

The Swedish International Biodiversity Programme, SwedBio

**A Sida-supported programme at the
Swedish Biodiversity Centre**

**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**

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Work Plan and budget for 2008

Acronyms

ABN	African Biodiversity Network	ITPGRFA	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing	IUCN	World Conservation Union
ACTS	African Centre of Technology Studies	LFA	Logical Framework Approach
AD	Avoid Deforestation	MA	Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
ADB	Asia Development Bank	MDG	Millennium Development Goals
AIPP	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact	MSEK	Millions of Swedish "Kronor"
BCCI	Biological Conservation Corridors Initiative	MSc	Master of Science
BUCAP	Biodiversity Use and Conservation in Asia Program	NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity	OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development - Development Assistance Committee
CBDC	Community Biodiversity Development and Conservation	PAG	SwedBio Project Assessment Group
CBM	Swedish Biodiversity Centre	PANAP	Pesticide Action Network Asia and the Pacific
CEMUS	Centre for Environment and Development Studies	PEP	Poverty Environment Partnership
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
CIFOR	Center for International Forest Research	PGR	Plant Genetic Resources
CMLN	Co-Management Learning Network Project	PGU	Sweden's policy for Global Development
COHAB	Co-Operation on Health And Biodiversity	PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
COP	Conference of the Parties	REDD	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	RRI	Resource Renewal Institute
DESO	Department for Democracy and Social Development (at Sida)	SAREC	Department for research co-operation
DNRE	Department for Natural Resources and the Environment (at Sida)	SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
EA	Environmental Assessment	SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
EEU	Environmental Economics Unit (at the Gothenburg University)	SEARICE	South East Asia Regional Initiative for Community Empowerment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute
EO	Expected Outcomes	SENSA	the Swedish Environment Secretariat for Asia
EU	European Union	SEPA	Swedish Environment Protection Agency
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation	SG	SwedBio Steering Group
FERN	Forest and the European Union Research Network	Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
FLEGT	EU Action Plan for Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade	SLU	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
FPP	Forest Peoples Programme	SSNC	Society for Nature Conservation
GEF	Global Environment Facility	TNC	Transnational Corporation
GHG	Greenhouse Gas	TWN	Third World Network
GRAIN	Genetic Resources Action International	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
IAASTD	International Assessment on Agriculture Science and Technology for Development	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
IAS	Invasive Alien Species	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
ICSF	International Collective in Support of Fishworkers	UU	Uppsala University
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development	WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
IIFB	International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity	WDR	World Development Report
IPGRI	International Plant Genetic Resources Institute	WGPA	Working Group on Protected Areas
IPO	Indigenous Peoples Organisation	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation
KSLA	the Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry	WHO	World Health Organisation
		WRI	World Resources Institute
		WTO	World Trade Organisation
		WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

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1. Summary and general introduction

1.1 Summary and introduction

The Swedish policies and priorities, primarily Sweden's Policy for Global Development, and Sida's "Perspectives on Poverty", with their focus on poverty alleviation and a rights perspective sets the context for SwedBio's work with biological resources and sustaining ecosystem services.

The SwedBio three-year plan (1 January 2005 - 31 December 2007) hence specifies the development objective of SwedBio as "*to contribute to poverty alleviation and improved livelihoods through equitable, sustainable¹ and productive management, of biodiversity resources at all levels – genes, species and ecosystems*". The specific programme objective for SwedBio is to "*contribute to increased capacity and commitment of Swedish international development cooperation to pro-actively and strategically work towards the development objective*".

This is based on the understanding that rights to - and sustainable use of - 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. Loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services will consequently hit the poorest people hardest. Sustainable use of biodiversity is thus a prerequisite for sustainable development and poverty alleviation in both local and global perspectives. Biodiversity is further a fundamental Global Public Good. Securing ecosystem services is further of vital importance to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and a challenge that equals climate change in importance and scope. Ecosystem services (and the biodiversity on which these are based) will further play an absolutely critical role in both adapting to climate change and in mitigating greenhouse gas-levels in the atmosphere.

This document contains the SwedBio Work Plan and Budget for 2008, and is a request for a one-year extension during 2008 of the two main on-going collaboration between Sida and CBM regarding SwedBio: a) The Collaborative Programme (presently running for the period Jan 2003 – Dec 2007), and b) SwedBio, phase 2 (presently covering the period Jan 2005 – Dec 2007).

General direction, programme structure and components, as well as budget level, are a continuation of on-going work. The LFA for SwedBio, phase 2 is attached (Annex 1). A total additional amount of SEK 25,7 mSEK is requested, which includes 5,7 mSEK for SwedBio Core (see detailed budget in Annex 2) and 20 mSEK for the so-called Collaborative Programme (see detailed budget, Annex 3).

SwedBio's Communication Strategy is attached in Annex 4.

An external evaluation of SwedBio will be undertaken by Sida early 2008 that will form the basis for dialogue on the future and direction of SwedBio beyond 2008.

1.2 Strategy and components

The Swedish International Biodiversity Programme (SwedBio) was therefore initiated in late 2002 by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) to allow a pro-active and strategic approach to addressing biodiversity for local livelihoods within Swedish international

¹ 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 sustainable), and is therefore not included as an end in itself.

development cooperation, including acting as a source of expertise to Sida. Sida selected the Swedish Biodiversity Centre (CBM) as the most suitable host institution for the new initiative.

The work of SwedBio is organised into four main components:

1. Financial support to strategic initiatives, through the Collaborative Programme.
2. Integration of biodiversity aspects into Swedish development cooperation, including support to Sida and collaboration with other Swedish organisations.
3. International dialogue and policy development, including support to the Swedish Government.
4. Supporting functions, e.g. information/home page and work planning and reporting.

The activities of SwedBio are further guided by the following:

- Programme components must be mutually supportive.
- Flexibility and adaptability to respond to emerging opportunities within all work components.
- Complementarity's 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 and social values of biological diversity). The dialogue and contact with the supported organisations is a key means to ensure this "cutting- edge knowledge". The involvement and participation in international dialogue and meetings is another.

The following specific themes will be given priority during 2008:

- 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 2005 the strategic framework of SwedBio's Collaborative programme was further developed and nine main themes, grouped into three inter-linked dimensions, were identified that address key dimensions and issues, see Box 1, and Annex 5.

Box 1. 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 health.
 - c. Biodiversity and vulnerability.
2. ***Ensuring equity and human rights in management and use of biodiversity and ecosystem services.*** The three themes under this dimension are:
 - a. Increasing civil society involvement in international processes regarding 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

1.3 Thematic priorities and direction 2008

During 2008 SwedBio will give special and/or increased attention to the following subject matters through-out all three components of its work programme (i.e. Collaborative Programme, Integration, and Policy– and methods development):

Ecosystem services and climate change

Linkages between biodiversity, ecosystem services and climate change - with particular attention to implications for local livelihoods and human well-being – was identified in the 2007 Work Plan as a critically important new topic. Securing ecosystem services and the biodiversity on which these are based will form a fundamental part of adaptation strategies² to climate change, and can furthermore offer a “double-win” by constituting a cost-efficient means to mitigate GHGs in the atmosphere³. SwedBio will therefore give attention to e.g. ecosystem management for resilience and adaptation, REDD (Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation) and agrofuels – all from a combined biodiversity and livelihoods perspective

Biodiversity-climate change linkages is relevant in relation to basically all dimensions and aspects, but particularly so in relation to e.g. 1c (vulnerability), 3a (addressing root causes, e.g. macro policies and trade) and 3b (integration into development planning). See Box 1.

MA follow-up, and tools for mainstreaming (biodiversity/ecosystem services indicators, biodiversity/ecosystem services in EIA/SEA and value of ecosystem services)

The degradation of ecosystem services is a significant barrier to achieving the Millennium Development Goals. This is the bleak message from the series of reports published from the largest ever global analysis of the links between ecosystem and human well-being - the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) – that was released during 2005. The MA found that approximately 60% of the world’s ecosystem services are being degraded or used unsustainably, confirming that society is exhausting the planet’s natural assets. SwedBio will therefore continue to give high priority to follow-up and dialogue regarding MA follow-up, including encouraging the use of the MA-framework as a tool for environmental analysis at country-level

In addition SwedBio will also continue to give attention to strategic tools for mainstreaming ecosystem services and biodiversity concerns into decision-making and planning framework, e.g. biodiversity/ecosystem services indicators, biodiversity/ecosystem services in Environmental Impacts Assessments and Strategic Environmental Assessments, tools for valuing ecosystem services and biodiversity including opportunities and drawbacks with Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES).

MA follow-up, and tools for mainstreaming are particularly relevant in relation to 3b (integration in plans and sectors) and 3c (communication) (see Box 1).

² This was also high-lighted in “Budgetpropositionen för 2008”.

³ As ecosystem degradation and land use related practices make up about 1/3 of GHG-emissions, promoting REDD (and other measures to ensure sustainable ecosystem management practices) will be critical as well as cost-efficient.

Equity, democracy and human rights (including gender) and biodiversity

This is a cross-cutting issue of high relevance in most processes related to management of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and also linked to tenure issues. An important example is the development and debate regarding protected areas, people and collaborative management, since it is of high relevance in relation to both sustaining ecosystem services and a key issue in relation to rights and roles (human rights/democracy) of indigenous peoples and local communities. Another example is the rights related to genetic resources and the traditional knowledge on their use. This could be exemplified by important work undertaken in the ITPGRFA on Farmers Rights, and the ongoing negotiations on an international regime on Access and Benefitsharing under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Of key importance is further to acknowledge and address gender dimensions. Men and women often have different roles, with women in many cases playing a key role in e.g. selection of seeds, management of small livestock and for the conservation and sustainable use of plant and animal diversity. Women may hence in many cases have a more specialized knowledge of wild plants used for food, fodder and medicine than men. At the same time, women often have less influence and decision-making power, while being particularly vulnerable and loss of biodiversity.

This relates specifically to the 2nd of the three dimensions (see Box 1).

Health and biodiversity

Health and biodiversity are closely linked, and functioning ecosystems/ecosystem services have a key role to promote and improve human health. High biodiversity is needed to "reach" the three health related Millennium development goals. Rich wild and domestic biodiversity contributes to increase nutrition amongst poor people, who often eat nutrient poor food (only rice or maize. etc) Over 50% of the commercial medicines that are being used today are developed from natural substances from wild plants and animals, particularly from the tropical rain forest.

The issue is identified and covered in theme 1b (see Box 1).

Productive, biodiversity-based and ecologically sustainable agriculture with particular focus on small-scale farmers in Africa.

Properly managed agriculture ecosystems, besides their self evident role of providing food and income to people, contribute to crucial enhancement of other ecosystem services, such as soil and water conservation. Biodiverse agricultural ecosystems, as well as biodiversity in and within crops, are essential for the resilience of agricultural systems, and its long term sustainable productive capacity. To maintain and enhance the biodiversity in the agricultural system will be even more important in the light of climate change, where the capacity for adaptation of the crops to new conditions will be a crucial factor of success. Africa is the continent where the struggle to enhance productivity still has not succeed, and where the upcoming climate threats in terms of droughts and higher temperature make the small farmers and their livelihoods as vulnerable as ever. Thus a strong focus for our work on productive and biodiversity based agriculture will be on different aspects of the small scale farmers in Africa.

Of the nine themes it is most immediately of relevance in relation to 1c (food and income) but actually relates to all nine.

Productive and ecologically sustainable forest management

Household consumption of products from forests as well as forest products importance for cash income for rural people is often greatly underestimated. Non Timber Forest Products (for food, fodder, construction etc) have shown to be especially important for poorer rural groups. These goods are supplied by forest ecosystems with rich biodiversity and cannot be satisfied from monoculture plantations. To support rural groups (both indigenous and non indigenous) in their strive to receive rights to forest resources and forest lands and to enhance their capacity to manage them sustainable for their own uses will secure ecosystems services provided by those lands at the same time as it will improve livelihoods of rural poor.

To maintain natural biodiversity rich forests has moreover become increasingly important in recent years in light of the increased knowledge of its value in relation to climate change. It is estimated that 18-20% of GHG comes from deforestation. This implies that actions to curb illegal logging and deforestation will contribute greatly to decreasing emissions of GHG.

1.4 Organisation of work

The programmatic priorities during 2008 will be:

- *Collaborative programme:* Continue development of the Collaborative Programme and dialogue with supported organisations (in line with identified priorities, see 2.1.1), giving particular attention to improving and developing the system of result-reporting, systematic learning and financial follow-up.
- *Integration:* Continue support to and interaction with Sida, in close collaboration with the two environmental help-desks, giving particular attention to expanding contacts and dialogue with the Swedish Embassies in priority countries for Swedish development cooperation.
- *Policy- and methods development:* Follow the international development in primarily the six thematic issues identified above.
- *Supporting functions:* Develop a new programme document for SwedBio phase 3.

The anticipated time allocation of SwedBio will basically remain similar during 2008 as last year (see Table 1), with some minor adjustments. The Collaborative Programme and the resource/expert function to Sida will continue to be the two most important parts of SwedBio's work.

Anticipated staffing 2008 includes:

Programme Coordinator	100 %
Four Senior Programme Officers	350 %
One Administrative Officer	85 %
Junior Programme Officer/Trainee	100 % ⁴

⁴ 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 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.

Table 1. Allocation of SwedBio staff time

Activity	Planned 2007	Jan-Sept 2007	Planned 2008
1. COLLABORATIVE PROGRAMME	40%	44%	42%
2. <i>INTEGRATION IN SWEDISH DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION</i>	33%	28%	31%
a) Integration at Sida	(21,5%)	(18%)	(21%)
b) Interaction/dialogue with other Swedish actors	(11,5%)	(10%)	(10%)
3. INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE/POLICY	12%	12%	12%
4. SUPPORTING FUNCTIONS	15%	16%	15%
a) Work planning & reporting	(9%)	(9%)	(9%)
b) General administration	(3%)	(4%)	(3%)
c) Information material	(1%)	(1%)	(1%)
d) Competence development	(2%)	(2%)	(2%)

1.5 Budget

Funding for the SwedBio programme is presently obtained through a set of agreements between Sida and CBM:

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

The present 2008 Work Plan and budget covers all the above components. The budget for 2008 includes 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: Total requested amount relating to SwedBio Core is SEK 5,7 million, which includes the costs (SEK 400,000) of the planned external evaluation of SwedBio that will be undertaken by Sida (i.e. this amount will not be transferred to SwedBio). Note that the total anticipated costs for SwedBio Core 2008 are approximately 6,4 mSEK (including the planned external evaluation). The actual budget level for SwedBio Core (approx. 6 mSEK) is hence basically at the same cost level as approved for 2007⁵.

However, since some activities (e.g. workshops planned by SwedBio, number of "special assignments" etc) were not undertaken as planned, the projected costs for 2007 will be lower than budgeted, and there will be a carry-over from 2007 to 2008. See further Annex 2.

⁵ Approved budget for 2007 was approximately 5,9 mSEK

Collaborative Programme: The total amount requested for the Collaborative Programme is 20 mSEK. Note that the Collaborative Programme includes several components, of which some have separate funding from Sida (e.g. MA follow-up) that extends beyond 31 December 2007. The requested amount includes costs in relation to the main agreement for the Collaborative Programme plus what was earlier included in separate annual agreements for support to “multi-processes”. See further Annex 3.

2. The Collaborative Programme

Through the Collaborative Programme SwedBio directly promotes capacity building and methods- and policy development regarding biodiversity/ecosystem services and livelihoods in relation to strategically important themes. The Collaborative Programme thereby provides SwedBio with a unique opportunity to remain “updated” on present and emerging issues, and provides a critically important complement to the direct involvement of SwedBio staff in international policy processes (see also 2.3, below).

The two expected outcomes (EOs) for this component identified in the three-year plan (2005-2007) for SwedBio, will hence remain equally valid during 2008:

- 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.” (As this is strongly linked to the integration work, additional activities are also described below under section 2.2.1)*

During 2008, SwedBio will continue to develop and manage the Collaborative Programme, maintain in-depth dialogue with the different organisations supported, and ensure adequate follow-up and monitoring of supported initiatives. Continued attention will be given to improving reporting of results. Field follow-ups (to long-term partners with national and/or local level activities) as well as meetings to discuss progress will remain critically important, both to capture learning from the supported initiatives and to ensure that funds are spent efficiently and according to plans. In addition, SwedBio will continue to actively seek broad dialogue with other donor organisations supporting the same organisations and initiatives, and continue encouraging a harmonised planning and reporting framework based on the recipient organisations needs.

Section 2.1.1 provides guidelines and criteria for development of the priorities and thematic direction (i.e. the contents) of the Collaborative Programme during 2008, whilst section 2.1.2 summarises the specific activities to be undertaken by SwedBio.

The budget for the Collaborative Programme is attached in Annex 3. An overview of supported organisations and projects is provided in Annex 6. General guiding principles, priorities and criteria are provided in the up-dated document “Rationale, priorities and criteria for the Collaborative Programme” (Annex 5). The established SwedBio document on Preparation- and Decision-making Procedures⁶ is attached in Annex 7.

2.1 Development of contents of the Collaborative Programme: Priorities and direction 2008

Securing ecosystem services, promoting gender equity in biodiversity management and addressing root causes will during 2008 remain important cross-cutting issues in the dialogue and management of the Collaborative Programme. Through the Collaborative Programme, SwedBio will further address the identified priority themes as follows:

⁶ SwedBio’s Arbets- och beslutsordning

Ecosystem services and climate change: Climate change has a strong bearing on all the identified priority themes. Several of SwedBio's partners have already started to increasingly address climate change dimensions, linking it to their on-going biodiversity work. Specific issues addressed include e.g. agrofuel, AD/REDD, and securing ecosystem services for adaptation (coastal management, forests, ecologically sustainable agriculture etc). In addition, two more targeted short-term initiatives were supported during 2007, of which one (e-Parliament, see Annex 6) continues during 2008. SwedBio will during 2008:

- Give strong priority to supporting new short-term initiatives that addresses ecosystem services and climate change linkages from a livelihood perspective.
- Encourage already supported organisations to continue and/or further develop work on climate change - ecosystem services dimensions.

MA follow-up and tools for mainstreaming biodiversity/ecosystem services: Several new collaborations related to tools for mainstreaming and to MA follow-up were identified and launched during 2006 and 2007, including the specific support to MA follow-up (with particular focus on developing countries) a limited number of global organisations under a separate agreement with Sida).

SwedBio will during 2008:

- Continue on-going collaborations on MA follow- Up (through WRI and UNEP), and indicators initiatives (Tebtebba, UNEP-WCMC, WRI)
- Give priority to supporting new initiatives addressing a) capacity building regarding biodiversity/ecosystem services in EIA/SEA, and b) policy- and methods development on valuation including pros and cons with Payment for Ecosystem Services.

Equity, democracy and human rights, including gender aspects: Equity and rights, including gender aspects, is an important cross-cutting dimension that constitutes a major aspect in the majority of the on-going collaborations. SwedBio will during 2008:

- Continue on-going support related to local and indigenous rights and community-based management of biodiversity. Examples include ABN/GAIA, AIPP-CMLN, CBDC-Africa, CBDC-BUCAP, FPP, FERN, Birdlife International, and ICSF.
- Give strong priority to providing support to participation of civil society in international processes related to biodiversity management, e.g. NGOs, indigenous and farmer's participation in COP9 to the CBD and other relevant meetings. Identified examples include Tebtebba, CBD Alliance/Kalpavriskh and IIFB.
- Continue encouraging inclusion of gender aspects in on-going and new collaborations.

Health and biodiversity: A number of on-going and new initiatives within the Collaborative Programme, already address health and biodiversity linkages in different ways (nutritional aspects, medicinal aspects etc). One initiative directly targeting the importance of forest biodiversity to health is supported (through CIFOR, see Annex 3). SwedBio will during 2008:

- Continue on-going support to initiatives that either includes health aspects (e.g. ABN/GAIA, CBDC-Africa etc) or specifically address these (CIFOR)
- Give priority to supporting new short-term initiatives addressing health and biodiversity linkages.

Productive and ecologically sustainable agriculture, with particular focus on small-scale farmers in Africa: SwedBio already collaborates with several organisations that in different ways focus on productive and ecologically sustainable agriculture, but aims to further strengthen this work during 2008, including linkages to climate change. SwedBio will during 2008:

- Continue supporting on-going initiatives related to productive, biodiversity based and ecologically sustainable agriculture. Examples include CBDC/BUCAP in SE Asia, CBDC-Africa, Africa Biodiversity Network/GAIA, and GRAIN.
- Identify opportunities for extending and/or expanding on-going collaborations to more comprehensively address sustainable agriculture issues. Identified opportunities include extended (in time) collaboration with PANAP, and adding a component on biodiversity based sustainable agriculture to the collaboration with TWN
- Support small-scale farmer's participation in e.g. CBD and ITPGRFA-processes.

Productive and ecologically sustainable forest management: SwedBio already collaborates with several organisations in this field both from a rights-based perspective and a sustainable livelihoods perspective. is increasingly discussed and addressed within the collaborating organisations on this important issue.

SwedBio will during 2008:

- Continue supporting on-going initiatives related to ecologically sustainable forest management and addressing illegal logging. Examples include FPP and FERN.
- SwedBio will strengthen the dialogue with its partners regarding sustainable forest management in relation to climate change, reduction of GHG, and adaptation. If possible, opportunities for extending and/or expanding on-going collaborations to address climate change related issues, e.g. in relation to AD/REDD, will be identified.

Promoting the coherent addressing of *gender aspects and a rights-perspective* will remain core cross-cutting priorities for all supported initiatives (see e.g. Annex 5). A summary of prioritised topics and focus for *new* collaborations is provided in Box 2.

Box 2. Summary of thematic priorities for *new* collaborations during 2008

- Biodiversity, ecosystem services and climate change,
- Sound ecosystem management in marine and coastal areas⁷
- Health and biodiversity.
- MA follow-up and tools for mainstreaming: Valuation tools, market-based mechanisms for managing ecosystem services (e.g. Payment for Ecosystem Services, PES etc), and biodiversity/ecosystem services in EIA/SEA.
- Supporting civil society engagement in relevant multi-lateral processes and meetings, e.g. involvement in CBD-processes, ITPGRFA, WIPO and FAO-related processes.

2.2 Planned activities

EO1 – Supporting strategic initiatives:

- Continue work with identifying a limited number of new collaborations, with particular focus on the priority themes identified above (summarised in Box 2).

EO2 – Promoting learning from supported initiatives

- Continue documenting and capturing experiences and learning from supported initiatives and further develop routines for results-based management

⁷ SwedBio does not have capacity to pro-actively and specifically work with and follow biodiversity/ecosystem management in marine and coastal areas through-out all its work (all components) but will – based on explicit guidance from the

- Summarize results from the supported initiatives 2007, to be presented in a separate annex in the 2007 Annual Report.
- Undertake a comprehensive assessment of main policy, thematic and programmatic lessons from the Collaborative Programme so far.
- Feature all longer-term collaborations on the SwedBio web-site.
- *(See also related activity under 3.1.2c: Organise/facilitate presentations of supported partners at Sida, and for other actors directly involved in development cooperation, when there is opportunity (during visits etc)).*

Ensure adequate management, monitoring and reporting

- Meetings with all long-term partners to discuss and review progress of work, and undertake field visits to the majority (at least 60%) of the longer-term collaborations, with activities at local/national levels.
- External evaluation: External evaluations will be undertaken of the supports to Birdlife International and Forest Peoples Programme. In addition, other donors may initiate evaluations to programmes that SwedBio also supports. 8.
- External audits: The systems audit of ABN/GAIA initiated 2007, will be undertaken December 2007 - January 2008. External systems audit of AIPP/CMLN will be undertaken. In addition, a systems audit of CBDC-Africa will be initiated (to be undertaken 2009).

⁸ It is e.g. anticipated that one of the other donors (the Dutch Biodiversity Fund managed by HIVOS and NOVIB) to the CBDC-Africa programme will undertake a thematic evaluation of this programme.

3. Integration of biodiversity in Swedish development cooperation

The understanding of the importance, of securing ecosystem services to poverty alleviation, though increasing, is still fairly limited, both at Sida and at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (UD), among Swedish 'development actors' in general (NGO's, universities, consultancy companies, etc), and in society at large.

The three expected outcomes (EOs) that were identified in the three-year plan 2005-2007 (see below) therefore remain valid. Note though, that from WP2006 and on-wards planning and reporting of activities under EO4 were merged with EO6 under the component regarding "International dialogue and policy- and methods development" (see section 4) and is therefore not addressed here in this section.

- 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.*

3.1 Encouraging integration of biodiversity-livelihoods concerns into Sida's work

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, but far from adequately and in a comprehensive way that reflects the importance of the issue.

SwedBio will during 2008 therefore continue to give strong priority to supporting integration of biodiversity-livelihood aspects - with clear focus on maintaining ecosystem services for well-being and poverty alleviation, based on a rights perspective - into Sida's policies, plans, programmes and projects. The expected outcome (EO3) for this component identified in the three-year plan (2005-2007) for SwedBio, will thus remain valid during 2008.

The work will continue to basically be demand-driven, but SwedBio will also seek active dialogue, particularly in relation to the six identified priority themes. A continuing challenge is to establish contacts and dialogue directly with Swedish Embassies in primarily priority countries for development cooperation, and during e.g. field trips inform about SwedBio's work and availability as a resource as well as inform about supported initiatives in the visited country. SwedBio will also actively seek collaboration with Departments and Unit's at Sida HQ, and would be particularly interested in expanding dialogue with (and usefulness to) Sida-NATUR.

Collaboration and exchange with the two other environmental Sida help-desks (the Strategic Environment Help-desk at the Environmental Economics Unit, Gothenburg University, and the Environmental Assessment (EA) help-desk at SLU) will remain important, with the aim to provide all environmentally related inputs and comments through one channel/window usually the EA help desk, EEU or the Environmental Policy Unit (unless a programme officer specifically asks for direct in-puts from several help-desks).

3.1.1 Thematic priorities and direction for pro-active work

Ecosystem services and climate change: The Swedish Budget Bill for 2008 highlights climate adaptation (and the role of ecosystem services for this) as a key issue. SwedBio will hence give it very high priority. Collaboration with the climate specialist at Sida's Environment Policy Unit is expected, as well as with e.g. the two environment help-desks. A number of targeted meetings/seminars with different groups at Sida are being planned for 2008. In addition, Swedbio will actively promote an addressing of climate –ecosystem services dimensions in Collaboration strategies, and will also be very interested in dialogue on (and providing in-puts to) addressing adaptation issues in sector programmes .

MA follow-up and tools for mainstreaming biodiversity/ecosystem services: Opportunities to discuss MA will be actively pursued. These will e.g include actively promoting the use of the MA-framework in collaboration strategies, and as part of Environment (and Climate) Analysis, Sida will undertake as one of the four “legs” of the Poverty Analysis. Linked to this SwedBio will also seek dialogue with other donor organisations on how biodiversity and ecosystem services can be integrated in national planning frameworks, in the light of harmonisation, alignment and national ownership (see also section 4).

In addition there may be a need to support Sida in looking at the Sida-reporting frameworks related to biodiversity and the use of the so-called Rio-markers⁹.

Equity, human rights, gender and biodiversity: These are important cross-cutting issues that form the point of departure for basically all Swedbio's work. A fact-sheet is already under development high-lighting the key links, and dialogue with Sida-DESO will be sought.

Health and biodiversity: Swedbio aims to continue the dialogue with Sida-DESO around the health and biodiversity fact-sheet, as well as possible SwedBio involvement (through and with the EA help-desk) in planning of sector support within the health sector. Secondly, SwedBio will in collaboration with the CIFOR-human health programme (which is financially supported by SwedBio) arrange a Swedish donor meeting with relevant people from e.g. the natural resource- and health department at Sida.

Productive, biodiversity based and ecologically sustainable agriculture with focus on small-scale farmers in Africa: SwedBio will continue to actively engage in encouraging Sida to promote a productive, biodiversity-based and ecologically sustainable agriculture, and will e.g. high-light the importance of biodiversity-rich and resilient agricultural systems to cope with climate change, and the pros and cons with agrofuels.

Productive and ecologically sustainable forest management: SwedBio will actively engage in Sida-initiatives related to forestry, including high-lighting on aspects such as illegal logging, conversion of forest land in general, AD/REDD, and PES. Specific examples may include participating in the “Forest Initiative” and continue following the development of Sida support in relation to forestry i.e. Malonda¹⁰.

⁹ This was identified already in WP2007, but so far not undertaken.

¹⁰ The EA help-desk is the main contact point for environmental in-puts to Sida regarding Malonda.

3.1.2 Planned activities

a) Function as general resource to Sida-staff

- *Support on demand:* SwedBio shall continue to, on demand, provide comments and support to Sida-staff (including Embassies) in relation to projects and programmes (under preparation, follow-up, review or evaluation)¹¹, internal policy/strategy development and external dialogue (e.g. reporting requirements to Conventions, in-puts on EU-projects and processes, and participating in and reporting from regional international meetings). Box 3 provides an overview of longer and more comprehensive processes already known and/or anticipated where in-puts will be required from SwedBio during 2008.
- *New/revised Collaboration Strategies, including selected country strategies for phasing-out Swedish ODA:* SwedBio will provide inputs regarding biodiversity and ecosystem services to fact sheets (and similar) on poverty-environment linkages being developed the Environmental Economics Unit (EEU) in Gothenburg regarding country-level and regional Collaboration Strategies¹². This is expected to be quite an important activity during 2008.
- *Collaboration with other Government Agencies:* Depending on interest, SwedBio will collaborate with other Government Agencies implementing Sida-supported programmes, e.g. the Swedish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA).

Box 3. Known and/or anticipated specific processes where SwedBio's in-puts will be required during 2008

- Continue functioning as dialogue partner and assist Sida in monitoring the support to the Asia Development Bank (ADB) for the "Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative" (BCCI)-component of the ADB Core Environment Programme (CEP) in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS). The work is anticipated to demand 3-4 weeks of SwedBio's time during 2008, and specific ToRs for this task has been agreed with SENSEA.
- SAREC increasingly seeks to draw on SwedBio, e.g. in relation to monitoring projects and/or providing comments on proposals. Projects include u-forsk, Nlca-UNA, monitoring AAS.
- Sida-DNRE and RRD-Nairobi is likely to continue to draw on SwedBio in dialogue with the Nairobi-based African Centre of Technology Studies (ACTS).

b) Pro-active work, including information and training:

- *Pro-active work, primarily in relation to the six identified priority themes:* SwedBio will pursue opportunities to work pro-actively on identifying relevant activities to undertake with/at Sida, particularly in relation to the six priority areas. Note that actual activities to a large extent will depend on interest and response at Sida. Opportunities to discuss the fact-sheets with relevant units and departments at Sida will be sought.
- *Collaboration with SAREC regarding research on biodiversity-livelihoods linkages:* i) SwedBio will continue dialogue with SAREC to encourage the continuation of the so-called Invitation Area (for Swedish researchers) regarding interdisciplinary research on "biodiversity and local livelihoods". ii) In collaboration with Sida-SAREC SwedBio will also organise a seminar with the Swedish researchers that have received research grants from the invitation area on biodiversity-livelihoods¹³.

¹¹ A substantial proportion of the requests for SwedBio in-puts is expected to come through (and/or be coordinated by) the two main environment help-desks.

¹² It is not yet known to SwedBio which countries and regions that may be relevant during 2008.

¹³ This was originally planned to be undertaken during 2007 but was after discussions with SAREC postponed until 2008.

- *Seminars/meetings*: Organise smaller meetings and/or seminars at Sida with visiting persons from supported organisations and other network partners (depending on if/when visits take place, and interest at Sida).

3.2 Capacity building of, and networking with, other Swedish organisations and actors

SwedBio will continue networking with other actors in Swedish development cooperation, including some capacity building and to a limited extent giving lectures and/or (in collaboration with others) organise seminars/workshops e.g. with visiting partners from the Collaborative Programme. The main focus remains on networking with organisations and stakeholders with a direct involvement in Swedish development cooperation, and/or processes of high relevance to Swedish development cooperation.

3.2.1 Thematic priorities and direction

- *Ecosystem services and climate change*. No activities are anticipated at the moment, but SwedBio will be open to engage if a relevant process and /or activity appears.
- *MA follow up and tools for mainstreaming biodiversity/ecosystem services*: Opportunities for dialogue on particularly MA with other Swedish actors and stakeholders will remain high priority, including e.g the Stockholm Resilience Centre.
- *Democracy and human rights*: This perspective will continue to be strongly high-lighted in all SwedBio's interactions with other stakeholders in Sweden.
- *Health and biodiversity*. No specific activities are anticipated at the moment, but SwedBio will be open to engage if a relevant process and /or activity appears.
- *Productive, biodiversity based and ecologically sustainable agriculture*: Opportunities for further dialogue with other Swedish actors, in particular through the KSLA processes, and initiatives related to WDR 2008) IAASTD (see 4.1) will be prioritized.
- *Productive and ecologically sustainable forest management*. SwedBio will e.g. follow up on any relevant issues emerging from the National Swedish Forest Conference taking place in November 2007 on the issue of forestry education, research and development in an international perspective.

3.2.2 Planned activities pertaining to Expected Outcome 5

Continuous dialogue with relevant Swedish organisations.

- Maintain contact and dialogue with "like-minded" Swedish organisations that have a "biodiversity and livelihood" focus, and experiences of working with a development perspective, including NGOs (e.g. SSNC, WWF etc), research institutions (e.g. SEI, Department of Systems Ecology, Stockholm Resilience Centre, the Swedish Scientific Council on Biodiversity etc), and with consultancy companies focusing on natural resources management in developing countries.
- Maintain some dialogue and contacts with other research departments and universities, to promote interest and research on linkages between biodiversity and poverty alleviation.
- Participate in seminars, workshops etc organised in Sweden of clear relevance to SwedBio's work.

Contribute to internationalisation processes and dialogue at CBM

- Continue dialogue and exchange within CBM, including e.g. participation in CBM's internal staff meetings, and a limited number of lectures at the MSc-programme.

- (Swedbio will also provide in-put to the CBM thematic programme on biodiversity and international development cooperation, for which the SwedBio-coordinator is responsible. Costs (time) for this is mainly covered from the CBM-budget (and not the SwedBio-budget).
- (Facilitate for visiting partners within the Collaborative Programme to give lectures/presentations at CBM's international MSc-programme on biodiversity management, and provide some lectures at the training course. Two SwedBio staff member also functions as supervisor to MSc-students. All costs (time) for SwedBio-staff support to the MSc-programme is covered from the MSc-budget and not the SwedBio-budget.)

Contribute to internationalisation processes and dialogue at SLU and UU

- Depending on interest from SLU, SwedBio (and CBM) may get more involved in overall discussions and dialogue regarding Sida-SLU collaboration.
- Continue dialogue/exchange with other departments at SLU and with CEMUS etc.
- With UU- participate in the organisational committee of an Asian/Indian research conference on "Nature, Knowledge and Power" in Uppsala in 2008, in collaboration with department of History, Government, SLU-department of urban and rural development (themes of the conference are bioenergy-agrofuels, civil rights, community based management of natural resources vs privatization among else) .

4. International dialogue, and policy- and methods development

This component covers the work where SwedBio staff is *directly* involved in processes related to international methods- and/or policy development. This can e.g. include encouraging a stronger focus on development and poverty perspectives (in line with the PGU and with SwedBio's objectives and point of departures) within *Swedish* positions and framework of relevance to biodiversity management, as well as direct involvement in various international processes. The exchange with and learning from the partners within the Collaborative Programme will remain important.

As noted above (section 3) there is a great similarity between expected outcomes four and six. EO4 focuses on strengthening the "PGU-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;*

The Convention on Biological Diversity is so far the focus in SwedBio's direct involvement in policy-processes. One reason is that CBD (and processes under CBD) are of strong relevance to SwedBio's work. Another reason is that it has been comparably easier to "get access" and get opportunity to engage in CBD-processes compared to many other international processes. During 2006 and 2007 SwedBio started to engage directly in other international policy processes (e.g. WIPO, ITPGRFA, and UNFCCC) and this is anticipated to continue during 2008. SwedBio will continue to maintain and develop dialogue with key multilateral and UN-agencies, 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).

SwedBio has also good contacts with the Swedish Ministry of Sustainable Development and Environment and also maintain contacts with other relevant Swedish Ministries (e.g. Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Agriculture etc).

Thematic priorities and direction for pro-active work

During 2008, SwedBio will give priority to participating in processes and issues linked to the identified priority themes as follows:

Ecosystem services and climate change: SwedBio will give high priority to following the international dialogue and development related to ecosystem services and climate change, including the "interface" between the two key Conventions (CBD and UNFCCC)

Activities during 2008 will e.g. include:

- Follow issue at COP9 to CBD
- PEP work on AD/REDD.

MA follow-up and tools for mainstreaming biodiversity/ecosystem services. The international experiences on MA follow-up will be of high priority to follow, as well as engaging directly in relevant processes to promote MA follow-up. In addition, processes to further inclusion of biodiversity dimensions in EIA/SEA, and development of use of biodiversity/ecosystem services indicators at sector and country levels will be important.

Activities during 2008 will e.g. include:

- Maintain dialogue with UNEP, WRI and other key stakeholders involved in MA follow-up¹⁴. This will also include maintaining dialogue with important Swedish stakeholders, e.g. Ministry of Environment, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and Stockholm Resilience Centre.
- Follow and participate in process and methods development to promote inclusion of biodiversity considerations as well as use of the MA conceptual framework and findings in Strategic Environmental Assessments. This can include collaboration with e.g. the World Bank, and the OECD-DAC task force on SEA (both in close collaboration with the EEU).
- When possible, follow and participate in dialogue with other donor organisations on addressing biodiversity/ecosystem services within development planning frameworks (PRSPs, budget support etc) in the light of alignment, harmonisation and country ownership.
- Engage – and where appropriate directly participate – in work under the Convention of Biological Diversity related to MA, as well as work on indicators and EIA/SEA.

Equity, democracy, human rights and gender. Activities during 2008 will include:

- Continue participating in the so-called Poverty Conservation Learning initiative - a network coordinated by the International Institute for Environment and Development, IIED).
- Participate in the Second meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas (WGPA-2), and the Program of Work on Protected Areas at COP9 to the CBD
- – depending on needs and interest from the Ministry of Environment
- The negotiations on an International Regime on Access and Benefit sharing will have a peak during the first half of the year, due to the WG6 and SBSTTA followed by COP9, and SwedBio may participate in the Swedish dialogue, and possibly follow the issue as part of the Swedish delegation to COP9, depending on needs and interest from the Ministry of Environment.

Health and biodiversity. Activities during 2008 this will include:

- Participating in the 2nd COHAB Conference on Ireland which will deal with linkages between biodiversity and ecosystem services for disaster prevention, nutrition improvement, and disease dispersion.

Productive, biodiversity based and ecologically sustainable agriculture: There are a vast number of very relevant processes to follow, including those related to genetic resources and agriculture (e.g. the ABS Working Group under CBD and ITPGRFA). Activities during 2008 will include:

- Participation in the CBD COP9 in Germany, where agricultural biodiversity will be an important topic.
- Follow up on FAO related activities and processes, such as a new emerging focus from FAO side on sustainable agriculture, and the further process of ITPGRFA, in particular its links to conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources, and farmer's rights.
- Follow up on the two main thematic work dealing with agriculture in development cooperation during 2008; the World Development Report, and the International Assessment on Agriculture Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD), including bringing in the experiences

¹⁴ This will also directly constitute activities under the Collaborative Programme, as part of follow-up of the financial support provided to UNEP and WRI:

from the work with the international so-called “More and Better campaign” related to development cooperation in agriculture.

Productive and ecologically sustainable forest management. Activities during 2008 will include:

- Continue to follow and engage in methods and policy development activities, e.g of actors such as RRI, and Forest Trends.

4.2 Additional planned and/or anticipated activities in relation to EO4 and EO6

- On behalf of Sida, SwedBio will continue to function as the Swedish focal point for following the CBD work programme on “Technology transfer”. It is not known what actual in-puts from SwedBio this will require during 2008.
- Continue participation in meeting/s with the EU working group on biodiversity in development cooperation (or Tropical Biodiversity Advisory Group, TBAG as it is also called), and provide comments on documents produced if and when required.
- Continue providing in-puts and comments on biodiversity in relation to GEF (primarily requested by Ministry for Foreign Affairs).

5. Supporting functions

The following supporting functions underpin the work within the main components outlined above:

- *Information, including home page:* Some up-dating of the home-page, printing of annual reports, and completion and printing of fact sheets are among the anticipated activities.
- *Planning and reporting:* The joint Sida and CBM Quarterly Follow-Up meetings¹⁵ (with two representatives from Sida and two from CBM, plus all SwedBio-staff) is anticipated meet at least four times to provide strategic guidance to SwedBio. A number of planning and reporting documents will be produced during 2008 (see Box 4). In addition to the regular plans and reports, a Programme Document for a third phase of SwedBio (combining SwedBio Core and the Collaborative Programme) and an Analytical Report from phase two will be compiled.
- *Competence development of staff:* Increased competence on results-based management will remain a priority area for competence development. Opportunities to attend training provided by Sida will be actively sought.
- *General administration:* General administration covers all paper-work undertaken by programme officers that is not linked to any of the work components, e.g. travel claims etc.

Box 4. Plans and reports to be prepared 2008

- Narrative and financial report from 2007.
- Six-month financial report, Jan-June 2008.
- Nine-month (1 January – 30 September, 2008) narrative report.
- Programme Document and Proposal to Sida for new phase of SwedBio, 2009-2011.
- Analytical report from SwedBio phase II, including 2nd “Lessons Learned Report” from the Collaborative Programme

¹⁵ “Avstämningsmöte”

