



# GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

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## PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade and Human Wildlife Conflict in Angola		
Country(ies):	Angola	GEF Project ID:	9735
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5993
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment (MINAMB)	Submission Date:	22 February 2017
		Resubmission Date:	03 March 2017
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	72 months
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>		
Name of parent program:	N/A	Agency Fee (\$)	389,861

## A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
BD 1—Program 1: <i>Strengthening the Management Effectiveness of the Global Protected Area Estate</i>	GEFTF	1,750,000	10,930,000
BD 2—Program 3: <i>Preventing the Extinction of Known Threatened Species</i>	GEFTF	2,353,800	5,570,000
Total Project Cost		4,103,800	16,500,000

## B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

**Project Objective:** To prevent the extinction of terrestrial species by combating illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and reducing human-wildlife conflict (HWC) in Angola.

Project Components	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
1. Strengthening the systemic and institutional framework for combatting IWT	Inv	1.1 Strengthened policy, legal and institutional framework to combat IWT and poaching, and reduce HWC, as indicated by: <i>i) the increase in the score of the customized UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard; ii) new National IWT and HWC Strategies approved by Government; iii) establishment and operationalisation of approximately ten (10) provincial Wildlife Crime Units; iv) the number of newly trained and operational enforcement staff; v) the number of arrests and convictions for IWT and poaching; and vi) the signature and implementation of bilateral and/or multilateral agreements between Angola, DRC, Namibia and Zambia for effective prevention of IWT.</i>  <i>Indicators will be confirmed</i>	1.1.1 Angola's wildlife crime and HWC issues are comprehensively mapped and assessed to determine the prevention and mitigation required and relevant capacity needs in target areas.  1.1.2 Based on the above mapping and assessment, a new National Strategy for Illegal Wildlife Trade and Poaching is developed to promote the value of wildlife and biodiversity for Angola's national development and to combat IWT and poaching through a coordinated approach.  1.1.3 A new National Strategy to Prevent and Mitigate Human-Wildlife Conflict is developed to identify measures that minimize the risk of conflicts between humans and wildlife.  1.1.4 Approximately 10 Provincial Wildlife Crime Units (WCUs) are established (one per National Park plus Luando Strict Nature Reserve) to unite the wildlife and security sectors in addressing wildlife crime at the	GEFTF	800,833	2,202,000

		<p><i>and baseline and targets will be determined during the PPG.</i></p>	<p>local (site) level. The WCUs will consist of park rangers with secondments from the police, customs and public prosecution. They will be resourced to achieve intelligence-led enforcement in key ecosystem-level poaching and IWT hotspots.</p> <p>1.1.5 The capacity of key staff (from relevant ministries and agencies e.g. police, judiciary, customs) is developed in relation to IWT legislation, enforcement systems, intelligence gathering, forensic investigations and operations management.</p> <p>1.1.6 A nationwide system for monitoring wildlife trade and wildlife crime cases is established and operationalized.</p> <p>1.1.7 Bilateral and/or multilateral agreements are formulated, signed and implemented between Angola and its neighbor countries, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Zambia and Namibia, to ensure the conservation and sustainable management of transboundary areas and the prevention of IWT and poaching.</p> <p>1.1.8 Wider public awareness of biodiversity and ecosystem conservation, HWC and wildlife crime is achieved through comprehensive multimedia outreach and education campaigns with national and international impact.</p>			
2. Strengthening the management effectiveness of the existing national PA estate	INV	<p>2.1. Improved management effectiveness of existing terrestrial PAs to reduce IWT and HWC, as indicated by: <i>i) the increased METT scores for four Angolan PAs (Maiombe NP, Cameia NP, Mupa NP and Luando Strict Nature Reserve) covering 3.1 million ha; ii) improved population status of key species including elephant, gorilla and giant sable; iii) numbers of PA staff trained in relation to IWT and HWC management; and iv) creation and implementation of a community-led IWT monitoring network.</i></p> <p><i>Indicators will be confirmed and baseline and targets will be determined during the PPG.</i></p>	<p>2.1.1 The <i>31<sup>st</sup> of January Wildlife School</i> in Menongue (Cuando-Cubango) is upgraded to become a 'Centre of Excellence for Wildlife Management' and serve as a national and regional facility for state-of-the-art ranger training on effective PA management and strategies for reducing IWT, poaching and HWC.</p> <p>2.1.2 PA management plans for Maiombe, Cameia, Mupa and Luando are updated with focus on a) priority actions to reduce IWT and HWC, and b) delineating the roles and responsibilities of the WCUs in and around PAs.</p> <p>2.1.3 Critical conservation and IWT sites are identified, population and ecosystem status baselines established and threat/risk assessments (including IWT) updated in select PAs as a basis for management planning.</p> <p>2.1.4 Targeted human-wildlife conflict analysis in select PAs (Maiombe, Cameia, Mupa and Luando) is implemented through participatory approaches.</p> <p>2.1.5 Boundaries of the recently gazetted Maiombe National Park are redrawn to</p>	GEFTF	1,381,584	7,100,000

			<p>exclude two municipalities from the PA to a) strengthen protection of the PA from unsustainable land use, ecosystem degradation, poaching and IWT, and b) reduce HWC in these communities. Affected communities benefit from alternative livelihood opportunities detailed under 3.1.7.</p> <p>2.1.6 PA staff are trained in legislation relevant to wildlife offences; law enforcement measures relating to wildlife offences; prosecutorial and judicial capacities to respond to wildlife crime; factors that drive wildlife offences; and preventive interventions.</p>			
3. Reducing IWT and poaching, and HWC, at site level	TA	<p>3.1 Improved site level capacity to combat IWT, poaching and HWC in four Angolan PAs (Maiombe, Cameia, Mupa and Luando), at borders and other critical locations, resulting in increased enforcement and improved biodiversity status, as indicated by: (i) <i>increased number of rangers and other law enforcement agents working on wildlife crime</i>; (ii) <i>increased number of enforcement actions involving trained and qualified rangers</i>; (iii) <i>increased annual number of inspections and patrols, seizures, number of arrests and number of successful prosecutions on poaching and IWT</i>; (iv) <i>reduced HWC incidence</i>; (v) <i>improved population status of key species (TBD)</i>; (vi) <i>improved perception of communities towards wildlife</i>; and (vii) <i>increased number of community members benefitting from wildlife friendly livelihoods</i>.</p> <p><i>Indicators will be confirmed and baseline and targets will be determined during the PPG.</i></p>	<p>3.1.1 Capacity development and training support is provided to rangers and the staff of ten newly formed interagency WCUs to ensure that they are fully operational and can function effectively as mobile rapid response units that facilitate the arrest of suspected criminals and prevent loss of threatened species.</p> <p>3.1.2 Enforcement capacity (judiciary, customs and police) is strengthened in and around target sites to proactively target criminal activities, support criminal investigations and prosecution of wildlife crime cases.</p> <p>3.1.3 Equipment (e.g. transport, communications including radio, cameras, GPS, night vision, drones, etc.) are deployed for rapid response to poaching and IWT threats in Maiombe, Cameia, Mupa and Luando.</p> <p>3.1.4 Effective transfrontier collaboration with neighbouring countries (including with Namibia, Zambia and DRC) around Maiombe NP is implemented to combat poaching and IWT.</p> <p>3.1.5 Pilot demonstration projects are put in place to solve and mitigate human-wildlife conflicts in key areas within and outside key PAs (Maiombe, Cameia, Mupa and Luando). This includes engagement with land use planning institutions to minimize HWC through appropriate siting of roads, agricultural areas, etc.</p> <p>3.1.6 Alternative livelihoods are piloted in select communities (including Maiombe) to deter reliance on poaching, and participation in IWT and bushmeat hunting, through e.g. ecotourism based on wildlife watching and bee-keeping.</p>	GEFTF	1,610,964	5,323,000
4. Gender mainstreaming, knowledge	TA	4.1 Lessons learned by the project through gender mainstreaming and participatory	4.1.1 Project gender strategy implemented, monitored and reported.		115,000	1,050,000

management and M&E	M&E are used to fight poaching and IWT nationally and internationally, as indicated by: <i>i) number of project lessons used in development and implementation of other EBD projects; and ii) % of women participating in and benefiting from project activities.</i>  <i>Indicators will be confirmed and baseline and targets will be determined during the PPG.</i>	4.1.2 M&E provides sufficient information for adaptive management and learning via active participation of key stakeholders.  4.1.3 Lessons learned from the project are shared at national and international levels.			
Subtotal				3,908,381	15,675,000
Project Management Cost (PMC)			GEFTF	195,419	825,000
<b>Total Project Cost</b>				4,103,800	16,500,000

**C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE**

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Ministry of Environment (MINAMB)	Grants	12,369,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of the Interior	Grants	300,000
Foreign Government	Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW)	Grants	3,531,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grants	300,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			16,500,000

**D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS**

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing(a)	Agency Fee (b) <sup>b)</sup>	Total I=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	Angola	Biodiversity	n/a	4,103,800	389,861	4,493,661
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					4,103,800	389,861	4,493,661

**E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)**

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes  No  If no, skip item E.

**PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS**

Project Preparation Grant amount requested: \$100,000					PPG Agency Fee: \$9,500		
GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
UNDP	GEFTF	Angola	Biodiversity	n/a	100,000	9,500	109,500
Total PPG Amount					100,000	9,500	109,500

**F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS**

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	300 million hectares of landscapes and seascapes under improved biodiversity management	3.1 million ha of existing terrestrial protected areas under improved management through more effective control of IWT and HWC.

**PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

**The problem:** Angola has one of the highest ecosystem diversities in Africa, with humid tropical forest in the north and desert in the south, although much of the country is covered by dry forest. Of the estimated 5,000+ plant species that are believed to exist in the country (not counting the vast botanic wealth of Cabinda Province), 1,260 are endemic. The diversity of mammals is also one of the richest on the continent with 275 recorded species, including the famous

giant sable antelope (*Hippotragus niger variati*), the African savanna and forest elephants (*Loxodonta africana africana* and *Loxodonta africana cyclotis*); the western gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla*), chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*); African manatee (*Trichechus senegalensis*) and various species of marine turtles. Bird resources are diversified with 92% of the avifauna of southern Africa occurring in Angola.<sup>1</sup> The exceptional biodiversity in Angola is due to a combination of a number of factors: the large size of the country, the inter-tropical geographical location, the climatic and altitude variation and the types of biomes. Habitats such as the Maiombe forest are a depository of an enormous and rich variety of animal and plant species with significant international value such as chimpanzees, gorillas and forest elephants, which contributes to the trafficking of these species and their products abroad. There is a consensus that special protection measures should be taken to protect the region and its biodiversity.<sup>2</sup> However, uncontrolled bush-burning, poaching and illegal logging have contributed negatively to the conservation of this and other important ecosystems in Angola. Animal species such as the cheetah, brown hyenas, African wild dog, mountain and plain zebras, giraffe and oryx are listed as very vulnerable in parts of the Angolan territory, while black rhinoceros may be extinct in the country<sup>3</sup> (although further studies are necessary to clarify this). Various other species are also facing extinction due to pressure from anthropogenic activities – in fact, 50 of the 275 mammal species that occur in Angola are listed as facing conservation risk of diverse levels.

There is little updated information on the illegal trade and poaching of terrestrial biodiversity in Angola. However, a preliminary biodiversity survey undertaken in 2015 of eight National Parks in Angola<sup>4</sup> reveals that in Cabinda alone, extensive poaching, both subsistence and commercial, occurs throughout the Maiombe forest with devastating impact. The main species hunted for both subsistence and commercial bushmeat are duikers and other small antelopes, bushpigs, porcupines, buffalos, wild cats, genets, civets, guenons, pangolins, cane-rats, game birds, green pigeons, snakes and freshwater fish. Poaching of mammals with traps and snares is unselective. Many of these species, as well as the two great apes are also smuggled as pets or bushmeat across borders. Infant chimpanzees and gorillas, guenons and especially African grey parrots, are hunted for the commercial pet trade, involving cross-border illegal networks. Their capture normally also involves the killing of non-target species.<sup>5</sup> This pattern is repeated throughout Angola. Since independence, the national PA network has faced challenges including weak administration and is characterised today by degraded infrastructure, thus exposing the majority of the protected species to extinction. The core causes of the poaching and illegal wildlife trade are related to poverty and the consequences of the long armed conflicts and post-conflict impacts, including: unemployment and lack of alternative livelihoods; ex-combatants with no other skills; loss of respect for old traditions; high demand and relatively good income in bushmeat and wildlife trade; and soliciting through cross-border illegal wildlife trade traffic networks. Government efforts to better manage the PA estate over the past decade have resulted in increased awareness among stakeholders about the importance of conserving biodiversity and in investment in the infrastructure of some key PAs. However, poaching and wildlife crime relating to iconic species continues. In the zones adjacent to protected areas, and where communities live within the boundaries of PAs (including Iona, Quiçama, Luiana-Luengue, Maiombe and Mavinga) or adjacent to PAs, human-wildlife conflict is also a serious concern. Elephants in particular cause damage to crops and homes, and can injure or even kill community members, provoking a negative attitude towards the parks and the authorities and resulting in retaliatory killing of animals.<sup>6</sup>

Angola is a democracy and has been at peace and politically stable since 2002. The country is divided into 18 provinces whose local governments play an important part in political decision-making. The rapidly growing population of about 24 million inhabitants is increasingly concentrated along the coast, especially in Luanda (~6 million). Although the country is slated to move into middle-income status, poverty is still a major challenge, especially in rural areas, resulting in high dependence on natural resources including wood and wildlife products. Consequently, engaging in illicit activities often serves as a financial bridge between what is lost from harvests or damaged crops and life security.

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<sup>1</sup>Angola's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2007-2012).

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Preliminary Biodiversity Survey of Eight National Parks in Angola; undertaken in 2015 and prepared by the GEF 4 Iona National Park project.

<sup>5</sup> Preliminary Assessment of Eight National Parks and one strict Nature Reserve for Planning further Project and Government Interventions, January 2015. Government of Angola, Ministry of Environment.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

On the black market, a single tusk can bring in US\$6,000 of income, which represents a significant financial incentive for poaching. Illegal activities are seen as a solution to food and income shortages. Due to its long history of civil war following independence in 1975 and ending only in 2002, the colonial-area network of protected areas in the country with its physical infrastructure has been severely damaged through the direct impacts of war, extensive hunting and in many cases agricultural encroachment. In the last decade, concerted efforts have been made to restore and expand the PA network, including with the support of the GEF. The Angolan economy has long been and continues to be strongly dependent on mineral oil. However, in part as a result of the low oil prices, there is currently large interest in the diversification of the economy, including through developing the significant potential for tourism in the country. This interest as well as Angola's international obligations under agreements such as CBD and CITES have reinforced political support for the expansion and strengthening of the country's protected areas system. In order to protect Angola's PA estate, strong local governance and understanding of the development benefits that the environment can offer is required at the central and local levels. Alternative activities are needed that can generate income for local communities while mitigating damage to the environment and endangered wildlife.

**Threats:** Anthropogenic threats to Angola's terrestrial biodiversity and ecosystems include the following:

- *Unsustainable illegal wildlife trade and poaching:* Despite the many years of civil war during which there was limited enforcement of environmental laws in large parts of the country, PAs have been established and cover 12.6% of Angola's total area, but many of these areas face management challenges due to lack of resources or because they have only been recently created and are not yet fully functioning (e.g. Maiombe, Luengue-Luiana and Mavinga, which were created as recently as 2011). As a result, illegal hunting has become very common and affects most or all protected areas of the country. In particular, Angola is heavily affected by commercial poaching, especially elephants, while much or all of the formerly significant population of rhinos has been lost. Their reintroduction from neighbouring countries is currently hampered by insufficient ability to protect reintroduced populations. In rural areas, people also regularly hunt for bushmeat for their own consumption and sale, and participate in the illegal pet trade. Importantly, Angola is a transit point for various wildlife products *inter alia* ivory and rhino horn. It is a regionally important transport hub for both cargo and passengers with high potential for illegal trade in fauna and flora.
- *Increasing levels of human-wildlife conflict:* As the much reduced populations of wildlife, such as elephants, try to recover through improved protection and management of protected areas and in some cases their reintroduction, HWC is on the rise and risks antagonising rural communities against protected areas and conservation efforts in general. Human-elephant conflicts have become increasingly common around Quiçama National Park and in Cuando-Cubango where agriculture and wildlife conservation occur in proximity to each other. As wildlife numbers increase throughout the country and especially in protected areas, the increase of HWC is to be expected. Currently, the country has no clear policies or strategy to deal with HWC and park rangers and other conservation personnel are not specifically trained to manage this type of conflict. In addition, HWC is affecting women in particular in the form of crocodile attacks on them and their children when washing clothes and fetching water from rivers.
- *Overexploitation of biodiversity resources and habitat fragmentation:* Major threats to Angola's biodiversity relate to increasing pressure through overharvesting of natural resources including timber and wood for charcoal, clearing of forests for agricultural activities, overgrazing, and limited awareness of the importance of conservation (for maintaining ecosystem services). The commercial exploitation of timber is a growing concern especially in the northern provinces. For example, in Maiombe (gazetted in 2011), slash-and-burn agriculture and local timber and fuelwood extraction as well as hunting are threats to the primate (gorilla, chimpanzee) and forest elephant populations, mostly as a result of habitat loss. Habitat loss in the forest is also due to the fragmentation as a result of road construction and urbanization of the area. Due to limited funding since its creation, the park has yet to establish an effective park management structure or engagement of local communities and private sector companies in park management.

**Baseline:** Ongoing government programs and initiatives supported by development partners that address the management of terrestrial ecosystems in Angola include the following:

- There are a number of projects funded by the Government of Angola that relate to this project. The **Program for Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Areas** of MINAMB is expected to invest US\$ 5.5 million in the national protected areas network during 2017 to 2020.<sup>7</sup> In addition, the **Project to Support Parks and Reserves** of MINAMB will support the protected areas network with US\$ 3.6 million over the same period, while the **National Project for the Zoning and Regulation of Parks** will invest US\$ 1.1 million, complementing INBAC's institutional budget of US\$ 0.73 million over this time period. In addition to these national cross-cutting investments of the Government of Angola in the protected areas network as a whole, there will be investments in specific protected areas and species currently threatened by IWT. These include the project **Preservation of the Giant Sable** (US\$ 181,000) focusing on Cangandala and Luando National Parks, the **Program of the Transfrontier Conservation Initiative for the Maiombe Forest** (US\$ 812,000), and the **Project Maiombe Ecology 2** (US\$ 30,000).
- The Angolan **Ministry of Interior** has budgeted over USD 3 million for border control for the time period 2017-20 of which USD 300,000 are counted as cofunding for the current project.
- The German Government via the **Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW)** has currently committed Euros 2.7 million for the Angolan part of the KAZA transfrontier protected areas network of which about Euros 1.3 million would be spent in 2019-20, and is planning to invest an additional Euros 2 million for the next phase of the KAZA project in the Angolan protected areas, totalling approximately Euros 3.3 million or US\$ 3,531,000. These funds will strengthen the infrastructure and management of the two largest Angolan PAs, Mavinga and Luiana-Luengue in Cuando-Cubango Province.
- UNDP plans to allocate US\$ 300,000 of TRAC resources to this project over 6 years, focusing on the cost of **international technical advice, monitoring and evaluation** to the project (not including costs covered by the agency fee).

**Barriers:** Key barriers revolve around the weakness of the government and key agencies to control wildlife crime and destruction of habitats leading to decline of large mammal endangered species, including the elephant, gorilla and chimpanzee. These barriers, which will persist in the absence of the GEF intervention, include:

- *Insufficient systemic and institutional capacity to combat wildlife crime and human-wildlife conflict.* The National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC), whose institutional mandate is to implement the conservation policies under the Ministry of the Environment, has been strengthened in recent years, notably through the efforts of previous GEF projects.<sup>8</sup> However, this has not included the capacity to effectively suppress IWT and manage HWC. In addition, weak policy and regulatory frameworks relating to biodiversity and ecosystem management provide insufficient tools and information to understand, regulate and combat IWT, and impede the allocation of sufficient funding to PAs and wildlife agencies to fight it. Better collaboration among key ministries and agencies, especially the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of the Interior (including police force), the Ministry of Justice (prosecution) and the Ministry of Finance (customs), etc. is critical. The patrolling of newly created and transfrontier protected areas has also been insufficient, and the prosecution of apprehended infractors has been too slow to effectively deter potential poachers. Thus, a nationwide system for monitoring wildlife trade and wildlife crime needs to be developed and enforcement frameworks need to be strengthened through the creation of dedicated task forces to enable information sharing among agencies and avoid contradictory approaches. HWC has only recently been on the increase, in part through the increase of wildlife numbers in and around protected areas, and national policies to manage these conflicts have not yet been developed, risking antagonisation of the local population to protected areas and conservation policies in general.
- *Insufficient numbers and qualification of rangers and PA personnel on the ground:* The number of park rangers and other environmental personnel has been increasing in recent years, including in the large newly created parks (Luengue-Luiana and Mavinga), but their training has been deficient because of the absence of specialized training centres and programs in the country. While training programs from outside organizations have been contracted, this has been insufficient to meet the demand. The government has responded to this

<sup>7</sup> Later project data are not yet available.

<sup>8</sup> PIMS 4581 Conservation of Iona National Park (GEF4) and PIMS 4464 Expansion and Rehabilitation of Angola's Protected Areas (GEF5).

situation through the construction of a ranger training school in Menongue in Cuando-Cubango province (created by Decree 132 in 2015), but this school is not yet fully operational. Today, most PAs are insufficiently equipped – the vehicles and motorcycles to support anti-poaching and surveillance operations, basic field gear, weapons and ammunitions, compasses, GPS units, boots and backpacks to carryout field missions are all insufficient. Most poachers, especially those involved in elephant hunting and ivory trade, are heavily armed with sophisticated automatic weapons. PA rangers, although often ex-combatants, are not trained in surveillance and anti-poaching techniques and have no experience in communications and outreach programs for local communities.

- *Lack of conservation awareness and involvement of key stakeholders including local communities:* Taking a participatory approach to conservation (involving local communities) has been a key approach for biodiversity conservation in Africa. There is a need to recognize the significant role of community involvement in species and habitat protection in Angola. Communities living around PAs do not receive any significant benefits from conservation, which in turn has not fostered attitudes that are supportive of conservation practices. Wildlife and other natural resource co-management systems should be encouraged by setting up multi-stakeholder consultation platforms with participation of representatives of local communities. It is essential to tackle these issues and to involve all actors, including the private sector, CSOs, local authorities, etc. In addition, the lack of awareness and insufficient involvement of key stakeholders in wildlife conservation and environment management generally is widespread in Angola. Government staff, the judiciary, local authorities, communities, civil society, etc. lack information and awareness about the importance of the environment to national development and about wildlife crime. This is all the more detrimental when it concerns staff in charge of protecting critical ecosystems and PAs, and applying wildlife protection regulations and measures. Due to the limited government capacity, there is lenient enforcement of wildlife crime in Angola, which is explained by judges' lack of awareness and training on environmental issues and corruption. Wildlife in Angola is still largely managed by government agencies. Local communities, local government bodies, national and international NGOs, the private sector and civil society are rarely engaged in wildlife management.
- *Limited transboundary coordination in planning and control of natural resource use and conservation:* Despite the efforts of the Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Namibia, Botswana and Zambia to develop a common management and monitoring system for their borderlands, this cooperation is not efficient enough to control resource use and deter wildlife crime. It takes too long for urgent information to be shared with appropriate authorities, especially across borders. There are also large differences in sentences for wildlife crime among the countries in the region, with Angola often being more lenient towards IWT related crimes, thereby encouraging poachers to take refuge to Angola after committing wildlife crimes in neighboring countries. Overall, transboundary planning for conservation, sustainable management and the prevention of IWT and poaching needs to be better harmonized.

## **The alternative scenario**

The long-term solution is to prevent the extinction of terrestrial species by combating illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and reducing human-wildlife conflict (HWC) in Angola.

## **Outline of the project strategy**

### **Component 1: Strengthening the systemic and institutional framework for combating IWT**

Under Component 1, a comprehensive national assessment will be undertaken of IWT, poaching and HWC to identify and implement measures that can prevent or minimize future wildlife crime and the risk of conflicts between humans and wildlife. On the basis of these assessments, the project will facilitate the development and implementation of a National Strategy for Illegal Wildlife Trade and Poaching to promote the value of wildlife and biodiversity for Angola's national development and combat IWT and poaching through a coordinated approach. The project will establish approximately ten (10) Provincial Wildlife Crime Units (WCUs) – one per National Park plus Luando Strict Nature Reserve – to unite the wildlife and security sectors in addressing wildlife crime at the local (site) level. The WCUs will consist of park rangers with secondments from the police, customs and public prosecution. They will be resourced to achieve intelligence-led enforcement in key ecosystem-level poaching and IWT hotspots (including



Maiombe, Cameia, Mupa and Luando). The project will also support the capacity development of key staff (including relevant ministries and agencies e.g. police, judiciary, customs, etc.) in relation to IWT legislation, enforcement systems, intelligence gathering, forensic investigations, and operations management. A practical manual for the prosecutors and magistrates on laws and procedures in crimes affecting wild fauna and flora will be developed to support these efforts. A nationwide system for monitoring wildlife trade and wildlife crime cases will be established for the first time and operationalized with the Institute for Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Areas (INBAC). Regarding HWC, the project will support the development and implementation of a new National Strategy to Prevent and Mitigate Human-Wildlife Conflict, which will be harmonized with the existing National Parks Strategy and new IWT Strategy, to identify and implement measures that prevent or minimize the risk of conflicts between humans and wildlife. The project will also map, assess and monitor Angola's wildlife crime and HWC issues and determine the prevention and mitigation required and relevant capacity needs in target areas. Finally, bilateral agreements will be formulated, signed and implemented between Angola, DRC, Namibia and Zambia to ensure the conservation and sustainable management of transboundary areas and prevent illegal wildlife trafficking across borders. To support greater public awareness of EBD conservation, HWC and wildlife crime, a comprehensive multimedia outreach and education campaign will be implemented with national and potentially international impacts.

### **Component 2: Strengthening the management effectiveness of the existing national PA estate**

Under Component 2, the project will support the updating of PA management plans in four target PAs (Maiombe, Cameia, Mupa and Luando covering 3.1 million ha), with emphasis on including specific strategies and approaches to reduce IWT and HWC, and setting out the roles and responsibilities of the WCUs in each area. This will include redrawing the boundaries of the recently gazetted Maiombe National Park to exclude two municipalities from the PA to strengthen protection of the PA from unsustainable land use, ecosystem degradation, poaching and IWT, and to reduce HWC in these communities. Forest-dependent communities living adjacent to the PA will benefit from the alternative livelihood opportunities detailed under Output 3.1.7. In addition, PA staff will be trained in legislation relevant to wildlife and forest offences and other illicit activities; law enforcement measures pertaining to wildlife and forest offences; prosecutorial and judicial capacities to respond to wildlife and forest crime; factors that drive wildlife and forest offences, and the effectiveness of preventive interventions; the availability, collection and examination of data and other information relevant to wildlife and forest crime. The project will also support the upgrading of the existing *31<sup>st</sup> of January Wildlife School* in Menongue (Cuando-Cubango) to become a 'Centre of Excellence for Wildlife Management' and serve as a national and regional facility for state-of-the-art ranger training on effective PA management and strategies for reducing IWT, poaching and HWC.<sup>9</sup>

### **Component 3: Reducing IWT and poaching, and HWC, at site level**

Under Component 3, the project will develop and implement a comprehensive strategy to control IWT and reduce HWC at the site level. Rangers and the staff of the newly formed interagency WCUs will be trained, both at the *31<sup>st</sup> of January Wildlife School* and in the field, and their capacity developed to ensure that they are fully operational and can function effectively as mobile rapid response units that facilitate the arrest of suspected criminals, document crime scenes and thereby prevent loss of threatened species. With more effective staff and capacity on the ground, the project will ensure better enforcement and crime scene management (bringing together forensics, judiciary and police) in and around target sites to proactively target criminal activities, support criminal investigations and prosecute wildlife crime cases. Basic infrastructure and field equipment (e.g. transport, communications including radio, cameras, GPS, night vision, drones, etc.) will be deployed for rapid response to poaching and IWT threats, especially in Cameia, Mupa, Luando and Maiombe PAs. In addition, the project will promote more effective transfrontier collaboration with neighboring countries (e.g. DRC, Namibia and Zambia) in combating poaching and IWT. Common communications protocols and agreements on joint patrols and protocols will be established and implemented. To deter reliance on poaching, participation in IWT and bushmeat hunting, alternative livelihoods will be piloted in select communities (e.g. through ecotourism based on wildlife watching and bee-keeping). In terms of HWC, measures will be put in place to foster and regenerate a culture of tolerance between people and wildlife e.g. elephants and crocodiles, and pilot projects

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<sup>9</sup> The Centre will build on curricula and teaching methods developed within and outside the region (e.g. Southern African Wildlife College and Ranger Training Centres in Namibia and Zambia). Courses to include: Ranger training on PA management, IWT and poaching, and HWC; a Ranger 'Training of Trainers' Program; an International Ranger Exchange Program for on-the-job training in PAs within and outside Angola (e.g. Mozambique); training for Park Administrators and other key actors (magistrates, police etc.) on issues relating to IWT, poaching and HWC; and environmental education and awareness raising events.

will be put in place to solve and mitigate HWC in specific areas.

#### **Component 4: Gender mainstreaming, knowledge management and M&E**

Under Component 4, a project gender strategy will be implemented, monitored and reported, and a knowledge management and participatory M&E framework for effective adaptive management and lesson learning will be prepared and implemented.

#### **Incremental reasoning and global environmental benefits**

**The incremental approach can be summarised as follows:** the project will seek to (i) reduce substantially the threat from poaching and illegal wildlife trade on Angola’s protected areas network thereby allowing the recovery of the wildlife stocks of these areas; and (ii) reduce human-wildlife conflict and prevent local communities in and surrounding protected areas from becoming antagonized to wildlife conservation.

<b>Baseline practices</b>	<b>Alternatives to be put in place by the project</b>	<b>Global Environmental Benefits</b>
Lack of coordination and capacity among agencies reduces the effectiveness of PAs and conservation efforts and allows IWT, poaching and HWC to continue.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Formulation and implementation of a new National Strategy for Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade to support national implementation of CITES</li> <li>· Development of a new complementary National Strategy to Reduce Human-Wildlife Conflict</li> <li>· Inter-institutional and inter-sectoral coordination including establishment of site level Wildlife Crime Units to reduce IWT, poaching and HWC</li> <li>· Capacity development of national and territorial stakeholders</li> <li>· Creation of a nationwide system for monitoring wildlife trade and wildlife crime cases</li> <li>· Coordination with planning institutions to reduce risks of HWC</li> </ul>	<p><b>Biodiversity:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 3.1 million ha of existing terrestrial protected areas under improved management through more effective control of IWT and HWC</li> <li>· Reduced pressures on 100,000 ha of HVCF in Maiombe NP (direct effect of the Project)</li> <li>· Additional hectares through replication (indirect effect) to be confirmed in PPG phase</li> </ul> <p><b>Biodiversity:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Conservation of globally significant and threatened species including <i>gorilla, elephant and giant sable</i>.</li> <li>· Conservation of species with social, cultural and economic value to be confirmed in PPG phase</li> <li>· Increase in percentage of biodiversity-friendly livelihoods in IWT and hunting hotspots</li> </ul>
Poor management of PAs and low capacity to control poaching and monitor wildlife leads to biodiversity loss due to IWT and ineffective conservation efforts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Biodiversity surveys are undertaken to determine critical conservation and IWT and HWC sites</li> <li>· PA management plans are updated and strengthened for four PAs (Maiombe, Cameia, Mupa and Luando) with emphasis on IWT and HWC reduction</li> <li>· Strengthened capacity of PA staff is developed to improve management systems.</li> <li>· Establishment of the 31<sup>st</sup> January Wildlife School as a state of the art ‘Ranger Training Centre’ for Angola and other Portuguese speaking countries in Africa.</li> </ul>	
Uncontrolled wildlife trade, both illegal and legal, continues unabated, resulting first in local declines followed by outright extinctions of key Angolan wildlife species, including elephants, gorilla and giant sable, preventing the recovery of Angolan wildlife populations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Newly formed WCUs are capacitated as mobile rapid response units that facilitate the arrest of suspected criminals and prevent loss of threatened species.</li> <li>· Enforcement and crime scene capacity is strengthened to support criminal investigations and successful prosecutions of IWT criminals and poachers.</li> <li>· Transfrontier patrols protect threatened areas bordering Angola, DRC, Namibia and Zambia.</li> <li>· Pilot demonstrations will help communities to solve and mitigate HWC in key areas, and alternative ‘wildlife friendly’ livelihoods will be piloted in select communities to reduce reliance on IWT and bushmeat hunting.</li> </ul>	

By safeguarding key natural wildlife (e.g. elephant and gorilla) habitats in established PAs, the project will directly contribute to biodiversity conservation with local and global benefits. Illegal wildlife trafficking is a transnational crime; as a result, strengthening transboundary enforcement will lead to the arrest of IWT criminals and prevent their activity in other countries. As a result of this work, the project will contribute to:

- SDG 15—*Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss* by improving the overall management effectiveness of Angola’s terrestrial protected areas, and Aichi Targets 11 and 12 (see table below).
- SDG 16—*Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels*. This reflects the fact that wildlife crime has become a serious security issue. Thus protecting biodiversity and ecosystems is not only an opportunity to limit loss of natural resources and their related conflicts, but also a way to cut the source of finance of violent organizations by combatting illicit wildlife trafficking.

In addition, the project will contribute to SDG 1—End poverty in all its forms everywhere; SDG 5—Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; SDG 8—Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full productive employment and decent work for all; and SDG 11—Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe and sustainable.

Aichi Targets	Activities of proposed project contributing to Aichi Targets
<p><b>Target 11:</b> By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine area, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 National Parks (covering 3.1 million ha) under improved management</li> <li>• National protected areas system better protected from poaching and illegal wildlife trade (covering 15 million ha)</li> <li>• Reduced negative impacts of human-wildlife conflict on wildlife populations in protected areas (covering 3.1 million ha)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Target 12:</b> By 2020, the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved conservation of gorilla and elephant in the Maiombe ecosystem</li> <li>• Improved protection of wildlife including elephant, giant sable and great apes from poaching, with potential for re-introducing black rhino once safety from poaching can be guaranteed</li> </ul>

**Innovativeness, Sustainability and Scaling Up:** The development of cost-effective and sustainable solutions to reduce the detrimental impacts of weak terrestrial biodiversity and ecosystem management is central to all aspects of this project. The project will work to support and strengthen Angola’s institutions and authorities to more effectively manage critical ecosystems, while taking steps to reduce poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking. The underlying premise for the project is that interest already exists within the GoA to achieve this given its commitment to formulate and implement a National Strategy to Combat Illegal Wildlife Trade and a National Strategy on Human-Wildlife Conflict. What is needed now is a combination of facilitation and demonstration to show that resources can be applied at scale and sustainably for the benefit of globally important biodiversity and Angola’s sustainable development. Following the completion of the project, national institutions and authorities will be empowered and better equipped to exercise their mandates, without requiring further external resources. The project will create national capacity that directly integrates the implementation of national policies and priorities including law enforcement with efforts to reduce IWT, poaching and HWC. By protecting significant biodiversity and reducing rural wildlife crime, the project will contribute to creating a platform for sustainable economic growth, rather than the unsustainable and destructive removal of collective natural resources. Communities will gain socio-economically from Angola’s multi-sectoral efforts to manage terrestrial zones in support of conservation and sustainable use objectives, and from the strengthened wildlife crime response capacity. By enabling rural communities to gain income from conservation and wildlife management, the project will support Angola in achieving the Aichi Targets, SDGs and other global initiatives that seek to reduce poverty. Particularly innovative aspects of this project include: i) the development of a systemic and insitutional framework that delivers national and site level action to address IWT and monitor trends for the first time in post-conflict Angola, bringing together state and private sector actors alongside civil society and local communities to

manage biodiversity, reduce resource exploitation and protect ecological functions while minimizing pressures on natural resources; and ii) benefits from community-based natural resource management and monitoring contribute to combat wildlife crime and human-wildlife conflict, including poverty alleviation.

**2. Stakeholders.** Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from [civil society organizations](#) (yes  /no ) and [indigenous peoples](#) (yes  /no )?

Stakeholder	Expected Role
Ministry of Environment	The Ministry of Environment (MINAMB) will be the Executing Agency for the project. The National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC), within MINAMB, is responsible for managing protected areas and biodiversity outside of protected areas in the country, and will be the leading partner in the project design process.
Ministry of the Interior	The Ministry of the Interior will play a key role in the combating of IWT through collaboration between park rangers, police, customs, immigration and intelligence, etc. Customs agents of the Ministry of the Interior will coordinate policing actions on the frontiers, ports and airports with their counterparts in the Ministry of Commerce, Agriculture and Finance that are also involved in policing international trade and transport.
Ministry of Justice	The Ministry of Justice will be strongly involved in the project through the development of laws and protocols that enable the judiciary to prosecute cases of poaching and IWT more effectively. A specialised National Prosecutor for Wildlife Crime will be engaged, and provincial magistrates will be skilled to prosecute wildlife crime.
Ministry of Agriculture	The Ministry of Agriculture will be involved in the project mostly through its Institute of Forest Development (IDF) which is charged with the management of the country's forest resources. The Ministry is also represented on the Inter-Ministerial Commission against Environmental Crimes.
Ministry of Finance	The Ministry of Finance will be involved in the project especially through its customs branch (border controls) but also by being a key player in the financial sustainability of the IWT and HWC strategies to be developed and implemented by the project.
Ministry of Defence	Where necessary and useful, MINAMB and the Ministry of the Interior will coordinate policing actions with the Ministry of Defence (armed forces).
Provincial and Municipal Administrations	Provincial and municipal administrations will be consulted on issues of illegal wildlife trade and poaching, human-wildlife conflict, and alternative livelihoods opportunities.
Universities, especially Agostinho Neto University, Catholic University and Methodist University	These research institutions have law and environmental programs that could examine the dynamics of international wildlife trade, mechanisms set up to regulate wildlife trade in other countries of the region, social, cultural and economic drivers of IWT and HWC, along with the challenges, pressures and the political environment that underlie relevant international law and policy.
Environmental NGOs	Environmental NGOs including the Quiçama Foundation will be involved in addressing IWT and HWC at the site level, especially through their extensive experience in the management of protected areas with community participation. NGOs such as Ajudo a Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo (ADPP), Acção para o Desenvolvimento Rural e Ambiente (ADRA) and COSPE will be involved through their experience in environmental education especially in components addressing human-wildlife conflict. ADPP has significant experience in agro-forestry training and support to communities in the Maiombe ecosystem and will advise on the design and implementation of alternative livelihoods activities on the ground. Juventude Ecológica Angolana (JEA) will be involved in awareness raising campaigns throughout the country, while the NGO Maiombe Network will play a key role in implementation with communities in Cabinda Province.
Communities	Communities will be consulted on issues of human-wildlife conflict (terrestrial ecosystems) and on the local drivers of IWT. Their participation will be sought to 'shepherd' wildlife in select PAs, where their participation helps rangers to protect critically endangered species and ecosystems through activities such as ecotourism. Women will be fully involved in consultations especially on issues relating to HWC to which rural women and children are particularly vulnerable.
Private sector	Companies doing business in the country (especially those from Asia) will be sensitized to the corporate risk of their employees engaging in illegal wildlife trade. Logging companies in Maiombe will be engaged on common approaches to reduce the risk of poaching and illegal bushmeat and other wildlife trade by their employees. The tourism sector will be engaged in publicity campaigns highlighting the economic and spiritual value of Angolan wildlife, focusing on high-profile species such as great apes, giant sable etc.

**3. Gender Considerations:** Are [gender considerations](#) taken into account? (yes  /no ).

Angola is characterized by a wide disparity between men and women with regard to income, access to basic services such as energy, water and sanitation, housing, land for cultivation, credit, and education. Although equality between

men and women is enshrined in the constitution and the objective of several recent laws and policies, the influence of traditional laws and culture often implies in a certain discrimination against women, including with regard to ownership of property, increasing the social vulnerability of women in Angolan society<sup>10</sup>. Gender and social issues will be fully considered in the project, and gender accountability is a cross-cutting issue that will be tracked as part of the M&E system. The project will pursue a gender-sensitive approach whereby gender equality in participation will be strongly promoted. While illegal hunting (poaching) in protected areas is mostly a male activity, there could however be implications of its suppression on local women, especially where these are partially dependent on bushmeat for the preparation of food for their families, and in these cases it will be attempted to align project activities on reducing poaching with local government programs in support of local agriculture and livestock production. Human-wildlife conflict is predominantly affecting women in the country, especially in the form of crocodile attacks on women and children when washing clothes and fetching water in the rivers, which are typical female tasks, while reports of elephants attacking people in the proximity of protected areas have affected both men and women. The project will make sure that all forms of human-wildlife conflict in the country are adequately assessed and that policies and strategies of conflict mitigation are not biased against women. A full gender assessment will be conducted and gender mainstreaming plan will be developed during the PPG, and component 4 will ensure gender mainstreaming during implementation.

#### 4. Risks

Risk	Rating	Management Strategy
Insufficient staff available to train and administrate the Ranger Training Centre linked to a national government hiring freeze	Medium	The Ministry of Environment places a high priority on the appropriate staffing of the new Ranger Training Centre so that the risk of still having insufficient qualified staff by the time the project will start is reduced.
Insufficient cooperation and collaboration between law enforcement agencies to effect a reduction in IWT and poaching	Medium	In the Angolan situation, insufficient collaboration among Government agencies in IWT tends to be related to insufficient information and communication, which are problems that the project will address. Increasing the collaboration of government agencies for more effective prevention and prosecution of IWT offenders is a key objective of the project. UNDP already has experience from an ongoing project on the training and awareness raising of prosecutors in areas not related to IWT that will benefit the current project. Interagency collaboration is also a key objective of the Interministerial Commission Against Environmental Crime and Crime Against Wild Fauna and Flora, chaired by the Minister of the Environment, so that this collaboration is addressed at a high political level.
Insufficient government funding for sustainability and scaling up of initiatives that reduce human-wildlife conflict (ending up with pilots only)	Medium	The project will lobby the government to allocate sufficient resources to the scaling up of successful initiatives. Particular importance in this will be given to strategies currently under discussion in the government of increasing benefits to communities from conservation and protected areas, building on experiences and policies already in place in Namibia. Through increased benefit sharing with communities in and around protected areas, greater tolerance to HWC will be achieved and compensatory mechanisms for damage, e.g. to crop fields, can be developed.
Insufficient transfrontier collaboration in combating IWT	Low	Transfrontier collaboration in combating IWT has a high profile already through the KAZA initiative, with successful examples of joint patrols and transfrontier agency collaboration already in place in various locations at the southern frontiers of Angola, therefore the risk of this becoming a limiting factor is small.
Climate change	Low	While there is a significant prospect of climate change negatively affecting especially the dry southern parts of the country, and the possibility of increased hunting pressure during drought years, it is likely that climate change will lead to accelerated migration of people from rural to urban areas along the coast. This could in fact reduce pressure on some protected areas. However, the risk of climate change leading to increased risk of wildfires when fire is used as a hunting tool is significant and needs to be addressed through development of fire control strategies and ranger training especially in the PAs in the southern part of the country.

<sup>10</sup>EuropeanUnion, 2014: Diagnóstico de Género de Angola. Luanda, 83 pp.

**5. Coordination:** The proposed project will be carried out in coordination with several other projects:

Existing Initiatives	Proposed collaboration with Project
UNDP GEF 4581 National Conservation Project: Iona National Park	The project will end in April 2018 and so there will be no overlap in time between the two projects. However, the new project will build on the achievements of the Iona project, which has been quite successful in suppressing the previously severe poaching in Iona NP across a large area with a long international boundary that is not easy to control. Experiences in ranger training (including ex-combatants) and patrolling of the area, as well as interactions with the local communities, will be taken into account in the new project.
UNDP GEF 4464 Expansion of Angola's Protected Areas system (2015-2020)	This and the present project will overlap in time. They will interact through the integration of specific IWT and HWC strategies in the management plans of the parks supported by the existing project. The Expansion project will also provide the infrastructure in terms of vehicles, communication systems and training to control poaching and IWT in three priority national parks (Quissama, Cangandala-Luando, and Bicular).
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (prepared for CBD COP11 in India) (2007-2012)	This project provides an important basis for the present project in terms of information gathered on biodiversity status and threats, clearly identifying poaching and IWT as threats to the rehabilitation of Angola's protected areas system. It is however based on incomplete information and needs updating.

**6. Consistency with National Priorities.** Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes  /no ).

The project is based on the **Constitution of the Republic of Angola** that contains a series of articles that promote environmental protection and reflect the need to elaborate measures and strategies for the protection of natural resources in Angola. Article 12/2 notes that the State promotes the protection and conservation of natural resources, overseeing its exploration and use in benefit of the entire community, and Article 24/2 states that ‘the State adopts measures necessary for the protection of the environment and national flora and fauna species in all the national territory and the maintenance of ecological balance’. **Article 3 of the Environment Framework Law** states that the government shall ensure the implementation of strategies and measures aimed at guaranteeing citizens the “right to live in a healthy environment and the benefits of the rational utilisation of the natural resources of the country”. In addition, Article 13/2 states that the government shall ensure that adequate measures are taken with a view to: a) protecting special of endangered plant species or isolated or group botanical specimen, which, due to their genetic potential, size, age, rarity, scientific and cultural value, so require; and b) maintenance and regeneration of animal species, recovery of damaged habitats, specially controlling the activities or use of substances capable of harming fauna species and their habitats. These laws are reinforced by Angola’s **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP; 2007-2012)**, which is the national mechanism for implementation of the CBD and defines biodiversity conservation priorities. In 2015, the General Prosecutor’s Office of Angola in collaboration with the African Prosecutors Association (APA) organized the “International Conference on Poaching and its Harmful Effects for the Continent: Efficient Measures to Hold Perpetrators Accountable” in Menongue, Cuando-Cubango Province. A visible result of this conference was the establishment of the Environmental Crime Unit within the Ministry of the Environment. Also in 2015, the **Interministerial Commission Against Environmental Crime and Crime Against Wild Fauna and Flora** was created, coordinated by MINAMB, including the Ministries of Defence, Interior, Justice and Human Rights, Finance, Agriculture, Fisheries, Oil, Transport and Communications. The Committee focuses on strengthening ranger patrols in poaching hotspots, preventing illegal trading of native Angolan species, coordinating multi-sectoral action at national and regional levels, educating and raising awareness about environment crime and the impact on the national economy. Key issues include great ape, marine turtle and elephant conservation, reducing bushmeat hunting, and preventing the illegal pet trade. In 2014, Angola has joined twelve other nations as a signatory to the **Elephant Protection Initiative (EPI)**, which focuses on protecting African elephants through measures such as closing domestic markets. In 2015, Angola also prepared a **National Ivory Action Plan**, with the objectives to i) strengthen and coordinate efforts in order to combat illegal ivory trading in ivory and in other elephant products throughout the country; ii) demonstrate the commitment of Angola at international level to the fight against poaching and trafficking in wild animals and in products of them; and iii) as a signatory to CITES, apply the CITES recommendations adopted at the 65th meeting of the Standing Committee held in Geneva in July 2014.

**7. Knowledge Management:** The proposed project will seek to learn, and utilise lessons learned and best practices from several recent and on-going initiatives. It will build on work already under way under PIMS 4464 *PA Rehabilitation and Expansion of the PA System in Angola* (which focuses on Cangandala, Bicular and Quiçama NPs) and PIMS 4581 *Rehabilitation of Iona National Park*. Importantly, the project will aim to benefit from the knowledge and learning exchanges planned for GEF6 Program 3 child projects across Africa, especially with Portuguese-speaking Mozambique through PIMS 5198 *Strengthening the conservation of globally threatened species in Mozambique through improving biodiversity enforcement and expanding community conservancies around protected areas*. The GWP is implemented through country level ‘child projects’ that focus on designing and implementing national strategies to improve wildlife and protected areas management, enhance community livelihood benefits, reduce poaching, and eliminate illegal wildlife trade. The projects use an approach that creates stronger incentives for local communities to engage in protecting wildlife and for public-private partnerships to invest in sustainable local development.

**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**


**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):**

(Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter](#) (s) with this template. For SGP, use this [SGP OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Kâmia de Carvalho	GEF Operational Focal Point	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	12/09/2016

**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

**This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.**

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Adriana Dinu, Executive Coordinator, UNDP- GEF		03/03/2017	Penny Stock, Regional Technical Advisor	+447990725641	penny.stock@undp.org

**C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION (APPLICABLE ONLY TO NEWLY ACCREDITED GEF PROJECT AGENCIES) Not applicable**

**ANNEX 1: ANGOLA'S EXISTING PROTECTED AREAS ESTATE**

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Area (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Date Established</b>	<b>Province</b>	<b>Centre of Endemism</b>
<b>National Parks</b>					
<b>1</b>	Parque Nacional de Lona	15.150	1957	Namibe	Karoo-Namibiano
<b>2</b>	Parque Nacional de Cameia	14.450	1957	Moxico	Zambeziano
<b>3</b>	Parque Nacional de Quiçama	9.960	1957	Luanda	Zambeziano
<b>4</b>	Parque Nacional de Bicular	7.900	1964	Huíla	Zambeziano
<b>5</b>	Parque Nacional de Mupa	6.600	1964	Cunene-Huíla	Zambeziano
<b>6</b>	Parque Nacional de Cangandala	630	1970	Malanje	Zambeziano
<b>7</b>	Parque Nacional de Maiombe	1.930	2011	Cabinda	Zambeziano
<b>8</b>	Parque Nacional de Lungué- Luiana	45.818	2011	KuandoKubango	Zambeziano
<b>9</b>	Parque Nacional de Mavinga	46.072	2011	KuandoKubango	Zambeziano
<b>Strict Nature Reserves</b>					
<b>10</b>	Reserva Natural Estrita de Luando	8.280	1957	Malanje/Bié	Zambeziano
<b>11</b>	Reserva Natural Estrita de Ilhéu dos Pássaros	2	1973	Luanda	Zambeziano
<b>Partial Reserves</b>					
<b>12</b>	ReservaParcial do Namibe	4.450	1963	Namibe	Karoo-Namibiano/ Zambeziano
<b>13</b>	ReservaParcial de Búfalo	400	1971	Benguela	Karoo-Namibiano
	<b>TOTAL</b>	162.642			

Source: Ministry of Environment, Government of Angola