

Sida's biodiversity-related support 2018

This one-pager provides a summary¹ of Sida's support relating to biodiversity and ecosystem services in 2018.

Background

Sida annually reports on its financial support relating to the protection and preservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services according to the Convention on Biological Diversity. In letter of appropriation from the Swedish government 2019, Sida was asked to, apart from the financial report, also provide suggestions regarding ways to strengthen and deepen Sida's work relating to biodiversity. This document provides a summary of Sida's biodiversity-related support in 2018 as well as possibilities to enhance this support further.

Sida's financial support

Sida's biodiversity-related support rose from 2.5 billion SEK in 2017 to 3.1 billion in 2018. This increase in support can partly be attributed to the new strategy for Sweden's global development cooperation in the areas of environmental sustainability, sustainable climate and oceans, and sustainable use of natural resources 2018-2022. In 2018, the weighted total was also calculated, which includes the full amount of finance to components that have biodiversity as a principal objective but only 40% of the finance to components with biodiversity as a significant objective. The total weighted biodiversity-related support amounted to 1.6 billion SEK.

Table 1: Sida's biodiversity-related support 2010, 2015-2018

Year	Principal objective (SEK)	Significant objective (SEK)		Total (SEK)
2010 (base year)	118 727 075	1 041 674 567		1 160 401 644
2015	129 834 859	1 992 866 045		2 122 700 904
2016	350 036 064	1 819 445 569		2 169 481 633
2017	395 369 785	2 053 050 032		2 448 419 817
2018	533 842 049	2 612 993 985*	1 045 197 597**	3 146 836 034/ 1 579 039 647**

*= 100% of finance included.
**= weighted 40%.

Approximately 67% (1 059 MSEK) were distributed through bilateral projects and programs, while the remaining 33% (517 MSEK) were channeled through multilateral organizations.

The five regions/countries (apart from the global) that receive the largest proportion of biodiversity-related support include Ethiopia, Mozambique, regional cooperation with Africa, Mali and regional cooperation with Asia. There are specific references to biodiversity and ecosystem services in six out of the 43 operative strategies, including the global strategy for

environmental sustainability, sustainable climate and oceans, and sustainable use of natural resources and the strategies for Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Bolivia and Guatemala.

Sida voluntarily reports on the level of gender integration in its biodiversity-related support. In 2018, the level of gender integration was approximately 90%.

Possibilities for further measures

Since 2017, Sida has in accordance with its environmental policy and environmental action plan intensified its efforts in relation to biodiversity. In addition, ambitious targets have been set for 2020 to increase the proportion of contributions with biodiversity as a principal objective to 4% (2.1% in 2018) and contributions with biodiversity as a significant objective to 15% (10.4% in 2018).

Table 2: Proportion of contributions with biodiversity as principal versus significant objective

	2017	2018	Target (*) 2020
Principal objective	1,9%	2,1%	4%
Significant objective	9,6%	10,4%	15%

In order to reach these goals and address the global loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services, Sida may use its environmental management system to strengthen the agency's work relating to biodiversity. Moreover, while only six out of 43 operative strategies make specific references to biodiversity, several others offer opportunities to work more intensively with the issue. Sida may also strengthen its work within sectors that relate to the use and management of natural resources, such as land and forestry, urban development, water and the marine sector. In addition, in order to achieve sustainable results, Sida must work strategically with biodiversity within other sectors and areas, such as threats against environmental and human rights activists, corruption, illegal trade, education, health, market development, employment and gender equality.

Sida may also increase its financial support to partners, especially regional ones, in order to help them fulfill international conventions and commitments as well as strengthen dialogue on national, regional and global level with for example banks, UN bodies and other donors.

More intensified efforts within the area of biodiversity may in turn create the need for improved knowledge and capacity among staff within the agency and at embassies.

¹ This one-pager is based on a report prepared according to the letter of appropriation 20190321.