2026

Project Implementation Report (PIR)

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Major BD Corridors in the Philippines

Basic Data ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Key project dates ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Overall ratings ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Development Objective Progress ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Finance/Co-Finance ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Implementation Progress ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Project Governance ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Ratings and Overall Assessments ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Minor Amendments ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Gender ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Risk Management ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Knowledge Management & Communications ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Annex - Ratings Definitions ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

A. Basic Data

Project Information	
UNDP PIMS ID	5886
GEF ID	9584
Title	Integrated Approach in the Management of Major Biodiversity Corridors in the Philippines (IA-Biological Corridors)
Country(ies)	Philippines, Philippines
UNDP Technical Team	Ecosystems and Biodiversity
Management Arrangements	NIM
Project Implementing Partner	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
Joint Agencies	*(not set or not applicable)*
Project Type	Full Size
Implementation Status	4th PIR
GEF Fiscal Year	FY26
Trust Fund	GEF Trust Fund

Project Description
The project objective is to operationalize integrated management of biodiversity corridors to generate multiple benefits including effective conservation of globally threatened species and high conservation value forests, reduce deforestation and degradation, and enhance local biodiversity-friendly livelihoods. It is aimed at addressing the increased degradation of wetland habitats from deforestation and conversion to agriculture and expanding infrastructure development, pollution, invasive alien species (IAS) and climate change is becoming an ever-increasing threat to critical habitats and ecosystems and their attendant biodiversity. Increasing demand for forest, mineral and wildlife products and cropland and agriculture monocultures and demand for infrastructure and transportation development has accelerated in recent years rapidly changing the landscape with

consequential threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services. The project is thus aimed at addressing these

multiple threats by harmonizing socio-economic development, sustainable management of land, forests and

other natural resources and biodiversity conservation through an integrated management approach in

biodiversity corridors in the Philippines. To achieve this, actions will be taken to strengthen capacity and

coordinated planning at the national and provincial levels on socio-economic development on the one hand as

well as demonstrate sustainable agriculture and natural resources management, biodiversity conservation and

restoration, and alternative livelihood initiatives, including from a gender and indigenous people perspectives on

the other.

This will be achieved through the implementation of four interrelated and mutually complementary components

that are focused at addressing existing barriers. The four components of the project are:

● Component 1: Effective coordination and governance framework for integrated ecosystem management

in the Philippines biodiversity corridors system

● Component 2: Application of integrated network design and management of biodiversity corridors to

ensure continued stability and sustainability of their biological, ecosystem services and socio-economic

conservation values

● Component 3: Community-based sustainable use and management systems in the two pilot biodiversity

corridor systems in the Philippines

● Component 4: Knowledge management, gender mainstreaming, learning, monitoring, and evaluation

Project Contacts	
UNDP BPPS Technical Advisor	Ms. Solene Le Doze (solene.le.doze@undp.org)
UNDP BPPS Programme Associate	Ms. Pinyavi Chaiwongsrisuk (pinyavi.chaiwongsrisuk@undp.org)
UNDP BPPS SES Technical Advisor	Mr. Richard Rastall (richard.rastall@undp.org)

Project Manager/Coordinator	Ms. Mary Caleda (bdcor.mjac@gmail.com)
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Ms. Floradema Calanasan ELEAZAR (floradema.eleazar@undp.org) Ms. Maria Theresa ESPINO-YAP (maria.theresa.espino-yap@undp.org)
UNDP Country Office Deputy Resident Representative	Ms. Amanthi WICKRAMASINGHE (amanthi.wickramasinghe@undp.org)
UNDP Regional Bureau Desk Officer	Ms. Flor de María Bolaños (flor.bolanos@undp.org)
GEF Operational Focal Point	Ms. Analiza Rebuelta Teh (analiza@denr.gov.ph)
Project Implementing Partner	Mr. Jonas Leones (jrleones@denr.gov.ph)
Other Partners	*(not set or not applicable)*

B. Key project dates

Project duration	72 months
PIF Approval Date	Nov 30, 2017
CEO Endorsement Date	Apr 17, 2020
Project Document Signature Date (project start date):	Jul 19, 2021
Date of Inception Workshop	Dec 2, 2021
First Disbursement Date	Dec 7, 2021
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	Jul 19, 2024
Actual Date of Mid-term Review	Nov 27, 2024
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	Apr 19, 2027
Original Planned Closing Date	Jul 19, 2027
Revised Planned Closing Date	*(not set or not applicable)*

C. Overall ratings

Overall DO Rating	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	substantial

D. Development Objective Progress

It is mandatory for all reported progress to be substantiated by evidence. Please upload evidence files for each objective/outcome via the DO PROGRESS section in the online PIR platform. If there is no evidence to upload, the Project Manager is required to provide an explanation.

Description					
Objective **Operationalizing integrated management of biological corridors to generate multiple benefits including effective conservation of globally significant biodiversity, reduced deforestation and degradation and enhanced community livelihoods**					
Description of Indicator	**Baseline Level**	**Midterm target level**	**End of project target level**	**Level at Jun 30, 2025**	**Cumulative progress since project start as of Jun 30, 2026**
Indicator 1: GEF Core Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding Protected areas), including: - Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity;	Around 4-7% of forests within biodiversity hot-spots in selected clusters under threat of further fragmentation	Biological corridor integrated frameworks agreed among all stakeholders, including specific long-term conservation outcomes to be achieved management planning and management within the corridors	At least 200,000 hectares of biological corridors under improved management practices through establishment and improved management of Other Effective Area-based Conservation Efforts (OECMs) through ICCAs , LCAs and privately-owned conservation estates,	Target is delayed vis-a-vis EOP target. Target completion date to achieve this indicator is December 2026. Development and adoption of the Integrated Ecosystems Management (IEM) policy and framework The Biodiversity Corridor Project has made significant progress in the development and adoption of the integrated ecosystem management approach on two fronts: first, on the pilot testing of the integrated ecosystems management Policy at the biodiversity corridors which will be completed by December 2025, and	Off-track. Achievement of this indicator is projected by June 2027 against the target of 200,000 hectares of biodiversity corridors under improved management through the establishment and effective management of OECMs, including ICCAs, LCAs, and privately owned conservation areas. To date, 380,496.12 hectares of potential OECMs have been identified and are being supported for establishment through Integrated Ecosystem Management (IEM)-based landscape management approaches. Once formally established and

				second, on the updating of the Environment and Natural Resources Framework Plan 2025-2040 with integrated ecosystems approach as its emerging unifying model which is targeted to be completed by September 2025. Establishment and Management of Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) As of the 4th Quarter of 2024, potential other effective area-based conservation measures in the form of local conservation areas (LCAs) and indigenous community conserved areas (ICCAs) have been identified in Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor with estimated total land area of 150,000 hectares. These initially identified other effective area-based conservation measures are for further validation and expected to be declared as other effective area-based conservation measures by December 2026. As of the 2nd Quarter of 2025, an estimated area of 173,870 hectares of potential other effective area-based conservation measures in Mindoro	recognized as ICCAs, LCAs or critical habitats, these will exceed the project target of 200,000 hectares.

				Biodiversity Corridor have been identified, including 67,081 hectares of indigenous community conserved areas which are expected to be declared by December 2025, and 106,789 hectares of local conservation areas expected to be declared by December 2026.	
Indicator 2: GEF Core Indicator 6: Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated (metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent) as measured by: - Carbon sequestrated or emissions avoided in the sector of agriculture, forestry and other land uses	Limited efforts within project biodiversity corridors to assess carbon values	Monitoring systems for estimation of carbon sequestrated and/or avoided established	Total C benefits of 17,503,045 metric tons of CO2 over 20-year period as follows: (a) C sequestrated in agriculture, forestry and other land uses of 5,396,078 metric tons of CO2 over 20-year period and (b) avoided emissions of 12,106,967 metric tons of CO2 over 20-year period	Target is off track vis-a-vis end of project target. 15% delivery vis-a-vis end of project target. Establishment of monitoring system for carbon sequestration, supported by the capacity-building session on Training of Trainers on the FAO Ex-Ante Carbon-Balance Tool (EX-ACT) is targeted to be completed by December 2025. Estimation of carbon sequestrated and avoided emissions will be completed by February 2026. This will take off from the biodiversity assessments being conducted in the two corridors and finalization of areas to be covered by Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) and Sustainable Land Management (SLM) restoration activities and areas of land to be allotted for SFM and SLM in Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs) of Local Government Units	On track. This indicator is 50% delivered; target to be achieved by June 2027, with the midterm target of a monitoring system for estimation of carbon sequestrated and/or avoided established. The System for Project-Level Accounting of GHG Emission Impacts of the BD Corridor Project using the Continuous Change Detection and Classification (CCDC) algorithm was developed in November 2025 to serve as the project's monitoring system for carbon sequestration and emissions avoidance. Initial estimates based on the processing of geospatial and activity data in potential OECMs, PAs, SLM, and SFM in MBC was presented: MBC yielded a net mitigation potential of -

				(LGUs) covered by Project interventions.	30.7 million tCO2e, indicating a strong net carbon sink and substantial climate benefit. Final estimates will exceed the end-of project target of Total C benefits of 17,503,045 metric tons of CO2 over 20-year period as follows: (a) C sequestrated in agriculture, forestry and other land uses of 5,396,078 metric tons of CO2 over 20-year period and (b) avoided emissions of 12,106,967 metric tons of CO2 over 20-year period.
Indicator 3: GEF Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefits of GEF investment	Baseline of households participating in improved and alternative livelihoods and sustainable resource management will be established through the community cluster conservation planning process in Year 1	At least 9,000 individuals (belonging 2,250 households) are directly benefiting from sustainable natural resources management and improved and alternative livelihoods and incomes (at least 50% of beneficiaries are women)	At least 65,000 individuals, with which 30% are indigenous peoples (belonging to 15,000 households) directly benefit through sustainable natural resource management and livelihood improvement approaches and increase of 15% in average economic benefit (at least 50% of beneficiaries are	Target is off track vis-a-vis end of project target. On Biodiversity-Friendly Enterprises (BDFE) Beneficiaries In Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor, a total of 44 peoples' organizations (POs) have undergone inventory, rapid assessment, profiling, and appraisal of enterprises based on the Department Administrative Order 2021-13, Guidelines for the Development and Recognition of biodiversity-friendly enterprises in Protected Areas under the National Integrated Protected Area System (NIPAS) And Conservation Areas,	Off-track This indicator has achieved 56.06% of the target, with 36,440 individuals (from 9,224 households) benefiting directly from sustainable natural resource management and livelihood improvement interventions, against the target of 65,000 individuals projected to be achieved by June 2027. Of the beneficiary members, 43.91% are women (4,050) and 37.42% are Indigenous Peoples (IPs) (3,452). The Project has not yet accounted for the economic benefits, as the livelihood interventions are still being

			women, with which 25% are IP women)	Providing for Incentives and Supporting Mechanisms. To support a comprehensive appraisal of the peoples' organizations' enterprise activities, determine their level of development, and identify interventions for enhancements that will help them thrive while advancing environmental conservation and economic development, the Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor Project Management Unit adapted the Firm-level Diagnostic Tool and Financial Stability Assessment developed by the Department of Trade and Industry. Based on these preliminary assessments of peoples' organizations, the number of potential beneficiaries accessing direct benefits from the project totals to 3,603 with 1,865 women members. In October 2024, the Project conducted a Cascading and Orientation activity on Department Administrative Order 2021-13 in the Mindoro Biodiversity Corridor, during which participating local government units identified an initial list of 140 peoples' organizations. Of these, 66 peoples' organizations underwent a validation process between December 2025 and February 2026. Based on the ensuing rapid assessment, 40 POs	implemented and have not yet been completed.

				were deemed eligible to receive the biodiversity friendly enterprise (BDFE) grant. Through these community grants supporting co-investment in BDFEs, the project stands to benefit approximately 3,881 individuals. Of this number, 44.58% (or 1,730 individuals) are women, while 57.18% (or 2,219 individuals) belong to indigenous peoples' groups. The identified POs engage in economic activities that promote the sustainable use of biodiversity across sectors such as agriculture and inland fisheries, manufacturing, forestry, and services including ecotourism. A BDFE Specialist has been engaged by the Project as of May 2025 to lead the technical work in the administration of the BDFE grant, including the development and/or enhancement of existing guidelines for the selection, process, implementation, other possible incentives, and monitoring of start-up and community grants. Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) As of November 2024, the Project had identified a total number of 65 peoples'	

				organizations as potential beneficiaries of SFM Grant through site prioritization criteria, and selection and validation process designed to optimize the benefits of restoration on priority areas, the tenure holders and their communities. The total number of individual beneficiaries have been estimated at 8,578, of whom 35.51% (3,046) are women. Voluntary Forest Certification As of May 2025, sites for Forest Certification Pilot Study have been selected in Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor. These include six tenure holders– one (1) with an Integrated Forest Management Agreement (IFMA) and five (5) with Community-based Forest Management Agreement (CBFMA). The review and signing of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the IFMA holder, along with the processing of clearances for engaging the five Community-based Forest Management Agreement holders, are being fast-tracked to allow the Project to proceed with piloting the various components, steps, and processes of the draft	

				Philippine Forest Certification System (PFCS). Sustainable Land Management (SLM) As of May 2025, 12 out of the 30 targeted Sustainable Land Management (SLM) exemplar sites have been established across Mindoro Biodiversity Corridor and Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor. For the remaining 18 sites, activities such as site validation, capacity building, initial farm lay outing, and farm development planning are still underway. To date, the implementation of Sustainable Land Management has directly benefited 443 farmer-cooperators— 298 in Mindoro and 145 in Eastern Mindanao.	
The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	**Off track**				
Evidence uploaded:	YES				
Outcome 1 **Effective coordination and governance framework for integrated ecosystem management in the Philippines biodiversity corridors system;**					
Description of Indicator	**Baseline Level**	**Midterm target level**	**End of project target level**	**Level at Jun 30, 2025**	**Cumulative progress since project start as of Jun 30, 2026**

Indicator 4: Number of policy instruments that are in place and applied to integrate biodiversity outcomes in sector and national and local planning policy and programs	Current policies are limited to detection of presence or absence of listed species rather than looking at impacts on broader ecological principles and processes for the survival of species, maintenance of ecological services, and habitat connectivity.	Policies reviewed, gap assessed and draft policy instruments under review	At least four instruments (updated safeguard standards and guidelines) for improving biodiversity outcomes within the biodiversity corridors developed and adopted	On track. There are six (6) draft policy instruments, Department Administrative Orders (DAO) and Department Memorandum Circular (DMC), developed with support by the BD Corridor Project to improve biodiversity outcomes. These draft policy instruments have been subjected to the review of the DENR Policy Technical Working Group (TWG) and returned to the proponent bureaus (Biodiversity Management Bureau, Forest Management Bureau, and Mines and Geosciences Bureau) for revision. The revised drafts will be re-submitted to undergo another round of review and deliberation by the Policy Technical Working Group prior to endorsement to the DENR Executive Committee and subsequent approval and signing of the Environment Secretary. These policy Instruments include the following: 1. Draft Department Administrative Order on Guidelines for the Identification, Selection, Recognition, and Registration of Other	On track This indicator is has reached 80% delivery vis-a-vis Project target of at least four instruments (updated safeguard standards and guidelines) for improving biodiversity outcomes within the biodiversity corridors developed and adopted Five (5) draft policies have been prepared and under different levels of review and or enhancement by the concerned DENR Bureaus' Policy Review Committees and/or the DENR Policy TWG.

				Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) (December 2025) 2. Draft Department Administrative Order on the Adoption of the Carbon Accounting, Verification, and Certification System (CAVCS) Operations Manual and Amending Certain Provisions of Department Administrative Order No. 2021-43 Entitled, "Guidelines on the Establishment of Carbon Accounting, Verification, and Certification System" (December 2025) 3. Draft Department Administrative Order on the institutionalization of the Philippine Forest Certification System for Sustainable Forest Management (December 2026) 4. Draft Department Memorandum Circular on Clarificatory and Supplementary Guidelines to DENR Department Administrative Order 2022-04 on Enhancing Biodiversity Conservation and Protection in Mining Operations (December 2026) 5. Draft Department Administrative Order -Guidelines for Planning & Implementing the Integrated Ecosystems Management	

				Approach in Priority Landscapes-Seascapes (December 2025) 6. Draft Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Environment and Natural Resource (ENR) Framework (December 2025) Biodiversity-friendly agriculture policy The draft Biodiversity-friendly Agricultural Practices (BDFAP) Assessment Tool and Training Manual are targeted enhancements to the Department of Agriculture (DA)-Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Joint Administrative Order 2021-01 and are proposed for adoption under the BD Corridor Project by the end of CY 2025. From June 23–27, 2025, the Project supported the Luzon cluster regional training to pilot the draft tool and manual, while building the capacity of key national and local stakeholders to identify sites of biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices and share related knowledge with communities. A similar training for the Visayas and Mindanao	

				cluster is scheduled for October 2025. Necessary revisions will follow prior to final adoption. Extractive Industries Policy The Project supported a Consultation Workshop from June 23–25, 2025, to gather inputs for the Draft Supplementary Guidelines for Department Administrative Order 2022-04 and the Mine Rehabilitation Manual, in collaboration with the DENR, Mines and Geosciences Bureau, Biodiversity Management Bureau, mining companies, and stakeholders in Mindanao. The workshop validated draft provisions, particularly on the 5% Reference Ecosystem requirement, reviewed ongoing rehabilitation efforts, and refined guidelines promoting ecosystem restoration, biodiversity-friendly enterprises, and climate resilience in mining areas, while aligning biodiversity safeguards with responsible mining practices and highlighting relevant initiatives under the BD Corridor Project. Biodiversity-friendly enterprise policy	

				In line with the Project's commitment to support the rollout of Department Administrative Order 2021-13 in Mindoro and Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridors, the application of the policy has expanded to reach a greater number of peoples' organizations (POs) and indigenous peoples organizations (IPOs) operating micro and small enterprises that rely on ecosystem goods and services provided by biodiversity in terrestrial protected areas and key biodiversity areas within the corridors. As of June 2025, the Project, in collaboration with the Biodiversity Friendly Enterprises (BDFE) Core Group in DENR Regional Offices MIMAROPA (IV-B), Caraga (XIII), and Davao (XI), has conducted an inventory of existing community-based livelihoods and enterprises, as well as a rapid assessment of eligible enterprises. This process includes baselining enterprise assets and profiling their potential ecological impacts. Enterprise appraisal to determine levels of development is ongoing in Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor and is yet to	

				commence in Mindoro Biodiversity Corridor. Local Governance policy and improved guidelines (based on experiences from the ground) for integration of biodiversity safeguards As described in the development and adoption of the Integrated Ecosystems Management (IEM) policy and framework under Indicator 1, the Draft Department Administrative Order on the Guidelines for Planning & Implementing the Integrated Ecosystems Management Approach in Priority Landscapes-Seascapes is being pilot-tested in the two corridors through the conduct of Tenurial Analysis Workshops. The Integrated Ecosystems Management Approach has been adopted in current efforts to formulate the Environment and Natural Resource (ENR) Framework Plan 2025-2040 and will be piloted at the regional level in Regions IV-B, XI, and XII. As of April 2025, the national and regional level consultation workshops on the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) Framework Plan formulation have been conducted and these activities were facilitated by	

				expert consultants engaged through the BD Corridor Project.	
Indicator 5: Level of institutional capacities for planning, implementation and monitoring integrated biodiversity management planning in biodiversity corridors as measured by UNDP's capacity development scorecard for the following institutions: 1. Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) 2. Department of Agriculture (DA) 3. National Commission for Indigenous People (NCIP)	Limited institutional capacities for planning, implementation and monitoring of multiple use IBM planning and management in biological corridors as measured by UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard baseline values as indicated below: DENR- 48 DA: 28 NCIP: 18	Average increase of institutional capacity as measured by a 5-point increase in UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard baseline values	Average increase of institutional capacity as measured by 15-20 points in UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard from baseline values	Target is off-track vis-a-vis end of project target. EOP target will be reached by December 2026 given the Project's Capacity Development Roadmap. As of June 2025, the recorded increase from the baseline scores in the capacity scores of the institutions are the following: 1. Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR): 12-point increase from baseline Capacity Score of 48 to 2024 updated Capacity Score of 60. 2. Department of Agriculture (DA): 5-point increase from baseline Capacity Score of 28 to 2024 updated Capacity Score of 33. 3. National Commission for Indigenous People (NCIP): Capacity Scorecards updating is ongoing, with target completion by September 2025. Baseline score: 18.	On track This indicator has achieved 64.5% of the project target of a 15 to 20-point increase in institutional capacity, as measured using the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard. To date, the participating agencies have recorded an average increase of 9.67 points from their baseline scores: DENR – 12 points, DA – 5 points, and NCIP – 12 points. Target to be achieved by June 2027.

				The Project's Capacity Development Roadmap 2025-2027 is being finalized. The creation of a Capacity Building Subcommittee under Project Interagency Technical Working Group to provide guidance on the capacity building initiatives was also proposed and approved during the 13th Inter-agency Technical Working Group (IATWG) Meeting on June 23, 2025. The goal is not only geared toward increasing institutional capacity but also institutionalizing all training materials emanating from the Project's implementation into DENR's Environment and Natural Resources Academy (ENRA). To note, the training toolkit will be launched in September as a core resource for Training of Trainers (ToTs) targeting the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Agriculture, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, and local government units' staff in Region XI (Davao), Region XIII (Caraga), and Region IV-B, specificaly in the provinces of Occidental and Oriental Mindoro. These Training of	

				Trainers will run from October to November 2025. From November to December 2025, coordination with the Environment and Natural Resources Academy (ENRA) will begin to support the development and institutionalization of modules on Integrated Ecosystems Management, Sustainable Forest Management, Sustainable Land Management, Gender Mainstreaming, and Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP), aligned with the training format of the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD).	
Indicator 6: Extent to which the network of protected areas and other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) within corridors have adopted automated biodiversity monitoring system for biodiversity and threat assessment	Monitoring system in protected areas paper-based and inefficient to capture real-time monitoring of biodiversity and threats. No monitoring system exists in OECMs	All eleven PAs within the two corridors have moved to automated biodiversity monitoring systems and design for OECMs completed	All 11 PAs and OECMs (at least 9 ICCAs and 4 LCAs) within two biodiversity corridors have enhanced and piloted Socio-Economic Assessment and Management Systems (eSEAMS), and inputs have been provided to the draft policy on the	Target is off track vis-a-vis end of project target. Completion of automation of BD monitoring system and threat assessment is targeted by December 2026. The Project will support the full development of eSEAMS or the enhanced Socioeconomic Assessment and Monitoring System, which is an automated system that functions to provide the Protected Area	On track This indicator remains at 0% achievement, as the planned outputs have not yet been delivered; targeted to be achieved by June 2027. These include: (i) enhancement of the e-Socio-economic Assessment and Monitoring System (eSEAMS); (ii) pilot testing of eSEAMS in selected Protected Areas (PAs) and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs); and (iii) provision of inputs to the draft policy on the adoption of eSEAMS.

			adoption of eSEAMS.	Superintendents and field implementers a standardized method of assessing and monitoring the socio-economic condition of occupants in protected areas. eBMS or the enhanced Biodiversity Monitoring System will be worked on by the government with the other development partner. eSEAMs is being reviewed and enhanced given the pilot-testing undertaken in selected PAs and areas covered by the ongoing biodiversity assessment.	
The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	**On track**				
Evidence uploaded:	YES				
Outcome 2 **Application of integrated network design and management of biodiversity corridors to ensure continued stability and sustainability of their biological, ecosystem services and socio-economic conservation values;**					
Description of Indicator	**Baseline Level**	**Midterm target level**	**End of project target level**	**Level at Jun 30, 2025**	**Cumulative progress since project start as of Jun 30, 2026**

Indicator 7 (GEF Core Indicator 1.2): Management effectiveness of terrestrial protected areas within designated biological corridors supported by tenure security and improved resource access and sustainable use	Baseline METT scores : PA 1: Mts. Iglit Baco NP: 56 (2020) PA 2: Mt. Calavite WS: 69 (2020) PA 3: Agusan Marsh WS: 73 (2020) PA 4: Alamio, Buayan, Caracan, Panikian River and Sipangpang Falls Watershed FR: 15 PA 5: Aliwagwag Protected Landscape: 63 (2018) PA 6: Andanan Watershed FR: 30 PA 7: Cabadbaran Watershed: 20 PA 8: Mainit Hotspring Protected Landscape: 42	Average increase by at least 10 points in METT	Average increase by at least 20 points in METT from current PAs baselines covering 300,000 ha	Target is on-track vis a vis the end of project target. 46.83% delivery vis-a-vis EOP target. This is expected to be completed by December 2026. An average of 24-point increase in Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) was recorded across 13 Protected Areas (with a total area of 439,055 has) in the two corridors. These will be subject to another round of validation and consultation with concerned Protected Area management Offices (PAMOs). The Baseline METT Report for the 13 Protected Areas covered by the Project is being drafted. This will serve as the take-off point for Protected Area-specific interventions that will be identified and carried-out in the remaining Project implementation period. To help increase METT scores, the Project supported Protected Area Management Offices in enhancing their Protected Area Finance Plans (PAFPs) by addressing gaps in sustainable financing. In partnership with DENR-Biodiversity Management Bureau and BIOFIN Project, a	On track This indicator has achieved 61.5% of the project target of an average 20-point increase in the METT scores across 300,000 hectares of protected areas. To date, the 14 protected areas have recorded an average increase of 12.3 points from their baseline METT scores. Target to be achieved by June 2027.

	PA 9: Mati Protected Landscape: 20 PA 10: Mt. Hamiguitan Range WS: 59 (2018) PA 11: Surigao Watershed FR: 17 PA 12: Tinuy-an Falls: 69 (2021) PA 13: Naujan Lake National Park: 53.22 (2022) PA 14 - FB Harrison Game Refuge and Bird Sanctuary			Protected Area Finance Plan Module and Training of Trainers (ToT) was conducted on September 8–15, 2024 in Davao City. As a result, Protected Area Management Offices drafted finance solutions, project briefs, and one-year action plans identifying funding needs and potential sources. The Project also trained indigenous peoples and local volunteers as Wildlife Enforcement Officers (WEOs) and Environment and Natural Resources Officers (DENROs) under the Katutubong Bantay Tamaraw and related deputation programs. Additional support included the ongoing delineation and zoning of Mt. Calavite Wildlife Sanctuary and a carrying capacity study for Mt. Calavite and Mts. Iglit-Baco Natural Park.	
Indicator 8: Status of status of key species remaining stable or increasing from the baseline: Central Mindoro: Forest obligate species such as Tamaraw (Bubalus mindorensis); and Mindoro Bleeding heart pigeon (Gallicolumba platanae) Eastern Mindanao: Forest obligate species such as Mindanao Bleeding heart pigeon (Gallicolumba crinigera)	Key species under continued threat from forest loss and degradation and poaching. Baselines are: ¬¬¬¬Mindoro: Tamaraw + 500 (DENR 2018): Mindoro Bleeding Heart pigeon -50-	Baseline populations validated and monitoring protocols established	Key species populations stable or increasing from baseline values	Target is off track. The end of project target is expected to be achieved by the first quarter of 2027 through the conduct of an end-of-project change detection study. By 2026, monitoring protocols for the four key species should be in place, along with an M&E system and a designated Monitoring Team. These should be adopted within the relevant biological	On track This indicator has achieved 83.33% of the project target: key species populations stable or increasing from baseline values. The midterm target of establishing species monitoring protocols has been accomplished. Target to be achieved by June 2027.

and Philippine eagle (Pithecophaga jefferyi)	249 mature adults (Birdlife 2018) Mindanao Mindanao Bleeding Heart Pigeon - 1,000-2,499 mature adults (Birdlife 2018); Philippine Eagle - 180-500 mature adults (Birdlife 2018)			corridor, protected area, or identified OECMs with available population monitoring data. For the four project key species, the project has conducted population baselining through Species Distribution Modelling (SDM) and field validation. Baseline data for Philippine eagles, tamaraws and Mindanao bleeding heart are already available. There are no Mindoro bleeding heart baseline data. Manuals for Species Monitoring Protocols for each of the four species are being developed or refined to be used for standardizing survey protocols and conducting training activities to relevant stakeholders. In addition, two (2) resolutions were approved by the Corridor Alliance Advisory Committee (CAAC) in the Mindoro Biodiversity Corridor recommending the implementation of the dung transect method and indicators of ecological change for tamaraw monitoring and the creation of a Subcommittee on Tamaraw Conservation.	Current monitoring data from the Tamaraw Conservation Program indicate an increasing population trend of tamaraws within the Core Zone of Monitoring in Mts. Iglit-Baco Natural Park. For the Philippine Eagle, 47 breeding pairs population estimate was established in EMBC based on the enhanced Species Distribution Model (SDM). Population estimates for the Mindoro and Mindanao Bleeding-heart Pigeons will be updated by December 2026.
Indicator 9: Number of regional, provincial and local plans that	RDIPs, PPFPs and LGU CLUPs have	Guidelines, regulations and	Sub-national plans fully integrate IEM	Target is off track vis-a-vis end of project target.	Off track

mainstream objectives of integrated ecosystem management (IEM) within the biodiversity corridors: RDPs, PDPFPs, CLUPs, ADSDPPs	limited attention to mainstreaming ecosystem consideration into their planning systems	frameworks and capacity improvements being undertaken to facilitate biodiversity and ecosystem mainstreaming into sub-national planning systems	considerations within the two biological corridors as follows: RDIPs – 3 PPFPs – 9, and LGU CLUPs/CDPs – 24 ADSDPP – 9	The targets are expected to be completed by December 2026. Regional Development Investment Programs (RDIP) – 1 out of 3 Regional Development Plans, i.e., Regional Development Plans of Davao Region fully integrate Integrated Ecosystems Management Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plans (PDPFP) – 0 out of 8 PDPFPs; mainstreaming strategy in place Local Government Unit Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUP)/ Comprehensive Development Plans (CDP) – 24 LGUs identified for assistance in Integrated Ecosystems Management (IEM) mainstreaming in CLUPs Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) – 4 out 9 ADSDPPs are currently being formulated.	This indicator has achieved 15.9% of the project target, with 7 of the 44 targeted subnational plans integrating IEM considerations within the two biodiversity corridors. These include 4 of 9 ADSDPPs and 3 of 3 RDPs. To date, none of the 8 PDPFPs or 24 CLUPs have integrated IEM and biodiversity considerations. Target to be achieved by june 2027.

				In November 2024, the project management units (PMUs) of Mindoro Biodiversity Corridor and Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor identified 24 priority municipal local government units for IEM mainstreaming in Comprehensive Land Use Plans and selected priority ancestral domains for support in updating ADSDPPs or Community Conservation Plans. A roundtable discussion held in May 2025 emphasized the collaboration with the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD) and coordination with the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) as key to accelerating mainstreaming efforts in provincial and municipal planning, with updated Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP) guidelines promoting a harmonized, volume-based planning approach. The Project is also collaborating with the UNDP SHIELD Programme to mainstream Integrated Ecosystems Management in select provinces, including Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, and Davao Oriental. Implementation in Oriental Mindoro will serve as a pilot for DHSUD's updated guidelines.	

				Integrated Ecosystems Management (IEM) mainstreaming will proceed following the completion of Provincial Conservation Plans, Corridor Management Plans, and IEM training modules. To support implementation, consultancy firms will be engaged and procurement processes are being expedited. The Project also assisted in revising the Provincial Environment Code of Davao Oriental to integrate IEM principles. For ADSDPPs, workshops held in November 2024 and May 2025 with the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) and Indigenous Cultural Communities strengthened capacity and aligned planning with environmental and cultural goals, despite challenges such as outdated data, tenure conflicts, and limited consultations. Meanwhile, site-specific Cluster Conservation Plans (CCP) and Corridor Management Plans (CMP) are being finalized, with the conversion of CCPs into Provincial Conservation Plans agreed upon to promote institutional ownership and facilitate local implementation.	

Indicator 10: Number of hectares impacted by the mainstreaming of SLM and SFM in relevant local planning instruments, measured by: (a) Area of degraded agricultural lands prioritized for avoiding degradation in relevant local planning instruments (b) Area of forest land prioritized for restoration in relevant local planning instruments	Limited attention and prioritization of SLM and SFM activities in RDIPs, PPFPs and LGU CLUPs	Capacity building for LGU staff for mainstreaming completed, mainstreaming guidelines in place and CLUPs revision ongoing to incorporate and prioritize conservation investments,	(a) At least 150,000 hectares of agricultural lands prioritized for avoiding degradation in relevant local planning instruments (b) At least 100,000 hectares of forest lands prioritized for avoiding degradation in relevant local planning instruments	Delayed, expected to be completed by December 2026. As of June 2025, capacity-building activities for the staff of local government units are ongoing to support the mainstreaming of Sustainable Land Management and Sustainable Forest Management in Integrated Ecosystems Management pilot sites across Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor and Mindoro Biodiversity Corridor. These efforts aim to strengthen local planning by integrating and prioritizing conservation investments, with targets of at least 150,000 hectares of agricultural lands identified for degradation avoidance and 100,000 hectares of forest lands designated for restoration in relevant local planning instruments. In October 2024, the Project supported the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD) in updating the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) Training Syllabus by developing modules on Integrated Ecosystems Management, Gender Mainstreaming, Sustainable Forest Management, and Sustainable Land Management. These modules were	Off track This indicator remains at 0% achievement, as the target of integrating (a) at least 150,000 hectares of agricultural lands and (b) at least 100,000 hectares of forest lands prioritized for avoiding degradation into relevant local planning instruments has not yet been achieved. Target to be achieved by June 2027. To support this target, DA-BSWM has identified 46,812.65 hectares of agricultural lands in MBC and 36,159.72 hectares in EMBC through the CCPs for integration into local plans and the implementation of the SLM Incentive Mechanism. For SFM, 229,921 hectares of forest lands have been identified using the ERSEI Tool for prioritization in restoration and integration into the CCPs and local land use plans during the mainstreaming process.

				piloted among the staff of the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Agriculture (DA), and selected local government units. The Gender Mainstreaming Module embeds gender equality, disability, and social inclusion (GEDSI) principles in environmental management, disaster preparedness, and risk assessment. The Sustainable Land Management Module covers soil/land degradation, sustainable practices, and adaptive farming approaches. The Sustainable Forest Management Module promotes sustainable forestry, forest land use integration in CLUPs, and joint national-local responsibility in ecological protection. In May 2025, the Department of Agriculture (DA)-Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM) and the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM) developed a Sustainable Land Management (SLM)	

				Incentive Mechanism targeting 150,000 ha of degraded farmlands, focusing on capacity-building, policy incentives, and piloting in LGUs with SLM exemplar sites. For Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) mainstreaming, DENR-Forest Management Bureau and Palec and Amigos Urban Environ Forestry Support Services (PAUEFSS) have adopted a strategy to mainstream SFM by means of the Cluster Conservation Plans (CCPs) as entry point or primary mechanism to embed conservation, protection and restoration targets (i.e., 100,000 ha forests) into the Comprehensive land Use Plans (CLUP)/ Comprehensive Development Plans (CDPs) of local government units, employing assisted natural regeneration (ANR), agroforestry, and other restoration methods. Palec and Amigos Urban Environ Forestry Support Services (PAUEFSS) also created the Enhanced Remote Sensing-based Ecological Index (ERSEI) Tool, using satellite data to map degraded forestlands, prioritize 100,000 ha for restoration, improve	

				15,000 ha of disturbed forests, and monitor ecological recovery.	
The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	**Off track**				
Evidence uploaded:	YES				
Outcome 3 **Community-based sustainable use and management systems in the two pilot biodiversity corridor systems in the Philippines**					
Description of Indicator	**Baseline Level**	**Midterm target level**	**End of project target level**	**Level at Jun 30, 2025**	**Cumulative progress since project start as of Jun 30, 2026**
Indicator 11: GEF Core Indicator 3: Area of lands restored, segregated by: (a) Area of degraded agricultural lands restored (b) Area of forest land restored	Natural habitats under continued fragmentation due to agricultural expansion as result of declining productivity of existing agricultural lands and loss of livelihoods	At least: (a) 1,000 ha of degraded agricultural lands restored under SLM production systems; and (b) 1,000 ha under of disturbed forest lands under improved SFM	At least the following targets will be achieved: (a) 15,000 ha of degraded agricultural lands restored under SLM production systems; and (b) 15,000 ha under of disturbed forest lands under improved SFM	Target is off track vis-a-vis end of project target. The targets are expected to be completed by December 2026 with the establishment of Sustainable Land Management (SLM)Exemplar Sites and expansion areas as well as the implementation of the Sustainable Forest Management Plans of selected Peoples Organizations (PO) beneficiaries. a) As of June 2025, 167.38 hectares out of 15,000 ha of degraded agricultural lands restored under SLM production systems.	Off track The SLM target has achieved 0.96% of the project target, with 143.28 hectares of degraded agricultural lands restored under SLM production systems out of the target of 15,000 hectares. Target to be achieved by June 2027. The SFM target remains at 0%, with no hectares yet reported under improved SFM against the target of 15,000 hectares. However, SFM interventions are currently being implemented across 16,556.31 hectares in both biodiversity corridors. The target is expected to be achieved upon

				As of June 2025, 12 Sustainable Land Management Exemplar Sites (SLMES) have been established across Mindoro and Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridors -Mindoro Biodiversity Corridor: Six (6) sites (40.57 hectares) – four (4) in Occidental Mindoro (Sablayan, Rizal) and two (2) in Oriental Mindoro (Pola, Victoria) – involving eight farmer-cooperators. -Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor: Six (6) sites (126.81 hectares) – located in Mainit (Surigao del Norte), Tagbina (Surigao del Sur), Manay and Tarragona (Davao Oriental), and Trento (Agusan del Sur), with 41 farmer-cooperators engaged. To achieve the 15,000-ha target, the Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM) of Department of Agriculture is validating sites, conducting participatory planning with farmers, and identifying SLM areas within Ancestral Domains that have Certificate of Ancestral Domain Titles	completion of the one-year SFM grants and the preparation of SFM Plans.

				(CADT): approximately 130 hectares in Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor with 15,838 hectares expansion, and 90 hectares in Mindoro Biodiversity Corridor with 7,200 hectares expansion (in Buhid-Bangon and Tao-Buid domains). Inputs (seeds, tools, water systems) will be provided once farm plans are finalized. b) 0 out 15,000 ha of disturbed forest lands under improved SFM. For the Sustainable Forest Management, DENR-Forest Management Bureau assessed 185,280.55 hectares managed by 65 peoples' organizations. Preparation of SFM plans and grant proposals began in Q2 2025, with site assessments, community consultations, and orientations completed. Approved proposals will be funded, followed by capacity-building and restoration activities.	
Indicator 12: Number of Voluntary forest certification system piloted with local communities and privately managed forests for encouraging sustainable forest management	National criteria and indicators and governance for sustainable forest management not finalized	Forest certification system piloted in 2 sites including one community managed forest and one privately managed forest	Forest certification systems updated based on lessons from 2 sites including one community managed forest	Target is off track vis-a-vis end of project target. The target is expected for completion in December 2026.	Off track This indicator remains at 0% achievement against the target of updating the forest certification system based on lessons from two pilot sites–

			and one privately managed forest pilot and adopted by DENR and stakeholders	As of June 2025, the voluntary forest certification system is yet to be piloted with local communities and privately managed forests for encouraging sustainable forest management. For the Philippine Forest Certification System, UNDP cleared the Private Sector Due Diligence process for Lumino Energy Plantations, Inc. in May 2025. The draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is currently being reviewed by Lumino and DENR-Forest Management Bureau, while the validation of five Community-based Forest Management (CBFM) Peoples' Organizations in Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor has been completed. DENR-Forest Management Bureau is facilitating the MOA clearance to proceed with implementation.	one community-managed forest and one privately managed forest—and securing its adoption by DENR and relevant stakeholders. The pilot testing in both sites is still ongoing. Target to be achieved by June 2027.
The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	**Off track**				
Evidence uploaded:	YES				
Outcome 4					

Knowledge management, gender mainstreaming, learning and monitoring and evaluation					
Description of Indicator	**Baseline Level**	**Midterm target level**	**End of project target level**	**Level at Jun 30, 2025**	**Cumulative progress since project start as of Jun 30, 2026**
Indicator 13: Level of awareness on IEM within the biodiversity corridors as indicated by KAP survey.	Coordinated outreach on conservation threats lacking. Limited awareness of impact of unplanned development among general public. Baseline survey established in Year 1 - Survey results showed the following levels of biodiversity awareness across the three biodiversity corridors, with 62% of awareness in Davao Region, 57% in the CARAGA region and 45% in Mindoro	At least 40% sampled community members, government and sector agency staff, private sector and other stakeholders (at least 40% women) aware of potential conservation threats and adverse impacts of unplanned developments and actions needed for corridor conservation	At least 60% (of which at least 40% women) of sampled community members, government and sector agency staff, private sector and other stakeholders aware of potential conservation threats and adverse impacts of unplanned developments and behavior change for biodiversity outcomes	Target is off track vis-a-vis end of project target. Completion of this indicator will be achieved by December 2026. The national and corridor Communications Plans are still being reviewed and for roll-out in the remaining Project implementation period. To support ongoing initiatives, Mindoro Biodiversity Corridor, Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor, and the Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM) conducted communication, education, and public awareness (CEPA) campaigns through local radio infomercials and guest appearances to raise awareness about the project. In Occidental Mindoro, the Project Management Unit aired radio segments via local FM stations and held Dalaw-Turo sessions in schools across four municipalities surrounding Naujan Lake National Park. In Eastern Mindanao, DENR Regional Offices XI (Davao) and XIII (Caraga), in partnership with the National	On track This indicator has achieved 91.11% of the end-of-project target of having at least 60% of sampled community members, government and sector agency staff, private sector representatives, and other stakeholders aware of biodiversity conservation threats, the adverse impacts of unplanned development, and the need for behavior change to support biodiversity outcomes. The midterm survey recorded awareness levels of 57% in Caraga, 62% in Davao, and 45% in Mindoro, for an overall average of 54.67%. Communications, education, and public awareness activities are ongoing to further improve awareness of IEM at both the national and site levels. Target to be achieved by June 2027.

				Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), conducted a workshop on Community Conservation Plan (CCP) preparation, emphasizing gender and social inclusion to ensure equitable participation of indigenous women in biodiversity conservation within the corridor.	
Indicator 14: Integrated decision support system/ integrated information management system to monitor biodiversity threats and outcomes in place and effectively used.	All data collection in paper form with limited scope, quality, accessibility and use. Baseline to be established in Year 1	Automated information management system established and operational	100 % increase in number of inter-sectoral users from baseline	Target is off-track vis-a-vis end of project target. As of June 2025, the automated information management system is still under development and is expected to be completed by 2nd quarter of 2026. The target, an automated information management system established and operational, is expected to be delivered by November 2025. Administrator and user training is scheduled for Q1 2026, while full deployment is targeted for the 2nd Quarter of 2026. Key progress has been made in developing the harmonized Information Management System. A situational analysis by the consultant, MyBusyBee, Inc., identified the lack of integration among existing DENR	Off track This indicator remains at 0% achievement against the end-of-project target of a 100% increase in the number of inter-sectoral users from the baseline. Target to be achieved by June 2027. However, the midterm target has been partially achieved. The Information Management System (IMS) has been developed, user and administrator training has been completed, and user acceptance testing is ongoing. DENR-BMB has also requested that the system be hosted under the DENR KISS, which is expected to support its operationalization.

				systems (e.g., Protected Area Information System, WildAlert, Lawin Forest and Biodiversity Protection System, Enhanced Forestry Information System, Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau (ERDB) Services and Knowledge Resources Information System) as a major gap, leading to inefficiencies in data sharing and decision-making. In response, the consultant submitted a revised progress report in December 2024, outlining user requirements, application programming interface (API) recommendations, and a system design framework. Inter-agency meetings and consultations were conducted to validate datasets, explore sustainability mechanisms, and address data sharing and security concerns. In May 2025, further data-gathering with key offices of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources helped assess data availability and system compatibility. As of June 2025, the public interface of the harmonized information management system is nearing completion, and dataset integration is ongoing. Application programming interface (API) access has been requested by DENR-Biodiversity Management Bureau, with	

				custom application programming interfaces (API) to be developed where needed.	
Indicator 15: Number of good practice conservation and sustainable resource management approaches applicable to different actors codified, disseminated nationally and adapted	Limited number of good practices in conservation and sustainable resource management codified, disseminated and applied	At least ten good practices in conservation and sustainable resource management codified and applied	At least thirty good practice in conservation and sustainable resource management codified and disseminated nationally and adapted	Target is off track vis-a-vis end of project target. Target Completion date is March 2027. Three (3) out of thirty (30) good practices have been documented, as previously reported. In addition to the three (3) good practices documented, good practices in the following areas of project implementation were identified to be documented during the 2024 Yearend Assessment and Planning Workshop: -Partnerships with mining companies in Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor -Collaboration with Mindanao Development Authority (MinDA) and Provincial Local Government Units (PLGUs) on ecotourism networks in Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor	Off track This indicator has achieved 10% of the project target of documenting, disseminating, and promoting the adoption of at least 30 good practices in conservation and sustainable resource management. To date, 3 good practices have been approved, while 11 Lessons learned, Good practices, Innovations, Success stories (LGIS) documents are in draft form and are undergoing review and refinement. Target to be achieved by June 2027. (IMS URL: https://bmb-km-is.beesites.net/.)

				-Inclusion of indigenous peoples' roles in biodiversity conservation and management in Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor -Convergence mechanisms with local government units and national government agencies in Mindoro Biodiversity Corridor -Partnerships for biodiversity corridor governance in Mindoro Biodiversity Corridor. The National Project Management Unit (NPMU) prepared a guide for documentation and report writing on the establishment of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Exemplar, which can also be adopted for documentation of emerging good practices and innovations in Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) and Biodiversity friendly Enterprises (BDFE) implementation.	
The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	**Off track**				
Evidence uploaded:	YES				

Action plan

Off-track objective/outcome	Action(s) to be taken	Responsible party/ies	Due Date
Objective	1.Given the off-track status of several indicators, the Project Acceleration Plan should be closely monitored to ensure completion of all remaining key outputs within the proposed timelines, regardless of whether a project extension is granted. Particular attention should be given to outputs dependent on contracted firms, as delays in their delivery may significantly affect overall project achievement. (Acceleration Plan Link: https://tinyurl.com/4z3nhkak) 2. The National Project Management Unit (NPMU) will have to continue to implement an overall execution strategy centered on providing strategic technical guidance to the Corridor Project Management Units (PMUs). This approach aims to strengthen the consolidation of implementation strategies across sites, identify high-impact opportunities and entry points at the corridor level, and promote more coherent and results-oriented interventions that can contribute to the achievement of project outcomes. 3. Implementation efficiency can be improved through stronger process facilitation and coordination by the National Project Management Unit (NPMU), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Regional Offices, and Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Offices (PENROs). Better consolidation across workstreams will harmonize implementation approaches, streamline decision-making, and strengthen stakeholder engagement at the corridor and site levels. 4. The project will also accelerate implementation and enhance opportunities for scalable impact by ensuring	UNDP CO, DENR-FASPS as the Implementing Partner and oversight of foreign-assisted projects, BMB as the Bureau Focal, Project Management Unit (PMU)	Jul 31, 2027

	that the pipeline of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) and Sustainable Land Management (SLM) grants will complement ongoing Biodiversity-Friendly Enterprises (BDFEs). Alongside this, grant allocation strategies will consider resource distribution both across corridors and among potential beneficiaries to demonstrate equitable access for Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and non-IP communities. This will build on existing commitments, including signed Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs) with IP communities, while strengthening local ownership and participation. 5. Additional field personnel are required to accelerate implementation of activities, particularly under the SLM and SFM components. Strengthening field teams will improve on-the-ground coordination, provide more responsive technical support to beneficiaries, and facilitate the timely completion of planned activities and deliverables. 6. Adequate field teams with strong technical writers and an agreed implementation approach are needed to support the remaining work on Integrated Ecosystems Management (IEM) mainstreaming agenda and the completion of Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plans (ADSDPPs) and Community Conservation Plans (CCPs) in the Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor (EMBC). 7. Greater engagement of the Regional Development Councils (RDCs), Mindanao Development Authority (MinDA), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Department of Tourism (DOT), and Department of Science and Technology (DOST) is needed to strengthen sustainability and inter-agency collaboration. Their participation is critical to scaling up, institutionalizing, and replicating successful		

	interventions beyond the project lifespan, particularly given existing resource constraints.		
Outcome 2	1. To ensure the achievement of project outcomes, priority will be given to completing and validating the remaining biodiversity and socio-economic assessments, as well as corridor planning outputs. Intermediate deliverables need to be finalized and validated with end-users, including local government units (LGUs) and community stakeholders, while consensus-building efforts should be undertaken to address areas of overlap and ensure alignment across planning processes. 2. The goal for the Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) workstream is to complete all activities within the project timeframe, including site identification, management planning, and initial implementation activities. While the OECM work has gained strong traction, additional time may be required to secure the necessary institutional and community support mechanisms, including Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs), local ordinances for Local Conservation Areas (LCAs), and formal recognition processes for areas managed by Indigenous Peoples (IPs). For Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) and related initiatives, a key strategy is to pursue community resolutions ahead of the formal approval of Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plans (ADSDPPs) to help	BMB, PMU, DENR Regions IVB and CARAGA	Jul 31, 2027

	institutionalize conservation commitments and secure recognition of priority areas identified by communities. 3. Strong stakeholder ownership remains essential for the sustainability of site-level planning initiatives. To this end, high-level alignment and coordination meetings will be pursued among LGUs, national government agency field offices, and community partners to ensure a common understanding of project objectives, roles, and expected outcomes. Engagements towards the end of the project should also support the development of local sustainability mechanisms, including the adoption of ordinances, inter-LGU agreements, and other institutional arrangements necessary to sustain project gains beyond the implementation period. 4. The project needs to prioritize the completion of major activities and outstanding intermediate outputs that are critical for meeting project targets and establishing the mechanisms needed to achieve intended outcomes. Among these are the workstreams on corridor assessments and plans, OECMs, IEM mainstreaming, community grants, and the completion and dissemination of project knowledge products. 5. Recognizing the need to sustain project gains beyond closure, the project has also initiated the development of an exit strategy and associated sustainability mechanisms. This includes the completion of capacity-building activities, strengthening institutional ownership among local stakeholders, and		

	packaging lessons learned and knowledge products to support replication, scaling up, and long-term adoption of successful approaches. 6. Given that LGUs are currently at varying levels of understanding and ownership of the project's objectives and sustainability agenda, targeted engagement and capacity-building efforts will continue to be undertaken by the project. 7. The proposed one-year project extension will be critical for the completion of selected workstreams that require additional time for implementation, institutionalization, and stakeholder validation. The extension package will include a detailed implementation plan outlining priority activities, timelines, resource requirements, and expected outputs to ensure that remaining deliverables are completed.		
Outcome 3	1. The Forest Management Bureau (FMB) should prioritize the completion of national-level capacity-building activities, process documentation, and the development of knowledge products to ensure that lessons, methodologies, and good practices generated by the project are institutionalized and made available for wider application. Particular attention should also be given to supporting the completion of the Philippine Forest Certification System (PFCS) work including experiences documented from pilot areas.	BMB, PMU, CPMU, FMB and BSWM, DENR Regions IVB and CARAGA	Jul 31, 2027

	2. The Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM) will focus on completing national-level capacity-building activities, documenting implementation processes, and producing knowledge products that can support the replication and scaling-up of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) approaches beyond the project sites. 3. The Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) components continue to represent some of the highest implementation risks due to remaining activities and limited time available for delivery. Accelerated implementation plans should be finalized and operationalized to enable these components to catch up with planned targets. 4. Biodiversity-Friendly Enterprises (BDFEs) continue to show positive progress and have strong potential for completion within the project period. However, stronger collaboration with relevant government agencies and technical partners is needed to ensure compliance with quality standards, certification requirements, and market readiness. In addition, strategic guidance from the BDFE Specialist will be important in identifying opportunities to strengthen ongoing and pipeline BDFE initiatives, as well as to support their scaling up, replication, and longer-term sustainability beyond project completion. 5. Interventions within protected areas, considered to be low hanging fruits, are currently at varying stages of		

	implementation. These interventions should continue to build upon and respond to the findings of the protected area gap analyses. For EMBC Protected Areas, priority interventions need to be clearly identified and agreed upon. For the MBC, follow-through actions should be closely monitored to ensure implementation progress. Particular attention is also needed to finalize agreements related to legislative support for Naujan and to ensure alignment between Mt. Iglit-Baco Natural Park (MIBNP) interventions, ADSDPP processes, and community grant initiatives to maximize synergies and sustainability of results.		
Outcome 4	1. The project needs to consolidate communications and KM outputs, finalize and deliver remaining priority capacity-building sessions, and implement concrete next steps with clear responsibilities, timelines, and expected outputs to strengthen project implementation and sustainability 2. The project also needs to integrate gender and safeguards requirements into all ongoing implementation activities and monitor their application throughout project execution. 3. The project needs to accelerate the operationalization of IMS and SEAMS by finalizing outstanding requirements, agreeing on implementation modalities, and establishing clear deployment timelines and next steps. 4. Finally, the project needs to strengthen visibility, strategic messaging, and knowledge management through a coordinated communications strategy and targeted knowledge-sharing activities to enhance stakeholder engagement and champion	BMB, PMU, CPMU, FMB and BSWM, DENR Regions IVB and CARAGA	Jul 31, 2027

	project objectives across corridors and local stakeholders.		

E. Finance/Co-Finance

Cumulative disbursement as of Jun 30, 2026: **Disbursement for the FY 2026 period is an estimate as books for UNDP Q2 2026 are not yet closed.*	8,054,442

Key Financing Amounts

PPG Amount	273,000
GEF Grant Amount	12,260,241
Co-financing	62,701,007

F. Implementation Progress

Project Manager: Please provide comments on delays with outputs/activities during the period 1 July 2025 through 30 June 2026. If there were no delays, please indicate 'not applicable'.

The delays with outputs/activities are largely due to the delayed preparation and submission by Consultant Firms of their deliverables, and consequent delays in the review, inspection and acceptance of said deliverables. The causes of the delays in submission vary.

In the case of the submission of the major deliverables such as the six Cluster Conservation Plans (CCPs) and their transformation into Provincial Conservation Plans in EMBC and MBC, and four Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) in the MBC, the Consultant Firm failed to submit their deliverables as scheduled due to several factors. In the MBC. these include the delayed incorporation of the SFM and SLM datasets (outputs from other Consultants) into the CCPs.

In the case of the ADSDPPs in MBC, compliance to indigenous and cultural requirements in working within ancestral domains contributed to the delay. The long process of community consultations, and delayed processing and issuance by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) of the Certification Precondition contributed to the delays in the implementation of activities by the Consultant Firm. The unavailability of partners from the NCIP Community Service Centers (CSC) and Provincial Offices to assist in the conduct of community working groups and present, validate and improve the ADSDPPs, also contributed to the delay.

In the MBC, the reviews, inspection and acceptance are conducted by the DENR- Inspection and Acceptance Committee (IAC) created under a Regional Special Order (RSO). The IAC is headed by section head in the DENR- Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (PENRO) in Mindoro Oriental, with members from the Planning Units and other staff of both PENRO-Mindoro Oriental and Mindoro Occidental, with the participation of the Mindoro Biodiversity Corridor (MBC)-Project Management Unit and the National Project Management Unit. In the EMBC, the reviews are conducted by the DENR- Review, Inspection and Acceptance Committee (RIAC) created under a RSO, headed by the Assistant Regional Director for Management Services, co-chaired by the EMBC Project Manager, and whose members include senior-level officials such as all technical, Administrative and Finance Division Chiefs, and relevant Section Chiefs and Units. The composition of the IAC in the MBC and RIAC in the EMBC poses a challenge due to the difficulty in convening senior level officials for this task.

In the Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Workstream, the delay in the submission of deliverables by the Consultant Firm has been largely due to the delays in the preparation, review and approval of SFM Grant Proposals which required multiple revisions and reviews by combined teams of the Consultant Firm, Forest Management Bureau and the 3rd-party Grant Manager.

In the Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Workstream, the delay in submission of deliverables, particularly on the Incentive Mechanism and full establishment of SLM Exemplars, has been largely due to the poor performance of the Consultant Firm which resulted to the termination of its services in December 2025 and the takeover by the Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM) over

the work previously contracted to the Consultant Firm. Consequently, this led to hiring additional staff to augment the workforce of BSWM in implementing the work the work.

These delays are being mitigated through the strengthening of the greenlane in the implementation of the Project as instructed by the DENR Undersecretaries (Chair and Co-Chair of the National Project Board), the regular conduct of executive sessions led by the DENR Undersecretaries with DENR and DA Regional Executive Directors, Service and Bureau Directors to fast track implementation and resolve bottle necks, constant monitoring of Consultants' deliverables, and in the case of SLM, deployment of Science Research Technicians (SRT) who serve as community organizers in LGUs with SLM exemplar sites.

CO Programme Officer: Please include specific measures to manage the project's implementation performance.

BPPS RTA will provide support to this response, as needed.

Below are measures taken to manage the Project's implementation performance:

1. Strict monitoring of the Project Acceleration Plan. Regular check-in meetings among the DENR Foreign Assisted and Special Projects Services (FASPS), the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB), Bureau of Soils and Water Management of the Department of Agriculture (DA-BSWM), the Forest Management Bureau (FMB), the Project Team and the CO are conducted to discuss status of Project implementation activities for all workstreams. Both technical and operational challenges are discussed in these meetings for re-calibration of Project implementation strategies, troubleshoot site concerns and issues, and identify senior management decisions that need to be made.

2. Conduct of programme visits. Programme visits have also been conducted within the reporting period. These programme visits were participated by DENR-FASPS, GEF Operational Focal Point, BMB together with the Project Teams. Emerging results have been validated with stakeholders, including implementation challenges that need to be addressed. Acceleration strategies at the site level have also been emphasized with local DENR Project Directors and concerned Divisions given the upcoming end of Project implementation period.

3. Conduct of alignment meetings with firms engaged to deliver key Project outputs. Firms engaged to deliver major Project outputs are convened to align technical implementation strategies, timely delivery of outputs and address implementation challenges.

4. Conduct of executive sessions with DENR Senior Management. For guidance and strategic directions on Project implementation, GEF OFP organizes periodic meeting among DENR-FASPS, DA-BSWM, BMB, FMB, the Project Team and the CO to discuss status of Project implementation activities. It is important to strengthen senior level accountability at the site level.

5. Quick turn-around on troubleshooting technical and operational concerns. This is necessary as part of quality assurance and timely delivery of outputs.

6. Increased readiness of the Implementing Partner for operational and financial closure. The Implementing Partner and the Project Team have to start working on the necessary documents to

ensure proper operational closure and financial closure. Critical are End-of-Project (EOP) report writing, closing of financial books and asset inventory and transfer.

G. Project Governance

1) Please enter the dates of Project Board meetings during the reporting period (1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026)
2025-07-18
2025-12-04

H. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2026 Development Objective Progress Rating	2026 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP BPPS Technical Advisor	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory

Role	2026 Overall Assessment
UNDP BPPS Technical Advisor	This is the fourth PIR for the USD 12,260,241 GEF-6-financed project entitled Integrated Approach in the Management of Major Biodiversity Corridors in the Philippines (IA–Biological Corridors), implemented by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources under full National Implementation Modality. The project objective is to operationalize integrated management of biodiversity corridors to generate multiple benefits, including effective conservation of globally significant biodiversity, reduced deforestation and degradation, and enhanced community livelihoods. The project was CEO-endorsed in April 2020, the Project Document was signed on 19 July 2021, creating initial delays, and the current operational closure date is 19 July 2027. The MTR was completed in November 2024. The MTR Management Response and Acceleration Catch-up Plan are under implementation, supported by enhanced CO and senior DENR oversight. The Terminal Evaluation for the project is planned for Avril 2027 and current operational closure is due in July 2027. Implementation accelerated during this reporting period despite a large number of indicators still remaining off-track. The National Project Board is considering a project extension, still to be processed. For this assessment, the evidence made available in the PIR was reviewed and checked. The GEF Operational Focal Point provided input to the PIR. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE RATING: MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY (MU) Progress has improved since the previous PIR but remains behind.

	The project has generated important intermediate results, including the completion of corridor-level biodiversity and socio-economic assessments, spatial analyses, and Cluster Conservation Plans, providing the evidence base for landscape-level planning, the development of three draft Integrated Ecosystem Management (IEM) frameworks for the pilot landscapes of Mt. Kampalili, Mt. Hilong-Hilong, and Mag-asawang Tubig, documented through the Cluster Conservation Plans and BD Corridor Management Plans, and the identification of 380,496.12 hectares of potential OECMs through IEM-based landscape management approaches. Of this total, 200,093.41 hectares covering four ICCAs in MBC are already in the final stages of formal recognition. Once these and the remaining identified areas are formally established and recognized as ICCAs, LCAs, or Critical Habitats, they will exceed the project target of 200,000 hectares under improved management. However, the objective and most outcome indicators remain off track. The requested extension could provide sufficient time to consolidate and formally recognize results, complete the outstanding interventions and strengthen sustainability. However, this depends on strict implementation of the Acceleration Catch-up Plan and a credible extension plan. The Moderately Unsatisfactory rating is therefore maintained: the project is off track and is expected to achieve only part of its end-of-project targets by the current closure date, although the intended results might still be substantially achieved if adaptive management and acceleration measures are implemented immediately, supported by the proposed extension. PROGRESS ON PROJECT OBJECTIVE The project objective—to operationalize integrated management of biological corridors to generate multiple benefits, including effective conservation of globally significant biodiversity, reduced deforestation and degradation, and enhanced community livelihoods—is overall off track against the approved end-of-project targets, notwithstanding significant progress in establishing the technical and institutional foundations for achievement. Indicator 1 – Area of landscapes under improved practices, excluding protected areas (GEF Core Indicator 4) – is delayed. No qualifying hectares are currently reported against the end-of-project target of 200,000 hectares under improved management through OECMs, including ICCAs, LCAs and privately owned conservation areas. The project has however identified 380,496.12 hectares of potential OECMs, which would exceed the target if they are formally established, recognized and placed under demonstrably improved management.

	Indicator 2 – Greenhouse-gas emissions mitigated (GEF Core Indicator 6) – is delayed and linked to the achievement of other indicators. The mid-term target has been substantially advanced through development of a project-level GHG accounting system using the Continuous Change Detection and Classification algorithm. Preliminary analysis for the Mindoro Biodiversity Corridor estimates a net mitigation potential of 30.7 million tCO_2e, exceeding the end-of-project target of 17,503,045 tCO_2e over 20 years. Indicator 3 – Number of direct beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender (GEF Core Indicator 11) – is off track. The project reports 36,440 direct beneficiaries from 9,224 households, representing 56.06% of the end-of-project target of 65,000 people. However, the reported figures for women—4,050 or 43.91%—and Indigenous Peoples—3,452 or 37.42%—appear to use 9,224 households as the denominator rather than the 36,440 individual beneficiaries. The beneficiary dataset and percentages therefore require clarification and reconciliation. The project has also not yet measured the required 15% increase in average economic benefit. PROGRESS ON OUTCOMES Outcome 1 – Effective coordination and governance framework for integrated ecosystem management in the Philippines biodiversity corridors system – is overall delayed, with two indicators on track and on off-track. Indicator 4 – Number of policy instruments in place and applied to integrate biodiversity outcomes into sectoral, national and local planning policies and programmes – is on track. Five draft policies have been prepared against the end-of-project target of at least four instruments developed and adopted. They cover the ENR Framework Plan, carbon accounting, biodiversity safeguards in mining, the Philippine Forest Certification System and OECMs. However, the instruments remain at different stages of review or enhancement by the responsible DENR bureaus and Policy Technical Working Group. Indicator 5 – Institutional capacity for planning, implementing and monitoring integrated biodiversity management – is on track. DENR, DA and NCIP recorded average increases of 9.67 points against the end-of-project target of a 15–20-point average increase. DENR and NCIP each increased by 12 points, while DA increased by five points. The impact of further targeted capacity development will be measured closer to the Terminal Evaluation. Indicator 6 – Adoption of an automated biodiversity and threat-monitoring system by protected areas and OECMs – is off track. No achievement is reported against the revised target covering enhancement and pilot testing of eSEAMS and contributions to a draft adoption policy. This indicated has been revised as detailed in the minor amendment section.

	Outcome 2 – Application of integrated network design and management of biodiversity corridors to ensure the continued stability and sustainability of their biological, ecosystem-service and socioeconomic conservation values – is overall delayed, with two indicators on track and two off track. Indicator 7 – Management effectiveness of terrestrial protected areas within designated biological corridors (GEF Core Indicator 1.2) – is on track. The 14 supported protected areas have recorded an average METT increase of 12.3 points against the end-of-project target of an average 20-point increase across 300,000 hectares. This represents 61.5% of the target and exceeds the mid-term target of a ten-point average increase. Indicator 8 – Status of key species stable or increasing from their baselines – is on track, subject to completion and validation of the remaining species assessments. Monitoring indicates an increasing trend in the tamaraw population within the Core Zone of Monitoring in Mts. Iglit-Baco Natural Park. An estimate of 47 Philippine Eagle breeding pairs has been established for the Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor using an enhanced Species Distribution Model. However, this estimate is not directly comparable with the approved baseline of 180–500 mature individuals. Updated population estimates for the Mindoro and Mindanao Bleeding-heart Pigeons remain due by December 2026. Indicator 9 – Number of regional, provincial and local plans mainstreaming IEM objectives – is off track. Seven of the targeted 44 subnational plans have integrated IEM considerations: four of nine ADSDPPs and all three RDPs. None of the eight PDPFPs or 24 CLUPs has yet completed IEM mainstreaming. Indicator 10 – Hectares affected by mainstreaming SLM and SFM in relevant local planning instruments – is off track. No hectares have yet been formally integrated into approved planning instruments against targets of 150,000 hectares of agricultural land and 100,000 hectares of forest land even though preparatory analysis has identified 82,972.37 hectares of agricultural land and 229,921 hectares of forest land for potential integration. The forest-land pipeline exceeds its target, but the agricultural area remains substantially below target. Outcome 3 – Community-based sustainable use and management systems in the two pilot biodiversity corridor systems – is off-track Indicator 11 – Area of land restored, comprising degraded agricultural land under SLM and disturbed forest land under improved SFM (GEF Core Indicator 3) – is off track. Only 143.28 hectares of degraded agricultural land have been restored under SLM production systems against the end-of-project target of 15,000 hectares, representing 0.96% achievement. No hectares are yet reported as restored or under improved SFM against the separate 15,000-hectare target. SFM interventions are reportedly underway across 16,556.31 hectares and could

	potentially achieve the SFM target following completion of the grants and SFM plans. Indicator 12 – Voluntary forest-certification system piloted with local communities and privately managed forests – is off track. Pilot testing is underway at one community-managed site and one privately managed site, consistent with the approved design. Although no completed result is yet reported against the end-of-project target, the remaining steps—completion of both pilots, documentation of lessons, updating of the Philippine Forest Certification System and formal adoption by DENR and relevant stakeholders- have been reported. Outcome 4 – Knowledge Management, gender mainstreaming, learning, monitoring and evaluation – is overall off-track, with one indicator on track and two off track. Indicator 13 – Level of awareness of IEM within the biodiversity corridors, as measured by the KAP survey – is on track. The baselines were established, mid-term survey reports average awareness of 54.67%, comprising 57% in Caraga, 62% in Davao and 45% in Mindoro, against the end-of-project target of at least 60% of sampled stakeholders, including at least 40% women. Communications, education and public-awareness activities are continuing. Indicator 14 – Integrated decision-support or information-management system in place and effectively used – is off track. The Information Management System has been developed, administrator and user training completed, and user-acceptance testing initiated. However, no achievement is reported against the end-of-project target of a 100% increase in intersectoral users from the baseline. The system is not yet demonstrated as fully operational, hosted by DENR and effectively used. The user baseline and current number of active intersectoral users should be established, and operational use should be evidenced. Indicator 15 – Good practices in conservation and sustainable resource management codified, nationally disseminated and adopted – is off track. Three good practices have been approved against the end-of-project target of 30. A further 11 lessons learned, good practices, innovations and success stories are in draft form, but even their completion would leave the project below target. In order to accelerate progress against the off-track indicators, the project has developed an acceleration plan, which focuses on accelerating the implementation of the project until the current operational closure. It should however be strengthened to convert the identified priorities into a costed, quarterly, indicator-based completion plan, including procurement, finance, safeguards, sustainability, evidence requirements, responsible parties and escalation measures and include the following elements: • Incorporate actual progress as of 30 June 2026 and align every remaining activity with Indicators 1–15 and their approved end-of-project targets;

	• Identify quarterly indicator-level milestones rather than only activity deliverables; • Beneficiary data and economic benefits: The 65,000-beneficiary target and 15% increase in average economic benefit are referenced, but no distinct actions are included for validating beneficiaries, reconciling gender and Indigenous Peoples data, avoiding double counting, establishing the economic baseline and measuring the final change in benefits. • Additional field capacity: The Plan calls for reviewing staffing and strengthening PMU and field-office engagement, but it does not clearly identify the additional field personnel required for SLM, SFM, ADSDPP and IEM mainstreaming, their locations, functions, financing and deployment dates. • ADSDPP and IEM mainstreaming: The Plan contains relevant planning, consultation and mainstreaming activities, but these are not sufficiently organized around the outstanding Results Framework targets—particularly the remaining ADSDPPs, PDPFPs and CLUPs and their formal adoption. • Engagement with RDCs, MinDA, DTI, DOT and DOST: the relevant partners, expected contributions, engagement milestones and intended agreements should be added. • Include safeguards, FPIC, procurement, contract-management and sustainability dependencies; and • Identify results that are realistically achievable and any targets that are likely to remain unmet. The updated plan should become the principal monitoring instrument for the extension, with quarterly review by the NPMU, CO, Implementing Partner and Project Board. It should be strictly implemented and monitored regardless of whether the requested extension is approved. PROJECT GOVERNANCE Project governance and oversight strengthened during the reporting period. Project Board meetings were held on 18 July and 4 December 2025. The Board provided decisions and strategic guidance on project acceleration, stakeholder engagement, policy support, procurement, recruitment, financial management and review and acceptance of technical outputs. It also supported the mainstreaming of project interventions within relevant government programmes. Nevertheless, coordination across the numerous institutions, workstreams, consultants and geographic levels remain complex. The NPMU should strengthen its strategic direction to the Corridor PMUs, consolidate interdependent workstreams and maintain a single action tracker covering responsibilities, deadlines and unresolved issues. Further, the project still requires the establishment of governance and institutional arrangements for each cluster and corridor, including management structures, monitoring and evaluation systems, and clearly defined roles and responsibilities

	for biodiversity conservation, supported by the MOA on the Davao de Oro–Davao Oriental Shared Watersheds and other consensus-building initiatives. RISK MANAGEMENT Please see dedicated section of the PIR above. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT Stakeholder engagement improved substantially during the reporting period. Most notably, the project completed the previously delayed FPIC processes and secured 23 Certification Preconditions, removing a major bottleneck identified in the 2025 PIR and enabling implementation of activities in ancestral domains. Corridor summits, LGU caravans, programme visits, partners' meetings and community consultations also strengthened engagement with government institutions, Indigenous Peoples and local communities. However, stakeholder ownership remains uneven. Most ADSDPPs remain incomplete, PDPFP and CLUP mainstreaming has not yet been achieved, and governance arrangements for potential OECMs require formalization. Engagement during the remaining period and proposed extension should focus on formal adoption of plans and OECMs, transparent beneficiary selection, institutional ownership, financing and sustainability. PROCUREMENT Procurement continued to constrain implementation in this full NIM project. Delays affected the firms responsible for ADSDPPs, Community Conservation Plans and mainstreaming IEM in PDPFPs, CLUPs and RDPs. Challenges included lengthy bidding and approval processes, failed tenders, limited availability of specialized providers, incomplete eligibility documentation and delayed review and acceptance of consultant deliverables. Poor contractor performance also resulted in termination of the SLM firm in December 2025 and transfer of its responsibilities to DA-BSWM. Mitigation measures included revising terms of reference, technical criteria and budgets; consolidating procurement packages; increasing contract monitoring; convening alignment meetings with firms; strengthening review and acceptance arrangements; and deploying additional personnel for SLM implementation. Despite these measures, procurement and contract management remain a Substantial risk, particularly because several critical activities must be completed before closure.

MINOR AMENDMENTS

As adaptive management measures, the following minor amendments were recorded during this PIR cycle:

- updating of the SESP leading to an updated risk rating of substantial;
- amending indicators 6 and 9, already reflected in the Result Framework;
- the establishment of a dedicated PMU within DENR Region XI for the Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor, including a project bank account and additional staff.
- The 9th NPB minutes of 4 December 2025 and 10th NPB minutes consider a project extension, of which the duration still need to be decided upon, and still needing to be approved.

Enhanced oversight was provided by the UNDP Country Office throughout the reporting period in response to the project's continued delays and Moderately Unsatisfactory performance. The CO closely monitored implementation of the Acceleration Catch-up Plan through regular check-in meetings with DENR-FASPS, BMB, FMB, DA-BSWM, the NPMU and Corridor PMUs. These meetings reviewed progress across the different workstreams, addressed technical, procurement, operational and financial bottlenecks, and identified issues requiring senior-management decisions.

The CO also participated in programme visits with DENR-FASPS, the GEF Operational Focal Point, BMB and project teams to verify emerging results, consult stakeholders and agree site-level acceleration measures. Additional oversight included alignment meetings with contracted firms, executive sessions with senior DENR management, follow-up on cash-advance liquidation and financial delivery, review of procurement and consultant performance, and support to strengthen safeguards, FPIC, risk management and extension planning.

Enhanced RTA oversight was also provided. The RTA undertook a project oversight mission in June 2026 and developed a consolidated project tracker to monitor implementation of the 2025 PIR recommendations, MTR Management Response, Results Framework amendments, safeguards requirements, financial and co-financing issues, extension preparation and Terminal Evaluation readiness. The RTA also provided guidance on the extension requirements, indicator reporting, risk management, safeguards quality assurance, communications and Knowledge Management. Enhanced SES Technical Advisor was also provided through a mission.

GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

	This project carries a UNDP gender marker GEN2, meaning that gender equality is a significant project objective. Gender-responsive approaches have been integrated into planning, safeguards, protected-area management, SLM, SFM and BDFE interventions. Gender-analysis learning events strengthened the capacity of DENR, LGUs and other partners to identify gender gaps and incorporate sex-disaggregated indicators into planning and monitoring. The project reports support to 16 women-led community organizations through BDFE grants. Women represent 1,509 of 3,187 SLM beneficiaries, 852 of 2,433 SFM beneficiaries and 2,245 of 4,547 BDFE members. Gender considerations have also been integrated into ICCA, LCA, OECM and ADSDPP processes. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS Knowledge Management improved during the reporting period. The project developed a campaign toolkit, expanded communications and public-awareness activities, and advanced documentation of lessons, innovations and good practices. Three good practices have been approved and a further 11 knowledge products are in draft. The Information Management System has been developed, administrator and user training completed, and user-acceptance testing initiated. However, progress remains substantially below the Results Framework targets. During the remaining period and potential extension, the project should focus on fully implementing the Knowledge Management and communications plan. OVERALL FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION AND CO-FINANCING As of 30 June 2026, cumulative GEF expenditure was USD 8,054,442, representing 65.7% of the USD 12,260,241 GEF grant and double the expenditures compared to last year. The financial analysis reports expenditure equivalent to 52.45% of the current Annual Work Plan of USD 3,660,544.84, which is also a very good improvement from the rate reported last year demonstrating how the enhanced oversight has supported mitigating in part the current issues. Overall, despite great progress, financial delivery remains affected by delayed liquidation of cash advances, consultant deliverables, inspection and acceptance processes and procurement processes in this full NIM project.

	The project should focus on updating the acceleration workplan as per the recommendations made above and developing a financially-realistic extension package for approval. Co-financing committed at CEO Endorsement amounts to USD 62,701,007. Materialized co-financing increased from USD 28.83 million in 2025 to USD 49.57 million by June 2026, representing 79.06% of the commitment. This is a substantial improvement, but the project should focus on ensure full completion of co-financing commitments at CEO endorsement, including through continuous identification of alternative sources for the inactive co-financers. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING: MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY (MU) Financial delivery and implementation on the grounds remains delayed overall but have showed great improvements since the last PIR. Most Results Framework indicators remain delayed or off track, but risk management and safeguards have been improved, governance has been strengthened and several adaptive measures have helped address bottlenecks in the project. Implementation of the MTR Management Response has progressed substantially. Of 36 listed actions, 26 are recorded as completed, four initiated, three initiated but overdue, one not initiated and two no longer applicable. However, several “completed” actions represent completion of preparatory steps rather than full resolution of the underlying MTR recommendation. The project also requests an extension to complete several core outputs and establish sustainability arrangements. The Moderately Unsatisfactory rating applies because implementation is not proceeding as planned and many outputs and activities remain off track. Implementation could improve if the updated Acceleration Plan, MTR Management Response and extension work plan are approved and implemented immediately, with continued enhanced oversight and clear quarterly accountability. --- SUMMARY OF KEY IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES • Most indicators remain delayed or off track. • Financial delivery and procurement still require enhancing • Sustainability and exit arrangements remain to be finalized.

	In the light of this, the RTA commendations for the next PIR cycle are the following: 1. Update and implement the Acceleration Plan and continue strengthening procurement and financial management: align the acceleration plan the with actual progress as of June 2026, include clear responsibilities and escalation measures. Prioritize substantive results: complete OECM recognition and management arrangements, IEM mainstreaming, and the outstanding SLM, SFM and BDFE interventions. Procurement progress and contractor performance should be reviewed regularly by the NPMU, CO, Implementing Partner and Project Board, with delayed or poor-performing contracts escalated promptly. Maintain contract-level schedules for deliverables, review, acceptance and payments; promptly escalate delayed or poor-performing contracts. 2. Focus on ensure full completion of co-financing commitments at CEO endorsement, including through continuous identification of alternative sources for the inactive co-financers. 3. Update the risk register as per the recommendations above. 4. Finalise the establishment of governance and institutional arrangements for each cluster and corridor. 5. On governance: the NPMU should strengthen its strategic direction to the Corridor PMUs and consolidate interdependent workstreams and governance and institutional arrangements need to be established for each cluster and corridor. 6. Develop a realistic extension package, both in terms of duration, realistic scope of what can be achieved within the extension period in terms of impact and with the remaining financial resources for the project. In the meantime, focus on achieving remaining project results as per the currently approved project duration. 7. Strengthen risk and safeguards management: update the risk register as per the guidance above; secure clearance of the ESMP and implement it; disclose the safeguards documents for 60 days 8. Stakeholder engagement during the remaining period and proposed extension should focus on supporting the implementation of remaining outputs of the project, securing institutional ownership, as well as ensuring sustainability of the project’s interventions. 9. Complete Knowledge Management outputs: operationalize the Information Management System, complete and disseminate the remaining good practices, and consider developing a PANORAMA. 10. Ensuring full readiness for the Terminal Evaluation, including gathering and validation of mandatory evidence, including updated GEF-9 core indicators spreadsheet, biodiversity tracking tools, EX-ACT results and co-financing evidence.

	11. Finalize sustainability arrangements: complete the Exit and Sustainability Strategy, securing institutional ownership, continued financing, OECM governance, market linkages and post-project monitoring. Continued enhanced oversight will be provided until the extended end of the project by the UNDP Country Office and RTA to ensure it delivers both on both financial and substantive fronts and to process the extension request.
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Project implementation activities, while still on the catch-up mode, has relatively been faster than the previous reporting period. Specifically, key actions and emerging results for the reporting period include: 1. Progress on policy support. Draft policies which are at their final stage of drafting and are ready for adoption are the following: Draft DAO on the Adoption and Establishment of the Institutional Mechanism for the Implementation of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) Framework Plan 2025-2040; Draft DAO on the Adoption of the CAVCS Operations Manual and Amending Certain Provisions of DAO No. 2021-43; Draft DAO Amending Certain Sections of DENR Administrative Order No. 2022-04 “Enhancing Biodiversity Conservation and Protection in Mining Operations” and Supplementary Guidelines; Draft DAO Prescribing the Guidelines for the Philippine Forest Certification System (PFCS): Standardizing Management Units and Traceability for Global Competitiveness; Draft DMC on Guidelines for the Pilot Testing of the Assessment, Recognition,and Reporting of Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs). 2. Completion of biodiversity and socio-economic assessments, and conservation plans. Actual biodiversity and socio-economic assessments have been completed which have informed the Provincial and Biodiversity Corridor Conservation Planning processes. 3. Within the reporting period, inter-LGU alliances formed through Project interventions have also been firmed-up and with improved readiness for formal adoption. These are inter-LGU alliances for Mag-Asawang Tubig Watershed in Mindoro Corridor and, Davao de Oro and Davao Occidental for Shared Watersheds in Eastern Mindanao Corridor. These inter-LGU alliances will provide sustainability to desired improved management effectiveness of protected areas and OECMs in these areas, including ensuring that adequate financing to implementation Provincial Conservation Plans and ADSPPs are provided with adequate resources. With strengthened LGU participation, Mindoro and Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor Summits were conducted where Local Government Units (LGUs) participated and served as Resource Persons to share learnings from Project implementation 4. Completion of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) processes for securing Certificates Precondition. A significant workstream completed was the processing of 23 Certificates Precondition that enable the Project to more workstreams with IP communities, including the identification of Indigenous

	Communities Conserved Areas (ICCAs), development of ADSDPPs and implementation of community grants. 5. Progress on awarding of community grants and some implementation activities to be completed in July 2028. On community grants, USD421,020 have been provided to 53 POs for BDFE grants. Remaining amount of grants for BDFEs to be issued to communities. On SFM grants, USD508,647 has been downloaded to the Forest Foundation Philippines (FFP) for issuance to selected communities following grant proposal submissions by communities and approval by FMB and FFP. To date, 18 grant proposals have been drafted of which 11 have been approved. The approved grants total to USD 219,344 and are scheduled for issuance in the next quarter. On SLM, 12 out of the target 30 SLM exemplars have been established. Incentive mechanisms are now being set-up to achieve the targeted 15,000 hectares of degraded lands for restoration. 6. Progress on communications and knowledge management. Efforts towards documenting best practices and lessons learned have improved. There has also been good progress in terms of development of knowledge products given the technical outputs completed by the firms. 7. Progress on capacity-building of stakeholders. A number of capacity building activities have also been completed during the reporting period. A key milestone of the Project is the development of modules on Integrated Environment Management (IEM) mainstreaming. These modules have been provided in the DENR's Environment and Natural Resource (ENR) Academy and delivered the initial roll-out through Training of Trainors (TOTs) for DENR officials and LGUs, both provincial and municipal levels. 8. In line with broadening stakeholder engagement, the Private Sector Due Diligence (PSDD) for the 10 mining company partners has been cleared. SESP matrix revised following new UNDP SESP template. With this, capacity-building on identification of ecosystem references as part of the mining companies' conservation areas were also conducted together with initial biodiversity expenditure tagging exercises as a complementation activity with the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) Project. While significant progress has been made, project delivery has not yet accelerated yet with the needed pace given the upcoming Project closure in July 2027. Towards end of last year, a budget downward revision was requested approval from the Project Board. To date, 2026 project delivery is only 27%. Without a significant acceleration strategy in the next semester, the 2026 budget might not reach 100% delivery. This is stemming from the recurring challenges on delayed liquidation of Cash Advances, delayed submission of outputs from big ticket consultancy firms engaged to deliver key Project milestones, including biodiversity and socio-economic assessments and conservation plans, and delayed procurement of remaining big ticket firms needed to be engaged to

	undertake remaining ADSDPlanning in Eastern Mindanao Corridor and mainstreaming of IEM in PDPFPs and CLUPs in both corridors. Given the pace of implementation of activities, exit and sustainability strategies are yet to be set-up so replication can be undertaken post-Project implementation period. Locking-in the government mechanisms to sustain the corridor approach at the site level is deemed necessary. Given the last remaining year of the Project, the Project has to lay-out its Exit Strategy and Sustainability Plan (ESSP) to ensure that concerned government agencies will be able to factor this in the upcoming budget cycles. ----
Project Manager/Coordinator	By the end of June 2026, the Project's weighted physical accomplishment reached 71.01% from 47.89% in June 2025. The cumulative fund utilization (75.36%) almost corresponds to the pace of physical accomplishments. In terms of time, 83.33% of the project duration has already elapsed and based on the original plan, the target accomplishment by this period was 90.58%. This indicates that the Project is currently behind schedule by 19.57% from 31.99% in June 2025, mainly on some outputs under Components 2 and 3. The project has encountered delays in various workstreams under these Components and is continuing to address these slippages by accelerating work, and intensifying efforts to monitor and manage Consultants' contracts to ensure the timely delivery of their outputs. During the period, the draft policy on IEM and the ENR Framework Plan was finalized at the national level, with trainers from the DENR, DA, NCIP and Provincial Governments in the Project sites trained using the IEM Modules developed by the Project. The DENR Regional Offices of the Project sites have started pilot testing the IEM-based ENR Framework Plan by formulating their Regional ENR Plans, highlighting priority landscapes in EMBC and MBC, and using information and spatial maps generated by the Project to substantiate said Plans. Cluster Conservation Plans for EMBC and MBC have been completed, supported by data generated from the biodiversity and socio-economic assessments, and from work on PA management effectiveness, SLM, SFM and BDFEs, and community mapping. Potential recipients of grants for SFM and BDFES in both Corridors have been screened, profiles prepared, consultations with POs and IPOs conducted, and BDFE grants awarded to XXX POs and IPOs, and capacities built in collaboration with partner agencies such as the Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Agriculture and relevant LGUs.

	The Project also continued to gather and package knowledge products generated by Consultants from both Corridors and disseminate relevant information to raise awareness through multi-media approaches. To fast-track implementation, work assignments and implementation structures have been revisited to align with the catch-up strategies and mindful of sustainability considerations. With adaptive management in place, oversight support through Executive Sessions has been reinforced at the highest levels, creating more opportunities for problem-solving and addressing pain points through open dialogue. The Project remains optimistic that the gap between current accomplishments and targeted outcomes can be significantly narrowed within the remaining months of 2026. ----
GEF Operational Focal point	During the reporting period, the Project implemented targeted interventions to address previously identified implementation bottlenecks, particularly under Components 2 and 3. Key accomplishments include the completion and advancement of biodiversity and socio-economic assessments that provide an important evidence base for the preparation and further finalization of the Provincial and Biodiversity Corridor Conservation Plans. The Project also substantially advanced the FPIC process, securing all required Certificates of Precondition, enabling further engagement with Indigenous Peoples and communities for activities such as the identification of ICCAs, development of ADSDPPs, and implementation of community grants. At the policy, planning, and capacity-building level, the Project advanced the Integrated Ecosystem Management (IEM) Framework and conducted two batches of IEM Training of Trainers, with Modules 1–3 completed in both corridors and Module 4 continuing toward mainstreaming in subnational plans. The preparation of Cluster and Provincial Conservation Plans has likewise progressed, with outputs in EMBC substantially advanced and remaining MBC outputs undergoing enhancement and finalization. To address implementation delays, the Project has strengthened its management and accountability mechanisms through the development of a catch-up plan, workstream monitoring matrix, enhanced monitoring of consultant deliverables, and the establishment of Greenlane/Fastlane arrangements for priority processing of technical, financial, and administrative transactions. Executive-level sessions have also been reinforced to provide strategic direction and facilitate timely resolution of implementation bottlenecks. These measures represent a more focused approach to recovering implementation progress and have helped restore momentum across the remaining workstreams. Despite the improved pace of implementation, an extension remains necessary to provide adequate time for the completion and consolidation of critical activities and to demonstrate the intended results of the Project. In particular, the remaining work on IEM mainstreaming requires completion of the necessary

	processes for integrating IEM approaches into relevant subnational planning instruments, while the Small Grants-related activities require sufficient time for the completion of processing, implementation, and monitoring of supported initiatives. Given that SLM remains a high-risk workstream due to the volume of remaining activities and limited implementation time, additional field personnel, particularly Local-based Science Research Technicians/Community Organizers, have been deployed to municipalities to accelerate ground-level coordination, provide technical support, and facilitate data gathering and field validation. These personnel are conducting ground-truthing of priority areas, socio-economic assessments, and field assessments to identify appropriate SLM technologies, approaches, and practices for the targeted 15,000 hectares. To support sustained implementation, Memoranda of Agreement with partner LGUs are also being implemented to facilitate local SLM programming, including the development of local ordinances and integration of SLM measures into Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs). These corrective measures have helped address identified bottlenecks, regain momentum in SLM implementation, and generate initial results on the ground. In addition, the documentation of the lessons learned, good practices, innovations, and success stories (LGIS) will require additional time, particularly where documentation and validation are dependent on the completion of other project indicators and related workstreams. This sequencing means that extending the Project is necessary not simply to address past delays, but to ensure that interdependent activities are completed in the proper order and that their results can be properly demonstrated and documented. The need for extension is further supported by remaining delays arising from both project-controlled and external factors, including procurement and consultant performance issues, delayed submission of deliverables, security concerns in project areas, and availability of authorized signatories. With the corrective measures now in place, the extension period will be used to accelerate the remaining workstreams, strengthen monitoring and accountability, complete interdependent outputs, and consolidate the gains already achieved. This will enable the Project to move beyond completion of activities toward the demonstration of measurable results and the institutionalization of approaches that can be sustained beyond the Project period. ----
Project Implementing Partner	Although the project encountered implementation issues, the corrective measures that were put in place have proven effective in addressing implementation bottlenecks and accelerating project implementation to recover from delays. These measures include: 1. Organizational/Institutional Changes

	1.1 Mindoro Biodiversity Corridor (MBC) The Project Management Unit (PMU) was transferred to the PENRO Oriental Mindoro, which now provides the necessary technical direction, leadership, and guidance for project implementation. In addition, all procurement, financial transactions, and administrative responsibilities have been assumed by PENRO Oriental Mindoro, resulting in improved coordination and more efficient project management. A site management office has been retained in Occidental Mindoro to ensure continued field-level coordination and implementation. 1.2 Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor (EMBC) A separate and dedicated PMU has been established at DENR Region XI to strengthen project ownership, improve implementation oversight, and ensure sustainability. Corresponding funds have been downloaded to support the operationalization of the PMU, enabling more effective project management and facilitating the timely implementation of project activities. 2. To expedite project transactions, the concerned Regional Offices (Regions IV-B, XI, and CARAGA) are implementing a "Green Lane" or "Fast Lane" for the processing of documents related to technical, financial, administrative, and other project matters. The project is being accorded the highest priority in view of the implementation delays and the limited remaining project period. The same arrangement is also being implemented by the concerned Bureaus (i.e., FMB and BMB) and the DA-BSWM to facilitate the timely processing of project-related transactions. 3. A third-party NGO was engaged to expedite the implementation of the SFM small grants. The NGO serves as the fund manager for the provision of grants to identified People's Organizations (POs) and IPOs for SFM. However, the implementation of the Sustainable Land Management (SLM) grant component is directly administered by BSWM, and the Biodiversity-Friendly Enterprises (BDFEs) by the DENR Regional Offices. 4. The delegation of authority to the concerned Regional Executive Directors to execute the required Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the concerned Indigenous Peoples/Indigenous Cultural Communities (IPs/ICCs) and the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) expedited the issuance of the Certificate of Precondition (CP) under the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process. Similarly, the concerned PENROs were authorized to execute MOAs with the identified People's Organizations (POs) for the implementation of the Small Grants component under the Biodiversity-Friendly Enterprises (BDFE), thereby facilitating the implementation of project activities. 5. A catch-up or acceleration plan is now being implemented and monitored to fast-track project implementation, ensure the timely accomplishment of project deliverables, and facilitate necessary adjustments to implementation strategies and timelines, as needed.

	6. The review and rationalization of the project indicators is needed to ensure that all indicators are realistic, achievable, and within the control of the implementing agency (DENR). Indicators that are beyond the agency's control shall be revisited, as these may adversely affect the timely implementation of project activities and the achievement of project targets. 7. Though the project has achieved considerable progress, moved forward and overcome key blocks, there are workstreams (i.e. IEM mainstreaming and small grants) that would require time extension to complete the process for demonstration of results. ----
Other Partners	----

I. Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines.

CO Programme Officer: Please mark each category for which a minor amendment occurred during this reporting period (1 July 2025- 30 June 2026).

For each category that is marked, please provide a brief description of the change that occurred in the associated text box. You may attach supporting documentation, as appropriate.

The purpose of this section is to capture adaptive management and measure project proactiveness, an indicator outlined in paragraph 70 of the GEF-8 Policy Directions available here.

A) Results Framework
Yes
Provide a description of the change(s) to the 'Results framework'
Below are minor amendments for the Results Framework: Revision of Indicator 6 Target - All 14 PAs and OECMs (at least 9 ICCAs and 4 LCAs) within two biodiversity corridors have moved to an automated system of monitoring biodiversity and threats to: All 11 PAs and OECMs (at least 9 ICCAs and 4 LCAs) within two biodiversity corridors have enhanced and piloted Socio-Economic Assessment and Management Systems (eSEAMS), and inputs have been provided to the draft policy on the adoption of eSEAMS. Full rollout of the automated monitoring systems in all 14 PAs and at least 13 OECMs is no longer feasible, primarily due to the pending completion of the eSEAMS enhancements. BD Corridor–supported OECMs are yet to be established in 2026–2027, leaving insufficient time for the full adoption of the systems within these conservation areas. Additionally, the SEAMS cycle occurs every five years, and no Protected Area is scheduled to conduct eSEAMS within the remaining project period, further limiting opportunities for system rollout. ---- Revision of Indicator 9 Description- Number of regional, provincial and local plans that mainstream objectives of integrated ecosystem management (IEM) within the biodiversity corridors: RDIPs, PPFPs, CLUPs/CDPs, ADSPPs to: Number of regional, provincial and local plans that mainstream objectives of integrated ecosystem management (IEM) within the biodiversity corridors: RDPs, PDPFPs, CLUPs, ADSDPPs Amendments were approved during the 9th NPB Meeting on December 4, 2025, given that the Project's approach in mainstreaming biodiversity is through the IEM policy being supported by the Project for adoption.

B) Components and cost
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Components and cost'
(not set or not applicable)
C) Institutional and implementation arrangements
Yes
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Institutional and implementation arrangements'
The 8th National Project Board meeting of 18 July 2025 approved the establishment of a dedicated PMU within DENR Region XI for the Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor, including a project bank account and additional staff.
D) Financial management
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Financial Management'
(not set or not applicable)
E) Implementation schedule
Yes
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Implementation schedule'
The 9th NPB minutes of 4 December 2025 and 10th NPB minutes consider a project extension, of which the duration still need to be decided upon, and still needing to be approved.
F) Executing Entity
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Executing Entity'
(not set or not applicable)
G) Executing Entity Category
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Executing Entity Category'
(not set or not applicable)
H) Minor project objective change
No

Provide a description of the change(s) to 'minor project objective change'
(not set or not applicable)
I) Safeguards
Yes
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Safeguards'
The SESP was updated in this cycle with a revised risk of Substantial.
J) Risk Analysis
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Risk Analysis'
(not set or not applicable)
K) Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%
No
Provide a description of the change to GEF project financing up to 5%
(not set or not applicable)
L) Co-financing
Yes
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Co-financing'
Regarding the commitment of the Department of Trade and Industry–Philippine Trade Training Center (DTI-PTTC), no co-financing reports have been submitted to date. Based on the guidance of the DENR–Foreign-Assisted and Special Projects Service (FASPS), the co-financing commitment originally attributed to DTI-PTTC will instead be reflected under the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). This is consistent with the project's actual implementation, as it has directly engaged and partnered with the DTI, particularly its regional offices in the Mindoro and Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridors. Accordingly, the DTI's overall contribution will be recognized in the project's co-financing reporting in place of the DTI-PTTC commitment. In addition, the Center for Conservation Innovations (CCI) and Conservation International will be removed from the list of co-financing partners of the BD Corridor Project. Consequently, their respective co-financing commitments will no longer be included in the project's co-financing reporting.
M) Location of project activity
Yes
Provide a description of the change(s) to project location activity

The 8th National Project Board meeting of 18 July 2025 approved transfer a of the Mindoro Biodiversity Corridor PMU from PENRO Occidental Mindoro to PENRO Oriental Mindoro, while retaining a site-management office in Occidental Mindoro;
Other
No
Please provide a description of other types of minor amendments that do not fall under any of the above categories. For example, minor changes to the project's Gender Action Plan and/or gender activities can be captured here.
(not set or not applicable)

J. Gender

Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

1) Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.
BD Corridor_ACTIVITY REPORT ON THE CONDUCT OF CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT TRAINING _ToT_ CUM PILOT TESTING OF THE MODULE ON GENDER MAINSTREAMINGS IN ADSDPP.pdf
Quantum Gender Marker Rating
GEN2: Gender equality as significant objective
2) Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):
Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes
Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes
Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes
Not applicable: No
3) Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women. **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.**
One of the major achievements of the Project's Gender Analysis Learning Events for DENR field staff, LGU personnel, and Gender and Development Focal Point System members across several regions including Davao, CARAGA, and Mindoro is the enhanced capacity of implementers to apply gender analysis tools to planning and implementing biodiversity and livelihood initiatives. Participants generated gender analysis results and documented gender gaps in accessing natural resources, participation in decision-making, and benefit-sharing. These findings informed improvements in consultation processes, livelihood targeting, and monitoring systems through the inclusion of sex-disaggregated and sex-differentiated indicators. Gender considerations were also integrated into cluster planning processes within the MBC and EMBC. Guidance was provided to ensure that consultations consider women’s workload constraints,

improve women’s access to planning information, and enable meaningful participation of both IP and non-IP women in environmental planning and decision-making.

Furthermore, gender-responsive perspectives were incorporated in ancestral domain and conservation governance processes through engagements with the Davao and CARAGA regional offices of the NCIP Ancestral Domain Management Offices (ADMO).

These engagements emphasized the importance of women’s participation in decisions related to ICCAs, LCAs, and OECMs, including women’s access to full information on potential benefit-sharing mechanisms.

The project also contributed to gender-responsive safeguards and policy discussions, particularly in relation to community-based ecotourism. Inputs were provided advocating for women’s inclusion criteria, equitable participation in enterprise opportunities, and safeguards that protect Indigenous women and marginalized groups from exclusion.

4) Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.

To further institutionalize gender-responsive conservation, the project has also strengthened the capacities of DENR personnel and partner agencies through gender mainstreaming initiatives, enabling them to integrate gender-responsive approaches into the preparation of Protected Area Management Plans (PAMPs), Community Resource Management Frameworks (CRMFs), and other planning and implementation processes. These efforts help ensure that project interventions are equitable, inclusive, and responsive to the needs and capacities of both women and men, thereby improving the effectiveness, resilience, and sustainability of the project's environmental outcomes.

In particular, women's participation has been integrated into key project components, including Biodiversity-Friendly Enterprises (BDFEs), Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), Sustainable Land Management (SLM), and Protected Area Management (PAM). Empowering women within People's Organizations (POs) and Indigenous People's Organizations (IPOs) increases the productivity and efficiency of enterprise operations, particularly in the production, processing, packaging, marketing, and financial management of biodiversity-friendly products. This contributes to improved household incomes while encouraging sustainable livelihood practices that reduce pressure on natural ecosystems and support biodiversity conservation.

Gender-responsive actions identified in the Project's GAP are implemented as cross-cutting elements rather than stand-alone activities. They are intentionally integrated into the Project's core interventions, ensuring that gender equality and social inclusion are embedded across governance, planning, community engagement, and ecosystem management. This approach enables gender considerations to be systematically incorporated alongside the Project's biodiversity conservation and sustainable development objectives.

Women's participation has been integrated into key project components, including Biodiversity-Friendly Enterprises (BDFEs), Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), Sustainable Land Management (SLM), and Protected Area Management (PAM). Empowering women within People's

Organizations (POs) and Indigenous People's Organizations (IPOs) increases the productivity and efficiency of enterprise operations, particularly in the production, processing, packaging, marketing, and financial management of biodiversity-friendly products. The Project supported women-led People's Organizations (POs) through the BDFEs grants which provided technical and financial assistance contributing to conservation actions within the two biodiversity corridors. Capacity-building activities which also benefit women representatives revolve around technical solutions, enterprise development, financial literacy and organizational development, among others.

Under the BDFE Grants, the Project has supported sixteen (16) women-led community-based POs and IPOs, including the following:

Dao Waterlily Association

San Juan Rural Improvement Club

Kasagpi Producers Cooperative

Pakyas Association of Rural Improvement Club

Walang Langit Eco-Park Work Organization (WALEPWO)

Saligan Tadyawan Sa Pilan

Pulot Tadyawan Association

Sitio Dapdap Tribong Kababaihan Association

Maraiging Mamanwa Farmers and Skilled Workers Association (MAMAFASWAS)

SINAI Weavers Association

KAUSWAGAN Weavers and Farmers Association

Berseba Womens Association

IP – Local Researchers in Agusan Marsh Sectoral Association (IP LoRAMSecA)

Tuboran Womens Association

Tinuy -an Massage Hilot Wellness Massage Association

BIWPC - Brgy. Ima Womens Producers Cooperative

Gender and social inclusion targets continue to be integrated across the Project's livelihood and community-based interventions. In the establishment of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) exemplar sites, women account for 1,509 of the 3,187 farmer beneficiaries (47.35%). Under the Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Grants, 852 of the 2,433 Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) People's Organization (PO) beneficiaries (35.02%) are women, while 1,102 (63.22%) are Indigenous Peoples (IPs). For the Biodiversity-Friendly Enterprise Development (BDFE) Grants, women comprise 2,245 of the 4,547 individual PO members (49.37%), demonstrating strong participation of women across the Project's community-based initiatives.

In addition, increased participation of women in SFM, SLM, and PA management activities strengthens community-based forest protection, restoration efforts, sustainable land use practices,

and protected area governance. Women bring valuable local knowledge, promote collaborative decision-making, and often play key roles in resource stewardship and environmental education within their households and communities. Their active engagement enhances compliance with sustainable resource management practices and supports the long-term maintenance of restored and protected ecosystems.

K. Risk Management

A) Overall Risk Management

BPPS RTA: Please provide an assessment of project risk management undertaken during the reporting period. Document actions, agreed with the CO, to address all project risks in the coming year.

The overall risk level of the project is Substantial.

The risk register for the project contains five rated Substantial (delayed procurement of consultants and consequent implementation delays; exclusion of vulnerable, remote and Indigenous households from project benefits and decision-making; reputational risks associated with partnerships with mining companies; inadequate participation of women, particularly Indigenous and rural women, and other marginalized groups; and disruption of IEM mainstreaming and other local processes arising from elections and changes in government officials). The risk treatment is generally relevant but some outdated risks need to be removed (COVID-19, 2025 elections) and the risk concerning delayed liquidation and cash flow is rated Low despite its continued effect on implementation and should be increased. Risks associated with poor contractor performance, delayed inspection and acceptance of deliverables, the feasibility of achieving the SLM target, and sustainability of grants and OECM governance should also be explicitly captured or strengthened.

The revised SESP classifies the project as Substantial Risk, principally because of potential impacts on Indigenous Peoples and the triggering of Standard 6.

During the PPG, the project developed:

- the original SESP;
- Environmental and Social Management Framework;
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan;
- Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework;
- Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan;
- Participatory Framework for IEM, consensus-building and implementation; and
- A GRM.

During implementation, the project was required to:

- revise the SESP to reflect the activities and risks emerging during implementation- completed with an updated risk rating of substantial;

• operationalize the ESMF including ECOPs (Environmental and Social Code of Practice) and IPLC measures through an actionable Environmental and Social Management Plan- which has been developed and is under final quality assurance and needs to be formally cleared in PIMS.

• Appropriate disclosure

• Undertake private-sector due diligence for participating mining companies- now cleared following long processes; and

• GRMs at national, corridor and community levels - completed.

Overall, the project operates broadly in compliance with the UNDP and GEF safeguards-related policies. The RTA and the Safeguards technical advisor recommend the following:

-update the risk register as per the indications above;

-complete, quality assure and disclose the remaining safeguards instruments for 60 days.

B) SES Implementation

2b) Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent documentation submitted at CEO Endorsement/Approval.

The NCIP has already issued the required Certification Precondition (CP) early this year as evidence that the Project has complied with the FPIC process and all IP community interventions have been validated and accepted by the ICC/IP.

The updating of the PDPFP of Oriental Mindoro started early this year in collaboration with UNDP SHIELD Project, DSHUD, UN Habitat, Transcend. A parallel activity for the Occidental Mindoro will also start this July 2026 to complete the updating of the 2 PDPFP in MBC before the end of the year. Technical data, maps and other information have already been shared to DSHUD and other agencies for review and assessment on the relevance and applicability of the shared data.

The MBC has conducted several Partner's Meeting quarterly to discuss directly the issues and concerns of partners, stakeholders mostly IPO leaders and other upland communities who are beneficiaries of BDFE, SLM and SFM. The most common and recurring issues are the schedule of fund release and the documentary requirements needed to process the project proposals.

L. Knowledge Management & Communications

The **Project Manager** must complete the three questions below.

1) Please provide progress on the implementation of the project's Knowledge Management approach approved at CEO Endorsement/Approval. If there is no KM approach/strategy, please comment on how the project is capturing and disseminating best practices and lessons learned.
Following the guidance provided by the DENR-Foreign Assisted and Special Projects Service (FASPS) on the Lessons Learned, Good Practices, Innovations, and Success Stories (LGIS), the project shared the project's interventions during the October 2025 Corridor Summits in the EMBC and MBC, showcasing the project's developing LGIS to the general public. Additionally, the PMUs were further capacitated in the April 2026 Capacity Building Workshop on LGIS and Policy Brief Preparations to capture the project's LGIS. Following this, the project is in the process of preparing the LGIS, including the initial list indicated below: 1. NPMU LGIS 1a. Community Mapping for ADs 1b. IEM Pilot testing & ENRF Plan Formulation Process 1c. Gender Mainstreaming in CLUP 1d. eSEAMS 1e. Capacity Building 2. MBC LGIS 2a. Investing in People and Nature Supporting Livelihoods in the Mindoro Biodiversity Corridor (Policy brief) 2b. Production of Lakbay! Tamtam (Good Practice) 2c. Women-Led Community Enterprise in Sitio Dapdap: A Good Practice in Sustainable Livelihood 2d. Policy Brief - Water You Waiting For? A Call to Strengthen Sablayan's Watershed Governance/Management 2e. Policy Brief - Voices of the Forest: Strengthening Mangyan Alangan Participation in Biodiversity Governance in Santa Cruz, Occidental Mindoro 2f. DAO Waterlily Association BDFE Success Story 3. EMBC LGIS 3a. Rediscovering the Mindanao Bleeding Heart Pigeon (Success Story)

3b. Safeguarding Eastern Mindanao's Watersheds and Biodiversity: Strategic Imperative Policy Directions for the Sustainable Management of Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor (EMBC) (Policy brief)

3c. Strategic partnerships with DTI for BDFE Development

3d. Transforming Lives through BDFE in EMBC

3e. Siga sa Almaciga: Empowering Communities through BDFE - showcasing Almaciga resin based livelihoods

3f. Beyond Boundaries: Building Inter-LGU Alliances for Shared Watershed Management

3g. Corridor Alliance Advisory Committee (CAAC)

3h. Strengthening IP/ICC Partnerships in Establishing ICCAs

3i. May Ningning sa Mining: Sustainable Mining Partnerships in EMBC

3j. Operationalizing the IEM Framework in Mt. Hilong-Hilong

3k. Corridor-wide PA Enforcement Plan; CEPA, CapBuild Plan

4. FMB LGIS

4a.FMB ERSEI Tool

4b. Lessons Learned from PFCS Pilot-Testing

4c. SFM Best Practices from SFM Grantees

5. DA-BSWM LGIS

5a. 5 SLM Best Practices from SLM Exemplars

Other Knowledge Products (KPs) will also be consolidated. Select final outputs are expected to be disseminated through the project websites and social media sites, and the identified LGIS will be showcased in the 2027 BD Corridor Project National Summit.

The project also follows the previous Communications Plans, and the "Tayo ang Tulay, Saribuhay!" Campaign Toolkit developed January 2026, which guides PMUs to conduct activities and create CEPA/IEC materials and KPs cohesively, following shared messages, creative approaches, and practical tools that help in increasing visibility and solidifying the brand identity of the campaign.

2) Please provide URLs specific to this project in the relevant field below. Please categorize the URLs appropriately (for example: project websites, social media sites, media coverage, etc.)

Project Microsite: https://faps.bmb.gov.ph/faps/bd-corridor/

Project-related social media sites and media coverage partners:

DENR-BMB: https://www.facebook.com/denr.biodiversity ;
https://www.instagram.com/denr.biodiversity/

DENR Region XIII (CARAGA): https://www.facebook.com/denr13official

DENR Region XI: https://www.facebook.com/DENRDavaoOfficial

DENR Region 4B MIMAROPA: https://www.facebook.com/DENRMIMAROPAOfficial

DENR-Foreign Assisted and Special Projects Services (FASPS): https://www.facebook.com/DENRFASPSOfficial

DENR-Forest Management Bureau: https://www.facebook.com/denrfmbofficial

PIA MIMAROPA: https://www.facebook.com/MimaropaPIA

3) In the PIR platform, please upload any supporting files, including the project's Communications Strategy, photos, videos, stories and other communication/knowledge materials.

Print-Ready Tayo ang Tulay Saribuhay! Campaign Toolkit.pdf
1st Qr. PMU Call CY 2026.PDF
202600407-PAUEFSS-ERSEI from tools to actions_v2.pptx
AR_10_MBC Summit.pdf
BD Corridor CEPA _ KP.xlsx
DRAFT EMBC POLICY-BRIEF-IEM-Cluster-5.pdf
DRAFT EMBC Success Story - Mindanao BHP.pdf
DRAFT MBC Community EcoCaravan.pdf
DRAFT MBC Good Practice - LGIS No.2 BDFE - June 24, 2026.pdf
DRAFT MBC GOOD PRACTICE LAKBAY TAMTAM.pdf
DRAFT MBC Policy Brief - Water You Waiting For_ A Call to Strengthen Sablayan's Watershed Governance_Management _submitted May 27, 2026_.pdf
DRAFT MBC Policy Brief MBC Investing in People and Nature Supporting Livelihoods in the Mindoro Biodiversity Corridor.pdf
DRAFT MBC Policy Brief No. 2 Voices of the Forest_ Strengthening Mangyan Alangan Participation in Biodiversity Governance in Santa Cruz, Occidental Mindoro- _submitted June.pdf
DRAFT MBC RBENFAGCO.pdf
DRAFT MBC Success Story - DAO Waterlily Association BDFE _submitted May 27, 2026_.pdf
EMBC LIST OF LGIS _MYAPW 2026_.pdf
FINAL Communication Plan for EMBC _1_.pdf
FINAL Communication Plan for MBC.pdf
FINAL Communication Plan National.pdf
NPMU-BD Corridor Story-Lesson Learned.docx
SUMMIT PACKAGED REPORT- PRC Version.pdf

M. Annex - Ratings Definitions

Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure and any minor challenges are being addressed through an adaptive management plan. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure and minor challenges can be addressed if an adaptive management plan is promptly put in place.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to only partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might still be achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to only partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure and adaptive management is not expected to materialize.

Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Implementation of all outputs/activities is fully on track, proceeding as planned, The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor challenges that are being addressed. Implementation of all outputs/activities is on track with minor deviations The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor challenges that have not yet been addressed. Implementation of most outputs/activities is on track with minor deviations.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces implementation challenges. Implementation of many outputs/activities is off track Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation challenges. Implementation of most outputs/activities is off track.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under-performing. Implementation of all outputs/activities is severely off track.