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# PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE

**Reporting period: January 1 – June 30, 2026**

## PROJECT SUMMARY INFORMATION

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|---|---|
| **Project title** | Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) Philippines – Phase II |
| **Quantum Project ID** | 00108629 (2018 – June 2024)<br>01002894 (July 2024 – Dec 2030) |
| **Implementing partner** | United Nations Development Programme |
| **Responsible partner/s** | n/a |
| **Start Date** | June 2018 |
| **Original End Date** | December 2022 |
| **Revised End Date** (for approved extension) | December 2030<br>(December 2025 and December 2030) |
| **Total project fund (in USD)** (and fund revisions, if any) | $4,407,198.29 |
| **Annual project fund** (2026) | $533,721.26 |
| **Annual expenditure for the reporting period**[1] (as of 30-06-2026) | $333,443.70 (62%) |
| **Cumulative expenditure for the project** (as of 30-06-2026) | $3,676,742.64 (83%) |
| **Brief project description** | The Biodiversity Finance Initiative, or BIOFIN, is a global program led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), active across 133 countries at present. More than 90 countries were added to the first 41 countries since BIOFIN's inception in 2012. BIOFIN supports countries in assessing their biodiversity-related financial needs, identifying inefficiencies in current spending, and mobilizing additional resources to bridge financing gaps.<br><br>In the Philippines, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB) has been implementing BIOFIN in partnership with UNDP since 2014. Through this initiative, an estimated 80% financing gap was identified for the implementation of the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP). To address this, BIOFIN Philippines is developing and implementing a range of finance solutions across the public and private sectors, as well as |

[1] Attach the CPFR or CDR

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| | engaging citizens, with the goal of securing the resources needed for the full implementation of the PBSAP from 2015 to 2028. |
| **Location/s** | Mts. Iglit-Baco Natural Park<br>Sibalom Natural Park<br>Negros Oriental<br>Negros Occidental<br>DENR Regions 3, 4A, 6, 7, 9<br>DENR Aurora Province<br>DENR Zamboanga City<br>DENR Zamboanga Sibugay |

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# 1. PROJECT RESULTS

## 1.1. Key project outcome/output level results *(max 2,000 characters)*

*Provide a concise analysis of the top three key results from the reporting year. These should include results that directly contribute to the achievement of project outcomes and outputs, as well as to the UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD). When reporting on beneficiaries, ensure that data is disaggregated by sex, age, social group, and other relevant categories to the extent possible. Additionally, mark the project's a) contributions to UNDP's directions of change, b) development enablers), and c) moonshots by ticking the checkboxes below, as applicable.*

Since 2018, the **Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) Philippines implements** 22 finance solutions supporting biodiversity conservation through policy development, capacity building, and partnerships across public and private sectors. As of June 2026, these initiatives have generated **₱36.94 billion (USD 674 million)** in total finance results—mobilized, tagged, catalyzed, and leveraged specifically for biodiversity outcomes.

Most of the finance solutions primarily contribute to three key priority programs of the **Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) 2015–2028**:

- **Optimizing Protected Areas for Ecotourism:** ₱7.25 billion (USD 132 million) across five finance solutions.
- **Improving Resilience and Reducing Vulnerabilities:** ₱29.67 billion (USD 541 million) across seven finance solutions.
- **Biodiversity and Water Management:** ₱29.51 million (USD 596K) for one finance solution

Some finance results come from solutions related to tracking biodiversity spending and have led to important initiatives. Finally, the finance solution on private sector engagement spans a wide range of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives and investments, from awareness campaigns to tree planting activities.

The midterm updating of the PBSAP, which commenced in 2023, presents a valuable opportunity for BIOFIN PH (Phase 2), now in its eighth year and extended to 2030, to assess the progress of its finance solutions and deepen the continuity of project gains toward full institutionalization through the **Exit Strategy and Sustainability Plan (ESSP)**. BIOFIN PH, which began alongside the third iteration of the PBSAP, also leads the preparation of the Biodiversity Finance Plan (BFP) for the PBSAP's fourth iteration launched in May 2026.

BIOFIN's contributions were cited in the **Philippine Development Report (PDR)** for two consecutive years (2023 and 2024) for advancing biodiversity finance and policy coherence at national and subnational levels, aligning with the **Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023–2028** under President Ferdinand Marcos Jr.

Summary of the key results for this reporting period are provided below:

**Biodiversity-positive finance policies and processes further institutionalized**

BIOFIN PH is driving stronger **private sector** involvement in biodiversity conservation by advancing finance solutions and shaping policies that open clearer pathways for this sector's participation. The project is working with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) to craft policy issuances that define how companies can meaningfully contribute, through **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)** and Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG)-aligned engagements. These policies are poised to institutionalize responsible private sector investments in conservation, including long-term stewardship, habitat management, and biodiversity-positive projects. At the same time, BIOFIN PH has initiated foundational work on a **national policy framework for biodiversity credits,** supported the revision of the DENR's **forest carbon credit policy** to unlock future market opportunities, and explores the feasibility of **insurance mechanisms for marine protected areas (MPAs) in the country**.

Alongside private sector policy reforms, BIOFIN PH continues to advance **public sector** readiness across national and sub-national levels to drive biodiversity finance and action. To deepen public support for protected areas, DENR- Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) and BIOFIN PH

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continues to advocate for the issuance of a **Presidential Proclamation declaring the Month of Protected Areas,** in collaboration with the Department of Tourism (DoT) and the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG). Efforts to integrate **protected area finance planning** into the DENR's **Protected Area Management Plan (PAMP) guidelines** also moves forward, ensuring stronger alignment between national policies and field implementation. Lastly, the ongoing development of the **policy and toolkit for the Environmental Management Governance Area of the Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG)**, will strengthen institutional collaboration across the DENR central office, its field offices, the DILG, and the country's 82 provinces, 149 cities, and 1,493 municipalities, the key implementers of ground-level environmental governance.

## Emerging finance solutions with positive uptake and follow-through actions in 2026

### Nature-related Financial Disclosures

In 2025, BIOFIN PH, together with consultant Mr. Edgardo Tongson, implemented a series of capacity-building activities to support the introduction and practical application of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) in the Philippine context. The activities focused on adapting TNFD tools to local regulatory, financial, and corporate realities and testing their relevance with volunteer institutions.

Three capacity building activities with 75 participants were conducted for Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (M-13, F-15), KPMG (M-2, F-4). and for members of the Philippine Sustainability Reporting Committee or PSRC (41 no disaggregation), with the last one co-organized with UNDP's Accelerating Green Climate Finance Project, PSRC and the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures.

While TNFD remains voluntary in the Philippines, these efforts have strengthened early adoption, improved understanding of nature-related risks and dependencies, and supported alignment with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) and the fourth PBSAP. Reporting on nature-related financial disclosures can be maximized to better analyze private sector contributions and identify strategies for engaging financial institutions, non-bank financial institutions, and private sector actors in biodiversity finance.

### Harmful subsidies

Building on the 2023 study that identified agricultural subsidies with unintended environmental footprints in the Department of Agriculture's (DA) rice, corn, and high-value crops programs, BIOFIN PH re-engaged the DA in 2024–2025 to identify viable policy entry points aligned with Joint Administrative Order (JAO) 2021-01 on Biodiversity-Friendly Agricultural Practices (BDFAP), the PBSAP updating, and the KMGBF target on subsidy reform. The study was presented in key national meetings in early 2025, strengthening institutional backing for next steps.

The work has since progressed into a pilot initiative on the northeastern part of mainland Luzon - Region 2 Cagayan Valley, the country's top corn producer, focusing on **yellow corn farming across the 16,000-hectare Peñablanca Protected Landscape and Seascape (PPLS**). Here, heavy reliance on glyphosate is degrading ecosystems, prompting the Regional Development Council (RDC) to issue Resolution 02-05 (2022), calling for urgent measures to address these environmental risks region-wide.

Anchored on JAO 2021-01 and the 2023 BDFAP Code of Practice (Philippine National Standards - PNS/BAFS 362:2023), the pilot is being developed with the joint DA–DENR Regional BDFAP Technical Working Group (TWG), one of the pioneering joint regional TWGs. Following the consultations with the TWG and Cagayan State University in late 2025, BIOFIN PH secured both PPLS Technical Working Committee clearance and Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) approval to implement the pilot.

In March 2026, BIOFIN PH together with DA and BMB counterparts, completed an initial assessment of the agroecosystems and agricultural practices of three (3) PA Community-based Resource Management Associations (PACBRMAs) using the DA-DENR BDFAP assessment tool. A **comprehensive baseline study to be undertaken by Cagayan State University will assess agroecosystems, production systems, markets, financing, policy, and environmental and health impacts of yellow corn farming**. The findings will inform follow-on activities in the protected area.

Docusign Envelope ID: 7DEE666D-4DAA-8F07-8009-4728F83736DB

### Gender and Biodiversity

In collaboration with the Provincial Government of Negros Occidental, BIOFIN PH advanced **the integration of biodiversity into gender-responsive planning and budgeting by identifying opportunities to optimize the province's Gender and Development (GAD) Fund**. An assessment of the PhP 310.2 million 2025 GAD budget found that only 3% supported environmental and biodiversity initiatives, establishing a baseline for increasing biodiversity-related investments to 5% by 2027. The analysis identified entry points in health, sustainable livelihoods, agriculture, and capacity-building, and was recognized by provincial offices as a valuable basis for strengthening the gender–biodiversity nexus in local planning and budgeting.

To support implementation, BIOFIN PH developed and piloted a gender analysis tool with three community organizations in 2025, enabling the Provincial Gender and Development Focal Point System (PGADFPS) and the Provincial Environment Management Office (PEMO) to better identify the practical and strategic needs of women and men in biodiversity-related programs. The tool has strengthened local capacity to design more inclusive, gender-responsive, and biodiversity-positive interventions.

In February 2026, **154 participants (M-51, F-103) from the province's 32 local government units (LGUs) completed a training workshop on integrating biodiversity into GAD planning and budgeting**. Follow-on capacity-building for Local Finance Councils and Local Government Operations Officers and continued technical assistance on evaluating biodiversity-responsive GAD programs are planned to support stronger biodiversity investments in the 2027 GAD budgets.

### Biodiversity in Green, Blue, and Gray Infrastructure

BIOFIN PH and the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) will undertake **biodiversity expenditure tagging** of the agency's 2026 budget in collaboration with key DPWH offices. This exercise will establish a baseline of biodiversity-related expenditures, identify investments and opportunities in **grey, blue, and green infrastructure** that contribute to ecosystem protection, restoration, climate adaptation, and disaster risk reduction, and strengthen evidence for biodiversity reporting, planning, and resource allocation.

This activity builds on the 2025 engagement with DPWH to integrate nature-based solutions (NbS) into flood control projects through the development of a Manual of Procedures. While Terms of Reference for an NbS specialist and an economist were prepared and presented, implementation was deferred due to institutional constraints. The DENR also noted that its National Flood Management Framework already provides an appropriate policy basis for mainstreaming NbS in DPWH flood control projects, prompting a strategic shift toward biodiversity expenditure tagging as the next practical entry point for collaboration.

## Capacities of key actors strengthened

### Protected Area Finance Plan (PAFP) Module

**One hundred thirty (130) individuals (M-78 F-52) from over 117 protected areas across the country (10 of which are recognized ASEAN Heritage Parks) have been trained in protected area finance planning,** now renamed as Protected Area Sustainable Financing (PA SusFin), since the module was introduced in 2024 under the Protected Area Management Specialized Course of the Environment and Natural Resources Academy (ENRA) of the DENR. This total includes 30 participants from the fourth training batch conducted in May 2026.

The training has also translated into practice, with three participants selecting protected area finance planning as their re-entry projects and one alumna applying the approach through the Development Academy of the Philippines' Public Management Development Program (DAP-PMDP). In addition, the protected areas of Hundred Islands National Park and Manleluag Spring Protected Landscape have requested technical assistance to conduct their own finance planning capacity building.

The module has likewise achieved a key institutional milestone through the **successful transfer of training delivery to the BMB - National Parks Division (BMB-NPD**). Following a phased transition, from BMB leading with BIOFIN PH as shadow facilitators in March 2025, to BMB independently delivering the training with only remote support in August 2025, and the fourth training in May 2026 conducted entirely by BMB, demonstrating strengthened institutional ownership and sustainability.

Docusign Envelope ID: 7DEE666D-4DAA-8F07-8009-4728F83736DB

### Local Governments for Biodiversity through the Seal of Good Local Governance

The **integration of biodiversity indicators into the DILG's Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG**), specifically under its Environmental Management (EM) Governance Area, continues to strengthen incentives for local government units (LGUs) to invest in biodiversity conservation. This is expected to lead to dedicated budget allocations and more effective implementation of biodiversity initiatives.

In January 2025, more than 200 participants (M-119, F-161) from 40 LGUs across Negros Island took part in a learning event that enhanced understanding of the new biodiversity indicators and fostered stronger collaboration among LGUs, the DILG, and the DENR. The activity highlighted the need for continued capacity building, stronger interagency coordination, and sustained financing to support local biodiversity governance.

Building on these outcomes, BIOFIN PH and the DENR-BMB advanced the development of an SGLG biodiversity toolkit, learning video, and policy to institutionalize DENR's role in the SGLG process. While completion has been deferred pending the finalization of the 2026–2028 SGLG indicators, the proposed institutional measures have already received the support of DENR leadership. In parallel, an **assessment of LGU investments in biodiversity-related SGLG indicators is underway**, with initial expenditure estimates completed for approximately 300 of the country's 1,642 LGUs, providing an important baseline for future biodiversity finance monitoring.

Complementing this work, support also continues for the implementation of the **City Biodiversity Index (CBI)** under the DENR-BMB's Urban Biodiversity Program. The application of Biodiversity Expenditure Tagging using the **Global Biodiversity Expenditure (GLOBE) Taxonomy is expected to strengthen LGU reporting on CBI Indicator 16 (Budget Allocated to Biodiversity)** while improving biodiversity expenditure tracking, planning, and investment at the local level.

### Biodiversity and the mining industry

In collaboration with the DENR's BMB and Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB), PHILSAGA Mining Corporation in Agusan del Sur and Platinum Group Metals Corporation (PGMC) in Surigao del Norte became the **first mining companies to pilot Biodiversity Expenditure Tagging using the Global Biodiversity Expenditure (GLOBE) Taxonomy** of their Environmental Protection and Enhancement Programs (EPEPs) in March 2026. The exercise helps establish baseline for measuring **the mining sector's investments in biodiversity conservation**, demonstrate practical methodology for tracking private-sector biodiversity expenditures, and identify opportunities to strengthen and redirect biodiversity-positive investments to ecosystems restoration. The remaining partner mining companies under the UNDP Biodiversity Corridor Project are expected to undertake the same exercise within the year.

This also upholds BIOFIN PH's support to the formulation of Department Administrative Order 2022-04 which mandates mining companies to include biodiversity measures in the EPEP, Environmental Work Program (EWP), and Social Development and Management Program (SDMP) or any related and relevant plans of all existing mining applications and approved mining tenements.

### Costing the Philippine Indigenous Peoples' Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IPBSAP)

BIOFIN PH supported the costing of the first Indigenous Peoples' Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IPBSAP), completed in August 2024, as a complement and contribution to the broader Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP). The IPBSAP is a landmark national framework that recognizes the role of over 17 million Indigenous Peoples across 110 ethnolinguistic groups of the Philippines in advancing the country's biodiversity goals.

While aligned with the thematic structure of the 3rd iteration of the PBSAP, the IPBSAP is a pioneering document grounded in Indigenous Peoples' knowledge systems, values, rights, and stewardship of their ancestral territories, consistent with the principles of the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA).

In December 2025, BIOFIN PH, together with the Indigenous Peoples Biodiversity Coalition (IPBC), conducted a capacity-building workshop on IPBSAP costing. The activity empowered Indigenous Peoples to identify and articulate their biodiversity finance needs, reinforcing that effective costing is

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driven by implementers and communities with direct, on-the-ground experience. This initiative represents an important first step toward the development of an Indigenous-led IPBSAP Finance Plan.

### Financial technology

#### "Animal Town" mobile game application for biodiversity

Animal Town continues to demonstrate its potential as an innovative biodiversity finance mechanism. As of June 2026, the **mobile game** has attracted **22,976 users worldwide** and generated **USD 574 (PhP 35,185)** in revenue since its soft launch in 2023, followed by its national and global launches in March and July 2024, respectively. Its financial performance has improved steadily, with Lifetime Value (LTV) increasing from USD 0.01 in 2024 to USD 0.05 in 2025, surpassing the USD 0.04 Cost Per Install (CPI), and indicating positive momentum toward long-term financial sustainability. Continued game enhancements, targeted promotional campaigns, and strategic partnerships, including the **year-long display of the Animal Town promotional poster at the National Museum of Natural History (April 2025–April 2026),** have contributed to increased user engagement and revenue growth.

Institutional arrangements to sustain the initiative have also advanced. The **Animal Town Operations Manual** approved in 2024 establishes a framework for managing game revenues to support biodiversity conservation. To demonstrate the financing mechanism, Forest Foundation Philippines awarded PhP 808,641 to the Balatahan Higaonon Tribal Council Inc. for community-based agroforestry and sustainable livelihood activities in Mt. Balatukan Range Natural Park. Pending the engagement of a permanent fund manager, the game's developer, ThinkBIT, will temporarily oversee the game's operations and revenue management.

As the application continues to mature, efforts will focus on sustaining user engagement, expanding strategic partnerships, and strengthening long-term institutional and financial arrangements. In line with the guidance of the BIOFIN PH Board, support to Animal Town will gradually transition from active development toward a more strategic oversight and partnership role.

### Institutionalization of the BIOFIN Process

Looking ahead, new and additional funding for the Philippines is enabling the scale-up, expansion, and continuity of the finance solutions. This ensures that the gains are not only maintained but also institutionalized in line with the BIOFIN methodology. In 2024, BIOFIN PH self-rated its institutionalization at Category 3 (Advanced Level), meeting 5 of 6 criteria: staffing, policy support, funding, multisectoral arrangements, and capacity. This progress is attributed to active technical working groups, government budget support, and enabling policy issuances. The **Exit Strategy and Sustainability Plan (ESSP),** developed in 2023 and implemented in 2024 ahead of the initially anticipated 2026 project closure, strengthens the foundation for long-term sustainability. It outlines a transition framework for handing over project management to government and key stakeholders, reinforcing partnerships with national government agencies (NGAs), local government units (LGUs), the private sector, and civil society to ensure institutionalization of biodiversity finance initiatives. A Sustainability Plan workshop with the BMB was conducted during the Midyear Assessment and Reporting in June 2026.

| **Directions of change**<br>*These are overarching shifts UNDP aims to support in partner countries to achieve sustainable development.*<br>(Select below all that apply.) | **Development enablers**<br>*These are foundational capabilities that support and accelerate progress across all areas of development.*<br>(Select below all that apply.) | **Moonshots**<br>*These are ambitious, high-impact goals that UNDP aims to achieve globally by 2030 and are designed to catalyze large-scale change and bring the SDGs within reach.*<br>(Select below all that apply.) |
|---|---|---|
| ☒ Structural transformation<br>*Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transition* | ☐ Strategic innovation<br>*Empowering governments and communities to enhance the performance of entire systems, making them adaptive and resilient* | ☐ Helping 100 million people to escape out of multidimensional poverty |

Docusign Envelope ID: 7DEE666D-4DAA-8F07-8009-4728F83736DB

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| ☒ Gender and leaving no one behind *No-one left behind, centering on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development*<br><br>☐ Building resilience *Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk* | ☐ Digitalization *Supporting countries to build inclusive, ethical, and sustainable digital societies*<br><br>☒ Development Financing *Partnering with governments and the private sector and other partners to align public finance and private capital flows with the SDGs and mobilize finance at scale* | ☐ Supporting 500 million people to gain access to energy<br><br>☐ Supporting 800 million people to participate in elections, many for the first time<br><br>☒ Promoting over US$1 trillion of public expenditure and private capital investment in the SDGs. |

### *1.2.* **Key results on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment** *(max 1,000 characters).*

*Briefly summarize key outcomes and outputs related to gender equality and women's empowerment during the reporting period. Analyze what worked well or not and explain why. Include the status of the Gender Action Plan, noting progress, challenges, and any corrective actions taken.*

The **Gender and Development (GAD)** budget policy, institutionalized through the **General Appropriations Act of 1995**, mandates all government departments, bureaus, offices, and agencies to allocate five percent (5%) of their total budget to gender and development initiatives.

To maximize the GAD budget's impact, **BIOFIN PH** is implementing a finance solution that integrates gender-responsive programmes and projects, including nature-based solutions, into the biodiversity conservation priorities of **Negros Occidental**. This also covers capacity building and private sector engagement. A **Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) Specialist** has been onboarded to support this effort.

An assessment of the PhP 310.2 million 2025 GAD budget found that only 3% supported environmental and biodiversity initiatives, establishing a baseline for increasing biodiversity-related investments to 5% by 2027. The analysis identified entry points in health, sustainable livelihoods, agriculture, and capacity-building, and was recognized by provincial offices as a valuable basis for strengthening the gender–biodiversity nexus in local planning and budgeting.

To support implementation, BIOFIN PH developed and piloted a gender analysis tool with three community organizations in 2025, enabling the Provincial Gender and Development Focal Point System (PGADFPS) and the Provincial Environment Management Office (PEMO) to better identify the practical and strategic needs of women and men in biodiversity-related programs. The tool has strengthened local capacity to design more inclusive, gender-responsive, and biodiversity-positive interventions.

In February 2026, **154 participants (M-51, F-103) from the province's 32 local government units (LGUs) completed a training workshop on integrating biodiversity into GAD planning and budgeting**. Follow-on capacity-building for Local Finance Councils and Local Government Operations Officers and continued technical assistance on evaluating biodiversity-responsive GAD programs are planned to support stronger biodiversity investments in the 2027 GAD budgets. For the next semester, the same training workshop will be organized for members of the Local Finance Councils and the Local Government Operations Officers of the 32 LGUs of Negros Occidental. As needed, BIOFIN PH will assist the provincial government in evaluating biodiversity conservation gender-responsive PPAs and in preparing its GAD annual accomplishment report.

Docusign Envelope ID: 7DEE666D-4DAA-8F07-8009-4728F83736DB

BIOFIN PH will renew its MOUs with Negros Oriental and Occidental provinces given the projected work on MPA insurance in Negros Oriental and components of the newly-approved Philippine Biodiversity Financing Project that will involve both provinces. At the national level, BIOFIN PH helps ensure that the latest iteration of the PBSAP will respond to national targets on gender and aligned to KM-GBF Target 23.

Since 2019, BIOFIN has partnered with Negros Occidental in advancing biodiversity finance solutions. In 2023, the **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** and the province signed a **Memorandum of Agreement** to further strengthen collaboration.

### *1.3.* **Key results achieved through South-South Cooperation** *(max 1,000 characters).*

*Briefly summarize key results achieved through South-South cooperation during the reporting period. Highlight partnerships, knowledge exchanges, capacity-building efforts, or joint initiatives with other developing countries. Indicate how these contributed to project outcomes and broader development goals.*

Since BIOFIN is a global program active across 133 countries at present with more than 90 countries added to the first 41 countries since BIOFIN's inception in 2012. BIOFIN Global hosts **annual regional and biennial global workshops** which enables participating countries to exchange experiences.

This year, BIOFIN PH, together with representatives from the DENR-Biodiversity Management Bureau, participated in the **12th BIOFIN Regional Workshop for Europe, Asia, and the Pacific in Antalya, Turkey** on June 16-18, 2026,

## 2. **CHALLENGES AND ISSUES** *(max 2,000 characters).*

*Briefly summarize the main challenges encountered during project implementation. Explain how these affected timelines, output delivery, or outcome achievement. If any actions have already been taken to address these issues, include them here. Otherwise, outline planned actions in the section on Ways Forward.*

BIOFIN PH has identified several risks affecting project implementation. A key concern is the recent **change in leadership** at both the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) and the DENR Central Office, with new appointees as Director, and Secretary, respectively. These transitions may bring shifts in priorities or levels of commitment, posing a risk to the continuity and momentum of all finance solutions. Additionally, the **restricted donor timeline**, also continues to limit implementation flexibility. With an **accelerated rollout**, the project management team must remain agile and responsive to sustain progress and deliver results. To match this pace, **faster operational support is being sought from BIOFIN Global and the UNDP Country Office** to help expedite processes and strengthen implementation efficiency. Despite the setbacks, the project management team applied adaptive management strategies and delivered key results, bringing meaningful gains in the implementation of finance solutions.

## 3. **NEXT STEPS AND WAYS FORWARD** *(max 2,000 characters).*

*Outline the key actions planned to address unresolved challenges, and mention measures / actions to meet target outputs and outcomes. Include at least the top two priority results or deliverables expected in the next reporting period and explain how these will contribute to overall project objectives.*

Looking ahead, new and additional funding for the Philippines is enabling the scale-up, expansion, and continuity of the finance solutions. This ensures that the gains are not only maintained but also institutionalized in line with the BIOFIN methodology. In 2024, BIOFIN PH self-rated its

Docusign Envelope ID: 7DEE666D-4DAA-8F07-8009-4728F83736DB

institutionalization at Category 3 (Advanced Level), meeting 5 of 6 criteria: staffing, policy support, funding, multisectoral arrangements, and capacity. This progress is attributed to active technical working groups, government budget support, and enabling policy issuances. The Exit Strategy and Sustainability Plan (ESSP), developed in 2023 and implemented in 2024 ahead of the initially anticipated 2026 project closure, strengthens the foundation for long-term sustainability. It outlines a transition framework for handing over project management to government and key stakeholders, reinforcing partnerships with national government agencies (NGAs), local government units (LGUs), the private sector, and civil society to ensure institutionalization of biodiversity finance initiatives. A Sustainability Plan workshop with the BMB was conducted during the Midyear Assessment and Reporting in June 2026.

There has been relatively slow uptake and appreciation of BIOFIN PH's finance solutions among some relevant divisions within the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB). While there is broad recognition of the importance of biodiversity conservation, the application of innovative biodiversity finance mechanisms often requires a shift from traditional conservation planning to more finance-oriented approaches. This has necessitated additional time for technical discussions, coordination, and engagement to build a common understanding of the value and practical application of BIOFIN PH's tools and recommendations.

BIOFIN PH continues to address this challenge by strengthening collaboration with technical divisions, demonstrating the practical value of its finance solutions, and ensuring that these are aligned with the priorities and mandates of the Bureau.

The implementation of activities with the DPWH was also significantly affected by external circumstances. Following governance-related issues within the agency, engagements with DPWH were temporarily put on hold, resulting in delays to several planned activities. Although these developments were beyond the project's control, BIOFIN PH maintained communication with relevant counterparts and resumed discussions once conditions became more conducive. This resulted in a breakthrough during the latter part of the reporting period, allowing collaboration to move forward. However, the original workplan had to be revised to reflect the changed circumstances, timelines, and priorities while preserving the intended outcomes of the engagement.

Another implementation challenge relates to the coordination required with partner institutions. As BIOFIN PH's work is highly collaborative and embedded within government planning and decision-making processes, the scheduling and sequencing of activities are necessarily dependent on the availability, priorities, and internal timelines of partner agencies. While the project aims to implement activities in a logical and successive manner to maximize efficiency and maintain momentum, adjustments are often required to accommodate partners' schedules and decision-making processes. This flexibility is essential for sustaining ownership and ensuring meaningful participation but can affect the timing of project deliverables.

A good example is the completion of the Biodiversity Finance Plan which remains dependent on the finalization of the targets under the PBSAP. Since the Biodiversity Finance Plan is designed to support the implementation of the PBSAP by identifying financing needs and corresponding finance solutions, its analysis and recommendations must be based on finalized conservation targets and priorities. Consequently, the Biodiversity Finance Plan cannot be completed until the PBSAP targets are finalized. BIOFIN continues to closely coordinate with BMB throughout the PBSAP finalization process to ensure that the Biodiversity Finance Plan can be completed efficiently once the necessary inputs become available.

Despite these challenges, the project has remained adaptive by revising workplans where necessary, maintaining close engagement with partner institutions, and identifying opportunities to advance other priority activities while awaiting the completion of key dependencies. This adaptive approach has helped sustain implementation progress while ensuring that project outputs remain relevant, technically sound, and aligned with government priorities.

Docusign Envelope ID: 7DEE666D-4DAA-8F07-8009-4728F83736DB

## 4. LESSONS LEARNED AND GOOD PRACTICES *(max 2,000 characters)*

*Mention the key lessons learned from implementation of the project during the reporting period. Provide details on emerging good practices that can be scaled up or replicated in other sites or after the project implementation period.*

**ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT**

Like last year, a primary challenge has been the PMU's ability to apply agile and adaptive management in the face of significant demands. We experienced an accelerated implementation of finance solutions in Q1 of 2025~~5~~6, alongside the demanding task of organizing and conducting multiple, overlapping activities in quick succession:

- **January:** Conducted 1.5-day "Building Capacity on Nature-related Risk Assessment: From Frameworks to Practice" for Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas.
- **February:** Conducted the weeklong Training of Trainers on the Ecotourism Module and held 4 training workshops on "*Planning a Future Where People and Nature Thrive: Gender and Biodiversity Integration for LGUs."*
- **March:** Met with the Provincial Government of Negros Oriental and the municipality of Bindoy, Negros Oriental to share the results of the vulnerability assessment of Mantalip Reef as an initial action to explore marine protected area insurance; conducted a site visit to ecoCarbon's Project Caraga to learn about their work on carbon credits to inform BIOFIN PH's biodiversity credits study; conducted a biodiversity expenditure tagging exercise for Philsaga Mining Corporation; and conducted an agroecosystems assessment of 3 Protected Area Community-based Resource Management Associations (PACBRMA) in Peñablanca Protected Landscape and Seascape as input to subsidies work.

The implementation of activities with the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) was also significantly affected by external circumstances. Following governance-related issues within the agency, engagements with DPWH were temporarily put on hold, resulting in delays to several planned activities. Although these developments were beyond the project's control, BIOFIN maintained communication with relevant counterparts and resumed discussions once conditions became more conducive. This resulted in a breakthrough during the latter part of the reporting period, allowing collaboration to move forward. However, the original workplan had to be revised to reflect the changed circumstances, timelines, and priorities while preserving the intended outcomes of the engagement.

Another implementation challenge relates to the coordination required with partner institutions. As BIOFIN's work is highly collaborative and embedded within government planning and decision-making processes, the scheduling and sequencing of activities are necessarily dependent on the availability, priorities, and internal timelines of partner agencies. While the project aims to implement activities in a logical and successive manner to maximize efficiency and maintain momentum, adjustments are often required to accommodate partners' schedules and decision-making processes. This flexibility is essential for sustaining ownership and ensuring meaningful participation but can affect the timing of project deliverables.

**COHESION AND RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT**

Maintaining strong cohesion and effective relationship management is critical. Good relationship management, characterized by constant communication and feedback from key stakeholders, proved essential for ensuring transparent communication and developing trust. When stakeholders

Docusign Envelope ID: 7DEE666D-4DAA-8F07-8009-4728F83736DB

understand the project's relevance to them and their institutions, and recognize their specific contributions, they tend to remain engaged.

However, aligning all stakeholders behind the overall goal can sometimes be challenging, occasionally necessitating "backdoor diplomacy" and informal consultations to keep them onboard. BIOFIN PH continues to nurture strong relationships with diverse partners, including the private sector (GCash, UnionBank, ~~Unit 256~~), government and LGU partners (BMB, DSWD, DPWH, DILG, DOT, PPP Center, Negros Oriental and Occidental), and NGOs (Philippines Biodiversity Conservation Foundation, Inc., Forest Foundation Philippines, Haribon Foundation), which are important for implementing our finance solutions. In addition, collaboration with other UNDP projects, such as the Biodiversity Corridor, and the Accelerating Green Climate Finance Project *(TNFD)*, *has* been ongoing and a valuable part of our work.

**SUSTAINABILITY**

A major step in sustainability and institutionalization is the successful inclusion of the Protected Area Finance Planning modules into the Protected Area Management Specialized Courses of the DENR's Environment and Natural Resources Academy, which began rolling out last quarter. The same modules were used to build capacity for ten (10) protected areas under another UNDP project, the Biodiversity Corridor Project. Crucially, the finance planning anchored on the BIOFIN methodology will soon be formally enshrined within the BMB's updated DAO on Protected Area Management, ensuring its continued application.

Policy development represents another fundamental sustainability mechanism. We are actively working on key policy instruments currently under review by the BMB:

a. Proposed DAO on Guidelines for the Engagement of Private Sector Business Organizations in the Implementation of DENR Biodiversity Conservation Programs; and
b. Proposed DAO on Institutionalizing the Support of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) to the Implementation of the Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG) led by the Deparment of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)

A significant breakthrough has been BIOFIN PH's success in advocating for the inclusion of three crucial biodiversity indicators within the Department of the Interior and Local Government's (DILG) Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG) program. These indicators cover: 1) biodiversity conservation programs for inland wetlands and other water bodies, 2) establishment of green public spaces, and 3) strengthened illegal wildlife trade law enforcement. The first two have already been implemented this year, with the third indicator profiled and endorsed to the DILG. Their integration into the SGLG is a powerful incentive, designed to encourage local government units to directly allocate resources towards these conservation goals.

To ensure initiatives are sustained and institutionalized as we transition, BIOFIN PH's exit strategy is being actively implemented, notably through the creation of dedicated Technical Working Groups (TWGs) for specific finance solutions, including biodiversity expenditure review, the Animal Town mobile game application, and the SGLG.

**LEADERSHIP AND SPONSORSHIP**

Key stakeholders that need to be strategically engaged must be identified; the stakeholder network strengthened and continuously engaged to ensure clear communication of objectives to achieve a shared vision. This was done in Phase 1 and continued in Phase 2.

Docusign Envelope ID: 7DEE666D-4DAA-8F07-8009-4728F83736DB

The Biodiversity Management Bureau leadership and senior management provided full support, actively participating and contributing to all related activities, which has greatly facilitated project implementation. Similarly, the Project Board and Technical Working Group have provided excellent guidance and support. Decisions in project implementation are transparent and collegial. The commitment from the provincial governments of Negros Oriental and Negros Occidental to biodiversity financing, along with the DA's full support for dialogue on subsidies and the DILG's sustained assistance on the SGLG, are recognized.

However, despite these strong partnerships, the project faced notable challenges in consistent high-level engagement. A recurring issue has been the Project Board Chair's historical pattern of agreeing to attend critical Board meetings only to cancel at the last minute. This creates significant disruptions, as key decisions depend on their presence and approval, leading to delays in endorsement and loss of momentum.

Docusign Envelope ID: 7DEE666D-4DAA-8F07-8009-4728F83736DB

## 5. PROJECT INDICATOR REPORTING

*For each project outcome and output, report progress against the corresponding indicator targets. Clearly present the actual results achieved during the reporting period, using both quantitative and qualitative data where applicable. Ensure consistency with the project's results framework and include disaggregated data where possible. For links/URLs to MOVs, please shorten or hyperlink to keep these concise.*

### 5.1. **Project outcome indicators**[2]

| FINANCE SOLUTIONS | National or Global Indicator | Outcome indicator/s<br><br>Intermediate Outcome<br>Finance Outcome (in USD) | Baseline | | Annual target | Annual Result | End-of-project target | Cumulative result | Status *(On-track, off-track, completed)* | Progress notes and links to MOVs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Year | Value | | | | | | |
| Financial Solution 1 – Expenditure Reporting (**DENR**) | National | Established M&E platform for PBSAP & BIOFIN | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Completed | BIOFIN MOVs<br><br>Completed in 2024 |
| Financial Solution 1 – Expenditure Reporting (**DENR**) | National | Volume of private and/or public finance mobilized or catalyzed for biodiversity purposes | 2018 | 60,609,504.33 | 0 | 0 | 92,063,714.83 | 197,533,132.49 | Completed | Completed in 2024<br>Tagged, multi-year, does not necessarily mean tagged for the particular year. Multi-year tagging |
| Financial Solution 1 – Expenditure Reporting **(other NGAs)** | National | Number of programs mainstreamed or highlighted | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Off-track | DSWD marine litter module |
| Financial Solution 1 – Expenditure Reporting **(other NGAs)** | National | Volume of private and/or public finance mobilized or catalyzed for biodiversity purposes | 2018 | 22,728,564.12 | 0 | 0 | 36,509,675.06 | 174,262,527.25 | Completed | Completed in 2024 |
| Financial Solution 1 – Expenditure Reporting **(Environmental Trust Funds)** | National | Volume of private and/or public finance mobilized or catalyzed for biodiversity purposes | 2018 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 3,042,086.72 | 6,534,504.96 | Completed | Completed in 2024; but updating is continued |
| Financial Solution 2 – Mainstreaming in the DENR | Global (2-101) | Number of FS-specific pro-biodiversity finance policy documents and mechanisms adopted | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | Completed | |

[2] For projects with multiple outcomes, please copy and complete the table separately for each outcome.

Docusign Envelope ID: 7DEE666D-4DAA-8F07-8009-4728F83736DB

| FINANCE SOLUTIONS | National or Global Indicator | Outcome indicator/s<br><br>Intermediate Outcome<br>Finance Outcome (in USD) | Baseline | | Annual target | Annual Result | End-of-project target | Cumulative result | Status *(On-track, off-track, completed)* | Progress notes and links to MOVs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Year | Value | | | | | | |
| | | *Original indicator: Draft proposed policy (administrative order or technical bulletin) on localized biodiversity planning* | | | | | | | | |
| Financial Solution 2 – Mainstreaming in the DENR | National | Annual budgets contributing to PBSAP implementation | 2018 | 37,880,940.20 | 0 | 0 | 56,889,441.81 | 147,465,048.43 | Completed | |
| Financial Solution 3 - Citizenry (**Crowdfunding**) | Global (3-301A) | Volume of private finance MOBILIZED for biodiversity purposes | 2018 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 120,997.48 | 670,729.45 | Completed | Completed in 2021 |
| Financial Solution 3 – Citizenry (**Animal Town mobile game app**) | Global (3-301A) | Volume of private finance MOBILIZED for biodiversity purposes | 2018 | 0.00 | 0 | 14.21 | 14,864.02 | 574.01 | Off-track | |
| Financial Solution 3 – Citizenry (**Animal Town mobile game app**) | Global (3-301B) | Volume of private finance CATALYZED for biodiversity purposes | 2018 | 0.00 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 23,259.93 | Off-track | |
| Financial Solution 4 – Mainstreaming in the LGUs (**Increased LGU budgets for biodiversity conservation**) | Global (3-301C) | Volume of public finance MOBILIZED for biodiversity purposes | 2018 | 1,041,725.86 | 0 | 0 | 385,792.27 | 11,321,286.81 | Completed | |
| Financial Solution 4 – Mainstreaming in the LGUs **(Increased LGU budgets for biodiversity conservation)** | Global (3-301A) | Volume of private finance MOBILIZED for biodiversity purposes | 2024 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 737,547.24 | Completed | |
| Financial Solution 4 – Mainstreaming in the LGUs (**Increased LGU budgets for** | Global (3-301B) | Volume of private finance CATALYZED for biodiversity purposes | 2024 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | On-track | |

Docusign Envelope ID: 7DEE666D-4DAA-8F07-8009-4728F83736DB

| FINANCE SOLUTIONS | National or Global Indicator | Outcome indicator/s<br><br>Intermediate Outcome<br>Finance Outcome (in USD) | Baseline | | Annual target | Annual Result | End-of-project target | Cumulative result | Status *(On-track, off-track, completed)* | Progress notes and links to MOVs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Year | Value | | | | | | |
| **biodiversity conservation)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Financial Solution 4 – Mainstreaming in the LGUs **(Access and synergy with NGAs)** | Global (3-301C) | Volume of public finance MOBILIZED for biodiversity purposes | 2018 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32,617.74 | On-track | |
| Financial Solution 4 – Mainstreaming in the LGUs **(Tourism Ecological Fee)** | Global (3-301C) | Volume of public finance MOBILIZED for biodiversity purposes | 2018 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 251,916.76 | 0 | Off-track | |
| Financial Solution 4 – Mainstreaming in the LGUs **(Programs submitted for Energy Regulation ER 1-94)** | Global (3-301C) | Volume of public finance MOBILIZED for biodiversity purposes | 2018 | 208,345.17 | 0 | 0 | 9,127.42 | 937.76 | Off-track | |
| Financial Solution 4 – Mainstreaming in the LGUs **(Development and roll-out of biodiversity indicators for the "Seal of Good Local Governance")** | Global (2-101) | Number of FS-specific pro-biodiversity finance policy documents and mechanisms adopted<br><br>*Original indicator: Number of biodiversity indicators adopted/incorporated in the "Seal of Good Local Governance"* | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | Completed | |
| Financial Solution 5 – Protected Area Finance (**Investment program for protected areas)** | Global (2-101) | Number of FS-specific pro-biodiversity finance policy documents and mechanisms adopted<br><br>*Original indicator: Implementing Rules and Regulations for the ENIPAS drafted* | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Completed | |

Docusign Envelope ID: 7DEE666D-4DAA-8F07-8009-4728F83736DB

| FINANCE SOLUTIONS | National or Global Indicator | Outcome indicator/s<br><br>Intermediate Outcome<br>Finance Outcome (in USD) | Baseline | | Annual target | Annual Result | End-of-project target | Cumulative result | Status *(On-track, off-track, completed)* | Progress notes and links to MOVs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Year | Value | | | | | | |
| Financial Solution 5 – Protected Area Finance (**Investment program for protected areas)** | Global (3-301C) | Volume of public finance MOBILIZED for biodiversity purposes<br><br>*Original indicator: Amount of new government financing mobilized* | 2017-2019 average | 27,000,000.00 | 0 | 9,732,087 | 36,141,209.05 | 109,602,557.35 | On-track | Net gain |
| Financial Solution 5 – Protected Area Finance (**Investment program for protected areas)** | Global (3-301A) | Volume of private finance MOBILIZED for biodiversity purposes | 2018 | 14,561.43 | 0 | 0 | 54,908.22 | 485.49 | On-track | Akubo subscription |
| Financial Solution 5 – Protected Area Finance (**Investment program for protected areas)** | Global (3-301B) | Volume of private finance CATALYZED for biodiversity purposes | 2018 | 14,561.43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15,066.25 | On-track | TRNP private sector<br>ARNP Meloy Fund, Magwai |
| Financial Solution 5 – Protected Area Finance **("Year of the Protected Areas" (YoPA) campaign)** | National | Number of visitors per year | 2020 | 426,373 | 0 | 0 | 470,076 | 10,455,785 | On-track | |
| Financial Solution 5 – Protected Area Finance **("Year of the Protected Areas" (YoPA) campaign)** | Global (3-301A) | Volume of private finance MOBILIZED for biodiversity purposes<br><br>*Original indicator: Amount of site-based revenue generated for selected PAs* | 2020 | 501,236.56 | 0 | 0 | 475,897.50 | 367.01 | On-track | Ms. Wilma's donation to Sibalom Natural Park |
| Financial Solution 5 – Protected Area Finance **("Year of the Protected Areas" (YoPA) campaign)** | Global (3-301C) | Volume of public finance MOBILIZED for biodiversity purposes<br><br>*Original indicator: Amount of site-based revenue generated for selected PAs* | 2020 | 501,236.56 | 0 | 3,387.51 | 0 | 4,945.25 | On-track | Sibalom Natural Park earnings only (2024 onwards, after launch) |

Docusign Envelope ID: 7DEE666D-4DAA-8F07-8009-4728F83736DB

| FINANCE SOLUTIONS | National or Global Indicator | Outcome indicator/s<br><br>Intermediate Outcome<br>Finance Outcome (in USD) | Baseline | | Annual target | Annual Result | End-of-project target | Cumulative result | Status *(On-track, off-track, completed)* | Progress notes and links to MOVs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Year | Value | | | | | | |
| Financial Solution 5 – Protected Area Finance **("Year of the Protected Areas" (YoPA) campaign)** | Global (3-301D) | Volume of public finance CATALYZED for biodiversity purposes<br><br>*Original indicator: Amount of site-based revenue generated for selected PAs* | 2020 | 501,236.56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22,702,236.64 | On-track | All PA revenues |
| Financial Solution 5 – Protected Area Finance **("Year of the Protected Areas" (YoPA) campaign)** | Global (3-301A) | Volume of private finance MOBILIZED for biodiversity purposes<br><br>*Original indicator: Amount of counterpart resources from other stakeholders* | 2022 | 27,525.97 | 0 | 0 | 45,780.80 | 434,709.58 | On-track | YoPA – Biyahe ni Drew |
| Financial Solution 5 – Protected Area Finance **("Year of the Protected Areas" (YoPA) campaign)** | Global (3-301D) | Volume of public finance CATALYZED for biodiversity purposes<br><br>*Original indicator: Amount of counterpart resources from other stakeholders* | 2022 | 27,525.97 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100,928.54 | On-track | YoPA – DOT |
| Financial Solution 6 – Private Sector **(Report on private sector investments in biodiversity)** | Global (3-301A) | Volume of private finance MOBILIZED for biodiversity purposes<br><br>*Original indicator: Amount of resources mobilized - 100M sum (cash, in-kind, tagged)* | 2018 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 1,935,433.92 | 77,366.80 | On-track | |
| Financial Solution 6 – Private Sector **(Report on private sector investments in biodiversity)** | Global (3-301B) | Volume of private finance CATALYZED for biodiversity purposes<br><br>*Original indicator: Amount of resources mobilized - 100M sum (cash, in-kind, tagged)* | 2018 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,037,879.87 | On-track | |
| Financial Solution 6 – Private Sector **(Use of digital platforms for protected areas)** | Global (2-101) | Number of FS-specific pro-biodiversity finance policy documents and mechanisms adopted<br><br>*Original indicator: Functional digital platform* | 2021 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Off-track | |
| Financial Solution 6 – Private Sector | Global | Volume of private finance MOBILIZED for biodiversity | 2023 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,350.29 | Off-track | NFTs revenues |

Docusign Envelope ID: 7DEE666D-4DAA-8F07-8009-4728F83736DB

| FINANCE SOLUTIONS | National or Global Indicator | Outcome indicator/s<br><br>Intermediate Outcome<br>Finance Outcome (in USD) | Baseline | | Annual target | Annual Result | End-of-project target | Cumulative result | Status *(On-track, off-track, completed)* | Progress notes and links to MOVs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Year | Value | | | | | | |
| **(Use of digital platforms for protected areas)** | (3-301A) | purposes | | | | | | | | |
| Financial Solution 6 – Private Sector **(Harness public-private partnership collaboration in the protected areas sector through policy development)** | Global (1-401A) | Number of FS-specific pro-biodiversity finance policy documents and mechanisms adopted<br><br>*Original indicator: Proposed PPP policy to spell out procedures and allowable modalities of utilization to ensure biodiversity safeguards are in place* | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Off-track | |
| Financial Solution 8 – Policy Support | Global (2-101) | Number of FS-specific pro-biodiversity finance policy documents and mechanisms adopted<br><br>*Original indicator: Number of policy proposals/policies influenced by data on biodiversity finance, economic valuation and natural capital accounting* | 2018 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 5[3] | On-track | |

[3] Policies: (cumulative result since 2019)
1. ENIPAS IRR
2. DENR Administrative Order on Enhancing Biodiversity Conservation and Protection in Mining Operations;
3. Proposed DENR AO on Guidelines on the Engagement of Private Sector Business Organizations in the Implementation of DENR Biodiversity Conservation Programs;
4. House Bill 8299 or An Act to Institutionalize the Tamaraw Conservation Program, creating its Administrative and Implementation Mechanism, Providing Funds Therefore and for Other Purposes;
5. PGRABS

Docusign Envelope ID: 7DEE666D-4DAA-8F07-8009-4728F83736DB

## 5.2. **Project output indicators**[4]

| FINANCE SOLUTIONS | National or Global Indicator | Output indicator/s | Baseline | | Annual target | Annual Result | End-of-project target | Cumulative result | Status *(On-track, off-track, completed)* | Progress notes and links to MOVs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Year | Value | | | | | | |
| Number of validated BFPs **(national level)** | Global (1-301) | Number of validated BFPs | 2018 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | On-track | BIOFIN MOVs<br><br>1. BFP for 3rd iteration PBSAP<br>2. BFP for 4th iteration PBSAP |
| Number of finance solutions identified **(national level)** | Global (1-401) | Number of finance solutions identified | 2018 | 0.00 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 22 | On-track | **Financial Solution 1: Expenditure Reporting**<br>1. Improved biodiversity expenditure reporting at the DENR<br>2. Improved biodiversity expenditure reporting for other government agencies<br>3. Report on environmental trust funds: Alignment with PBSAP<br>**Financial Solution 2: Mainstreaming in the DENR**<br>4. Budgets for DENR regional biodiversity programs<br>**Financial Solution 3: Citizenry**<br>5. Resources mobilized from individual donors for biodiversity programs and projects (Crowdfunding)<br>6. Funds mobilized from gaming applications and peripherals<br>**Financial Solution 4: Mainstreaming in the LGUs**<br>7. Increased LGU budgets for biodiversity conservation<br>8. Access and synergy with national government agencies (NGAs)<br>9. Proposed environmental fee system for LGUs (Tourism Ecological Fee)<br>10. Programs submitted for Energy Regulation ER 1-94 |

[4] For projects with multiple outputs, please copy and complete the table separately for each output.

Docusign Envelope ID: 7DEE666D-4DAA-8F07-8009-4728F83736DB

| FINANCE SOLUTIONS | National or Global Indicator | Output indicator/s | Baseline | | Annual target | Annual Result | End-of-project target | Cumulative result | Status *(On-track, off-track, completed)* | Progress notes and links to MOVs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Year | Value | | | | | | 11. Development and roll-out of biodiversity indicators for the "Seal of Good Local Governance"<br>**Financial Solution 5: Protected Area Finance**<br>12. Investment program for protected areas<br>13. "Year of the Protected Areas" (YoPA) campaign<br>**Financial Solution 6: Private Sector**<br>14. Report on private sector investments in biodiversity<br>15. Use of digital platforms for protected areas<br>16. Harness public-private partnership collaboration in the protected areas sector through policy development<br>17. Development of a financial product for the Development Bank of the Philippines *(completed)*<br>**Financial Solution 7: Feasibility Studies**<br>18. Related Studies<br>**Financial Solution 8: Policy Support**<br>19. Development of and advocacy for policies supporting finance solutions<br>**Financial Solution 9: Nature Finance Disclosures**<br>20. Implementation of activities under the "Enabling and Scaling up Nature-related Financial Disclosures<br>**Financial Solution 10: Gender**<br>21. Gender<br>**Financial Solution 11: Realignment of Harmful Subsidies**<br>22. Realignment of Harmful Subsidies |
| Number of validated BFPs **(sub-national level)** | Global (1-301) | Number of validated BFPs<br>*FS 4 - Number of DENR regional BSAPs and BFPs*<br>*FS 7 - Number of locally-prepared biodiversity strategy and action plans (BSAP) and finance plan* | 2018 | 4.00 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 9 | Completed | *Number of DENR regional BSAPs and BFPs*<br>1. Aurora BSAP with BFP<br>2. CALABARZON BSAP with BFP<br>3. Zamboanga City BSAP with BFP<br>4. Zamboanga Sibugay BSAP with BFP |

Docusign Envelope ID: 7DEE666D-4DAA-8F07-8009-4728F83736DB

| FINANCE SOLUTIONS | National or Global Indicator | Output indicator/s | Baseline | | Annual target | Annual Result | End-of-project target | Cumulative result | Status *(On-track, off-track, completed)* | Progress notes and links to MOVs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Year | Value | | | | | | 5. Region 6 BSAP with BFP<br><br>*Number of locally-prepared biodiversity strategy and action plans (BSAP) and finance plan*<br>1. Mindoro Occidental BSAP with BFP<br>2. Negros Oriental BSAP with BFP<br>3. Negros Occidental BSAP with BFP<br>4. Cebu |
| Advocacy and Partnerships | National | Number of stakeholders with increased basic knowledge on the specific finance solution (COUNT COVERS ALL FINANCE SOLUTIONS) | 2018 | 149.00 | 1,526 | 359 | 6,549 | 11,521 | On-track | |
| Advocacy and Partnerships | Global (1-102A2) | Number of people directly supported by BIOFIN through networking and training to finance biodiversity (COUNT COVERS FINANCE SOLUTIONS 7 & 13) | 2018 | 103.00 | 100 | 557 | 838 | 2,180 | On-track | |
| Advocacy and Partnerships | Global (1-102A1) | Number of **women** directly supported by BIOFIN through networking and training to finance biodiversity **(disaggregation of the above indicator)** | 2018 | 103.00 | 100 | 180 | 0 | 641 | On-track | women |
| Advocacy and Partnerships | National | Number of BIOFIN partners (COUNT COVERS ALL FINANCE SOLUTIONS) | 2018 | 0.00 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 25 | On-track | 2019 – 1. DSWD, 2. Protect Wildlife;<br><br>2020 – 0 ;<br><br>2021 – 3. Illegal Wildlife Trade (SGLG);<br><br>2022 - 4.DOT,5. DILG,6. Canon,7. USAID,8. ACB,9. DA;<br><br>2023 – 10. UBX, 11. Unit 256;<br><br>2025 to 2026 - 12. Gcash, 13.Union Bank, 14. Enderun, 15. Haribon, 16. 1 Cooperative Insurance System of the |

Docusign Envelope ID: 7DEE666D-4DAA-8F07-8009-4728F83736DB

| FINANCE SOLUTIONS | National or Global Indicator | Output indicator/s | Baseline | | Annual target | Annual Result | End-of-project target | Cumulative result | Status *(On-track, off-track, completed)* | Progress notes and links to MOVs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Year | Value | | | | | | Philippines, 17. Negros Occidental, 18. Negros Oriental, 19. BDFAP TWG Region 2, 20. DENR-Mines and Geosciences Bureau, 21.Sibalom Natural Park, 22. Penablanca Protected Landscape and Seascape, 23. Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines, 24. Light Rail Manila Corporation (LRT1), 25. Aksyon Klima (Natl Museum) |
| Knowledge management and CEPA | National | Number of followers/ viewers of BIOFIN social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram) and website | 2018 | 2,634 | 424 | - | 5,091 | 9,957 | On-track | 2025 and 2026 figures have seen a decrease of 138 followers.<br><br>Turned over to BMB in 2024 of social media platforms) |
| Knowledge management and CEPA | National | Number of communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities organized/ **participated in** | 2018 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 21 | 53 | On-track | |
| Knowledge management and CEPA | National | Number of communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) materials **produced** | 2018 | 16 | 8 | 18 | 113 | 473 | On-track | |
| Knowledge management and CEPA | National | Number of media (TV, radio, broadsheet) pick-ups | 2018 | 5 | 35 | 19 | 101 | 458 | On-track | |
| Financial Solution 5 – Protected Area Finance (**Investment program for protected areas)** | National | Number of protected areas receiving funding | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 112 | 121 | On-track | |
| Financial Solution 5 – Protected Area Finance **("Year of the Protected Areas" (YoPA) campaign)** | National | Number of tourism products developed | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | On-track | |

Docusign Envelope ID: 7DEE666D-4DAA-8F07-8009-4728F83736DB

| FINANCE SOLUTIONS | National or Global Indicator | Output indicator/s | Baseline | | Annual target | Annual Result | End-of-project target | Cumulative result | Status *(On-track, off-track, completed)* | Progress notes and links to MOVs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Year | Value | | | | | | |
| Financial Solution 6 – Private Sector **(Harness public-private partnership collaboration in the protected areas sector through policy development)** | Global (1-401A) | Number of finance solutions identified<br><br>*Original indicator: Number of projects with concept note* | 2022 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Off-track | |
| Financial Solution 7 – Feasibility Studies | National | Number of studies informing design of FS completed | 2018 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 5 | On-track | |

## 6. CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNDP COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT AND UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN

*Report actual results achieved during the reporting period for each relevant UNDP CPD and Strategic Plan (SP) indicator. Clearly indicate progress against the set targets, using both quantitative and qualitative data where applicable.*

### 6.1. **UNDP Philippines Country Programme Document output indicators**

(Reference: https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2023-12/dpdcpPHL-4_final.pdf)

| CPD output indicator/s | Baseline | | Annual target | Annual Result | End-of-project target | Cumulative result | Progress notes and links to MOVs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | Value | | | | | |
| *Indicator 1.2.1: Number of policies and innovative solutions that foster inclusion and civil society participation in governance, peacebuilding, and democratic processes developed*<br><br>*Definition: refers to the **NUMBER OF FINANCE SOLUTIONS IMPLEMENTED** by the Project. See Row 2 of Section 5.2* | 2018 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | **Financial Solution 1: Expenditure Reporting**<br>1. Improved biodiversity expenditure reporting at the DENR<br>2. Improved biodiversity expenditure reporting for other government agencies<br>3. Report on environmental trust funds: Alignment with PBSAP<br>**Financial Solution 2: Mainstreaming in the DENR**<br>4. Budgets for DENR regional biodiversity programs<br>**Financial Solution 3: Citizenry**<br>5. Resources mobilized from individual donors for biodiversity programs and projects (Crowdfunding) |

Docusign Envelope ID: 7DEE666D-4DAA-8F07-8009-4728F83736DB

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 6. Funds mobilized from gaming applications and peripherals<br>**Financial Solution 4: Mainstreaming in the LGUs**<br>7. Increased LGU budgets for biodiversity conservation<br>8. Access and synergy with national government agencies (NGAs)<br>9. Proposed environmental fee system for LGUs (Tourism Ecological Fee)<br>10. Programs submitted for Energy Regulation ER 1-94<br>11. Development and roll-out of biodiversity indicators for the "Seal of Good Local Governance"<br>**Financial Solution 5: Protected Area Finance**<br>12. Investment program for protected areas<br>13. "Year of the Protected Areas" (YoPA) campaign<br>**Financial Solution 6: Private Sector**<br>14. Report on private sector investments in biodiversity<br>15. Use of digital platforms for protected areas<br>16. Harness public-private partnership collaboration in the protected areas sector through policy development<br>17. Development of a financial product for the Development Bank of the Philippines *(completed)*<br>**Financial Solution 7: Feasibility Studies**<br>18. Related Studies<br>**Financial Solution 8: Policy Support**<br>19. Development of and advocacy for policies supporting finance solutions<br>**Financial Solution 9: Nature Finance Disclosures**<br>20. Implementation of activities under the "Enabling and Scaling up Nature-related Financial Disclosures<br>**Financial Solution 10: Gender**<br>21. Gender<br>**Financial Solution 11: Realignment of Harmful Subsidies**<br>Realignment of Harmful Subsidies |
| Choose an item. | YYYY | | | | | | |

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## 6.2. **UNDP Strategic Plan 2026-2029 output indicators**

(Reference: annex-i-sp-irrf_final_.pdf)

| SP output indicator/s | Baseline | | Annual target | Annual Result | End-of-project target | Cumulative result | Progress notes and links to MOVs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | Value | | | | | |
| **4.2 Public and private investment mechanisms mobilized for biodiversity, water, oceans, and climate solutions**<br><br>*Definition: refers to the **NUMBER OF FINANCE SOLUTIONS IMPLEMENTED** by the Project. See Row 2 of Section 5.2* | 2018 | 0.00 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 22 | **Financial Solution 1: Expenditure Reporting**<br>1. Improved biodiversity expenditure reporting at the DENR<br>2. Improved biodiversity expenditure reporting for other government agencies<br>3. Report on environmental trust funds: Alignment with PBSAP<br>**Financial Solution 2: Mainstreaming in the DENR**<br>4. Budgets for DENR regional biodiversity programs<br>**Financial Solution 3: Citizenry**<br>5. Resources mobilized from individual donors for biodiversity programs and projects (Crowdfunding)<br>6. Funds mobilized from gaming applications and peripherals<br>**Financial Solution 4: Mainstreaming in the LGUs**<br>7. Increased LGU budgets for biodiversity conservation<br>8. Access and synergy with national government agencies (NGAs)<br>9. Proposed environmental fee system for LGUs (Tourism Ecological Fee)<br>10. Programs submitted for Energy Regulation ER 1-94<br>11. Development and roll-out of biodiversity indicators for the “Seal of Good Local Governance”<br>**Financial Solution 5: Protected Area Finance**<br>12. Investment program for protected areas<br>13. “Year of the Protected Areas” (YoPA) campaign<br>**Financial Solution 6: Private Sector**<br>14. Report on private sector investments in biodiversity<br>15. Use of digital platforms for protected areas<br>16. Harness public-private partnership collaboration in the protected areas sector through policy development<br>17. Development of a financial product for the Development Bank of the Philippines *(completed)*<br>**Financial Solution 7: Feasibility Studies**<br>18. Related Studies<br>**Financial Solution 8: Policy Support**<br>19. Development of and advocacy for policies supporting finance solutions<br>**Financial Solution 9: Nature Finance Disclosures** |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 20. Implementation of activities under the "Enabling and Scaling up Nature-related Financial Disclosures<br>**Financial Solution 10: Gender**<br>21. Gender<br>**Financial Solution 11: Realignment of Harmful Subsidies**<br>Realignment of Harmful Subsidies |
| | YYYY | | | | | | |

## 7. INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC) and KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS

*Record all IEC and knowledge products developed during the reporting period. For each item, include the title, type (e.g., brochure, video, toolkit, report), date of production, and target audience. If available, provide links or references to where the product can be accessed. Indicate how each product supports project objectives and contributes to visibility, learning, or stakeholder engagement.*

| **IEC / Knowledge product produced** | **Brief description on how the product supports project objectives and contributes to learning or stakeholder engagement (max 150 words).** | **Type** | **Date published/produced** | **Target audience** | **Link** *(Shorten or hyperlink URLs to keep the report concise)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Feature Story** | Agricultural Subsidies and Upland Farms<br>(Subsidies feature story) | **Other** | 1-Jan-26 | **Public/private sector** | |
| **Feature Story** | Insurance for Philippine Coral Reefs<br>(MPA Insurance feature story) | **Other** | 28-Jan-26 | **Public/private sector** | |
| **Feature Story** | Making Nature Visible in Finance: Building Capacity of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas on Nature-related Risks<br>(TNFD article) | **Other** | 30-Jan-26 | **Public/private sector** | Making Nature Visible in Finance: Building Capacity of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas on Nature-related Risks \| BIOFIN |
| **Feature Story** | Coffee, Oysters, 100% Pinoy Farmers<br>(Gender feature story) | **Other** | 12-Mar-26 | **Public/private sector** | |
| **Feature Story** | Coffee, Oysters, 100% Pinoy Farmers<br>(FASPS Updates Q1 2026) | **Publication** | 19-Mar-26 | **Public/private sector** | |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Feature Story** | Investing in Women to Protect Nature: Lessons from the Philippines (Gender Article) | **Other** | 6-Apr-26 | **Public/private sector** | Investing in Women to Protect Nature: Lessons from the Philippines \| BIOFIN |
| **Feature Story** | Coffee, Oysters, 100% Pinoy Farmers (IKI Newsletter Q1 2026) | **Publication** | 16-Apr-26 | **Public/private sector** | |
| **Technical Brief** | ResVal Tech Brief | **Publication** | 1-May-26 | **Public/private sector** | |
| **Technical Brief** | Subsidies Tech Brief | **Publication** | 1-May-26 | **Public/private sector** | |
| **Technical Brief** | BER Tech Brief | **Publication** | 1-May-26 | **Public/private sector** | |
| **T-shirt design** | Imparayan Bantay Gubat Association shirt design | **Other** | 5-May-26 | **Public/private sector** | |
| **Phone Stand** | International Day of Biological Diversity phone stand | **Other** | 20-May-26 | **Public/private sector** | |
| **Banners** | Updated BIOFIN banners | **Other** | 30-May-26 | **Public/private sector** | |
| **Feature Story** | In the Heart of Sibalom, Conservation Becomes a Way of Life | **Other** | 22-May-26 | **Public/private sector** | In the Heart of Sibalom, Conservation Becomes a Way of Life by UNDP Philippines (exposure.co) |
| **Video** | Crowdfunding video | **Video** | 2-Jun-26 | **Public/private sector** | |

## 8. VISIBILITY

*If the project was cited/quoted/featured in media reports/articles, provide details in the table below.*

| **Title of article/post** | **Date published** | **Publisher/Source** | **Link** *(Shorten or hyperlink URLs to keep the report concise)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agricultural Subsidies and Upland Farms | 13-Jan-26 | Daily Tribune | Agri subsidy eyed for biodiversity-friendly farming |
| Agricultural Subsidies and Upland Farms | 13-Jan-26 | Logistics News | Philippines plans to reallocate agricultural subsidies towards sustainable mountain farming |
| Agricultural Subsidies and Upland Farms | 13-Jan-26 | Daily Guardian | Here's how to make Pinoy upland farms more sustainable \| Daily Guardian |
| Agricultural Subsidies and Upland Farms | 13-Jan-26 | Wazzup Pilipinas | www.wazzuppilipinas.com |
| Agricultural Subsidies and Upland Farms | 13-Jan-26 | Orange Magazine TV | 404 - PAGE NOT FOUND |

Docusign Envelope ID: 7DEE666D-4DAA-8F07-8009-4728F83736DB

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|---|---|---|---|
| Agricultural Subsidies and Upland Farms | 13-Jan-26 | Discover the Philippines | DiscoverThePhilippines \| Mandaluyong \| Facebook |
| Agricultural Subsidies and Upland Farms | 13-Jan-26 | Dyaryo Pinoy | https://tinyurl.com/3swehjcu |
| Insurance for Philippine Coral Reefs | 4-Feb-26 | Daily Guardian | Insurance for Philippine Coral Reefs \| Daily Guardian |
| Insurance for Philippine Coral Reefs | 4-Feb-26 | Wazzup Pilipinas | www.wazzuppilipinas.com |
| Insurance for Philippine Coral Reefs | 4-Feb-26 | Logistics News | As climate change and extreme weather... - Logistics News PH \| Facebook |
| Insurance for Philippine Coral Reefs | 4-Feb-26 | Discover the Philippines | Insurance for Philippine Coral... - DiscoverThePhilippines \| Facebook |
| Insurance for Philippine Coral Reefs | 4-Feb-26 | Ceb Vibe | CebVibe - Insurance for Philippine Coral Reefs The... \| Facebook |
| Coffee, Oysters, 100% Farmers | 19-Mar-26 | The Philippine Star | Coffee, oysters, Pinay farmers \| Philstar.com |
| Coffee, Oysters, 100% Farmers | 19-Mar-26 | Magzter | Coffee, oysters, pinay farmers \| The Philippine Star - newspaper - Read this story on Magzter.com |
| Coffee, Oysters, 100% Farmers | 19-Mar-26 | Daily Guardian | Coffee, Oysters, 100% Pinay Farmers: Tapping the Gender and Development (GAD) Budget in the Philippines \| Daily Guardian |
| Coffee, Oysters, 100% Farmers | 19-Mar-26 | Wazzup Pilipinas | https://www.wazzuppilipinas.com/2026/03/the-seeds-and-shells-of-change-how.html |

## 9. PARTNERSHIPS

*Provide a concise summary of the Key Results Achieved through the Partnership, highlighting specific outcomes.*

| Name of Partner | Key Results achieved through Partnerships | Type of Partner | Type of Partnership Instrument |
|---|---|---|---|
| Click or tap here to enter text. | | Choose an item. | Choose an item. |
| PhilBio (Philippines Biodiversity Conservation Foundation, Inc.) | Through a Responsible Party Agreement, BIOFIN PH partnered with the Philippines Biodiversity Conservation Foundation (PhilBio) to implement several finance solutions in the provinces of Negros Oriental and Negros Occidental. The signing of the Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with the Negros Island provinces in July and September 2023 led to strengthened implementation of their finance solutions. | *Civil society* | Responsible Party Agreement |

Docusign Envelope ID: 7DEE666D-4DAA-8F07-8009-4728F83736DB

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Forest Foundation (Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation, Inc.) | To further promote the Animal Town mobile game app, Forest Foundation Philippines, a Responsible Party, and BIOFIN PH are developing social media content materials for posting. Greater institutional collaboration with public sector agencies is also anticipated this year to expand promotional efforts for “Animal Town”. Plans include partnering with the BMB’s Youth Core Group, integrating the app into the DENR Central Office’s sportsfest, and working with the Department of Transportation (DOTr) to place ads on the country’s two major train systems. Regular events are also planned to boost engagement and visibility.<br><br>In September 2024, the operations manual for revenue management was approved by the BMB Director. It was prepared by the Forest Foundation and the “Animal Town” Technical Working Group in DENR-BMB which was established in 2023. Proceeds will support BMB’s conservation priorities and maintenance of the mobile app. To simulate the grant cycle provision of the operations manual, Forest Foundation graciously provided a PhP810,000 grant. A livelihood proposal from the Higaonon tribe of Mt. Balatukan Range National Park is currently being reviewed by the Forest Foundation. The “Animal Town” BMB TWG convened on February 24 to further evaluate the proposal for approval. | *Civil society* | Responsible Party Agreement |
| Provinces of Negros Occidental and Negros Oriental | In collaboration with the Provincial Government of Negros Occidental, BIOFIN PH advanced **the integration of biodiversity into gender-responsive planning and budgeting by identifying opportunities to optimize the province's Gender and Development (GAD) Fund**. An assessment of the PhP 310.2 million 2025 GAD budget found that only 3% supported environmental and biodiversity initiatives, establishing a baseline for increasing biodiversity-related investments to 5% by 2027. The analysis identified entry points in health, sustainable livelihoods, agriculture, and capacity-building, and was recognized by provincial offices as a | *Local government unit* | Memorandum of Understanding |

Docusign Envelope ID: 7DEE666D-4DAA-8F07-8009-4728F83736DB

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | valuable basis for strengthening the gender–biodiversity nexus in local planning and budgeting.<br><br>To support implementation, BIOFIN PH developed and piloted a gender analysis tool with three community organizations in 2025, enabling the Provincial Gender and Development Focal Point System (PGADFPS) and the Provincial Environment Management Office (PEMO) to better identify the practical and strategic needs of women and men in biodiversity-related programs. The tool has strengthened local capacity to design more inclusive, gender-responsive, and biodiversity-positive interventions.<br><br>In February 2026, **154 participants (M-51, F-103) from the province's 32 local government units (LGUs) completed a training workshop on integrating biodiversity into GAD planning and budgeting**. Follow-on capacity-building for Local Finance Councils and Local Government Operations Officers and continued technical assistance on evaluating biodiversity-responsive GAD programs are planned to support stronger biodiversity investments in the 2027 GAD budgets.<br><br>The signing of the Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with the Negros Island provinces in July and September 2023 led to strengthened implementation of their finance solutions. | | |

Docusign Envelope ID: 7DEE666D-4DAA-8F07-8009-4728F83736DB

## 10. RISK MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT

*Provide an update on the status of risk mitigation measures, including any new or emerging risks identified during implementation and monitoring. Mention any risks surfaced during assurance activities (such as programme visits, spotchecks, and audits), as well as those related to partnerships—identified using tools such as the Partner Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT) or the Private Sector Due Diligence (PSDD) tool. Report on the operational status of the project's grievance redress mechanism. Clearly outline any potential implications for project delivery and describe any mitigation measures already undertaken or planned.*

The project encountered significant risks during its implementation, which presented considerable challenges to maintain momentum and achieving targets.

**Financial Risks**

Failure to meet these deadlines could lead to unspent funds and create a perception of the project's performance.

**Operational Risks**

Our activities rely on a network of diverse partners, including national and sub-national agencies and offices, NGOs, and other stakeholders. These partners may possess differing levels of technical expertise, administrative capabilities, or human resources to effectively implement and/or absorb their assigned tasks and components.

Receptiveness and turnaround time of partners are also significant risks in operations. This includes responsiveness and efficiency in providing necessary data, approving documents, attending crucial meetings, or implementing agreed-upon actions. Slow turnaround can create bottlenecks and significantly delay the progress of the activities. Furthermore, lengthy procurement processes, often involving multiple rounds of revisions and approvals, may delay the acquisition of goods and services, affecting implementation timelines and the timely delivery of project outputs.

In addition, changes in focal persons or key personnel within partner institutions may disrupt continuity, resulting in delays in coordination, decision-making, and implementation as new counterparts require time for onboarding and familiarization.

The transition of social media management responsibilities to the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) also posed a communications-related operational risk. As responsibility for managing the project's social media platforms shifted to BMB, the consistency and frequency of content publishing was affected, resulting in reduced audience engagement and a decline in social media followers.

*Action: Adaptive Management; Cohesion and Relationship Management; Leadership and Sponsorship; and Sustainability*

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**Prepared by:**

Name: **Anabelle Plantilla** Signature: DocuSigned by: 904DED0C0EFE412...

Position: Project Manager/Coordinator

Date: 23-Sep-2026

**Endorsed by:**

Name: **Maria Theresa-Espino Yap** Signature: DocuSigned by: 3A4FB6D69BB2421...

Position: Programme Analyst

Date: 23-Sep-2026

**Approved by:**

Name: **Floradema Eleazar** Signature: DocuSigned by: 34B8E620F1A74EF...

Position: Programme Team Leader

Date: 24-Sep-2026

**Noted by (for NIM/NIMCO):**

Name: Signature:

Position: National Project Director
Date:

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**Quality Assurance Checklist**

**(to be accomplished by Programme Analyst)**

| Section | Checklist |
|---|---|
| **Project Results** | ☐ *Focus on Results, not Activities.*<br>☐ *Narrative is supported by facts/data.* |
| **Project Indicator Reporting** | ☐ *Project Contribution to CPD and SP clearly defined*<br>☐ *Mid-Year/Annual Result tallies with Cumulative Result.*<br>☐ *Annual Result is updated in Quantum*<br>☐ *Links to Evidence provided.* |
| **IEC, KM, and Communication** | ☐ *Targets achieved* |
| **Partnerships** | ☐ *List of partners updated.* |
| **Project Risk and Mitigation Measures** | ☐ *New or emerging risks captured in the report*<br>☐ *Risk mitigating measures are updated*<br>☐ *Risk mitigating measures are updated and are on track*<br>☐ *Project GRM is functional* |