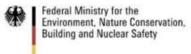


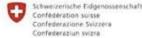
Overview of the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan (PBSAP) & Biodiversity Finance Initiative: BIOFIN











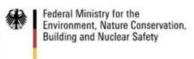




Presentation Outline

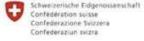
- The Philippines and the Convention on Biological Diversity
- The Philippine Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan (PBSAP)
- The Biodiversity Financing Initiative (BIOFIN)









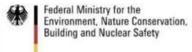






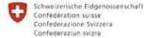
The Philippines and the Convention on Biological Diversity









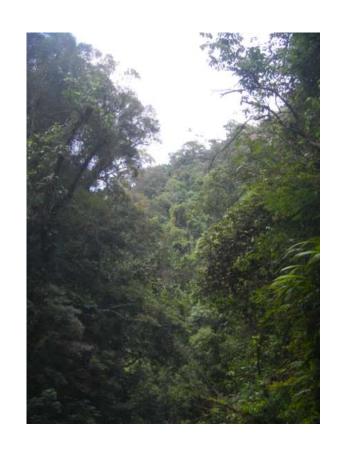




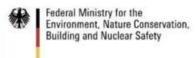


Ph & the Convention on Biological Diversity

- The UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was opened for signature on 5 June 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the Rio "Earth Summit")
- Philippines is a signatory to the CBD
- Parties develop and adopt a national biodiversity strategy and action plan
- 1st PBSAP was formulated in 1997 and the second revision was in 2002

















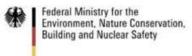
The Global Strategic Plan for Biodiversity

- Adopted in Nagoya during the 10th
 Conference of Parties of the Convention on Biodiversity in October 2010
- Comprised of a shared vision, a mission, strategic goals and 20 ambitious yet achievable targets, collectively known as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- Philippine Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan (PBSAP) is guided by this



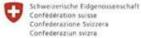
















The Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Goal A: Address causes

- Target 1 Awareness
- Target 2 Mainstreaming
- Target 3 Harmful incentives
- Target 4 Sustainability plans

Goal B: Reduce pressures

- Target 5 Loss of natural habitats
- Target 6 Overfishing
- \infty Target 7 Sustainable management
- Target 8 Pollution
- Target 9 Invasive alien species
- Target 10 Climate change

Goal C: Improve status

- Target 11 Protected areas
- Target 12 Threatened species
- Target 13 Genetic diversity

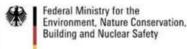
Goal D: Enhance benefits

- Target 14 Ecosystems services
- Target 15 Restoration & carbon stocks
- Target 16 Nagoya Protocol

Goal E: Improve implementation

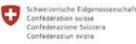
- Target 17 NBSAPs
- <page-header> Target 18 Traditional knowledge
- Target 19 Science base
- Target 20 Financial resources

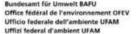










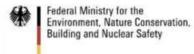






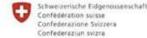
The Philippine Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan (PBSAP) 2015-2028

















PBSAP Planning Process

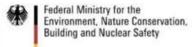
Creation/ Organization Project Implementation of Structure

National and local consultations (6) and Technical Working Group meetings

Formulation of Action Plans to implement specific activities under the PBSAP

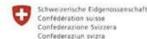
Issuance of legal instrument to integrate PBSAP into all sectoral planning processes

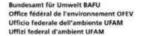








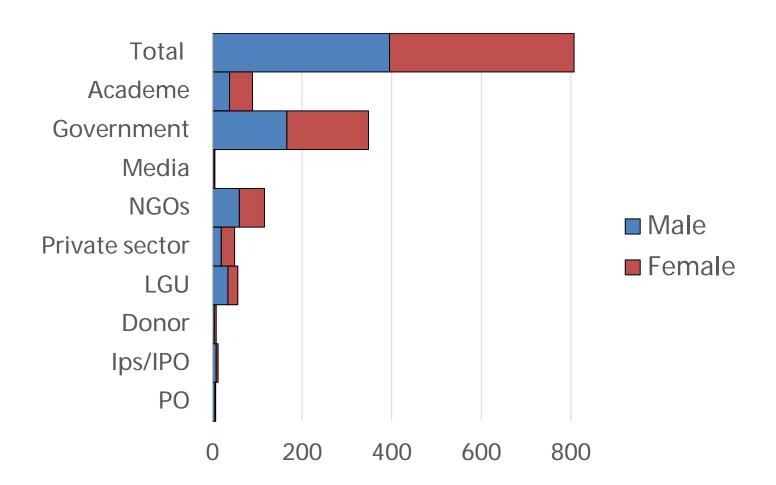




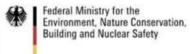




Profile of participants

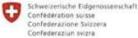


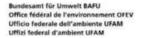








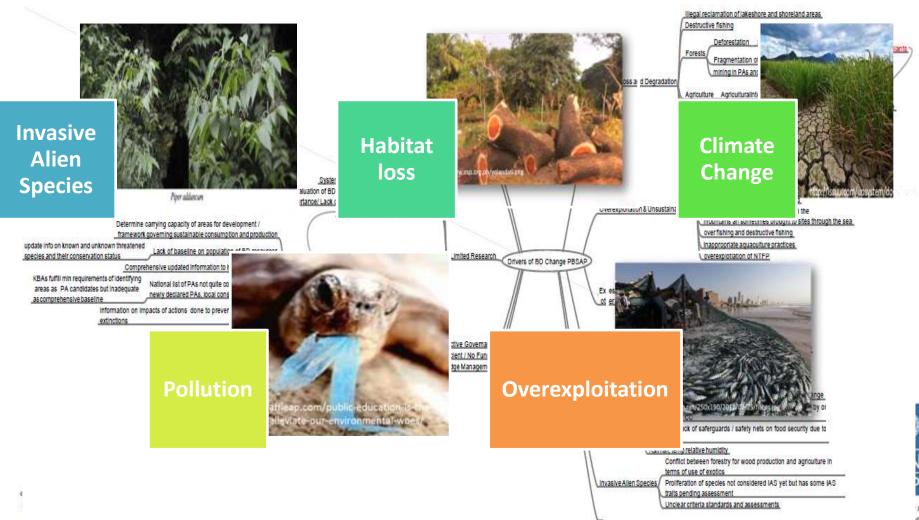








Problem Tree Analysis



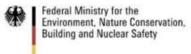
lives

PBSAP Framework: INTERVENTIONS

Human Well-being

DIRECT			ENABLING				
Restoratio of n of ecosystem functions	romotion f iodiversity riendly velihoods	Strengthe ning law enforcem ent	Communic ation, Education and Public Awareness	Capacity Developm ent	Biodiversity Conservati on-related Research	Strengtheni ng Policy for BD Conservati on	Promotion of Biodiversity -friendly technology

















PBSAP Framework: OUTPUTS

Human Well-being

Awaren ess increase d Improve d capacitie s BD integrate d into developm ent plans

Ecosyste m functions restored BD Friendly livelihoo ds

Reduced pollution

Sustaina ble Practices

Controlle d IAS



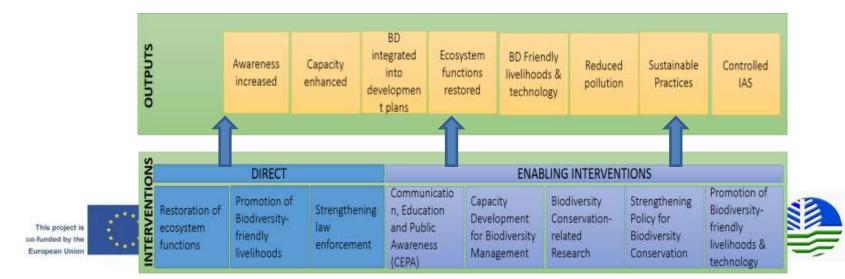


Framework: OUTCOMES

Human Well-being

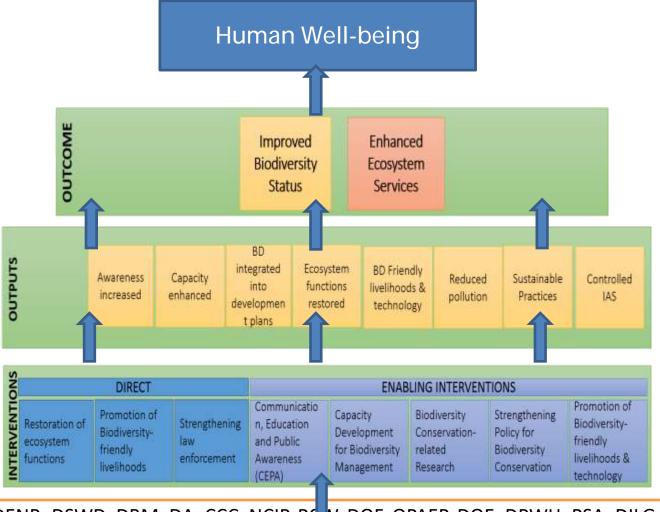
Improved
Biodiversi
ty Status

Enhanced
Ecosystem
Services





PBSAP Framework



DENR, DSWD, DBM, DA, CCC, NCIP, PCW, DOF, OPAEP, DOE, DPWH, PSA, DILG, DepEd, CHED, NDRRMC, Intellectual Property Office, NCCA, DOST, NHC, NAPC, LLDA, MMDA, DFA, DOTC, DAR, DTI, NBI, PNP, AFP, PCG, Academe, NGOs, Media, Private Sector,





Addressing drivers

By 2028, 1M has of degraded ecosystems will be under various stages of restoration

By 2028,10% increase in total area from 2015 levels of terrestrial including inland wetland PAs managed through NIPAS and other conservation measures (ICCA, LCA) that overlap with KBAs

By 2028, 20% increase from 2015 levels in the coverage of established MPAs/sanctuaries across various aquatic habitats

By 2028, capacity for BD conservation of public and private sector groups in terrestrial and coastal and marine PAs will be strengthened







Addressing drivers

By 2028, 5% annual increase in the no. of schools, POs, media organizations, LGU, private companies, policy makers, government offices that are aware of BD, its importance, threats and benefits of protecting it

By 2028, there would be at least 10 nationally recognized agricultural heritage systems

By 2028, there will be improved conservation status of caves

By 2028, 50% of LGUs have formulated and adopted enhanced CLUP using revised HLURB framework

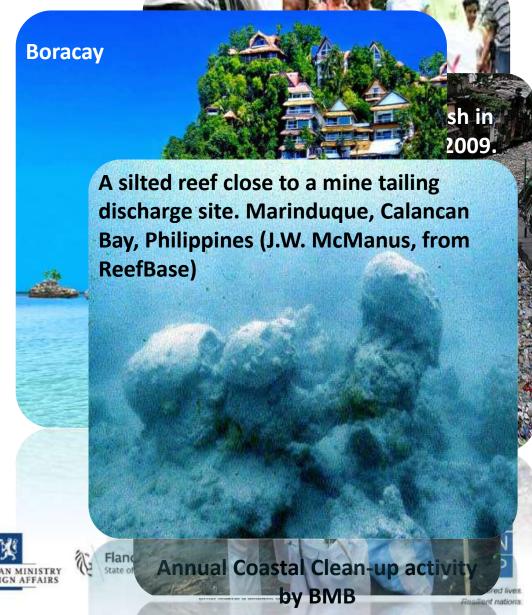
By 2020, relevant biodiversity conservation policies to address existing gaps are in place



European Union

Threats reduction

By 2028, the key threats to biodiversity are reduced, controlled or managed









Biodiversity status

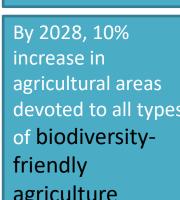
Upp

By 2028, maintained or improved conservation status of nationally and globally threatened species in the country

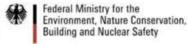
By 2028, no net loss in natural forest cover

By 2028, no net loss in presence and area distribution of live coral cover, mangrove and seagrasses

By 2028, 10% increase in agricultural areas devoted to all types of biodiversityfriendly agriculture











Uffizi federal d'ambient UFAM



lade vine

Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

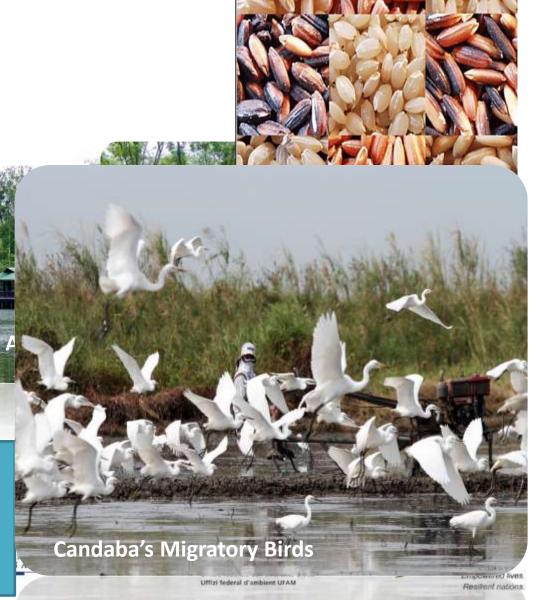
Biodiversity status

By 2028, there will be a 5% increase in the proportion of terrestrial natural areas in the 5 largest cities

By 2028, over 50% of genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and wild relatives will be conserved or maintained



By 2028, the population of migratory bird species identified in selected wetlands along the East-Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF) will be maintained



Enhancement of ecosystem services

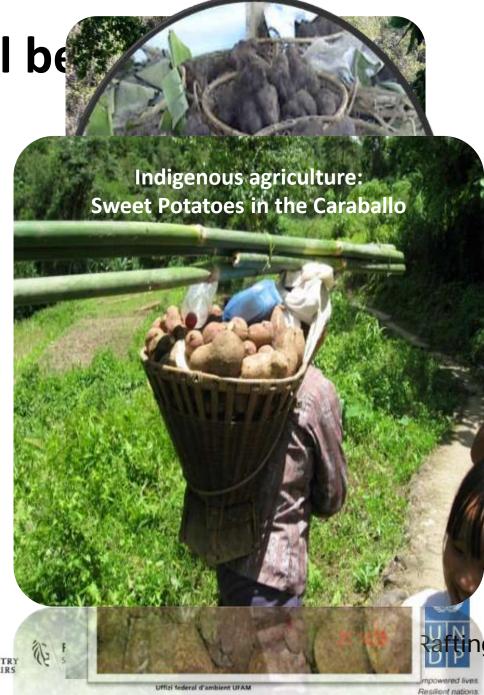
By 2028, ecosystem services provided by key biodiversity areas are enhanced

By 2028, fish stocks of economically important species maintained



Human well be

By 2028, there will be an annual increase of at least 5% in biodiversity conservation related jobs

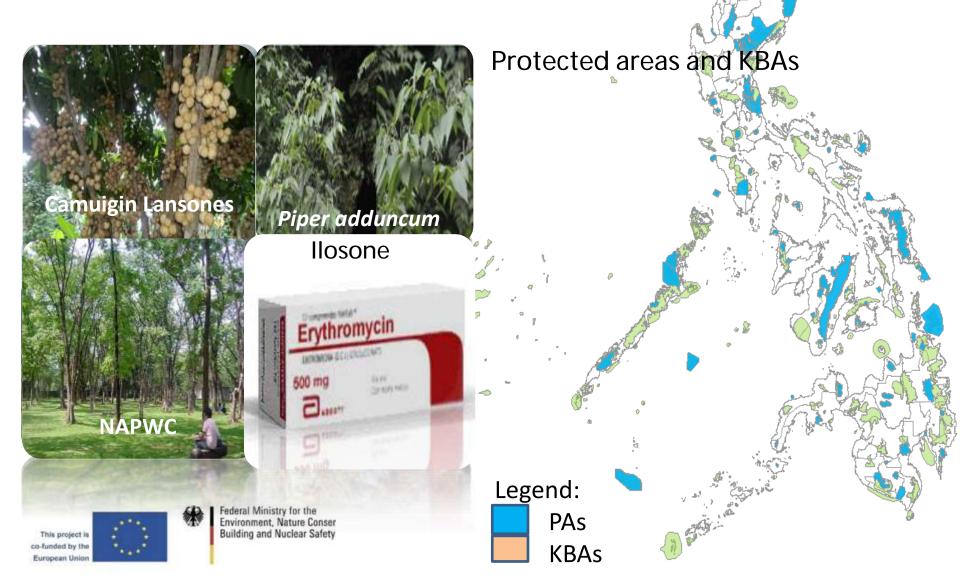






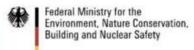


Span of interventions on the ground



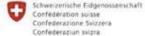
PBSAP Executive Order

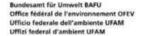










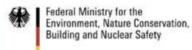






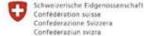
The Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN)

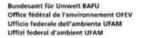
















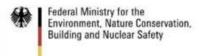
What is BIOFIN?

The project aims to develop a methodology for quantifying the biodiversity finance gap at national level, for improving costeffectiveness through mainstreaming of biodiversity into national development and sectoral planning and for developing comprehensive national resource mobilizing strategies.



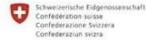
http://whatsnextph.org/blog/2013/12/the-philippine-hornbills-vanishing-treasures

















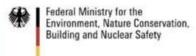
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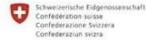
http://whatsnextph.org/blog/2013/12/the-philippine-hornbills-vanishing-treasures

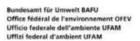














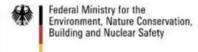


Biofin Countries



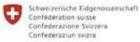
Belize, Brazil, Botswana, Bhutan, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Fiji, Georgia, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, Thailand, Uganda, Zambia

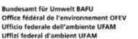
















Biofin Project Components

Component

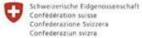
- 1. Policy & Institutional Review
- 2. Public & Private Expenditure Review
- 3. PBSAP Costing & Determining Financing Gap
- 4. Financing Plan













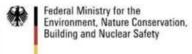


Policy & Institutional Review

- Looks at policies that have both positive and perverse incentives to biodiversity
- 2 workshops
 (May 8, 2014;
 June 19-20, 2014)

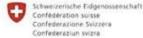


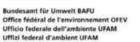














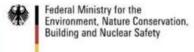


Policy & Institutional Review



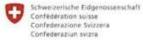
http://www.interaksyon.com/article/31956/philippines-gets-p20-2m-in-uk-biodiversity-grant-to-preserve-marine-species

- Recommendations have been taken up in the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan (PBSAP)
- PIR process
 documentation and
 report provided lessons
 and insights to the Biofin
 global methodology











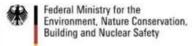


PBSAP Cost Estimates

Ecosystem /	P	nP.	US		
Thematic Area	LOW	HIGH	Low	High	96
		ECOSYSTEM	S		
Forest	65,356,084,522.23	76,907,763,078.23	1,452,357,433.83	1,709,061,401.74	19.34
Coastal and Marine	48,576,116,779.29	56,051,484,392.45	1,079,469,261.76	1,245,588,542.05	14.37
Inland Wetlands	67,205,587,084.22	78,062,500,578.79	1,493,457,490.76	1,734,722,235.08	19.89
Cave and Cave Systems	5,368,174,648.48	7,626,725,163.58	119,292,769.97	169,482,781.41	1.59
		THEMATIC ARE	AS		
Protected Areas	131,641,188,288.46	151,038,853,291.01	2,925,359,739.74	3,356,418,962.02	38.95
Access and Benefit- Sharing	1 437 360 154 05		31,941,336.76	40,502,115.66	0.43
Agrobiodiversity	11,356,883,887.78	13,091,891,532.39	252,375,197.51	290,930,922.94	3.36
vasive Alien 4,202,653,618.48 pecies		4,963,062,630.50	93,392,302.63	110,290,280.68	1.24
Urban Biodiversity	2,795,344,021.98	3,742,528,502.41	62,118,756.04	83,167,300.05	0.83
TOTAL	337,939,393,004.96	393,307,404,373.86	7,509,764,289.00	8,740,164,541.64	100.00

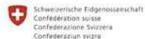
^{*1} USD = PhP 45.00

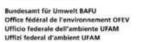








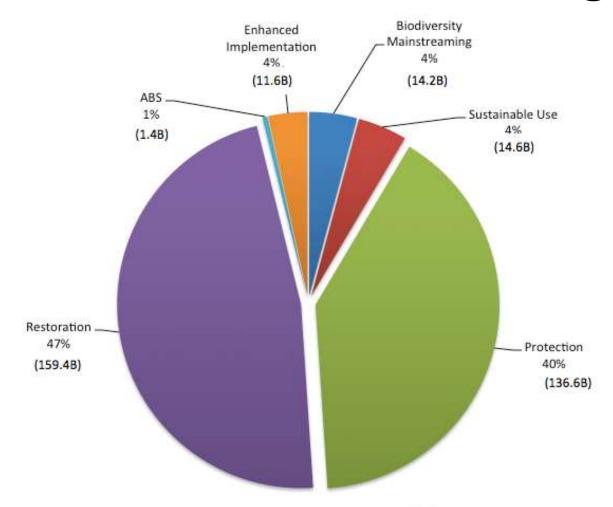




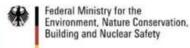




PBSAP Cost Estimates/Aichi Target/s

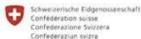


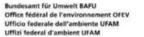








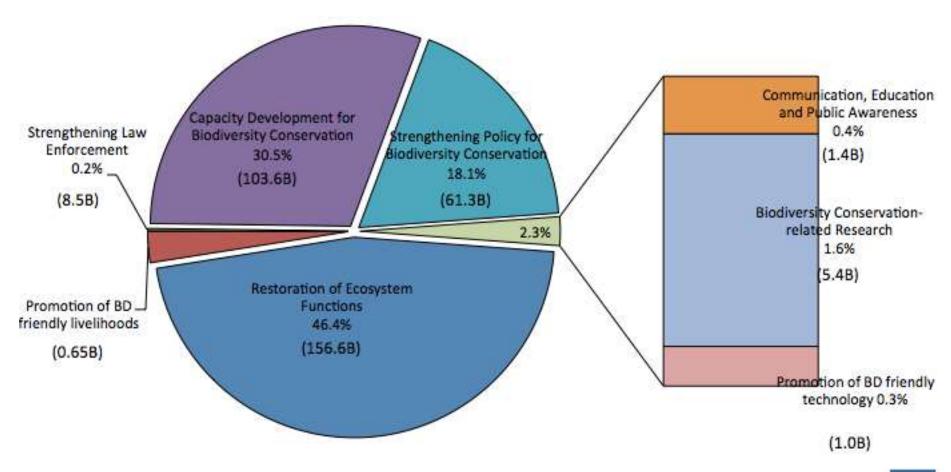




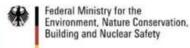




PBSAP Cost Estimates/Strategy

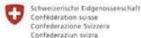


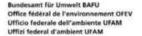
















PBSAP Costing Presentations



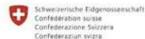
Astoria Hotel, January 23, 2015

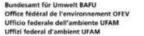
















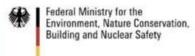
PBSAP Costing Presentations



BMB Training Center, March 27, 2015

PBSAP costing process documentation and report provided lessons and insights to the Biofin global methodology

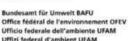














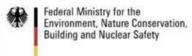


Public and Private Expenditure Review

To gauge the extent of public and private biodiversity expenditures in the past, and to estimate the likely amount to be expended in the future under a variety of scenarios, including a status quo scenario for the future.

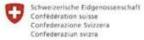








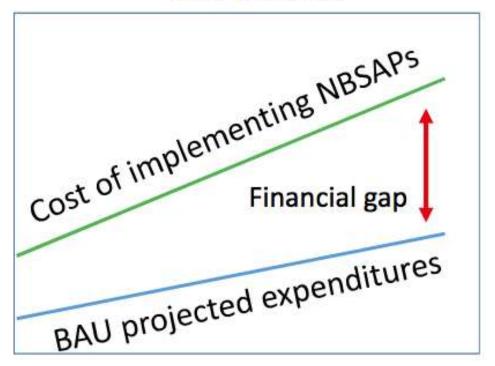




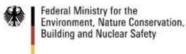




2b) What is the gap between annual expenditures and the cost of implementing strategies and actions?

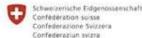


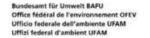
















Public and Private Expenditure Review

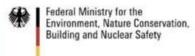


Public & Private Expenditure Review



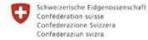
A presentation on the initial results of the DENR expenditure review was presented last June 15, 2015 to bureaus.















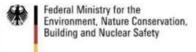


Financing Plan



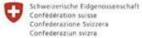
2 workshops prioritized PBSAP actions

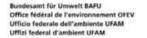














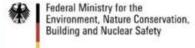


Financing Plan



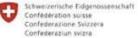
Financing options
 were provided by Drs.
 David Meyers and
 Andrew Seidl from the
 Global Biofin team













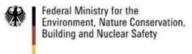


Insights



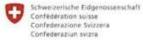
 Varied levels of understanding/appreciation for biodiversity even within DENR

















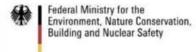
Insights

Strong desire for other agencies to contribute to PBSAP, thus, there is a need for BMB to:

- "socialize", so these agencies can include relevant PBSAP activities in their budgets
- be more inclusive
- organize a formal network
- establish M&E including possibly private sector

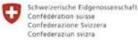


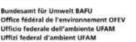














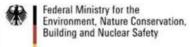


Insights



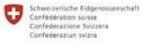
 Other non-traditional agencies can be tapped to fund PBSAP

















Thank you!





