



**Ministry of the Environment and Energy
Sweden**

Division for Natural Environment

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**Submission by Sweden to CBD Notification 2016-078 “Biodiversity for
poverty eradication and sustainable development”**

Notification 2016/078 invites Parties to provide the Secretariat with information on best practices and lessons learned on how to integrate biodiversity, poverty eradication and sustainable development.

Below are some answers to the questions in the Annex to the notification, based on the report from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida ”Rapportering av biologisk mångfald och ekosystemtjänster – Sida’s Contribution to Sweden’s National Reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity”. The report from Sida is also attached in full.

See also a newly developed brief on Ecosystems and Agenda 2030

<http://www.sida.se/Svenska/Publikationer-och-bilder/publikationer/2016/augusti/agenda-2030-and-ecosystems/>

In the above brief Sida summarises how Sida works with biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Sida’s support for biodiversity and ecosystem services is an integral part of the international development cooperation in general. The concepts will be integrated in the new Swedish policy framework for development cooperation, to be presented this autumn. The importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services is also articulated in the recent Swedish Policy for Global development, which gives all the Swedish ministries the responsibility to act towards global sustainable development.

Sida development programmes should enhance opportunities for improved management of ecosystem services and biodiversity to contribute to resilience, and ensure that development initiatives do no harm. Sida aims

to support initiatives at local, national, regional and global levels, through different actors such as the public sector, academic institutions, business organisations, civil society and international development actors.

Entry points for Sida's support for biodiversity and ecosystem services are:

- Integrating and mainstreaming ecosystem services and biodiversity in national development planning, and monitoring progress in turning policy into action
- Fostering learning and awareness about the benefits humans obtain from nature - the interlinked social ecological systems - as a contribution to resilient societies.
- Strengthening the rights of local communities and indigenous people over land, resources and ecosystem services.
- Promoting sustainable rural development – including changing the food and agriculture systems to sustainable agriculture, using biodiversity as an asset for rural poverty reduction, thus minimizing vulnerability and risk, and improving food security, nutrition and health.
- Encouraging urban planning that integrates nature based solutions, considering biodiversity and ecosystem services, such as water and food supply, the regulation of local temperature, and flood risk reduction.
- Linking climate change mitigation and adaptation with ecosystem management, to manage climate change risks.
- Developing innovative financial mechanisms for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and safeguards for protection of indigenous peoples' and local communities' access to resources, livelihoods and other needs.
- Protecting and restoring ecosystems that provide essential services, taking into account livelihoods and human well-being, and threatened species.

Identifying best practices and lessons learned on how to integrate biodiversity, poverty eradication, and sustainable development: pertinent elements of decision XII/5 – answers to the questions in the Annex.

- *How to integrate biodiversity and nature's benefits to people, including ecosystem services and functions, into poverty eradication and development strategies, initiatives and processes at all levels and vice versa, to integrate poverty eradication and development concerns and priorities into national biodiversity strategies and action plans and other appropriate plans, policies and programmes, and to monitor, evaluate and report on these integration efforts through appropriate indicators and tools (see paragraph 3 of decision XII/5);*

The following examples are based on experiences gained by SE through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida):

- See attached report. For example chapter 1, and reporting under Aichi target 2 and contributions to International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and World Resources Institute (WRI)

Sida works with integration of biodiversity in development cooperation since many years.

See for example:

- Integration of biological diversity – the beginning of a learning process, Integrating Biological Diversity, MARCH 2004 • ENVIRONMENT POLICY DIVISION
http://www.sida.se/English/publications/Publication_database/publications-by-year1/2004/january/integrating-biological-diversity/
- Integration of biodiversity aspects in development cooperation – a case study Capacity Building in a Forest Project, India, JANUARY 2004 • ENVIRONMENT POLICY DIVISION Integration of biodiversity aspects in development cooperation – a case study Mountain Rural Development, Vietnam, JANUARY 2004 • ENVIRONMENT POLICY DIVISION
- Integration of biodiversity aspects in development cooperation – a case study, Food Crop and Seed Project in Zambia, JANUARY 2004 • ENVIRONMENT POLICY DIVISION

- *How to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem benefits, including services and functions, into national budgeting processes in order to capture the value of biodiversity in national development planning across all sectors (see paragraph 4 of decision XII/5);*

The following examples are based on experiences gained by SE through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida):

- See attached report. For example chapter 1, and reporting under Aichi target 2.

- *How to enhance contribution of biodiversity to sustainable development and poverty reduction through the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use 4 fits components (see paragraph 5 of decision XII/5);*

The following examples are based on experiences gained by SE through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida):

- See attached report. For example reporting under Aichi target 16

- *How to build resilience of ecosystem functions and services to climate-change risks and to natural hazards, and other anthropogenic pressures, as well as for adaptation to environmental stress for consideration in strategies and national development/sectoral plans (see paragraph 6 of decision XII/5);*

The following examples are based on experiences gained by SE through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida):

See attached report. For example the contribution to SwedBio and also see contributions under Aichi target 6 and 15.

- *How to raise awareness on best practices of sustainable use, including agro-ecological approaches with positive impacts on the conservation of biodiversity, and to promote actions compatible with biodiversity conservation to strengthen food security and nutrition as mechanisms for poverty eradication in rural areas (see paragraphs 7 and 8 of decision XII/5);*

The following examples are based on experiences gained by SE through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida):

See attached report. For example contributions under Aichi Target 1, 6 and 18.

- *How to recognize and take into account the diverse and holistic intrinsic values of biodiversity, including its spiritual and cultural values, and to use appropriate and effective non-market-based, market-based and rights-based approaches, taking into account national circumstances, visions and approaches (see paragraph 9 of decision XII/5);*

The following examples are based on experiences gained by SE through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida):

See attached report. For example the Sida financed programme SwedBio has also contributed to dialogues on the topic in collaboration with SCBD such as the Quito dialogues on scaling up biodiversity finance that included values and valuation <http://swed.bio/multiactor-dialogues/quito-ii-dialogue/>

- *How to identify and promote, policies, activities, projects and mechanisms on biodiversity and development that consider traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and that empower indigenous and local communities, the poor, marginalized and vulnerable, who depend directly on biodiversity and ecosystem services and functions for their livelihoods, recognizing the role of collective action in the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components (see paragraphs 10 and 13 of decision XII/5);*

The following examples are based on experiences gained by SE through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida):

See attached report. For example the Sida financed programme SwedBio has also contributed to dialogues on the topic in collaboration with SCBD such on Collective Action by Indigenous peoples and local communities <http://swed.bio/news/collective-action-by-indigenous-peoples-and-local-communities/>

- *How to support indigenous and community conserved areas and territories, community-based management, customary sustainable use and community governance of biodiversity, and ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision-making processes, taking into account international instruments and law related to*

human rights in accordance with national legislation and to consider traditional knowledge related to biodiversity conservation in their national policies and initiatives (see paragraph 11 of decision XII/5);

The following examples are based on experiences gained by SE through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida):

See attached report. For example the Sida financed programme SwedBio has also contributed to programmes working explicitly with these topics such as support to Natural Justice for two ICCA related Studies: Review of national, regional and international laws, policies and practices that support or hinder indigenous peoples' conserved territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities, and 2. CBD Technical series volume on ICCA recognition and governance. SwedBio also has contributed to the development of bottom up tools for community monitoring, such as the Community Based Monitoring and Information Systems, that is now used by communities both to their own monitoring, but also as continuation to the monitoring of Aichi target; see e.g. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=SBI-01> UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/51 , and to the process leading up to the "Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use" (decision XXI/12, V Annex) See also <http://www.forestpeoples.org/topics/environmental-governance/customary-sustainable-use> and <http://www.tebtebba.org/index.php/content/361-mapping-our-lands-a-waters-protecting-our-future>

- *How to take steps to identify and overcome barriers to the implementation of decisions of the Conference of the Parties, such as lack of cross-sector coordination, resources and political prioritization, in order to effectively integrate biodiversity, poverty eradication and development, and to share lessons learned and the approaches or methods used to overcome barriers using the clearing-house mechanism (see paragraph 14 of decision XII/5);*

See attached report report.

The Swedish Policy for Global Development is a coherence policy. Policy decisions in Sweden or the EU or UN often have consequences for poor people in developing countries. The core of Sweden's Policy for Global Development is therefore that policy decisions taken in Sweden are also to take into account effects on poor countries and people (<http://www.government.se/government-policy/sustainable-development-policy/>).

- *How to develop or strengthen the enabling environment and the capacity of Parties, communities, organizations and individuals, to effectively integrate the interlinkages between biodiversity and poverty eradication and sustainable development, and relevant cross-cutting issues by providing the necessary technical, scientific support and financial resources (see paragraph 15 of decision XII/5).*

The following examples are based on experiences gained by SE through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida):

See attached report. For example the Sida financed programme SwedBio has also contributed to dialogues on the topic in collaboration with SCBD such as the Quito dialogues on scaling up biodiversity finance, see above, and the work with SCBD on the Voluntary guidelines for Safeguards in Biodiversity Financing Mechanisms (BFMs) regarding how measures for maximising the protection of biodiversity and people's livelihoods, including how indigenous peoples and local communities can contribute to mainstream biodiversity and equitable governance across international and national institutions, adopted at COP12 <http://swed.bio/multiactor-dialogues/biodiversity-financing-and-safeguards/> . Sida also contributed to the WWF's Market and Transformation Initiative (MTI) is a project striving to push key commodity markets towards sustainability.

Ärendenummer: 15/001234

Rapportering av biologisk mångfald och ekosystemtjänster – Sida's Contribution to Sweden's National Reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity

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Preamble

This report is the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency's, Sida's, contribution to Sweden's National Reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The format of the report is based on the reporting guidelines provided by the CBD secretariat¹.

Chapter 1 describes Sida's approach to biodiversity integration in international development cooperation. Chapter 2 provides an account of the financial resources provided by Sida to biodiversity interventions during 2013 and 2014, and a comparison with the corresponding disbursements in 2010. Chapter 3 reports on examples of Sida's biodiversity contributions and how they relate to the 2020 Aichi targets. Chapter 4 presents how Sida's support for biodiversity has contributed to achieving the relevant 2015 targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), as well as to the MDGs overall². Chapter 5 presents a comment on the reporting guidelines, and chapter 6 is a concluding endnote.

As regards the reported amounts of Sida funding for biodiversity initiatives, chapter 2 provides aggregated numbers for 2013 and 2014, as well as 2010, based on coding with Rio markers 1 and 2, broken down into bilateral, regional, and international initiatives.

1. Sida and biodiversity – an overview

The Swedish Policy for Global Development³ has eight main features, of which one – sustainable use of natural resources and protection of the environment – is particularly relevant to the articles of the CBD. Environment and climate is furthermore one of the three thematic priorities that the Swedish government has set out for Swedish international development cooperation since 2007.

Like all humans, the world's poor depend on biodiversity and ecosystem services. While people with a higher income to a large extent can shift from one resource base to another when ecosystem functions deteriorate without compromising their life style, poor people are usually much more limited when it comes to such possibilities. Many of the world's poor depend directly on their local forests, waters, wetlands, fields and pastures for their livelihood, and are hit hard when the ecosystems they depend on deteriorate and lose their functions.

An alarming level of these ecosystems and related biodiversity are poorly managed and under threat. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA)⁴

¹ Termed hereafter "the Guidelines"

² Answers Q11 of the guidelines: What has been the contribution of actions to implement the Convention towards the achievement of the relevant 2015 targets of the Millennium Development Goals in your country

³ Government Proposition 2002/03:122

⁴ The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) was initiated in 2001, to assess the consequences of ecosystem change for human well-being and the scientific basis for action needed to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of those systems and their contribution to human well-being. The MA has involved the work of more than 1,360 experts worldwide. Their findings, contained in

concluded that 60% of the world's ecosystems are degraded or unsustainably used. The changes to ecosystems have been more rapid in the past 50 years than at any time in human history, increasing the risks of abrupt and irreversible changes. While biosphere integrity (biodiversity loss and species extinction) has been identified as one of the core planetary boundaries needed to sustain the resilience of the earth system, it is also one of the planetary boundaries that already have been crossed⁵.

The loss of biodiversity and the resulting changes in ecosystem functions impact the livelihoods of the poor who often depend directly on these resources for subsistence, security and income. However, it also influences the possibilities for sustainable development in general and thereby undermines the efforts for poverty reduction at large. Well managed biodiversity and ecosystem services are essential for poverty alleviation, sustainable development and well-being of society. Sida's long term and strategic support for improved environmental management including biodiversity has contributed to bring the issue high on the global development agenda. An example is that the support to the MA follow-up has contributed to the development of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, IPBES.⁶ International processes like IPBES and The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)⁷ collect, produce and communicate research with the aim to promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services further into national development agendas and decision making. Sida's support to related activities is contributing to these processes.

Sida has for a long time been working proactively to incorporate biodiversity aspects within bilateral, regional and global programmes focused on natural resource management (agriculture, forestry, rural development, management of marine/coastal systems, transboundary waters management etc.). Sida acknowledges the importance of an ecosystem approach and the role of ecosystem services for poverty alleviation and human well-being.

five technical volumes and six synthesis reports, provide a state-of-the-art scientific appraisal of the condition and trends in the world's ecosystems and the services they provide (such as clean water, food, forest products, flood control, and natural resources) and the options to restore, conserve or enhance the sustainable use of ecosystems. Sida was one of the major donors to the MA. More information is available at <http://www.unep.org/maweb>

⁵ Steffen et al. 2015. Planetary Boundaries: Guiding human development on a changing planet. Science Vol. 347 no. 6223

⁶ IPBES is an independent intergovernmental body to strengthen the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human well-being and sustainable development. It was established in Panama City, on 21 April 2012 by 94 governments. Read more at <http://www.ipbes.net/>

⁷ TEEB is a global initiative focused on drawing attention to the economic benefits of biodiversity including the growing cost of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation. TEEB presents an approach that can help decision-makers recognize, demonstrate and capture the values of ecosystem services & biodiversity. Read more at <http://www.teebweb.org/>

All of Sida's work is based on the poor people's perspective and the rights perspective. When it comes to biodiversity contributions, these principles are integrated for example through the efforts to support indigenous people's rights to the ecosystems they depend on and land tenure.

Sida appreciates the need for increased awareness regarding the link between ecosystem services and economic development. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment framework is helpful to make the value of ecosystem services visible and integrated in development plans. The term "ecosystem services" makes the concept of biodiversity easier to grasp for stakeholders that are less familiar with biodiversity's role for human well-being. This can potentially lead to better joint planning and implementation of development plans including National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, NBSAPs. Sida finds it important that NBSAPs are considered in budgeting, planning and implementation of national development plans.

In addition, Sida is engaged in OECD-DAC's biodiversity work, for example through technical contributions to working papers such as "Biodiversity and Development Co-operation" and "Financing for Development in Support of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services". These documents include good practice guidance on how donor agencies could support developing countries to generate greater value and welfare from biodiversity, for example through payment for ecosystem services.

Sida has made efforts to integrate the objectives of the CBD throughout its work since the convention was ratified. It supports a large number of initiatives that are classified with the Rio marker on biodiversity and contributes to CBD's Aichi targets⁸. In chapter 3 some examples are presented. The portfolio includes support to a variety of actors, e.g. support through multilaterals such as UNEP and FAO, regional development banks, government institutions such as ministries and national universities, hybrid organisations like the IUCN that has both governments and NGOs as members, major environment think tanks, and civil society based initiatives.

2. Reporting on financial resources

The overall target for Swedish development cooperation disbursements is presently 1% of GNI. Sida's support to initiatives with biodiversity as a principal or significant objective amounted to 2 billion SEK in 2013 and 2.2 billion SEK in 2014. The corresponding level in 2010 was 1.2 billion SEK. While the volume of funding has increased, the total volume of funds to initiatives with biodiversity as the primary objective was lower in 2014 than in 2010 and 2013. Examples of

⁸ The Aichi Biodiversity Targets are a set of 20, time-bound, measureable targets agreed by the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Nagoya, Japan, in October 2010, that are now being translated into revised national strategies and action plans by the 193 Parties to the Convention. Achievement of the targets will contribute to reducing, and eventually halting, the loss of biodiversity at a global level by the middle of the twenty-first century.

initiatives that Sida has supported during 2013-2014 and how they contribute to the Aichi targets is presented in chapter 3.

2.1. The basis for Sida's statistics on financial contributions

To keep track of how Sida work with the promotion of biodiversity and ecosystem services in its programmes and projects the agency uses the Rio marker for biodiversity as an indicator. This implies that all Sida's contributions are marked with a number from 0-2 depending on to what extent it focuses on improved biodiversity and/or ecosystem services management. If it is the main objective, the contribution is considered having it as its "Principal objective" and marked with "2" (Rio Marker on Biodiversity #2). If it is an important objective but the contribution has another main objective, it is considered a "significant objective" and marked as "1" (Rio Marker on Biodiversity #1). The contribution is marked "0" if it does not target biodiversity.

In tables 2.1-2.3 aggregated amounts for the total support for biodiversity provided by Sida are listed for year 2013, 2014 and 2010. "Directly related" indicates initiatives where the *principal objective* is to promote biodiversity and/or ecosystem services. "Indirectly related" refers to interventions where a *significant objective* is to promote biodiversity and/or ecosystem services.

The CBD framework suggests the parties should separate bilateral from multilateral ODA flows. Sida has, however, chosen to present its funding in three categories: bilateral, regional and global. See chapter 5 for more information on this deviation from the guidelines. If CBD's reporting framework should be strictly followed, the two lines regional and global flows can be added to get the sum of all "multilateral" flows.

Note that the sums reported in table 2.1-2.3 include Sida funding to Swedish NGOs that forward funds to developing country CSOs⁹.

⁹ When Sweden's total financial contribution to the CBD are summarized, care should be taken not to include these funds twice, if the information from Sida and potential information from the NGOs in question are added.

2.2. Sida's financial contributions in 2013 and 2014

Table 2.1. Information on international flows of financial resources 2013

Official Development Assistance (ODA) 2013	Currency: SEK					
	Directly related		Indirectly related			
	Amount	Confidence	Amount	Confidence	Total amount	Confidence
1. Bilateral	79 559 188	High	569 256 078	High	648 815 266	High
2. Regional	29 984 919	High	409 344 154	High	439 329 073	High
3. Global	102 047 650	High	839 765 410	High	941 813 059	High
Total of all directly and indirectly related contributions to biodiversity:					2 029 957 398	High

Comments: According to UNEP/CBD/COP/DECI/XII/3 page 9 confidence level "high" indicates data mostly derived from published sources, which is definitely the case here. All data in the table derives published sources"

Table 2.2. Information on international flows of financial resources 2014

Official Development Assistance (ODA) 2014	Currency: SEK					
	Directly related		Indirectly related			
	Amount	Confidence	Amount	Confidence	Total	Confidence
1. Bilateral	1 227 413	High	871 973 116	High	873 200 529	High
2. Regional	6 620 786	High	410 497 534	High	417 118 319	High
3. Global	82 724 546	High	789 608 384	High	872 332 930	High
Total of all directly and indirectly related contributions to biodiversity:					2 162 651 778	High

Comments: According to UNEP/CBD/COP/DECI/XII/3 page 9 confidence level "high" indicates data mostly derived from published sources, which is definitely the case here. All data in the table derives published sources"

Table 2.1 shows that Sweden spent 2.03 billion SEK on programmes promoting biodiversity in 2013. In 2014 the total amount was 2.16 billion SEK. Furthermore the statistics show that in 2013, bilateral aid amounted to 32% of the total budget while regional amounted to 22% and global 46% of the total budget. In 2014 bilateral aid amounted to 40%, regional 19% and global 40% of the total budget.

There are no large differences between 2013-2014 total budgets or allocation between bilateral, regional and global aid. However, there are significant differences in the allocation of aid between 2013 and 2014 when it comes to whether the contributions are directly or indirectly relating to biodiversity. The directly related bilateral aid was reduced with 78 million SEK from 2013 to 2014 and the decrease for directly regional and global aid was reduced with 78 and 20 million SEK, respectively. The indirectly related bilateral and global aid has on the other hand increased from 2013 to 2014.

2.3. Sida's financial contributions in 2010 (baseline)

According to the CBD framework, financial data from 2010 should be provided. This data is used as the baseline to see whether the total amount of financial

support to biodiversity increases during the Aichi Targets 2011-2020 or not. Target 20 is to substantially increase the mobilization of financial resources for implementing the Strategic plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

Table 2.3 Information on international flows of financial resources 2010 (baseline)

Official Development Assistance (ODA) 2010	Currency: SEK					
	Directly related		Indirectly related			
	Amount	Confidence	Amount	Confidence	Total amount	Confidence
1. Bilateral	20 782 322	High	357 437 570	High	378 219 892	High
2. Regional	24 385 099	High	310 918 413	High	335 303 512	High
3. Global	73 559 655	High	373 318 586	High	446 878 240	High
Total of all directly and indirectly related contributions to biodiversity:					1 160 401 644	High

Comments: According to UNEP/CBD/COP/DECI/XII/3 page 9 confidence level "high" indicates data mostly derived from published sources, which is definitely the case here. All data in the table derives published sources"

In table 2.3 one see that Sida's funds provided to bilateral, regional and global programmes/projects for biodiversity amounted to almost 1.2 billion SEK. When comparing table 2.3 with table 2.1 and 2.2 it can be seen that the annual amount of Sida's funds provided to bilateral, regional and/or global programs in 2014 had increased with almost 1 billion SEK in comparison to the baseline year 2010, an increase of 186%. This is however due to an increase in support to contributions indirectly related to biodiversity rather than contributions having it as its main objective. This could indicate that the impact of the increase may be more limited than if the increase would have been among directly related contributions.

2.4. Information on specific issues related to resource availability

Information on this section is a brief description of how Sida is supporting North-South and South-South technical cooperation and capacity building. This is a response to CBD's suggested actions and indicators for increased South-South cooperation as a complement to North-South cooperation (UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/3 p.25).

Table 2.4 Information on specific issues related to resource availability

Type of initiative	No	Yes	X	Description (including the value of initiatives)
North-South technical cooperation and capacity building			X	For example bilateral collaboration with universities in Bolivia, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.
Support to South-South technical cooperation & capacity-building through triangular cooperation			X	For example contributions to international science programs and regional research organizations in Africa and Asia.
Comments: Values of initiatives included in data provided in table 2.1 and 2.2.				

3. Examples of initiatives contributing to the Aichi Targets

In this chapter, examples of the biodiversity related initiatives that Sida supports, and how they relate to the Aichi targets are presented. Many of them are large programmes that stretch over many years and often operate both multi-sectoral and at several levels to change a diversity of processes that in the long term have the potential to improve the management of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Many of them also contribute to more than one Aichi target. For example, a programme aiming at reversing degradation of tropical forests, can simultaneously focus on targeting underlying causes of biodiversity loss (strategic goal A), improve the status of biodiversity (strategic goal C) and enhance the implementation of strategies and management of biodiversity and ecosystem protection (strategic goal E). While the examples below have been selected to represent different types of initiatives that Sida supports (e.g. global, regional, bilateral, from different regions and types of actors) they do not provide a complete picture of Sida's support to biodiversity. The information in the examples focuses on the programmes and Sida's support to them in 2013-2014. It should however be noted that many of them receive substantial financial support from Sida over the long term.

Examples of Initiatives Contributing to all Aichi Biodiversity Targets

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP): In 2013 Sida contributed to the implementation of UNEP's medium-term strategy 2010-2013 "Environment for development". Four of its' six themes received support; climate change, ecosystem management, environmental governance, harmful substances and hazardous waste. From 2014 the support has been aligned with UNEP's 2014-2017 strategy, and Sida's support is directed to five of the seven sub-programmes: climate change, ecosystem management, environmental governance, resource efficiency and chemicals and waste. The work encompasses

- Assessing global, regional and national environmental conditions and trends
- Developing international and national environmental instruments
- Strengthening institutions for the wise management of the environment

Sida's support to UNEP in 2013-2014 was 60 MSEK.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is a leading international organisation in promoting improved management of biodiversity and ecosystem services. It is the world's largest membership based environmental organisation with more than 1.200 NGOs and governments as members and almost 11.000 volunteer experts in 164 countries. The IUCN framework programme 2013-2016 has three main programme areas:

- Valuing and conserving nature. Expected main result: Credible and trusted knowledge for valuing and conserving biodiversity leads to better policy and action on the ground.
- Effective and equitable governance of nature's use. Expected main result: Improved governance arrangements over natural resource management strengthen rights and deliver equitable conservation with tangible livelihoods benefits.
- Deploying nature-based solutions to global challenges in climate, food and development. Expected main result: Healthy and restored ecosystems make cost-effective contributions to meeting global challenges of climate change, food security and social and economic development.

The work of IUCN contributes to all Aichi targets. Sida provides core support to IUCN's implementation of its global framework programme 2013-2016, as well as a couple of programme specific contributions regionally and locally in Africa and Asia. Sida's core support to IUCN was 60 MSEK during 2013-2014.

The support Sida provides to **SwedBio**, based at the Stockholm Resilience Centre, contributes to all Aichi Targets. During 2013-2014 Sida supported the programme with a total of 37 MSEK. SwedBio is a knowledge interface working for resilient ecosystem management and governance through policy and methods development, and facilitation of dialogues in developing countries. The programme contributes to policy analysis, valuation of ecosystem services, development of resilience assessments and biodiversity indicators for different sectors related to all the Aichi Targets and CBD's strategic plan. Furthermore they are piloting methods and tools and support its implementation by partner organizations in the field.

Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Target 1 – Create awareness of the values of biodiversity

As an important part of Swedish international development cooperation, Sida provides funds to Swedish-based NGOs to promote co-operation with NGOs in developing countries working on protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Two leading Swedish environmental NGOs - **Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC)** and **WWF Sweden** - both run Sida-funded programs in the partner countries focusing on, e.g., sustainable agriculture, forestry and integrated water resource management in close collaboration with grass-root, research and policymaking organizations in developing countries. Outcomes, lessons learnt and experiences from these programmes are, in addition to being used in developing countries, also brought to the Swedish public by SSNC and WWF with the help of seminars, internet based information and other educational tools. The main message of this communication is the importance of protecting biodiversity, especially in a developing context, in order to secure access to and use of ecosystem services for successful poverty alleviation. Sida's

support to these programs in 2013-2014 was a total of 116 MSEK to SSNC and 61 MSEK to WWF.

Another Swedish NGO working globally on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services that receives Sida support is **We Effect**. We Effect advocate sustainable and climate-adapted farming by which farmers contribute to the protection of the ecosystems, protect their own health and increased incomes. By diversifying their agriculture the soil is protected from being impoverished and they get a wider range of products to sell and thus a more secure income. WeEffect received 207 MSEK from Sida in 2014.

The **Swedish International Centre of Education for Sustainable Development (SWEDESD)** is located at Uppsala University. SWEDESD started in January 2008 and is financed by Sida. The purpose of the centre is to facilitate and support education and learning in the field of sustainable development. During 2013-2014 Sida funded SWEDESD with 29 MSEK. The Centre supports education for sustainable development (ESD) as a part of Sweden's development cooperation. It has a broad scope including formal and informal educational organizations and the promotion of capacity development in ESD. SWEDESD works with policy makers, officials, leaders and planners in pre-primary, secondary, higher and non-formal education, with governmental and civil society organizations.

Target 2 – Integrate biodiversity values into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes

World Resources Institute (WRI) is a leading global environmental think tank that addresses the rapid destruction and degradation of the environment, natural resources and ecosystems. It is focussing on six global challenges: deforestation; water risks; new approaches to food security; climate change including transition to a low-carbon economy; clean and affordable energy; and efficient, liveable, low-carbon cities. WRI addresses these challenges by conducting research and analysis, and finding practical solutions. These are translated to policy recommendations to decision-makers in governments, private sector and other development actors on how they can take natural resource management and the environment into account in their policies, strategies and their implementation. Sida provided 30 MSEK to WRI in 2013-2014.

International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) is an international policy research organization. They work with some of the world's most vulnerable people to promote that they have a say in the policy arenas that affect them from village councils to international conventions. IIED's biodiversity work focuses on the links between biodiversity conservation and local people's livelihoods. It ranges from agricultural biodiversity and conservation to climate change and market mechanisms. It includes issues critical to the CBD, such as access and benefit sharing, social assessment of protected areas, and ecosystem-based adaptation. Sida provided 20 MSEK to IIED in 2014.

Target 3 – Eliminate incentives and subsidies harmful to biodiversity, and develop and apply incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

The WWF's Market and Transformation Initiative (MTI) is a project striving to push key commodity markets towards sustainability. The theory of change is to increase the demand of more sustainable goods, by WWF standards on high biodiversity and ecosystem values, and thereby change the production of those goods to a more sustainable practice. It is a partnership during 2011-2020 that has targets on five specific commodities: palm oil, cotton, timber, pulp and paper, and wild caught tuna. Examples of results so far are: commitments from 20 top palm oil manufacturers to shift to 100% certified sustainable palm oil; sustainably produced cotton farmers had increased profits in comparison to conventional farmers; and a 28% increase in hectares of forest certified by Forest Stewardship Council. Sida provided 15 MSEK to the MTI during 2013-2014.

Sida's **Helpdesk for Environment and Climate Change** is commissioned by Sida to assist the agency in integrating environmental perspectives into Swedish development cooperation. The Helpdesk has, for example, contributed to OECD's work on improved methods for how to use environmental economics tools, such as taxes, subsidies and regulations, by participating in the working groups "Biodiversity, governance and financing" and "Green economy and poverty reduction". This is contributing to target 3 by developing and promoting the use of incentives for conservation of biodiversity in national policies and strategies. Sida financed the Helpdesk with 15 MSEK during 2013-2014.

Target 4 – Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels implement plans for sustainable production and consumption on within the safe ecological limits

Sida's contribution to the **Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC)** is a good example of a project working with sustainable consumption. SSNC's information campaigns explain the link between how the consumption products like bananas, king prawns, and cotton affect ecosystems and people's health. The organization works in Sweden and in partnerships with local organizations in about 20 other countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe.

Oxfam – Seeds GROW: Harvesting global food security and justice in the face of climate change: This programme is an effort to strengthen food security for the most vulnerable in the world through a seeds biodiversity and food security programme and the GROW campaign focusing on food and climate justice. Seeds GROW is a global programme and its two main goals are to enhance seed diversity and harvest food and nutrition in a secure manner, and build a more equitable and sustainable food system. This is done by a multi-stakeholder approach reaching out to indigenous people and small-holder farmers, government, research institutes, the private seed sector, consumers and other NGOs that have similar goals. The programme contributes to the Aichi targets 2, 14 and 17. Sida started supporting the programme in 2013 and provided it with 80 MSEK for 2013-2014.

Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Target 5 – The rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

The **Wetlands programme in Mali** works directly with biodiversity conservation and enhancement on the Inner Delta of River Niger of Mali. The delta and its surrounding wet areas cover 41.000 km² in the three regions of Mopti, Ségou and Timbuktu and is a biodiversity hotspot. Nearly 1.5 million people live in the delta and are totally dependent on its natural resources for their livelihoods. The Wetlands programme supports participatory and sustainable management of natural resources, biodiversity and flooded ecosystems in the area. By helping people in the delta to diversify and intensify family-based agricultural production systems improved livelihood conditions and a greater climate change adaptation has been achieved, while the pressure on the delta ecosystem has been decreased. Examples from the field have been installations of water pumps actioned by solar panels, small-scale irrigation schemes and introducing small credit schemes for the benefit of women groups. The programme is directed to the government of Mali via the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN). Sida provided 17 MSEK to the programme during 2013-2014.

The **Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI)**: Research shows that the recognition and development of local and functioning governance systems are crucial for sustainable reduction in deforestation, protection of biodiversity and promotion of resilient ecosystems at scale. Simultaneously, if natural resources are not conserved or sustainably managed, the land loses its value and tenure cannot be considered secure. Evidence shows that customary tenure systems and areas managed by indigenous peoples in most cases are more successful in keeping biodiversity than protected areas managed by government administrations.

RRI is a coalition of 13 NGO's, which carries out research and advocacy and has significantly contributed to increased global recognition of the need for improving tenure security for smallholders, communities and indigenous peoples, and the value of tenure security for combating deforestation and climate change. The work includes innovative collaborations with private companies in order to promote more considerate investments and production patterns. Sida supported RRI with 20MSEK during 2013-2014. The RRI contributes to many of the Aichi targets, including target 5, with its focus to protect natural habitats, including forests, from degradation and fragmentation. It is at the same time contributing to target 3, 7, 14 and 15.

For further advancement of land tenure reform, the RRI initiated a global fund for further advancement of tenure reform in 2014: The **International Land and Forest Tenure Facility**. This facility aims at implementing and scaling-up support to securing local tenure rights across the developing world. It focuses on securing community and Indigenous People's land and territorial rights in rural,

forest and dryland areas. Sida is the first major donor to the Tenure Facility, with a contribution of 100 MSEK during 2014-2017.

Target 6 – Sustainable management of marine living resources; and Target 7 – Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity

Sida's contribution the **Mekong River Commission (MRC)** contributes to the implementation of target 6 and 7. MRC improves the regional cooperation on natural resources in the river basin. It mitigates adverse impacts of infrastructure development on threatened species and vulnerable freshwater ecosystems and develops mechanisms to follow up impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystem, to keep them within safe ecological limits. People's dependence on the surrounding ecosystems is clearly seen in the greater Mekong area. The ecosystem services of the Mekong River and its tributaries provide food and income for over 60 million people in the area. The fishery in the river basin accounts as much as 25% of the global freshwater catch, making it the world's largest inland fishery. The MRC is through the cooperation between the Mekong countries contributing to sustainable management and use of the river's natural resources. Sida's support to the MRC 2013-2014 amounted to 30MSEK. Sweden has collaborated with MRC for many years and has focused on providing support to environment, fisheries and basin development plan programmes and institutional support.

The **United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)**: It is assessed that FAO contributes to the implementation of several Aichi targets, including Target 6 - "Sustainable management of marine living resources", Target 7 - "Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture and forestry", Target 13 "Genetic diversity maintained", Target 14 - "Ecosystems and essential services safeguarded" and also Target 15 "Ecosystems restored and resilience enhanced" as well as several other targets by its focus on restoration of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Sida supports FAO with an extensive programme support. The Swedish support to FAO through Sida in 2013-2014 focused on:

- Sustainable use of land, water and genetic resources and action on global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture;
- Improved market environments for higher living standards and sustainable rural development;
- Sustainable use of fisheries resources and aquaculture development.

The **New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and FAO Fisheries Programme (NFFP)** is promoting and supporting local, national and regional governance to enhanced responsible fisheries and aquaculture management in Africa. While at the same time developing adaptation plans and resilience schemes NFFP supports the development and implementation of a Comprehensive Fisheries Reform Strategy in the region. The expected outcome of

the programme is strengthened regional and country-specific capacity and efforts in the area of marine and coastal management. The long-term impact is an enhanced contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to poverty alleviation, food security and economic growth via improved and sustainable institutions within relevant sectors. Sida has supported the programme since 2010 and the programme is running for five years. The contribution from Sida in 2013-2014 was 12MSEK.

The content of NFFP is relating to several of the Aichi targets including targets 6 and 7 through their focus on sustainable management of fish, marine ecosystems and aquacultures. NFFP is also contributing to target 14 considering the focus on how marine resources can strengthen livelihoods and food security for people in the region.

Target 8 – Pollution, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity

Since 2005 the **Swedish Chemicals Agency (KemI)** has supported ministries, authorities and other stakeholders in developing countries on improved chemicals management. Since 2009 Sida supports their programme that aims to contribute to enhanced capacity for reducing chemical risks, through development of legislation and sustainable organizations for sound chemical management. The programme facilitate low-income country governments to participate in global processes in this field and supports them in the implementation of global agreements for example on reducing and phasing out hazardous pesticides.

Sida is contributing to several of the Swedish Chemical Agency's projects and programmes. During 2013-2014 financing was provided to their Global programme 2014-2018, the Regional Agriculture chemicals programme 2013-2018 and KemI Chemicals Management 2010-2013 in the Mekong countries amounting to a total of 19 MSEK in 2013 and 22 MSEK in 2014.

Target 9 – Invasive alien species controlled or eradicated

As mentioned above, Sida provides core support to **IUCN**. The organisation contributes to target 9 from different angles in different work streams. One specific initiative within the organisation is however the work of the Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG). The ISSG is a global network of scientific and policy experts on invasive species. It provides technical and policy advice to its members and regional and national agencies in developing sound policies and strategies to manage the risks of invasive species.

Strategic Goal C – To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Target 10 – Minimize multiple pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems, caused by climate change or ocean acidification; Target 11 – Conserve 17% of terrestrial and inland water and 10% of coastal and marine areas; and Target 12 – Prevent extinction of known threatened species and improve their conservation status

As the protection of endangered species and key biodiversity areas are at the core of organizations like IUCN, WWF and SSNC, which are supported by Sida both through core support and a number of specific programmes, these contributions are in general seen as contributing to targets 10–12.

The **Wetlands Alliance Program** is an example of a smaller specific initiative that contributes to goal C. WAP was started with the assistance of Sida in 2006 and is a collaboration between four regional organizations in South-East Asia; the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), WWF, the Asian Coastal Resources Institute-Foundation and the WorldFish Center, and 40 local partners implement local level activities in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam. The alliance connects regional partners with local level organisations and communities to improve the regional partners understanding of the local needs and aspirations, while the local partners learn from the regional level work and become more effective agents of change at the community level. The work has led to increased income levels among local communities while wetland areas are being conserved or rehabilitated. Sida supported the initiative with 13 MSEK during 2013–2014.

Target 13 – Maintain the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives

The **Eastern African Plant Genetic Resources Network (EAPGREN)** is a regional program of the National Agricultural Research Systems of the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Southern Africa. The purpose of the program is to promote sustainable use and conservation of plant genetic resources in Eastern Africa, including Burundi, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Sudan and Uganda, and since 2013 Somalia and Djibouti. EAPGREN tasks include development of effective operational programs, support for countries to develop minimal conservation facilities and equipment, assistance in conservation of ex situ collections and development of human resources. Research activities mainly focus on objectives that address national or regional plant genetic resources constraints including adding value to germplasm to make it more useful for enhancement and breeding programs, and advancing the science of PGR conservation and utilization and development of methodologies. Sida provided 7 MSEK to the programme during 2013-2014.

Oxfam – Seeds GROW: Harvesting global food security and justice in the face of climate change. This programme has a dual approach; strengthening seed systems and an international advocacy campaign for creating new global food systems. The first approach called “Sowing Diversity = Harvesting Security” is assessed to contribute to target 13. Oxfam will strengthen adaptive capacities of

indigenous people and smallholder farmers in seed conservation and to produce and market good quality and diversify of seeds through public-private partnerships. The project is also mentioned under target 4.

Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

Target 14 – Ecosystems and essential services safeguarded

A number of Sida initiatives contribute to target 14. Examples include several initiatives mentioned under other targets, including SwedBio, IUCN, WRI, the Mali Wetlands Programme, Wetlands Alliance, Mangroves for the Future and the Asian Development Bank Core Environmental Programme (the latter described below).

The **Asian Development Bank Core Environmental Programme (CEP)** is improving the environmental management in the Greater Mekong sub-region by strengthening planning processes, supporting enhanced biodiversity and livelihoods in key conservation landscapes, and improving national monitoring systems. Economic prosperity in the Greater Mekong sub-region is to a large extent a product of water, food, and energy security, which in turn relies on safeguarding natural capital (ecosystem assets and services) from fragmentation and degradation. Reinvestment in natural capital is essential for dependent communities to improve their livelihoods through more equitable sharing of the benefits of sustainable land management. In 2013-2014 the CEP focused on i) Improving environmental planning systems, methods and safeguards ii) improving management of natural resources and local livelihoods within transboundary biodiversity landscapes, iii) managing climate change risks through development of climate-resilient and low-carbon strategies, and iv) strengthening institutions and environmental management. While Sida supports the program over a longer period of time, the support during 2013-2014 was 19 MSEK.

Target 15 – Ecosystems restored and resilience enhanced

Mangroves for the Future (MFF) is a regional initiative co-chaired by IUCN and UNDP that started as a response to the 2004 Tsunami in the Indian Ocean. The initiative works in India, Indonesia, Maldives, Seychelles, Sri Lanka and Thailand, and have later included Bangladesh, Cambodia, Myanmar, Pakistan and Vietnam. Its purpose is to regionally review and disseminate knowledge about how poor coastal zone populations can build better living conditions. One way is to safeguard household incomes through various activities related to natural resources. Rehabilitating and conserving mangrove systems are strategies for climate adaptation and mitigation in these affected areas. The programme promotes healthy coastal ecosystems through a partnership-based, people focused and policy relevant approaches that build and apply knowledge, empower communities, enhance governance, secure livelihoods, and increases resilience to natural hazards and climate change. MFF contributes to many of the Aichi targets, including target 15 through its restoration and conservation and sustainable use of wetlands. Another example is that the program's work on trees and their

importance for marine and coastal system contribute to target 5, 7, 11, and 14. During 2013-2014 Sida supported the programme with 30 MSEK.

Target 16 – Nagoya Protocol in force and operational

Sida supports a number of programs that are relevant to promote fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources and traditional knowledge and the Nagoya Protocol. This includes support to the development of mechanisms that ensure compensation to those who have developed and preserved genetic resources and traditional knowledge that has become commercially available. Sida also works to increase the participation of developing country governments and civil society in the international processes related to the Nagoya Protocol. The main objectives are generally to increase the knowledge about the international processes, build capacity to develop national legislation and frameworks, allow for increased civil society participation, and ensure a broad variety of positions and opinions to be heard in the international processes.

The main objective of the **International Training Programme - Genetic Resources and Intellectual Property Rights (GRIP)** is to provide advanced training for senior professionals working at national level e.g. in government ministries, patent offices, ABS institutions, universities, national gene banks and in the private sector. The focus is to improve participants' knowledge of genetic resources and intellectual property rights and support them to be able to better navigate in the increasingly complex policy landscape concerning these issues.

Sida also supports a number of other research and capacity building initiatives of relevance to the Nagoya Protocol. For example, Sida provides a substantive support to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) that has a range of work relevant in this context. Several of the large global environment organisations that Sida provide core support to have ABS-linked initiatives, e.g., IUCN, World Resources Institute (WRI) and the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). Another example is the Sida funded programme SwedBio, which supports ABS-related work in several organisations e.g. African Biodiversity Network, The Southeast Asia Regional Initiative for Community Empowerment (SEARICE), and Tebebba Foundation.

Strategic goal E: Enhance implementation through participation planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Target 17 – Implementing a national biodiversity strategy and action plan

Sida's core support /programme support to, for example, UNEP, IUCN, WWF, SwedBio, and SSNC are all benefitting policy advocacy and capacity building in developing countries for improved implementation of strategies for conservation of biodiversity and a sustainable resource management.

Target 18 – Respect and implement knowledge and practices of indigenous and local communities into national legislation for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

The **Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC)** is an international non-governmental organization working with community forestry at the regional level in Asia and the Pacific. Their activities are mainly directed at promoting people's right to the forests. This is done by training, advice, research and publication. Sida provides core support to the organisation. During 2013-2014 the support amounted to 16 MSEK 2013-2014.

Centre for learning on sustainable agriculture (ILEIA) is an independent network of eight organizations that together support small-scale farmers with knowledge tools so the farmers can improve and make their livelihoods a sustainable practice. ILEIA's strategy for 2012-2016 is called Scaling up knowledge sharing for sustainable family farming, and its objective is to create an enabling environment for sustainable family farming. During 2013-2014 ILEIA received 14 MSEK from Sida.

The SwedBio programme, earlier mentioned, supports partners such as International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, Forest Peoples Programme, African Biodiversity Network and Tebtebba, that undertake work for example related to Community Based Monitoring and Information systems. SwedBio has also together with partners developed the Multiple Evidence Base Approach for connecting knowledge systems such as indigenous, local and scientific knowledge systems, generating different manifestations of knowledge, which combined can generate new insights and innovations for sustainable governance of biodiversity and ecosystem services.¹⁰

Target 19 – Apply and widely share science based knowledge and technology relating to biodiversity

Sida has an extensive support to research capacity building in developing countries, to regional and global research organisations promoting and conducting research of relevance to developing countries, and to Swedish research with the same objective. This portfolio includes a number of substantive contributions that contribute to target 19. The support aims to increase the analytical capacity within developing countries, increase the institutional capacity and to increase knowledge about priorities set by the countries. Skills, knowledge and capacity to successfully promote improved management of biodiversity and ecosystem services are increased. A few examples from Sida's research portfolio are presented below.

The biggest support to research institutions of relevance to biodiversity in 2013 and 2014 was the 258 MSEK and 155 MSEK, respectively, that was provided to the **Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)**. This was part of the long-standing support Sida provides to CGIAR that is

¹⁰ <http://www.stockholmresilience.org/21/policy--practice/swedbio/dialogues/guna-yala-dialogue/multiple-evidence-base.html>

distributed amongst the different CGIAR research programmes. CGIAR is a global partnership between research organizations that works to reduce poverty and famine, to improve health and nutrition and to increase the resistance of the ecosystems through international research, partnership and leadership. Sida has supported CGIAR since 1973.

Another significant support was the contribution to **Makerere University** in Uganda. Sida has supported Makerere for many years and the cooperation aims at building up sustainable research capacity by supporting research projects, PhD and Master students' training, library resources, laboratories institutional capacity building. This support, as well as corresponding support to universities in a number of developing countries, e.g. Bolivia, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Tanzania and Rwanda, all contributes to target 19. This can be illustrated by the research support to Bolivia that has resulted in the identification of indigenous micro-organisms that are now used for water purification. Another example is the research support to Ethiopia that has resulted in the ground breaking national Ethiopian Flora – a major project that after three decades was completed and received its last funds from Sida in 2013.

Another example is the **Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA)** – a regional research council and NGO. WIOMSA aims to protect the region's valuable ecosystems by increasing the knowledge about them and sustainable management approaches. WIOMSA is also facilitating communication between researchers and decision makers to ensure that the research is relevant to decision makers and to promote that decision makers use the available research knowledge. The support to WIMOSA contributes to target 19, by sharing and transfer scientific knowledge concerning the marine environment, but also to target 5, 6, 7, 10 and 11. Sida provided WIOMSA with 37 MSEK during 2013-2014.

At the **Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU)**, Sida has funded the programme Agricultural Sciences for Global Development. The programme's role is to contribute to the agricultural sector's development in low-income countries. The programme promotes research in five thematic areas of which one: Restoration of degraded rural landscapes is of particular relevance to CBD.

Target 20 – Increase financial resource for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

All above mentioned initiatives are examples of how Sida is channelling funds to programmes and projects with a principal or significant objective to improve management of biodiversity and ecosystem services. As shown in chapter 2, the increase in Sida's financial contribution to biodiversity from 2010 to 2014 is 186 %. Whereas this is a significant increase, it may be noted that the increase is to contributions that do not have biodiversity as their main objective, but still a significant objective. The SwedBio programme has also contributed substantially to the developments under the CBD related to this target, for example with the

long term processes related to the international multi-actor Dialogue Seminars on Scaling up Finance for Biodiversity¹¹, with the CBD secretariat and convener countries such as Sweden, Uganda, India, Ecuador, Norway, Japan and the EC. These dialogues have clear links to Aichi Target 2 on integrating values in development plans, and Aichi Target 3 on developing positive incentives.

4. Sida's biodiversity contributions and the MDGs

The Swedish Parliament has, in the Swedish Policy for Global Development established the overarching goal for Swedish development cooperation: "To contribute to an environment supportive of poor people's own efforts to improve their quality of life." To fulfil this goal and to follow the Swedish government's commitment to the principles of aid effectiveness¹², Sida's work has in the years preceding 2015 in general been aligned to contribute to the MDGs.

Sida's support for biodiversity and ecosystem services is an integral part of the international development cooperation in general. Regarding the supplementary question to Q8¹³ of the guidelines, chapter 3 provides a number of examples of how biodiversity is considered in Sida's development cooperation. Some observations on how Sida's biodiversity support contributes to the different MDGs and the relevant targets as requested in the Guidelines are given in this chapter.

MDG 1 Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty

The loss of biodiversity, resulting in reduction of crop and livestock genetic diversity and decreased availability of wild biological resources, threatens food security for the poor. Sida's many initiatives described above are relevant and contribute to partner countries, to be able to manage and use biodiversity and ecosystem services more sustainably for improved food security and poverty alleviation.

Relevant target that Sida contributes to: "Target 1.C. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger"

MDG 2 Achieve universal primary education

Many families at the bottom of the income pyramid in developing countries depend directly on biological resources, collected from their surrounding environment, as well as water resources dependent on well-functioning ecosystems. A shortage of these resources and loss of ecosystem functions often increase the workload of families, including children, which makes it harder for them to attend school. Sida's biodiversity initiatives might not directly contribute to the goal but they help providing an enabling environment for achieving universal primary education.

¹¹ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=DS-FB-02>

¹² Paris Declaration (2005) and Accra Agenda for Action (2008)

¹³ "Describe also how biodiversity is considered in international and/or transboundary cooperation, including South-South cooperation".

Relevant target that Sida contributes to: “Target 2.A. Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling”

MDG 3 Promote gender equality and empower women

Biodiversity degradation reduces the availability of e.g. firewood, other non-timber forest products and potable water, and reduces productivity in agriculture, making the daily tasks of women and girls more time-consuming and difficult. Since women are often responsible for work relating to these resources, they should be involved in all efforts to conserve biodiversity and manage ecosystem services. Sida requires and monitors that all programmes that it provides funding to, including those with biodiversity objectives, are gender responsive. This makes Sida’s biodiversity initiatives contribute to providing an enabling environment for achieving promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women.

Relevant targets that Sida contributes to through its biodiversity contributions: It is difficult to single out how Sida’s biodiversity interventions contribute to the separate targets of MDG3, but the contribution to the overall goal is clear.

MDG 4 Reduce Child Mortality, MDG 5. Improve Maternal Health and MDG 6. Combat Major Diseases

The WHO has established that human health is highly dependent on a healthy, well-functioning environment, which cannot exist without high biodiversity¹⁴. For example, deforestation and ecosystem degradation are contributing to the rise of dengue fever, malaria, rabies and yellow fever in developing countries in subtropical and tropical regions. Diseases (such as diarrhoea) resulting from low water quality are among the leading killers of children under five. Lack of fuel for boiling water also contributes to preventable waterborne diseases.

A general increase in chemical usage and a growing population without sanitation infrastructure leads to an increased pressure on ecosystems and their functions, which in turn leads to decreased ecosystem services that further deteriorate water quality, increase spread of diseases and genetic damage to humans. Availability of safe drinking water, provided by ecosystem services, is directly related to health. A diversified agriculture makes farmers more resilient to extreme weather events and pests. It can also contribute to increased flexibility in labour input in the field and a more nutritious diet which improves health of, for example, AIDS-infected people and the elderly.

Up to 25% of the disease burden in developing countries may be due to environmental risk factors¹⁵. Preventative measures to reduce such hazards are as important as treatment and often more cost-effective. New biodiversity-derived medicines hold promise for fighting major diseases.

¹⁴ WHO, 2012, Our Planet, Our Health, Our Future. Discussion paper

¹⁵ WHO, 2006, Preventing Disease through Healthy Environments

Sida's initiatives to protect biodiversity and sustain ecosystem services have contributed MDG 4, 5 and 6.

Relevant targets that Sida contributes to through its biodiversity contributions: "Target 4A. Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate"; "5A. Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio"; "6C. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases".

MDG 7 Ensure environmental sustainability

Biodiversity loss will directly affect the quality and quantity of ecosystem services provided, such as carbon sequestration, watershed protection, water quality, recycling of nutrients, control of erosion and pollination of crops and trees.

Relevant targets that Sida contributes to through its biodiversity contributions: "Target 7A. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources" "Target 7B. Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss"

MDG 8 Global partnership for development

A stronger partnership between all stakeholders is necessary for a sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystem services that will contribute to development and poverty alleviation. Sida's biodiversity initiatives contribute to specific targets for the MDG8 goal, but are, most importantly, contributing to an enabling environment for a global partnership for development.

Relevant targets that Sida contributes to through its biodiversity contributions: In particular "Target 8A. Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally (Aichi Target 3 "Incentives reformed" are of high relevance for this MDG Target).

5. Comments on the reporting framework

The CBD framework suggests the parties to separate bilateral from multilateral ODA flows. Additional to bilateral development cooperation, Sida provides funds to 1) regional organisations such as regional development banks, regional economic communities and regional research councils, and 2) global organisations, some of which are multilaterals (UN organisations and the World Bank Group) but some of them are not, for example global NGOs or hybrid organisations such as IUCN. In this report, Sida has therefore chosen to present its funding in three categories: bilateral, regional and global. If CBD's reporting framework should be strictly followed, the two lines regional and global flows can be added to get the sum of all "multilateral" flows.

6. Endnote

Sida has provided support to projects contributing to the objectives of the CBD and made efforts to integrate these objectives into its work since the convention was ratified. Many of the major biodiversity initiatives that are supported by Sida contribute significantly to the fulfilment of the Aichi targets.

Promoting and mainstreaming an improved management of biodiversity and ecosystem services is more than just ensuring that development initiatives do no harm to biodiversity, but is also a powerful and necessary tool for sustainable development and poverty reduction.

Efforts to incorporate biodiversity aspects into poverty reduction and development strategies are only effective with the collaboration of all stakeholders. Awareness raising and education increase understanding of the importance of biodiversity for human well-being. The approaches for Sida to support biodiversity and ecosystem services are therefore diverse. Some entry points in this work are:

- Integrate environmental issues in national development planning and monitor progress in turning policy into action.
- Strengthen civil society, in particular local communities and indigenous peoples, in order to capacitate the domestic constituency in its efforts to support the integration of environment in development actions.
- Strengthening the rights of poor people over land, resources and ecosystem services.
- Promote sustainable rural development using biodiversity as an asset for rural poverty reduction, thus minimizing risk, improving food security, nutrition and health.
- Develop and support the use of innovative financial mechanisms for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in order to facilitate poverty reduction.

Furthermore Sida supports integration between the Rio conventions, in particular CBD and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) by highlighting links between sustaining biodiversity and adaptation to the effects of climate change. A successful adaptation is essential if developing countries are to be able to meet the challenge of climate change and poverty. An important priority for Swedish development co-operation is to increase the capacity of vulnerable people and partner countries to adapt to and manage climate change risks. Sida's support to sustaining biodiversity strongly contributes to this effort.

Sida aims to diversify its contributions to different kinds of actors and approaches that complement each other. For example, it supports local, national, regional and global initiatives, civil society capacity building and advocacy, multilateral normative actors, and research institutions.

The MDGs have been important benchmarks for Sida in assessing and supporting biodiversity and ecosystem services initiatives and Sida's assessment is that these interventions have contributed to the achievement of the goals.