



Sida's biodiversity reporting 2025

This one-pager provides a summary of Sida's contribution to the Swedish annual reporting on resource mobilisation under the UN Convention on Biological Diversity

BACKGROUND

Loss and degradation of biodiversity threatens livelihoods and hampers poverty alleviation. Sida reports annually on its financial support to biodiversity under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). This document provides a summary of that support in 2025.

SIDA'S CONTRIBUTION

Sida's contribution to the report is based on statistical data that is weighted using the Rio marker for biological diversity and partly on the OECD-DAC's sector codes.¹ In the financial reporting, 100 per cent of the contributions with biodiversity as the principal objective are included (Rio marker 2) and 40 per cent of the sum of the efforts that have biological diversity as a significant objective (Rio marker 1).² This is matched in reporting to the CBD by the terms "direct" and "indirect". The sector codes of contributions make it possible to identify the specific areas supported.

According to the CBD, the reporting must be divided into 1) bilateral support, which refers to contribution that are not carried out by multilateral organisations and 2) multilateral support, which refers to contributions where funds are channelled through multilateral organisations.³

RESULTS

Sida's total amount disbursed to biodiversity in 2025 was **SEK 1.73 billion**. This is a decrease of SEK 540 million, or 24 per cent, compared to 2024.

The proportion of funding for contributions with biodiversity as the principal objective increased slightly (from 57 per cent in 2024 to 64 per cent in 2025), while the proportion of funding for contributions with biodiversity as a significant objective decreased from 43 to 36 per cent. About 59 per cent of the funding went to bilateral projects or programmes while the remaining 41 per cent was channelled through multilateral organisations.

TABLE 1. SIDA'S TOTAL SUPPORT FOR BIODIVERSITY IN 2025 (SEK THOUSAND)

Type of support	Principal objective (2)	Significant objective (1)	Total
Bilateral	732 009	292 702	1 024 711
Multilateral	378 018	324 284	702 302
Total	1 110 027	616 986	1 727 013

Of Sida's total financing for biodiversity, 80 per cent went to five sectors, of which 'general environmental protection' was the largest (46 per cent in 2025) followed by agriculture (13 per cent), government and civil society (10 per cent), forestry (6 per cent), and fishery (5 per cent). The three largest contributions in 2025 in terms of financial volume and with biodiversity as a principal objective, were implemented by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) and Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

The five bilateral and regional strategies that received the largest share of biodiversity financing in 2025 were: Kenya (6 per cent of total amount disbursed); Democratic Republic of Congo (5 per cent), Mozambique, Uganda and regional Africa (ca 4 per cent each).

Gender equality is a priority both for Sida and the CBD/the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Sida includes a voluntary report on the degree of gender equality integration in biodiversity financing.⁴ In 2025, 68 per cent of the total biodiversity support had integrated goals related to gender equality. This is a decrease from 71 per cent in 2024.

Of Sida's biodiversity finance in 2025, 95 per cent also contributed to goals related to **climate** (emission reductions, adaptation or both). Conversely, biodiversity was integrated into 43 per cent of Sida's climate financing.

¹ Sida's report was submitted to the Government Office 22nd of September 2026.

² In accordance with the agreement with the Government Office (Ministry of Climate and Enterprise) - similar to Sida's reporting of climate financing - a report is made based on a weighting of 40 per cent of the funds where biodiversity is a significant objective (indirect). This means that 40 per cent of funding for the initiatives that have biological diversity as a significant objective is included in the reporting. There is no internationally agreed standard for this

³ Sida's handbook for statistics is used to categorize whether a cooperation partner is a multilateral organisation.

⁴ This means that a project or programme tagged with the Rio marker for biodiversity also carries the policy marker for gender equality.