NGOs, women and the business community. The COP9 meeting was attended by 4,600 delegates, more than 184 Parties, with 244 side-events, and more than 664 journalists from 27 countries.

1. Attention to financial flows under CBD is very clearly increasing, with growing demands on donor countries to come up with “new and additional funding” and to improve on reporting.
2. There is clear divide within EU on what to focus on regarding financing, with some countries pushing very strongly for dedicated funding for protected areas,
3. There was a demand from developing countries that developed countries live up to the target of allocating 0,7 % of GNI as ODA

Possible implications & recommendations for Swedish development cooperation:

1. Swedish development cooperation and Sida will need improve on the reporting towards the Rio Markers, including the Rio Marker on biodiversity.
2. Increased attention to biodiversity and ecosystem services will be required, particularly as part of the mainstreaming/integration agenda, and not least linked to climate change.
3. SE could also look into options for possibly providing dedicated supports to biodiversity and/or protected areas multilaterally. Options to look into could include e.g. supporting World Heritage sites (and associated global/regional funds) as Sweden is a member of the World Heritage Committee (under UNESCO), and/or provide support to conservation-related activities linked to UNFCCC and the REDD-mechanism/activities under development.

Monitoring, assessment and indicators, - Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, MA

1. Sweden has been very instrumental in the follow up of MA, both from Sida, mainly through SwedBio, and the Ministry of Environment
2. The MA Follow up strategy initiated by UNEP and developed at the Stockholm meeting October 2007 (see case 9) was acknowledged by CBD COP9. Governments was invited to use of the framework, experiences and findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment when they review, revise and implement their national biodiversity strategy and action plans, relevant development plans, and development cooperation strategies, and the CBD will take into account the framework, and experiences of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment when preparing in-depth reviews of programmes of work including analysis of the extent they address ecosystem services, and in the revision of the Strategic Plan beyond 2010.
3. The main topic under this issue discussed at the COP9 was a platform or panel on ecosystem services and biodiversity that builds on the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) and the consultative process towards an International Mechanism of Scientific Expertise on Biodiversity (IMoSEB). The COP9 welcomed that UNEP invited to an intergovernmental multistakeholder meeting, (which was later held in November 2008).

Possible implications & recommendations for Swedish development cooperation

1. MA is already a topic Sida and SwedBio have prioritised, because of the clear links concerning environment and poverty. Recommendations for Swedish development cooperation is to follow the process of the intergovernmental science – policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services mainly regarding its implications for implementation of MA, and meanwhile continue with the other MA-follow up activities which focuses on the implementation of MA findings, e.g. tools for mainstreaming ecosystem services (and their poverty linkages) in PRSPs etc.

Article 8 (j) traditional knowledge and participation of indigenous and local communities.

The Swedish delegation supported the indigenous groups regarding the continuation of fulfillment of tasks in the 8 j work programme, which made a difference regarding how the COP-meeting as a whole was perceived by the indigenous groups.

- SwedBio staff has participated and actively contributed in a number of international networks, meetings and conferences in order to follow the international policy- and

methods development on relevant aspects of biodiversity management. Examples include:

- PEPs work on pro-poor “REDD”: SwedBio participated in the meetings of the Poverty Environment Partnership (PEP) and has been very actively involved in the PEP working group on “pro-poor REDD”. Other key members of this work include e.g. UNDP, IUCN, AsDB, UNEP-WCMC and ODI. SwedBio contributed to leveraging of funds for this work from the Sida-IUCN “Interaction Fund”²⁵. Contacts in Sweden have included SEI and the Federation of Swedish Farmers. As part of the work, SwedBio has commented on drafts of an issues paper on pro-poor REDD, and has also contributed to development of policy brief. SwedBio further gave a short introductory presentation on the PEP pro-poor REDD work at the PEP-meeting in Washington, and also participated in the panel at a PEP-organised “pro-poor REDD” side event during the (by CIFOR organised) “Forest Day” at COP13/CMP2 to UNFCCC in Bali, and at a Side event at COP9 of CBD. See Case 11.

Case 11. REDD - Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation

Early in 2008 SwedBio was alerted on the possible implications of a future REDD mechanism for equity, rights of IP and LCs, and for sustainable use of biodiversity, by several of its collaborating partners. FPP published a report named “Seeing REDD” where the pitfalls and possibilities of a REDD mechanism were analysed in the light of lessons learned and experiences from FPP supported field-projects. GFC published the report “Life for sale” where possible impacts of different Payments for Ecosystems Services (PES) were presented (REDD was one of them).

SwedBio was at the time part of the reference group to the Poverty Environment Partnership (PEP) in their work with the report “Making REDD work for the poor”.

With input from these different dialogues SwedBio was in a good position to feed in and give advice to Sida relating to climate change and forestry. Discussions were held on a seminar with Sida (LUV) and also with different responsible officers at Sida. In the fall of 2008 SwedBio was invited to participate in the Swedish LULUCF team (Land Use and Land Use Change and Forestry) of the delegation to UNFCCC on its monthly meetings to cover development cooperation issues and Sweden’s PGD. SwedBio was also invited to participate in the UNFCCC negotiation in Poznan in December 2008 and was successful in promoting an opening towards inclusion of issues important in development cooperation in the negotiations.

- The Trondheim-conference. High-lighting linkages between biodiversity and climate change: SwedBio participated in the advisory group to the planning of the so-called “Trondheim Conference” 29 October – 2 November 2007. The Trondheim Conference is arranged in Norway leading up to every second Conference of the Parties to the CBD. SwedBio further participated in the conference itself and also had the opportunity to be part of the “Friends of the

²⁵ The so-called Interaction Fund under the Sida-IUCN framework agreement is specifically intended to increase collaboration between IUCN and Swedish organisations on issues of relevance to IUCN’s mandate and development cooperation.

- Chair” group that e.g. advised on Conference message and the chairman’s report. In this role SwedBio strongly supported addressing linkages between climate change, biodiversity and poverty alleviation both in the Conference programme, and in the message & final report from the Conference.
- Poverty Conservation Learning Group (PCLG)²⁶ annual symposium 2007: SwedBio presented an overview of the work of the present donor organisations (DFID/UK, Norad/Norway, USAID/US, SwedBio and Sida/Sweden) on work addressing biodiversity - climate change – poverty alleviation linkages. SwedBio is a member of the advisory group to the PCLG, and in this capacity advises on themes. At the CBD COP9 the PCLG, together with the CBD Secretariat, German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) and The Equator Initiative arranged the Biodiversity for Poverty Reduction Day, Saturday May 24th. SwedBio had one of the keynote presentations, on the theme Biodiversity and ecosystem services - crucial resources for poverty alleviation, and one presentation on Addressing biodiversity in bilateral aid – opportunities and constraints.
 - the Steering Committee of the Community Conserved Areas (CCA) Initiative in 2007. SwedBio participated also in a workshop in Turkey where people from a range of different actors, e.g. the IUCN commissions CEESP and TGER, GEF, researchers, NGOs etc) came together to start the formation of a world wide CCA-network
- Dialogue, exchange and interaction with other bilateral and multilateral donors involved in biodiversity mainstreaming (e.g. UNDP, EU, bilateral donors etc) have continuously been undertaken.
 - Dialogue, exchange and interactions with selected CGIAR institutes (e.g. CIFOR, IPGRI, ICRAF, etc) and global institutes and NGOs (e.g. IUCN, IIED, etc) have been undertaken.
 - SwedBio has engaged directly in selected international methods and policy development initiatives, e.g. integration of biodiversity-livelihoods aspects into PRSPs (and the MDGs); biodiversity-health linkages; followed development and discussion on biodiversity and Global Public Goods; implementation of the WSSD-targets; and monitoring/indicators.
 - An Advisory Note on Ecosystem Services (as a complement to the OECD-DAC SEA Guidance published 2006) was developed with SwedBio as team leader²⁷ for OECD-DAC. Tools such as the Advisory Note can serve to show how to use SEAs to proactively address to ecosystem services concerns, which can further strengthen the implementation of these concepts in e.g. development cooperation.

Effect

- Through SwedBios active participation in Swedish delegations text has been incorporated in negotiation documents, policies has been adapted or changed, and in

²⁶ The PCLG-work is managed by IIED, and mainly funded by Ford Foundation.

²⁷ Inputs to the draft were obtained by e.g. WRI, Sida’s Helpdesk for Environment Assessment, Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment, CBBIA/IAIA, Sida’s Helpdesk for Environmental Economics, IIED, UNEP and UNDP.

the end it is likely that it has led to that new legislation is put in place in third world countries.

- SwedBio has thus been actively participating in international policy and methods development; in meetings dialogues and continued networking with a vast number of organisations and persons, reading of relevant literature not to forget. This way SwedBio has obtained a comprehensive understanding and knowledge on “what is presently moving out there” around biodiversity and ecosystem services, local livelihoods and poverty alleviation. This understanding has been useful in developing criteria for SwedBio’s Collaborative Programme, and in assessing and selecting partners for collaboration and support. SwedBio is now starting to become known internationally, and recognised as a strategic and well respected contact. This work has also been contributing to that integration of biodiversity aspects in Swedish international development cooperation, has been strategically focused since full advantage has been taken of the latest international methods- and policy development experiences. One example of an effect is that the global policy debate has been improved by the work of the PEP working groups’ reports and interventions on how a REDD mechanism can be designed to be pro poor, promote equity and the sustainable use of biodiversity.

5.3 Concluding remarks of the International dialogue and policy development work

There are continuously a vast number of processes and meetings taking place, and SwedBio needs to prioritise in which to participate. In general it has been found that the most relevant and directly useful meetings combine the following:

- *Programme follow-up.* The exchange with and learning from the partners within the Collaborative Programme will remain important to link to the international methods- and policy development work. In most of the programmes supported by SwedBio there is an explicit policy advocacy component, and a number of the organisations are present and active at COP meetings and SBSTTA meetings of the CBD. Participation in selected meetings, workshops and conferences thus provides a good means of programme follow-up and opportunities for dialogue with supported organisations.
- *SwedBio learning.* Participation in a limited number of workshops, meetings, and conferences on methods- and policy development on clearly prioritised issues, of key importance to SwedBio’s work, (e.g. biodiversity and ecosystem services indicators and monitoring, integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services, biodiversity and health) provide good opportunities for learning and for international networking.
- *Policy dialogue and international exchange.* SwedBio can fulfil an active role and contribute directly to methods and/or policy development on prioritised issues and forums, e.g. through the participation in the Swedish delegation at CBD COP meetings. It is important that this policy dialogue is clearly linked to SwedBio’s objectives and related to SwedBio’s thematic priorities, for which SwedBio have the opportunity to have cutting edge knowledge to contribute with.

The Convention on Biological Diversity has so far been the focus in SwedBio's direct involvement in policy-processes. One reason is that CBD (and processes under CBD in general) are of strong relevance to SwedBio's work. Another reason is that there have been comparably more opportunities offered to engage in CBD-processes compared to many other international processes. SwedBio has however also engaged directly in other international UN policy processes (e.g. FAO, WIPO IGC, ITPGRFA, and UNFCCC) and this should continue. SwedBio should also continue to maintain and develop dialogue with key multilateral and UN-agencies on issues related to biodiversity linked to poverty and rights aspect, e.g. UNEP, UNDP, FAO, WIPO and possibly WHO etc, and with selected CGIAR-institutes, (IPGRI, CIFOR and ICRAF), and other international organisations (IUCN, IIED, WRI etc).

Regarding the relationship to Sida's objectives, the objective for the interaction with and support to the Swedish Government is to encourage and promote the addressing of biodiversity from a development perspective (e.g. viewing biodiversity and ecosystem services as a key resource for local livelihoods and poverty alleviation) and influence the environmental agenda with a poverty and rights perspective, for coherence in Swedish politics in accordance with Sweden's Policy for Global Development, PGD

During participation in international conferences and meetings (including as official Swedish delegates, during e.g. CBD COP meetings), SwedBio staff has strongly stressed the importance of biodiversity as a key resources for local communities and for poverty alleviation. SwedBio has hence advocated for applying a rights based perspective, and ensuring the particularly poor and disadvantaged groups (e.g. local communities and indigenous people), can maintain access to and continue to benefit from biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Hence, for SwedBio staff a full understanding of and commitment to the main objectives of Swedish development cooperation and the PGD is crucial, as these forms the point of departure for SwedBio's work.

In summary, SwedBio should in future phases continue the international dialogue and policy and methods development very much in the same way as have proven to be a success so far. It is important that Sida is involved and that the work is conducted on behalf of Sida, both for integration at Sida and to incorporate knowledge generated at Sida, in SwedBio's work with international processes, to reach the best possible result.

6. Supporting functions

6.1. Introduction to Supporting functions

To be able to manage a programme of SwedBio's complexity and broad scope a well functioning organisation and supporting function need to be in place. Good routines for decision making, management routines and general administration and highly competent staff are necessary requirements.

The objectives and expected outcomes of SwedBio have been very ambitious and far-reaching, and a clear prioritisation of activities has been undertaken. The Annual Work Plans and Budget, as well as the recommendations and guidance from the Steering group and later the Quarterly Review Meetings between Sida and CBM (with two representatives from CBM and two from Sida, plus all SwedBio-staff) have been crucial to ensure that the undertakings for each year have been realistic and grounded.

6.2 Summary of results and experiences of Supporting functions

6.2.1 Management procedures

Decision making

Overall guidance and direction of SwedBio's work has been provided by the Steering Group until May 2006, which consisted of two persons from CBM (the Director of CBM and one additional CBM representative, plus all SwedBio staff), and two from Sida. After May 2006 SwedBio have instead had three-four Quarterly Review Meetings annually between Sida and CBM (with two representatives from CBM and two from Sida, plus all SwedBio-staff). For a detailed description see SwedBio's Preparation- and Decision-making Procedures.

Output

- Four to six meetings per year have taken place in-between Sida and SwedBio
- Preparation- and Decision-making Procedures has been developed.

Effect

- One contribution to that the programme has been effective is the well documented and clear preparation – and decision making procedures.

Planning and reporting

Planning

The Annual Work Plans and budgets detail the annual priorities of all components and the specific activities for each year and has therefore been the main tool for prioritising the work. The Annual Work Plan and budgets has been endorsed by the Steering Group, before being submitted to Sida for approval. At each Steering Group meeting or later Quarterly review meetings further adjustments to the work of SwedBio over the year is discussed, depending on needs.

Outputs planning

SwedBio produced the following plans and proposals:

- Annual Plans and Budgets for each year.
- The following proposals has been developed:
 - For Core Support 2005-2008, that is:
 - “The Swedish International Biodiversity Programme, phase 2, 2005-2007, A Sida-supported programme at the Swedish Biodiversity Centre” dated 15th of December 2004, and
 - “Application to Sida for a one-year extension during 2008 of a) The Sida-support to the SwedBio/CBM Collaborative Programme, and b) Sida-support to SwedBio, phase 2, Work Plan and budget for 2008” dated 30 November 2007.
 - Collaborative Programme 2003-2008, including Multilateral Environmental Vote contribution 2003-2007 as amendments, that is:
 - ”Ansökan till Sida om medel för Finansiellt stöd till aktiviteter och organisationer av strategisk betydelse för arbete med biologisk mångfald i Syd Swedish International Biodiversity Programme, SwedBio, Centrum för biologisk mångfald, CBM” dated 17 mars 2003,
 - “Application to Sida for Extension of the SwedBio Collaborative Programme, 2006-2007, Swedish International Biodiversity Programme, SwedBio, Swedish Biodiversity Centre, CBM” dated April 2006 and
 - “Application to Sida for a one-year extension during 2008 of a) The Sida-support to the SwedBio/CBM Collaborative Programme, and b) Sida-support to SwedBio, phase 2 Work Plan and budget for 2008” dated 30 November 2007.

Reporting

SwedBio submits financial reports to Sida twice a year. All travels are documented in travel reports. Activities are reported in each Steering Group meeting or later Quarterly review meetings. A ninth-month narrative report to follow-up on implementation of the Annual work plan is produced, (with exception for 2008) as well as a more analytical Annual Report that discusses results and experiences in relation to the overall objectives. The financial reports, and the nine-month and annual reports have been endorsed by the Steering Group and later the quarterly review meetings, before being submitted to Sida for approval since Sida is the main dialogue partner and the recipient of reports, to ensure mutual learning and for optimal coordination.

Outputs reporting

SwedBio has produced the following reports:

- Annual Reports (financial and narrative).
- Six-monthly (January-June) financial report
- 9-month narrative reports for January-September until 2007.
- Reports from international travels

- Lessons Learned Report for 2003-2005 “Lessons learned from the SwedBio Collaborative Programme 2003–2005”
- Report of Core support 2002-2004, “Report from phase 1 – main experiences and lessons learned, October 2002 – December 2004”

Effects planning and reporting

- The well written and easy to access proposals, plans and reports has contributed to the learning from and for the SwedBio programme. Through developing more efficient routines, the staff can focus more on substance dialogue with partners, and further on integration work with Sida and on behalf of Sida with the Swedish government.

6.2.2 Information and communication

These activities are presented here in a summarized manner but also described under part 4. “Integration of biodiversity aspects within Swedish Development Cooperation”.

Outputs

- A simplified and up-dated web page
- Fact sheets (in Swedish, English and Spanish) on “Biodiversity and health”, “Climate Change and ecosystems” and “Biofuels - Potential and Challenges for Developing Countries” were printed and distributed.
- Workshop Report: SwedBio Strategy Workshop, 8 December 2003
The Role of Biodiversity for Ecosystem Services and its Importance for People and Local Livelihoods in Developing Countries. - Priorities for the Future
- An article (jointly written with Reidar Persson) on plantation forestry and implications (pros and cons) for local livelihoods was published in Sida’s magazine “OmVärlden”.
- Articles in “Biodiverse”, CBMs magazine.
- Biodiversity and food systems SLU Current 2005, Issue 35/35. Contributions from several of SwedBio partners
- Health and biodiversity. Study by Göran Eklöf, commissioned by SwedBio 2006
- Several OH presentations, on biodiversity, rights and livelihood for different audiences
- A Communication Strategy has been developed and continuously been updated, which identify different target groups and their information needs.
- Several papers to conference reports where SwedBio has been engaged as lecturer.

Effects

Through SwedBio’s information and communication work lessons learned from the programme has been available.

For effects of the production of fact sheets, see 4.2.1

6.2.3 Staff

A key factor for ensuring that the programme has been implemented as planned and delivered the expected results is that competence and capacity of SwedBio staff has been relevant and adequate (both in terms of experiences and in terms of numbers).

A summary of key qualifications of SwedBio staff is provided in Box 7. The Swedish Biodiversity Centre has had the responsibility for personnel, but persons employed in the programme were also approved by Sida until year 2007. The Collaborative Programme and the resource and expert function to Sida has been the two most time consuming parts of SwedBio's work, see Table 3. There is a slight difference in time planned and spent, the Collaborative Programme has regularly taken more time, also supporting functions, while integration at Sida has taken less time.

Box 7. Competence profile for SwedBio staff

For the programme to be implemented as planned all staff need to have the following competence:

- Knowledge and experiences of working with natural resources management in a development cooperation context, preferably including experiences of biodiversity management
- Knowledge and experience of international development cooperation, including good knowledge of Sida's work
- Appropriate academic background for working with biodiversity integration issues
- Socio-cultural understanding and knowledge, i.e. understanding of poverty issues, human rights and gender
- Experience of public administration
- Ability to think strategically and to manage programmes
- Educational and pedagogical skills
- Ability to express themselves well in writing in both Swedish and English
- Fluency in English
- Well-developed networks and the ability to network
- Social skills, and ability to collaborate and function well in a team

The team as a whole need further to include the following experiences and skills:

- Experience of the work of NGOs
- Field experience from on-the-ground development (project work) in developing countries
- Administrative skills
- Language skills in Spanish and Portuguese, and possibly French, are desirable
- Knowledge of the conventions and regulations in the field, including negotiations on the conventions

The time allocation of SwedBio staff has basically remained the same from 2005-2008, with some minor adjustments:

Programme Coordinator	100 %
Four Senior Programme Officers	350 %
One Administrative Officer	85 %
Junior Programme Officer/Trainee	100 % ²⁸

²⁸ SwedBio aims to directly contribute to capacity building of the Swedish resource base through contracting of a Junior Programme Officer/Trainee for one year. The idea is to provide an opportunity for a

The following staff worked at SwedBio 2005-2008:

Berlekom, Maria	Programme Coordinator	90%-95%	(2002- Aug. 2008)
Byström, Marie	Sr. Programme Officer	50%	(2005- Mars 2006)
Carroll, Simon	Sr. Programme Officer	100%	(Aug. 2006-Jan. 2007)
Carroll, Simon	Administrative Officer	30%	(3 months/year 2007 and 2008)
Ebenhard, Torbjörn	Programme Officer	5 %	(Jan. 2007 – Dec. 2008)
Ek, Göran,	Sr. Programme Officer	100%	(from 15 Sept 2008)
Elfstrand, Sara	Junior Programme Officer	100%	(from Febr. 2008)
Gerhardt, Karin	Sr. Programme Officer	50%-60%	(from April 2006)
Jacobson, Klara	Project Assistant	50%-65%	(Jan. – Dec. 2005)
Jansson, Sonja	Administrative Officer	40%-50 %	(Jan. 2005 – Dec. 2008)
Juffermans, Johan	Project Assistant	100 %	(Oct.-Dec. 2007)
Malmer, Pernilla	Sr. Programme Officer	90%-100%	(from Febr. 2005)
Schultz, Maria	Sr Programme Officer	90%-100%	(May 2007-Aug. 2008)
Schultz, Maria	Programme Coordinator	90%	(from Sept. 2008)
von Walter, Susanne	Sr. Programme Officer	90%-100%	(from April 2005)
Wärnäck, Jan	Project Assistant	75%-100%	(Jan. 2006-Aug. 2007)

Table 3. The table shows how SwedBio planned and spent its available staff time.

Activity	Time planned 2005-2008	Time spent 2005-2008
1. COLLABORATIVE PROGRAMME	36-42%	41%-45%
2. INTEGRATION IN SWEDISH DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	31%-37%	22%-31%
a) Integration at Sida	(21%-26%)	(14%-17%)
b) Interaction/dialogue with other Swedish actors	(10%-12%)	(6%-14%)
3. INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE/POLICY	12%-17%	9%-16%
4. SUPPORTING FUNCTIONS	10%-16%	15%-19%
a) Work planning & reporting	(8%-10%)	(9%-12%)
b) General administration	(2%-3%)	(3%-6%)
c) Information material	(1%-3%)	(1%-3%)
d) Competence development	(1%-2%)	(1%-2%)

younger person, preferably with a background in socio-economics, to obtain experiences of working with biodiversity-livelihoods linkages within development cooperation. If practically feasible, the position would include spending two-three months based in a developing country directly working with one of the SwedBio-partners supported through the Collaborative Programme.

Competence development of staff has mainly been taking place through on the job training, to learn from the collaborating partners, field trips and meetings, and through participating in international policy or methods development conferences, meetings and seminars. Although the staff has also participated in targeted conferences with clear connection to important learning for themselves and the programme. Increased competence on results-based management has remained a priority area for competence development. Opportunities to attend training provided by Sida have actively been sought. Examples of competence development are participation of several staff-members in the two-day training courses on Logical Framework Analysis (LFA) organised by Sida, participation of two staff members at Stockholm Resilience week arranged by Stockholm Resilience Centre, participated in a three-day training course on Leadership Development organised by SLU.

6.3 Concluding remarks regarding Supporting functions

SwedBio has introduced and followed comprehensive routines for decision making, organisational assessments, follow-up and quality assurance. As a result it has been possible to develop and manage the programme cost-effectively and to assess its alignment with SwedBio's and Sida's objectives. SwedBio has also improved routines for result-based management to reflect those applied in international development cooperation. One general reflection for improvements concerning the LFA is that some of the indicators for the LFA have been hard or too time-consuming to follow-up, and in some cases even not found to be relevant for measuring SwedBio's impact. SwedBio need to improve the LFA for the next phase. In-depth discussions with all long-term partners take place regularly, through a combination of regular meetings and field trips, mostly on a yearly basis. SwedBio has also facilitated networking between supported initiatives.

The SwedBio programme is well documented through proposals, work plans, reports and notes from steering group meetings and later quarterly review meetings between Sida and CBM. This has made it possible for SwedBio to continuously learn and develop as well as to disseminate experiences to others. One recommendation for the future for Sida and SwedBio/CBM is to complete and close programmes, instead of making amendments to agreements, to make it easier on both sides for management.

SwedBio has allocated adequate time for information and communication of the programme. If it is judged that more emphasis in this area is needed on this aspect for the next phase of the programme, more and adequate staff time is needed for the purpose.

Mark Halle's conclusion in the 2005 review was that "The SwedBio team is characterized by high professionalism, exceptional human qualities and long years of relevant experience." These skills have been of utmost importance in the development of the programme.

7. Budget

Funding for the SwedBio programme is presently obtained through a set of agreements between Sida and CBM connected to each proposal, see Introduction.

- A three-year Core Agreement 31/05- 31/12/07 in support of SwedBio's basic costs (staff, offices, travels, over head etc) with an amendment for year 2008.
- A separate agreement for the Collaborative Programme 2003-2005 with amendments for 2006-2007 and for 2008. These have hitherto included a main agreement for the bulk of the programme with amendments, and annual agreements for support to "multi-processes", and separate agreements for support to MA follow-up and IUCN Plants projects.

As described in the introduction the main components have been (for which the Collaborative Programme has had separate agreements while the other components is financed through the Core support):

- *Collaborative Programme:* Development of the Collaborative Programme and dialogue with supported organisations, giving particular attention to improving and developing the system of result-reporting, systematic learning and financial follow-up.
- *Integration:* Continued support to and interaction with Sida, in close collaboration with the two environmental help-desks
- *Policy- and methods development:* Contributed to the international policy development through the government office and in a number of international policy processes and also contributed to methods development.
- *Supporting functions:* Ensured a good quality and management routines of SwedBio.

The SwedBio Work Plans and budget covers all the above components, and the budgets include the two main parts: costs associated with the work of SwedBio-staff (SwedBio Core) and costs associated with the Collaborative Programme (i.e. funds that are transferred to the supported organisations).

SwedBio Core: The budget for the core support 2005-2007, amended for 2008, is based on decision GD 74/04 and the subsequent agreement between Sida and the Swedish Universities. The intent of the decision is to provide uniform, clear and equal conditions for collaboration between Sida and the universities, and to ensure cost recovery (neither loss nor financial gain) of the Universities when implementing Sida assignments²⁹. This has been defined as allowing a 35% OH on all staff employed for a programme/project, and full cost recovery of all expenses (travels etc) but no OH on these. The 35% OH is to include costs for offices, office equipment and all other costs associated with managing the programme/project staff. The main budget item for the core support has been personnel costs, and the staff is also one of SwedBio's key assets. Table 4 provides an overview regarding the Core support 2005-2008. Full financial overview can be found in Annex IIIa.

²⁹ In case of open tenders there are no regulations, since that is a competitive process.

Table 4. The table provides an overview of funds (in MSEK) received and disbursed regarding the Core support 2005-2008. Full financial overview can be found in Annex IIIa.

Core	Received from Sida 2003-2008	Disbursed 2003-2008
Total	19,7	19,6

Collaborative Programme: Note that the Collaborative Programme includes several issues, the main programme and what was earlier included in separate annual agreements for support to “multi-processes” and also additional agreements for which SwedBio has separate funding from Sida (e.g. MA follow-up and IUCN-Plants, later BGCI/BioNet). Note also that MA follow-up and BGCI/BioNet is to continue, that is these agreements continue after 2008 and is therefore not finally reported here, but included for the overview. Table 5 provides an overview of funds received and spent in relation to the different parts of the Collaborative Programme. Full financial overview can be found in Annex IIIb.

Table 5. The table provides an overview of funds (in MSEK) received and disbursed in relation to the different parts of the Collaborative Programme. Full financial overview can be found in Annex IIIb.

Component	Received from Sida 2003-2008	Disbursed 2003-2008
a) Main Collaborative Programme³⁰	117,9	118,1
Total	117,9	118,1
b) MA Follow-up (presented for overview, agreement continues after 2008)	24,0	12,7
c) BGCI/BioNet (presented for overview, agreement continues after 2008)	5,0	1,4
TOTAL	146,9	132,2

Comments to the Budget: Some errors in previous Annual Reports have in the final financial report been corrected. SwedBio/CBM and SLU has to continue to develop the financial management system, since some tasks are still made manually and this kind of error may then easily occur. A final remark is that the financial report is preliminary, SwedBio will complete the final financial report in time according to the Agreement with Sida, before the 31st of May 2009.

³⁰ Including Multi Vote 2003-2007, 8,300,000 SEK and 546,843 SEK transferred from Core 2005. Excluding SwedBio's part of the Invitation Area 2005, that was 1,980,000 SEK.

8. Institutional base

SwedBio has during the programme period been an independent programme within the Swedish Biodiversity Centre (CBM) with its own budget. CBM has received almost full cost compensation from Sida for the work of SwedBio.

When the SwedBio programme was initiated by Sida, a thorough review of possible host organisations was undertaken, based on a number of criteria. The institution should have a broad expertise on biological diversity and links to both research and practical application of research - the latter in order to consistently view biological diversity in a social context. In addition, the institution should have a pronounced interest in international cooperation and in cooperating with Sida.

Of all possible host organisations, the Swedish Biodiversity Centre (CBM) was found to best fulfil the criteria specified above. CBM is established in cooperation between the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) and Uppsala University. CBM has a national mandate to coordinate and promote research and education programmes on biological diversity. CBM works with both research and its applications, and has a scope of activities that extends from conservation biology to economic and social aspects, and from genetic resources to ecosystem services. CBM works with biodiversity issues on the basis of biological and sociological expertise in a broad social context. Moreover, CBM collaborates with the Swedish EIA Centre and the Swedish Species Information Centre at SLU, and already manages and coordinates several externally financed with multiple stakeholders. In addition, it is possible for the Swedish Biodiversity Centre to draw on and cooperate with other of the institutions at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences and Uppsala University. CBM has a pronounced interest in international cooperation and in cooperation with Sida. CBM have held a 2-year International Master of Science Programme in Management of Biological Diversity. The training is interdisciplinary and deals with both biological and social sciences and the linkages between them. CBM also manages three Sida financed regional gene bank programmes (Southern Africa, Eastern Africa, and the Balkans).

The awareness of biodiversity and poverty alleviation linkages in an international perspective at CBM has increased with the presence of SwedBio at the centre. SwedBio staff has been interacting with other CBM activities, and CBM staff has taken part in SwedBio's work programme. There are two main types of interaction:

- Joint activities and exchange: Examples of interactions include work on biodiversity in EIA, and on article 8j of the Convention on Biological Diversity (with focus on indigenous and traditional knowledge); contacts with the CBM Unit in Alnarp and the staff there involved in the three regional gene bank programmes; collaboration, on separate financed staff time, and inputs on the International Master of Science Programme in Management of Biological Diversity incl. supervision to students; contribution to "Biodiverse" (CBM's periodic newsletter) on international biodiversity issues. All CBM staff members have opportunities to comment on and provide input to SwedBio's work during the regular CBM meetings.

- Direct (formal) involvement in SwedBio planning and management: CBM staff is actively involved in the development and management of SwedBio's programme. The Director of CBM and one additional CBM representative are members of SwedBio's Steering Group later Review Group, and one CBM representative is member of SwedBio's working group, which meets 6 – 8 times per year to assess proposals for support. The Assistant/Acting Director of CBM further also frequently becomes involved in commenting on and officially approving proposals.

Annex I. Main results (outputs and effects) in relation to Expected Outcomes

Main results in relation to Expected Outcomes 1 – Strategically important biodiversity initiatives and projects - in line with SwedBio's development objective, points of departure and strategy – have been identified and strengthened.	
Outputs	Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The programme portfolio covers all SwedBio's priority areas and support is granted in line with SwedBio directives. The total amount provided through the Collaborative Programme in the period 2003-2008 is 118,1 MSEK and 90 separate agreements were made. Two additional programmes have received support from Sida during the period: the Follow-Up of Millennium Ecosystem Assessment with disbursements from SwedBio on 12.7 MSEK (incl. 2 separate agreements), and the BioNet and Botanical Gardens Conservation International with disbursements from SwedBio on 1.4 MSEK (incl. 2 agreements). SwedBio has managed the programme well and has introduced and followed adequate routines for decision making, organisational assessments, follow-up and quality assurance, e.g. assessments of narrative, financial and audit reports; evaluations take place for long term support before considering continued support (Six evaluations have been conducted); cross cutting issues such as gender analysis have been considered, analysed and integrated; procedures for registration and filing of documents have been developed; project assessment meetings have regularly been held; and discussions/analysis of completed projects is a standing point at these meetings. SwedBio has improved routines for Result Based Management to live up to routines in international development cooperation. In-depth discussions through regular meetings with and/or field trips, with all long-term partners, mostly on a yearly basis. SwedBio has facilitated networking between supported initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SwedBio has supported strategically important biodiversity initiatives and projects. SwedBio's management routines, incl. standards on development of results based management, has had the effect that the programme has been able to be efficient and relevant to SwedBio's and Sida's objectives. Supported organisations play an active role in international/regional meetings Increased space for local voices and policy positions from local to regional and global partners has been created. Supported issues are highlighted on the international agenda – e.g. discussed in relation to processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Climate Convention and other international forums, such as the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and brought up by other international donors working pro-actively with biodiversity integration (UNDP, etc.). Knowledge has been generated on biodiversity, ecosystem services, local livelihoods and poverty alleviation. The programme has contributed to development of practical work, methods, ideas and policies regarding biodiversity, ecosystem services and local livelihoods. As a whole it can be concluded that important achievements have been made regarding the two emerging issues, the three main dimensions, and nine themes of the Collaborative Programme; see conclusions and recommendations regarding the themes of the programme.

Main results in relation to Expected Outcomes 2 –

Learning and experiences from the supported initiatives systematically brought back to Sweden and used to inform and improve inclusion of biodiversity aspects within Swedish international development cooperation.

Output	Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 156 meetings have taken place between SwedBio and recipient organisations, as estimated from the Annual reports 2003-2008. • Annual reports on the Collaborative Programme with good content and quality have been produced yearly and disseminated. In addition, two lessons learned reports have been produced. • More than 20 seminars and workshops in Sweden have been held with representatives from SwedBio's partner organisations during 2003 - 2008. • Many contacts between supported organisations and Sida have taken place during 2003-2008. These include seminars, workshops and more informal meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experiences from the supported initiatives have been brought back to Sweden systematically and used to inform and improve inclusion of biodiversity aspects within Swedish international development cooperation. • Experiences from the Collaborative Programme have also lead to increased Swedish contribution to international policy-and methods development on biodiversity management from development cooperation and livelihoods perspectives. • Through the supported organisations, SwedBio has built up its network and contacts, and has thereby also contributed to capacity building in Sweden; it also has provided new contacts or strengthened contacts between Swedish and supported organisations. • The contacts with the supported organisations and initiatives have also proved to be an important means to ensure that SwedBio remains updated on relevant methods- and policy development (regarding different aspects of biodiversity – e.g. poverty alleviation linkages). These experiences are also highly relevant for SwedBios's helpdesk function to Sida. The supported organisations have also expressed their appreciation of the dialogue with SwedBio on several occasions and noted that this is helpful for their continued work.

Main results in relation to Expected Outcomes 3 –

Increased integration of biodiversity aspects into Sida's projects, programmes, plans and policies

Outputs	Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functioned as support and general resource to Sida-staff and on demand provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in depth discussions with programme officers at Sida. - comments on Sida's policies or to Sida on demand regarding the Swedish Governments Policies - comments and support on projects and programmes. - text, comments and other input to reports and other documents. - comments and support regarding development of tools as EIA/SEA or indicators - comments and support regarding development of educational material etc. • SwedBio has also had a number of dialogues with Embassies. • Good contacts have been established with Sida's two other helpdesks, both the Helpdesk for Environmental Assessment - Swedish EIA Centre; and Sida Helpdesk for Environmental Economics - Environmental Economics Unit at Gothenburg University and provided inputs via the other helpdesks. • SwedBio has supported Sida in its reporting to the Swedish Government regarding biodiversity and implementation of multilateral agreements related to biodiversity. • SwedBio has also conducted pro-active work, including information and training. • SwedBio has established very good contacts with Sida-SAREC. A special "invitation area" on Biodiversity and local livelihoods through the Sida-SAREC's research fund was initiated in late 2003 and continued in 2004 and 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sida has received and absorbed SwedBio experiences although it might be hard to track that it is SwedBio who have contributed with the knowledge. The indirect influence can be from within Sida, or via the other environment helpdesks, but actually also from the loop SwedBio to global policymaking and back to Sida. It is hard to measure these outputs and outcomes. • Ecosystem services and biodiversity-livelihoods aspects are to some extent being reflected in Sida programming and policy frameworks, and increasingly so during the last years. • SwedBio has contributed to Sida staff's awareness of ecosystem services and biodiversity and links to poverty, human rights, climate change, health, vulnerability, etc, e.g. the interest shown for IAASTD and the interests shown in SwedBio climate coaching work. • Some Embassies have improved their dialogue on environment with the country after receiving the fact sheets. Sida staff that has obtained support through the fact sheets may have improved their knowledge, dialogue and texts regarding ecosystem services and biodiversity in different programs and documents, Example: The fact sheet on biodiversity and human health, made the Health team in Guatemala start a process of better integration of environment and biodiversity in their planned sector support programme (for Central America). • Attention to possible adverse effects of forest plantations on poverty alleviation and equity, and ways to mitigate or avoid them, have been increased in Sida development support and possibly also in government policies in some of the supported countries. Attention and knowledge on how future REDD mechanisms should be formulated in order to be pro-poor and equitable have also increased. The importance of finding ways to curb illegal logging has been highlighted and has gained priority on the development agenda especially in the light of climate change. • The importance and complexity of different Natural Resource Tenure systems for different settings and different resources has been highlighted through Sida's publications where SwedBio gave ample input. • Dialogue with Embassies has resulted in improved contacts and learning

Main results in relation to Expected Outcomes 4 –**International development cooperation and poverty alleviation perspectives in Sweden's international work related to biodiversity has been further strengthened**

Outputs	Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SwedBio has during the years established good contacts with the Swedish Ministry of Sustainable Development and Environment and also maintained contacts with other relevant Swedish Ministries (e.g. Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Agriculture etc).• SwedBio has had the opportunity to provide analytical comments, suggestions for improvements, and subject-matter support, using own expertise as well as consulted with our collaborators in the South, to the Swedish Government in preparation for Swedish positions and/or opinions relating to issues of relevance for SwedBio's work. Comments have been provided in line with the Swedish policy for Global Development (PGD), the Paris declaration on aid effectiveness, and relevant Sida policies and strategies. Examples include that SwedBio has continuously been following the process of negotiations under Convention on Biological Diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SwedBio's work is likely to have strengthened the development and poverty perspective in Swedish opinions and positions in international processes related to biodiversity.• It is likely that inputs, comments and advice provided by SwedBio, have contributed to that issues related to international development cooperation and poverty alleviation is mentioned more frequently and more at depth in e.g. government instructions for international meetings, particularly in relation to Swedish positions linked to the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD). Swedish positions have to a greater extent taken into consideration the effects of decisions taken on developing countries and e.g. the MDGs and the Paris agenda. Sweden has also influenced the EU group of poverty and rights perspectives. This is facilitated by a strong and clearly expressed interest from particularly the Ministry of Environment to involve and draw on SwedBio, e.g. in different international meetings related to the CBD. It is also facilitated by the new Swedish policy on global development (PGD), with its focus on e.g. poverty alleviation, sustainable development and equity.• Swedish positions in other forums that CBD e.g. the UNFCCC negotiations have also increasingly taken into consideration the effects on developing countries and especially poorer groups and indigenous peoples of decisions taken in the convention.

Main results in relation to Expected Outcomes 5 –

Increased capacity (understanding, knowledge, engagement, actions) among Swedish organisations and actors regarding the role of biodiversity for poverty alleviation and improved livelihoods

Outputs	Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A continuous exchange and dialogue with relevant Swedish organizations has been maintained. SwedBio has been networking with several Swedish organisations and authorities that have a “biodiversity and livelihood” focus, including both NGOs, research institutions and to some extent private companies • SwedBio staff has also organised or co-organised, given lectures or input and participated in a number of seminars, workshops etc organised in Sweden with clear relevance to SwedBio’s work. • SwedBio has provided options for closer communication and understanding about biodiversity, livelihood and rights linkages and given a number of inputs within CBM on international and development cooperation aspects of biodiversity, in particular related to rights and poverty alleviation. • SwedBio has also provided inputs to the internationalisation processes and dialogue at SLU and Uppsala University. • A Communication Strategy has been developed and continuously been updated, which identify different target groups and their information needs. • Reports and other information material have been produced. This has included developing SwedBio’s website and a presentation folder. A number of fact sheets regarding biodiversity (Ecosystem Services and Human Health, Ecosystem services and climate Change, and on Biofuels) have been produced. SwedBio has also been involved in production of articles and contributed to the production of “Biodiverse” (the newsletter of the Swedish Biodiversity Centre). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As SwedBio has continued to be more targeted and selected in contacts with Swedish organisations (primarily concentrating on those with direct linkages to other on-going work and/or thematic priorities of SwedBio), this has contributed to strengthen SwedBio’s competence, while enabling SwedBio to disseminate our experiences to relevant and interested groups. • SwedBio has with help from its network increased Swedish organizations’ competence and knowledge on e.g. agriculture and the forests role in climate mitigation specifically the REDD mechanism, and its possible implications for poverty alleviation, equity and sustainable use of biodiversity. • The participation in seminars etc in Sweden has further allowed SwedBio to remain updated with Swedish organisations and initiatives, and is also an important part of following the general policy- and methods development. • SwedBio has contributed to giving CBM a more international focus. By locating SwedBio at CBM, SwedBio staff has been able to interact with other CBM activities, and CBM staff has taken part in SwedBio’s work programme. SwedBio has contributed to bringing in international perspectives on biodiversity, ecosystem services, rights and livelihood into the work of SLU and Uppsala University. • SwedBio has also, to a more limited extent, contributed to the internationalisation process at SLU, through contacts and collaboration with different departments. • The special “invitation area” on Biodiversity and local livelihoods through the Sida-SAREC’s research fund has contributed to capacity building and networking between scientists from natural and social sciences. • Reports and other information material that have been produced have contributed to capacity building in Sweden.

Main results in relation to Expected Outcomes 6 –

Increased direct Swedish involvement in, and contribution to, international policy and methods development on biodiversity management from a development cooperation and livelihoods perspective

Outputs	Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SwedBio has participated as official Swedish delegate in international negotiations and meetings. Examples include: participating in the Swedish delegations to COP, SBSTTA and Working Group meetings of CBD; to UNFCCC; in the Swedish missions to the Nordic Consultations with UNEP (2006, 2007 and 2008); in an EU working group on Biodiversity in Development Cooperation; and in a multistakeholder meeting on IPBES 2008. SwedBio staff has participated and actively contributed in a number of international networks, meetings and conferences in order to follow the international policy- and methods development on relevant aspects of biodiversity management. Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Poverty Environment Partnerships work on pro-poor "REDD" Poverty Conservation Learning Group (PCLG)³¹ the Steering Committee of the Community Conserved Areas (CCA) Initiative. Dialogue, exchange and interaction with other bilateral and multilateral donors involved in biodiversity mainstreaming (e.g. UNDP, EU, bilateral donors etc) have been undertaken. Dialogue, exchange and interactions with selected CGIAR institutes (e.g. CIFOR, IPGRI, ICRAF, etc) and global institutes and NGOs (e.g. IUCN, IIED, etc) have been undertaken. SwedBio has involved directly in selected international methods and policy development initiatives, e.g. integration of biodiversity-livelihoods aspects into PRSPs (and the MDGs); biodiversity-health linkages; MA-Follow-up; follow development and discussion on biodiversity and Global Public Goods; implementation of the WSSD-target ; and monitoring/indicators; e.g. an Advisory Note on Ecosystem Services (as a complement to the OECD-DAC SEA Guidance published 2006) was developed with SwedBio as team leader for OECD-DAC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through SwedBio's active participation in Swedish delegations text has been incorporated in negotiation documents, policies has been adapted or changed, and in the end it is likely that it has led to that new legislation is put in place in third world countries. Through SwedBio's active participation in international policy and methods development, the participation in meetings, and dialogues and continued networking with a vast number of organisations and persons, reading of relevant literature not to forget. SwedBio has obtained a comprehensive understanding and knowledge on "what is presently moving out there" around biodiversity and ecosystem services, local livelihoods and poverty alleviation. This understanding has been useful in developing criteria for SwedBio's Collaborative Programme, and in assessing and selecting partners for collaboration and support. SwedBio is now starting to become known internationally, and recognised as a strategic and well respected contact. This work has also been contributing to that integration of biodiversity aspects in Swedish international development cooperation, has been strategically focused since full advantage has been taken of the latest international methods- and policy development experiences. One example of effect is that the global policy debate has been improved by the work of the PEP working groups reports and interventions on how a REDD mechanism can be designed to be pro poor, promote equity and the sustainable use of biodiversity.

³¹ The PCLG-work is managed by IIED, and mainly funded by Ford Foundation.

Annex II. Logical Framework Matrix

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX			
Objectives/outputs	Indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions / Risks
Development objective <i>To contribute to poverty alleviation and improved livelihoods through equitable, sustainable and productive management, of biodiversity resources at all levels – genes, species and ecosystems”</i>	Livelihoods of poor people are improved Biodiversity is sustainably and equitably utilised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports from supported initiatives • Evaluations and reviews from supported initiatives • SwedBio reports from field visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable and equitable use of biodiversity is given priority within mainstream planning • Conducive institutional and incentive frameworks • “Good governance” of biodiversity resources
Programme objective “Increased capacity and commitment of Swedish international development cooperation to pro-actively and strategically work towards the development objective and address biodiversity issues in a perspective of poverty alleviation and sustainable development”.	Outcomes 1-6	See below under each component	See below under each component

Component 1. Collaborative programme			
Outcome 1 Strategically important biodiversity initiatives and projects, in line with SwedBio's development objective, points of departure and strategy, identified and strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme portfolio covers all SwedBio's priority areas • Support granted in line with SwedBio directives • Supported organisations play an active role in international/regional meetings • Increased space of local voices and policy positions from below to regional and global partners • New knowledge generated on biodiversity, local livelihoods and poverty alleviation • Supported issues are high/increasing on the international agenda – e.g discussed in relation to CBD (COPs), and/or taken up by other international donors working pro-actively with biodiversity integration (UNDP etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision memos and project applications • SwedBio annual report • Reports from supported organisations • Evaluation reports • Agenda and discussions at COPs to CBD, and Swedish official travel reports from COPs • SwedBio travel reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SwedBio's priority areas and directives are strategically important in the international policy context • Adequate funds are available • SwedBio staff has adequate capacity (number and competence)
Outcome 2 Learning and experiences from the supported initiatives systematically brought back to Sweden and used to inform and improve inclusion of biodiversity aspects within Swedish international development cooperation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of meetings between SwedBio and recipient organisations • Content and quality of annual report on collaborative programme • Number of seminars/workshops in Sweden to which SwedBio has brought representatives from the partner organisations • Number of contacts between supported organisations and Sida 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SwedBio annual report • SwedBio travel reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest and time of Sida and embassy staff • Interest and time of other Swedish actors

Component 2 Integration of biodiversity in Swedish international development cooperation			
Outcome 3 Biodiversity aspects integrated into Sida's projects, programmes, plans and policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of times biodiversity and its links to issues in programmes etc. mentioned in Sida supported programme documents • Number of times biodiversity mentioned in Sida policies • Number of times biodiversity mentioned in Sida country strategies • Number of times SwedBio staff have been consulted by Sida staff • Number of training and information and training sessions for Sida staff and partners • Number of EIAs with explicit biodiversity assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sida's project, programme, plan and policy documents • Country strategies • EIAs • Training reports • SwedBio annual report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest and time of Sida and embassy staff • Interest and time of other Swedish actors
Outcome 4 International development cooperation and poverty alleviation perspective in Sweden's international work related to biodiversity has been further strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International dev. Coop and poverty alleviation mentioned more frequently and more at depth in e.g. government instructions for international meetings • Number of times SwedBio staff has provided comments on Swedish positions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Government instructions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PGU is implemented • Interest and time of Government staff
Outcome 5 Increased capacity (understanding, knowledge, engagement, actions,) among Swedish organisations and actors regarding the role of biodiversity for poverty alleviation and improved livelihoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • View of staff at NGOs, universities, consultancy companies, etc. show increased capacity • Increasing number of high quality research proposals that relate to biodiversity, local livelihoods and poverty alleviation • Number of invitations from NGO's, universities, etc to lecture on biodiversity and poverty alleviation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with staff at NGOs, universities, consultancy companies • SAREC's research proposals • SwedBio annual report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest and time of Swedish actors • SAREC funding available
Component 3 International dialogue			

<p>Outcome 6</p> <p>Increased Swedish contribution to international policy-and methods development on biodiversity management from a development cooperation and livelihoods perspective</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Text incorporated, policies adapted or changed, new legislation in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy documents, guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space and funds for increased Swedish contribution available • International policy- and methods development open to modification
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Annex III a. SwedBio financial report for core Support 2005 – 2008

Annex III b. SwedBio financial report Collaborative Programme 2003-2008, including Multilateral Environmental Vote 2003-2007, and additionally for the overview also the MA-Follow Up Contribution 2006-2008 and the IUCN/GEF Plants contribution 2006-2008

Annex IV. Contributing to resilience, Results and experiences from the SwedBio Collaborative Programme 2003-2008

Annex V. Concluding memos from completed contributions