

GEF-8 PPG REQUEST FOR GBFF PROJECTS

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General Project Information

Project Title:

Strengthening Globally Significant Biodiversity Corridors in the Philippines through Local Community Empowerment

Region:

Philippines

GEF Project ID:

11589

Country(ies):

Philippines

Type of Project:

GBFF

GEF Agency(ies):

ADB

GEF Agency Project ID:

Anticipated Executing Entity(s):

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) –
Biodiversity Management Bureau

Anticipated Executing Type:

Government

GEF Focal Area (s):

Biodiversity

Submission Date:

3/27/2024

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Biomes, Mangroves, Coral Reefs, Wetlands

Type of Trust Fund:

GBFF

Project Duration (Months)

48

GEF Project Financing: (a)

2,660,600.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

239,400.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant: (d)

0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)

2,900,000.00

Total Co-financing:

27,000,000.00

PPG Amount: (e)

91,745.00

PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)

8,255.00

PPG total Amount: (e+f)

100,000.00

Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)

3,000,000.00

Project Tags:

Support IPLC, GBF Target 1, GBF Target 3, GBF Target 2, GBF Target 10, GBF Target 19, GBF Target 18, GBF Target 22

Indicative Project Overview

To strengthen globally significant biodiversity corridors in the Philippines through comprehensive restoration, management, valuation and financing strategies which empower local communities..

Project Components

Local Communities co-share governance of globally significant biodiversity corridors

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
375,000.00	3,000,000.00

Project Outcomes:

1. IPLC engagement in biodiversity corridor management enhanced

Project Outputs:

- 1.1 IPLC-led governance and OECM management for 2 biodiversity corridors developed
- 1.2 Improved IPLC/MSB capacity to implement a mix of biodiversity financing

Sustainable financing mechanism for globally significant biodiversity corridors

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
458,900.00	10,000,000.00

Project Outcomes:

2. Sustainable biodiversity and blue / green finance options expanded for 2 biodiversity corridors

Project Outputs:

- 2.1 Capacity of local and central governments for biodiversity finance enhanced
- 2.2 Valuation of ecosystems services in 2 biodiversity corridors inform financing options

Ecosystems services improved for globally significant biodiversity corridors

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,600,000.00	13,000,000.00

Project Outcomes:

3. Environmental measures support globally significant ecosystems

Project Outputs:

3.1 Area-focused nature-based ecosystem restoration supported.

3.2 Natural resource and key biodiversity area (KBA) assessments updated for 2 biodiversity corridors

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
100,000.00	

Project Outcomes:

4. Monitoring and evaluation

Project Outputs:

4.1 Mid-term and Terminal evaluations conducted

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Local Communities co-share governance of globally significant biodiversity corridors	375,000.00	3,000,000.00
Sustainable financing mechanism for globally significant biodiversity corridors	458,900.00	10,000,000.00
Ecosystems services improved for globally significant biodiversity corridors	1,600,000.00	13,000,000.00
M&E	100,000.00	
Subtotal	2,533,900.00	26,000,000.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)	126,700.00	1,000,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	2,660,600.00	27,000,000.00

Please provide justification

The Philippines, as an active participant in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), has signified its commitment to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF). In line with this commitment, the Department of Natural Resources-Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB) is presently advancing in the revision of the National/Philippines Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (N/PBSAP) to harmonize with the new global biodiversity framework to produce an updated PBSAP 2024-2030. This proposed project aligns with priorities identified by the DENR-BMB and falls within the ambit of the KMGBF, including among others, the 30 x 30 target.

PROJECT CONCEPT DESCRIPTION

Project Concept Description (No more than seven pages total, including 5 pages of text maximum. Concepts longer than 7 pages will be returned. Please note the portal entry will be limited to up to 19,400 characters of text and up to two figures.)

The most recent assessment of the PBSAP status by DENR reveals that five of twenty targets with insufficient progress rates. This includes crucial objectives such as maintaining marine/coastal habitats (PBSAP Target 3) and increasing marine areas in protected areas (PAs) (PBSAP Target 19). Of concern is the substantial shortfall in achieving the 2028 target to increase protected areas through the National Integrated Protected Areas (NIPAS). As of 2022, there has only been a 1.57% increase, totaling 3.14 million hectares (M ha), falling short of the 10% target. The majority of protected areas in the Philippines are terrestrial, with limited coverage in coastal/marine regions.¹

The Philippines falls below the global 30x30 target, protecting only 11.47% of its waters. This comprises national efforts through NIPAS (3.14 M ha) and locally managed Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) (6.83 M ha), accounting for 9.97 million hectares of territorial waters. It is important to address these gaps.

The Government, in collaboration with key stakeholders, is actively engaged in an initiative to expand conservation marine areas with partners^[1]. This expansion includes the incorporation of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) and other effective conservation measures (OECMs), some situated within existing MKBAs, Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs), and Important Bird Areas (IBAs). ***A substantial portion of these areas remain unprotected.***

For the GBFF, DENR¹ has identified three key 'pillars' for intervention: 1) Wealth Creation (Natural Capital) promoting sustainable use of natural resources to generate wealth and economic development. 2) Biodiversity Finance: addressing financial mechanisms to support biodiversity conservation efforts, emphasizing the economic values, and 3) Ecosystems Restoration and Extinction Prevention: concentrating on the restoration of ecosystems and proactive measures to prevent biodiversity loss.

The project will focus on two globally climate-resilient reefs in the Southern and Eastern Philippine Seas (See map Annex 2). these are biodiversity corridors: (1) ***Southern Leyte-Siargao*** and (2) ***Davao Gulf-Pujada Bay*** are integral parts of the Global 50 reefs, known for exceptionally high likelihood of surviving climate changes and crucial role in repopulating degraded reefs once climate conditions stabilize (Bloomberg 50)^[1].

The project will support restoration and conservation actions at these sites. To support the longer-term operations and maintenance, it will be essential to integrate innovative financial solutions, capacity-building for IPLCs and multi-sectoral management bodies (MSBs). The incorporation of blue economy principles will enhance the scarce resources of IPLCs and MSBs, leveraging marine ecosystem services, high-value aquaculture, educational tourism, and sustainable fisheries.

The project will build institutional capacity within the DENR on blue financing principles and mechanisms, including market-based instruments to develop innovative financial solutions.

Theory of Change (TOC).

Problem: The Philippine environment is largely unprotected and faced with several chronic problems, such as habitat and biodiversity loss, over-exploitation, illegal and unregulated resource-use, conflicting regulatory policy, climate change vulnerability, among others. These environmental challenges generally require coordinated efforts among governments and stakeholders to implement the policies and practices for conservation.

Barriers: Vested interests impede conservation efforts. Governance and law enforcement is weak and/ or uneven. Policy implementation and coherence needs strengthening. Natural capital is not valued and appreciated. Technical and financial capacity of governments and civil society is limited. Local communities have few options for livelihood. Area-based approaches (ie corridors) require a lot of coordination and shared responsibility.

Solutions: The project will: 1) empower local communities to manage efficiently, implement effective practices, enact/create policy support and enforce regulatory measures, 2) restore critical habitats using nature-based solutions so resilience of ecosystems to environmental threats are improved and its services maintained; 3) secure conservation finance through blended strategies adopting natural capital valuation / accounting, and 4) demonstrate good practice in strengthening globally significant biodiversity corridors in the Philippines through local community empowerment.

GBFF Relevance:

The project activities are strategically aligned with the GBF Fund, falling under four action areas (1, 2, 3, 4) and contributing to seven targets (1-3, 10, 18-19, 22). This alignment ensures a meaningful impact on the relevant biodiversity core indicators outlined in the fund's framework. For further details, see Table 1 of Project-GBFF Indicators (Annex 2).

The ICM approach embedded in this project synergizes effectively with the proposed Philippine Government Policy-Based Loan (PBL) facilitated by ADB through the DENR. This collaborative effort aims to fortify the coastal and marine sector by addressing key threats identified within the ICM framework, including habitat and biodiversity loss, fragmented governance, overfishing/illegal fishing, and vulnerabilities arising from climate change and natural hazards.

The GBFF project will catalyze policy reforms and institutional changes within the ICM sector, providing tangible outcomes through demonstration sites and proof of concepts. These initiatives will contribute significantly to the sustainable development of coastal and marine ecosystems, effectively combating the identified threats and ensuring the preservation of biodiversity in the Philippines.

The approach aligns with the Philippine NPOA for the CTI-CFF using ICM as the framework to support the five regional CTI goals. This includes utilization of private finance and ecosystem restoration pilots in priority areas. These are also consistent with the ADB Nature Solutions Finance Hub (NSFH), which supports financing of nature-based solutions to address nature conservation and prevention of biodiversity loss.

Project objective: To strengthen globally significant biodiversity corridors in the Philippines through comprehensive restoration, management, valuation and financing strategies which empower local communities.

It will enhance the resilience of two pilot biodiversity corridors encompassing globally significant reef ecosystems, critical habitats, species, and protected areas. The selected areas for intervention are the Southern Leyte-Siargao Area and the Davao Gulf-Pujada Bay Area, an integrated continuum to achieve sustainable biodiversity outcomes. These sites were recommended by the University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute (UP-MSI) and confirmed with DENR-BMB.

Outcome 1: IPLC engagement in biodiversity corridor management enhanced

This component focuses on social measures to actively support IPLC management, aiming to achieve a managed ecosystem through the active and operational efforts of communities in conserving and financing ecosystems and their services.

Output 1.1: *IPLC-led governance and OECM management for 2 biodiversity corridors*

Actions include: i) comprehensive assessment of the management effectiveness of existing protected areas and OECM within the two biodiversity corridors, utilizing standard tools such as METT (Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool) and MPA MEAT (Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool), ii) developing an area-based conservation plan of action addressing gaps and needs to support IPLC-led governance. The plan will encompass nature-based solutions, landscape-seascape interconnectivity, improved practices on habitats, sustainable fisheries practices, and other effective conservation measures under IPLC-led governance. Support, replication, and scaling up of existing best practices on conservation within these ecosystems will be facilitated, extending to each protected area throughout the entire biodiversity corridor for effective biodiversity conservation.

Output 1.2: *Improved IPLC/MSB Capacity to implement a mix of biodiversity financing*

The project will: i) provide output-driven capacity building to IPLC and MSB of the two pilot sites on innovative blended financing, ii) allocate financial resources within the project to implement selected blended financing strategies, augmenting scarce resources and generating supplementary income from ecosystem services, iii) conduct learning visits to explore financing solutions with proof of concepts and demonstrated sites that communities can adopt. Strategies may include aquaculture of high-valued commodities, conservation internships, coastal and marine tourism operations, environmental fees, micro-enterprise / micro-finance, nature-positive subsidies. These blended finance innovations aim to ensure sufficient and predictable financial resources for the community, supporting the restoration, management, and conservation costs of the globally significant biodiversity corridors.

Outcome 2: Sustainable biodiversity and blue finance options expanded for 2 biodiversity corridors

This component focuses on economic measures to build capacity and implement blended finance strategies for financing biodiversity conservation, contributing to the stabilization and sustainability of the local economy within the community.

Output 2.1: *Capacity of local and central governments for biodiversity finance enhanced*

The project will: i) support capacity development DENR, DA-BFAR and other departments on blue financing principles and mechanisms, ii) support implementation capacity for PBSAP, including development of 'bankable' projects, iii) explore innovative finance instruments such as natural capital assessment and accounting, risk transfer mechanisms, blue bonds, biodiversity credits, debt for nature swaps and conservation trust funds (CTFs). The goal is to complement the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBF) and leverage private finance, in addition to benefitting from additional support under the ADB Nature Solutions Finance Hub (NSFH), complementing the proposed government Policy-Based Loan (PBL) on sustainably managing coastal and marine resources while fostering a climate-resilient blue economy.

Output 2.2: Valuation of ecosystems services in 2 biodiversity corridors

The project will: i) conduct natural capital assessments to determine the total stocks and flows of natural resources and services in the two pilot biodiversity corridors as part of the KBA assessments (above). Valuation processes will inform Multi-Sectoral Bodies, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and Local Government Units (LGUs). This information will guide the identification of protection and restoration activities to ensure the sustained flow of ecosystem services, and ii) develop, package, and implement 2 Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes as an innovative revenue stream. This will involve adoption of appropriate PES modalities, leveraging proof of concepts where available, to support conservation actions, particularly in marine tourism, sustainable fisheries, and critical habitat protection. This innovative revenue stream will contribute to core financing of biodiversity protection and conservation efforts, supporting management costs of the corridors and serve as basis to build on and implement other forms of financing.

Outcome 3: **Environmental measures support globally significant ecosystems**

This component focuses on environmental measures aimed at nature-based restoration of critical habitats, leading to the enhancement of biodiversity conditions in resilient ecosystems such as coral reefs, mangrove green belts, seagrass beds, and wetlands flyways.

Output 3.1: Natural resource and key biodiversity area (KBA) assessments updated for 2 biodiversity corridors

The project will identify, quantify, delineate, and integrate all land and marine ecosystems / habitats within the two biodiversity corridors, including areas designated under the NIPAS, KBAs, Protected Areas (PAs), and other conservation measures like indigenous community conserved areas, local conservation areas, and critical habitats. It will conduct participatory and inclusive (IPLCs) natural resource and marine KBA assessments within the corridors using current global standards to update existing and identify new MKBAs. For Southern Leyte-Siargao Area, 2 marine KBAs and 4 terrestrial KBAs assessed. For Davao Gulf-Pujada Bay Area, 1 marine KBA and 1 protected landscape/seascape assessed. This comprehensive mapping and quantification effort contribute significantly to expanding KBAs in the Philippines, aligning with the global 30x30 biodiversity goal.

Output 3.2: Area-focused nature-based ecosystems restoration supported.

The project will: i) conduct comprehensive resource and ecological assessments of critical habitats within the maritime corridors, ii) identify and design area-based restoration solutions based on landscape/seascape connectivity factors such as sedimentation and erosion, iii) prioritize nature-based solutions, especially for resilient coral reefs, ensuring the adoption of aligned monitoring methods, iv) training on monitoring for IPLCs and educational institutions. The goal is to ensure the ecological viability of the reefs, positioning them as the Philippine representatives among the 50 globally significant conservation reefs, capable of repopulating other reefs or habitats.

- a. Potential of the project to generate global environmental benefits (GEBs) (include a description of the GEBs the project will generate per the GBFF Results Indicators);

The project will support approximately 390,000 hectares of declared protected areas in these biodiversity corridors with 75% terrestrial at around 291,000 ha and 35% marine of 99,000 hectares. Ecosystem restoration of critical habitats in these landscape-seascape will cover around 390,000 hectares. These improved management practices will result in managing 291,000 hectares of ecosystems in this integrated continuum. The ICM application of these maritime corridors will cover 441,000 hectares of shared water ecosystems under new or cooperative management.

- b. The alignment of the project with the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and/or National Biodiversity Finance Plans or similar instruments to identify national and/or regional priorities;

Philippine government has mixed financing solutions, with a 80% financing gap to implement the P/NBSAP, through the investment program and campaigns of BIOFIN^[2]. This project will contribute to the portfolio of biodiversity financing by leveraging international funds of GEF/GBFF and complementing ADB fund support (e.g., PBL, NSFH). The PBSAP financing strategies (Chapter 3, Section D, p59) identifies PES, ecotourism, volunteer, resources, user fees as innovative financing schemes that the project will implement providing more demonstration cases and emerging revenue streams for local biodiversity conservation.

- c. The level of policy coherence and coordination across multiple ministries, agencies, the private sector, and civil society that the project aims to support;

The project will adhere to the ICM framework as the national strategy to ensure sustainable development of the coastal and marine environment (ICM Bill, S.B. No. 1920), supporting protected areas (e.g., MPAs, KBAs, NIPAs, EBSAs) and local community conservation efforts (e.g., ICCAs, OECMs, IPLC). It will also provide the platform to resolve conflicting protected areas and jurisdiction across government agencies (e.g., NIPAS-DENR, EAFM-BFAR) in updating KBAs. Strengthened PA management will mean working with governments to provide regulatory incentives on land development restrictions in ecologically sensitive areas (e.g., zoning regulations) or for habitat restoration (e.g., conservation easements). The likelihood for project LGUs to be awarded the DILG Seal of Good Local Governance is increased by strengthening wetlands & water management, parks and green spaces development and wildlife enforcement mainstreamed in their local biodiversity plans.

- d. Whether the project will mobilize the resources of the private sector and philanthropies'; and

Conservation finance through PES is an emerging revenue stream that can bring private funding (corporations, businesses, or individuals) for various reasons (e.g., reputational benefits, risk management, or regulatory compliance) and philanthropic funding or charitable individuals that may provide grants or donations to finance PES projects. However, its application in the Philippines is weak, but, there is growing government interest in addressing barriers in institutionalizing PES - like multiple policy proposals, pursuing a legal platform at national government agencies, particularly DILG and DepEd, etc..^[3] The project will address some of these limitations, boost government and private-stakeholders partnership, providing inputs to augmenting accounting and auditing rules to reflect PES and natural capital accounts and strengthen sustainability measures.

- e. Whether and how the project will engage with and provide support to IPLCs.

The project is inclusive and focus on IPLC participation apart from being project beneficiaries. A number of skills are being build-up for the IPLC that will improve their capacities in increase their recognition in conservation work, habitat restoration and conservation finance. This will enhance their track record, potential for awards and rewards that might cascade to increase collaboration with other organizations. Private-public partnerships like with local chambers and industries to provide support to community members, like education and scholarships, and sustainable financing for conservation. This will also create

opportunities for co-management agreements with LGUs and other stakeholders, learning and exchange visits on best practices, volunteers and internships and provide benchmarking for replication and scaling up by other communities.

[1] Atrigenio MP, Conaco C, Guzman C, Yap HT, Alino PM (2020) Distribution and abundance of *Heliopora coerulea* (Cnidaria: Coenothecalia) and notes on its aggressive behavior against scleractinian corals: temperature mediated? *Reg Stud Mar Sci.* <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rsma.2020.101502>

[2] PBSAP implementation requires PhP 24-billion (USD\$ 530 million) annually, with current level of only PhP 5 billion (USD\$ 100 million) per year, which leaves an 80% financing gap (From BIOFIN Project Philippines with UNDP, DoF, DENR-BMB to finance PBSAP, <https://www.biofin.org/philippines>).

[3] Looking at Payments for Ecosystems Services in the Philippines, Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS), Domingo, S., A. Manejar and J. Ocbina. January 2023.

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
96526	0	0	0

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
96526	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Terrestrial KBA-Siargao Island		Others	64,578.00						
World Heritage Site- Mt.		Others	31,948.00						

Hamiguitan									
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Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
63073	0	0	0

Indicator 2.1 Marine Protected Areas Newly created

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
63073	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Marine KBA-Siargao Islands		Others	11,617.00						
Marine KBA-Sogod Bay		Protected Landscape/Seascape	24,774.00						
Protected Landscape and Seascape-Mabini		Protected Landscape/Seascape	6,093.00						
Protected Landscape		Protected Landscape/Seascape	20,589.00						

pe and Seascap e- Pujada Bay									
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Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
127	0	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
127.00			

Indicator 5 Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
9,689.00			

Indicator 5.1 Fisheries under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
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Type/name of the third-party certification

Indicator 5.2 Large Marine Ecosystems with reduced pollution and hypoxia

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
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LME at PIF	LME at CEO Endorsement	LME at MTR	LME at TE

Indicator 5.3 Marine OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	250,000			
Male	250,000			
Total	500,000	0	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The methodology is provided under ANNEX 1 in the Roadmap.

ANNEX A: PROJECT FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
ADB	GBFF	Philippines	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 1	2,081,750.00	187,315.00	2,269,065.00
ADB	GBFF	Philippines	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 4	578,850.00	52,085.00	630,935.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)					2,660,600.00	239,400.00	2,900,000.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

91745

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

8255

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	PPG (\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
ADB	GBFF	Philippines	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 1	Grant	71,785.00	6,459.00	78,244.00
ADB	GBFF	Philippines	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 4	Grant	19,960.00	1,796.00	21,756.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)						91,745.00	8,255.00	100,000.00

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

(Only for Multi-Trust Fund projects where GEF TF is included)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
Total GEF Resources					0.00

Indicative Action Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
GBFF Action Area 1	GBFF	2,081,750.00	24,000,000.00
GBFF Action Area 4	GBFF	578,850.00	3,000,000.00
Total Project Cost		2,660,600.00	27,000,000.00

Amount of resource allocated to support actions by IPLCs for the conservation, restoration, sustainable use and management of biodiversity:

Amount

750,000.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	Asian Development Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	27,000,000.00
Total Co-financing				27,000,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Consultations for this GBFF have been undertaken in the broader context of ADB-Government of Philippines country partnership strategy (CPS). ADB has been engaged directly with the DENR on two things. First the 'greening of the CPS in terms of indicative pipeline of investments designed to integrate nature with climate, and second, scoping for preparation of large Policy Based Loan on coastal and marine management for the country.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Yoko Watanabe	3/26/2024	Arun Abraham		aabraham.consultant@adb.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Analiza Rebuelta-Teh	Undersecretary	Finance, Information Systems, and Climate Change	3/26/2024