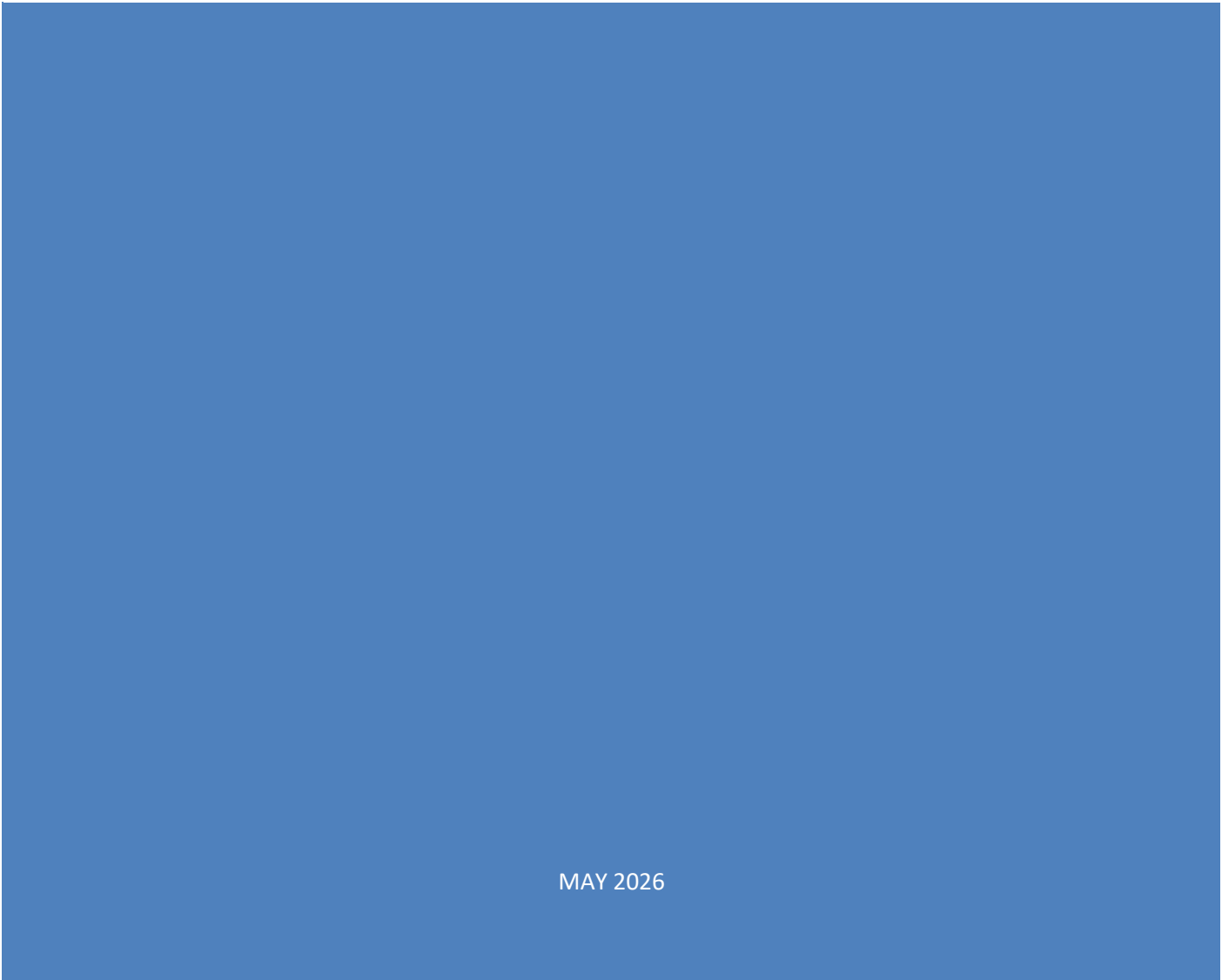




NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK



MAY 2026

Acknowledgements

This National Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation Framework is a product of collaboration amongst the different stakeholders. The Ministry of Natural Resources wishes to thank all stakeholders for their dedication and input into the framework. The Ministry is further grateful to the support provided by UNDP through technical assistance towards the development of the M&E framework.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

1.1 Introduction

Biodiversity plays a central role in supporting Malawi's economy and the well-being of its people. Ecosystems underpin agriculture, fisheries, forestry, energy, and tourism, and they provide food, water, raw materials, cultural identity, and climate buffering services. While the specific economic, cultural, and ecological contributions of biodiversity are discussed in detail in Section 1.2 (Value of Biodiversity), this background section recognizes that biodiversity is a strategic asset essential to Malawi's development aspirations.

The Government of Malawi through has prepared a Third National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP III) which lays out strategies and actions to enhance conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for the benefit of people, the environment and the economy. It supports Malawi 2063 (MW2063), which prioritizes environmental sustainability and climate resilience, and it fulfils Malawi's obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). It also operationalizes the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) by translating global targets into national actions. NBSAP III therefore, provides an updated framework for guiding biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in Malawi over the next decade. It builds on lessons from NBSAP II, strengthens policy alignment, and establishes mechanisms for coordination, financing, monitoring, and implementation across sectors and levels of government. The Strategy will be implemented over a ten-year period from 2025 to 2035.

This Monitoring and Evaluation frameworks describes the information system that the Ministry of Natural Resources will use to guide monitoring and evaluation activities. Strengthening national biodiversity monitoring systems will contribute to the achievement of a number of other national strategies, in particular the Malawi Vision 2063 and the global development policies the Sustainable Development Goals, and the NBSAP III. The monitoring framework hence makes a direct contribution to these aspirations, and strengthens allied strategies towards biodiversity protection, a Malawi 2063 target.

The framework is informed by Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the first MW 2063 ten-year medium term implementation plan (MIP1), NBSAP III and climate change policy

results framework.

The M&E framework is organized as follows:

- Chapter 1 is an introduction to the NBSAPII M&E framework. It presents the background to the framework, the theory of change and the organizing framework for M&E system
- Chapter 2 describes the structure of the M&E systems
- Chapter 3 provides a description of the M&E system, including the specification of minimum information requirements for the system
- Chapter 4 presents the monitoring and evaluation activities to be carried out for the NBSAP III

1.2 The National BSAP III Vision and Goal

1.3 Vision

A Malawi where biodiversity and ecosystems are conserved, restored and sustainably used, supporting economic growth, climate resilience and wellbeing for current and future generations.

1.4 Mission

“To minimize/reduce/halt biodiversity loss and restore degraded ecosystems through inclusive, science-based, and locally grounded actions that empower communities, integrate local knowledge, and ensure equitable and sustainable use of biodiversity for national development.

1.5 Purpose of the NBSAP III

“To provide an ambitious national framework for the conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of Malawi’s biodiversity that aligns with global commitments, while enhancing biodiversity contribution to livelihoods, economic diversification, and resilience to climate change.”

1.6 Goal

The goal of the strategy is:

“To enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for the people, the environment and economy”

1.7 Strategic objectives

This goal will be achieved through the following specific strategic objectives:

- i. Halt biodiversity loss and restore at least 30% of degraded ecosystems and habitats by 2035;
- ii. Promote sustainable, fair and equitable use of biodiversity that enhances livelihoods, food security, and national economic growth (Bioeconomy);
- iii. Strengthen inclusive, transparent and accountable biodiversity governance that empowers local communities, women and youth;
- iv. Integrate Traditional Knowledge, scientific evidence, and innovation in biodiversity research, education, and policy; and
- v. Mobilize sustainable financing and strengthen monitoring, reporting, and enforcement mechanisms for biodiversity outcomes.

1.8 Guiding Principles

The strategy shall address all ecosystems (terrestrial, aquatic, and wetlands) in an integrated, landscape-level approach that recognizes their interdependence;

- i. Recognition and respect of the rights, roles, and knowledge of all people including women, youth, and local communities ensuring fair and equitable benefit sharing;
- ii. Conservation and restoration efforts shall be multiple evidence based;
- iii. All actions and commitments shall be time-bound, SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound), and supported by a robust monitoring and evaluation system; and
- iv. Biodiversity actions shall ensure ecological sustainability, climate resilience, and intergenerational equity securing the wellbeing of people and ecosystems now and in the future.

The Strategy will also take into account cross-cutting issues that will be implemented from 2026 to 2035.

1.9 NBSAP Outcomes

The NBSAP III envisages the following outcomes:

- i. Reduced biodiversity loss and restoration at least 30% of degraded ecosystems and habitats by 2035;
- ii. Improved sustainable, fair and equitable use of biodiversity that enhances livelihoods, food security, and national economic growth (Bioeconomy);
- iii. Strengthened inclusive, transparent and accountable biodiversity governance that empowers local communities, women and youth;
- iv. Improved integration of TK, scientific evidence, and innovation in biodiversity research, education, and policy; and
- v. Improved sustainable financing and strengthened monitoring, reporting, and enforcement mechanisms for biodiversity outcomes.

1.10 Rationale for NBSAP III M&E Framework

Implementation of the NBSAP III will entail the involvement of a number of stakeholders' participation. This requires strong coordination. Within the context of this coordination, a robust M&E framework is a pre-requisite. The M&E framework will be key to the provision of guidance on data collection, collation, analysis, reporting, management, dissemination and utilization of strategic information on biodiversity. The M&E framework is thus designed to serve the following purposes:

- Guide NBSAP III performance assessment
- Enhance technical support supervision and quality assurance
- Basis for maintaining NBSAP III relevance and logic evolution-tracing pathways from inputs to outputs to outcomes and impacts
- Guide the institutional and competency building in protecting national biodiversity asset
- Facilitate knowledge sharing, learning and best practices adoption in biodiversity protection and management programming

1.11 Objectives of the NBSAP III M&E System

The objectives of the NBSAP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system are:

- i. To provide an effective tool for monitoring NBSAP III progress in relation to clearly established targets;
- ii. To provide a clear plan that identifies relevant trigger levels and required actions to be taken where progress falls behind schedule; and
- iii. To provide a tool for learning based on NBSAP implementation experiences.

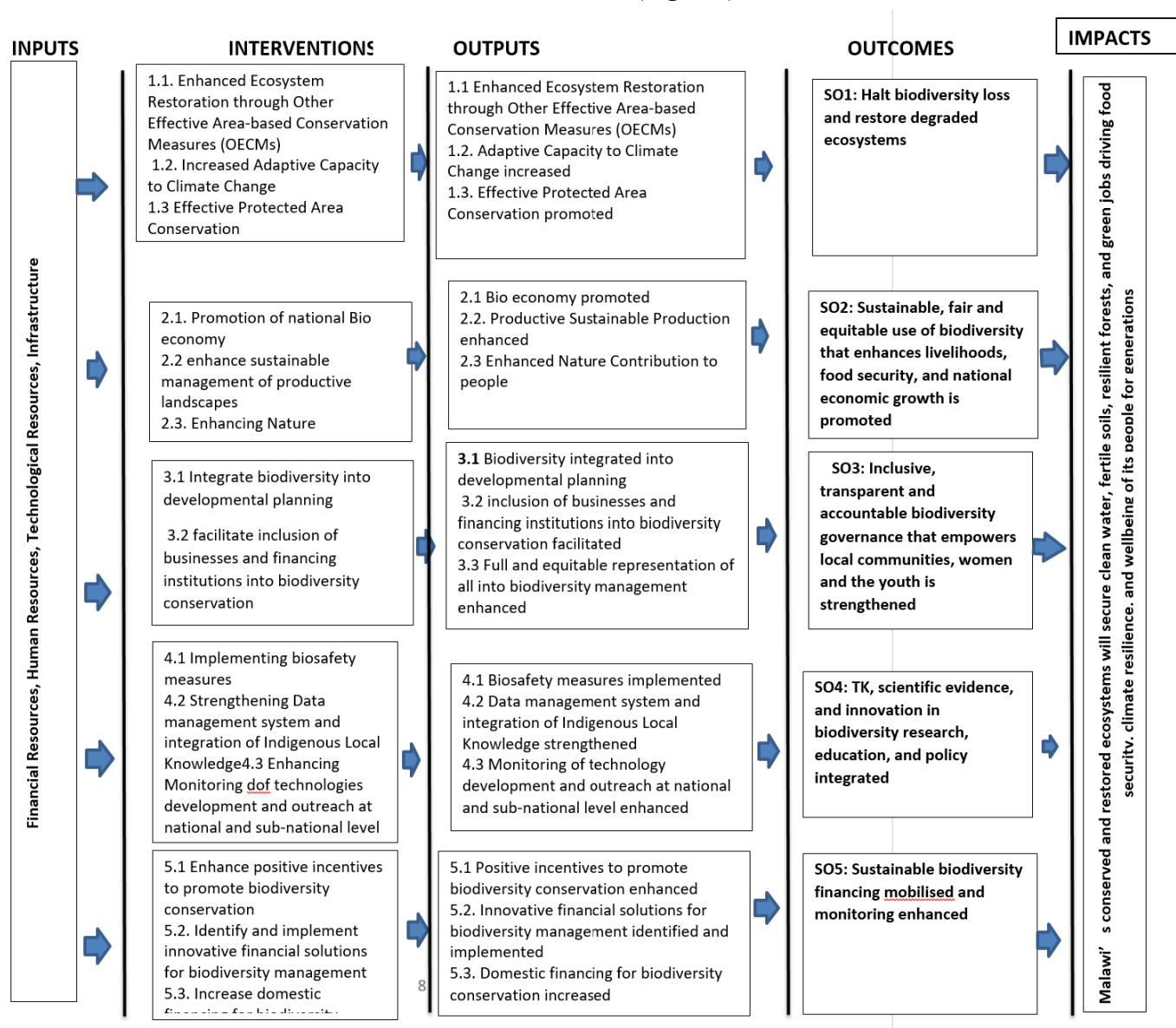
The NBSAP III M&E system will serve as a tool for national biodiversity stakeholders to assess implementation progress and undertake the necessary modifications on a timely basis so that the strategy's development objectives and intermediate results can be achieved. The definition and operationalization of the NBSAP M&E system will include the following stages:

- i. Establishment of activity output targets by the stakeholders;
- ii. Establishment of a detailed M&E plan identifying roles and responsibilities, a clear action plan and implementation schedule;
- iii. Annual reviews of the strategy
- iv. Production of NBSAP Mid-term review report;
- v. Production of NBSAP End-of-strategy Evaluation Report
- vi. Conduction of impact evaluations-based on pillars of the strategy.

1.12 NBSAP Theory of Change

The NBSAP III Strategy monitoring and evaluation framework is informed by the theory of change. The desired change is sustainable use and restoration of Malawi's biodiversity. This impact will be achieved from the realization of intermediate five intermediate outcomes that are in turn the result of attainment and utilization of various outputs through strategy implementation.

The NBSAP TOC is summarized in the schematic below (Figure1).



Assumptions/Risks

- 1.12.1 Implementing agencies will have capacity to deliver on biodiversity interventions
- 1.12.2 The formal sector will provide client friendly products
- 1.12.3 High poverty levels will not negatively impact people's capacity to save
- 1.12.4 Resources will be available to implement the NBSAP III
- 1.12.5 Macroeconomic environment will be favorable

Figure 1: NBSAP III Theory of Change

The MW2063 is designed to transform Malawi to attain its long-term development aspirations for the next thirty-nine years, by transforming the country into a wealthy and self-reliant industrialized upper middle-income country by the year 2063. Its purpose is to serve as a single

reference document for policy makers, private sector, non-governmental organizations and cooperating partners on government's socio-economic growth and development priorities. MW2063 is anchored on three key pillars, namely: (i) Agriculture Productivity and Commercialization; (ii) Industrialization; and (iii) Urbanization. The attainment of these three pillars will be catalysed by seven enablers, namely: (i) Mind-set Change; (ii) Effective Governance System; (iii) Public Sector Performance; (iv) Private Sector Dynamism; (v) Human Capital Development; (vi) Economic infrastructure; and (vii) Environmental Sustainability. These enablers are expected to propel the country towards improving biodiversity and achieving economic independence, inclusive wealth creation, self-reliance and a high quality of life for all Malawians. Malawi also implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which emphasis is on eradicating poverty and inequality in all its forms (SDG 1), ending hunger and malnutrition (SDG 2), improving life below water (SDG 14) and on land (SDG 15) and achieve sustainable development. Since 2015, the country has been working through several growth and development strategies towards achieving the targets spelled out in the SDGs, Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, MIP-1 and NBSAP II in order to accelerate the transformation of the country. The Mw 2063 enabler on Environmental Sustainability emphasizes the role of improved biodiversity to accelerate Malawi's national development priorities and progress towards the SDGs in an integrated manner.

The NBSAP III will focus on strategic outcomes and targets of both KMGBF and MIP1 to enhance environmental sustainability, reduce poverty and improve rural livelihoods. Over the period 2026 - 2035, Malawi will implement various strategic interventions under each one of the following five respective strategic outcomes of the NBSAP III as presented in Figure below:

- i. Strategic Objective 1 – Halt biodiversity loss and restore at least 30% of degraded ecosystems and habitats by 2035;
- ii. Strategic Objective 2: Promote sustainable, fair and equitable use of biodiversity that enhances livelihoods, food security, and national economic growth (Bioeconomy);
- iii. Strategic Objective 3: Strengthen inclusive, transparent and accountable biodiversity governance that empowers local communities, women and youth;
- iv. Strategic Objective 4: Integrate Traditional Knowledge, scientific evidence, and innovation in biodiversity research, education, and policy.
- v. Strategic Objective 5: Mobilize sustainable financing and strengthen monitoring,

reporting, and enforcement mechanisms for biodiversity outcomes

Strategic interventions within each strategic area have been carefully identified and prioritized to create spaces to harness synergies and mutual reinforcement within and across the five thematic areas for effective and efficient delivery of the NBSAP III. Collectively, they address the challenges earlier identified that impede the performance of the biodiversity sector in Malawi and hinder its potential to enhance sustainable development and uplift agriculture-based livelihoods. Furthermore, the selected interventions will leverage the integrated implementation of environmental initiatives with the development partners, NGOs and Civil Society Organisations. The integrated implementation of these initiatives will support the transformation towards resilient agri-food systems for better production and nutrition in healthy ecosystems, sustainable management and utilization of natural resources, including land, water, air, climate and genetic resources, as well as enhanced capacity to manage shocks, including climate hazards and effects for the benefit of present and future generations and achievement of resilient livelihoods in Malawi. NBSAP III Theory of Change (TOC) is summarized in the schematic below (Figure1).

1.13 Overview of Biodiversity M&E Situation - Current Status, Gaps, and Implications for Building a Functional System

This analysis provides an overview of Malawi's current status of the biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) landscape. The analysis is based on feedback from stakeholders in the biodiversity ecosystem, mainly at policy and programme management level-see Appendix for a summary. The feedback reveals a biodiversity M&E a system that is partially formed, nascent and fragmented, with significant foundational elements either missing or not fully operational. While there is awareness of international frameworks such as the CBD and SDGs, and national policy documents such as the NBSAP II & III, MW2063, the institutional and practical mechanisms for effective M&E appear weak.

The following is an overview of the current status and perceived gaps in the biodiversity M&E system:

- i. Institutional & Strategic Framework: A National Biodiversity Strategy (NBSAP II and NBSAP III draft) exists, and a national indicator framework is largely in place. However, alignment with national development plans appears inconsistent, and

- institutional leadership for M&E coordination is perceived to be less than clear by stakeholders;
- ii. Unclear Mandate: Coordination clarity is specifically required following the EAD/MEPA split. They seem to suggest a perception that no single, clearly mandated agency leads biodiversity M&E coordination, although this role is assumed by EAD. This perception may suggest the need for education and engagement with stakeholders, with the need for the EAD to communicate and consolidate its mandate regarding biodiversity M&E coordination;
 - iii. Strategic Silos: NBSAP targets are not systematically integrated into sectoral (e.g. agriculture) plans. Without a clear leader, accountability is diffused, and efforts remain disjointed. A functional M&E system requires a mandated coordinating body with the authority to enforce reporting and align sectoral plans with national biodiversity goals.
 - iv. Operationalization & Capacity: M&E units exist in principle within MDAs, but their focus on biodiversity appears minimal. A costed M&E plan and dedicated budget line in each unit are largely absent, although there is an M&E cost in the draft NBSAP III. Staffing and technical skills in data collection and management appear critically inadequate.
 - v. Lack of Resources: No dedicated budget or fully costed plan translates to lack of M&E implementation;
 - vi. Capacity Deficit: Severe shortage of skilled M&E personnel (e.g., only one Climate Change Advisor noted in a development partner agency), and lack of technical capacity in MDAs. A functional system is impossible without dedicated financial resources and skilled staff. This gap leads to poor data quality, infrequent reporting, and an inability to track progress, rendering the national indicator framework effectively unusable;
 - vii. Data & Knowledge Management: Standardized data collection tools are rare, and a centralized data repository is not effectively operational. Collaboration with research institutions exists but is informal;
 - viii. No Data Hub: The absence of a functional, centralized database leads to data loss, fragmentation and inconsistencies;
 - ix. Inconsistent Methods: Lack of standardized protocols undermines data quality and comparability;
 - x. Weak Partnerships: Reliance on informal, rather than formalized, partnerships limits sustainable data generation and analysis. This prevents the aggregation of information

into a national picture. A functional system requires a centralized data repository with standardized tools to ensure data is accessible, reliable, and can be used to inform policy. Formal MoUs with research and statistics offices are critical for long-term data sustainability;

- xi. Use of M&E for Learning & Improvement: M&E reports are produced but not regularly. While some evidence shows M&E findings inform policy/projects, the process is not systematic. Evaluations and system audits do not appear to be common;
- xii. Reactive, Not Proactive: M&E is seen as a periodic reporting requirement rather than a continuous management tool; and
- xiii. No Feedback Loop: Regular reviews are rare, and the lack of system audits means the M&E system itself is not improving. A functional system must close the loop by routinely using findings for adaptive management, conducting periodic biodiversity sector evaluations, and reviewing the system's own performance to ensure it remains fit-for-purpose.

Summary and implications

The country possesses the foundational policy documents (NBSAPs, indicator frameworks) for biodiversity M&E. However, the M&E system is constrained by a limited of institutional clarity, chronic under-resourcing, and weak data management infrastructure. To build a functional system, immediate priorities must be to:

- i. Clarify the institutional leadership and responsibility for data collection, aggregation, analysis and dissemination on biodiversity. Ultimate responsibility for the biodiversity M&E system-per the 12 categories of a functioning M&E system should be borne by the EAD, giving a clear coordination mandate with authority;
- ii. Develop and resource a costed M&E plan with a dedicated budget line;
- iii. For MDAs not currently automated, develop and implement a manual data/indicator card system to ensure data to update indicators are collected and that source documents for the data/indicators are available at the lowest level possible;
- iv. Invest in a centralized data repository and standardized tools, supported by formal partnerships with academia and the National Statistical Office. This should extend to the creation of a dashboard to summarise and display trends in indicators over time, and to enable fulfillment of international conventions and local reporting obligations, and make evidence-based decisions for biodiversity conservation.

1.14 Organizing Scheme for the NBSAP III M&E Framework

The organizing framework for the NBSAP III M&E system draws on the 12 components of a functioning M&E system. The 12 components are: Structure and organizational alignment for M&E system, Human capacity for M&E system, M&E Partnerships, existence of an M&E Plan, routine monitoring, costed M&E Plan, M&E database, M&E advocacy, communication and culture for M&E systems, supportive supervision and data auditing, strategy evaluation and research, periodic surveys, using information to improve results.

The components work synergistically to bring about a functioning M&E System-Figure 1.



Figure 2: Organizing framework for NBSAP III M&E System

Source: Görgens & Kusek (2009)

The organized framework is suggested as a reference to enable EAD build on on-going efforts to achieve a functional biodiversity M&E system. Thus, while the elements different elements that contribute to a functioning M&E system are described, most of them require dedicated time, human and financial resources to build over time.

The table below summarizes the elements the M&E organizing framework

Table 1: Summary of Organizing framework of the NBSAP III M&E Framework

#	M&E Component	Requirements
1	Structure and organizational alignment for NBSAP III M&E	The Ministry of Natural Resources and partners will ensure that there is a structure and organizational alignment for NBSAP III M&E. This will be achieved through the specification of an M&E function within the RBM and implementing partner organizations. The aim will be to ensure that M&E is actively integrated into the routine organizational process w i t h clear M&E accountabilities for the NBSAP III.
2	Human capacity for NBSAP III M&E system	The NBSAP III M&E requires adequate human resources capacity to be functional. This means that the Ministry of Natural Resources and EAD implementing partners need to invest in the development of both skills and numbers of staff carrying out M&E for the NBSAP III.
3	NBSAP M&E partnerships	Given that there are several partners and stakeholders in the implementation of the NBSAP, formal partnerships for M&E will be d e l i b e r a t e l y f a c i l i t a t e d . All implementing partners will need to align their

#	M&E Component	Requirements
		interventions with the NBSAP M&E plan, Including reporting requirements.
4	NBSAP M&E plans	The NBSAP M&E will have a plan to guide all M&E activities. This M&E framework forms part of the NBSAP III plan.
5	Costed NBSAP M&E work plans	To ensure M&E plans are implemented, the work plans will be costed and adequate resources allocated for their implementation annually.
6	Advocacy, communication and culture for M&E systems	Information from the M&E system will be the basis for communicating key messages regarding what works, as well as gaps that require action from a range of stakeholders. Partners will be encouraged to provide data and use biodiversity M&E indicators.

7	Routine monitoring of the NBSAP III	This will be based on quarterly and monitoring arrangements that include field visits, quarterly TWG meetings attended by implementing agencies and stakeholders. It will extend to annual reviews of the NBSAP III.
8	Periodic surveys	The biodiversity and capability surveys will continue to be integral to the NBSAP monitoring. In addition, a rapid annual survey covering selected key performance indicators will be conducted to bridge the time gap between the main routine surveys. This will ensure that information is available to gauge NBSAP progress on an annual basis.
9	Supportive supervision and data auditing	The Ministry of Natural Resources will organize supportive implementation supervision to ensure the various components of the NBSAP are on track to achieve targets and standards. In addition, data auditing will be organized annually for the duration of the strategy implementation, with the aim of assuring the quality of data.
10	Databases useful for NBSAP III M&E system	This will include establishment of a web or cloud based database to facilitate storage, display and tracking of key performance indicators. A draft dashboard has been developed but will need to be implemented and operationalized.
11	Evaluation and Research	The Ministry of Natural Resources will plan evaluation that will include baselines (through biodiversity studies that cover NBSAP III indicators), mid-term review of the NBSAP III, end of term review and impact assessments.
12	Using NBSAP III M&E information to improve results	The Ministry of Natural Resources and partners will institute deliberate mechanisms to ensure information from the NBSAP III M&E system is used to improve results. The measures include joint annual reviews with concrete agreed actions to improve NBSAP III implementation.

CHAPTER TWO: STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATIONAL ALIGNMENT FOR THE NBSAP III WITH NATIONAL M&E SYSTEMS

This section presents the structure and organizational alignment for the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. It offers a description of the roles of various agencies, as well as the institutional relationships within the context of the national M&E evaluation system.

2.1 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan M&E System Links with the National M&E Systems

The NBSAP III M&E system will link with the national M&E system coordinated by the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Decentralization. The link will be through reporting on NBSAP III key performance indicators aligned with the MIP -1. The National Planning Commission (NPC) that is responsible for national medium and long term planning will be integral to both the NBSAP III and national M&E. The linkages are depicted in the figure below (Figure 1).

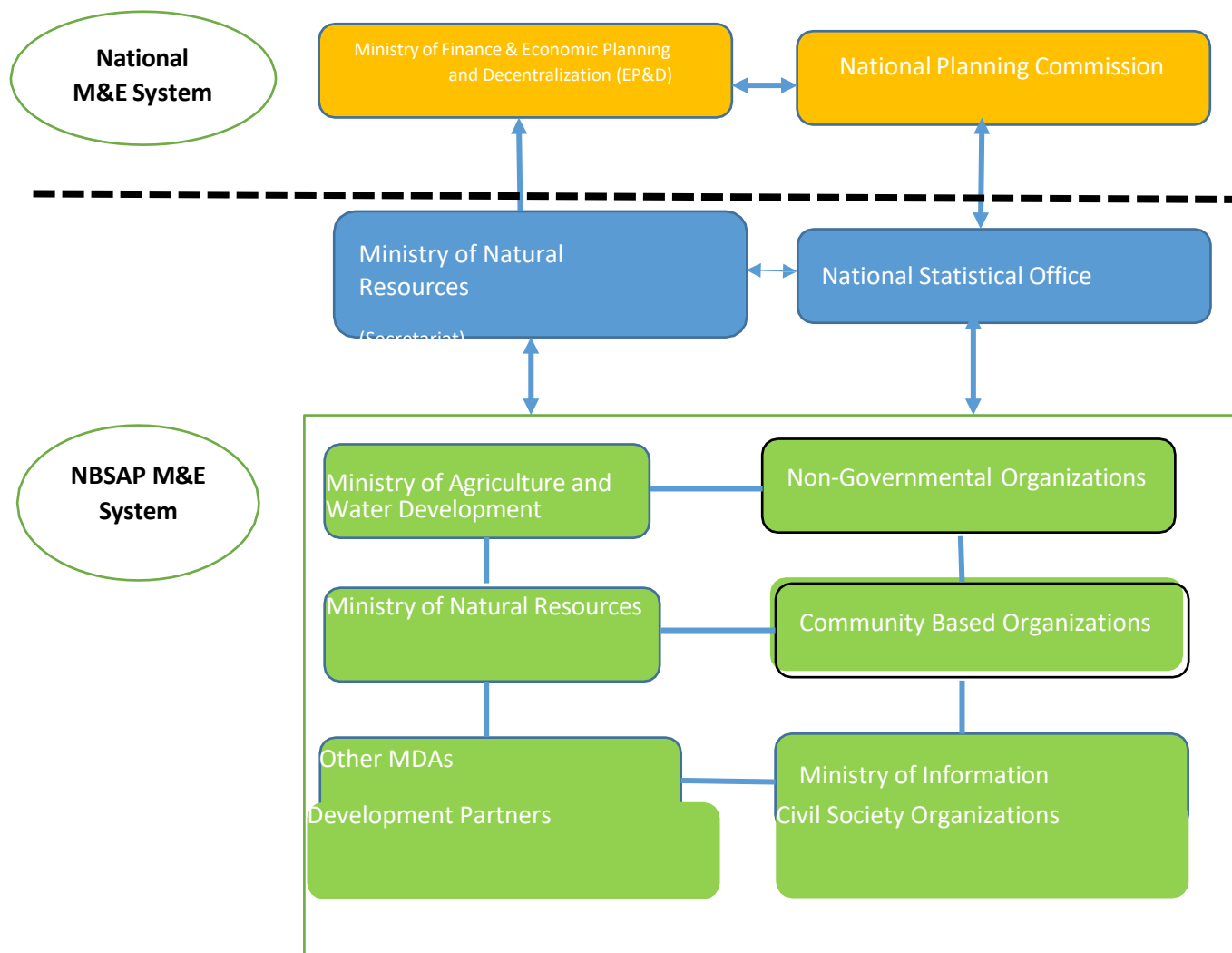


Figure 3: NBSAP III and National M&E System Linkages

As may be observed from the figure above, implementing agencies will submit data and information to the Ministry of Natural Resources through the EAD. The Ministry of Natural Resources will coordinate closely with the National Statistical Office on data issues. The NSO, with its mandate on the production and dissemination of statistics in the country has a key role and supports public sector agencies through the National Statistical System (NSS).

2.2 M&E Roles and Responsibilities of Institutions

The M&E for the NBSAP III will be undertaken at different levels to support effective implementation, maintain the strategy's focus and direction, and provide information for addressing constraints and ensuring delivery of outputs. Data will, therefore, be aggregated at community, district level and national level.

For effective monitoring and reporting of results and ensure effective linkage of NBSAP III monitoring and evaluation, the Secretariat in the Ministry of Natural Resources (EAD) in coordination with implementing entities will have the overall responsibility for managing the M&E system. It will facilitate the development of relevant M&E tools and processes, strengthen the M&E capacity of the implementers; recruit specialists for impact assessment and other specialized studies; consolidate and analyze the data and develop reports. The M&E findings will be summarized in quarterly and annual progress reports. The accuracy of monitoring data in particular will be verified through monthly integrated supervision visits that will involve key stakeholders.

The implementation of NBSAP III activities will be monitored by EAD Planning Unit assigned by the Ministry of Natural Resources. The M&E unit will have the following responsibilities:

- Provide M&E leadership, ensuring that activities are implemented according to schedule, and in line with the results framework for the strategy;
- Provide support to the RBM to conduct integrated supportive supervision;
- Coordinate internal and external evaluations for the NBSAP III;
- Coordinate the development and implementation of an M&E operational plan.
- Updating M&E action plan;
- Biodiversity and capacity sub-sector-wide data aggregation, analysis and report writing;
- Developing result-based data collection and reporting tools for the NBSAP III;

- Development of the Terms of Reference for and appoint the ‘M&E Survey Teams’ responsible for carrying out the baseline and periodic biodiversity related surveys;
- Development of evaluation questions and conducting baseline and activity output targets for the strategy;
- Review implementation progress of the strategy and agree on mitigation where progress towards achievement of targets is not satisfactory; and
- Dissemination of M&E results.

The Ministry of Natural Resources Secretariat will undertake periodic monitoring, evaluation and supervision/implementation support at least twice per year to assess the status of the implementation and evaluate NBSAP III direction within the different implementing entities. The EAD unit further be responsible for the development, revision and oversight of various forms and checklists for supervision and periodic data collection. A web-based operational database will also be put in place to store data.

2.3 The NBSAP III M&E Consolidation and Coordination

The NBSAP III monitoring and evaluation consolidation will be done by the Ministry of Natural Resources through the EAD. The Environmental Affairs Department (EAD) will coordinate implementation, working closely with sectoral ministries, academia, and development partners. EAD will coordinate all M&E efforts across the NBSAP III implementing agencies. This will include ensuring that all M&E data and/or information are available to facilitate the updating of key performance indicators, progress monitoring and learning.

All the NBSAP III implementation agencies will be required to carry out M&E activities as planned, and ensure timely submission of information to the EAD. Monthly progress reports will be prepared and submitted to the EAD covering the following aspects:

- Overview of the NBSAP III annual work plans implementation Status, with explanation of deviations against plans;
- Status of key performance Indicators;
- Grievance handling status e.g. number of grievances received, resolved, outstanding and period grievance has been outstanding; and
- Implementation challenges and how they have been resolved.

This will enable the EAD to cumulatively build the required information base to facilitate timely fiscal and programme reporting to the management, stakeholders, National Planning Commission and MOFEPD.

2.4 Implementing Agencies/Stakeholders

The implementation of the NBSAP III involves the participation of different agencies. Some of these agencies will implement activities or interventions earmarked to directly contribute towards NBSAP III outcomes. These agencies will also have a reporting obligation within the NBSAP III M&E framework. Besides the EAD, the following agencies will have a direct role in the implementation and hence accountability for the NBSAP III results:

- Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development
- Ministry of Energy and Mining
- Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
- Ministry of Industrialization, Business, Trade and Tourism
- Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
- Ministry of Information and Communication Technology
- Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare
- Ministry of Youths, Sports and Culture
- Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
- Department of Fisheries
- Department of Forestry
- Biodiversity and Environmental Institutions
- Malawi Environment Protection Authority Partners and Members
- Non-Governmental Organisations
- Civil Society Organizations
- Community Based Organizations
- Non-Governmental Organizations

2.4.1 Implementing Agencies M&E Roles

The NBSAP III implementing agencies will have the following roles:

- Prepare and submit quarterly implementation updates and submit to EAD;

- Participate in the NBSAP III Technical Working Teams;
- Update indicators related to their NBSAP III portfolio and report to EAD on a quarterly basis
- Participate in annual review meetings
- Present annual implementation progress, including challenges and lessons learnt
- Participate in all NBSAP III M&E activities

2.4.2 The National Statistical Office

The National Statistical Office coordinates the production and dissemination of statistics in the country, and will play a critical role in supporting the generation of data to update the NBSAP III outcome and impact indicators. The NSO will have the following roles:

- Provide guidance on data collection for outcome impact indicators
- Participate in the dissemination of progress towards outcome and impact indicators through its dissemination platforms;
- Participate in the NBSAP III TWG

CHAPTER THREE: DESCRIPTION OF THE NBSAP III M&E SYSTEM

3.1 Overview

Monitoring and evaluation is integral to the management of policies, strategies and programmes for efficient and timely delivery of results and accountability for resources. A good monitoring and evaluation system assists policy makers, managers and stakeholders gauge the progress towards objectives, refine strategies based on emerging implementation experiences, and ensures the policies or programmes emanating from policies stay on course to achieve their intended objectives. It also helps managers to account for results and use of resources. The M&E system shall be an integral part of the NBSAP III to provide timely, reliable and relevant information. As noted above, ultimate objective is to contribute towards improved implementation performance across varied actors, learning and to ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of the NBSAP III.

This section describes the Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements for the NBSAP III. It covers an overview of the NBSAP M&E system, key performance indicators, and a specification of the minimum monitoring and evaluation activities during the course of NBSAP implementation. It further presents the templates to be used for reporting.

3.2 Some M&E Definitions

The following definitions are offered to aid understanding of the basic M&E concepts.

Monitoring: Monitoring is a systematic and continuous assessment of the progress and direction of all activities throughout the policy, strategy, programme or project period, watching closely the trajectories of the strategy implementation paths and the results achieved.

Impact Evaluation: Impact evaluation is determining the net contribution of the development initiative such as interventions under the NBSAP towards achievement of its long-term objectives.

Learning: Learning consists of those corrective measures identified to bridge the gaps observed in the programme, strategy or project while monitoring to achieve the intended goals. The learning insights that emerge in the process have to be documented to help create a knowledge base, which will be used in developing contingency plans to overcome shortcomings while

implementing the strategy or similar initiative elsewhere.

3.3 The NBSAP M&E System Description

Data collection systems as well as analysis under each implementing entity will be used to collect data to update the NBSAP III indicators. Consequently, human resources capacity strengthening in undertaking NBSAP M&E activities in EAD will be key. This will enable the EAD to aggregate the strategy results across the sub-sector as defined in the strategy, and to generate indicator updates for national level MIP-1 reporting by the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Decentralization.

inform the data sources. The data sources for the NBSAP M&E system include the various implementing entities, training reports, progress reports, various studies, the National Statistical Office, communities or citizens.

The main source of information for impact monitoring will be beneficiaries (i.e. primary data from households, communities and individuals) obtained through survey interviews and observations. Timely data collection and entry will be facilitated through electronic data collection devices linked to the Integrated Management Information Systems for the strategy at the national level.

Implementation monitoring will focus on monitoring inputs and outputs of the strategy. It will track the physical and financial progress of the strategy, and will largely occur at implementing entity level. This will entail tracking progress on each NBSAP III targets, collation of results and preparation of progress reports for the entire strategy. Implementation monitoring will further cover process monitoring, which will entail tracking implementation progress against activity targets. Process monitoring will also track implementation progress based on the action plans and targets for the strategy.

Context monitoring will focus on design assumptions and the effectiveness of the strategies to address them if and when they occur. This is considering that like many transitions, the NBSAP interventions/ actions will be subject to external influences over which it will have no control, but for which it may have the capacity to mitigate or to secure achievement of outcomes as designed.

3.3.1 Databases / Information Repository

The Ministry of Natural Resources will retain a data and information repository to store the NBSAP III M&E data and information. The NBSAP III indicators will be integrated into the biodiversity tracking system. The Ministry of Natural Resources will create a web based dashboard (basis for NBSAP III M&E system) that will be easily updated by EAD, and accessed by all relevant stakeholders depending on their access rights. The different players implementing components of the strategy will collect data and prepare periodic reports based on agreed standard formats as indicated above. These reports will cover progress, change stories around strategy pillars and challenges encountered during implementation. These reports will be submitted to the EAD to analyze the data and information. The EAD will prepare periodic consolidated NBSAP III M&E products. These products will include quarterly

reports, briefs and various survey reports.

3.3.2 Dissemination of M&E Products.

The NBSAP M&E products will be shared with various stakeholders in the sub-sector, with the aim of:

- Providing information on progress towards NBSAP results (development accountability),
- Accounting for the utilization of resources dedicated to strategy implementation,
- Providing information to assist stakeholders address issues, and guarantee that corrective actions are effected where needed to ensure strategy implementation stays on course, and,
- Learning from implementation to improve implementation.

Linking the NBSAP M&E System to the National M&E System: Data and M&E Products from the NBSAP III will be shared with the M&E Division of the MOFEPD on a quarterly basis. This will contribute towards the National level development monitoring of the Malawi 2063 through its first ten-year Medium term Implementation Plan (MIP-1), and progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The MW2063 is monitored by the National Planning Commission.

3.3.3 The NBSAP Performance Monitoring and Evaluation

The NBSAP performance will be assessed by comparing progress against achievement of both outputs and intermediate outcomes targets during the course of implementation, while impact will be assessed at the end of the strategy. The Monitoring and Evaluation function will be mainstreamed into the NBSAP implementation management functions, with staff at EAD assuming various responsibilities for the elements of M&E and learning. To be able to achieve this, the EAD will provide orientation to all staff that will be involved in NBSAP M&E. Continuous support such as data quality assessments will be provided by the EAD throughout the strategy life. Data collection instruments to capture administrative data will be developed by the EAD. This implies the need for staff at the EAD to be sufficiently capacitated to carry out data quality assurance and support the NBSAP M&E system.

3.4 Minimum Information Requirements to Track Progress towards NBSAP Results

The NBSAP III specifies both intermediate and final results indicators that represent the minimum information requirements to track progress towards the NBSAP III aims. The minimum information requirements for tracking progress towards NBSAP III results are offered at Annex 1.

3.5 NBSAP III Targets and Indicators

The indicators as specified in the strategy document represent the minimum information requirements for the NBSAP III M&E system. This will include the indicator name, agencies assigned for data collection and indicator compilation, indicator data sources, costed plan for the production or further development of the indicator and envisaged priority activity. The indicators are presented in the annex Tables.

3.6 Institutional Reporting Structure

The Ministry of Natural Resources through the EAD will play a leading role in the coordination and management of the NBSAP III M&E system. A summary of specific roles and responsibilities are illustrated below:

a. Monthly Reporting

The EAD will consolidate monthly reports from all implementing agencies and departments into a monthly report. Implementing agencies will submit a monthly report on the last day of the implementing month. It is expected that the consolidated monthly report should be circulated to management by the second week of the following month.

b. Quarterly Reporting

The EAD will be responsible for consolidating the quarterly reports. Results based quarterly and semi-annual progress reports will be prepared and submitted to Ministry of Natural Resources management covering all aspects of strategy implementation.

c. Annual Reporting

The implementing agencies and departments will prepare annual program implementation reports and submit to the EAD. These reports will be consolidated into the annual NBSAP III

implementation progress report by the EAD Planning Unit and submitted to management for review before being discussed in Technical Working engagements or in the annual review workshop.

d. Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE)

A Mid-Term Evaluation will be carried out during Year 5 of the strategy (2030). The MTE will determine progress being made towards achievement of outcomes, and will suggest corrective actions if necessary. The Terms of Reference for the MTE will include, but not limited to:

- Review the coherence, relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of strategy and outcomes;
- Analyze whether the strategy is on track with respect to achieving the expected results;
- Identify issues requiring decisions and corrective actions through stakeholder meetings;
- Identify lessons-learned about design, implementation, and management;
- Highlight successes for knowledge sharing; and
- Propose any mid-term adjustments to the strategy design, if necessary.

e. Final evaluation of the NBSAP III

The final evaluation will be conducted in the sixth year of the strategy. It will assess the NBSAP III impact and will provide the bases for post-NBSAP III planning. The stakeholders will select consultants with considerable experience in themes under NBSAP III to undertake the evaluation. The information from the strategy monitoring and reporting system will further be used to conduct this final evaluation.

3.7 Establishment of the NBSAP III M&EL System

The establishment of the NBSAP III M&E system draws from the Strategy Theory of Change and the results framework III. The following will be undertaken to establish the NBSAP III ME&L System:

- *Develop and cost an NBSAP III M&E framework.* The M&E Plan will specify the overall approach to M&E activities in relation to the strategy, specify the monitoring and evaluation activities to be conducted throughout NBSAP III life, as well as specify a plan that is fully costed to enable implementation of M&E activities. The M&E Plan and budget will be approved by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Climate

Management;

- Development of an effective input and output monitoring system to ensure that human, physical and financial inputs financed by the strategy are tracked to ensure they are delivered in a timely fashion. This can be established by creating summary data templates for capturing and reporting on progress, finances, outputs achieved against targets and enumeration of challenges encountered;
- Development of a well-designed process monitoring system. Process monitoring will entail assessing progress against activity targets and process indicators in the strategy results framework, as well as evaluation of how well processes towards the achievement of the activity conform to agreed standards. Further, process evaluations are envisaged to generate lessons for continuous improvements in the strategy implementation may be considered. The findings will be used to implement corrective measure in the NBSAP III implementation processes as well as informing adjustment in future strategy;
- Establish and conduct impact assessments of the key impact indicators for the NBSAP III. This will entail establishment of baselines and conducting impact evaluations for the strategy. As noted in the background of this document, a number of studies have been carried out that document the status of some outcome indicators. These may be used to construct baselines for selected indicators, although a baseline study may still be required covering the outcome indicators to coincide with start of implementation. This will facilitate systematic tracking of strategy progress towards achievement and generation of evidence for results, as well as learning. An Independent Impact Evaluation will be commissioned as a key instrument that will be used to determine strategy impacts at the end of the strategy implementation period. The Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Decentralization and NPC will participate and provide technical oversight in the implementation of the impact studies;
- Conduct periodic on-demand thematic evaluations and highly focused research analyses covering issues under each NBSAP III strategic objective to be determined during the course of implementation; and
- Disseminate overall M&E findings through learning and decision events. This will ensure that available and accumulated knowledge is fed back into an operational learning process that provides appropriate and timely information to relevant stakeholders, including Ministry of Natural Resources.

3.8 Supporting Information Systems

The EAD will establish Information, Communication and Technology support to facilitate data storage, processing and retrieval, and build an adaptive management approach anchored on routine data collection and analysis. There is scope for the establishment of a computerized MIS, with web based applications. A customized MIS will be designed, or bought off-shelf and deployed for effective physical and financial progress monitoring. The MIS including online dashboard will be a comprehensive system for data collection, reporting, analysis, dissemination and evaluation for the strategy.

3.9 Knowledge Management

The EAD will establish processes that facilitate use of knowledge to aid in the implementation management of the strategy. The NBSAP III knowledge management and information sharing system will consist of existing knowledge base within the NPC and implementing institutions (current written information in documents or manuals), staff specialized knowledge, and sharing processes. This will enable the harnessing of both explicit¹ (tangible) and tacit (intangible) knowledge to improve efficiency of strategy implementation. The system will assist in improving the efficiency of doing business within the EAD and implementing agencies by ensuring that business work processes are informed by the most efficient means of conducting them towards achievement of the NBSAP III objectives. The MIS will be organized around the following processes:

Information gathering and pooling: this will be achieved through M&E and research processes where hard copies of reports and briefs will be prepared. Teams consisting of members from implementing entities and EAD will constitute the communities of practice (CoP), and will be used to access and leverage tacit knowledge for use in resolving strategy implementation challenges and supporting decision structures;

Data analysis and organization: this will be done on NBSAP III design and implementation process which will be stored through the dashboard. This process will involve organizing the data into various themes relevant to the strategy and validating it to ensure it is accurate;

Knowledge and information sharing. This will be done through internet, intranet, CoP meetings, policy briefs, information packs and workshops.

Review and evaluation. This will focus on the use of knowledge and information, relevance and constraints to use of information among biodiversity stakeholders.

The EAD will collaborate with implementing agencies and all the relevant stakeholders to establish an information and knowledge management system. This will ensure that a full set of documents officially approved is housed under the control of the EAD that will lead the NBSAP III implementation, and is accessible at all times in a structured library document retrieval system.

The categories to be established will include:

- Technical and routine correspondence by NBSAB III stakeholders, filed simply in chronological order;
- Technical Reports and submissions related to NBSAP III, filed by strategic objective.
- Progress Reports filed by pillar; and
- NBSAP III Progress reports.

The knowledge management system will consist of both hardcopy and digital filing systems, and where digital, there will be need to ensure that at least weekly backup facilities are instituted and maintained by an officially delegated Planning Officer.

¹This is knowledge found in books, on the web, and other visual and oral means. The opposite of explicit knowledge is tacit knowledge which is unwritten and held by people and draws from their experiences and emotions, and is normally difficult to transfer

CHAPTER FOUR: NBSAP III MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

A number of monitoring and evaluation activities related to the implementation of the NBSAP III will be carried out throughout the NBSAP III period. They include the following:

4.1 The NBSAP III Monitoring Activities

The following monitoring activities will be implemented under the NBSAP III:

- Process monitoring: this will involve the monitoring of activities, inputs and outputs. This will be achieved through routine data collection (weekly, monthly and quarterly) to update progress towards output indicators in the results framework. Achievements will be compared against activity targets;
- Routine data collection and analysis of strategy results: this will involve collection of data around strategy results using defined data collection formats, including collection and documentation of success stories.
- Quarterly Technical National Meetings. These meetings will be convened by the MOFEPD. The TWG meetings will be an opportunity for cross-sector coordination and review of implementation progress towards annual implementation targets.

4.2 The NBSAP III Evaluation Activities

Evaluation will entail the periodic assessment, analysis and use of data on NBSAP III key performance indicators at outcome level. The following key evaluation activities are envisaged during the course of strategy implementation, namely:

4.2.1 Baseline Study

The most recent State of the Environment Report may serve as baseline for some of the impact and outcome indicators, although there may still be need to undertake a baseline study for the NBSAP III. The baseline survey will be aimed at constructing the status of outcome indicators at the beginning of strategy implementation. It will provide the basis for comparison in the beneficiary and institutional conditions after the strategy has ended, with the situation at the start of the strategy, and provide an indication of impacts arising from the NBSAP III interventions. Progress towards these will be assessed periodically-at mid-term, and end of strategy through follow up surveys.

4.2.2 Annual Reviews

These reviews will be aimed at assessing NBSAP III performance and progress towards objectives over successive one-year periods for the duration of the strategy. It will include assessment of the effects of NBSAP III interventions, as well as strategies towards achieving the strategy goal. Annual reviews will focus on progress towards achievement of the NBSAP III goal, objectives and outcomes i.e. answering the question: are the NBSAP III outputs performing sufficiently to produce the desired outcomes?

In this regard, annual reviews will bring together all information on M&E to assess:

- Coherence
- Relevance of objectives;
- Attainments in physical outputs and progress towards the higher level objectives indicator targets;
- Risks and assumptions;
- Relevance of strategies
- Efficiency
- Impacts; and
- Sustainability

The key output of annual reviews will be a report summarizing outputs for the strategy to the date of review, effects (from outputs), challenges and how they should be overcome to increase achievement, and lessons learnt. The summary report will include concrete actions for follow up to improve implementation performance, which will serve as an agreement that will be binding for the implementing partners, in line with the MoUs signed at the beginning of implementation.

4.2.3 Rapid Annual biodiversity assessment

The rapid annual biodiversity surveys will focus on a limited number of the NBSAP III outcome indicators, and will serve as a bridge between the five yearly scheduled periodic biodiversity studies. They will be able to provide trends in the key NBSAP III outcomes useful for the monitoring of the strategy. The rapid biodiversity surveys will focus on shorter list of NBSAP III outcome indicators.

4.2.4 Biodiversity Surveys

These studies have been carried out periodically to assess the state of the environment. The studies provide evidence on the status of the environment and outlook. The survey will thus be useful for tracking progress towards NBSAP III outcome and impact indicators. However, given the longer interval at which they are conducted, and in view of NBSAP III monitoring, these studies will be completed by the rapid annual biodiversity assessments

4.2.5 Mid-Term Review (MTR)

These will be performed mid-way through the strategy. It will be aimed at informing the EAD of any mid-implementation adjustment to improve achievement in the remaining implementation period. It will focus on the assessment of the NBSAP III performance and coordination and implementation capacities of the EAD and the other implementing entities to successfully deliver the strategy. Data will be generated through document review and surveys. External consultants will undertake the MTR, although it may also be carried out internally between the EAD and MOFEPD.

4.2.6 Research on Selected Topical Issues

Periodic research will be undertaken based on a research agenda to be developed by the EAD and implementing agencies. To this end, the EAD will collaborate with reputable universities and research institutions to carry out research on topics relevant to the NBSAP III implementation and learning.

4.2.7 NBSAP III Impact Evaluation

The EAD will undertake an impact evaluation to gauge likely lasting effects on beneficiaries of the NBSAP III. The impact evaluation framework will consist of a baseline study to be carried out in the first year of the strategy and an end-line survey. The surveys will use the same instruments and cover the same areas of interest at baseline and end-line. Appropriate sample sizes will be determined to achieve representativeness and precision levels to be able to detect NBSAP III intervention impact. A third party agency may be recruited to assist with the impact evaluation.

4.2.8 Evaluation Learning Events

The learning events will aim at learning lessons from implementation. They will be chaired by the MOFEPD. The outcome of these events will be an agreed follow up action plan for implementation improvement, or a reform agenda to ensure the strategy remains focused on the achievement of its objectives.

4.3 Development Communication and NBSAP III Visibility

The primary objective of the Development Communication and its related Information Education Communication (IEC) interventions in the NBSAP III will be to deepen use of sustained and targeted communication as a tool for social and public accountability. This will strengthen local governance by enhancing transparency and accountability, civic responsibility and improved attitudes towards development. Hence, EAD will continue engaging and creating spaces for involvement of key stakeholders to ensure that there is public awareness on the NBSAP III activities and that key stakeholders are well informed on their roles and responsibilities. This will extend to the dissemination of NBSAP III M&E results and lessons. Details of the IEC related to the NBSAP III are offered in the Strategy's Communication Strategy.

4.3.1 Audiences

M&E results will be disseminated to different audiences of stakeholders to the NBSAP III. Further, messages targeted at the public who are the ultimate beneficiaries of the NBSAP III will be distilled from the results and communicated using the various communication channels as defined by the NBSAP III Communication Strategy. The following are among the key audiences that will be targeted with M&E results.

- Key Government sector staff that have a role in the NBSAP III,
- Decision makers in NBSAP III implementing agencies
- Implementing staff in EAD and implementing agencies
- The MOFEPD
- Parliament
- The NPC
- Members of the media.

4.4 NBSAP III monitoring and evaluation indicators and targets

Table 2: NBSAP III monitoring and evaluation indicators and targets

Results Level / Headline	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Annual Targets				Unit of measurement	Data Collection Strategy/Data Sources	Frequency of data collection and reporting	Reporting Responsibility
Target 1	By 2035, ensure 45% of terrestrial, 20% of wetland and 50% of aquatic key biodiversity areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning while respecting the rights of local communities									
			2027	2028	2029	2030				
A.1, SDG 15	Red List of Ecosystems	0.8					Index	NSO EAD	Annually	EAD
		2024 Yr. 3					%	NSO EAD	Annually	EAD
		(2025 Year)								
1.1	Extent of natural ecosystems	41%				26	%	Department of Forestry EAD	Periodically	Department of Forestry EAD
A.2	Per cent of land and seas covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans	0	30	70	80	95	%	EAD	Annually	EAD

SDG 15.7.1	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	60	50	40	30	20	%	Department of National Parks and Wildlife	Annually	EAD
SDG 14.6.1	Progress by the country in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	8.6	15	20	25	30	%	Department of Fisheries	Annually	Department of Fisheries

Results Level	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline (year)	Annual Targets					Unit of measurement	Data Collection Strategy/ Data Sources	Frequency of data collection and reporting	Reporting Responsibility
			2026	2027	2028	2029	2030				
SDG 14.b.1	Progress of the country in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	30 (2025)	50	65	80	95	100	%	Department of Fisheries	Annually	Department of Fisheries
SDG 14.c.1	National progress in making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing	15 (2025)	60	70	75	85	90	%	Department of Fisheries	Annually	Department of Fisheries

	through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources										
SDG15.2.1	Progress towards sustainable forest management	24 (2025)					26	%	EAD	Periodically	EAD
Target 2	By 2035, at least 30% percent of degraded terrestrial, wetland and aquatic ecosystems are restored to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services										
A.1	Red list of ecosystems	0.8						Index	EAD	Annually	EAD
	Forest Carbon Stocks	198					220	Tonnes of Carbon/ Ha	Department of Forestry, EAD	Periodically	Department of Forestry EAD
	Forestry degradation rate	0.77					0.6	%	Department of Forestry, EAD	Periodically	Department of Forestry EAD
	No of KBAs	42 (2025)	47	53	58	63	67	Number	EAD	Annually	EAD

[illegible]

Results Level	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline (year)	Annual Targets					Unit of measurement	Data Collection Strategy / Data Sources	Frequency of data collection and reporting	Reporting Responsibility
			2026	2027	2028	2029	2030				
3.1	Coverage of protected area		23.06%	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	Percentage	MUST	Annually	EAD
SDG 14.5.1	Coverage of protected areas in relation to lakes and river areas	5.84%	5.84%					Percentage	MUST	Annually	EAD
SDG 15.3.1	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	59% (however this combines degraded (12%) and loss/not natural(47%))	58	56	54	52	50	Percentage	MUST	Annually	EAD

Results Level/ Headline	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Definition	Baseline (year)	Annual Targets					Unit of measurement	Data Collection Strategy/Data Sources	Frequency of data collection and reporting	Reporting Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029	2030				
Target 4	By 2035 reduce human wildlife conflict by 50%											
	Incidences of human wildlife conflict	1061	1061	900	800	700	600	500	Number	EAD	Annually	Ministry of Natural Resources and Climate Change
Target 5	By 2035, human induced extinction risk is reduced by 50% and genetic diversity is maintained through in-situ and ex-situ conservation											
	Red list Index	0.81 2024							Index	EAD	Annually	EAD
A.4	Proportion of wildlife within species with an effective population size >500	51.5 2025	51.5	52	53	55	60	66	Percentage	Department of Parks	Annually	EAD
	Forest deforestation rate	0.66 (2025)						0.6	%	Department of Forestry	Annually	Department of Forestry
	Fire incidences	150	160	170	180	190	170		Number	Department of Forestry	Annually	Department of Forestry
	Number of local crop varieties Conserved Ex - Situ	Indigenous tree species grown ex-situ primarily through, gene banks seed banks, research trials, and botanical collections.		3759 2025					Number	Department of Forestry	Periodically	Department of Forestry
	Number of species for in situ conservation	260 (2025)		260					Number	DARS	Annually	Department of Forestry

				(2025)								
Target 6	Ensure that the Use, harvesting and trade of wild species are sustainable, safe, and legal, preventing overexploitation and minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems by 2035											
6.1	Rate of invasive alien species establishment			5	5	5	5	5	Rate	Department of Forestry	Annually	Department of Forestry
	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	0.5 (2025)		0.75	0.8	0.9	0.95	1	Proportion	Department of Fisheries	Annually	Department of Forestry
	Proportion of wildlife/animals within species with population size >500								Percentage	Project Reports Department of Forestry	Annually	Department of Forestry
	Incidences of illegal trade by CITES species classification		150	100	80	60	40	20	Number	Department of Parks	Annually	EAD
	Proportion of terrestrial and fresh water ecological area that are conserved by protected area								Percent	MUST	Annually	EAD
	Fish catches by species	198,000 (2025)	213,000	220,000	225,000	232,000	240,000	250,000	Metric tons	Department of Fisheries	Annually	EAD
Target 7	Prevent new invasions, establishment of priority Invasive Alien Species and reduce the current impacts of Invasive Alien Species in protected areas and priority sites by 2035											
7.1 and SDG 14.1.1	Number of phytosanitary certificates issued		21,390						Number	EAD,	Quarterly	EAD
	Coverage of IAS		288						Hectarage	EAD	Quarterly	EAD
Target 8	Reduce pollution risks and its negative impacts by at least 10% from all sources by 2035, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystems functions and services.											
	Proportional of local Government that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with								Proportion	Min of Local Government and Rural Development	Quarterly	EAD

	national disaster risk reduction strategies											
	Proportion of water bodies with acceptable concentration of nitrate and phosphate in water bodies	Phosphate Nitrate							Proportion	Department of Water / NWRA	Quarterly	EAD
	Total dissolved solids								Ton	EAD	Quarterly	EAD
7.1 and SDG 14.1.1	Index of coastal eutrophication potential								Index	MEPA	Annually	EAD
	Consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances		1.56	1.38	1.1	0.8	0.5	0	Tons	EAD	Quarterly	EAD
	Above-ground biomass stock in forests (tonnes/ha)	Total live tree biomass measured in tons of carbon	102.29					110	Tonnes/ha	Department of Forestry	Periodically	EAD
SDG 14.1.1	Average lake/river water acidity (pH) measured at agreed sites of representative sampling stations								pH Unit	EAD	Quarterly	EAD
SDG 12.4.2	National recycling rate, tons of materials recycled		8.6	9	10	12	14	15	Rate	EAD	Quarterly	EAD
SDG 12.5.1	Number of registered MSMEs operating in waste management sector		50						Number	EAD	Quarterly	EAD
	Proportion of municipal solid waste collected to total waste produced in urban areas (solid waste)		20	25	35	40	45	50	Proportion	EAD	Quarterly	EAD
MIP1	Proportion of industrial generated waste safely disposed of		30	40	50	60	70	80	Proportion	EAD	Quarterly	EAD

MIP1	CO2 emission per unit of value added									EAD	Quarterly	EAD
SDG 9.4.1	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)								Mean	EAD	Quarterly	EAD
SDG 12.2.2	Hazardous waste generated per capita		3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2	Ton/Capita	Department of Forestry	Quarterly	EAD
Target 9	Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity and increase its adaptive capacity to build resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk management actions, including through nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches by 2030											
9.1	Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species										Annually	EAD
	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies								Proportion	DODMA	Quarterly	EAD
9.2	Percentage of the population in traditional occupations								Percentage	Min of Lands HIS Survey	Annually	EAD
MIP1	Proportion of policies mainstreaming climate change resilience building		30	40	50	60	70	80	Proportion	Ministry of Natural Resources	Annually	EAD
SDG 11.b.2	Proportion of local councils with disaster risk reduction strategies		15	15	20	25	30	35	Proportion	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	Annually	EAD
SDG 11.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by								Number	DODMA	Annually	EAD

	disaster per 100,000 people											
SDG 11.5.1	Persons affected		272196	0	0	0	0	0	Number	DODMA	Annually	EAD
SDG 11.5.1	Number of Deaths		56	0	0	0	0	0	Number	DODMA	Quarterly	EAD
SDG 11.5.1	Missing [33] Persons		1	0	0	0	0	0	Number	DODMA	Quarterly	EAD
Target 10	Enhance the sustainable use, value-addition, and market development of Malawi's biological resources to strengthen the national bioeconomy, improve rural livelihoods, and contribute to inclusive wealth creation by 2035											
10.1	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture								Proportion	Field Reports	Annually	EAD
10.2	Progress towards sustainable forest management								Proportion	Field Reports	Annually	EAD
SDG[5] 14.7.1	Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP	4 (2025)	4.5	5.1	5.5	5.8	6	7	Percentage	Department of Fisheries	Annually	EAD

Results Level	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Definition	Baseline (year)	Annual Targets					Unit of measurement	Data Collection Strategy/ Data Sources	Frequency of data collection and reporting	Reporting Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029	2030				
Target 11	By 2035 areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are sustainably managed contributing to the resilience, long-term efficiency and ecosystem productivity, and maintaining nature's contributions to people											
	Proportion of households practicing sustainable forest management											
	Proportion of households that adopt climate smart agricultural practices		49	58	65	70	78	88	Proportion	Department of Land Resource	Annually	EAD
	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture		30	35	40	45	50	55	Proportion	Department of Land Resource	Annually	EAD
	Progress towards sustainable forest management											
SDG 14.4.1	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (capture fisheries)								Number	Field Reports	Annually	EAD
Target 12	Enhance nature's contributions to people by 2035											
12.1	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green/blue space for public use for all								Proportion	Field Reports	Annually	EAD

	Number of permits granted for access to genetic resources		3	11	19	27	35	43	Number	Field Reports	MEPA	EAD
Target 13	Enhance biodiversity inclusive and sustainable urbanization to increase benefits realized from urban green and blues spaces by 2035											
SDG 11.7.1	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities								Proportion	Ministry of Natural Resources	Annually	EAD
	Proportion of urban centres with public green and blue spaces for recreation											
Target 14	Strengthen effective legal, policy and administrative capacity measures to ensure increase of benefits shared from the utilization of genetic resources, digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as associated traditional knowledge by 2035											
	Number of sector policies, strategies and plans that has mainstreamed biodiversity								Number	Ministry of Natural Resources	Annually	EAD
C.1	Indicator on monetary benefits received		40226 2025 Yr.	44,249	48,673	53,540.81	58,894.89	64,784.38	US\$	Ministry of Natural Resources	Annually	EAD
C.2	Indicator on non-monetary benefits	Equipment support Project support	20 equipments 2025Yr 5							Ministry of Natural Resources	Annually	EAD
	Number of export permits issued								Number	Ministry of Natural Resources	Annually	EAD

	Total number of international recognized certificates published in the ABS Clearing house		1	26	34	42	50	58	Number	Ministry of Natural Resources	Annually	EAD
Target 15	Integrate biodiversity into development planning and natural capital accounting by 2035											
	Number of sectoral policies, strategies and plans that have mainstreamed biodiversity		3						Number	Ministry of Natural Resources	Annually	EAD
Target 16	Establish legal and administrative measures for businesses and financial institutions to assess and disclose their impacts and dependencies on biodiversity by 2035											
	Number of companies reporting on disclosures of risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity											
	Number of financial institutions implementing green financing											
Target 17	Strengthen implementation of biosafety measures while embracing benefits from biotechnology by 2035											
	Existence of necessary biosafety legal and administrative measures in place		Yes 2025Yr	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes / No	Ministry of Natural Resources	Annually	EAD
	Number of Confined Field Trials		4	4	4	4	4	4	Number	Ministry of Natural Resources	Annually	EAD
	Number of commercialized LMOs		1 2025Yr						Number	Ministry of Natural Resources	Annually	EAD
	Number of functional labs for LMO detection		2	4	4	3	3	4				
Target 18	Reducing harmful subsidies and scale up positive incentives for sustainable management of biodiversity by 2035											

18.1	Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use		Yes 2025Yr	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y/N	Ministry of Natural Resources	Annually	EAD
18.2	Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity that have been eliminated, phased out or reformed									US\$	Ministry of Natural Resources	Annually	EAD
	Number and value of Government Fossil Fuel Support Measures	Number Value								Number	Ministry of Natural Resources	Annually	EAD
Target 19	Increase biodiversity financing to at least USD 93 million per annum by to effectively implement biodiversity strategies and programs												
D.1	International public funding, including official development assistance (ODA) for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems		2,3 2024 Yr.	2,5	2,8	3.1	3.4	3.7		US\$'mln	Ministry of Natural Resources	Annually	EAD
D.2	Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems									US\$	Ministry of Natural Resources	Annually	EAD
D.3	Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems									US\$	Ministry of Natural Resources ;	Annually	EAD

	Number of biodiversity related research								Number	Ministry of Natural Resources	Annually	EAD
MIP1	Contribution of new financing types to environmental and climate change adaptation portfolio								US\$	Ministry of Natural Resources	Annually	EAD
MIP1	Number of environmental and climate change funding source types	MIP1	2	2	3	5	6	7	Number	Field Reports	Annually	EAD
Target 20	Strengthen capacity in Science, Technology, Innovation, Research and enhance technical and scientific cooperation for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity by 2035											
	Number of biodiversity related research											
SDG 12.a.1	Amount of support to the country on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies								US\$	Ministry of Natural Resources	Annually	EAD
Target 21	By 2035, biodiversity data, information and knowledge is accessible to 50% of the Malawi population											
	Number of Functional Database on Biodiversity		0	1	1	1	1	1	Number	Ministry of Natural Resources	Annually	EAD
	Number of outreach programmes conducted		10	10	10	10	10	10	Number	Ministry of Natural Resources ; Ministry of Gender	Annually	EAD
Target 22	Achieve full and equitable representation of women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities and local communities in all NBSAP implementation, using a gender-responsive approach, and respecting their cultural values, land and resource rights, traditional knowledge, and access to justice and biodiversity information by 2035											

	Proportional of Women with access to Loans for biodiversity conservation		0						Proportion	Ministry of Natural Resource; Ministry of Gender	Annually	EAD
	Proportion of Women Representation in Parliament											
Target 23	By 2035, ensuring that women and girls are well-informed and have equal opportunities and capacities to meaningfully contribute to and actively participate in all levels of action, engagement, policy development, and decision-making processes related to biodiversity											
	Proportional of women graduates in Natural Resources Management and Conservation								Proportion	Ministry of Natural Resources ; Ministry of Education	Annually	EAD
	Number of women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics								Number	Ministry of Natural Resources ; Ministry of Education	Annually	EAD

4.5 NBSAP III STAKEHOLDERS, IMPLEMENTATING AND COORDINATING AGENCY

Table 3: NBSAP III target groups, stakeholders, lead implementing agency and coordinating agency

TYPES OF RESULTS	RESULTS DESCRIPTION	TARGET GROUP	STAKEHOLDERS	LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	COORDINATING AGENCY
Impact	Environmental sustainability	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
Outcome 1	Ecosystem Conservation and Environmental Management	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Improved Environmental Management	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Improved Weather and Climate Monitoring for Early Warning, Preparedness and Timely Response	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Enhanced Climate Resilience to Climate Change Impacts	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Coordinated Financing of the ENRM Sector	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Improved Disaster Risk Reduction Management and Response	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
Output 1.1	Enhanced Environmental Degradation Preventive Measures	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
1.1.1	Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	MoFEPD	EAD
1.1.2			All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
1.1.3	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
1.1.4	Proportion of domestic waste recycled	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD

TYPES OF RESULTS	RESULTS DESCRIPTION	TARGET GROUP	STAKEHOLDERS	LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	COORDINATING AGENCY
1.1.5	Number of registered MSMEs operating in waste management sector	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
1.2.2	National recycling rate, tons of materials recycled		All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Resources and Climate Change	EAD
1.2.3	Proportion of industrial generated waste safely disposed of		All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Resources and Climate Change	EAD
1.2.4	Hazardous waste generated per capita		All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Resources and Climate Change	EAD
1.2.5	Proportion of policies mainstreaming climate change resilience building		All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Resources and Climate Change	EAD
1.2.7	Number of environmental and climate change funding source types		All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Resources and Climate Change	EAD
1.2.8	Contribution of new financing types to environmental and climate change adaptation portfolio		All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Resources and Climate Change	EAD
1.2.9	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people:		All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	DoDMA	EAD
1.2.10	Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density:		All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development	EAD
1.2.11	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed sites of representative sampling stations: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed sites of		All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development	EAD

TYPES OF RESULTS	RESULTS DESCRIPTION	TARGET GROUP	STAKEHOLDERS	LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	COORDINATING AGENCY
	representative sampling stations:				
1.2.13	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (capture fisheries)		All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development	EAD
1.2.14	Red List Index		All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	MoFEPD	EAD
1.2.15	Direct disaster economic loss as % of GDP		All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	MoFEPD	EAD
1.2.16	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked		All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
1.2.17	Malawi's Forest and Landscape Restoration Strategies and Action Plans Developed (Proportion)	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
1.2.18	Proportion of people who adopted sustainable land management practices	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
1.2.19	Proportion of rehabilitated and managed wetland	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
Output 1.3	Proportion of rehabilitated and managed aquatic ecosystems	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
1.3.1	Proportion of people who adapted climate change mitigation measures	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
1.3.2	Malawi's Forest and Landscape Restoration Strategies and Action Plans	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD

	Developed				
1.3.3	Proportion of people who adopted sustainable land management practices	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
1.3.4	Proportion of rehabilitated and managed wetland	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
1.3.5	Percentage of Forest and Landscape Restored	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
1.3.6	Climate change early warning system and initiatives developed	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Number of sustainable land management practices adopted	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
Output 2.1	Proportion of people who adapted climate change mitigation measures	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
2.1.1	Area under restoration by intervention type	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
2.1.2	Technical (FLS) guidelines disseminated and enforced	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
2.1.3	Staff trained in Forestry Land Restoration (FLR) techniques	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
Output 2.2	Restoration project success rate	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
2.2.1	Tree survival rates	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
2.2.2	Natural regeneration success rate	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
2.2.3	Community permanent nursery establishment	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD

	Forest fire reduction /prevention incidents	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
Output 3.1	Area under sustainable land management	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
3.1.1	Number of Farmers adopting FLR technologies	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
3.1.2	Proportion of Agricultural productivity increase	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
3.1.3	Rate of Soil organic carbon improvement (ton/hectare)	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
3.1.4	Number of value chains developed for restoration products	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Number of farmers accessing improved markets	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
Output 3.2					
3.2.1	Number of private sector partnerships established	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
3.2.2	Proportion of Income increase from restoration activities	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
Outcome 4	Number of DDPs/UDPs embedded with FLR strategies	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Restoration area in district	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
Output 4.1	Proportion of Communities / Households engaged in FLR	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
4.1.1	Proportion of cases of successful conflict resolved cases	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
4.1.2	Proportion of FLR activities/ interventions supervised	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD

4.1.3	Proportion of women participating in FLR activities	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
4.1.4	Proportion of youths engaged in FLR programs	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
5	Proportion of vulnerable groups included in FLR interventions	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
5.1	Gender-sensitive FLR programming (%)	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
5.1.1	Quality compliance rate	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
5.1.2	Community satisfaction level (%)	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
5.1.3	Number of Inter-stakeholder coordination meetings	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
5.1.5	Proportion of Communities mobilized for FLR	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
5.1.6	Number of Community by-laws developed	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
5.2	Proportion of households with Land tenure security	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
5.2.1	Area under community restoration management	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
5.2.2	Community households actively participating	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
5.2.3	Community nursery success rate	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
5.2.4	Land restored and maintained	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
5.2.5	Total of Community funds managed/CECFs/grants	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
5.2.6	Restoration product income generated	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD

5.2.7	Number of local beneficiaries through Equitable benefit distribution	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
5.2.8	Proportion of Market access improvement	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Area of forest under sustainable management	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Number of Forest concession agreements/PPs	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Employment creation and maintenance (Number)	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Area commercial mega farming under SLM	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Number of Technology transfer and adoption initiatives	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Proportion of Women's participation in FLR activities	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Proportion of Youth engagement in FLR programs	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Proportion of Vulnerable groups included in gender sensitive programs	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Proportion of Gender-sensitive programming	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Carbon sequestration achieved (Tons)	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Rate of Soil erosion reduction	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Proportion of Biodiversity improvement	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Proportion of Climate resilience enhancement	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Household income improvement	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Proportion of food secure households	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Rate of employment (Employment creation)	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD

				Resources	
	Enterprise development (Number of enterprises developed)	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Number of capacitated local communities and authorities in conservation management.	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Number of identified, recognized and supported OECMs (community-conserved areas, culturally managed sites, village Forest areas, wetlands, rivers and lakes, Beach villages and Community conservancies etc. with Inputs, equipment, training)	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Number of capacitated local communities and authorities in conservation management.	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Total of Community funds managed/CECFs/grants	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Restoration product income generated	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Number of local beneficiaries through Equitable benefit distribution	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Proportion of Market access improvement	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Area of forest under sustainable management	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Number of Forest concession agreements/PPs	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Area commercial mega farming under SLM	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Number of Technology transfer and adoption initiatives	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Proportion of Women's participation in FLR activities	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Proportion of Youth engagement in FLR programs	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Proportion of Vulnerable groups included in gender sensitive programs	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD

	Proportion of Gender-sensitive programming	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Carbon sequestration achieved (Tons)	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Rate of Soil erosion reduction	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Proportion of Biodiversity improvement	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Proportion of Climate resilience enhancement	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Household income improvement	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Proportion of food secure households	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Rate of employment (Employment creation)	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Enterprise development (Number of enterprises developed)	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Number of capacitated local communities and authorities in conservation management.	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Number of identified, recognized and supported OECMs (community-conserved areas, culturally managed sites, village Forest areas, wetlands, rivers and lakes, Beach villages and Community conservancies etc. with Inputs, equipment, training)	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Number of initiatives to enhance adaptive potential of known threatened wild and domesticated species	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Number of trans frontier conservation corridors to improve gene pool	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Number of research initiatives to inform conservation strategies and monitor species status	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	One sustainable harvesting guidelines for wild species	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD

	Proportion of capacitated officers from enforcement agencies in wildlife protection	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD
	Number of initiatives to enhance adaptive potential of known threatened wild and domesticated species	Local communities	All MDAs, Donor community, CSOs	Ministry of Natural Resources	EAD

4.6 Budget and Resource Requirements

A results-based MEL framework will track progress through measurable indicators and regular reporting cycles as highlighted above. Tools will include digital dashboards, periodic reviews, and annual learning workshops. Indicators will measure the number of trained personnel, functional coordination units, operational data systems, and mobilized resources. Lessons learned will feed into adaptive management of NBSAP III. Table below shows the financial requirements (USD1.9 million) for effective implementation of the NBSAP III and monitoring interventions.

Table 3: Budget and Resource Requirements

Capacity Area	Indicative Budget (USD)	Timeframe (Years)
Institutional Coordination	250,000	2025–2027
Technical Skills Development	400,000	2025–2030
Knowledge Systems	350,000	2026–2028
Community Empowerment	300,000	2025–2035
Education & Awareness	200,000	2025–2030
Biodiversity Finance	250,000	2026–2035
Monitoring & Reporting	150,000	2025–2035
Total	1,900,000	