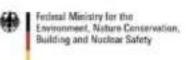
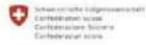
The Philippine Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan (PBSAP) 2015-2028















PBSAP Planning Process

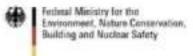
Creation/ Organization Project Implementation of Structure

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

Formulation of Action Plans to implement specific activities under the PBSAP

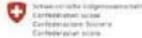
Issuance of legal instrument to integrate PBSAP into all sectoral planning processes

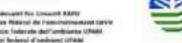








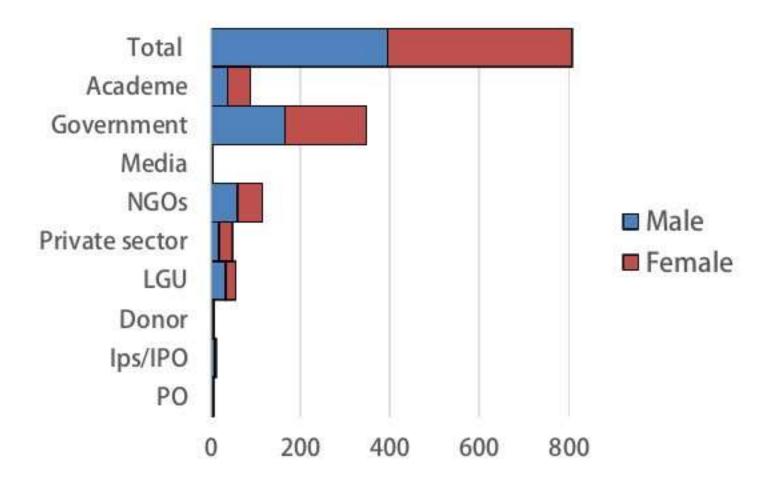




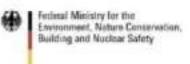




Profile of participants

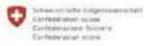








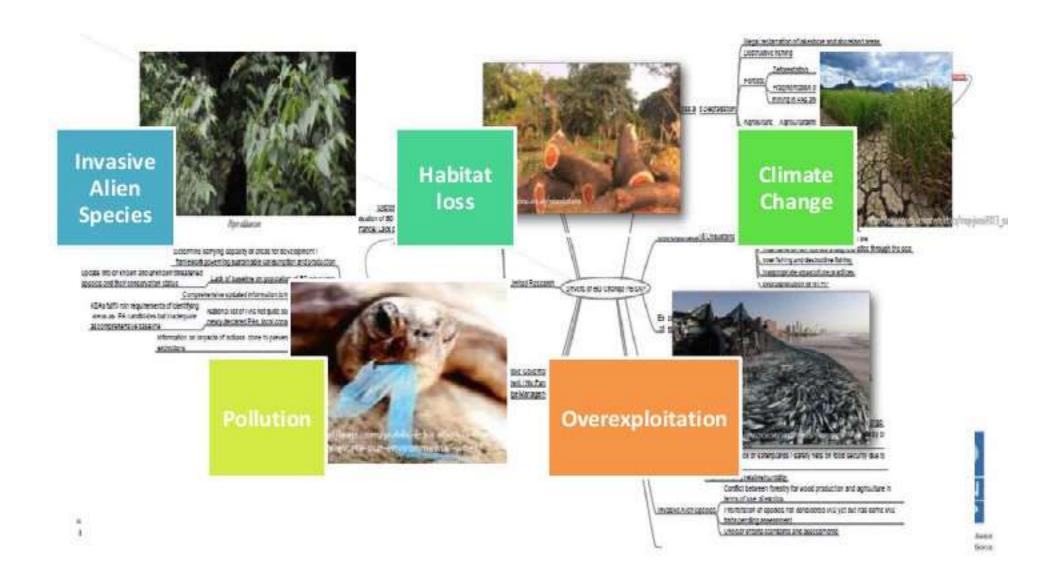






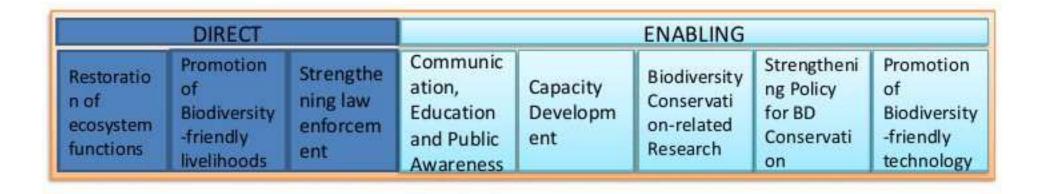


Problem Tree Analysis

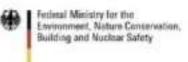


PBSAP Framework: INTERVENTIONS

Human Well-being













Office Seriesal of necessary Official

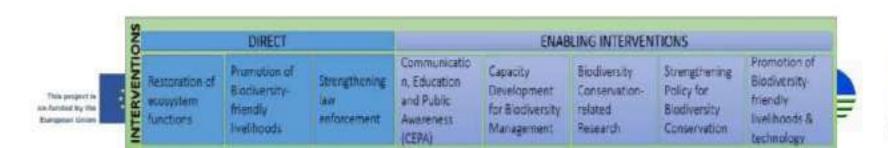




PBSAP Framework: OUTPUTS

Human Well-being

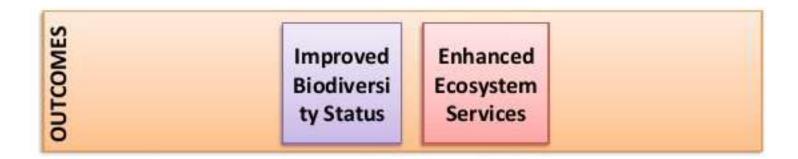
BD Ecosyste Improve BD Awaren OUTPUTS Sustaina integrate Reduced Friendly Controlle ess m ble d into livelihoo pollution d IAS capacitie functions increase developm Practices restored ds d S ent plans

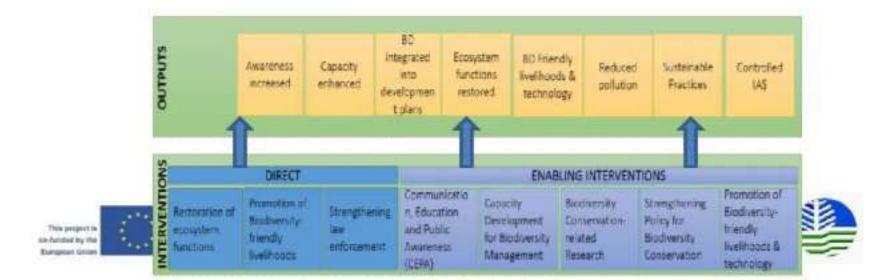




Framework: OUTCOMES

Human Well-being



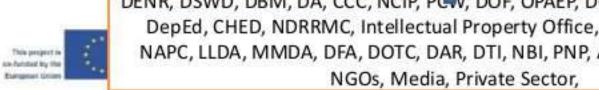




PBSAP Framework



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





Addressing drivers

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

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

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

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







Addressing drivers

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

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

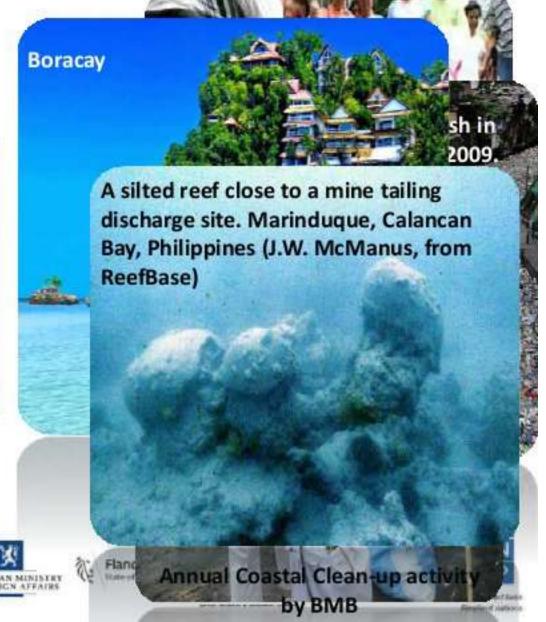
By 2028, there will be improved conservation status of caves

By 2028, 50% of LGUs have formulated and adopted enhanced CLUP using revised HLURB framework By 2020, relevant biodiversity conservation policies to address existing gaps are in place

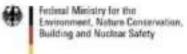


Threats reduction

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









Biodiversity status

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

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

increase in agricultural areas devoted to all types of biodiversity-friendly

By 2028, 10%

By 2028, no net loss in natural forest cover



Fetiesal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Contervation, Building and Nuclear Safety

agriculture



Upp





Employers National Amplies traditions **Biodiversity status**

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

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

Ninoy A Candaba's Migratory Birds

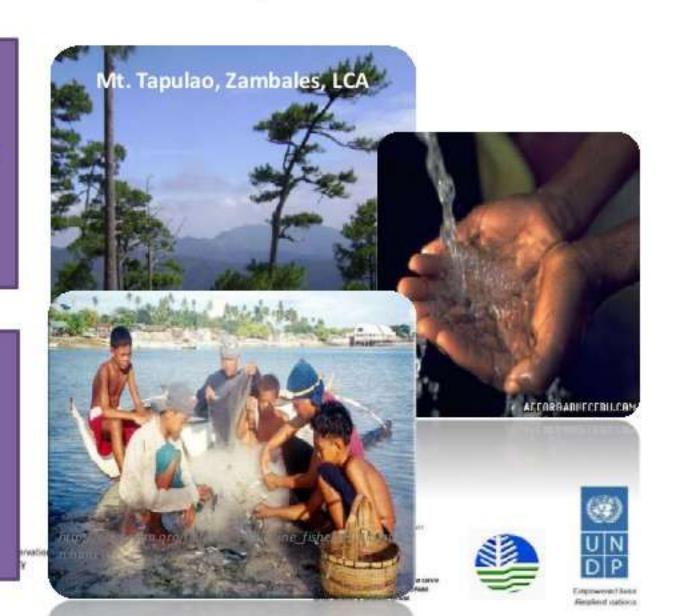
1994 Salard Fredrick Wale

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

Enhancement of ecosystem services

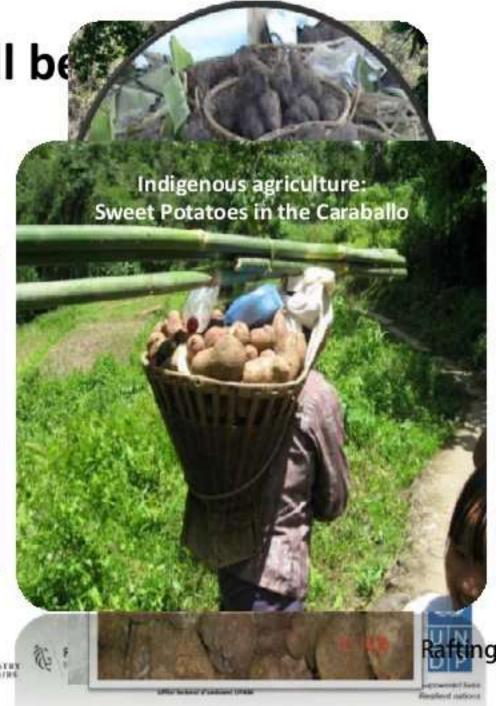
By 2028, ecosystem services provided by key biodiversity areas are enhanced

By 2028, fish stocks of economically important species maintained

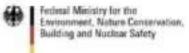


Human well be

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

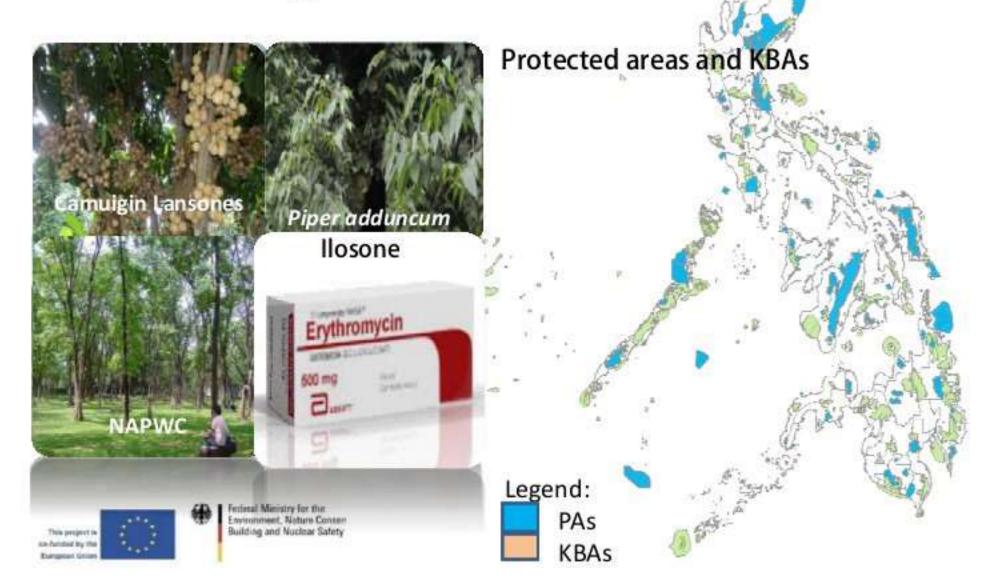








Span of interventions on the ground



Executive Order No. 578 s 2006

ESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL POLICY ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY,
PRESCRIBING ITS IMPLEMENTATION THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY,
PARTICULARLY IN THE SULU SULAWESI MARINE ECOSYSTEM AND
THE VERDE ISLAND PASSAGE MARINE CORRIDOR



