Policy on integrating a conflict perspective within SwedBio's operations

SwedBio, version 251209

This policy document aims to provide comprehensive and practical guidance on integrating a conflict perspective into SwedBio's procedures, protocols, and operations. It aims to inspire new ways of understanding the interconnectedness of biodiversity, climate, and conflict as part of SwedBio's efforts to promote better understanding, knowledge generation, management, and good governance[1] of social-ecological systems for human well-being.

SwedBio's work focuses on addressing the interconnected biodiversity, climate, and human rights crises by nurturing inclusive and equitable collaborations that connect local knowledge and experiences to global policy, enabling transformative solutions for the well-being of people and nature. It is grounded in a conflict perspective, an approach that examines actions that are implemented with an understanding of how power struggles and conflict dynamics shape decisions and influence outcomes. It also aims to understand the underlying issues of inequality, such as sexism, age, racism, and classism, and make these root causes more visible.

SwedBio recognizes that **conflict**[2], whether violent or non-violent, can significantly hinder development progress, and that development initiatives can either worsen or help resolve conflict. While primarily intended for SwedBio's team and partners, this guidance may also be valuable to others interested in conflict-sensitive practices.

SwedBio is committed to integrating a conflict perspective into the implementation of actions and methods, as well as throughout all operations, including management processes, operational practices, risk analysis, and its Monitoring, Learning, and Evaluation framework. Furthermore, it is integrated into SwedBio's Theory of Change to foster positive impacts on sustainable livelihoods and social-ecological systems rich in biodiversity.

The programme emphasizes **conflict sensitivity**, recognizing that initiatives and actions are part of the context and will influence it, either positively or negatively. This means that initiatives will inevitably impact conflict dynamics, whether or not they intend to. SwedBio and its partners actively evaluate actions to identify participatory and accountable partnerships and how they may affect conflict dynamics and respond to emerging risks and opportunities, adjusting programmes as necessary and demonstrating a commitment to a multi-level approach, flexibility, adaptability, and responsiveness. Additionally, SwedBio promotes a **conflict-transformative approach** and supports its partners' efforts to address the root causes of conflict, challenge and change power relations, aiming for systemic and long-term change that ultimately advances environmental and social justice.

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[1] Good Governance, when it relates to biodiversity and social-ecological systems, is the incorporation of principles such as the respect for human rights, equity, accountability, local stakeholder participation, knowledge sharing (and others) in policies, institutions, processes and the distribution of power. Good governance principles, however subjective, should be adapted to local contexts and recognise the fact that decisions are best made by those living closest to the resource, given the complexity, variability and unpredictability of natural ecosystems. (Adapted from IIED, 2018. Understanding and assessing equity in protected area conservation. Available at: https://www.iccaconsortium.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/14671IIED.pdf)

[2] All bolded terms are defined in Section 4. Definition and Boundaries.

This conflict perspective policy aligns with and supports SwedBio's human rights-based approach and gender equality policies, ensuring coherence in their application. All policies are mutually supportive.

1. Introduction

SwedBio applies a conflict perspective, analyzing society and social structures through the lens of power dynamics, struggles, and inequalities that shape society and uphold privileges for specific groups. This perspective highlights tensions and conflicts that arise among different groups in disputes over resources. Fundamentally, it provides a framework for examining how power relations and inequalities influence social structure and drive social change.

SwedBio and its partners are required to understand the context in which their work occurs and how the supported initiatives interact with the existing conflict context. This understanding helps avoid negative impacts and enhances positive effects on conflict dynamics.

A key focus of this policy is to guide SwedBio and its partners in addressing conflicts triggered or worsened by the loss and degradation of biodiversity and ecosystem services along existing social cleavages such as gender, ethnicity, class, region, or human rights deprivation. It includes conflicts resulting from discrimination against people in vulnerable situations, especially Indigenous Peoples and local communities. It also concerns conflicts arising from the adverse impacts of policies and activities that particularly threaten Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and other systematically marginalized groups, including the risks of impoverishment and loss of resource-based livelihoods.

The policy defines violent conflict as situations where hostile attitudes and behavior cause harm to the other party, and goals are pursued through force or violence. Conflicts often evolve through different stages and levels of intensity and do not always have clear beginnings or endings. They are often complex and can last a long time. However, conflicts can also play a constructive role as long as social and political processes offer channels for dialogue, participation, and negotiation. Conflicts over interests, goals, power, values, and resources within a society can mobilize people and create opportunities for transformative change and learning*, as conflict helps highlight injustices and shows the need for societal change.*[3] Such types of conflicts are desirable as they are rooted in just claims on the respect of all people's rights and freedoms, and as such are aligned with a human rights-based approach and the promotion of gender equality.

Fragile societies with weak governance, rule of law, and generally low respect for human rights are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of environmental scarcities and degradation (shortages of water, forests, and fertile land) and social crises.

Across all operations, SwedBio follows a human rights-based approach as a foundational framework, gender equality and a conflict perspective. These perspectives all address **structural inequality** and can be **mutually reinforcing**:

- **A Conflict Perspective** helps identify **power dynamics and oppression** (e.g. sexism, ageism,

[3] Iokiñe Rodríguez & Mirna Liz Inturias (2018) Conflict transformation in indigenous peoples' territories: doing environmental justice with a 'decolonial turn', Development Studies Research, 5:1, 90-105, DOI: 10.1080/21665095.2018.1486220

racism, classism), making the **root causes** of inequalities visible.

- **A HRBA** translates that analysis into **normative, actionable policies**—grounded in legal obligations and universal principles.

- **Gender Equality** operationalizes a HRBA and conflict perspective to ensure that **gender-based injustices** are addressed specifically and systematically.

2. Background and Context: Intersections of Biodiversity Loss, Climate Change, Human Rights, and Conflict

The increasing pressure on ecosystems increases the likelihood of conflicts over natural resources. This pressure results from the overuse of natural resources, which includes those used for food production by a growing human population, such as large-scale agricultural investments, including aquaculture, and rapid urbanization that affects biodiversity-rich areas.

Furthermore, there are threats to Indigenous Peoples and local communities' traditional lands and territories, along with economic and environmental challenges caused by climate change. Women and girls face disproportionate effects in conflict scenarios, increasing their vulnerabilities. Persistent gender inequality makes communities less resilient to environmental disasters and conflicts. The impacts of biodiversity loss and climate change, such as local resource competition, livelihood insecurity, migration, extreme weather events, disasters, food insecurity, sea-level rise, and coastal degradation, can worsen the drivers of conflict or deepen existing tensions within societies.

Policy decisions and interventions may also have unintended effects and increase conflict risks, especially when they are poorly planned and implemented, and do not engage with rights holders[4]. The degree to which biodiversity loss and climate change increase these conflict risks varies depending on the context; it relies on factors like the effectiveness of natural resource management mechanisms and the resilience of local communities and state institutions to such impacts. Interestingly, these impacts can also create new opportunities for collaboration among individuals, groups, and government agencies.

Addressing environmental degradation and its related conflict risks requires a nuanced understanding of the underlying factors. This involves examining how biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation interact within the social context of the societies where they happen. Disaggregating their specific impacts is essential for creating effective, appropriate, adaptable, and conflict-sensitive policies and interventions.

Furthermore, groups that are racially or ethnically discriminated against often face targeted violence or displacement, fueled by historical inequalities and discriminatory policies and regulations. Racism and ethnic discrimination intensify structural inequalities, weakening social cohesion and institutional

[4] For more in depth see the SwedBio Human Rights Based Approach Policy and 2025 UNDP - The Human Rights-Based Approach to Development Programming - HRBA Toolkit Available at: https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/202502/undp_human_rights_based_approach_programming_toolkit.pdf

trust, therefore undermining social resilience and worsening conflicts.

The effect of conflict on social resilience, regardless of the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services, occurs at both the community and state levels. This can create a vicious cycle, where loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services can both exacerbate conflict risks and limit the capacity for communities and states to respond to natural resource losses, leading to ever-increasing conflict risks.

Conflict dynamics also affect the same factors influenced by environmental degradation: resources, livelihoods, and migration. Analyzing how these factors interrelate and understanding their connections should be a continuous process. In complex and dynamic systems, factors evolve over time. New actors emerge to distribute or acquire resources or to exert political power. To plan policies and interventions effectively, all actors, whether international organizations, states, civil society groups, non-governmental organizations, or local communities, must aim to understand not only the system's factors, their dynamic relationships, and how they change over time, but also the impact of a policy decision or intervention on the system.

The dynamics of conflict systems operate at all levels—local, national, and international. They reverberate through contexts and have an impact at all levels of governance and society, as well as across boundaries and borders. This may generate unforeseen conflicts, but it also creates unique opportunities for collaboration and joint problem-solving across multiple levels, promoting an integrated, adaptive approach to the intersection of biodiversity, climate, and conflict.

Associated policy decisions and interventions can also have unintended consequences that escalate conflict risks, especially when they are poorly planned and implemented. To effectively plan interventions and policies, all actors, including duty bearers and rights holders, should aim to understand and recognize the factors of the system, their dynamic relationships, and how they change over time, along with the effects of a policy decision or intervention on the system. This conflict perspective policy helps to understand this complexity.

3. Conflict Perspective in SwedBio work

SwedBio's adaptive approach to seize synergies and embrace complexity aligns well with the principles of a conflict-sensitive approach, recognizing the importance of understanding the local context and fostering dialogue and collaboration. It recognizes that initiatives by SwedBio and its partners are part of the context and can inevitably influence conflict dynamics either positively or negatively. Therefore, they are responsible for taking steps to minimize unintended negative effects on conflict dynamics, including by undertaking **conflict analysis.** This applies to all engagements, whether they directly address conflict or not.

SwedBio collaborations aim to go beyond a **'do no harm'** approach by employing responsiveness strategies to proactively address the effects of conflict, reduce its negative impacts, and maximize positive contributions while managing conflicts. At a more advanced stage, some partnerships seek to have a conflict-transformative strategy, viewing it as an opportunity to identify and address root causes of conflict, reflect deeply on issues of inequality and power imbalances, and approach conflicts through a transformative lens. This involves focusing on building trust, strengthening relationships, and employing a multi-level approach within long-term processes to foster more constructive and balanced

conflict relationships. For example, SwedBio's dialogue approach supports a transformative approach to conflicts, particularly in the policy space.

SwedBio has zero tolerance for sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment. Together with other members of Stockholm Resilience Centre, SwedBio has developed a Code of Conduct[5] based on Stockholm University's policies and regulations, especially regarding harassment, sexual harassment, and victimization.

Partner Implementation Pathway: In SwedBio partner collaborations that implement locally led, sustainable, and equitable initiatives (Partner implementation pathway), as well as in policy agendas—including enabling dialogue and co-production of knowledge (Knowledge and policy pathway)—a conflict perspective is integrated, from a human rights-based approach and gender equality perspective. Partners are encouraged to design programmes that address the underlying causes of vulnerability, such as weak governance capacity or lack of livelihood sustainability, in a conflict-sensitive manner, which can lead to a significant **peace dividend.**

Knowledge and Policy Pathway
Policies and interventions addressing the impacts of biodiversity loss, ecosystem degradation, environmental challenges, climate change, or conflict should include an analysis of these issues to understand their broader, system-wide effects. SwedBio actively participates in policy processes, facilitates equitable multi-actor dialogues, and supports partners in developing collaborative, locally driven initiatives. These efforts have provided opportunities for positive impacts on conflict situations, contributing to conflict resolution and the improvement of relationships and overall dynamics.

SwedBio's Knowledge and Policy Pathway and the Partner Implementation Pathway include key elements of integrating a conflict perspective with SwedBio's role as a 'knowledge interface', bridging connections across knowledge systems and cultures. This role provides opportunities for dialogue, learning, and understanding among partners and other actors regarding the links between environmental degradation, biodiversity loss, and conflict. SwedBio shall continue to build on its extensive experience with dialogue seminars as it facilitates trust-building among different actor groups and contributes to more equitable and sustainable governance and management of natural resources. This work promotes social cohesion and helps prevent conflict.

3.1 Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning

SwedBio has integrated a conflict perspective into its Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning framework, including into processes, operational practices, and risk analysis. Partner organizations are responsible for developing their own structures and systems for integrating a conflict perspective. The analysis of conflict dynamics and risks should be carried out at the project or partner level. SwedBio encourages its partners to base their project implementation on the principles of a conflict perspective by promoting and facilitating a listening and learning approach to exchange perspectives, experiences,

[5] SwedBio is dedicated to preventing and responding to sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment in line with Stockholm Resilience Centre Code of Conduct and Sida's approach. This Code of Conduct and aspects of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (SEAH) are also discussed with partners.

and recommendations regarding conflict dynamics, conflict risk mitigation, and the promotion of conflict-responsive actions and peace at the intervention level. This approach emphasizes respecting diversity, trust, reciprocity, equal sharing, and recognizing unequal power relations within organizations, communities, and groups. It is achieved through regular meetings, visits to partner areas, and tailored responsive actions to local dynamics, such as mapping, participatory action research, and risk analysis, which help identify potential negative impacts, anticipate unintended consequences, and plan actions to prevent or respond to them**.**

3.2 Communication

SwedBio implements the conflict perspective policy in its communication work. It highlights transparency, inclusion, and diversity. Messages are tailored to the audience, but carefully crafted to avoid reinforcing inequalities, ensuring diverse voices are represented, and avoiding tokenism and gender stereotypes. Communication materials are often co-developed with partner organizations. Communications recognize historical and political contexts and promote narratives that value Indigenous and local knowledge, perspectives, and lived experiences. They also emphasize community agency and shared values. Conflict sensitivity is everyone's responsibility, integrated into daily internal and external communications and decision-making.[6]

3.3 Policy and Methodology Development

SwedBio's Multiple Evidence Base (MEB) approach and Multi-Actor Dialogue Seminars are good examples of methods that use participatory and collaborative processes to learn and exchange experiences among partners and actors, as well as for conflict resolution, such as in environmental negotiation processes. Tools like Community-Based Monitoring and Information Systems (CBMIS) and participatory action research for evidence-based decision-making are instrumental for securing vital information and strengthening local partners' capacity to articulate their concerns and propose solutions. These tools can also be used to develop the knowledge, institutions, leadership, and accountability through public participation, active listening, equality, respect, and mutual trust building, which are necessary to address conflicts over natural resources peacefully. Enhancing the role of meaningful participation in planning processes has the potential to mitigate and reduce risks and explore opportunities to benefit all.

4. Peacebuilding

SwedBio does not currently have a direct mandate to work in situations of violent conflict or to support **peacebuilding** strategies; however, it is recognized that promoting stability and resilience in fragile contexts is crucial, as many partners may be impacted. Local-led initiatives, even if not explicitly focused on peacebuilding, inevitably interact with conflict dynamics.

A conflict perspective ensures that the intervention does not worsen tension or contribute to structural inequalities but instead contributes to and seeks more equitable, inclusive, and long-term outcomes.

[6] See SwedBio's communication strategy for more information.

SwedBio recognizes that building strong, resilient communities is closely connected to promoting peace and stability. Therefore, the role of women is especially important in peacebuilding processes and supporting social cohesion, which helps communities recover. A gender-responsive strategy is key for conflict perspective practices as well as for peacebuilding. While SwedBio is not a peacebuilding programme, it supports efforts to *sustain peace*[7], emphasizing the strengthening and maintenance of peace before, during, and after conflict. It encourages long-term, inclusive, and collaborative efforts to prevent conflict from starting, escalating, or recurring. *Sustaining peace is both a goal and a process*[8]. It also supports *positive peace*[9] [10], highlighting the importance of justice, inclusion, social equity, and attitudes that support peaceful societies, free from violence.

It is important to note that SwedBio fosters the development of risk assessments and adopts an adaptive approach to the programme and collaborations, including in fragile contexts. In partnership with broader initiatives beyond SwedBio support, SwedBio is committed to supporting local capacities for peace and resilience while contributing to long-term stability, resilience, and equity-driven development.

SwedBio will also continue to enhance its internal capabilities in peacebuilding.

[7] See: General Assembly resolution 70/262, Security Council resolution 2282 (2016), A/72/707-S/2018/43.

[8] UNSDG Good Practice Note Conflict Sensitivity Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace, 2022

[9] Journal of Peace Research, Vol. 6, No. 3 (1969), pp. 167-191 (25 pages). Available at: https://www.jstor.org/stable/422690

[10] Institute for Economics & Peace. Positive Peace Report 2024: Analysing the factors that build, predict and sustain peace, Sydney, March 2024. Available at: https://www.economicsandpeace.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/PPR-2024-web.pdf

5. Definitions and Boundaries

Concepts	Short definition	What does it mean for SwedBio and the guiding questions to integrate a conflict perspective into the programme?
Conflict	A conflict is a disagreement between two or more individuals or groups. Conflicts are a natural part of every society and can be positive as long as they are managed constructively. A conflict becomes violent when one or several parties seek to attain their goals with destructive means and resort to violence or threat of violence in one form or another.[11]	To SwedBio, conflict mainly involves tensions and disputes among actors, including rights holders, related to access, control of natural resources, equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources, recognition of rights, diverse knowledge systems, identities, and participation in decision-making. These conflicts arise from power imbalances, historical and structural injustices, and competing interests in how resources are used or conserved. Most questions related to assessing the conflict perspective are addressed prior to starting the collaboration, with ongoing dialogue maintained throughout the entire process. # How is gender equality, a human rights-based approach, and a conflict perspective integrated? How could efforts be strengthened by prioritizing the most critical issues? How does the project promote gender equality, uphold (or plan to uphold) the principles of a human rights-based approach, address power imbalances and conflict dynamics, and actively work to challenge and reduce forms of exclusion, marginalization, and discrimination, such as gender-
Conflict analysis	Conflict analysis is a systematic study of the political, economic, social, historical, and cultural factors that directly influence the shape, dynamics, and direction of existing or potential conflicts. It includes an analysis of conflict dynamics and risk, and helps to identify dividers and sources of tension as well as connectors and opportunities for peace.[12] [13]	
Conflict sensitivity / Conflict-sensitive approach	Conflict sensitivity emphasizes understanding how a development initiative may affect the conflict situation, and how to minimize potential negative impacts and maximize positive impacts on conflict dynamics, within an organization's given priorities/objectives.[14] [15]	

[11] Sida, Peace and Conflict Tool, Defining Key Concepts, Tools and Operational Responses, 2017. Available at: https://cdn.sida.se/app/uploads/2020/12/01125225/s209461_tool_defining_key_concepts_c2-3.pdf

[12] ibid

[13] Sida, Integrated Conflict Perspective in Contribution Management – A Technical Note 2023. Available at: https://cdn.sida.se/app/uploads/2023/05/02102318/Integrated_conflict_perspective_in_contribution_management_TN_web.pdf

[14] Sida, Peace and Conflict Tool, Defining Key Concepts, Tools and Operational Responses, 2017. Available at: https://cdn.sida.se/app/uploads/2020/12/01125225/s209461_tool_defining_key_concepts_c2-3.pdf

[15] Sida, Integrated Conflict Perspective in Contribution Management – A Technical Note 2023. Available at: https://cdn.sida.se/app/uploads/2023/05/02102318/Integrated_conflict_perspective_in_contribution_management_TN_web.pdf

Conflict ´transformation theory	*Conflict transformation theory is rooted in peace studies, specifically in post-war conflicts, with the work of authors such as* Lederach (1995, 2003, 2008) and Galtung (1969, 1990, 2004). *Unlike other approaches, which see conflict as something negative that must be overcome or reduced, the transformative approach rather sees conflict as a catalyst for social change through its double dimension: conflict creates stress in social relations, but it also offers the potential to help overcome, change, and transform conflicting relationships towards more harmonious, constructive and balanced ones. This is because it allows unearthing injustices and making them visible, thus signaling necessary changes in society. Conflict transformation involves moving away from the logic of resolving to understanding conflicts. From this perspective, the role of external actors changes from 'fire-fighters' to 'architects of change' who must help build transformative platforms for new social relations*.[16]	based discrimination and racism? **#** How has the proposed project identified, addressed, and monitored existing and potential conflict dynamics? To what extent does the initiative contribute to reducing or mitigating tension, building and transforming relationships, or unintentionally exacerbating conflict? Additionally, how has it addressed the root causes of conflict and supported the strengthening of relationships, trust, and solidarity among community groups or marginalized groups? Are there any specific structures, beliefs, values or behaviors in the community/society that exclude for example young people, gender diverse persons, or persons with disabilities from being part of the intervention? # Does your organization regularly discuss issues related to power dynamics, gender, and inclusion? Do staff feel comfortable speaking out, reporting, and addressing these issues? # How do you prevent and manage the risk of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment in your work?
Do no harm	The "Do No Harm" approach, developed in 1990s for humanitarian aid, encourages aid organizations to understand local contexts and avoid worsening conflicts. "Do No Harm" helps in understanding the complexity of the conflict environments in which aid organizations operate. It enables them to see how decisions impact inter-group relationships and encourages consideration of different approaches for better outcomes. It promotes community cohesion and ensures the participation and dignity of affected individuals. It is also a concept within the humanitarian sector aimed at addressing the harms that assistance may cause. Most often, it begins from the perspective of what harm may be caused to individual 'beneficiaries' (as with the Human Rights Based Approach to programming).[17] [18] [19]	*Actors* **#** Who are the key actors involved in the conflict over biodiversity and ecosystem management, and what are their motivations, perceptions and interests? How do their relationships influence potential dialogue? **#** How do different institutions contribute to the conflict dynamics, and what roles do decision-making processes play? **#** What are the experiences and attitudes of various actors, duty bearers, and rights holders, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and other groups living under marginalized or vulnerable conditions, toward each other and towards duty bearers, and how do these attitudes affect conflict dynamics?

[16] Iokiñe Rodríguez & Mirna Liz Inturias (2018) Conflict transformation in indigenous peoples' territories: doing environmental justice with a 'decolonial turn', Development Studies Research, 5:1, 90-105, DOI: 10.1080/21665095.2018.1486220

[17] Sida, Integrated Conflict Perspective in Contribution Management – A Technical Note 2023. Available at: Available at: https://cdn.sida.se/app/uploads/2023/05/02102318/Integrated_conflict_perspective_in_contribution_management_TN_web.pdf

[18] CDA Collaborative Learning Project Do No Harm: The "Do No Harm" Framework for Analyzing the Impact of Assistance on Conflict: A Handbook. Available at: https://www.cdacollaborative.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/The-Do-No-Harm-Framework-for-Analyzing-the-Impact-of-Assistance-on-Conflict-A-Handbook.pdf

[19] UNSDG Good Practice Note Conflict Sensitivity Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace,2022

Peacebuilding	A range of measures targeted to reduce the risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict by strengthening national capacities at all levels for conflict management, and to lay the foundation for sustainable peace and development. These measures comprise a carefully prioritized, sequenced, and relatively narrow set of activities aimed at achieving the above objectives. [20]	*Structural conflict factors* # What are the underlying grievances, social disparities, and interests of marginalized groups, and how do these contribute to vulnerabilities and social unrest? What kind of rights are violated, and how do duty bearers handle grievances? # How do conflicts over resources relate to ethnic, religious, gender, age, or other group identities, and what influence do legal and tenure issues have on underlying tensions? Are there concerns related to insecurity in tenure, clashes between traditional and customary laws, or overlaps among different tenure systems and legal frameworks? # How do conservation strategies and environmental challenges, such as climate change, ecosystem degradation, and conflicts over natural resource management and governance, influence the likelihood of violence and social conflicts? *Peace opportunities* # What are the key conflictual issues that could benefit from SwedBio's facilitation through multi-actor or MEB dialogues? # How can effective strategies and mechanisms be employed to reduce tensions, prevent conflict, and promote resilience? How can external interventions in natural resource use affect local communities and their rights, and how can potential conflicts or displacement be managed to promote peacebuilding? # What are the appropriate strategies, instruments, and institutional frameworks at the national, regional, and global levels to enhance resilience to climate change, natural resource-related issues, and the realization of human rights? How effective are these strategies and frameworks? Additionally, how can SwedBio support connecting local and global initiatives to strengthen these frameworks?
Peace dividend	A peace dividend is a practical, positive improvement in people's daily lives.[21]	

[20] Decision 2007/28 of the Secretary-General, 22 May 2007 In UNSDG Good Practice Note Conflict Sensitivity Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace,2022

[21] Sida, Peace and Conflict Tool, Defining Key Concepts, Tools and Operational Responses, 2017. Available at: https://cdn.sida.se/app/uploads/2020/12/01125225/s209461_tool_defining_key_concepts_c2-3.pdf

Note on this document's development and evolution:

This policy document was originally developed by SwedBio's team with valuable support from STHLM Policy Group in 2020. Their expertise and guidance provided a solid foundation for our work. Over time, as SwedBio's work evolved and understanding deepened, SwedBio's team revised the document and adapted it to stay relevant and aligned with the programme. SwedBio acknowledges Annica Holmberg, a Gender and HRBA specialist, for her insightful contributions during the revision process. The updates reflect a commitment to continually improve and offer guidance that addresses the daily needs of the work. SwedBio recognizes and appreciates the contributions of everyone involved, past and present, including partner organizations, for their collaboration and mutual learning, which helped shape this living document.