

The Swedish International Biodiversity Programme, SwedBio

A Sida-supported programme at the Swedish Biodiversity Centre

Application to Sida for a one-year extension during 2009 of

- a) The Sida-support to the SwedBio/CBM Collaborative Programme, and**
- b) Sida-support to SwedBio, phase 2**

Including Work Plan and budget for 2009

17 October 2008

Acronyms

ABN	African Biodiversity Network	IPGRI	International Plant Genetic Resources Institute
ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing	IPO	Indigenous Peoples Organisation
ACB	African Centre for Biosafety	ISD	Institute for Sustainable Development
ACTS	African Centre of Technology Studies	KSLA	The Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry
AD	Avoid Deforestation	ITPGRFA	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
ADB	Asia Development Bank	IUCN	World Conservation Union
AIPP	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact	LFA	Logical Framework Approach
BCCI	Biological Conservation Corridors Initiative	MA	Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
BGCI	Botanical Gardens Conservation International	MDG	Millennium Development Goals
BUCAP	Biodiversity Use and Conservation in Asia Program	MSEK	Millions of Swedish "Kronor"
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity	MSc	Master of Science
CBDC	Community Biodiversity Development and Conservation	NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
CBM	Swedish Biodiversity Centre	OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development - Development Assistance Committee
CCA	Community Conserved Area	PANAP	Pesticide Action Network Asia and the Pacific
CEMUS	Centre for Environment and Development Studies	PEI	Poverty Environment Initiative
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	PEI	Poverty Environment Facility
CIFOR	Center for International Forest Research	PEP	Poverty Environment Partnership
CMLN	Co-Management Learning Network Project	PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
COHAB	Co-Operation on Health And Biodiversity	PGR	Plant Genetic Resources
COP	Conference of the Parties	PGU	Sweden's policy for Global Development
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
EA	Environmental Assessment	REDD	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
EEU	Environmental Economics Unit (at the Gothenburg University)	RRI	Resource Renewal Institute
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	SAREC	Department for research co-operation
EO	Expected Outcomes	SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
ETC	Action Group on Erosion, Technology and Concentration	SEARICE	South East Asia Regional Initiative for Community Empowerment
EU	European Union	SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation	SENSA	The Swedish Environment Secretariat for Asia
FERN	Forest and the European Union Research Network	SEPA	Swedish Environment Protection Agency
FLEGT	EU Action Plan for Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade	Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
FPIC	Free Prior Informed Consent	SIWI	Stockholm International Water Institute
FPP	Forest Peoples Programme	SLU	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
GEF	Global Environment Facility	SSNC	Society for Nature Conservation
GFC	Global Forest Coalition	TWN	Third World Network
GHG	Greenhouse Gas	TEEB	The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
GOB	Governing Body	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
GRAIN	Genetic Resources Action International	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
IAASTD	International Assessment on Agriculture Science and Technology for Development	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
IAITPTF	International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
IAS	Invasive Alien Species	UU	Uppsala University
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre	WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
ICSF	International Collective in Support of Fishworkers	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development	WHO	World Health Organisation
IIFB	International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity	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 development objective of SwedBio is "*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.

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, bioenergy, water purification, climate regulation, soil production, erosion control 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.

This document is a Proposal to Sida for 2009 and contains the SwedBio Work Plan and Budget for 2009, concerning the two main on-going collaborations between Sida and CBM regarding SwedBio: a) The Collaborative Programme (presently running for the period Jan 2003 – Dec 2007, with an extension for 2008), and b) SwedBio, phase 2 (presently covering the period Jan 2005 – Dec 2007, with an extension for 2008).

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 27 mSEK is requested, which includes 6,5 mSEK for SwedBio Core (see detailed budget in

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

Annex 2) and 20,5 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 is undertaken by Sida late 2008. SwedBio will report on previous periods the spring 2009 to Sida. A Lessons Learned report of SwedBio's Collaborative Programme will also be finalised early 2009 and be part of the final report on previous periods to Sida. These documents will form the basis for dialogue on the future and direction of SwedBio beyond 2009. SwedBio therefore applies for a one year contribution from Sida for 2009. Regarding the special support for the follow-up of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2006-2008, SwedBio will apply for a one year extension due to that there is a delay in disbursements to the collaborative partners, i.e. UNEP and WRI.

1.2 Strategy and components

The Swedish International Biodiversity Programme (SwedBio) was 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 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.
- Complementarities 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 2009:

- 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 2009

During 2009 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 already 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.

² This was also high-lighted in “Budgetpropositionen för 2009”.

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.

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).

Equity, democracy and human rights including gender and biodiversity

Aspects of equity, democracy and human rights are cross-cutting and of high relevance related to sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and explicit linked to tenure issues. An 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 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 Benefit sharing under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Of key importance is further to acknowledge and address gender dimensions. Men and women often have different roles, in management of biodiversity resources, 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 to loss of biodiversity.

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

Health and biodiversity

The links between climate change, health and ecosystem services (including valuable biodiversity delivery) are direct and reach an increasing international attention. Functioning ecosystems/ ecosystem services have a key role to promote and improve human health. 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, but half of the 20 000 plants/animals used are being threatened by extinction. Climate change increases also the dispersal of vector-borne diseases, e.g. malaria, which also is connected to losses of biodiversity (e.g. forest logging).

Many developing countries have a policy on traditional medicine, but the role of traditional medicines is partly questioned by the health sector in the north. Effects of traditional medicines *can* be adverse, but the fact that many poor people both in rural and urban areas use these, an increasing dialogue and understanding between experts in both sectors is needed. Another area where humanitarian and environmental organisations need to increase collaboration is in catastrophe and post-catastrophe areas, where the human health is badly affected when important natural resources or ecosystem services have been seriously degraded by un-informed humanitarian aid.

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 communities resilience and capacity for adaptation to changing climatic conditions could be strengthened through access to and knowledge of a broad range of crops and varieties within crops, diverse crop systems, as well as a diverse base of locally adapted breeds of animals. Africa is the continent where the struggle to enhance productivity still has not succeeded, 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. A specific focus will be on the policy dialogue following up on the conclusions and recommendations of the International Assessment on Agricultural Science and Technology for Development within Africa.

Of the nine themes it is most immediately of relevance in relation to 1a (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. During 2007 and especially 2008 there has been a strong policy debate on how to combine Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) with social and equity aspects of development. Voices has

been raised fearing that there are indications that the North will merely support REDDs aspect of Carbon Sinks and in so doing might increase poverty and that local peoples rights over natural resources will decrease in the South

1.4 Organisation of work

The programmatic priorities during 2009 will be:

- *Collaborative programme*: Continue development of the Collaborative Programme and dialogue with supported organisations (in line with identified priorities, see 2.1), 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*: Report on previous periods and develop a new programme document for SwedBio phase III.

The anticipated time allocation of SwedBio will remain similar during 2009 as last year (see Table 1). The Collaborative Programme and the resource/expert function to Sida will continue to be the two most important parts of SwedBio's work. Compared to 2008 there is an increase in allocated time to officers, due to increased demands on result based management and control, and a decrease on programme director and administration, a total of 15% in staff time is applied for compared to 2008.

Anticipated staffing 2009 includes:

Programme Director	90 % ⁴
Four Senior Programme Officers	380 % ⁵
One Administrative Officer	80 % ⁶
Junior Programme Officer/Trainee	100 % ⁷
Total	650 % ⁸

⁴ The remaining 10 % is paid by CBM, since the programme director is responsible for other CBM-related work concerning development cooperation, and also some Swedish related activities concerning ecosystem services. The 10 % from the programme director is reallocated to officers work.

⁵ This is an increase compared to 2008 due to that more efforts are needed regarding result based management (RBM) and control. RBM is an issue all officers work with. Instead a competent administrator takes over some budget follow up regarding partners and system audits, i.e. takes on a "controller" role, which is then classified as officer and not administration work.

⁶ This is a 5 % decrease compared to 2008, resources is instead reallocated for officer work se above.

⁷ SwedBio have the latest years had a junior programme officer employed, mainly on extra funds from Sida and on balance from previous years, to provide opportunity for a younger person to obtain experiences of working with biodiversity-livelihoods linkages within development cooperation with the aim to contribute to the Swedish resource base.

⁸ Compared to 635% for 2008, the increase of 15% is needed due to increased demand on RBM and control.

Table 1. Allocation of SwedBio staff time

Activity	Planned 2008	Jan-Sept 2008	Planned 2009
1. COLLABORATIVE PROGRAMME	42%	44%	42%
2. INTEGRATION IN SWEDISH DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	31%	28%	31%
a) Integration at Sida	(21 %)	(18%)	(25%
b) Interaction/dialogue with other Swedish actors	(10 %)	(10%)	(5%)
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), with a one year extension for 2008.
- 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 2009 Proposal/Work Plan and budget covers all the above components, except the MA-follow up programme and IUCN-Plants project. The budget for 2009 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 6,5 mSEK. This is an increase in requested amount compared to 2008 which was 5,7 mSEK. But the result for 2008 is anticipated to be 6 540 000 SEK (which also includes an evaluation of SwedBio). SwedBio have for some years had a balance brought forward from earlier years on which SwedBio has employed a junior programme officer. SwedBio also has increased officer costs due to increased demand on result based management (RBM) and control. SwedBio has e.g. started doing system audits of organisations and increased dialogue and capacity building activities regarding RBM which also will be visible in reports from SwedBio. Additionally SwedBio has increased the demand for appropriate archives routines. The 6,5 mSEK also includes a planning seminar with partners for the next phase of SwedBio. See Annex 2 for further details.

Collaborative Programme: The total amount requested for the Collaborative Programme is 20,5 mSEK. Note that the Collaborative Programme includes several components, of which some have

separate funding from Sida (e.g. MA follow-up and IUCN-Plants Project). 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.

The two expected outcomes (EOs) for this component identified in the three-year plan (2005-2007, and 2008) for SwedBio, will hence remain equally valid during 2009:

- 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.”*

During 2009, 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 provides guidelines and criteria for development of the priorities and thematic direction (i.e. the contents) of the Collaborative Programme during 2009, whilst section 2.2 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 document “Rationale, priorities and criteria for the Collaborative Programme” (Annex 5). The established SwedBio document on Preparation- and Decision-making Procedures⁹ is attached in Annex 7.

2.1 Development of contents of the Collaborative Programme: Priorities and direction 2009

General guiding principles, priorities and criteria are provided in the document “Rationale, priorities and criteria for the Collaborative Programme” (Annex 5). Securing ecosystem services, promoting gender equity in biodiversity management, *a rights-perspective* and addressing root causes will during 2009 remain important cross-cutting issues in the dialogue and management of the Collaborative Programme. Due to that SwedBio’s budget for year 2009 is already booked for

⁹ SwedBio’s Arbets- och beslutsordning

planned collaborations, it is very little room for new contributions. Through the Collaborative Programme, SwedBio will further address the identified priority themes as follows:

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, short-term initiatives have been supported, e.g. e-Parliament, see Annex 6. SwedBio will during 2009:

- Give further priority to supporting new short-term initiatives, if there will be resources available, 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, 2007 and 2008, including the specific support to MA follow-up (with particular focus on developing countries) to a limited number of global organisations under a separate agreement with Sida). The Swedish Budget Bill for 2009 highlights the MA-Follow up as important.

SwedBio will during 2009:

- Continue on-going collaborations on MA follow-up (through WRI and UNEP/UNDP) see separate Agreement, and indicators initiatives (e.g. WCMC-UNEP and Tebtebba)
- Give priority to supporting new initiatives, if there will be resources available, 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.
- Feed in experiences and successful practices from our partners on how to increase the sustainability in freshwater ecosystems to climate change into the MA follow-up

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 2009:

- 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 ICSEF.
- Give strong priority to providing support to participation of civil society in international processes related to biodiversity management, e.g. NGOs, indigenous and farmers participation in Working groups related to CBD (e.g. ABS and 8j) 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). SwedBio will during 2009:

- Continue on-going support to initiatives that includes health aspects e.g. ABN/GAIA, CBDC-Africa and CIFOR or specifically address these like the food and medicinal plants project of BGCI.

- Give priority to supporting new short-term initiatives, if there will be resources available, addressing health and biodiversity linkages, e.g. possibly support the further development of a biodiversity-health indicator (by WCMC/UNEP).

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 2009, including linkages to climate change. SwedBio will during 2009:

- Continue supporting on-going initiatives related to productive, biodiversity based and ecologically sustainable agriculture. Examples include CBDC/BUCAP in SE Asia, CBDC-Africa, ABN/GAIA, and GRAIN.
- Support small-scale farmer's participation in e.g. CBD and ITPGRFA-processes.
- Work on follow up on sustainable agriculture policies in Africa, in particular follow up on the results from African Union/FAO/TWN/ISD conference on sustainable agriculture in Ethiopia November 2008.

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. Climate change and REDD is increasingly discussed and addressed within the collaborating organisations working especially with forestry-issues. At least one collaborative partner will during 2009 especially address the issue if including Civil Society in REDD discussion.

SwedBio will during 2009:

- 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. SwedBio will especially consider social and equity aspects of possibly emerging REDD schemes under UNFCCC.

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.

EO2 – Promoting learning from supported initiatives:

- Continue documenting and capturing experiences and learning from supported initiatives and further develop routines for results-based management
- Finalise a Lessons learnt report from the supported initiatives 2003-2008, including a comprehensive assessment of main policy, thematic and programmatic lessons from the Collaborative Programme so far to be presented as part of the SwedBio-report 2003-2008.
- 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 contributions to BirdLife, FPP, CBDC-BUCAP. In addition, other donors may initiate evaluations to programmes that SwedBio also supports.
- External audits: The systems audit of CBDC-Africa will be undertaken 2009. In addition, a systems audit of AIPP will be initiated (to be undertaken 2010).

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 2009 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, and 2008) for SwedBio, will thus remain valid during 2009.

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 Secretariats at Sida HQ.

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 2009 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 and Climate Team 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 2009. 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-markers¹⁰.

Equity, human rights, gender and biodiversity: These are important cross-cutting issues that form the point of departure for basically all Swedbio's work.

Health and biodiversity: After the new Sida organisation has been put in place Swedbio aims to continue the dialogue with relevant Sida-departments in the policy and operation divisions, e.g. like the Department of Environment, Climate and Community development and Department of Human Development and Empowerment.

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. The results and recommendation from the International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD) adopted in April 2008 will be followed up in this light.

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. SwedBio will focus on the policy discussion emerging under REDD concerning how to make REDD activities pro-poor and equitable. Specific examples include participating in the Swedish Forestry Initiative (Skogsinitiativet).

¹⁰ This was identified already in WP2007, but so far not undertaken.

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 2 provides an overview of longer and more comprehensive processes already known and/or anticipated where in-puts will be required from SwedBio during 2009.
- *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 2009.
- *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 2. Known and/or anticipated specific processes where SwedBio's in-puts will be required during 2009

- 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.
- Sida and RRD-Nairobi is likely to continue to draw on SwedBio in dialogue with the Nairobi-based African Centre of Technology Studies (ACTS).
- Increasing the expertise on climate change issues among the programme officers for Sida's rural contributions by performing a series of "climate coaching" discussions where SwedBio staff provides guidance on means and methods to mainstream climate change issues into current programmes.

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 secretariats and departments at Sida will be sought.
- *Collaboration with SAREC regarding research on biodiversity-livelihoods linkages:* 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 (planned for early 2009).

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 2008 but was after discussions with SAREC postponed until 2009, due to the reorganisation of Sida.

- *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*: SwedBio will engage when 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 and Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI).
- *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 follow up on IAASTD, as well as aspects of the “New green revolution of Africa” will be prioritized.
- *Productive and ecologically sustainable forest management*: SwedBio will follow up on ongoing discussions on how to make forest and climate related activities in development cooperation pro-poor.

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.
- Take part in activities organised by the Swedish Forestry Initiative (Skogsinitiativet).
- 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 (see Section 2).
- (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 at UU e.g. CEMUS.
- Continue the dialogue with researchers within the theme "political ecology" among the social sciences departments at UU (dept of History, dept of Government), follow-up from the research conference on Nature, knowledge and power (focus on Asia).

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 2009. 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 Environment and also maintain contacts with other relevant Swedish Ministries (e.g. Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Agriculture etc).

4.1 Thematic priorities and direction for pro-active work

Sweden will hold the Presidency in EU the second half of 2009. SwedBio has a role as an advisory body regarding poverty and development cooperation and links to biodiversity and ecosystem services, on Sida's behalf.

During 2009, 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 2009 will e.g. include:

- CBD, issues related to climate
- UNFCCC, issues related to biodiversity and ecosystem services both regarding mitigation and adaptation
- 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 2009 will e.g. include:

- Maintain dialogue with UNEP, UNDP, PEI and 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, Stockholm Resilience Centre and Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI).
- Follow the development of the Intergovernmental Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services from a poverty and development cooperation perspective and regarding synergies with the implementation and follow up of MA in developing countries.
- Follow and participate in process and methods development to promote inclusion of biodiversity and ecosystem services considerations as well as use of the MA conceptual framework and findings in Strategic Environmental Assessments¹⁵. 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 hence appropriate directly participate – in work under the Convention of Biological Diversity related to MA, as well as work on indicators and EIA/SEA.
- Provide financial support to and interact with the MA-advisor at UNDP-UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI) Nairobi. The main task of the Poverty-Environment Advisor will be to support the mainstreaming of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment approach and tools for valuation of ecosystem services into development and economic decision-making.

Equity, democracy, human rights and gender. Activities during 2009 will include:

- Continue participating in the so-called Poverty Conservation Learning initiative - a network coordinated by the International Institute for Environment and Development, IIED.
- Depending on needs and interest from the Ministry of Environment, provide input to the processes related to the negotiations on an International Regime on Access and Benefit sharing which will have an intense process up to COP10 in 2010, when the regime is expected to be ready. During 2009, two working group meetings are planned in this process (ABS WG7 in Paris, and ABS WG8 in Kuala Lumpur). SwedBio may participate in the Swedish dialogue,

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:

¹⁵ As a follow up to the OECD DAC Task Force's work regarding an Advisory note for ecosystem services and SEA, which was developed with SwedBio as a lead agency, in collaboration with e.g. WRI and the EA helpdesk.

and optionally follow the issue as part of the Swedish delegation to the working groups, depending on needs and interest from the Ministry of Environment. Additionally, the 8j working group will hold their meeting in Kuala Lumpur back to back with the ABS meeting in November.

Health and biodiversity. Activities during 2009 will include:

- Possible participation in regional COHAB Conferences planned for 2009. This network links experts from the biodiversity/ecosystem services sector and the health sector (issues as Disaster Prevention, Relief and Recovery; Food Resources, Diet and Nutrition, and Emerging Infectious Diseases), follow the WCMC/UNEP development of health indicators for people depending on biodiversity.

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.

Activities during 2009 will include:

- 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. The GOB3 of ITPGRFA will be held in early June. Depending on needs and interests from the Ministry of Agriculture, SwedBio may participate in the Swedish dialogue, and optionally follow the issue as part of the Swedish delegation to GOB3.
- 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 from the African Union/FAO/TWN workshop on sustainable agriculture to be held in Ethiopia in November 2008.

Productive and ecologically sustainable forest management: Activities during 2009 will include:

- Continue to follow and engage in methods and policy development activities, e.g. of actors such as RRI, and Forest Trends
- Increase involvement in the shaping of a post-Kyoto protocol both through cooperation with Swedish stakeholders (i.e. Skogsinitiativet) and international policy processes (i.e. the Poverty Environment Partnership).

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 2009.
- 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:* Continuous 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 meetings¹⁶ (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 2009:
 - Narrative and financial report from 2008.
 - Six-month financial report, Jan-June 2009.
 - Analytical report from core support 2005-2008 and collaborative programme 2003-2008 phase II, including 2nd "Lessons Learned Report" from the Collaborative Programme will be compiled.
 - Programme Document and Proposal to Sida for phase III of SwedBio.
- *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.

¹⁶ "Avstämningsmöte"