



**REPORT FOR THE LAUNCH OF THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK EARLY
ACTION SUPPORT PROJECT AND NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND
ACTION PLAN II REVIEW PROCESS FOR MALAWI**



Group photo

**10TH NOVEMBER 2023
BINGU INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CENTRE, LILONGWE, MALAWI**

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Introduction

1. An inception meeting for the review process of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) was held at Bingu International Convention Centre, Lilongwe, Malawi on 10th November 2023. The objectives of the meeting included

- To launch the review process of the NBSAP through the Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support (GBF-EAS) Project.
- Clarify the goal, objectives and targets of the project.
- Engaging key stakeholders from the start to provide input on best implementation approaches, modalities and identification of enabling conditions.
- Conducting a stakeholder mapping and identifying areas requiring support.

I. Opening of the Workshop

2. The Meeting commenced at 9.00 a.m. The Deputy Director of Environmental Affairs, Mr. Benon Yassin made welcoming remarks. He highlighted the importance of the NBSAP review process, as it will allow the country to reflect on the goals and commitments that were set at COP15 and emphasized that this is an opportunity for the country to identify priority collective efforts that can be made in conserving Malawi's biological resources. He encouraged participants to actively contribute to the deliberations.

3. Dr. Yusuf M. Mkungula, Principal Secretary for Natural Resources and Climate Change, and the guest of honour, provided the keynote speech and also launched the Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support (GBF-EAS) project for the NBSAP review process. In his speech, he urged the participants to actively engage in the review process and share valuable insights during the development of the NBSAP to reflect Malawi's commitment to the adoption and implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. He went on to emphasize the importance of collective action to forge a path towards achieving the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Lastly, he appreciated the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for the technical and financial support through the GBF-EAS that will enable fast tracking Malawi's readiness and early action to implementing the GBF.



Principal Secretary launching the NBSAP Review Process



PS engagement with the media

II. Organizational Matters

A. Attendance

4. The meeting was attended by representatives from the following institutions: Ministry of Natural Resources and Climate Change, Environmental Affairs Department, Ministry of Local Government including Mchinji District Council, Ntchisi District Council, Salima District Council and Dowa District Council, Department of Museums and Monuments, National Herbarium and

Botanic Gardens of Malawi, Department of Fisheries, Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Planning and Development, Malawi University of Business and Applied Sciences, University of Malawi, Malawi University of science and technology, Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy, Civil Society Network on Climate Change, Wildlife and Environmental Society Malawi, African Parks, Lilongwe Wildlife Trust, Mulanje Mountain Conservation Trust, National Youth Network on Climate Change, National Youth Biodiversity Network and Total Land Care.

B. Organization of work

5. A representative from Environmental Affairs Department, Mr. Boniface Chimwaza, introduced the provisional agenda, which was adopted. He further highlighted the objectives of the meeting.

C. General Approach

6. The inception meeting was primarily a practical working session which emphasized on brainstorming and soliciting ideas on the best approaches, modalities and processes to be applied during the review of the NBSAP. Participatory approaches were employed during discussions which included a blend of tools including presentations, working sessions, group discussions and use of white boards and sticky notes to capture different suggestions. This ensured that there was full participation and contribution from all stakeholders in executing the assignment.



Participants listening attentively



Participants pasting their views on the board

III. NBSAP review and alignment to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

7. In her presentation, Mrs. Mphatso Martha Kalemba-Msukwa from Environmental Affairs Department highlighting a few examples of the progress made in implementation of the current NBSAP II as follows;

- Significant progress has been made on target 9 in the management of invasive alien species (IAS) in Malawi through the implementation of the Invasive Alien Species Management Project which has established national frameworks on IAS, established IAS preventive mechanisms, built capacity and raise awareness for enhanced IAS management in the country and demonstrated on the ground management approaches for IAS, specifically in protected areas.
- Significant progress has been made on target 11 on preventing the extinction of known threatened species and improving conservation status of species through the updating of Malawi's Red data list supported by the Shire Valley Transformation Project which among other things put together draft assessments for 76 species. The project also supported creation of a multi-sectoral Red List technical working group to advance continuous assessments of the conservation status of species.
- Significant progress has been made on target 5 on identification and implementation of sustainable financing mechanisms for effective implementation of biodiversity programmes through the implementation of Biodiversity Finance Initiative Project which developed a National Biodiversity Finance Plan which identified a variety of financial solutions for biodiversity conservation including Payment for Ecosystem Services and tagging biodiversity in the national budget among others.
- Significant progress has been made on target 14 to ensure protection from and safe handling of living modified organisms from modern biotechnology through the launching of Living Modified Organisms

testing Services in two laboratories of Chitedze Research Station and Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

8. The second part of her presentation outlined the major challenges faced during the implementation of the NBSAP II which included among other factors: inadequate co-ordination between and within institutions dealing with biodiversity, inadequate capacity, technology and human resources, weak enforcement of existing legal mechanisms, inadequate integration of biodiversity conservation into sectoral plans, inadequate public awareness on the importance of biodiversity, and poor financing for biodiversity related activities.

9. Mrs. Kalemba-Msukwa further outlined aims for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework as follows; to catalyse, enable and galvanize urgent and transformative action by all actors, ensure the full implementation of the convention, guide the revision or updating or development and implementation of policies, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, guide monitoring and review of progress in a transparent and responsible manner, and to promote cooperation and partnerships, among diverse actors.

10. She emphasized that as a way forward there is a need for Malawi to do a rapid alignment of the NBSAP with GBF including the development of national targets by COP-16 which is scheduled for October 2024. There is a need to map existing national targets from NBSAP and other plans to the Kunming-Montreal GBF, make necessary revisions to ensure alignment, identify non-state actor commitments, identify indicators including the headline indicators to monitor the NBSAP, and ensure a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach.

11. She concluded by indicating that implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework will require political will and recognition at the highest levels of government, but also action and cooperation by all sectors and levels of government, and all actors of society.



Presenting the NBSAP II Progress

IV. Overview of the Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support Project in line with review of the NBSAP

12. Mr. Mwayi Mkanthama made a presentation that informed the meeting of the Global Biodiversity Framework – Early Action Support (GBF-EAS) Project, which is a 3-year project with a total funding of **USD254, 000** executed by EAD with support from UNEP. He highlighted the main aim of the project as being the fast-tracking of readiness and early actions to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Additionally he expressed that the project gives countries an early opportunity to start reviewing their NBSAPs. Participants were informed that after this project, there will be a follow up project under GEF 8 that will focus on the actual revision and updating of the NBSAP.

13. He further informed the meeting that the project will be implemented through four major components namely: The Rapid Review of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) for alignment with the GBF, Assessment of Monitoring Systems, Policy and institutional alignment and review of policies for coherence with the GBF and Biodiversity finance activities.

V. Feedback and Discussions from the participants

14. In order to successfully review the NBSAP, it was recommended that the challenges that were faced during the first and second NBSAP review process should be assessed and addressed before the commencement of the current process.

15. The inception meeting recommended that NBSAP III should be branded including a logo, and educative visionary picture.

16. It was recommended that focal points in key institutions or department should be identified to ensure commitment and continuous and easy communication.

17. It was also recommended that a business case for biodiversity conservation should be developed in order to encourage the private sectors involvement in successful implementation of the NBSAP III.

VI. Modalities and approaches of revising the NBSAPs and developing the components

18. For successful revision of the NBSAP, the meeting identified and outlined modalities and approaches that should be taken, these to include;

- Timely communication and sharing of relevant documents before meetings.
- Establishment of working groups according to the project components.
- The heads of the key Department/Institutions to identify the focal points.

19. The meeting further agreed that during the revision of the NBSAP, there should be continuous engagement of local councils and key institutions through physical meetings. This will enable local councils and key institutions to align their goals and objectives to the NBSAP III and vice versa.

20. The participants to the workshop agreed that there is a need to conduct trainings focusing on individuals from non-biodiversity related sectors so that their involvement in the NBSAP review process is constructive and uptake of the NBSAP as a national document is effectively achieved.

21. In order to make all relevant information available to the public and get input from stakeholders at every step and, the participants outlined two possible solutions as follows; future meetings should be conducted at all different levels including at community. The meetings at community level should be translated to vernacular languages for effective communication. Secondly, there is need to utilize existing networks in communication and awareness strategies.

22. The participants recommended Environmental Affairs Department to use a project management software for example Microsoft Project for effective coordination in the NBSAP III process.

23. In order to allow diversity of opinions and approaches to be reflected in the process and in the final NBSAP the participants agreed that the comments and opinions from different key stakeholders should be outlined and mapped showing how they have been addressed and incorporated in the final NBSAP. The Secretariat should also identify alternative means of soliciting ideas from other people who are not able to actively contribute during physical meetings.



Getting feedback through guiding questions



Stakeholder engagement

VII. Road map/Way forward

24. The meeting agreed on the following immediate steps:

Action	Timeframe
Share presentations made at the Inception meeting	By 13 th November 2023
Share draft report to the inception meeting	By 17 th November 2023
Prepare a questionnaire for further data collection for submission to institutions	End November
Finalize Task team composition	End November
Write letters to heads of institutions requesting for representation of officers into the task teams	End November
Hold an orientation for Task team	Early December

members	
Finalize TORs for consultants	Early December
Advertise consultancies	Mid December

VIII. Closing Remarks

Mrs. Mphatso Kalembe-Msukwa, Chief Environmental Officer at Environmental Affairs Department made closing remarks where she extended appreciation to the participants for their active and fruitful participation. She urged the participants to be committed to the process as this is a national document and every institution has a role to play. She emphasised that the process will apply a whole of society approach where no-one will be left behind and hence everyone should contribute to the collective efforts of reviewing the NBSAP.

ANNEX I: AGENDA FOR THE MEETING

PROGRAM FOR THE INCEPTION MEETING FOR THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK EARLY ACTION SUPPORT PROJECT TO BE HELD ON 10TH NOVEMBER 2023 AT THE BINGU INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CENTRE IN LILONGWE		
Thursday, 9 TH November 2023, Day one: Arrival of participants		
TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY
Friday, 10 th November, 2023, Day Two:		
09:00	Moderator to call the house to order	Boniface Chimwaza
09:00 - 09:05	Opening prayer	Volunteer
09:05 – 09:10	Remarks	UNEP Representative
09:10 - 09:15	Opening Remarks	DEA
09:15- 09:20	Official Opening Speech	PS
09:20- 09:30	Introductions and getting to know more of each other	All
09:30 - 9:45	Overview of the KM-GBF (Goals and Targets) and the NBSAP implementation and review process	Mphatso Kalembe
10:00 – 10:20	Overview of the GBF-EAS Project in-line with review of the NBSAP	Mwayi Mkanthama
10:20 – 10:30	Plenary Discussions	All
10:30 - 10:55	HEALTH BREAK	
10:55 – 11:25	Group and Plenary Discussions: Modalities and approaches of revising the NBSAPs and developing the components	Mphatso Kalembe
11:25 – 12:00	Group and Plenary Discussions: Identifying Key Stakeholders for development of each target	Maria Luwani/Mwayi Mkanthama
12:00 - 13:30	LUNCH	
13:30 -14:00	Group and Plenary Discussions: Matching Capacity Needs and Capacity Support Available	Lilian Chimphepo
14:00 – 14:30	Implementation of Component 4: Biodiversity finance-related activities	Davies Chogawana
14:30 – 15:30	Discussion	Moderator
15:30 – 15:40	Roadmap	Emmanuel Phiri
15:40 – 16:00	Logistics and closing prayer	Alinafe Tiyesi
END OF MEETING		

**ANNEX II: SPEECH BY THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND
CLIMATE CHANGE**



SPEECH

BY

DR.YUSUF M. MKUNGULA

SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOUECES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

DELIVERED AT

**THE INCEPTION MEETING OF THE REVIEW PROCESS OF THE NATIONAL
BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN (2015-2025)**

BINGU INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CENTRE, LILONGWE

10TH NOVEMBER, 2023

- The Moderator, **Mr. Boniface Chimwaza**;
- The Director of Environmental Affairs, **Ms. Tawonga Mbale- Luka**;
- The Resident Representative for the United Nations Development Programme, **Ms. Fenella Frost**;
- Representative of the United Nations Environment Programme;
- Senior Government Officials present;
- Development Partners present;
- Representative of the Private sector;
- Representatives of the Civil Society, the Youth, Girls and Women Networks;
- Representative of the Academia and Research Institutions;
- Representatives of the Media;
- Ladies and Gentlemen.

Good morning to you all;

1. I am delighted to be with you this morning on this special occasion as we are launching the review process of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2015-2025) that was adopted in 2015 to guide the country to suitably manage its biodiversity;
2. **Ladies and Gentlemen**, the primary objective of this crucial initiative is to realign our national strategy and action plan with the recently adopted Montreal-Kunming Biodiversity Framework which sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based actions to bring about a transformation in our societies' relationship with biodiversity and also significantly contribute to the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, and by 2050 ensuring that the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled as a catalyst to the attainment of our development agenda, the Malawi 2063;

3. **Ladies and Gentlemen,** Biodiversity is inextricably linked to our planet's health and our well-being. The global community has recognized the urgency of these challenges, as reflected in the international agreements and frameworks, including the Montreal-Kunming Biodiversity Framework. As we gather here today, we have a unique opportunity to make a difference and to contribute to the achievement of the global goals set forth in these agreements;
4. Our National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan has been instrumental in guiding conservation and sustainability efforts, but it is imperative that we continually assess and enhance our approach in light of evolving challenges and global expectations. Therefore, the review process we are embarking upon today will allow us to align our strategies with the Montreal-Kunming Biodiversity Framework and strengthen our commitment to biodiversity conservation, climate action, and sustainable development;
5. The Framework calls upon all of us to put in place strategies that will ensure:-
 - (a) Integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, or restored, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050.
 - (b) Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained and enhanced, with those currently in decline being restored.
 - (c) The monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, and digital sequence information on genetic resources, and of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as applicable, are shared fairly and equitably, and
 - (d) Adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology to

fully implement the Kunming Montreal global biodiversity framework are secured and equitably accessible to all Parties.

6. **Ladies and Gentlemen**, this Inception Meeting is just the beginning of an inclusive and participatory process that will involve stakeholders from various sectors, government agencies, civil society, local communities, academia, and international partners. I urge all of you to actively engage in this process, share your valuable insights, and work collaboratively to develop a renewed National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan that reflects our commitment to the ambitious goals outlined in the Montreal-Kunming Biodiversity Framework;
7. I am confident that the wealth of expertise and knowledge within this assembly will foster meaningful discussions, innovative insights, and collaborative strategies that will propel our nation towards a more resilient and ecologically sound future. Let us seize this opportunity to harness the power of collective action and forge a path towards a more sustainable and biodiverse world;
8. Lastly, but not least allow me to extend our heartfelt gratitude to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for the technical and financial support that has enabled us organize this meeting. To all of you I thank you for your unwavering dedication to this noble cause. Together, let us pave the way for a brighter, more sustainable future;
9. With these few remarks I declare this meeting officially opened and that **the review process** officially launched.

I thank you all for your attention.

ANNEX III: FEEDBACK TO THE GUIDING QUESTIONS

FEEDBACK TO THE GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. What should not be the goal of NBSAP 3?	➤ Repeating mistakes of NBSAPs 1 and 2 ➤ Repeating the narrative that is not supported by real time data of actual damage ➤ The fair and equitable sharing of benefits ➤ Developing a document without a proper plan of implemented monitoring ➤ Unrealistic or unmeasurable targets ➤ Non mainstream of Gender and indigenous/local knowledge ➤ Adopting international goals without putting them in Malawi context ➤ Guidelines that prohibit utilization of ecosystem (biodiversity) ➤ Encouraging research through exploitation of genetic resources –joint research and capacity /knowledge transfer is better. ➤ A publicity stunt ➤ Too many actions ➤ Personal political showcasing for personal gain(keeping this grassroots and Science Driven ➤ Not only targeting one type of ecosystem but all should be targeted ➤ Promotion of economic activities that does not take into account biodiversity conservation ➤ Preventing the local communities from participating in the utilization of genetic resources. ➤ Promoting practice manufacturing ➤ Not SMART ➤ Too Many Priorities ➤ Promoting habitat loss ➤ The goal should not only be mobilization of fund but a clear roadmap to halt Biodiversity loss ➤ It should not concentrate on one area ,but also on the issues that are tangible and unique for Malawi as a whole address the impact of environmental shift on biodiversity ➤ Establish an appropriate framework ➤ Non-time frames commitments to restoring biodiversity without defining the “HOW”.
2. If NBSAP 3 is going to be success, what	➤ To the communities and improve the wellbeing of the Malawians through ecosystem benefits ➤ Awareness success as communities will be able to

will be its Value and to whom?	restore ecosystems after being educated ➤ It will be a value to every individual on the planet ➤ Biodiversity that was lost will be restored ➤ It will be a value to livestock and farmer. Since they rely on nature/ecosystems to have productivity .this will boost the livestock sector and market chain of Malawi ➤ Conserved biodiversity for sustainable livelihoods ➤ All life on earth ➤ To the nation as a whole as ecosystems will be restored ➤ Rural communities ➤ Climate change actors, health practitioners, DRM Actors, tourism sector, ➤ Improved livelihoods to all gender groups ➤ To the nation as biodiversity management will improve economic growth and sustainability ➤ High economic gaining ➤ Providing a framework for implementing biodiversity programmes. ➤ To all stakeholders ➤ Address climate change impacts while activities involving young people and children in its implementation and planning ➤ Climate and natural resources restoration.it will be essential to communities as it can improve economic activities ➤ It will help to overcome climate change issues such as heat waves such that ecosystems wil survive. ➤ Address climate change impacts while involving the young people and the children in its implementation and planning ➤ Success requires embracing in all the projects ;the interconnectedness of all the beings as a guiding action ➤ Its success will be important in changing climate positively, this will be beneficial to all Malawians ➤ Sustainable use
3. Why and how can the NBSAP 3 be especially important for your work?	➤ Will promote sustainable management of ecosystems and reduce further degradation ➤ It will provide guidelines and steps to conserve the Biodiversity especially plant as most are endemic and close to the extinction ➤ Will help to eradicate climate change issues as a result of environmental issues and improve economic growth through this element ➤ Likelihoods are dependent on biodiversity in many ➤ Reducing the impact of climate change

	➤ Ensuring biodiversity conservation is prioritised that's biodiversity loss is avoided or minimized at all cost ➤ Provide a framework under which wildlife can be better conserved ➤ Empower grassroots and community engagement in problem solving and project implementation ➤ Provides framework for the development and implementation of biodiversity related programs ➤ Improved non streams of biodiversity conservation in projects and programs ➤ Provides direction on mandate of management and sustainable use of the national Capital ➤ Assist to have a successful national ecosystem assessment report to inform policy or decision ➤ It will guide research question so they respond to national needs. ➤ Resource generation back up for biodiversity conservation ➤ Reduce climate change impact ➤ Assist us to achieve positive outcomes to our ecological management action ➤ The targets are legally binding and enforcement of the frameworks ➤ Most of the biodiversity are in the councils and NBSAP3 will help to conserve the biodiversity and avoid extinction ➤ Improving livelihood of the communities and keeping for the next generation ➤ Sustaining and improving livelihoods ➤ It will be essential for economic diversification which will enforce economic activities which easy to make economic decisions ➤ Biodiversity Conservation will make the ecosystems to be rehabilitated thus supporting in reducing the impact of climate change being it from forest or land ➤ It clearly outline what actions need to be taken to protect and restore Malawi's biodiversity .this makes it so easier to effectively work
4. What do we want people to say in 2030 about the NBSAP 3 has contributed to the implementation of the GBF and objectives of the convention	➤ People having more sustainable resource use of indigenous resources ➤ It has necessitated revenue generation towards biodiversity management ➤ It has promoted innovation for biodiversity loss readiness. ➤ That the country managed to balance and biodiversity goals ➤ It has improved biodiversity conservation ➤ Livestock farming can become easier for smallholder farmers and milk availability can become

including development of Malawi	manageable again on the market ➤ We want people to say global and national processes do lead to positive outcomes and are not just meetings and politics towards no success ➤ Biodiversity finance conservation and restoration ➤ Promotion of new technologies and innovations on dealing with threats to biodiversity ➤ Have clear M & E Reporting framework for biodiversity conservation initiative by state and non-state actors that helps trade financing flows and impact ➤ We understood the challenges that Malawi is facing and aligned ourselves to making a difference ➤ Significant restoration and protection of ecosystems ➤ It has contributed to sustainable transition if clean energy ➤ It was well thought out that has contributed to loss of biodiversity and improved livelihoods and economic wellbeing of Malawians. ➤ Sustainability should be tangible ➤ Sustainable consumption especially plastic pollution ➤ Restoration of all degraded terrestrial inland water
5. WHAT WILL YOU PERSONALLY BE EXCITED ABOUT NBSAP 3 ACHIEVING BY 2030	➤ Adequate biodiversity financing released ➤ People living in harmony into native and the return of threatened SPP ➤ Provide percentages of biodiversity loss that has been recovered or maintained with special focus hotspots ➤ To have made a positive impact on the average Malawian ➤ Benefit sharing machine being clear ➤ Restoration of habitats for endangered wildlife and reintroduction and protection therein ➤ An increase in specific diversion in Malawi's protected areas ➤ Halting the biodiversity loss happening how ➤ Meaningful involvement of women and the youth in biodiversity management ➤ Incorporation indigenous knowledge and science in biodiversity management. ➤ Communities truly benefit from sharing (ABS) and they are part of the process in the guidelines ➤ 30% of the protected areas are achieved ➤ Being integrated in all sectors ➤ Having enough financial capacity to carry out all its desired goals ➤ Existing protected areas managed properly ,sustainably benefiting the country ➤ Increased level of management of endangered species ➤ Communities getting to know about biodiversity

	➤ Bridging the gap between conservation efforts and development through establishment and enforcement of development and conservation standards ➤ Biodiversity contributing to GDP to a great extent in Malawi ➤ Gender balanced sustainable utilization and conservation financing ➤ Improve environmental stability for natural ecosystems and their biodiversity ➤ Strong coordination in biodiversity progress ➤ More people involved in biodiversity conservation ➤ Wetland conservation ➤ Efforts to know and conservation pollinators achieved ➤ Our contribution towards global efforts of conserving biodiversity ➤ Indigenous or local knowledge integrated in all relevant policies
6. IF THE NBSAP 3 IS GOING TO FAIL, IT WILL BE BECAUSE OF	➤ Lack or inadequate funding, Failure to fund and implement key project in the areas of highest concern ➤ Lack of political will ➤ Poor communication or collaboration/coordination/involvement among key stakeholders ➤ Lack of listening stakeholders ➤ Failure to make sacrifices ➤ Misallocation of resources ➤ Lack of political stewardship ➤ Lack of awareness to the communities involved ➤ Not linking biodiversity loss ➤ Loss of focus ➤ Financing government ➤ Slow progress in the implementation of projects
7. What other component can be added to the project?	➤ Capacity building and communication

ANNEX V: STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

STAKEHOLDER MAPPING DURING THE NBSAP INCEPTION MEETING

COMPONENT 1: ALIGNMENT OF NBSAP WITH GBF

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLES
Department of Forestry	Technical Experts and Policy direction
International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Technical support on priorities and target alignment
Department of National Parks and	Conservation

Wildlife	
Department of Fisheries	Conservation
Law enforcement Agencies	Enforcement of laws
Ministry of Agriculture	Sustainable agriculture
Ministry of Finance – EP&D	Provision of financial support Inclusion of gender issues in development planning
National Youth Biodiversity Network	Raising awareness on Biodiversity conservation to fellow youth
Academia	Provision of scientific Research
Media	Raising awareness on biodiversity issues
GIBIF/National Commission for Science and Technology	Biodiversity data mobilization
Local Councils	Raising awareness on biodiversity issues Resource mobilisation
Non-Governmental Organisations (WESM, Lilongwe Wildlife Trust, African Parks Network, Peace Parks Foundation)	Technical Experts Resource Mobilisation Conservation
Private Sector (Tea estates, Illovo Sugar, Kawandama, Nyara Park, Kuti in Salima)	OECD, Forest areas in private land
Ministry of Gender and Gender experts	Mainstreaming and integrating Gender considerations Promoting equality in ABS, resource control and ownership

COMPONENT 2: ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEMS AND DEVELOPMENT OF A MONITORING PLAN

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLES
Economic Planning and Development	Development of the Biodiversity Monitoring system and Framework
Department of Forestry	Development of the Biodiversity Monitoring system and Framework
Department of Fisheries	Development of the Biodiversity Monitoring system and Framework
Department of National Parks and Wildlife	Development of the Biodiversity Monitoring system and Framework
Law enforcers	Enforcement
Judiciary	Interpretation of the law
Academia/Research and Development Institutions	Research and Capacity Building/Research Assessment of the monitoring systems
Local community	Provision of indigenous local knowledge
Development partners	Financing

International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Monitoring tools
Birdlife International	Monitoring tools
RAMSAR	Monitoring tools
Local Government and Councils	Integration into the existing structures of the system

COMPONENT 3: POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL ALIGNMENT AND REVIEW FOR ACHIEVING COHERENCE WITH GBF

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE
Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy (CEPA), MwAPATA Institute	Policy Advocacy Policy Analysis
Civil Society Network on Climate Change (CISONECC), National Youth Network on Climate Change (NYNCC), National Youth Network on Biodiversity (NYBN)	Capacity building Networking
Department of Fisheries (MDAs), Health	Policy advocacy, analysis and capacity building Policy directions
ADCs	Information issues on the ground Capacity building Enforcement of laws
Media	Promoting public awareness
Donor community	Promoting Public Awareness
Parliamentarians	Gazetement of relevant legislations
Chiefs (Local Leaders)	Leadership (among community members) Information dissemination and enforcement of by-laws
Judiciary and law enforcement	Enforcement of laws
EAD	Create enabling environment for implementation of NBSAP
Academia /Research institutions	Review and monitoring Research and data generation

COMPONENT 4: BIODIVERSITY FINANCE RELATED ACTIVITIES

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLES
World Bank	Capacity building NCA Grants
Commercial Bank	CSR Sponsorship
Water Boards	Payment for Ecosystems

	Awareness
Parliament	Approvals Realignment of funds
Private Sector	Sponsorship
Communities	Traditional Knowledge In-kind
Ministry of Finance	Alignment to MIP1 Budgetary Allocation
Ministry Natural Resources and Climate Change	Monitoring and Evaluation Coordination Policy Direction
National Commission for Science and Technology	Grant Provisioning
United Nations Environment Programme	Grants Capacity Building
International Union for the Conservation of Nature	Funding
Academia	Applications for biodiversity grants Ecosystems Assessments
Malawi Environmental Endowment Trust	Grant Provision
High Network Individuals	Donations
Non-Governmental Organisations	Advocacy for Biofin Provide needs
Commercial Bank	CSR Sponsorship
Water Boards	Payment for Ecosystems
Parliament	Approvals Re-alignment of funds
Private Sector	Sponsorship
Communities	Traditional Knowledge In-kind

ANNEX VI: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS FOR THE INCEPTION MEETING FOR THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK EARLY ACTION SUPPORT PROJECT

1. Dr. Yusuf Nkungula : Secretary for Natural Resources
and Climate Change
Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy &
Mining
Private Bag 394, Lilongwe 3, Malawi
2. Benon Yassin : Deputy Director
Environmental Affairs Department
3. Mphatso Kalembe Msukwa : Chief Environmental Officer

Environmental Affairs Department
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4. Boniface Chimwaza : Chief Environmental Officer
Environmental Affairs Department
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5. Dr. Lilian Chimphepo : Principal Environmental Officer
Environmental Affairs Department
(Biodiversity)
6. Davies Chogawana : Senior Environmental Officer
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7. Mwayi Mkanthama : Environmental Officer
Environmental Affairs Department
(Biodiversity)
8. Emmanuel Phiri : Environmental Officer
Environmental Affairs Department
(Biodiversity)
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9. Alinafe Mthengomwacha : Environmental Officer
(Intern)
Environmental Affairs Department
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