



REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Republic of the Philippines		
Country(ies):	Republic of the Philippines	GEF Project ID:	4981
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	4809
Other Executing Partner(s):	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR PAWB) and Birdlife International	Submission Date:	30 April 2012
		Resubmission Date:	22 May 2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	30
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	\$22,000

A. EA FRAMEWORK

EA Objective: To integrate the Republic of the Philippines's obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into its national development and sectoral planning frameworks through a renewed and participative 'biodiversity planning' and strategizing process, in a manner that is in line with the global guidance contained in the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020.

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1) Stocktaking and national target setting	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By October-2012, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise. - By January 2013, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in participative manner. 1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Republic of the Philippines's reality. 1.3 . In an iterative manner, the Philippines taps into useful information on, and participates into national, regional and global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, Global Biodiversity Information Facility and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, the Global Environment Outlook portal, among other relevant ones) 	78,200	90,000
2) NBSAP update	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By early 2014, Republic of the Philippines's NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and has been submitted to the CBD COP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 A draft Philippine Biodiversity Strategic Plan (PSAP) 2020 is prepared through regional and nationwide stakeholder consultations. Final version of NBSAP is completed. It includes indicators and monitoring partnerships, time line, agencies responsible, and projected cost of the action; 2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAPs for Republic of the Philippines is submitted to the CBD by 2014. The revised NBSAPs will address the following elements in accordance with the CBD Strategic Plan's Aichi Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A plan for integrating the value of biodiversity into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as 	104,350	113,050

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
			<p>appropriate, and reporting systems (Target 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A plan for fully implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, including increased protection and landscape/seascape connectivity (Target 11) ▪ A plan for strengthening ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks, including the restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems (Target 16) 		
3) National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2014, a Framework Agreement amongst key institutions has been created to continue information sharing for national reporting and monitoring; linked to the CHM - By 2014, an implementation plan including, costing, timelines, and resource generation strategies, has been developed and underpins the NBSAP implementation. 	<p>3.1 An Action Plan to identify different funding sources and negotiate financing mechanisms including but not limited to budget advocacy and sustainable financing schemes for effectively implementing the NBSAP is created</p> <p>3.2. National Frameworks for the Philippines NBSAP implementation is developed and it includes relevant action plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. An Action Plan to raise awareness on biological diversity, more specifically to communicate elements of the NBSAP that could contribute to gaining support from relevant decision makers b. An Action Plan to fully implement the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, actions that include increasing protection; and filling in the representative and management gaps of projects such as the New CAPP and BPP projects funded by the GEF c. An Action Plan to prevent extinctions of globally threatened species d. An Action Plan for restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, including those related to water, and those that contribute to the health, livelihood and wellbeing of communities; as well as those services that strengthen ecosystem resilience and contribute to carbon stocks e. An Action Plan to integrate and mainstream gender equality into national biodiversity strategies and action plans; as well as in the implementation of the NBSAP f. An Action Plan to establish cost-estimates necessary to accomplish each target or action, and identify different funding sources, as well as negotiate financing mechanisms including but not limited to budget advocacy and sustainable financing schemes for Protected Area management to effectively implement the NBSAP g. A Framework Agreement amongst key institutions created to continue information sharing 	17,600	257,150

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
			that contribute to national reporting and the monitoring of the status of Philippine biodiversity with a view of sustaining the provision of up-to-date information for regular national reporting 3.3 Reporting and Monitoring Framework is developed for the NBSAP (<i>Activities under this output are entirely financed from non-GEF resources</i>)		
Subtotal				200,150	460,200
EA Management Cost ¹				19,850	46,000
Total EA Cost				220,000	506,200

^a List the \$ by EA components.

B. CO-FINANCING FOR THE EA BY SOURCE AND BY NAME

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Bilateral Aid Agency (ies)	USAID - Mainstreaming Climate Change in Biodiversity Planning and Conservation	Grant	5,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	302,000
National Government	Government of the Philippines - DENR-PAWB	In-Kind	61,280
CSO	Haribon Foundation/BirdLife International	Grant	65,920
CSO	Haribon Foundation/BirdLife International (indicative)	Grant	72,000
Total Co-financing			506,200

C. GRANT RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c=a+b
UNDP	GEF TF	Biodiversity (Focal Area Set Aside)	Republic of the Philippines	220,000	22,000	242,000

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	[GEF only] Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*		0	0	0
International consultants*		0	0	0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		6,850	2,000	8,850
Travel*		11,000	4,000	15,000
Other items: In-kind staff time of Project Director and support staff for Project Board meeting organization and participation; reporting; work plan approvals, reporting requirements, RDPs, reviewing APRs and simplified PIRs.		0	40,000	40,000
Other items: Project Audit		2,000	0	2,000
Total		19,850	46,000	65,850

* Details to be provided in Annex A. ** Other items to be clearly specified.

¹ This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

If costs for office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications, travels are requesting for GEF financing, please provide justification here:

Refer to Annex C for a detailed budget over GEF funds.

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Biodiversity significance:

The Philippines is an archipelagic country located in South East Asia bordered on the east by the Pacific Ocean and on the west by the country of Viet Nam in continental South East Asia. In the north is the island of Taiwan and in the south is the Indonesian Archipelago and in the Southwest the island of Borneo. Biogeographically, only the islands of Palawan have been linked by land bridges to Borneo and continental South East Asia. Most of the islands of the Philippines are oceanic and have never been linked to any other land mass creating very high levels of endemism in the islands. The Philippine archipelago is composed of 7 faunal regions or 13 biogeographic regions and 7 endemic bird areas (Luzon, Mindoro, Negros-Panay, Cebu-Bohol, Mindanao-Samar-Leyte, Palawan and Sulu-Tawi-tawi); and 6 marine biogeographic regions (Northeast Philippines, Southeast Philippines, Northwest Philippines or the South China Sea Basin, Visayan Sea Basin, Celebes Sea Basin and the Sulu Sea Basin. Because of the high level of endemism and the high number of threatened species, the Philippines is considered one of the hotspots of the world.

The country is also located in the Philippine tropical moist forest ecoregion. The archipelago nestles in the upper part of the coral triangle making its marine biodiversity among the richest in the world. Its total land area is 300,000 square kilometers spread around 7100 islands and its marine territory is 2.2 million square kilometers. Its coastline is 36,289- kilometer making it longer than that of the USA which is 19, 924. Its population as of the 4th National Report was 88.57 million, based on the 2007 census, with a projected population of 92.23 million people estimated by the National Statistics Office of the Philippines. As it faces the Pacific Ocean, an average of 20 typhoons enter the country (sometimes reaching 30) per year. This makes it a disaster prone country and the changing climate is felt as events of extreme weather conditions increase in frequency, intensity and unpredictability.

Development context and challenges

The country's Gross National Income according to the World Bank is US\$1,790 and is considered as lower middle income. Around 26.5% of its population is below the national poverty line. Many of these are natural resources-dependent (from forests, wetlands and coastal/marine resources). The literacy rate is 95% and life expectancy is at 72 years. Its economy is based on: agriculture (including fisheries); industry; and service sectors. The rate of population increase in the Philippines is relatively high in the absence of a reproductive health policy that attempts to manage family size. The local government code of 1991 decentralized governance for most of the natural resources of the country except for forest lands and resources. Marine and coastal resources (including fisheries) have been decentralized under the Local Government Code. The local government code of 1991 is a law that can be used in favor or against biodiversity conservation. Equitable access to resources a challenge considering the slow implementation of the agrarian reform programme and the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA).

Threats

Deforestation in the Philippines is among the highest in the world with only 19% forest cover left in 1999 and projected further loss of 6% primary forests left according to studies referred to in the 4NR of the Philippines. The promotion of the mining industry in the Philippines has also contributed to opening up natural forests as well as preventing secondary forests from regenerating back. A worrying set of maps showing the huge overlap of key biodiversity areas (including important bird areas) to the location of mineral resources in the country illustrates this threat. The alternative value of biodiversity without mining is needed to show decision makers the value of intact biodiversity for health, food and water.

Similarly, diversity of marine life in the Philippines is also declining. The 4NR acknowledges the continued destruction of marine ecosystems, including coral reefs. According to the 4NR of the Philippines: "*Threats to the state of this environment can be grouped into five major categories: chemical pollution and eutrophication, fisheries operations, habitat alteration, invasion of alien species, and global climate change. Primary threats are habitat alteration and loss due to destructive resource use, development activities and human population pressure. Specific threats include mining, logging, hazardous and solid waste disposal, pollution, land conversion for industrial, agriculture and urban development (CI, DENR-PAWB and Haribon, 2006), coastal erosion and storm surges associated with climate change.*" Illegal wildlife and coral trade are also contributing to this decline in significant terms. A smuggling attempt of corals and turtles in early 2011 from the southern part of the Philippines

attests to this.

Climate change poses a widespread threat to biodiversity conservation. The warming of the seas and rising sea levels are threatening the diverse coral reefs around the country. It is also submerging beach habitats including inter-tidal zones and seagrass meadows. The impact of a shift in micro climates in forests is unknown, but is likely to significantly alter species composition in forests with high levels of endemism, likely resulting in the loss of numerous range-restricted species. The adaptation of island endemics that are globally threatened is equally uncertain. Climate change negotiations on REDD, however, present an opportunity for mitigation by reducing deforestation of biologically rich habitats as well as the restoration of natural forest habitats. There is a however need to “climate proof” or ensure that the twin objectives of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation are achieved through informed actions.

Institutions responsible for managing biodiversity

The key institution responsible for biodiversity conservation is the Department of Environment and Natural Resources Protected Area and Wildlife Bureau (DENR-PAWB). At the field level, each Regional office of the DENR has a Protected Area and Wildlife Division. Protected Areas Management is generally under the management responsibility of the regional DENR. But the same agency also issues mining licenses and resource use licenses including those for logging (as of August 2011) even though there is a national moratorium on logging and a national forest restoration programme authorized by no less than the President of the Republic of the Philippines.

The National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) on the other hand is responsible for the implementation of the Indigenous Peoples’ Rights Act which issues Certificates of Ancestral Domain Titles (CADT) to around 7 million indigenous peoples in the country, covering both land and sea territories. More indigenous peoples, however, live within forest lands.

The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) under the Department of Agriculture (DA) is responsible for the development, improvement, management and conservation of the country’s fisheries and aquatic resources. In the marine waters of the Philippines, however, there is an opportunity to use the Local Government Code and the Fisheries Code of the Philippines as these laws devolve management of waters up to 15 kilometer from the shoreline to municipal governments as well as mandate the setting aside of 20% of these for fish sanctuaries. This presents an opportunity directed at engaging Local Government Units (LGU’s) in marine conservation.

The Philippines’ Climate Change Commission (PCCC) has been formed under Republic Act No. 9729 last July 2009 and its implementing rules and regulations were issued in January 2010. This commission is the sole policy making body of the government tasked to co-ordinate, monitor and evaluate the programmes and plans of government (including in biodiversity planning) relating to climate change pursuant to the Climate Change Act.

Alignment of current proposal with National Strategies and Legislation relevant to the CBD

The Philippines’ obligations to the CBD are addressed through three main executive decrees:

- Presidential Memorandum No. 289 issued in 1995 mandating government agencies to integrate the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) strategies and programs into their sectoral plans and programs.
- Executive Order No. 578 (2006) established the national policy on biodiversity and directed all concerned government agencies and offices and LGUs to integrate and mainstream the protection, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into their policies, rules and regulations, programs, projects and development planning process.
- EO 533 (2006) is a related policy which mandates the adoption of integrated coastal management (ICM) and related models for the sustainable development of the country’s coastal and marine resources and environment.

Other national laws relevant to the CBD include the Local Government Code of the Philippines (Republic Act 7160), and the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act (Republic Act 9147) which will provide the framework for local governance and the conservation of wildlife resources, respectively, as well as Republic Act 9729 (the Philippine Climate Change Act of 2009).

This proposal is aligned with the policy guidance contained in the above-mentioned policy papers and legislation. Furthermore, it will build on the existing NBSAP and other biodiversity planning and capacity assessment activities

Barriers to effective implementation

Low awareness levels

A growing urban population is also creating a generation of people with very little experience and appreciation of nature conservation. In a survey commissioned by Haribon Foundation in 2005 to measure the awareness of environmental issues, only 17% of the respondents were aware of biodiversity. Urban Manila is the seat of the national government’s Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches. With a low general public awareness. Feedback to decision makers on biodiversity conservation is also naturally low.

Forest Definitions

Conversion of natural forests into plantation and other uses (i.e. agriculture) has been promoted by the adoption of the Philippines of the FAO definition of forests which states that 10% natural forest trees in an area constitute a forest. Obviously, this is not the biologically diverse tropical rainforest that is referred to in the CBD. There is a need to establish a realistic baseline for natural forest ecosystems in the Philippines using biological and ecological definitions of a forest ecosystem.

Overlapping roles

There are overlapping roles and mandates amongst the DENR, LGU, NCIP and CADT holders in forest lands. This results in an “open access” situation or contradicting policies and actions related to forest management and conservation. Even with the enactment of the Indigenous Peoples Rights’ Act (IPRA), there is little appreciation of the role of Indigenous Peoples in forest conservation. Some work has been initiated² to strengthen the recognition of indigenous community conserved areas as a form of protected area governance, however there is still a need to ensure complementarity of these different planning tools under these different agencies.

Lack of baseline and monitoring information

The report sections of the 4NR focused on 7 ecosystems and generally structured to show the status, trends and threats. But because data was aggregated from various available sources, the level of detail for each section depended on what information was gathered. The report did identify many sources of information and contribution to implement the strategic plan with different levels of government and various players from civil society, academic sectors and the few from the private sector.

Insufficient funding

The 4NR also flagged insufficient funding as an issue to enable the successful implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan. But it also mentioned innovative funding mechanisms as part of the solution. However, very few examples of financing options were identified except implementing user fees and the Integrated Protected Area Fund (IPAF) collection. No in-depth assessment of the IPAF was provided. A strategy to rationalize the IPAF and ensure that funds are channeled and timely disbursed for effective protected area management is badly needed.

Others

The national development planning is on a five year cycle based on inputs from regional and sectoral plans. A chapter on the Conservation, Protection and Rehabilitation of the Environment and Natural Resources (Chapter 10) forms part of the Medium Term Development Plan of the Philippines for 2011-2016. But this chapter sends a mixed message in that it promotes both “responsible mining” and biodiversity conservation. While indicating the dangers to the environment mining poses, the inequity in benefits (from taxes and local economies) and the encroachment into indigenous peoples territories and domains mining brings, the chapter highlights the economic benefits generated by a growing mining industry. This is possibly the single biggest threat to terrestrial biodiversity. Guidelines on incorporating biodiversity conservation in local development planning will be useful in ensuring that the local comprehensive land use plans take into consideration biodiversity conservation.

1) National Reporting to CBD			
Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat	Current Status*	Comments
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	December 15, 1997	submitted	Currently outdated
Revision of NBSAP			Funding being applied for this project (note that Republic of the Philippines did submit an abbreviated document that was an appendix to its existing NBSAP in 2010, prior to the CoP-10 meeting)
1 st National Report	May 6, 1998	submitted	Submitted to the SCBD, outdated
2 nd National Report	June 17, 2002	submitted	Submitted to the SCBD, outdated
3 rd National Report	June 5, 2006	submitted	Submitted to the SCBD, outdated
4 th National Report	April 21, 2009	submitted	Submitted to the SCBD, outdated
2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out			
		YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Start Date (dd-Mmm-YY): September 2003		End Date: September 2005	
Please list all of the CBD Program of Work and cross-cutting themes that were addressed in the Biodiversity Enabling Activities Capacity Needs Assessments:			Dates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable use of biodiversity 			

² With support from the GEF via the UNDP-executed NewCAPP Project

• Agricultural biodiversity and traditional agricultural practices	
• Forest biodiversity	
• Non-governmental organizations	
• Climate change	
• Marine biodiversity	
• National Capacities Self-Assessment (all 3 Rio Conventions including CBD)	
3) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) established?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
CHM link(s):	http://www.chm.ph/
Is the CHM website maintained up to date?	Yes
How many people currently operate and maintain the national CHM?	3
How many people visited the national CHM website in the past 12 months?	1,026,000 hits

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Baseline Project: The Current NBSAP and the new CBD Strategic Plan

The new CBD Strategic Plan, adopted at CoP-10 in 2010 in Nagoya, clearly addresses the need for updating NBSAPs, stating in Target 17 that “By 2015, each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.” The strategic plan also covers a range of issues that will need to be incorporated into the revised NBSAPs, including guidance to countries to: a) fully realise the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and incorporate these values into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies (Targets 1 and 2); b) increase the global terrestrial protected area estate from 12% to 17% and the marine estate from 6% to 10% (Target 11); c) restore and safeguard key ecosystem services, especially for water, health and livelihoods (Target 14); and d) strengthen ecosystem resilience to climate change and promote ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation (Target 15).

The most recent NBSAP for Republic of the Philippines was completed in 1997. Although the most recent version of the NBSAP clearly lays out priorities for biodiversity conservation, and a clear action plan for moving forward, it was developed before CoP-10, and the range of historic agreements included in Nagoya under the CBD Strategic Plan. This version of the NBSAP therefore does not include many of key elements of the CBD Strategic Plan’s Aichi Targets. Therefore, the following will be included in this version of the NBSAP:

- An action plan to raise awareness on biological diversity, more specifically awareness of elements of the PBSAP 2020 to gain support from relevant decision makers (Target 1 and 2).
- Baseline data and methodology for valuing biodiversity with emphasis on its contribution to ecosystem services like water, food and health; and also local examples to cite for integrating the value of biodiversity into national and local development strategies, planning and reporting processes aimed at poverty reduction (Target 2). This action will form part of the bigger GEF proposal under negotiations focusing on Target 2.
- An action plan to identify perverse incentives against biodiversity conservation and the plan of action to remove these harmful subsidies and create incentives to conserve biodiversity (Target 3). This action will form part of the bigger GEF proposal under negotiations focusing on Target 2.
- An action plan to ensure that by 2020 all key fisheries and invertebrate stocks; and aquatic plants are managed applying ecosystem based approaches and harvested sustainably and legally; such that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species, and vulnerable ecosystems are within safe ecological limits (Target 6).
- An action plan to fully implement the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, including increased protection and filling in the representative and management gaps on results from projects including the New CAPP and BPP projects also funded by the GEF (Target 11).
- An action plan to prevent extinctions of globally threatened species (Target 12).
- An action plan for restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and those that contribute to health, livelihoods ecosystem resilience, carbon stocks, and ecosystem restoration (Target 14 and 16).
- A baseline reference for the PBSAP 2020 to be produced as Philippine Biodiversity Outlook that focuses on key habitats (Forests, Wetlands and Coastal/Marine Ecosystems) and the known threatened species of flora and fauna. (Target 17). This action will form part of the bigger GEF proposal under negotiations focusing on Target 2.
- An Action Plan to integrate gender equality into national biodiversity strategies and action plans and biodiversity conservation; as well as in the implementation of PBSAP 2020

- An action plan for the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from different sources (Target 20)
- A Framework agreement amongst key institutions on information-sharing that contribute to the national reporting and monitoring of the status of Philippine biodiversity aimed at ensuring availability and sustained access to up-to-date information on biodiversity for regular national reporting (Target 17 and 19)

Proposed Response and Rationale: The new generation of BD EA. This project seeks to fully incorporate the above issues into the next NBSAP. This ‘new generation’ of NBSAP will help set a regional standard of excellence by creating a national road map for achieving the Aichi Targets. Special emphasis will be placed on development of measurable targets and corresponding indicators, establishing cost estimates for protecting sites of biodiversity importance, incorporating biodiversity considerations into ecosystem-based climate mitigation, adaptation and resilience plans, and creating sustainable finance for biodiversity conservation through the development of a resourcing strategy as part of the implementation plan. This strategy will include consideration for resourcing of the plan through other mechanisms such as the development of programmes for payment for ecosystems services. Valuation studies and budget advocacy will form part of the medium term actions but may not be funded under this project. Results may be incorporated into iteration of the plan. Specific and priority action plans for development will be identified and resourced from other sources. Framework agreements on monitoring will also be established as part of the plan.

This proposed response builds on some existing initiatives being undertaken by NGO partners, which support specific elements of the NBSAP updating process. These include:

- The USAID-supported Climate Change and Biodiversity Conservation implemented by ICRAF. The project has been supporting Technical Working Group meetings for the NBSAP updating process, including the first TWG meeting held on 28-29 February 2012.
- The ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity’s assistance to the Government in upgrading the capacity of the national CHM to provide PA species data in interoperable formats. ACB also provides technical assistance to potential biodiversity information contributors in organizing their data and provide the data to the national CHM.
- Haribon’s project; “Assessing the Costs of Important Bird Areas (IBA) Conservation”. This project will assess the costs of effectively protecting and managing IBAs from a sample of BirdLife Partner countries, including the Philippines. Data from several countries will be combined to model the costs for all IBAs globally. These data will feed into outputs 1.3 and 3.2(f) of the proposed project.

Alignment with Focal Area Outcome(s):

BD5 Objective: Integrate CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities (herein serving as the ‘Project Development Goal’):

Focal Area Outcome 5.1: Development and sectoral planning frameworks at country level integrate measurable biodiversity conservation and sustainable use targets.

The Project *Objective* is:

To develop, adopt and begin implementation of the Philippine Biodiversity Action Plan 2020 through a renewed and participative ‘biodiversity planning and strategizing process, in a manner that is in line with the global guidance contained in the CBD’s Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 including a process of integrating appropriate elements of the plan to the Philippine Development Plan (2016-2020) and relevant sectoral plans.

This will be achieved through the following *Outcomes* (corresponding to components described in detail below):

- Outcome 1 – A participative stocktaking exercise on biodiversity planning takes place and national biodiversity targets are developed in response to the global Aichi Targets
- Outcome 2 – The NBSAP is revised/updated and it fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as mainstreaming and anchoring the implementation of the plan into national development frameworks, valuing ecosystem services and promoting ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience
- Outcome 3 – National frameworks for resource mobilization, Convention reporting and exchange mechanisms are established and strengthened

Refer to Part I, Table A and to the next section for more details.

How the project plans to build national capacity

Enabling Activities are considered foundation activities within the framework of the GEF.

The ultimate goal of Biodiversity Enabling Activities is to build national capacity across the board for biodiversity management. The effective achievement of global biodiversity benefits depend on the development of national capacity for managing biodiversity. The more robust this capacity is in a given country, the more effective the national implementation of the CBD will

be.

The approach to building of national capacity in this proposal follows the guidance from the *GEF Strategic Approach to Enhance Capacity Building* (2003)³ under the GEF’s cross-agency Capacity Development Initiative. Three levels of capacity were identified: individual, organizational and systemic. Quoting from a recent GEF publication on the theme of capacity (GEF 2010)⁴:

“At the individual level, capacity development refers to the process of changing attitudes and behaviors, most frequently through imparting knowledge and developing skills through training. However it also involves learning by doing, participation, ownership, and processes associated with increasing performance through changes in management, motivation, morale, and improving accountability and responsibility.

Capacity development at the organizational level focuses on overall performance and functioning capabilities, such as developing mandates, tools, guidelines and management information systems to facilitate and catalyze organizational change. At the organizational level, capacity development aims to develop a set of constituent individuals and groups, as well as to strengthen links with its environment.

At the systemic level, capacity development is concerned with the “enabling environment”, i.e., the overall policy, economic, regulatory, and accountability frameworks within which organizations and individuals operate. Relationships and processes between organizations, both formal and informal, as well as their mandates, are important.”

In this light, this project will build national capacity in Republic of the Philippines in the following manner:

Individual	Much of the work under this project will be carried out through working groups. This is an ideal forum for imparting knowledge among different individuals involved in biodiversity planning and in environmental matters in Republic of the Philippines. This approach ensures that consultants, technical experts, stakeholders and government staff collaborate in a shared learning process.
Organizational	<p>UNDP’s approach to Biodiversity Enabling activities in GEF5 goes beyond the mere production of national reports and strategies to the CBD and the development of a website for the CHM. Rather; it is concerned about developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD and for maintaining the CHM interesting and up to date. This implies institutionalizing the capacity for eventually achieving this with as little external assistance as possible. Given the ambitious targets of the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020), it is recognized that actions to engage external assistance and retain national capacities are in the meanwhile needed. This will be availed through the project. In particular, the following activities are specially targeted at building organizational capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation ▪ Setting targets and priorities ▪ Developing implementation plans for the revised NBSAP ▪ Assessing and strengthening capacity needs ▪ Developing clearinghouse mechanisms ▪ Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD
Systemic	<p>In particular, the following activities are specially targeted at building systemic capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation ▪ Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies ▪ Incorporating climate change issues into NBSAPs ▪ Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Program of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan and Nagoya Protocol, among others. ▪ Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation ▪ Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity under climate change scenarios

In total, the various capacity-building activities of the project are expected to target approximately 800 stakeholders from the natural resource, social and political science communities in the Philippines (primarily through the working-groups above), as well as improving the capacities of around 400 professionals in the government and non-government (mainly through the organizational and systemic-level capacity building activities).

C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

³ GEF, 2003: “Strategic Approach to Enhance Capacity Building”. Global Environment Facility. See also: GEF Evaluation Office, 2006: “Evaluation of GEF Capacity Development Activities. Approach Paper”. GEF EO.

⁴ GEF Capacity Development Initiative, Global Support Programme for National Capacity Self-Assessment, 2010: “Monitoring Guidelines of Capacity Development in GEF Operations”.

(discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).

Detailed Description of Activities per Project Component / Outcome

The description that follows has been organized in five modules (I -V), following the GEF’s guidance, but which for the sake of simplicity were grouped within the three already mentioned Components / Outcomes. The following are modules:

Component	Outline of modules for NBSAP Revision and Related Activities	Indicative percentage of total GEF funding in the proposal
1	I. Preparation	6%
	II. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	33 %
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	52%
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	9%
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	0%

Component 1. Stocktaking and national target setting

Key Outputs expected under this component includes the following:

1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in participative manner.

1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Republic of the Philippines’s reality.

1.3. In an iterative manner, the Philippines taps into useful information on, and participates into national, regional and global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, Global Biodiversity Information Facility and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, the Global Environment Outlook portal, among other relevant ones)

Key Outcomes:

- By mid-2012, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise.
- By October 2012, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed.

Key Products or publications resulting from activities:

- Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Republic of the Philippines
- Biodiversity Targets for Republic of the Philippines: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD’s Strategic Plan for 2011-2020

Key Activities (I-II):

I. Preparing for the NBSAP revision

- Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation: This activity will focus on rapidly but accurately taking stock of existing plans, policies and practices, and of the root causes of biodiversity loss. Within country-specific contexts, the aim is not only to identify key threats, but to understand the drivers behind these threats, as well as the key aspects of the policy environment that are barriers and challenges to effective conservation/sustainable use. Based on existing studies and analyses, the emphasis of this activity will be on identifying key gaps in the existing NBSAP, understanding the primary drivers and root causes, and identifying the means of overcoming existing barriers and challenges.
- Stakeholder consultation and participation: This activity will focus on ensuring a robust consultative process that engages representatives from key sectors, administrative leaders, and traditionally under-represented groups. The aim is to develop and sustain a participatory process in order to increase the likelihood of successful implementation of the NBSAP. This is especially important relative to the goals of mainstreaming biodiversity into national development plans, and promoting resilient landscapes that include production sectors.

II. Setting targets

- Setting targets and priorities: This activity focuses on setting specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound targets

for the NBSAPs based on the global Aichi Targets, including targets on restoration of ecosystems, protected area coverage, overall biodiversity loss, and other aspects of the Strategic Plan. This activity, which is linked to priority setting among different aspects within the NBSAP, will be completed asp.

Component 2. NBSAP Update

Key Outputs expected under this component includes the following:

2.1 A draft Philippine Biodiversity Strategic Plan (PSAP) 2020 is prepared through regional and nationwide stakeholder consultations. Final version of NBSAP is completed. It includes indicators and monitoring partnerships, time line, agencies responsible, and projected cost of the action;

2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAPs for Republic of the Philippines is submitted to the CBD by 2014. The revised NBSAPs will address the following elements in accordance with the CBD Strategic Plan's Aichi Targets:

- A plan for integrating the value of biodiversity into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems (Target 2)
- A plan for fully implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, including increased protection and landscape/seascape connectivity (Target 11)
- A plan for strengthening ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks, including the restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems (Target 16)

Key Outcome:

By early 2014, the Republic of the Philippines's NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and has been submitted to the CBD COP. It includes indicators and monitoring partnerships, time line, agencies responsible, and projected cost of the action.

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Key Products or Publications resulting from activities

- Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for the Republic of the Philippines
- Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in the Republic of the Philippines
- Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in the Republic of the Philippines
- Sub-product 3: Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Climate Adaptation and Resilience in the Republic of the Philippines

Key Activity (III)

III. Developing the NBSAP

This step will seek to achieve the following: (i) Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations; (ii) Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations; and (iii) Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations.

While the project will focus on updating all aspects of NBSAPs, it will place particular emphasis on those aspects that are both highlighted in the 2011-2020 CBD Strategic Plan, and that are absent from the Republic of the Philippines's NBSAP. These include the following:

- Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation: The study on the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) has drawn attention to the global economic benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services and to the growing costs of biodiversity loss and degradation. However, Republic of the Philippines has not yet linked the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services to our own national development goals, including poverty eradication and sustainable livelihoods. Through this activity, Republic of the Philippines will be able to demonstrate the benefits and values of ecosystems and biodiversity at a national level, and better link ecosystems and priority sectors in national development plans, in order to guide allocation of resources. The aim is to strengthen the point that biodiversity not only underpins human well-being, but that biodiversity and associated ecosystem services can make a significant contribution to poverty reduction and economic development. By engaging national specialists and providing support from global specialists, hard economic data will be collected and processed at the country level to demonstrate the costs and benefits of investing in biodiversity management. Capacity to carry out the assessments and make important links to priority economic sectors will be simultaneously built within the country. The availability of essential data and the analysis will allow us to "make the case" for biodiversity and will facilitate the process of mainstreaming biodiversity

into sectoral planning through concrete biodiversity valuation examples.

Specific steps in this process include: a) Identify and assess the full range of values of key ecosystem services within the country, based on existing local, national, regional and global studies on the value of ecosystems and biodiversity, including: the national TEEB valuation results, the valuation of protected areas, any other national ecosystem services studies that have been conducted (e.g., water, carbon), and existing global and regional maps and overlays of key ecosystem services; b) Identify the implications of these services for different stakeholder groups within the country, including those who benefit from, and pay for, the maintenance of these ecosystem services, and those that degrade ecosystems through unsustainable use; c) Estimate and demonstrate the value of key ecosystem services (using methods appropriate to each service), including the value of the ecosystem service in contributing to climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation; reducing poverty, and sustaining livelihoods; d) Where appropriate, this activity will also identify potential means of capturing the value of targeted ecosystem services including through policies such as payments for ecosystem services and other positive incentives.

- Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies: Mainstreaming has been defined as the internalization of biodiversity conservation goals into economic and development sectors, policies and programs, such that they become an integral part of their functioning of these sectors.⁵ As part of this process, the project will focus on the following sectors: Agriculture, Forestry, Medicinal and aromatic plants, Tourism, Trade, Travel and Transport, Energy, Fisheries, Development Planning & Finance, Water, including management of dams, irrigation and water supplies.

The Project will also focus on the following development areas / topics: Land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning, Development finance, Poverty alleviation, Rural development and livelihoods, Food security, Water security, Local development and decentralization, Rights of indigenous groups, Gender, Climate change mainstreaming, adaptation and resilience, Population & urban planning, Health provision, including traditional medicine

Specific steps in this process will include: a) Forming partnerships between relevant stakeholders interested in biodiversity conservation issues and in development issues; b) Explicitly identifying key stakeholders' interests, and desired outcomes; c) Identifying potential conflicts and trade-offs, and work towards mutually acceptable solutions, including strategies that serve mutually beneficial interests and achieve mutually beneficial outcomes; and d) Embedding and institutionalizing these strategies in the institutions, policies, agreements, programs and mechanisms of each sector

- Incorporating climate change issues into NBSAPs: The previous NBSAP did not adequately address aspects of climate change. This activity will involve incorporating aspects of climate change into NBSAPs, including, for example:
 - a) identifying, protecting and appropriately managing areas important for carbon sequestration;
 - b) updating the country's ecological gap assessment to include predicted future distribution of biodiversity under climate change scenarios;
 - c) assessing the impact of climate change on the functioning of ecosystem services, such as water;
 - d) identifying areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors
 - e) identifying areas of particular importance for restoration in order to improve climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation.

Component 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CBD reporting and exchange mechanisms

Key outputs expected under this component includes the following:

3.1 An Action Plan to identify different funding sources and negotiate financing mechanisms including but not limited to budget advocacy and sustainable financing schemes for effectively implementing the NBSAP is created

3.2. National Frameworks for the Philippines NBSAP implementation is developed and it includes relevant action plans to achieve the Aichi Targets (see Part I, Table A for more details).

3.3 Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Republic of the Philippines in a timely manner, in particular the Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.

⁵ Petersen, C and B. Huntley. 2005. Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Productive Landscapes. Working Paper 20. Washington DC: GEF.

Key Outcomes:

- By 2014, a Framework Agreement amongst key institutions has been created to continue information sharing for national reporting and monitoring; linked to the CHM
- By 2014, an implementation plan including, costing, timelines, and resource generation strategies, has been developed and underpins the NBSAP implementation.⁶

Key Products or publications (maybe combined into one):

- Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP

Key Activities (IV – V)**IV. Developing implementation plans**

This activity will focus on developing an overall plan for implementing the NBSAP. This implementation plan will include the following components:

- a) Developing an overall implementation plan: The primary output of this activity is an overall implementation plan that delineates major steps, responsible parties, costs for main activities, expected outcomes and a timeline
- b) Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan: This activity will ensure that work and progress on protected areas, including goals, objectives and next steps, are fully integrated into the NBSAP. Particular emphasis will be placed on those aspects of Target 11 from the CBD Strategic Plan, including our plans for expanding the protected area network, improving management effectiveness of existing protected areas, securing sustainable finance, improving connectivity, and integrating protected areas into the wider landscape and seascape.
- c) Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation: Article 20 of the Convention mentions the need for Parties "to provide, in accordance with its capabilities, financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Convention." In the past few years, there has been a wide proliferation of innovative biodiversity finance mechanisms, such as payments for ecosystem services, conservation trust funds, biodiversity offsets and bio-carbon funding, among many others. Republic of the Philippines is still in the early stages of exploring these mechanisms. This activity will therefore focus on the following:
 - Identifying the existing financial gap for implementing the NBSAP
 - Identifying potential sources of revenue for filling these gaps
 - Assessing the feasibility for these revenue sources
 - Developing a detailed plan for operationalizing these revenue sources
- d) Assessing and strengthening capacity needs: One of the primary areas of enabling activities is the assessment of capacity needs. The decisions at CoP-10 place new and ambitious demands on countries, including requirements to protect and sustainably manage their lands and water, to develop comprehensive plans that integrate climate change into their land use, development and sectoral plans and strategies, and to develop appropriate biodiversity and climate policies, laws and incentives. This activity will ensure that Republic of the Philippines develops a road map for strengthening these specific capacities. Building on existing capacity needs assessment, and using existing guidance, the Republic of the Philippines will identify the following gaps, along with capacity-building strategies to fill those gaps (from the Philippines' National Capacity Self-Assessment report):
 - The capacity to develop, periodically update and publish national inventories and communications of anthropogenic emissions of GHGs, by sources and removals through sinks, using comparable methods;
 - The capacity to undertake relevant research and systematic observations, including establishing appropriately mandated meteorological, hydrological and climatological services in the country
 - The capacity to develop and maintain information networks and databases on climate change-related themes, with capabilities to link with information systems operated inside and outside the country;
 - The capacity to cooperate with other entities inside and outside of the country on measures to adapt to the effects of climate change, and to develop relevant plans and actions relating to these (e.g., vulnerability and

⁶ May be composed of several thematic plans.

adaptation assessments);

- The capacity to develop and adopt national policies that integrate climate change considerations in national development plans and programs;
- The ability to promote and cooperate with others on developing, applying, diffusing and transferring technologies, practices and processes that control, reduce, or prevent anthropogenic emissions of GHGs in all relevant sectors;
- The capacity to promote and cooperate with other entities on developing and implementing education, training and public awareness activities, to promote wide appreciation and understanding of climate change-related issues, and to encourage the widest participation in these undertakings.

V. Institutionalizing, monitoring and reporting (*Sub-activities under this item will be entirely financed through non-GEF resources*)

- Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity under climate change scenarios: Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity is a key aspect of several Programmes of Work within the CBD. To date, efforts to monitor and report on the status of biodiversity have been sporadic and have typically not taken into full account the status and trends of biodiversity, the status of effective conservation, the contribution of ecosystem services (such as water and carbon), and the likely impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Through this project, Republic of the Philippines will ensure that future monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services is comprehensive, and fully incorporates climate change issues.
- Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD: Parties to the CBD committed to submitting a fifth national report by 2014. From this project, the Philippines' 5th National Report will benefit the NBSAPs, key changes in the status and trends in biodiversity status, threats and conservation, and will develop a long-term reporting framework that will enable us to better track changes over time. A framework agreement amongst key institutions will be in place as part of PBSAP 2020 on information-sharing to contribute to national reporting and monitoring of the status of Philippine biodiversity with an aim to sustain provision of up-to-date information for regular national reporting purposes (Target 17 and 19).

Collaboration and synergies with related initiatives

UNDP has an active GEF biodiversity portfolio in Republic of the Philippines. The project manager, the host institutions and the UNDP Country Office will ensure that this project can benefit from technical synergies. These synergies will be created primarily with the following projects:

- Climate Change Adaptation Project, Phase I (GEF/IBRD 3243): The project is a pilot, with the objective of developing and demonstrating approaches that would enable targeted communities to adapt to the potential impacts of climate variability and change. This would be achieved by strengthening existing institutional frameworks for climate change adaptation, and by the demonstration of cost-effective adaptation strategies in agriculture and natural resources management.
- Agusan River Basin Integrated Water Resources Management (GEF/ADB 3887): The project aims to improve water resource management, with government and the community working in partnership, to raise the quality and productivity of rivers and wetlands, sustain the natural biodiversity, and improve the productivity of the forest and agricultural lands in the Agusan River basin (ARB).
- CTI Integrated Natural Resources and Environmental Management Sector (GEF/ADB 3980): The project aims to restore productive capacity of critical watersheds, enhance biodiversity conservation in the production landscape and reduce poverty of resources-dependent communities in selected watersheds in the Philippines.
- Strengthening Coordination for Effective Environmental Management (STREEM) (GEF/UNDP 3054): The project's goal is to generate global environmental benefits through the creation of an enabling policy environment at the national level and through the establishment of coordination mechanisms at the focal point agencies. This will enable the country to implement its commitments to the UNCCD, UNCBD and UNFCCC in a coordinated and cost-effective manner.
- Partnerships for Biodiversity Conservation: Mainstreaming in Local Agricultural Landscapes (GEF/UNDP 3859): The project aims to demonstrate how Local Government Units (LGUs), with enhanced capacities, and working together with local and national partners, can plan and manage economic activities and growth in ways that meet landscape-level biodiversity conservation and sustainable use objectives in critical biogeographic regions
- National Program Support for Environment and Natural Resources Management Project (NPS-ENRMP) (GEF/IBRD 2761): The global environmental objective of the ENRM GEF component would be to assist the GoP in enhancing ecosystem services for global and additional local benefits. This would be achieved by establishing and implementing integrated and effective systems for ENR protection and management in select priority areas of global significance. Global benefits would include conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including improved protection and management of watersheds, river basins and coastal areas; climate change benefits, through carbon sequestration; and sustainable land management.

National benefits resulting from complementary baseline activities would come from stabilizing ecosystems and improving productive capacity of watersheds thereby reducing economic vulnerability of the rural poor and contributing to poverty reduction.

These projects and initiatives (noting that the list is non-exhaustive) will collaborate with the Enabling Activity project by providing information and data, by having project staff participate in meetings and working group sessions, and by showcasing some of the best performing projects in the updated NBSAP.

Project implementation arrangement:

The project will be implemented over a period of 3 years. The Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR-PAWB) is the government institution responsible for the implementation of the project and will act as the *Executing Agency*. UNDP is the *Implementing Agency* for the project and accountable to the GEF for the use of funds. The project is nationally executed (NEX), in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA, 1977) between the UNDP and the Government of Philippines, and the Country Programme for 2012-2016

The overall responsibility for the project implementation by DENR-PAWB] implies the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives and outcomes. DENR-PAWB will provide support to, and inputs for, the implementation of all project activities. The DENR-PAWB will nominate a high level official who will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) for the project implementation. The NPD will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and other relevant stakeholder, sectoral and working groups under the project, and be responsible for providing government oversight and guidance to the project implementation. The NPD will not be paid from the project funds, but will represent a Government in kind contribution to the Project of \$61,280 of staff time and \$32,600 for use of office space for 30 months. The NPD will be supported by a project technical team and project technical officer as well as UNDP's technical backstopping provided by the UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor responsible for the project and the UNDP Environment Focal Point at the Country Office.

All consultants hired by the project will be recruited using standard UNDP-CO recruitment procedures and will report directly to the NPD.

Working closely with the DENR-PAWB, the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) will be responsible for: (i) providing financial and audit services to the project; (ii) recruitment of project staff and contracting of consultants and service providers; (iii) overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets approved by PSC; (iv) appointment of independent financial auditors; and (iv) ensuring that all activities including procurement and financial services are carried out in strict compliance with UNDP/GEF procedures. A UNDP staff member will be assigned with the responsibility for the day-to-day management and control over project finance.

The *National Project Steering Committee* (PSC) will be convened by the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau and will serve as the project's coordination and decision-making body (Project Board). The PSC will include representation of senior staff of the PAWB and key project stakeholders that complement and will provide inputs to the NBSAP. The PSC meetings will be chaired by the NPD. It will meet according the necessity, but not less than once in 6 months, to review project progress, approve project work plans and approve major project deliverables. The PSC is responsible for ensuring that the project remains on course to deliver products of the required quality to meet the outcomes defined in the project document.

The day-to-day administration of the project will be carried out by a *Project Coordinating Unit* (PCU), comprising a Project Manager (PM) and Project Assistant, who will be located within DENR-PAWB offices. The project staff will be recruited using standard UNDP recruitment procedures. The PM will, with the support of the Project Assistant, manage the implementation of all project activities. The Project Manager will liaise and work closely with all partner institutions to link the project with complementary national programs and initiatives. The PM is accountable to the DENR-PAWB and the PSC for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds. The PM will also be technically supported by contracted national and international consultants and service providers. Recruitment of specialist services for the project will be done by the PM, in consultation with the UNDP and the DENR-PAWB

A Technical Working Group or TWG will be established to provide technical inputs and guidance to the development of the Philippine National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan. This will be chaired by the Director for the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau. This will be different from the PSC in that the TWG will not be involved in overseeing project implementation but focus on the development of the Philippines NBSAP.

Comparative advantage of UNDP in Republic of the Philippines with respect to this project:

UNDP has historically been the largest GEF implementing agency in terms of assisting countries in undertaking biodiversity

enabling activities, having assisted more than 100 countries with it through several projects. The GEF global project 'Biodiversity Support Programme' was jointly implemented with UNEP and has set the stage at the global level in the field of biodiversity planning among GEF eligible countries. Furthermore, UNDP assisted Republic of the Philippines in the preparation of its 4th National Report to the CBD.

The Government of Republic of the Philippines has requested UNDP assistance in designing and implementing this project, due to UNDP's track record in NBSAPs and National Reports. UNDP currently supports the development and implementation of GEF projects in areas related to climate change, mainstreaming and biodiversity. UNDP Philippines has an extensive track record in developing and implementing environmental management and conservation programmes, including a large portfolio of GEF-supported investments cumulatively totalling in excess of US\$40 million.

The UNDP Country Office has a total of 5 staff in its Environment Unit. Staff in the Operations and Financial Management unit also support project implementation, and oversight is provided by the senior management team composed of the UNDP Resident Representative, Country Director and Unit Team Leaders. UNDP Philippines delivers approximately US\$15million per year in overall development assistance, derived from a variety of sources including core UNDP programme funds, bilateral donors and multilateral mechanisms such as GEF and the MDG Achievement Fund. UNDP, through the years has well-developed working relationships with the key stakeholders of the project. Moreover, the project will benefit from the presence of a UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor dedicated to Biodiversity in Bangkok, Thailand. UNDP also has extensive experience in integrated policy development, human resources development, institutional strengthening, and non-governmental and community participation.

Project's alignment with UNDP's programme for Republic of the Philippines

The proposed project responds directly to key elements of the UN System UNDAF for 2012-2016, specifically Outcome 4 in increasing capacities of national and local government officials and communities to conserve & sustainably manage the country's environment and natural resources, including biodiversity and sustainable energy sources." This project will specifically contribute to the whole initiative of UNDP Country Programme of maintaining the ecosystem services of the natural resources and conserving critical ecosystems, and strengthen the resilience of ecosystems to survive and adapt to climate change and other threats.

Stakeholder involvement in the implementation of the project

The stakeholder involvement element is embedded in the description of several activities within this proposal which will have a consultative and participatory character. A full stakeholder involvement plan will be developed in connection with the preparation of the UNDP Project Document that will operationalize this proposal at the level of UNDP, allowing Republic of the Philippines to access the funding. This plan will depart from the following indicative and non-exhaustive list:

The participation of NGOs and CSOs stakeholders in the implementation of this project will be ensured in every stage of it. NGOs and CSOs in Republic of the Philippines are very active in the environment arena. They play an important advocacy and 'watchdog' role with respect to biodiversity. Many of them count on extensive networks of stakeholders and have produced research data that can help enrich the products that this project will be concerned with. These advantages will be explored in full during project implementation.

- Biodiversity conservation: Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau
- Forestry: DENR Forest Management Bureau
- Fisheries: Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
- Energy: Department of Energy
- Climate change: Philippine Climate Change Commission
- Social Welfare and Development: Department of Social Work Development
- National Finance and Budgeting: Department of Budget and Management
- Academe: University of the Philippines Institute of Biology
- Academe: Ateneo School of Governance
- Sustainable development: National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) Philippine Council on Sustainable Development
- Non-governmental Organizations: Philippine Business for Social Progress
- Non-governmental Organizations: Haribon Foundation (National NGO)
- Non-governmental Organizations: Conservation International -Philippines
- Indigenous and local community organizations: National Commission for Indigenous Peoples
- TEBTEBBA: Indigenous Peoples Organisation
- International NGO: Bird Life International (International NGO)
- Regional Body: ASEAN Center for Biodiversity

- International Organisation: International Center for Agroforestry (ICRAF)
- Women's Organization: Philippine Commission on Women

Indigenous and traditional groups in the Philippines will have a privileged role in the updating of the country's NBSAP. These groups live traditional lifestyles that are attuned with the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The project coordination will ensure that the voice of indigenous and traditional groups will be duly heard and taken into consideration in the preparation of the new NBSAP. Specific COP guidance on the matter, linked to implementation of the Convention's Article 8(j), will be followed.⁷

Gender marking

In 1987, the government of the Philippines introduced a Constitution that affirms equality for all citizens, regardless of gender. Still, significant gender imbalances remain and customary laws that discriminate against women prevail, particularly in rural areas where girls and boys have unequal access to education, and men and women have different employment opportunities. In the cities, government agencies are slowly recognising women's rights and granting them legal authority to exercise those rights, especially in concluding contracts, and owning land or property. Furthermore, although in theory men and women now have equal legal access to land and access to property other than land, men are still perceived as – and are in actual fact – the primary property owners, despite several initiatives to institute land reform. Because access to natural resources and biodiversity is such a critical component in poverty alleviation, this project will pay special attention to the role of women and to gender issues.

The project coordination will ensure that gender considerations become part and parcel of the updated NBSAP. COP guidance will be followed.⁸ More specifically two are worth mentioning: (i) COP Decision 1X/24 on the approval and endorsement of the CBD Gender plan of Action; and (ii) COP Decision X/19, which amongst other matters invited Parties to consider gender as a core cross-cutting issue in the implementation of biodiversity-related activities.

During the project inception the mandatory UNDP gender marker will be applied. This requires that each project in UNDP's ATLAS system be rated for gender relevance. This will for example include a brief analysis of how the project plans to achieve its environmental objective by addressing the differences in the roles and needs of women and men.

Furthermore, gender marking implies the production of the following data by the project's year 2 and by its end:

- Total number of full-time project staff that are women
- Total number of full-time project staff that are men
- Total number of Project Board members that are women
- Total number of project Board members that are men
- The number jobs created by the project that are held by women
- The number jobs created by the project that are held by men

D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:

The proposed GEF project will ensure that a national strategy and action plan guide all stakeholders and partners in the conservation of these precious resources. This is one way of making optimal use of biodiversity planning resources.

The project combines GEF funding with UNDP co-financing and a government investment in order to achieve the project objective without duplication to ensure the application of resources in the most critical areas. The government contribution to the project include the staff time of a Project Director and of support staff at the DENR to directly implement a number of project activities including organization of and participation in Project Board meetings, plus other work related to reporting, work plan approvals, signing off on CDR reports, processing of project's finance-related transactions and developing APRs/PIRs. In addition, information and data will be collected and provided by the DENR, regularly over the project duration.

The cost-effectiveness of the proposed activities will further be ensured by combining government internal, national and international expertise in implementing similar projects. GEF funding of consultation costs will be kept to a minimum, as government can finance much of it from existing resources. The same applies to the national contribution to EA working groups.

The government of the Republic of the Philippines wishes the work on the new NBSAP to be transformational from a biodiversity planning point of view, in particular with respect to the mainstreaming and ecosystem valuation aspects. This requires expertise that is not found in the country. Hence, the GEF's financing of specialized consultants and knowledge /

⁷ See e.g. www.cbd.int/traditional.

⁸ See e.g. www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/nbsapcbw-pac-02/nbsap-nadi-scbd-gender.pdf and www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-49-en.pdf.

capacity building within the framework of this project is essential to its success, to the extent that it finances the costs of going beyond what government would be able to do without foreign assistance. The GEF funding to the project will focus in overcoming this specific barrier. UNDP is well positioned to assist the Republic of Philippines source the necessary expertise for this EA project in a cost-effective manner.

Other options have been considered, e.g. sub-contracting an NGO to assist in NBSAP update as an entire ‘package’ of services to be rendered. High costs in fees from service providers would make such option less cost effective, coupled with the risk of biasing a document such as the NBSAP, which is supposed to reflect broad societal views on the national strategy for biodiversity. Specific activities or components may however be contracted out to NGOs, service providers or vendors where government capacities and resources are insufficient or unavailable.

The project adopts the least-cost means of achieving the project’s objectives and follows the activity norms and cost benchmarks defined by GEF guidelines. It will be built upon the strong foundation of the previous developed NBSAP, Capacity Assessments and National Reports.

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception Workshop	Project Coordinator UNDP CO UNDP GEF	\$8,000	Within first two months of project start up
Inception Report	Project Team UNDP CO	None	Immediately following IW
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Purpose Indicators, Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	Oversight by Project Manager Project team	To be finalized during the inception phase and determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
Simplified Biodiversity Enabling Activities Annual Project Review / Project Implementation Report (APR/PIR)	Project Team UNDP-CO UNDP-GEF	None	Annually
Quarterly progress reports	Project team	None	Quarterly
CDRs	Project Manager	None	Quarterly
Issues Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Risks Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Lessons Learned Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Terminal Report	Project team UNDP-CO	Printing costs only, if any.	At least one month before the end of the project
Lessons learned	Project team UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit (suggested formats for documenting best practices, etc.)	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Yearly
Audit	UNDP-CO Project team	\$2,000 in total To be included in the CO audit plan.	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST <i>Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses</i>		~ US\$ 10,000	

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):
-- n/a--

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
 (Please attach the [country endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Atty. Analiza Rebueta-Teh	Undersecretary & Chief of Staff	Dept. of Environment & Natural Resources	18 April 2012


B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION*

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	Oct, 08 1993	Mr. Eduardo Martin R. Menez

*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Biodiversity Enabling Activity approval.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Yannick Glemarec, UNDP/GEF Executive Coordinator		May 22, 2012	Joseph D'Cruz Regional Environment Advisor, UNDP APRC	+662-3049100 ext 2726 +668-13713207	joseph.dacruz@undp.org

ANNEX A. CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>GEF Only \$ / Person Week</i>	<i>GEF Only Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
For EA Management			
<i>Local</i>			
Project Manager (financed by government of \$9.5K and complementing the managerial work of the national project director)	n.a	n.a.	<p>To undertake the general administrative requirements of the project, including those related to project management and funding. The key tasks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that project Objective, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities are executed in a timely and appropriate manner. - Develop annual work plans and budgets, and submit these to the Steering Committee and to the UNDP Country Office for approval. - Develop TORs for Consultants for technical services, consultants, experts, and specifications of materials as required by the project, in consultation with the Project Director and UNDP. - Facilitate, guide and monitor the work of consultants, and approve their deliverables in association with the Project Committee. - Organize and assist in project related activities, where required. These may include planning for meetings, local and national workshops, consultations, trips, and other project related activities. - Establish and maintain linkages with national and international organizations and persons which/who can be of assistance to the objectives of the Project. - Provide timely reporting of project status as required by the Project Committee and the UNDP. - Maintain records of Project Committee meetings, decisions, actions etc. - Coordinate with other initiatives and programs whose outcomes and outputs are relevant to this project's objectives. - Any other duties assigned by the Project Committee that have direct relevance to the project. <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have a graduate's degree in management, administration, environmental management or related field with a minimum of 5 years management experience at a senior level, or an advanced degree with 3 years management experience. Knowledge and understanding of the relevant UN Convention, environmental issues in The Philippines, good leadership, coordination, communication, and facilitation skills are essential.</p>
Local Project Assistant (financed by government of \$13.5K)	n.a	n.a.	To assist Project Manager in carrying out the objectives of the project and assist administratively with the day to day operation of the project.
For Technical Assistance			
<i>Local</i>			
PBSAP Facilitators and Documentors	1,000	12	<p>To provide inputs and lead in the preparation, design and logistics of key consultation process in connection with the PBSAP 2020.</p> <p>To collate, record and keep records of all proceedings, meetings and reports relevant to the accomplishment of the project objectives and the management of the project</p> <p>Final TOR will be prepared during project inception.</p>
PBSAP Technical Editor	1,000	30	<p>To play a leading and technical role in editing the PBSAP 2020, by collecting and collating inputs from the different working groups, stakeholders and experts.</p> <p><i>The key product will be:</i> the second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for the Republic of the Philippines</p>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>GEF Only \$ / Person Week</i>	<i>GEF Only Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			Final TOR will be prepared during project inception.
Biodiversity Planning and Implementation expert (financed by government and other co-financiers for an approximate amount of \$11K)	n.a	n.a.	Play a key role in the preparation of implementation plans for the PBSAP 2020. These will include (but not be restricted to): (a) defining national coordination structures; (b) carrying out needs assessment on implementation of the PBSAP; (c) resources mobilization; (d) monitoring & evaluation mechanism; and (e) communication and outreach strategy. <i>The key product will be:</i> A set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP (refer more specifically to Part I Table A in this proposal, under output 3.2). Final TOR and arrangements will be finalised during project inception.
Budgeting/ Financing (financed by government for an approximate amount of \$4.5K)	n.a	n.a.	Prepare the budget and resource mobilisation strategy for the plan and the action plan development.
Advocacy & Local Biodiversity Experts (financed by government for an approximate amount of \$3.8K)	n.a	n.a.	Provide support for focused advocacy particularly in incorporating targets into development plans and resource generation.
Research Assistant (financed by government for an approximate amount of \$9.2K)	n.a	n.a.	Monitor implementation of the actions agreed on at the TWG and PSC meetings and provide administrative and logistics support to consultants as needed.
<i>International</i>			
Specialist in Targets and Indicators Development	3,000	5	<i>Objective</i> To provide guidance and technical inputs following the pattern developed for GBO on the development of targets and indicators. The incumbent will focus on assisting key stakeholder in the Philippines in setting specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound targets for the NBSAPs based on the global Aichi Targets, including targets on restoration of ecosystems, protected area coverage, overall biodiversity loss, and other aspects of the Strategic Plan. <i>Key tasks are:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyse how each of the Aichi Targets relates to the context and specificity of the Philippines. - Map key biodiversity interventions in the country (projects, programmes and initiatives) against the targets, identifying how they contribute to achieving the Targets. - Access relevant data that can inform the level of achievement of the different targets and define data gaps as applicable. - Propose a set of national targets in line with the Aichi Targets for the Philippines. - Discuss with key stakeholders (in working groups, e.g.) as well as senior government officials in agencies responsible for -- or with a role in -- biodiversity management with a view to validating the set of national targets. - Present conclusions in a national workshop, collecting views and feedback for compiling a final report. <i>Contribution to the following key products:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Biodiversity Targets for Republic of the Philippines: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Any other product deemed relevant for the consultant to contribute to.

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>GEF Only \$ / Person Week</i>	<i>GEF Only Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
Environmental Economist to support the Ecosystem Valuation study	3,000	8	<p><i>Objective</i></p> <p>Play a leading technical role vis-à-vis the Ecosystem Valuation Working Group for PBSAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guide the working group in the selection of a case study to demonstrate the value of ecosystems in the economy - Within this case study, analyse and prepare inputs on: (i) the key economic activities and their profitability; (ii) how these activities impact biodiversity and communities; (iii) the enabling governance environment, i.e. legislation and regulations that apply to the activity, fiscal conditions, such as tax breaks, subsidies and conditions for accessing credit etc. - Describe and compare two different management options for the selected economic activities. One for business as usual (BAU) and one for sustainable ecosystem management (SEM). This comparison will be based on expert opinion consultation plus a literature review of conventional and sustainable ways to generate the same output under different scenarios, therefore, making clear what practices, inputs, and investments make one scenario BAU and the other SEM. - Identify the set of goods and services that biodiversity and ecosystems contribute to the selected economic sector's productivity under the two scenarios, provide a value for these services based on e.g. Sectoral Scenario Analysis (SSA) methodology or other suitable TEEB methodologies. - Estimate the economic costs associated to ecosystem degradation and loss across sectors under the two scenarios based on Report's Sectoral Scenario Analysis (SSA) methodology. - Construct a BAU and SEM curve in order to estimate net benefits of both scenarios for the selected economic activity for ten years of economic of activity. - Ascertain how, when and under what conditions will SEM yield greater net benefit than BAU for the selected economic activity. - Identify incentives in connection with economic activities that impact biodiversity (either positively or negatively). Assess the socio-economic cost and opportunity costs of these incentives. - Prepare a set of simple but strong key economic and political messages backed up by credible data from the results of the analysis to be included in the conclusion of the case study / TEEB-like study. - Presentation of case study findings on NBSAP updating events. - Conduct focused working sessions for the preparation of the "<i>Study on Ecosystem Valuation in the Republic of the Philippines</i>" and finalise the product. - Contribute to other relevant products of the Biodiversity Enabling Activity Project, in particular "<i>An Action Plan for restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, including those related to water, and those that contribute to the health, livelihood and wellbeing of communities; as well as those services that strengthen ecosystem resilience and contribute to carbon stocks</i>". <p><i>Contribution to the following key products:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for the Republic of the Philippines ➤ Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in the Republic of the Philippines ➤ An Action Plan for restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, including those related to water, and those that contribute to the health, livelihood and wellbeing of communities; as well as those services that strengthen ecosystem resilience and contribute to carbon stocks

ANNEX B: Chronogram of Activities

Comp	Modules	Guiding activities under each module	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	
1) Stocktaking and national target setting	I. Preparation	1. Establish, organize and convene the Technical Working Group	X			X			X			X	
		2. Review and take stock of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level carried out in a participative manner	X	X									
		3. Conduct regional and nationwide stakeholder consultations for the development of the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2020 in response to the global Aichi Targets			X	X	X						
		4. Tap into useful information on, and links into national, regional and global networks and initiatives (as needed) on biodiversity data and indicators			X	X	X	X					
		5. Take commitments and establish partnerships towards the development and implementation of PBSAP 2020			X	X	X	X					
2) NBSAP update	II Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	6. Define targets taking guidance from relevant Aichi documents, establish principles underpinning the plan and prioritize strategies							X	X			
	III. Strategy and action plan development	7. Draft Philippine Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan 2020 and experts review of the draft PBSAP 2020						X	X				
		8. Upload draft PBSAP into CHM for wider consultation.						X	X				
3) National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms	IV. Development of Implementation on plans and related activities	9. Develop Action Plans, including sectoral plans, with timelines, cost estimates, institutional contributions requisite to meeting the targets and institutional arrangements for implementing the plans					X	X	X	X	X	X	
		10. Complete the second and final iteration of the PBSAP 2020. It includes indicators and monitoring partnerships, time line, agencies responsible, and projected cost of the action;							X	X			
		11. Develop an action plan to identify different funding sources and negotiate financing mechanisms including but not limited to budget advocacy and sustainable financing schemes for effectively implementing the PBSAP 2020						X	X	X	X	X	
		Report Writing				X				X	X	X	

ANNEX C. UNDP TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN

<i>GEF Component (Outcome) /Atlas Activity</i>	<i>Resp. Party/ Impl. Agent</i>	<i>Fund ID</i>	<i>Donor Name</i>	<i>ERP / ATLAS Budget Code</i>	<i>Budget Description</i>	<i>TOTAL Amount (USD)</i>	<i>Amount Year 1 (USD)</i>	<i>Amount Year 2 (USD)</i>	<i>Amount Year 3 (USD)</i>	<i>Budget notes</i>
<i>Outcome 1. A participative stock taking exercise on biodiversity planning takes place and national biodiversity targets are developed in response to the global Aichi targets.</i>	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	5,000	2,500	2,500	0	a
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	6,000	6,000	0	0	b
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	15,000	13,500	1,500	0	c
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	12,200	10,300	1,900	0	d
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	40,000	40,000	0	0	e
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	5,000	2,500	2,500	0	a
TOTAL						78,200	72,300	5,900	0	
<i>Outcome 2. Republic of the Philippines's NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and has been submitted to the CBD COP</i>	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	24,000	6,000	18,000	0	f
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	30,000	5,000	20,000	5,000	g
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	9,350	3,200	6,150	0	d
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	6,000	6,000	0	0	h
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	35,000	15,000	20,000	0	e
TOTAL						104,350	35,200	64,150	5,000	
<i>Outcome 3. An implementation plan including, costing, timelines, and resource generation strategies, has been developed and underpins the NBSAP implementation.</i>	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	3,600	0	2,000	1,600	d
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	14,000	0	10,000	4,000	e
TOTAL						17,600	0	12,000	5,600	
<i>Project Management</i>	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	11,000	2,500	5,000	3,500	i
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72200	Equipment and Furniture	4,000	4,000	0	0	j
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72500	Supplies	2,500	500	1,500	500	k
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	2,000		1,500	500	l
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	350	50	200	100	m
TOTAL						19,850	7,050	8,200	4,600	
					Grand Total	220,000	114,550	90,250	15,200	

Budget Notes	
a	Int. Cons.: Targets and Indicators development through national and regional consultations; 5 weeks at \$3000/week.
b	Nat. Cons.: Local facilitators and documenters to assist with stock-taking and biodiversity planning review, followed by target setting.
c	Individual consultants will be hired to assist in the national and regional consultations for NBSAP review, target and indicator setting,
d	Domestic travel in connection with project events and international travel to bring international consultants to the country.
e	Costs of meetings, consultations and of working groups to review PBSAP convergence with international commitments, ecosystem valuation, mainstreaming and climate change adaptation and resilience. Refer to working groups' TOR in Annex D.
f	Int. Cons.: Environmental Economist to support the Ecosystem Valuation study
g	Nat. Cons.: PBSAP Technical Editor; 30 weeks at \$1000/week
h	Nat. Cons.: Local facilitators and documenters to assist with stock-taking and biodiversity planning review, followed by target setting.
i	Travel costs associated with running and administering the project
j	Cost of office equipment and use of equipment to carry out the project (computer, printer scanner and basic peripherals)
k	Cost of procuring office and other supplies, to implement the project
l	Contribution to project audit
m	Communication costs, bank charges, insurance, security and other miscellaneous costs

ANNEX D. TOR FOR NATIONAL WORKING GROUPS

Working Group	Brief TOR	Contribution to the following key products and sub-products
Ecosystem Valuation	<p><i>Objective:</i> Conduct focused working sessions for the preparation of the “<i>Study on Ecosystem Valuation in the Republic of the Philippines</i>” and assist the International Consultant Environmental Economist in finalising the required product.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Select a case study to demonstrate the value of ecosystems in the economy (as opposed to try to establish the total value). This may be a target landscape with different economic activities take place, a province, island or municipality. - Identify the set of goods and services that biodiversity and ecosystems contribute to the selected economic sector’s productivity under the two scenarios, provide a value for these services based on e.g. Sectoral Scenario Analysis (SSA) methodology or other suitable TEEB methodologies. - Provide inputs and data that can help estimate the economic costs associated to ecosystem degradation and loss across sectors. - Identify incentives in connection with economic activities that impact biodiversity (either positively or negatively). Assess the socio-economic cost and opportunity costs of these incentives. - Prepare, in collaboration with the Environmental Economist to support the Ecosystem Valuation Study a set of simple but strong key economic and political messages backed up by credible data from the results of the analysis to be included in the conclusion of the case study / TEEB-like study. - Presentation of case study findings on NBSAP updating events. - Contribute to other relevant products of the Biodiversity Enabling Activity Project, in particular “<i>An Action Plan for restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, including those related to water, and those that contribute to the health, livelihood and wellbeing of communities; as well as those services that strengthen ecosystem resilience and contribute to carbon stocks</i>”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for the Republic of the Philippines ➤ Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in the Republic of the Philippines ➤ An Action Plan for restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, including those related to water, and those that contribute to the health, livelihood and wellbeing of communities; as well as those services that strengthen ecosystem resilience and contribute to carbon stocks
Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity	<p><i>Objective:</i> Conduct focused working sessions for the preparation of the “<i>Study on Ecosystem Valuation in the Republic of the Philippines</i>” and assist the International Consultant Environmental Economist in finalising the required product.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyse data and technical information, including economic, relevant for the tasks: in particular for impact assessment and the development of targets and strategies related to biodiversity links to the following key productive sectors: Agriculture, Forestry, Medicinal and aromatic plants, Tourism, Trade, Travel and Transport, Energy, Fisheries, Development Planning & Finance, Water, including management of dams, irrigation and water supplies. - As part of the analysis, also look at the links between the following development areas / topics and biodiversity, but without losing the focus on the key sectors; Land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning, Development finance, Poverty alleviation, Rural development and livelihoods, Food security, Water security, Local development and decentralization, Rights of indigenous groups, Gender, Climate change mainstreaming, adaptation and resilience, Population & urban planning, Health provision, including traditional medicine. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for the Republic of the Philippines ➤ Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in the Republic of the Philippines

Working Group	Brief TOR	Contribution to the following key products and sub-products
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct focused working sessions for the preparation of the <i>“Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in the Republic of the Philippines”</i> and finalise the product. - Contribute to other relevant products of the Biodiversity Enabling Activity Project. 	
Biodiversity-Climate Change interface	<p>The working group will play a key role in assisting the project in ensuring the incorporation of climate change issues into NBSAP by tapping into world class knowledge on the matter, including, but not restricted to the work of the Ad hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) -</p> <p>- See e.g.: www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-41-en.pdf www.cbd.int/doc/publications/for-redd-en.pdf www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-50-en.pdf</p> <p>The focus will be on: (i) vulnerability of the Philippines to climate change and the effectiveness of the current protected area network in safeguarding the biodiversity under different climate change scenarios; (ii) the role of protected areas in climate change mitigation – carbon sinks; (iii) designing the most cost-effective nature based adaptation measures to be implemented in the Philippines.</p> <p>Specific Tasks will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify the obvious information and knowledge gaps in the Philippines in relation to climate change and climate change in protected areas; ▪ Identify the impacts and risks of climate change to the ecosystems i.e. Species extinction, fire, weed spread, increased drought or flooding; ▪ Identify the degree/extent that these impacts and risks may have on the ecosystems in the short, medium and long term; ▪ Conduct a sensitivity analysis of wildlife, flora and fauna, habitats and water resources to different levels of climate change risk using the best fitting global climate change models and estimate in quantitative terms what this will mean for: (i) ecosystem integrity; (ii) wildlife viability and productivity; and (iii) vegetation viability and productivity; ▪ Highlight the potential ecological impact of these factors on the protected area i.e. species extinction; ▪ Identify the social and economic costs of these changes on the protected area system including loss of economic benefits associated with PA tourism; ▪ Assess social and economic costs for 1) failure to adapt (the default situation) and 2) adaptation options ▪ Identify methods and interventions for how the impacts and risk of climate change can be avoided, remedied or mitigated, including the ecological, social and economic value of these interventions; ▪ Identify indicators and methods for measuring the extent of climate change impact on Philippines’s protected areas; ▪ Quantify the existing carbon sequestration (millions of tones CO2) that results from all existing and planned protected areas; ▪ Identify the opportunities for protected areas to sequester or off-set further carbon emissions and obtain revenue from such activities; and ▪ Provide recommendation about the interventions, procedures and institutional arrangements required for climate change considerations, including adaptation measures so that they are further enhanced and accounted for in protected area policies and management. <p>- Conduct focused working sessions for the preparation of the <i>“Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for the Republic of the Philippines ➤ Sub-product 3: Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Climate Adaptation and Resilience in the Republic of the Philippines ➤ An Action Plan to fully implement the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, actions that include increasing protection; and filling in the representative and management gaps of projects such as the New CAPP and BPP projects funded by the GEF ➤ An Action Plan for restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, including those related to water, and those that contribute to the health, livelihood and wellbeing of communities; as well as those services that strengthen ecosystem resilience and contribute to carbon stocks

Working Group	Brief TOR	Contribution to the following key products and sub-products
	<p><i>Ecosystem-Based Climate Adaptation and Resilience in the Republic of the Philippines</i>” and finalise the product.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contribute to other relevant products of the Biodiversity Enabling Activity Project, in particular (1) "<i>An Action Plan to fully implement the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, actions that include increasing protection; and filling in the representative and management gaps of projects such as the New CAPP and BPP projects funded by the GEF</i> " and (2) "<i>An Action Plan for restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, including those related to water, and those that contribute to the health, livelihood and wellbeing of communities; as well as those services that strengthen ecosystem resilience and contribute to carbon stocks</i>". 	