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PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project title: Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade and Human Wildlife Conflict in Angola		
Country: Republic of Angola	Implementing Partner: Ministry of Environment (MINAMB)	Management Arrangements : National Implementation Modality (NIM)
UNPAF/Country Programme Outcome: Outcome 4: By 2019, the environmental sustainability is strengthened through the improvement of management of energy, natural resources, access to green technology, climate change strategies, conservation of biodiversity, and systems and plans to reduce disasters and risks		
UNDP Strategic Plan: Integrated Results and Resources Framework Output 2.5: Legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation.		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Moderate Risk	UNDP Gender Marker: 2 (the project has gender equality as a significant objective)	
Atlas Project ID (formerly Award ID): 00107646	Atlas Output ID (formerly Project ID): 00107331	
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 5993	GEF ID number: 9735	
Planned start date: July 2019	Planned end date: July 2025	
PAC meeting date: February 2019		
Brief project description: The project is designed to address key threats for wildlife in Angola such as poaching and illegal wildlife trade, human-wildlife conflicts, and degradation of habitat. The project Objective is to prevent the extinction of terrestrial species by combating illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and reducing human-wildlife conflict (HWC) in Angola. The Objective is going to be achieved via integrated implementation of four project strategies (Components): Component 1. Strengthening legislative framework and national capacity to manage wildlife and address wildlife crime; Component 2. Building capacity of selected PAs and law enforcement agencies in the target areas to control poaching, IWT, HWC, and habitat degradation; Component 3. Involving local communities in sustainable wildlife, forest, and PA management; and Component 4. Knowledge Management, M&E and Gender Mainstreaming. The project major investments will be done in the two selected project areas – Maiombe National Park and Luando Strict Nature Reserve that are important habitat for such endangered species as forest elephant, western lowland gorilla, central chimpanzee, and black giant sable antelope. While this project is not a part of the GEF Programmatic Approach to Prevent the Extinction of Known Threatened Species (GWP) it was designed to contribute to the GWP as much as possible and will coordinate its activities with the Programme (GWP 9071).		
FINANCING PLAN		
GEF Trust Fund	USD 4,103,800	
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	USD 4,103,800	
PARALLEL CO-FINANCING (all other co-financing that is not cash co-financing administered by UNDP)		
Ministry of Environment	USD 12,369,000	
Ministry of the Interior	USD 300,000	

KfW Bankengruppe	USD 6,000,000
UNODC	USD XXX
AfDB	USD XXX
Stop Ivory	USD 346,934
ICCF	USD 400,000
ADPP	USD 4,032,000
(2) Total co-financing	USD 16,200,000
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	USD 20,603,800

SIGNATURES

Signature: print name below	Agreed by Government	Date/Month/Year:
Signature: print name below	Agreed by Implementing Partner	Date/Month/Year:
Signature: print name below	Agreed by UNDP	Date/Month/Year:

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Development Challenge	6
II.	Strategy	20
III.	Results and Partnerships	35
i.	Expected results.....	35
ii.	Partnerships	60
iii.	Stakeholders' engagement.....	66
iv.	Mainstreaming Gender.....	73
v.	Project Risks and Mitigation Measures	77
vi.	South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC)	82
vii.	Sustainability and Scaling Up.....	83
IV.	Project Management	86
i.	Cost efficiency and effectiveness.....	86
ii.	Project Management	87
iii.	Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information	87
V.	Project Results Framework	88
VI.	Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan	95
VII.	Governance and Management Arrangements	102
VIII.	Financial Planning and Management.....	109
IX.	Total Budget and Work Plan	112
X.	Legal Context	118
XI.	Risk Management	119
XII.	Annexes.....	122

List of acronyms and abbreviations

ADPP	Ajudo a Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo
ADRA	Acção para o Desenvolvimento Rural e Ambiente
AfDB	African Development Bank
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management
CBWM	Community Based Wildlife Management
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species
COSPE	Cooperazione per lo Sviluppo dei Paesi Emergenti
EIA	Environmental Investigation Agency
EPI	Elephant Protection Initiative
FAS	Fundo de Apoio Social (Social Support Fund)
FSP	Full Sized Project
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GWP	Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development
HEC	Human-Elephant Conflict
HWC	Human-Wildlife Conflict
ICCWC IF	International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime Indicator Framework
IELP	International Environmental Law Project
INBAC	National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWT	Illegal Wildlife Trade
JEA	Juventude Ecologica Angolana
KAZA	Kavango–Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area
KfW	Reconstruction Credit Institute of Germany
LE	Law Enforcement
MINAMB	Ministry of Environment
MINAGRIF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forest
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
NIAP	National Ivory Action Plan
NEAP	National Elephant Action Plan
PA	Protected Area
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
SADC	Southern African Development Community

SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SGP	GEF Small Grants Programme
STAP	GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Angola, officially the Republic of Angola, is located on the west coast of Africa between 4° 22' and 18° 02' south latitude and 11° 41' and 24 ° 05' west longitudes and has a land area of 1,246,700 km² (the world's 23rd largest country). The country is bordered on the north by the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Republic of Congo, the east by Zambia, the south by Namibia, and the west by the Atlantic Ocean, with a coastline of 1,600 km¹. Total population of Angola is estimated in 30,566,027 inhabitants² unevenly distributed through the country with average population density of 25 people per 1 km². 62.4% of the Angola's population live in rural areas³. The human population growth is very high (it is the second country in terms of continental growth rate after South Sudan⁴) and is estimated to be 3.52% annually (2017)⁵.

Angola's economy has been driven by its oil sector (provides 50% of GDP and more than 90% of the country's exports) and diamond extraction (additional 5% to exports) with average economic growth of 17% in 2004-2008 and 1.3% in 2015-2017⁶. Agriculture (mainly subsistence) provides the main livelihood for ~85% of the country population and contributes 10.2% of GDP (2011), but half of the country's food is still imported⁷. Despite Angola being the Africa's second biggest oil producer, 40.5% of the population lives below the poverty line (2008) and the country's Human Development Index is still low (0.533, ranked as 150 among countries of the world)⁸. Much of the country's infrastructure is still damaged or undeveloped from the long civil war, and land mines remain in the countryside⁹.

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 (45%) is covered by Miombo forest, dry tropical woodland (savannah) (24%), and Miombo-savannah mosaic (20%)¹⁰. Of the estimated 8,000 plant species that are believed to exist in the country, 1,260 are endemic (the second highest number of endemic plants by African countries)¹¹. 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 variani*), 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 turtles¹². The country has more than 420 fish species, 78 amphibian species, 227 reptile species, and 915 bird species (92% of the avifauna of southern Africa)¹³. 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 humid-tropical forests in the north (including Maiombe National Park) 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, while the Miombo woodlands that cover most of Angola are home to savanna elephants, giant sable antelopes

¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_Angola

² <http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/angola-population/>

³ *ibid*

⁴ <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/resources/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2002rank.html#ao>

⁵ <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/resources/the-world-factbook/geos/ao.html>

⁶ <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/resources/the-world-factbook/geos/ao.html>

⁷ <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/resources/the-world-factbook/geos/ao.html>

⁸ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/AGO>

⁹ USAID 2013. Angola Biodiversity and Tropical Forests:118/119 Assessment

¹⁰ Institute for Forestry Development 2004. Angola – Recursos florestais e suas potencialidades. Brochure. Instituto de Desenvolvimento Florestal, Luanda, Angola.

¹¹ USAID 2013. Angola Biodiversity and Tropical Forests:118/119 Assessment

¹² IUCN 1992. Angola: Environment status quo assessment report. Regional Office for Southern Africa, World Conservation Union, Harare, Zimbabwe.

¹³ USAID 2013. Angola Biodiversity and Tropical Forests:118/119 Assessment

and other species of conservation concern. Despite this high level of biodiversity, 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 rhinoceros is probably extinct in the country. Various other species are also facing decline due to pressure from anthropogenic activities – in fact, 50 of the 275 mammal species that occur in Angola are listed as facing risks¹⁴. Some data on some of Angola's flagship species is presented below.

There has been no survey to determine the status of rhinos in Angola since independence (1975). A 1971 survey in Iona National Park (NP) estimated 30 black rhinos that were reported extinct by 2004. The only other information available on black rhinos in the southeast corner of Angola dates from 1989-1990: 5-6 animals found at the border of Angola and Namibia. It is most probable that both black and white rhinos are extinct in Angola¹⁵.

Prior to the 1970s, Angola was estimated to have 5,000-70,000 elephants¹⁶. An estimated 100,000 elephants were killed during the civil war; however, it is likely that some of this number originated outside Angola¹⁷. Current population of elephants in Angola is estimated at 3,396±1,562 individuals, which mainly concentrate in the south east corner of the country¹⁸. The number of forest elephants in Angola is unknown although existing fragmental data suggest that it does not exceed several hundreds animals¹⁹.

Giant sable antelope, Angola's national symbol and endemic, survives currently only in two protected areas – Cangandala National Park and Luando Special Reserve – with a total population of no more than 150-200 individuals²⁰. There were an estimated 2,000-3,000 Giant Sable in the late 1960s (Estes and Estes 1974; East 1999). Numbers have since been greatly reduced and by 2007 were estimated at 200-400 (P. vaz Pinto in litt. to ASG, 2007)²¹.

Western lowland gorilla and chimpanzee in Angola occur only in Cabinda enclave in low numbers²². There is no information on chimpanzee and gorilla populations in Angola. After 1982 and during the war, both species were considered to be probably extinct. The presence of both species in Cabinda enclave was verified and reported again only in 2000^{23, 24}. Population modelling estimates presume that the gorilla population in Cabinda declined from 3,086 (CI: 2,188-6,355) in 2005 to 1,652 (CI: 1,174-3,311) in 2013, and chimpanzee population does not exceed 1,705 individuals (1,027-4,801) in 2005-2013²⁵. However, there is no data to verify this model's estimates.

¹⁴ Angola's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2007-2012.

¹⁵ Brett, R. Angola. Rhino Resource Center. http://www.rhinoresourcecenter.com/pdf_files/119/1197200580.pdf

¹⁶ Anstey S. Angola: elephants, people and conservation, a preliminary assessment of the status and conservation of elephants in Angola. Harare, Zimbabwe: IUCN Regional Office for Southern Africa; 1993.

¹⁷ Kumleben ME. Commission of inquiry into the alleged smuggling of and illegal trade in ivory and rhinoceros horn in South Africa. Durban, South Africa: Report to the State President of the Republic of South Africa; 1996.

¹⁸ C.R. Thouless, H.T. Dublin, J.J. Blanc, D.P. Skinner, T.E. Daniel, R.D. Taylor, F. Maisels, H. L. Frederick and P. Bouché (2016). African Elephant Status Report 2016: an update from the African Elephant Database. Occasional Paper Series of the IUCN Species Survival Commission, No. 60 IUCN / SSC Africa Elephant Specialist Group. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland. vi + 309pp

¹⁹ Ibid

²⁰ P. vaz Pinto, personal communication

²¹ IUCN SSC Antelope Specialist Group. 2017. *Hippotragus niger* ssp. *variani*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2017: e.T10169A50188611. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2017-2.RLTS.T10169A50188611.en>. Downloaded on 02 May 2018.

²² Maisels, F., Bergl, R.A. & Williamson, E.A. 2016. Gorilla gorilla (errata version published in 2016). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T9404A102330408. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-2.RLTS.T9404A17963949.en>. Downloaded on 02 May 2018.

²³ Ron, T. 2005. The Maiombe Forest in Cabinda: conservation efforts, 2000-2004. Gorilla Journal (Journal of Berggorilla and Regenwald Direkthilfe, published in English, French and German) 30: 18-21, (<http://www.berggorilla.de/fileadmin/gorilla-journal/gorilla-journal-30-english.pdf>).

²⁴ Ron, T. 2001. Gorillas and chimpanzees in the Maiombe Forest, Cabinda Enclave, Angola. Abstract, presented paper and poster. Evolutionary Neighbors, The 4th International SAGA Symposium, November 2001, Okayama, Japan (http://www.saga-jp.org/sympo/SAGA4/4abst/4_oral.pdf). The Ministry of Fisheries and Environment of Angola and UNDP

²⁵ Strindberg et al. 2018. Guns, germs, and trees determine density and distribution of gorillas and chimpanzees in the Western Equatorial Africa. Sci. Adv. 4.

African lion population in the south-east corner of Angola decreased from about 1,000 individuals at the beginning of 2000s to only 10-30 individuals in 2016²⁶, although the presence of lions is reported from elsewhere in the country.

Direct Threats for Angola's wildlife

Key direct threats for wildlife in Angola are represented by poaching, human-wildlife conflicts, and degradation of habitat by deliberate and wild fires, expansion of agriculture based mostly on the unsustainable slash and burn practice, expansion of settlements, logging and mining concessions. Threats that are more localized but may be significant in specific ecosystems include unsustainable fishing practices, over-grazing, and invasive species.

Poaching. Poaching is the most serious threat for wildlife in Angola, including illegal hunting for high value species like elephants, great apes, African grey parrots, and pangolins, involved in international illegal wildlife trade as well as intensive bushmeat hunting for wide range of species for domestic market. Poaching for elephants and rhinos in Africa has surged dramatically since the late 2000s, mostly due to increased demand from Asia and particularly China, Thailand and Vietnam where ivory and rhino horn products are very popular among the widening middle-class²⁷. The main problem is an export of consolidated shipments and later sale in Asia, where Chinese nationals were by far the most frequently identified ivory buyers, representing most of the demand for raw and worked ivory in the region. While ivory sold for around US\$200 per kilogram in China in 2003, the same quantity sold for US\$2,500-\$3,000 in 2013. However, recent ivory legislations in China have decreased ivory prices to about US\$850 in 2017. Unfortunately, the decline in ivory prices is not linked to a parallel decrease in elephant poaching²⁸.

Despite some recovery of the elephant population after the civil war, the last aerial survey in south-east Angola (2015) indicated a 21% elephant population decline from the 2005 estimate as well as high (30%) carcass ratio reflecting high level of mortality attributed to poaching²⁹. Another aerial survey conducted in Luengue-Luiana and Mavinga National Parks in September 2017 reported a high number of elephant carcasses (475) indicating high level of mortality due to poaching³⁰. Incidental elephant poaching was reported in other areas, e.g. Maiombe and Mupa NPs³¹.

Until 2016, Angola had a large and unregulated domestic ivory market, mainly in Luanda. Market survey in Luanda in 2005 found 41 retail outlets selling ivory products that collectively were estimated to weigh a total of 1,573.4 kg during this survey. About 90% of this ivory was found at the Mercado do Artesanato (Artists' Market) at Benfica, south of Luanda³². Another market survey in Luanda in 2014 discovered more than 10,000

<http://advances.sciencemag.org/content/4/4/eaar2964>

²⁶ Fulton et al. 2016. The Distribution and Status of Lions and Other Large Carnivores in Luengue-Luiana and Mavinga National Parks. Survey Report. Panthera, MINAMB, KAZA

²⁷ Miller, J., Vira, V., and Utermohlen, M. 2015. Species of Crime. Typologies & Risk Metrics for Wildlife Trafficking. C4ADS

²⁸ 'Status of elephant populations, levels of illegal killing and the trade in ivory: A report to the CITES Standing Committee' just prepared for 69th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/69/E-SC69-51-01-A.pdf>

²⁹ Schlossberg S, Chase MJ, Griffin CR (2018). Poaching and human encroachment reverse recovery of African savannah elephants in south-east Angola despite 14 years of peace. PLoS ONE 13(3): e0193469. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0193469>

³⁰ Bushskies Aerial Photography 2017. An aerial photographic wildlife survey of Luengue-Luiana and Mavinga National Parks, Angola, September 2017. Survey Report

³¹ Ron, T. 2015. Preliminary Assessment of eight National Parks and one Strict Nature Reserve for planning further Project and Government Interventions. Ministry of Environment, UNDP, EU, GEF.

³² Milliken, T., Pole, A., and Huongo, A. (2006). No Peace for Elephants: Unregulated Domestic Ivory Markets in Angola and Mozambique. TRAFFIC International,

items made from ivory and exposed for selling mainly at the Mercado do Artesanato (92% of all counted items)³³. Both surveys indicated that only a small portion of the ivory found in Luanda originated from elephants killed in Angola, while most of the ivory was from recently killed forest elephants from Central and Western Africa mainly from the Democratic Republic of Congo and Republic of Congo (this area, especially TRIDOM, was indicated as a new epicentre of elephant poaching³⁴). The main buyers of the worked ivory in Angola in 2014 were Chinese, while in 2005 they were Americans, Chinese, and Portuguese. Both surveys indicated the lack of legal documents for ivory possession and selling by the traders. The actual ban on ivory trading in Angola was reportedly imposed in March 2016, and the formal market was closed, although enforcement of the informal and illegal trade is still very weak, and the state of implementation remains to be assessed³⁵.

Last ivory seizure statistics indicate Angola as an important transit country for trafficking of ivory from Western Africa to Asia. Until 2013 Angolan Government never reported any seizures of ivory to the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS)³⁶. In 2012-2014, however, there have been official seizures of ivory from Angola in other countries: In September 2012 a bag with ivory originated from Angola was seized at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport in Nairobi on its way to Bangkok³⁷. In 2013-2014, 105 kg of ivory intercepted from a flight from Angola in Bangkok airport; 45 kg of Angolan ivory were seized in Changi airport in Singapore; 79,5 kg of ivory from Angola were seized in Siem Reap airport in Cambodia; 790 kg of tusks from Angola seized by Hong Kong airport customs³⁸. In October 2015, 110 kg of ivory were intercepted at Heathrow Airport on the way from Angola to Hannover, Germany³⁹. In June 2016, 142 kg of ivory were seized in the Charles de Gaulle Airport, France, from a passenger travelling from Angola to Vietnam via Paris⁴⁰. 101 kg of ivory were confiscated in the Kuala Lumpur International Airport in March 2016 from two passengers travelling from Angola to Vietnam⁴¹. It is interesting that Angola's TAAG is one of the only two African carriers with non-stop flights to China⁴². Angola was listed among top ten countries by number of ivory trafficking instances between January 2009 and August 2016 (total 16 instances were recorded)⁴³. Despite this fact Angola had 0% Country Enforcement Index in 2016 indicating the country's very low ability to detect and seize illicit wildlife products traversing through its airports⁴⁴. However, at least six-seven seizures of wildlife products happened in Angola in 2015-2018, including two that can be classified as large seizures. Thus, in May 2015 369 kg of ivory was seized at Luanda's 4 de Fevereiro International Airport⁴⁵. On June 4 2018, 82 elephant tusks were seized by the National Police at the airport again⁴⁶.

Bushmeat hunting is probably the most serious threat to wildlife in Angola. About 60% of Angolans depend on bushmeat to a large extent as a major source of protein and income⁴⁷. Although any hunting and

Cambridge, UK.

³³ Martin E. and Vigne L. 2014. Luanda—the largest illegal ivory market in southern Africa. Survey Report.

³⁴ Miller, J., Vira, V., and Utermohlen, M. 2015. Species of Crime. Typologies & Risk Metrics for Wildlife Trafficking. C4ADS

³⁵ Hungerford, E. (2016). Government bans trade of ivory in Angola. The Independent, London, United Kingdom.

<http://www.independent.co.uk/voices/campaigns/GiantsClub/government-bans-trade-of-ivory-in-angolaa6944486.html>

³⁶ Martin E. and Vigne L. 2014. Luanda—the largest illegal ivory market in southern Africa. Survey Report.

³⁷ <https://www.standardmedia.co.ke/article/2000066828/police-unearth-illegal-ivory-from-angola>

³⁸ Martin E. and Vigne L. 2014. Luanda—the largest illegal ivory market in southern Africa. Survey Report.

³⁹ <https://www.ifaw.org/united-kingdom/news/significant-seizure-elephant-ivory-heathrow-airport>

⁴⁰ Mary Utermohlen & Patrick Baine. 2017. Flying Under the Radar: Wildlife Trafficking in the Air Transport Sector. C4ADS, USAID.

⁴¹ <https://www.thestar.com.my/news/nation/2016/03/03/elephant-tusks-seized-at-klia-three-vietnamese-men-on-transit-nabbed-at-arrival-hall/>

⁴² Miller, J., Vira, V., and Utermohlen, M. 2015. Species of Crime. Typologies & Risk Metrics for Wildlife Trafficking. C4ADS

⁴³ Mary Utermohlen & Patrick Baine. 2017. Flying Under the Radar: Wildlife Trafficking in the Air Transport Sector. C4ADS, USAID.

⁴⁴ Mary Utermohlen & Patrick Baine. 2017. Flying Under the Radar: Wildlife Trafficking in the Air Transport Sector. C4ADS, USAID.

⁴⁵ <http://www.redeangola.info/policia-apreende-370-kg-de-marfim-no-aeroporto-de-luanda/>

⁴⁶ <http://allafrica.com/stories/201806220097.html>

⁴⁷ National Policy on Forests, Wildlife and Conservation areas in Angola, dated on January 14, 2010

bushmeat trade is illegal in Angola, bushmeat is readily available in much of the country and can be bought openly along roadsides⁴⁸. The bushmeat hunting in Angola, as elsewhere, is not selective. It depletes most large and medium-sized mammals almost everywhere in the country, and even involves, deliberately non-deliberately, such endangered species as sea turtles, pangolins, leopards, giant sable antelopes, gorillas and chimpanzees, among others⁴⁹. A brief survey (about 10 days) of Bersacola et al. (2014)⁵⁰ in Kumbira Forest, the Bimbe area and Benfica Mercado do Artesano market in Luanda in 2013 revealed bushmeat for sale in 13 locations and recorded 112 animal individuals/products of 23 species exposed for sale, including endangered pangolins, marine turtles, and leopards. 82 cases of bushmeat hunting involving 20 species of wildlife were recorded in the Luengue-Luiana and Mavinga NPs in July-October 2016⁵¹. Fulton et al. (2016) believe that prey depletion due to uncontrolled bushmeat hunting is the main reason of very low numbers of lion (only 10-30 individuals) in the Luengue-Luiana and Mavinga NPs⁵². High levels of evidence of poaching for bushmeat were found in the survey of Mupa NP in August-September 2016⁵³. Bushmeat poaching both for subsistence and commerce was indicated as one of the main threats for other PAs in Angola, including Bicular, Cameia, Cangandala, Kissama, Maiombe NPs, and Luando Reserve⁵⁴. Intensive bushmeat hunting for commercial purposes was recorded in Bie, Moxico, and Cuando Cubango provinces by the National Geographic Okavango Wilderness Project (2017)⁵⁵. The authors underlined that wide spread of shotguns and motorcycles among local communities made the bushmeat hunting and trade much more intensive with increasing number of remote wild areas available for hunting last years. During the PPG mission in June 2018 we could observe bushmeat exposed for selling along the roads and at the small markets in Cuanza Norte and Malanje Provinces. Some information sources call Angola the biggest bushmeat market in Africa where domestic consumption of the bushmeat is traditional from times of the civil war⁵⁶. Bush meat market in Angola is driven by increasing demand from growing populations of Angola's cities. Given average rate of bushmeat consumption in Africa of 0.152 kg/person/day⁵⁷, only Luanda with its population of 2,487,000 potentially consumes 378 tons of bushmeat daily! Bushmeat poaching is a serious threat for two selected project areas: Maiombe National Park (NP) and Luando Strict Nature Reserve (SNR) (see details in the Strategy section).

Human-Wildlife Conflicts. Human-wildlife conflicts (HWC) are very common in Angola, including protected areas. Key types of the conflicts are: crop damage by elephants and hippos; damage of food stores by elephants; killing of livestock by crocodiles, lions, hyenas, and leopards; killing of people by elephants, crocodiles, lions, and hippos^{58,59}. Thus, in the former Mucusso Coutada (hunting reserve), now part of Luiana-Luengue National Park in Kuando Kubango province, over 600 HWC incidences were recorded between 2008

⁴⁸ USAID 2013. Angola Biodiversity and Tropical Forests:118/119 Assessment and PPG team observations in June 2018.

⁴⁹ Ron, T. 2015. Preliminary Assessment of eight National Parks and one Strict Nature Reserve for planning further Project and Government Interventions. Ministry of Environment, UNDP, EU, GEF.

⁵⁰ Bersacola et al. 2014. Hunted in Angola: Surveying the bushmeat trade. January 2014.

⁵¹ Fabiano et al. 2017. Wildlife Inventory of Two National Parks in Southeastern Angola, July-October 2016.

⁵² Fulton et al. 2016. The Distribution and Status of Lions and Other Large Carnivores in Luengue-Luiana and Mavinga National Parks. Survey Report. Panthera, MINAMB, KAZA

⁵³ Overton et al. 2016. A Large Mammal Survey of Bicular and Mupa National Parks, Angola. Panthera and MINAMB.

⁵⁴ Ron, T. 2015. Preliminary Assessment of eight National Parks and one Strict Nature Reserve for planning further Project and Government Interventions. Ministry of Environment, UNDP, EU, GEF.

⁵⁵ National Geographic Okavango Wilderness Project. 2017. Initial Findings from Exploration of the Upper Catchments of the Cuito, Cuanavale, and Cuando Rivers, May 2015 to December 2016

⁵⁶ <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-36457637>

⁵⁷ Fa et al. 2002. Bushmeat Exploitation in Tropical Forests: an Intercontinental Comparison. Conservation Biology, Pages 232–237. Volume 16, No. 1, February 2002

⁵⁸ Karidozo, M, La Grange, M & Osborn, F.V. (2016) Assessment of the human wildlife conflict mitigation measures being implemented by the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA) partner countries. Report to the KAZA TFCA Secretariat (BMZ No.: 2009 66 788 and BMZ No.: 2006 65 646), Kasane, Botswana.

⁵⁹ Ron, T. 2015. Preliminary Assessment of eight National Parks and one Strict Nature Reserve for planning further Project and Government Interventions. Ministry of Environment, UNDP, EU, GEF

and 2012 involving various wildlife⁶⁰. Key drivers of the conflict are increasing human population and livestock number; encroachment of settlements, agriculture and pastures in wildlife habitat; blocking access to rivers and other water points by crop field and settlements^{61,62}. In Cuanza Norte Province, elephants almost annually destroy crops around Cerca, Cambambe, and Massangano villages driving local people to give up farming and switch to bushmeat poaching⁶³. HECs have been regularly reported in all villages inside the Maiombe NP and around it^{64,65} with two main hotspots – Comboliambo and Buco-Zau areas⁶⁶. Main crops damaged in the NP are bananas, cassava, sweet potato, and corn, especially on small plantations located in the forest⁶⁷. In Luando, SNR hippos are the key conflict animals coming to feed on the croplands located near Kwanza River. In 2014-2018, two local people were killed and several were injured by hippos⁶⁸.

Degradation of wildlife habitat. Wildlife habitat degradation in Angola is caused by unsustainable logging, deliberate and wild fires, expansion of human settlements and agriculture that is based mostly on the unsustainable slash and burn practice, unsustainable mining, and other land-uses, such as overgrazing of livestock. In 2000, the total forest cover in Angola was estimated in ~52.6 mln ha (or 42% of national territory). In 2000-2016, the country lost 2.5 mln ha (4.8%) of its tree cover⁶⁹. Thus, the average deforestation rate in Angola is 167,700 ha/year (or 0.32%/year) for that period. It should be noticed that the average deforestation rate in the country increased 2.6-fold in the last 15 years: from 83,700 ha/year in 2001-2005 to 221,200 ha/year in 2012-2016⁷⁰. Charcoal production is one of the main drivers of deforestation: more than 60% of Angola's population rely on firewood and charcoal as a source of energy for heating and cooking needs⁷¹. Annual demand for firewood and charcoal in Angola is estimated at 6 mln m³/year⁷². Annual national charcoal production in Angola increased by 168% in 2001-2016: from 212,700 to 358,427 tons⁷³. Forests are also cleared by expanding slash and burn agricultural practices and illegal logging for timber trade⁷⁴. Logging for clearing area for agriculture and commerce (timber and charcoal) was recorded in many protected areas of Angola, such as Bicuar, Cameia, Cangandala, Kissama, Luengue-Luiana, Mavinga, Mupa, Maiombe, Luando NPs⁷⁵. Maiombe NP and Luando SNR lost 2.6% (5,224 ha) and 2.7% (25,287 ha) of the forest cover

⁶⁰ Karidozo, M, La Grange, M & Osborn, F.V. (2016) Assessment of the human wildlife conflict mitigation measures being implemented by the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA) partner countries. Report to the KAZA TFCA Secretariat (BMZ No.: 2009 66 788 and BMZ No.: 2006 65 646), Kasane, Botswana.

⁶¹ Karidozo, M, La Grange, M & Osborn, F.V. (2016) Assessment of the human wildlife conflict mitigation measures being implemented by the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA) partner countries. Report to the KAZA TFCA Secretariat (BMZ No.: 2009 66 788 and BMZ No.: 2006 65 646), Kasane, Botswana.

⁶² Ron, T. 2015. Preliminary Assessment of eight National Parks and one Strict Nature Reserve for planning further Project and Government Interventions. Ministry of Environment, UNDP, EU, GEF

⁶³ Walter Demba, Head of the Provincial Direction for Agriculture in Cuanza Norte, personal communication

⁶⁴ Joe Heffernan. 2005. Elephants of Cabinda. Mission Report, Angola, April 2005. UNDP and FFI.

⁶⁵ Ron, T. 2018. Report of the preliminary wildlife survey in the Maiombe National Park. National Biodiversity Project. Ministry of Environment (MINAMB), UNDP, GEF, EU.

⁶⁶ Joe Heffernan. 2005. Elephants of Cabinda. Mission Report, Angola, April 2005. UNDP and FFI.

⁶⁷ Joe Heffernan. 2005. Elephants of Cabinda. Mission Report, Angola, April 2005. UNDP and FFI.

⁶⁸ Administrators of Capunda, Kunga Palanca and Quimbango villages, personal communication

⁶⁹ Global Forest Watch : Angola (all forested areas with canopy cover >= 20% are classified as forested)
<https://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/AGO?treeCover=eyJ0aHJlc2hvbGQlOjlfwQ%3D%3D&treeLoss=eyJ0aHJlc2hvbGQlOjlfwQ%3D%3D>

⁷⁰ Global Forest Watch: Angola (all forested areas with canopy cover >= 20% are classified as forested)
<https://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/AGO?treeCover=eyJ0aHJlc2hvbGQlOjlfwQ%3D%3D&treeLoss=eyJ0aHJlc2hvbGQlOjlfwQ%3D%3D>

⁷¹ National Policy on Forests, Wildlife and Conservation areas in Angola, dated on January 14, 2010

⁷² National Policy on Forests, Wildlife and Conservation areas in Angola, dated on January 14, 2010

⁷³ <http://www.factfish.com/statistic-country/angola/wood+charcoal,+production+weight>

⁷⁴ USAID 2013. Angola Biodiversity and Tropical Forests:118/119 Assessment

⁷⁵ Ron, T. 2015. Preliminary Assessment of eight National Parks and one Strict Nature Reserve for planning further Project and Government Interventions. Ministry of Environment, UNDP, EU, GEF.

respectively in 2000-2017. In both project sites, the deforestation rate increased 3-5 fold last 17 years (Fig. 1)⁷⁶.

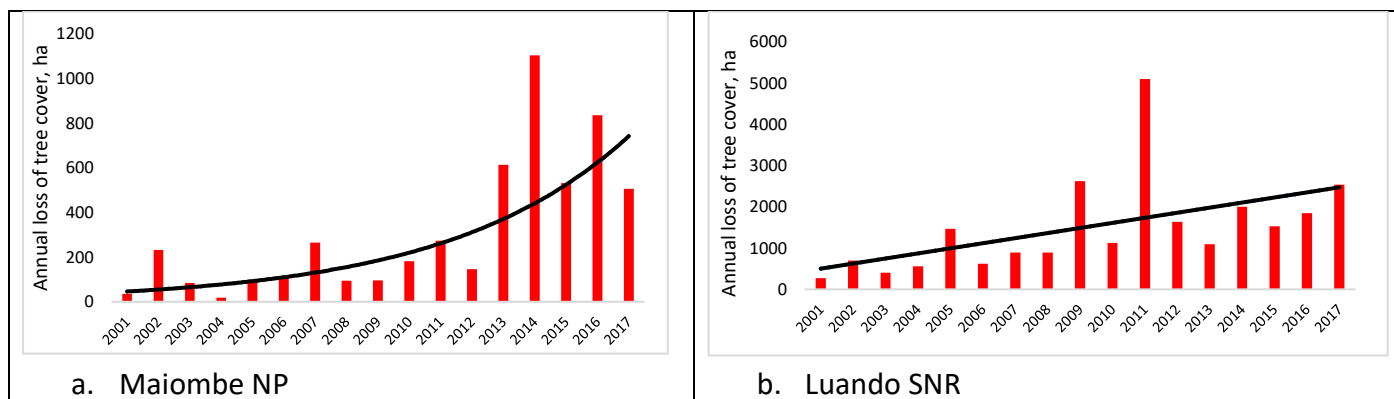


Figure 1. Annual loss of tree cover in Maiombe NP and Luando SNR in 2000-2017 (University of Maryland 2018. Global Forest Change 2000–2017).

Anthropogenic fires are another serious cause of habitat degradation and deforestation in Angola. Fire is intensively used to clear forested land for agriculture, renovate grass growth for cattle, and drive animals to trap lines during bushmeat hunting⁷⁷. During dry seasons fires can destroy large areas of forest, especially in the escarpment forests and Afromontane formations of western Angola⁷⁹. Fire is a threat for almost all protected areas in the country. Even fire-adapted miombo woodlands can be significantly degraded by annual fires set by local communities: while fire is a natural part of the ecosystem, young trees need at least a five-year period without fire disturbance to become robust and tall enough to grow into adult trees⁸⁰. Annual frequency of forest fires in Angola is very high with 314,000-344,000 annual fire incidents recorded by the MODIS sensor in 2012-2017⁸¹. Human-induced fires are relatively rare in wet tropical forests of Maiombe NP with only 4-12 incidents recorded annually, but have a very significant impact on miombo woodland ecosystems in Luando Reserve with average annual rate of 5,100 fire incidents in 2013-2017⁸².

Current diamond mining practices are a serious threat to riparian forests and aquatic ecosystems in central and eastern Angola. At the industrial scale, general practice is to completely reroute rivers and then to dredge all alluvium within the river bed and in adjacent alluvial deposits, to a depth that depends on the balance of extraction cost versus projected diamond recovery. All vegetation at the mining site is destroyed in the mining process, and vegetation surrounding the mining site is often significantly damaged as well⁸³.

Overgrazing is a serious problem for arid areas mainly in Angola’s south, leading to desertification and severe degradation of savannahs as wildlife habitat⁸⁴. However, expansion of livestock pastures significantly contributes to deforestation and degradation of miombo ecosystems in other parts of the country.

⁷⁶ University of Maryland. Global Forest Change 2000–2017 http://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest/download_v1.5.html
⁷⁷ USAID 2013. Angola Biodiversity and Tropical Forests:118/119 Assessment
⁷⁸ Ron, T. 2015. Preliminary Assessment of eight National Parks and one Strict Nature Reserve for planning further Project and Government Interventions. Ministry of Environment, UNDP, EU, GEF.
⁷⁹ USAID 2013. Angola Biodiversity and Tropical Forests:118/119 Assessment
⁸⁰ National Geographic Okavango Wilderness Project. 2017. Initial Findings from Exploration of the Upper Catchments of the Cuito, Cuanavale, and Cuando Rivers, May 2015 to December 2016
⁸¹ Global Forest Watch Fires: Angola <http://fires.globalforestwatch.org/report/index.html#aotype=GLOBAL&reporttype=globalcountryreport&country=Angola>
⁸² NASA Fire Information for Resource Management System (FIRMS) 2018. MODIS NRT active fire products (MCD14DL) for Angola 2013-2018 processed using the standard MOD14/MYD14 Fire and Thermal Anomalies product https://firms.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/data/download/DL_FIRE_M6_14771.zip
⁸³ USAID 2013. Angola Biodiversity and Tropical Forests:118/119 Assessment
⁸⁴ UNDP/GEF Project “SLM Capacity Building in Angola” (PIMS 3379)

All the threats above contribute to decline of Angola’s wildlife populations. The summary of the direct threats and their drivers (immediate and root causes) are shown in the Table 1 and Fig. 2.

Table 1. Direct threats for wildlife in Angola and their drivers.

Direct Threats	Threat Level	Drivers (causes)
Poaching for high value species involved in international WT (elephants, great apes, African gray parrots, and pangolins)	Very High	<p>Poaching and IWT as a response to high demand for ivory and other wildlife products mainly from China, Thailand, and Vietnam.</p> <p>Angola is considered as an important transit country for illegal ivory trafficking from Western Africa to the East Asia due to low level of law enforcement and direct flights to China.</p> <p>Until recently Angola had the largest open domestic ivory market in Africa</p>
Poaching for bushmeat: commercial and subsistence	Very High	<p>40.5% of Angola’s population lives below poverty line and about 60% depends on bushmeat among main sources of protein and income. Consumption of bushmeat has been traditional and increased since civil war times. However, most significant bushmeat poaching is for commercial purposes for sale in the main cities, including among the financial elite.</p> <p>High demand for bushmeat from growing cities.</p> <p>Low level of law enforcement to control illegal trade of bushmeat.</p>
Human-wildlife conflicts associated with potential retaliatory killing of wildlife	High	<p>Increase of human-wildlife conflicts due to expansion of human activities in the wildlife habitat as a result of increasing human population, absence of land use planning and implementation of land use regulations associated with increasing area of agriculture, decreasing access to water sources, and increasing number of livestock in the habitat, combined with post-war increase of wildlife in some areas, such as Luengue-Luiana NP.</p> <p>Lack of HWC management programmes in the country.</p>
Unsustainable logging, including slash and burn agriculture, unsustainable and insufficiently controlled logging concessions and illegal commercial and subsistence logging	High	<p>Degradation of woodlands and forests in the country is caused by expansion of slash and burn agriculture, timber harvesting and increasing firewood and charcoal production.</p> <p>More than 60% of Angola’s population rely on firewood and charcoal as a source of energy for heating and cooking needs</p>
Anthropogenic Fires	Very High	<p>The vast majority of forest fires is human-caused through slash and burn agriculture, renovation of grass growth for livestock, and bushmeat hunting. The system of fire management is almost non-existent in the country.</p>
Expansion of agriculture, settlements, unsustainable land-uses, and	Very High	<p>Increasing human population, demand for agricultural products, associated with lack of land use planning and control from government agencies (especially in the southern part of the elephant range), as well as lack of integrated land-use planning with conservation mainstreaming at the provincial and national levels.</p>

development works		
Overgrazing	Medium	<p>Increasing number of livestock, driven by increasing population.</p> <p>Expansion of pastures into wildlife habitat associated with deforestation and desertification.</p> <p>Lack of spatial planning for sustainable grazing.</p>
Unsustainable mining	Medium	<p>High international demand for diamonds, gold, oil, and other minerals.</p> <p>Diamonds contribute significant part of GDP and national export.</p> <p>Lack of habitat restoration practices after mining.</p>

Relevance of the development challenge to national development priorities. The Angolan government recognizes protection of environment, restoration of wildlife, and combating illegal wildlife trade as key priorities for the national development. The government of Angola signed and ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1997 and became a member of the Conference of the Parties in 1998⁸⁵. In 2006, the country developed the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2007-2012 with the overall objective *to incorporate measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and the fair and equitable distribution of biological resources in favor of all Angolans into development policies and programmes*⁸⁶. In 2010, Angola developed and adopted the National Policy on Forests, Wildlife and Conservation areas providing necessary policy framework for wildlife conservation and sustainable forest management⁸⁷. In 2013, Angola signed and ratified CITES and became the 179th party of the Convention⁸⁸. The 16th Conference of the Parties to CITES held in Bangkok in 2013 classified Angola among the countries “of importance to watch” in connection with the country’s domestic ivory market, its significant role in ivory trafficking and limited information on poaching and illegal wildlife trade inside the country⁸⁹. In 2015, Angola developed the National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP) 2015-2016 in response to the request of the 65th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee held in Geneva in July 2014⁹⁰. To support national implementation of CITES, the country developed the Executive Decree No. 469/15 prohibiting hunting activity and logging within the country of all protected species of wild fauna and flora. In the framework of the NIAP, the country closed its open domestic ivory market in 2016, adopted the Law No. 6/17 on Forest and Wildlife⁹¹, drafted a new PA Law based on revision of colonial Decree No. 40.040/1955, started update of the Criminal Code to harmonize it with environmental legislation, conducted inventories of national ivory stockpiles for 1,244,000 kg of unworked and worked ivory, and established the Inter-ministerial Commission Against Environmental Crimes and related Wild Fauna and Flora⁹². In 2016, Angola established the 31st of January Wildlife School in Menongue (Cuando-Cubango province) to serve as a national and regional facility for ranger training on effective PA management and strategies for reducing IWT and poaching⁹³. In 2016, Angola joined the Elephant Protection Initiative (EPI) and signed a MOU with the Stop Ivory on collaboration in fight against

⁸⁵ NBSAP Angola 2007-2012

⁸⁶ NBSAP Angola 2007-2012

⁸⁷ Resolution No. 1/10 approving the National Policy on Forests, Wildlife and Conservation areas dated on January 14 2010

⁸⁸ https://www.cites.org/eng/news/party/20131009_angola.php

⁸⁹ NIAP Angola 2015-2016

⁹⁰ NIAP Angola 2015-2016

⁹¹ Dated on January 24 2017

⁹² Presidential Decision No. 81/15 creating the Interministerial Commission Against Environmental Crimes and related Wild Fauna and Flora, 29 September 2015

⁹³ Decree 112/15; MINAMB request to UNDP Angola to provide support for the 31st of January Wildlife School in Menongue, May 31 2016

the illegal trade of ivory⁹⁴. 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.

The multi-agency ECU was established in 2015 under the leadership of MINAMB and with the participation of the following entities: the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Agriculture and Forest, Ministry of Fisheries, National Department of Customs, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Petroleum, Ministry of Geology and Mining, and Ministry of Education.⁹⁵ The defined objectives of the Unit are: (a) to coordinate and lead the implementation of legislation for biodiversity conservation in Angola, in particular the legislation to combat wildlife crime; (b) to establish intelligence and data collection and analysis capacity and to develop an effective database to support and monitor wildlife crime enforcement; and (c) to coordinate the intelligence, enforcement and monitoring of wildlife crime in Angola, through multi-sectorial collaboration with all relevant entities in the country (the Armed Forces, National Police, Border Police, Customs, Immigration Services, Intelligence Services, IDF, Inspection Department of the Ministry of Fisheries, among others), with INBAC and the PAs staff, with regional homologous agencies, and with relevant international agencies. Once fully established, the Unit will serve as the main agency in Angola responsible for wildlife crime action, as a semi-autonomous agency, through multi-sectorial collaboration, including the coordination of the effective operation of the wildlife crime multi-sectorial task force. ⁹⁶⁹⁷

Since 2000-s, Angola’s governments has attempted to rehabilitate and expand the national Protected Areas (PAs) system that was destroyed by years of the civil war. Thus, three new National Parks (Maiombe, Luengué-Luiana and Mavinga) (the first since independence) were established in 2011⁹⁸⁹⁹. Currently the national network includes 14 PAs with total area of 132,410 km² covering 11% of the country (Table 2). Rehabilitation and extension of PA estate for wildlife restoration in Angola are key objectives of the Angola’s National Environment Management Plan (NEMP 2009), National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2007-2012), Strategic Plan of the National Network of Conservation Areas of Angola (PLERNACA 2011), and the Angolan Strategic Plan for Protected Areas (PESAP) 2018-2028. The PESAP foresees extension of the national PA system to cover 17% of the national area and establishment of marine PAs¹⁰⁰. Management and oversight of the PA estate is the prime responsibility of MINAMB’s National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC, established in 2011) in collaboration with forestry guards deployed by the Forestry Development Institute (IDF) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, which is responsible for the management of Angola’s forests. Total annual PA budget allocation of Angola increased from \$1.5 mln in 2011 to \$9 mln in 2016¹⁰¹. Total staff of 8 National Parks increased from zero at the beginning of 2000 up to 350 in 2018 (90% are rangers), and provided with basic training, infrastructure, and equipment with support from the UNDP and GEF¹⁰². Two national protected areas – Cangandala NP and Luando Strict Nature Reserve – have been involved in the Protection and Rehabilitation of Giant Sable Antelope (*Hippotragus niger variani*)

⁹⁴ http://www.elephantprotectioninitiative.org/epi_in_action/angola-announces-its-membership-to-the-elephant-protection-initiative-as-it-gears-up-for-world-environment-day/

⁹⁵ Decree 133/15, April 21 2015

⁹⁶ Ron, T. 2012. Policia Verde Para a Fiscalização da Legislação para Conservação da Biodiversidade em Angola: Estatuto Orgânico Proposto Preliminar. MINAMB.

⁹⁷ Ron, T. 2012 (updated, 2014). Policia Verde - Unidade Nacional de fiscalização do crime em vida selvagem. MINAMB

⁹⁸ MINAMB data

⁹⁹ Decreto Lei nº 38/11 de 29 de Dezembro que cria os Parques Nacionais de Luengue-Luiana, de Mavinga e do Maiombe

¹⁰⁰ http://www.angop.ao/angola/en_us/noticias/ambiente/2018/1/8/Strategic-Plan-foresees-creation-new-conservation-zones,a490b9da-1396-4b7e-a8b6-da07a5121c3d.html

¹⁰¹ PIR UNDP/GEF PA Rehabilitation and Expansion Project 2017

¹⁰² PIR UNDP/GEF PA Rehabilitation and Expansion Project 2017; PIR UNDP/GEF Angola Iona Conservation Project 2017; Ron, T. 2015. Preliminary Assessment of eight National Parks and one Strict Nature Reserve for planning further Project and Government Interventions. Ministry of Environment, UNDP, EU, GEF.

project with support from the Kissama Foundation¹⁰³. In 2018, the Executive Committee was planning to follow up and reinforce the implementation of measures for conservation of the Giant Sable Antelope¹⁰⁴.

Table 2. Angola's Protected Area estate¹⁰⁵

#	Name	Area (km ²)	Year Established	Province
National Parks				
1	Iona	15,196	1957	Namibe
2	Cameia	14,688	1957	Moxico
3	Kissama	9,227	1957	Luanda
4	Bicuar	6,748	1964	Huíla
5	Mupa	6,039	1964	Cunene-Huila
6	Cangandala	637	1970	Malanje
7	Maiombe	2,074	2011	Cabinda
8	Lungué- Luiana	22,720	2011	Kuando-Kubango
9	Mavinga	~40,000	2011	Kuando-Kubango
Strict Nature Reserves				
10	Luando	9,930	1957	Malanje/Bié
11	Ilhéu dos Pássaros	1.5	1973	Luanda
Partial Reserves				
12	Namibe	4,642	1963	Namibe
13	Búfalo	405	1971	Benguela
Regional Nature Parks				
14	Chimalavera	102	1974	Benguela
TOTAL		132,410		

Relevance of the development challenge to global environment issues. Despite the relatively small size of Angola's savanna elephant population, it represents a part of a big transboundary elephant meta-population freely moving between Namibia, Botswana, Angola, Zambia and Zimbabwe¹⁰⁶. To promote tourism and conserve natural resources regionally, Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe have established the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA) which link protected areas and communal lands in the five countries. This initiative is potentially important for elephants because it protects core elephant habitats and movement corridors between the countries. For elephants, southeast Angola is a cornerstone of the KAZA TFCA, providing a key linkage between Namibia and Zambia. Decline of the southeast Angola population could seriously reduce connectivity between elephant subpopulations in the western half of the KAZA TFCA¹⁰⁷. Moreover, elephant poaching in all the KAZA countries is interlinked, caused by the same drivers, and probably controlled by the same actors (international syndicates). Stricter

¹⁰³ <https://angolafieldgroup.com/palanca-negra/>

¹⁰⁴ Presidential Decision No. 2/18 creating the Executive Committee to follow up and reinforce the implementation of measures for Protection and Conservation of the Giant sable antelope, dated on April 4 2018.

¹⁰⁵ Luis Verissimo 2018. Map "ÁREAS DE CONSERVAÇÃO DA NATUREZA EM ANGOLA". PROJECCÃO POLICÓNICA

¹⁰⁶ Schlossberg S, Chase MJ, Griffin CR (2018). Poaching and human encroachment reverse recovery of African savannah elephants in south-east Angola despite 14 years of peace. PLoS ONE 13(3): e0193469. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0193469>

¹⁰⁷ Schlossberg S, Chase MJ, Griffin CR (2018). Poaching and human encroachment reverse recovery of African savannah elephants in south-east Angola despite 14 years of peace. PLoS ONE 13(3): e0193469. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0193469>

control measures in neighboring countries may well be among the main causes for increased elephant poaching in Angola and require matching improved measures.

Another transboundary area – Mayombe Forest TFCA (at the border of Cabinda Province, which touches Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, and Gabon) is listed among emerging SADC TFCAs and has high importance for conservation of tropical rain forests of the Congo Basin with a total area 36,000 km² and transboundary populations of such endangered species as central chimpanzee, western lowland gorilla, and forest elephant¹⁰⁸. The MoU on the Mayombe Transboundary Conservation Initiative was signed by governments of Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Republic of Congo in 2009 in the framework of the UNDP-NORAD project¹⁰⁹, and the Mayombe Transfrontier Initiative's Strategic Plan¹¹⁰ was adopted by all four countries in 2013. Later in 2013, Gabon joined the Mayombe transboundary initiative. The proposed Transboundary Protected Area will include following PAs in Mayombe National Park in Angola, the Luki National Park in the DRC and the Dimonika Biosphere Reserve, Conkouati-Douli National Park and Tchimpounga National Reserve in the Republic of Congo, and Myumba National Park in Gabon¹¹¹.

Two more SADC TFCAs involving Angola are the Iona Skeleton Coast TFCA (emerging) at the border of Angola and Namibia and the Liuwa Plains-Mussuma TFCA (conceptual)¹¹² between Angola and Zambia¹¹³. There is a total of four large TFCAs involving Angola's territory demonstrate the country's regional importance for conservation of wildlife of Western and Southern Africa, as well as the political will to collaborate with the neighboring countries for biodiversity conservation.

Angola is the only home for critically endangered Giant Sable Antelope, with probably no more than 150-200 individuals left in the wild¹¹⁴. Thus, Angola has a global responsibility for protection and restoration of this unique species as well for many other animal populations dramatically declining due to high level of poaching and bushmeat trade in the country. As was mentioned above, Angola is considered to have the largest bushmeat market in Africa that involves illegal wildlife trafficking between Angola and adjacent countries of Western, Central and Southern Africa.

Last but not least, the global importance of the country is underlined by Angola's significant involvement in illegal ivory trafficking between Africa and East Asia: Angola was rated among top 10 countries on the number of incidents involving illegal ivory trafficking in 2009-2016¹¹⁵. Thus, Angola has to play an important role to interrupt this inter-continental illegal trafficking chain.

Relevance of the challenge to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Angola is among the more than 150 countries that at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September 2015, adopted the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)¹¹⁶. The Angolan Government has been taking the lead in acknowledging publicly the country commitment to

¹⁰⁸ Emerging TFCAs (Category B): These are TFCAs established on the basis of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The MOUs serve as instruments that facilitate negotiations of Treaties to formally establish the respective TFCAs for eventual formalization to Category A (established TFCAs)

¹⁰⁹ Ron, T. (2011): Potential for designating Protected Areas for conservation and for identifying conservation corridors as part of the planning process of the Mayombe forest TPA. Prepared for the Governments of Angola, Congo and DRC, UNEP and IUCN

¹¹⁰ Ron, T. 2011. Towards a transboundary protected area complex in the Mayombe forest ecosystems. Strategic Plan (5 years). With inputs from Angola, Congo, DRC, UNEP and IUCN. Adopted by the Mayombe Transfrontier Initiative's governments on March 2013.

¹¹¹ <https://tfcportal.org/node/438>

¹¹² Conceptual TFCAs (Category C): These are TFCAs without an official mandate from the participating countries but have been proposed by SADC Member States as potential TFCAs

¹¹³ <https://tfcportal.org/sadc-tfcas>

¹¹⁴ IUCN SSC Antelope Specialist Group (2017). "Hippotragus niger variani". IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2017.

¹¹⁵ Mary Utermohlen & Patrick Baine. 2017. Flying Under the Radar: Wildlife Trafficking in the Air Transport Sector. C4ADS, USAID.

¹¹⁶ UNDP in Angola <http://www.ao.undp.org/content/angola/en/home/ourwork/sustainable-development-goals-in-angola.html>

the SDGs, starting with a public workshop in Luanda in December of 2015. At the same time, under the lead of the Ministry of Planning, a Rapid Assessment Analysis (RIA) was conducted to assess the degree in which the SDGs are mainstream into the ongoing National Plan¹¹⁷. However, the development challenges described above (poaching, IWT, and wildlife habitat degradation, including deforestation) are significant threats towards the attainment of the country's SDGs such as Goal 1 **No Poverty** and Goal 2 **Zero Hunger** (impeded by continuous degradation of natural resources (e.g., bushmeat species and iconic wildlife, miombo forests, etc.) and opportunities for their sustainable use by local communities); Goal 5 **Gender Equality**, Goal 8 **Decent Work and Economic Growth**, and Goal 10 **Reduced Inequalities** (affected by decreasing opportunities for women and youth for employment in wildlife tourism sector and sustainable wildlife and forest management as a result of wildlife and forest degradation); Goal 13 **Climate Action** and Goal 15 **Life on Land** (via declining iconic wildlife species and degradation of the entire biodiversity and ecosystems affecting adaptation potential of natural complexes and ecosystem services) as well as Goal 16 **Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** (impacted by lack of effective governance and NRM planning as well as by widespread poaching and IWT).

- **Relevance of the development challenge to local community issues.** Approximately 60% of Angola's population highly depend on natural resources for subsistence and income. Local communities traditionally use a wide set of products provided by forests and wildlife, such as bushmeat, fish, insects, medical plants, firewood, fruits, leaves, tubers, roots, nuts, mushrooms, honey, fodder for livestock, grass and fibre for construction, resins, tannins, latex, bark and cover of houses and raw material for the manufacture of articles and pieces handicrafts¹¹⁸. Despite high involvement of local communities in illegal bushmeat and fish trade, current uncontrolled and illegal situation benefits mainly high-level IWT traders and criminal syndicates depleting wildlife habitats around communities. This unsustainable situation leads to inevitable wildlife and habitat degradation and lost opportunities for development of community-based tourism, sustainable forest, and wildlife management. Poaching and IWT contribute to the insecurity of local communities and growing gender inequality and exclusion of vulnerable groups, such as nomadic and semi-nomadic indigenous tribes. The main problem is that local communities do not have any ownership of the land, wildlife, forest and other natural resources and have low interest in their sustainable management. Therefore, it is important to advocate for a shift to a joint participatory approach to conservation and community-based natural resource management around PAs as it can potentially benefit local communities. It offers immense opportunities for empowering men and women of the most forest-dependent communities to gain equal access to and control over the use, sustainable management and ownership of common-pool of wildlife and forest resources, which ultimately can improve their well-being¹¹⁹. Moreover, It is important to conduct a detailed analysis of the different drivers of different actor categories in poaching and IWT, in order to develop adequate strategies that address differently the different drivers and actors. For example, improved intelligence and enforcement capacity through multi-sectorial and international collaboration is a main strategy needed to combat the IWT syndicates; inclusion, in-depth understanding and mutually satisfactory addressing of issues, would be the main strategy to engage local communities in reducing poaching and other unsustainable practice.

Barriers. Key barriers to adequately address poaching, IWT and wildlife habitat degradation in Angola revolve around the insufficient wildlife policy and IWT legal and institutional framework; low capacity and budget allocation of the Government and key agencies to implement effective law enforcement in the situation of widespread poaching and illegal bushmeat trade; and lack of community involvement in wildlife, forest and PA management in any form that can develop ownership and community rights on sustainable

¹¹⁷ UNDP in Angola <http://www.ao.undp.org/content/angola/en/home/ourwork/sustainable-development-goals-in-angola-.html>

¹¹⁸ National Policy on Forests, Wildlife and Conservation areas dated on January 14 2010

¹¹⁹ National Geographic Okavango Wilderness Project. 2017. Initial Findings from Exploration of the Upper Catchments of the Cuito, Cuanavale, and Cuando Rivers, May 2015 to December 2016.

consumption of the natural resources, including wildlife. The barriers can be further described as the following:

Insufficient wildlife policy and IWT legal framework. Analysis of wildlife legislation framework in Angola implemented by the Stop Ivory and Wildlife Impact as well as the ICCWC IF assessment of wildlife crime enforcement capacity in Angola in 2018 demonstrated that certain wildlife management and IWT related legislation is outdated and needs to be updated in accordance with international standards. Weak policy and regulatory frameworks relating to wildlife and IWT provide limited tools to manage wildlife sustainably with participation of local communities as well as monitor and combat IWT, including surveillance, investigation, prosecution, and conviction of wildlife criminals. Thus, the country still lacks an National Wildlife Management and Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy to guide participatory and sustainable wildlife management, national wildlife crime enforcement, effective management of human-wildlife conflicts, and finally to bring Angola's wildlife policies and legislation in accordance with legislative policies of adjacent countries. The country still has low penalties for wildlife crimes: maximum 3 years of imprisonment and mainly financial penalties¹²⁰; thus, they do not fall within the definition of "serious crime" under the United Nations' Office for Drugs and Crime's Organized Crime Convention. No specific guidelines for prosecuting wildlife related crimes have been developed for the country's prosecutors and judiciary. No legislation exists in the country to support Community-Based Wildlife and Natural Resources Management (CBWM and CBNRM) and establish Local Councils for Protection of Forest and Wildlife and Community Management Areas defined in the National Policy on Forests, Wildlife and Conservation areas¹²¹. Despite the country's participation in the Elephant Protection Initiative, Angola still has no National Elephant Management Plan (NEAP)¹²² and updated National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP). Angola has four TFCAs intersecting with the country territory, but only one KAZA TFCA has been formally established via an international treaty¹²³. No international protocol targeting transboundary wildlife crime law enforcement has been developed and signed by Angola, DRC, and the Republic of the Congo to effectively prosecute wildlife trafficking between the countries, including ivory. One of the project areas – Luando Strict Nature Reserve – does not fall in the strict reserve category any more due to presence of human communities in the protected area and urgently needs adjustment of the legal status and protective regime.

Insufficient capacity of national wildlife agencies and PAs to address poaching, IWT, and habitat degradation issues. Angola made significant progress in strengthening its national wildlife law enforcement agencies and PAs in 2000-2017. Thus, the National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC) was established in 2011 with a mandate to implement the conservation policies under the Ministry of the Environment. INBAC has been strengthened in recent years to manage national PA system notably through the efforts of previous GEF projects; however, this has not included the capacity to effectively suppress poaching, IWT, and manage HWC. Currently INBAC has only 15 staff in Luanda, almost without equipment to target wildlife crime law enforcement. Current capacity of the INBAC to control wildlife crime in Angola was evaluated as only 41% of the maximal possible. The multi-agency Environmental Crime Unit was established at the MINAMB in 2015 to investigate and prosecute wildlife crime, including illegal ivory trade and trafficking. However, the Unit still has very limited staff (15 officers total, including 7 in Luanda and 8 in the provinces) and low investigation, surveillance, and technical capacity to combat wildlife crime. Some of the ECU staff has been trained in wildlife crime investigation, intelligence, and forensics by Stop Ivory and wildlife law enforcement schools in Botswana and Gabon, but the system of regular trainings for the ECU staff is still missing. The ECU still has very limited equipment for law enforcement, including only two

¹²⁰ Law n° 3/14 about the criminalization of the infractions related to Money laundry, dated on February 10 2014

¹²¹ National Policy on Forests, Wildlife and Conservation areas dated on January 14 2010

¹²² NEAP-Angola is currently under development by the EPI

¹²³ Established TFCAs (Category A): These are TFCAs established through a Treaty or any other form of legal agreement between the participating countries

vehicles, and initial network of informers that includes 21 people only. Given the plans of the ECU to increase its staff up to 45 officers in 2018 and ultimately up to 200 of staff, the Unit will badly need transportation, equipment as well as regular system of trainings for the staff. The Inter-ministerial Commission Against Environmental Crimes and related Wild Fauna and Flora was established, but the commission is still of low effectiveness and needs technical capacitating and strengthened collaboration among their defined member Ministries and agencies (e.g. the Commission has had only a few meetings after its establishment and never met after August 2017).

In Angola, both the prosecution success rate and the nature of the penalties applied to wildlife criminals are still insufficient to adequately deter offenders, especially repeat offenders. This problem can in part be attributed to lack of awareness on the part of police prosecutors and the judiciary of the serious impact that poaching is having on wildlife populations, as well as ineffective legislative instruments applied to wildlife crime offenders. As a result, these crimes are often dismissed entirely, or only minor penalties are applied. The fact that wildlife poaching in the Angola's PA is a relatively low risk crime represents a major vulnerability to the PA's law enforcement efforts, and attracts regional and international syndicates to operate in Angola. The system of regular training for investigators, prosecutors, and judiciary on wildlife crime issues is completely missing in Angola.

The number of park rangers and other environmental personnel has been steadily increasing in recent years up to 350 in 9 Protected Areas, but given large PA areas this number is still very low for effective law enforcement (less than 3 rangers per 1000 km²) and very far from optimal ratio of 20-30 rangers per 1000 km²¹²⁴. Some PAs like Luando SPR and Cameia and Mupa NPs have no permanent ranger staff at all. The majority of the PA rangers need field equipment and training in patrolling and operations, evidence gathering and data recording to effectively enforce the law, HWC and fire management. Some of the PAs operate through some degree of cooperation with the National Police, the Army (FAA) and the IDF, as well as with the Provincial and Municipal authorities, and traditional authorities of the local communities. However, this cooperation needs to be significantly strengthened and better coordinated at a system level with clear roles and accountability. Insufficient intelligence-led law enforcement is restraining the ability of the PA rangers and law enforcement officers to better target efforts and resources. With better intelligence of the type and location of criminal activity, efforts may be targeted at specific geographical areas, with appropriate resources and support allocated based on the intelligence findings, thereby greatly increasing efficiency. While occasional training programs for PA rangers and other law enforcement staff (police and judiciary) from outside organizations have been contracted, this has been insufficient to meet the national demand. The government has responded to this 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 operational and does not have developed and comprehensive training programmes. Angola's PAs do not have comprehensive results-based management plans (except of Iona NP) to provide a strategic basis for their development as effective conservation and wildlife management areas providing sustainable benefits to local communities. However, development of the basic management plans for Cameia NP, Maiombe NP, Cangandala NP, Bicular NP and Kissama NP were launched in the framework of other UNDP-GEF projects (under GEF 4 and 5 support).

Another critical problem is the lack of adequate patrol rations that can be easily and rapidly prepared in the field (e.g. military-style dry rations or other forms of ready-to-eat food). In terms of patrol-to-base communications, no adequate infrastructure has been put in place to enable effective VHF radio

¹²⁴ Optimum staffing densities for a maximum of 0.2% illegal off take of an elephant population (acceptable) is between one ranger/32 km² and 1 ranger/49 km² (Jachmann, 1998. Monitoring Illegal Wildlife Use and Law Enforcement in African Savannah Rangelands. Wildlife Resource Monitoring Unit, ECZ, Lusaka, Zambia. Creda Communications, Johannesburg RSA. 124 pp.)

communications between patrol groups and PA bases with exception of Kissama, Iona, Cangandala and Bicuar NPs. Patrol outposts are another aspect of PA infrastructure, which falls short of current law enforcement needs. Many outposts are in urgent need of basic maintenance and repair, and many should be constructed in light of intensive poaching.

Lack of community involvement in wildlife, forest, and PA management. A participatory approach to conservation (involving local communities) has been a key strategy 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 in and around PAs do not receive any significant benefits from conservation but suffer from HWCs, and almost lack of social services, and difficult access to markets, which in turn has not fostered attitudes that are supportive of conservation practices. No Community-Based Wildlife and Natural Resources Management (CBWM and CBNRM), Local Councils for Protection of Forest and Wildlife, and Community Management Areas defined in the National Policy on Forests, Wildlife and Conservation areas have been established in Angola. Many local people are involved in unsustainable bushmeat hunting and trade, ineffective slash and burn agriculture, devastating logging and burning of forests for short-term needs, including increasing charcoal production.

Environmental degradation is an issue of major concern attributed to lack of public awareness about the need for the conservation of environment as well as lack of economic benefits for sustainable use of natural resources. Combined with an ever-increasing population (nationally rate of increase is 3.52% annually) and inevitable higher demand for settlements, agriculture, infrastructure developments and increasing fuel-wood collection, wildlife loss and land degradation are accelerating and are compounded by climate change. These threats are accelerated by low technical know-how of local communities and inadequate extension services to promote sustainable forestry, wildlife use, and farming practices. In addition, as a result of poor planning and implementation, human settlements and infrastructure developments also affect traditional wildlife migratory routes and key wildlife habitat and lead to human-wildlife conflict as the wildlife destroys crops and infrastructure and kills livestock and people. Efforts to enhance livelihoods by promoting community-centered initiatives that support effective co-management of wildlife and their habitats, restoration and rehabilitation of degraded landscapes, reduction of wildlife crime, and sustainable local income generation are essential. Currently insufficient implementation of district planning results in multiple unplanned settlements within wildlife areas and PAs, which are leading to habitat fragmentation, human-wildlife conflicts, massive human-induced fires, and illegal wildlife off-take. Law enforcement officials are concerned about the increasing level of cooperation between international wildlife crime syndicates and local poachers, who are shifting from subsistence poaching to targeting commercially valuable flagship species such as elephants and bushmeat species under influence of criminal syndicates and pressure from human-wildlife conflicts. Key reasons for this trend include the increased awareness among local community members of the value of ivory and other illegally-traded wildlife products on the black market, very low level of the law enforcement, the porous border with neighboring countries, and the increasing ease of cross-border telecommunications. This is a particularly dangerous mix in the context of widespread community unemployment and poverty that has been exacerbated by recent economic crises in Angola due to sharp drop of oil prices.

The lack of appreciation of the value/real benefit of wildlife, forests and woodlands, lack of mechanisms to incentivize sustainable forest and wildlife management and lack of livelihood alternatives for forest and wildlife dependent communities represent major barriers to sustainable wildlife and forest management in Angola. Local population has very low resilience to flooding and droughts, low capacity on HWC management, and almost lack of capacity for sustainable wildlife, forest, and land management.

In addition, the lack of awareness on devastating effect of poaching and IWT and insufficient involvement of key stakeholders (local governments, NGOs and private sector) in wildlife conservation is widespread in Angola. 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 have almost no engagement in wildlife management.

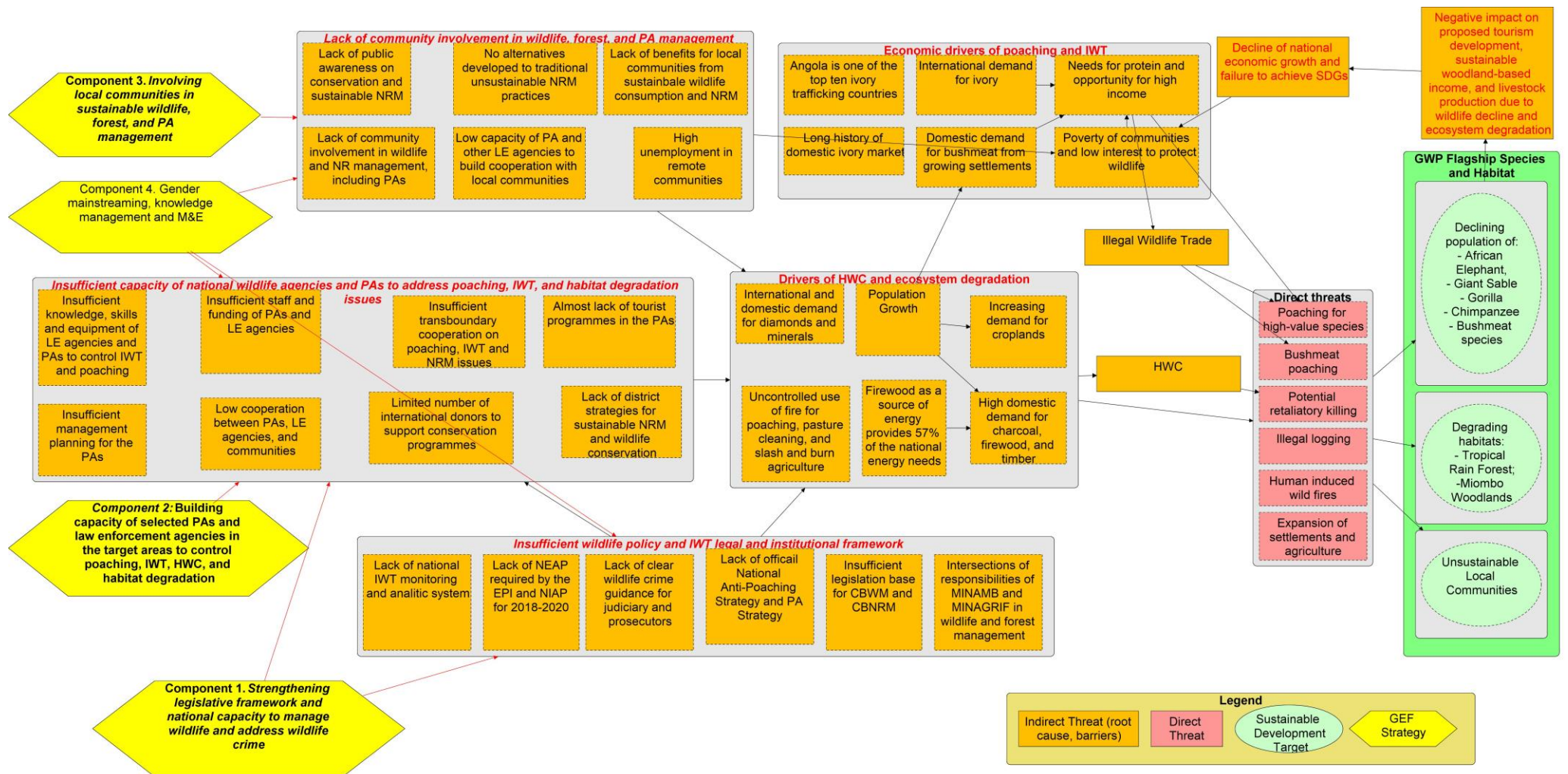


Figure 2. Direct threats to Angola’s wildlife, habitat and communities; root causes leading to the threats; barriers for sustainable solution; and suggested UNDP/GEF strategies to address the challenges.

II. STRATEGY

The project Objective is to *prevent the extinction of terrestrial species by combating illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and reducing human-wildlife conflict (HWC) in Angola*. To achieve this Objective, the project will implement four key strategies (components) (see Fig. 2 above):

Component 1. *Strengthening legislative framework and national capacity to manage wildlife, including HWC, and address wildlife crime.* Under Component 1, the project will review and update key national policies and legislation (based on the Stop Ivory and Wildlife Impact recommendations) related to wildlife management, HWC, wildlife crime, PA protective regime, and community engagement in natural resources management and ownership to provide necessary foundation for effective wildlife crime law enforcement and wildlife management. The Environmental Crime Unit will be provided with necessary equipment and mentoring to improve their capacity to investigate and prosecute wildlife crime, based on effective local interventions to reduce IWT and poaching. Systematic training programmes on wildlife crime issues will be developed and provided to the National Police, Customs, prosecutors, and judiciary. National Wildlife School for PA rangers in Menongue will be supported with necessary equipment and training programmes to ensure systematic capacity building for the national PA staff to fight poaching and manage wildlife and habitats. Transboundary wildlife crime law enforcement cooperation between Angola and the Republic of Congo will be supported in the Maiombe-Dimonika landscape as a part of the Mayombe Transfrontier Conservation Area Initiative based on the experience of UNODC's Border Liaison Office model. This Component will address two barriers identified in the Development Challenge section: *Insufficient wildlife policy and IWT legal framework* and *Insufficient capacity of national wildlife agencies and PAs to address poaching, IWT, and habitat degradation issues*.

Component 2. *Building capacity of selected PAs and law enforcement agencies in the target areas to control poaching, IWT, HWC, and habitat degradation.* Under Component 2, the project will make significant investments to increase law enforcement and managerial capacity as well as strengthen inter-agency collaboration to fight wildlife crime in two project areas – Maiombe NP and Luando SNR. The project will update and support implementation of two local wildlife crime inter-agency collaboration agreements in the form of inter-agency anti-poaching brigades, consisted from representatives of the PAs, National Police, IDF and military to organize joint law enforcement operations and effectively prosecute poachers and wildlife traffickers in the project areas. Also, the project will update the initial Management Plans for Maiombe NP and Luando SNR with clear results-based implementation plans for the nearest five-ten years developed and realized with participation of local communities living in the PAs. Necessary equipment and training will be provided to the PA staff to increase their capacity to combat wildlife crime and manage PAs. This component will address *Insufficient capacity of national wildlife agencies and PAs to address poaching, IWT, and habitat degradation issues* barrier identified in the Development Challenge section.

Component 3. *Involving local communities in sustainable wildlife, forest, and PA management.* Based on the experience of community-based and social initiatives developed by the FAS, ADPP, Gremio ABC, and FAO, and other similar initiatives in Africa the project will develop and implement sustainable livelihood pilot projects for local communities in the project areas – Maiombe NP and Luando SNR – with key focus on sustainable use of non-timber forest products, conservation agriculture and agro-forestry practice, sustainable fisheries, HWC management, participatory PA management, and potentially eco-tourism. The key objective of the Component 3 is to increase community participation in the natural resource and PA management in the project areas. In parallel with the sustainable livelihood activities, the project will reinforce on-going awareness and education campaign with targeted pilot programmes in the project areas and at national level to decrease bushmeat consumption and increase public support to wildlife conservation. This Component will target the barrier *Lack of community involvement in wildlife, forest, and PA management.*

Component 4. *Knowledge Management, M&E and Gender Mainstreaming.* This Component will ensure effective lesson learning from implementation of Components 1-3, participatory M&E approach, and gender mainstreaming. Lessons learned from the project will be used to improve implementation of the Components 1-3 via adaptive management and also be shared with other national and international projects, including GWP, using South-South Cooperation mechanism and other approaches. Under this Component, the project will establish an effective Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to inform and guide project implementation in socially acceptable and beneficial for local communities' way. The Component will contribute to removal of all three barriers indicated in the Development Challenge section via increasing of the effectiveness of the project strategies through learning and adaptive management, and dissemination of successful practices in Angola for further implications.

All four Components are designed as interconnected strategies to target key threats for wildlife (see Fig. 2 and 3), habitats and communities in the project areas. All project components (especially Components 1 and 2) will directly support the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), arguably one of the most important global instruments for addressing illegal wildlife trade. The CITES Strategic Vision 2008-2020 emphasizes the importance of national commitment to implementation of the Convention and its principles. The project will support compliance through development of national and local capacity to effectively address wildlife crime via legislative, capacity building, and direct law enforcement initiatives. The project will directly contribute to the implementation of the resolutions of the CITES Conf. 10.10 on trade in elephant specimens (last updated at CoP17), Conf. 17.6 on preventing, detecting and countering corruption (adopted at CoP17), CoP17 Decision related to the use of ICCWC tools, and CoP17 decisions related to national laws for implementation of CITES and achievement of objectives of the CITES African Elephant Action Plan 2010¹²⁵.

¹²⁵ African Elephant Action Plan (AEAP) approved as a consensus document by all 37 African elephant range states in the margins of the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (Doha, Qatar 13-25 March 2010)

Alignment of the project with the Global Wildlife Program Theory of Change¹²⁶

To respond to the growing wildlife crisis and international call for action, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in June 2015 launched the Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development, often called the Global Wildlife Program (GWP). Led by the World Bank, the GWP is a \$131 million grant program designed to address wildlife crime across 19 countries in Africa and Asia. The GWP serves as a platform for international coordination, knowledge exchange, and delivering action on the ground. The GWP builds and strengthens partnerships by supporting collaboration amongst national projects, captures and disseminates lessons learned, and coordinates with implementing agencies and international donors to combat IWT globally. National projects within the GWP form an integral part of a community of practice that promotes the sharing of best practices and technical resources. While this UNDP-GEF project in Angola is not a national project under the GWP, it was designed to contribute to the GWP as much as possible. During project execution, Angola will share its lessons with GWP projects and will have access to the GWP documentation and materials produced during project implementations, virtual- and in-person meetings of relevance to the activities to be carried out in country, especially those on IWT control, PA management, CBWM, and biodiversity conservation mainstreaming in production sector. Angola is committed to engaging with GWP partners in Africa and Asia on joint efforts that will help with the project implementation, including issues related to human wildlife conflict and other technical areas.

The project is aligned with GWP Theory of Change and will contribute significantly to the expected GWP Outcomes and Targets via implementation of its four Components (Strategies) (Table 3).

Table 3. Alignment of the project strategies with GWP Components, Outcomes, Indicators & Targets

Project Component	Relevant GWP Components	Relevant GWP Outcome	Relevant GWP GEF Indicators and Targets
Component 1. <i>Strengthening legislative framework and national capacity to manage wildlife and address wildlife crime</i>	Component 2. Reduce Wildlife Trafficking	Outcome 4: Enhanced institutional capacity to fight transnational organized wildlife crime by supporting initiatives that target enforcement along the entire illegal supply chain of threatened wildlife and product	4.1: Number of laws and regulations strengthened with better awareness, capacity and resources to ensure that prosecutions for illicit wildlife poaching and trafficking are conducted effectively (increase) 4.2: Number of dedicated law enforcement coordination mechanisms (increase) 4.3: Number of multi-disciplinary and/or multi-jurisdictional intelligence-led enforcement operations (increase) 4.4: Proportion of seizures that result in arrests, prosecutions, and convictions (increase)

¹²⁶ https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/project_documents/ID9439_Global_Wildlife_Program_PFD_March_28_Final_V2_0.pdf

<p>Component 2. <i>Building capacity of selected PAs and law enforcement agencies in the target areas to control poaching, IWT, HWC, and habitat degradation</i></p>	<p>Component 1. Reduce Poaching and Improve Community Benefits and Co-management</p>	<p>Outcome 1: Reduction in elephants, rhinos, and big cat poaching rates</p>	<p>1.1: Reduction of poaching rates of target species at program sites 1.2: Number of poaching-related incidents (i.e. sightings, arrests, etc.) per patrol day 1.3: Number of investigations at program sites that result in poaching-related arrests (increase at first, then decrease over time) 1.4: Increase in the proportion of poaching-related arrests that result in prosecution 1.5: Protected areas (METT score) and community/ private/ state reserves management effectiveness for Programme sites (increase)</p>
<p>Component 3. <i>Involving local communities in sustainable wildlife, forest, and PA management</i></p>	<p>Component 1. Reduce Poaching and Improve Community Benefits and Co-management</p>	<p>Outcome 2: Increased community engagement to live with, manage, and benefit from wildlife</p> <p>Outcome 3: Increase in integrated landscape management practices and restoration plans to maintain forest ecosystem services and sustain wildlife by government, private sector and local community actors, both women and men</p>	<p>2.1: Decrease in human-wildlife conflict (HWC) as measured by incident reports 2.2: Increase in benefits received by communities from sustainable (community-based) natural resource management activities and enterprises 3.2: Increase in area of forest resources restored in the landscape, stratified by forest management actors (compared to baseline levels at start of project) 3.3: Increase in community benefits generated for managing forest ecosystems and restoration plans</p>
<p>Component 4. <i>Knowledge Management, M&E and Gender Mainstreaming.</i></p>	<p>Component 4. Knowledge, Policy Dialogue and Coordination</p>	<p>Outcome 6: Improved coordination among program stakeholders and other partners, including donors</p>	<p>6.2: Program monitoring system successfully developed and deployed 6.3: Establishment of a knowledge exchange platform to support program stakeholders</p>

The project Theory of Change is explained in the Fig. 3.

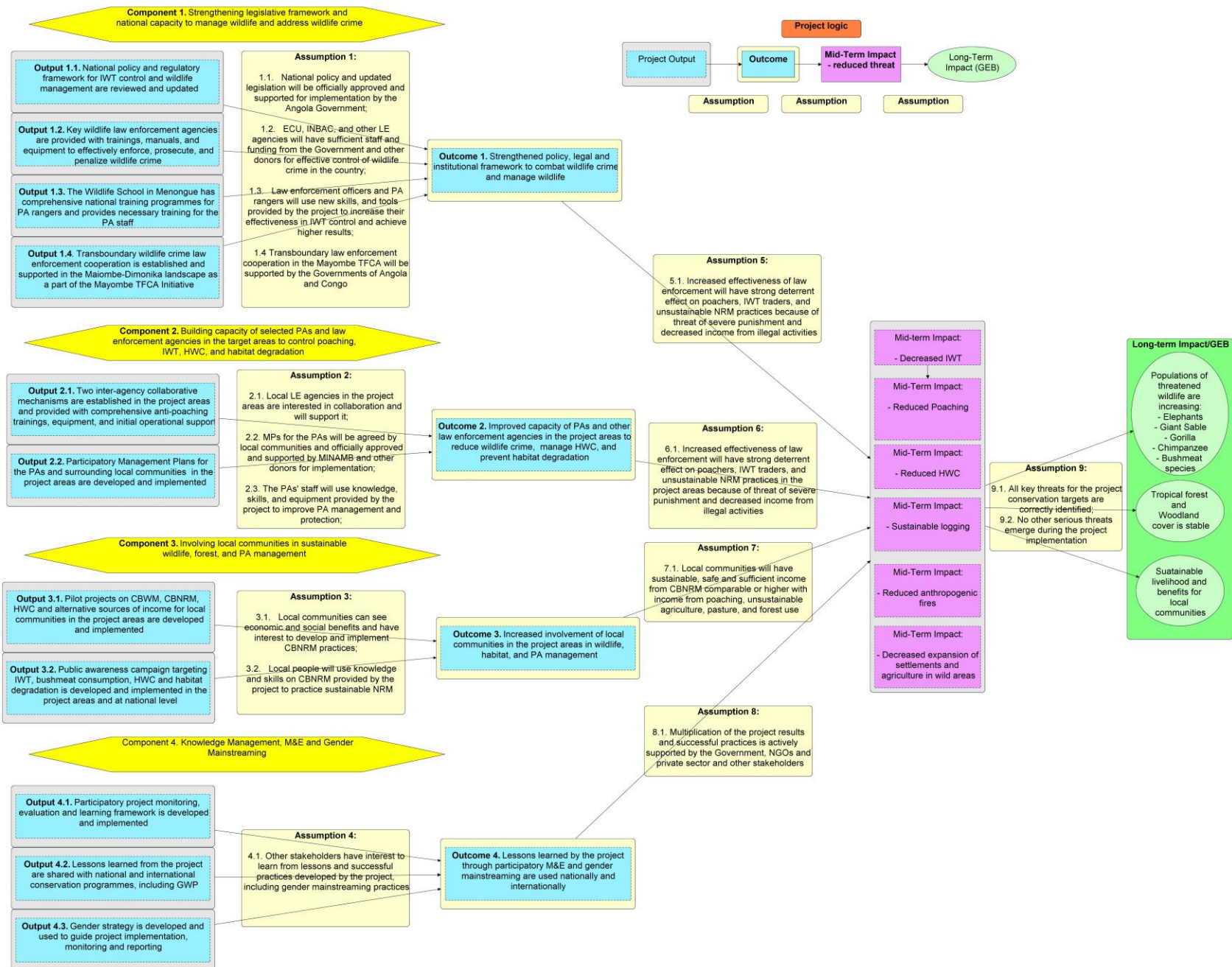


Figure 3. Project Theory of Change (see Fig. 2 for the barriers addressed by the project strategies)

Justification of selected strategies and approaches

The project design is based on the lessons learned from the initial wildlife crime actions implemented in Angola¹²⁷¹²⁸, and on other programmes and projects supported by UNDP, GEF, FAO, FAS, ADPP, KfW, ICCF, EPI, USAID, WCS, USFWS, Wildlife Impact, Stop Ivory, other international agencies and NGOs in Angola and abroad to make sure the project strategies can bring real progress in wildlife management and wildlife crime law enforcement in the country, especially in the project areas. First of all, the project development process has been based on the lessons learned by GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) on project design that are the key for the project success¹²⁹:

- Strong stakeholder participation in project design and/or implementation leads to ownership and a shared vision;
- Flexible project design allows to implement effective adaptive management;
- Project design should be well-aligned with existing needs, capacities, and norms;
- Capacity building integrated in the project design increases sustainability of its results.

Based on the lessons above, design of this project was developed in strong cooperation with national and international stakeholders (155 national and international stakeholders participated in the consultations, see Annex T. List of stakeholders consulted), who were involved in the process from the earliest stage of its formulation and integration of all available experience in the project Theory of Change, Outputs and Outcomes. Design of the project Outputs, while based on actual needs, allows considerable flexibility for the PMU to select different options and partners for their delivery based on the current situation, support lessons learning and incorporating them in the project adaptive management. Capacity building for wildlife crime law enforcement agencies, PAs, and local communities takes considerable part of the project budget to ensure achievement and sustainability of the project Outcomes. To achieve higher impact and real change in wildlife conservation the project focuses its key interventions and main investments only on two representative project areas – Maiombe NP and Luando SNR. At the same time, presence of only two project areas in the project framework and active involvement of the key partners in delivery of the project Outputs will make the project management a bit easier in Angola where the GEF project managerial capacity has been low in the past.

By implementing Component 1, the project will develop the necessary capacity and governance environment for confronting wildlife crime and managing wildlife (including HWCC) at the national level. Development of National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategies, analysis of key gaps in national wildlife crime law enforcement systems, and review of wildlife legislation to recognize wildlife crime as a serious crime is one of the key priorities identified by the ICCWC Strategic Programme 2016-2020 (Activity 2.3) that the project will follow under Output 1.1. Also, under Output 1.1 the project will update the national legislation to provide more rights and

¹²⁷ MINAMB data

¹²⁸ Ron, T. 2012 (updated, 2014). Policia Verde - Unidade Nacional de fiscalização do crime em vida selvagem. MINAMB

¹²⁹ <http://www.gefio.org/ops/ops-5>

benefits to local communities on wildlife and habitat management in Angola. Empowerment of local communities and direct involvement of local people in wildlife and other natural resource management proved to be an effective tool for wildlife conservation in such countries as Namibia, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Gambia, etc¹³⁰. Another strategy suggested by the project – support of the National Environmental Crime Unit (Output 1.2) – has been proven to be successful by experience of such countries as Indonesia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, India, Zimbabwe, and others. Capacity building for customs, police, judiciary, prosecutors, border officers and other law enforcement agencies to investigate, prosecute and penalize wildlife crime via comprehensive and systematic training programmes (Output 1.2) was highly recommended by the ICCWC Strategic Programme 2016-2020 (Activities 3.1-3.5) and was successfully implemented in Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and other countries of the world. Suggested Output 1.3 on the capacity building for the Wildlife School in Menongue was suggested based on the positive experience of similar wildlife crime law enforcement training centers in Kenya, South Africa, and Gabon. The project will promote effective exchange with these centers to benefit from lessons learned and peer experiences. Output 1.4 will target transboundary law enforcement cooperation between Angola and the Republic of the Congo as a first step to implement the Mayombe Transfrontier Initiative adopted by the governments of Angola, DRC, Republic of the Congo, and Gabon in 2011-2013. The Output has been designed based on the best available transboundary law enforcement cooperation experience developed in the framework of the UNODC/UNEP/Freeland Partnership Against Transnational-crime through Regional Organized Law-enforcement (PATROL) in the South-East Asia. The Component 1 will provide necessary foundation for effective anti-poaching and anti-trafficking in Angola.

Component 2 will directly target poaching and wildlife trafficking of endangered wildlife (forest elephant, gorilla, chimpanzee, black giant sable) and bushmeat species as well as other key threats (deforestation and wild fires) in the two project areas – Maiombe NP and Luando SNR via classic inter-agency anti-poaching cooperation approach (Output 2.1) built on cooperation of ECU, INBAC, IDF, National Police and judiciary at the provincial level. Support of a national-level inter-agency cooperation and establishment of local inter-agency anti-poaching brigades has been recognized as one of the best-practice in tackling IWT in other countries of Africa, including successful experience of multi-agency units (MAU) in Tanzania, Uganda, Mali and Kenya. It is founded on a resolution passed by 69th session of the UN General Assembly in 2015, calling for an end to ‘illicit trafficking in wildlife’ and encouraging countries to adopt effective measures to prevent and counter the serious problem of crimes such as illicit trafficking in wildlife and wildlife products, including flora and fauna and poaching. An example of successful inter-agency cooperation can be found in the case of Uganda's inter-agency task force comprising the Police, Uganda Revenue Authority (URA), Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), INTERPOL, Civil Aviation Authority and the Chieftaincy of Military Intelligence, established in 2013 with the intention of enhancing prosecutions to secure better court outcomes in wildlife crime. The glaring gap in this

¹³⁰ Redpath, S., S. Bhatia, and J. Young. 2015. “Tilting at Wildlife: Reconsidering Human-Wildlife Conflict.” *Oryx* 49 (2): 222–25. doi:10.1017/S0030605314000799. Reeb, D. 1999. “Sustainable Forestry in Gambia: How Policy and Legislation Can Make Community Forest Ownership a Reality.” *Entwicklung& Ländlicher Raum* 33 (5). Roe, D., ed. 2015. *Conservation, crime and communities: case studies of efforts to engage local communities in tackling illegal wildlife trade*. London: IIED. Roe, D., R. Cooney, H. Dublin, et al. 2017. “First Line of Defence: Engaging Communities in Tackling Wildlife Crime.” *Unasylva* 68 (249): 33–38.

task force is the apparent lack of representation by prosecutors or the judiciary. The task force has achieved several major milestones including (i) UWA staff becoming part of a Joint Security Team at Entebbe International Airport, (ii) URA establishing a specialized unit focusing on wildlife enforcement and (iii) Uganda participating in regional wildlife trade enforcement initiatives.

Output 2.2 (update and realization of the Management Plans for Maiombe NP and Luando SNR) is based on the Results-Based Management approach proved to be an effective tool for conservation and sustainable development projects implemented by UNDP, UNEP, WWF, IUCN and other leading conservation organizations. The planning process is built on fully participatory approach to develop common view for the sustainable development of the target PAs and communities and organization of implementation mechanism for the management plan based on the cooperation of the PA, local communities and other stakeholders (partnerships with International NGOs and private sector). Output 2.2 will considerably strengthen the target PA management capacity via significant equipment support and repetitive training programmes for the PA staff on anti-poaching, HWC management, wild fire prevention and control, and monitoring of endangered species.

Component 3 is built on successful experience of the FAO, FAS, and ADPP in Angola, as well as community-based conservation initiatives in other countries, to develop rural communities and provide them with sustainable income via traditional and alternative livelihood approaches (Outputs 3.1). Such tested working models as Field Farmer School¹³¹, Farmers' Club¹³², Green Negotiated Territorial Development (GreenTD)¹³³, Sustainable Char-Coal¹³⁴, Conservation Agriculture, and ADECOS¹³⁵ developed by the above mentioned organizations will be adjusted for CBNRM and CBWM and other similar models adequate for the Angolan policy and legislation frameworks, for local communities living inside and at the borders of the Maiombe NP and Luando SNR. To involve local communities in wildlife conservation and sustainable use of forest resources the project will use adjusted for Angola IUCN's First Line of Defense against Illegal Wildlife Trade (FLoD) approach¹³⁶ that proved to be effective for CBWM and CBNRM projects in Kenya, Namibia and South Africa.

Component 4 is designed to connect all the project strategies together and ensure effective learning and adaptive management of the project, including gender mainstreaming. This approach has been practiced as essential for all GEF 5 and 6 projects to ensure their effective management¹³⁷.

¹³¹ <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/ippm/programme/ffs-approach/en/>

¹³² <http://www.adpp-angola.org/en/projects/agriculture-rural-and-economic-development/farmers-clubs>

¹³³ FAO 2107. Toolkit for the application of Green Negotiated Territorial Development (GreenTD). [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/316740200 Toolkit for the application of Green Negotiated Territorial Development GreeNTD](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/316740200_Toolkit_for_the_application_of_Green_Negotiated_Territorial_Development_GreenTD)

¹³⁴ ADPP 2017. Annual Report <http://www.adpp-angola.org/images/PDF/annual-report-en/ADPP-Angola-Annual-Report-2017-Eng-web.pdf>

¹³⁵ <http://fas.co.ao/?s=ADECOS&lang=pt-pt>

¹³⁶ <http://www.iucn.org/regions/eastern-and-southern-africa/our-work/conservation-areas-and-species/local-communities-first-line-defence-against-illegal-wildlife-trade-flod>

¹³⁷ <http://www.gefio.org/ops/ops-5>

Project areas

The project has two project areas – Maiombe National Park (2,074 km²) in Cabinda Province and Luando Strict Nature Reserve (9,930 km²)¹³⁸ located at the border of Malanje and Bie Provinces (Fig. 4). The project sites were selected and confirmed with the MINAMB during stakeholder consultations and country mission of the PPG team in June 2018. The total project sites area is 12,004 km², or 1,200,400 ha, located in the biodiversity hotspots of Angola significantly impacted by poaching and illegal wildlife trade as well as habitat degradation due to unsustainable human activities. Brief description of the project sites is placed below (see Annex P. Project Areas Profile for full details).



Figure 4. Project areas: (a) Maiombe National Park and (b) Luando Strict Nature Reserve

Maiombe National Park. The National Park was established in 2011 in the Cabinda Province (an enclave of Angola between the Republic of the Congo and DRC) on a total area of 207,400 ha (Fig. 5) for conservation of wildlife, rare species, and ecosystems' integrity; eco-tourism development; research and environmental education¹³⁹. The area is covered mainly by secondary high dense tropical rainforest with small patches of climax rainforest with patches of lowland drier forest, forest-woodland-savannah and riverine gallery forests¹⁴⁰. The Park represents the south-western margin of tropical rainforest massive called the Mayombe Forest covering ~36,000 km² along the coast line of Gabon, Republic of the Congo, Angola, and DRC¹⁴¹¹⁴². The Maiombe National Park is home for mammal species of outstanding global interest, such as the central chimpanzee, western lowland gorilla and forest elephant, as well as giant pangolin and tree pangolin. The African manatee was reported in the Zaire and Chiloango Rivers. Among other mammals there

¹³⁸ Areas of the target Pas are different from gazetted and are based on the last assessment of the PA areas by Luis Verissimo 2018. Map "ÁREAS DE CONSERVAÇÃO DA NATUREZA EM ANGOLA". PROJEÇÃO POLICÓNICA

¹³⁹ Ron, T. 2015. Preliminary Assessment of eight National Parks and one Strict Nature Reserve for planning further Project and Government Interventions. Ministry of Environment, UNDP, EU, GEF.

¹⁴⁰ Ibid

¹⁴¹ Ron, T. (2011): Potential for designating Protected Areas for conservation and for identifying conservation corridors as part of the planning process of the Mayombe forest TPA. Prepared for the Governments of Angola, Congo and DRC, UNEP and IUCN

¹⁴² Mayombe Forest Transfrontier Protected Area <https://tfcportal.org/node/438>

are forest buffalo, moustached (red-tailed) guenon, greater white-nosed guenon, Bosman's potto, golden potto, several species of bush-babies, several small forest duiker species, water chevrotain, sitatunga, bushpig, red river hog and forest hog, leopard, two-spotted palm civet, several genet species, flying squirrels and a yet to be studied variety of fruit bats and insectivorous bats. Avifauna is particularly rich too, including such endangered species as the African gray parrot¹⁴³.

Poaching for bushmeat is the main threat for wildlife in the Maiombe NP¹⁴⁴. Most of the hunting is for bushmeat consumption and commercial use. Bushmeat poached in the NP is sold in the urban centers within the Maiombe along the main road, and to several vendors from the city of Cabinda. The main species subjected to poaching, in a recent survey, are blue duikers, black-backed duikers, bushbucks, cane rats, brush-tailed porcupines, red forest hog, and civets. The majority of adult men of the communities in and around the NP engage in subsistence hunting and small-scale commercial use. Reportedly, following the efforts of the NP staff since 2013, only a minority of community members engage now in larger-scale commercial poaching that target such endangered species as forest elephant, pangolins, chimpanzee, gorilla, and grey parrot. Foreign poachers, infiltrating mainly from DRC, are reported to engage in illegal activities of commercial poaching, logging and cross-border trafficking of wildlife, live parrots, live ape infants, bushmeat and other wildlife derivatives, and timber. Thus, in 2013-2018, at least 4 elephants were killed by poachers in the park¹⁴⁵.

Other direct threats for wildlife in the Park include deforestation due to illegal logging and slash-and-burn agriculture, HEC, and invasive species (*Chromolaena odorata*). Thus, in 2000-2017, the National Park lost about 5,224 ha (2.6%) of the tree cover and the annual deforestation rate increased from 120 ha/year in 2000-2007 to 718 ha/year in 2013-2017¹⁴⁶. Human-induced fires are relatively rare in wet tropical forests of Maiombe NP with only 4-12 incidents recorded annually. HECs have been regularly reported in all villages inside the Maiombe NP and around it¹⁴⁷ with two main hotspots – Comboliambo and Buco-Zau areas¹⁴⁹. At least six reports about HEC are submitted annually to the Maiombe NP administration¹⁵⁰. Main crops damaged in the NP are bananas, cassava, sweet potato, and corn, especially on small plantations located in the forest¹⁵¹. Around 56,000 inhabitants live in two Municipalities (Buco-Zau and Belize) in the

¹⁴³ Ron, T. 2015. Preliminary Assessment of eight National Parks and one Strict Nature Reserve for planning further Project and Government Interventions. Ministry of Environment, UNDP, EU, GEF.

¹⁴⁴ Ron, T. 2018. Report of the preliminary wildlife survey in the Maiombe National Park. National Biodiversity Project. Ministry of Environment (MINAMB), UNDP, GEF, EU.

¹⁴⁵ Personal communication of the PPG team with the Maiombe NP staff

¹⁴⁶ University of Maryland. Global Forest Change 2000–2017 http://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest/download_v1.5.html

¹⁴⁷ Joe Heffernan. 2005. Elephants of Cabinda. Mission Report, Angola, April 2005. UNDP and FFI.

¹⁴⁸ Ron, T. 2018. Report of the preliminary wildlife survey in the Maiombe National Park. National Biodiversity Project. Ministry of Environment (MINAMB), UNDP, GEF, EU.

¹⁴⁹ Joe Heffernan. 2005. Elephants of Cabinda. Mission Report, Angola, April 2005. UNDP and FFI.

¹⁵⁰ Personal communication of the PPG team with Miombe NP staff

¹⁵¹ Joe Heffernan. 2005. Elephants of Cabinda. Mission Report, Angola, April 2005. UNDP and FFI.

Maiombe NP¹⁵², with their livelihoods based mostly on poaching, fishing, logging, subsistence cultivation and small-scale livestock breeding¹⁵³ (Fig. 5).

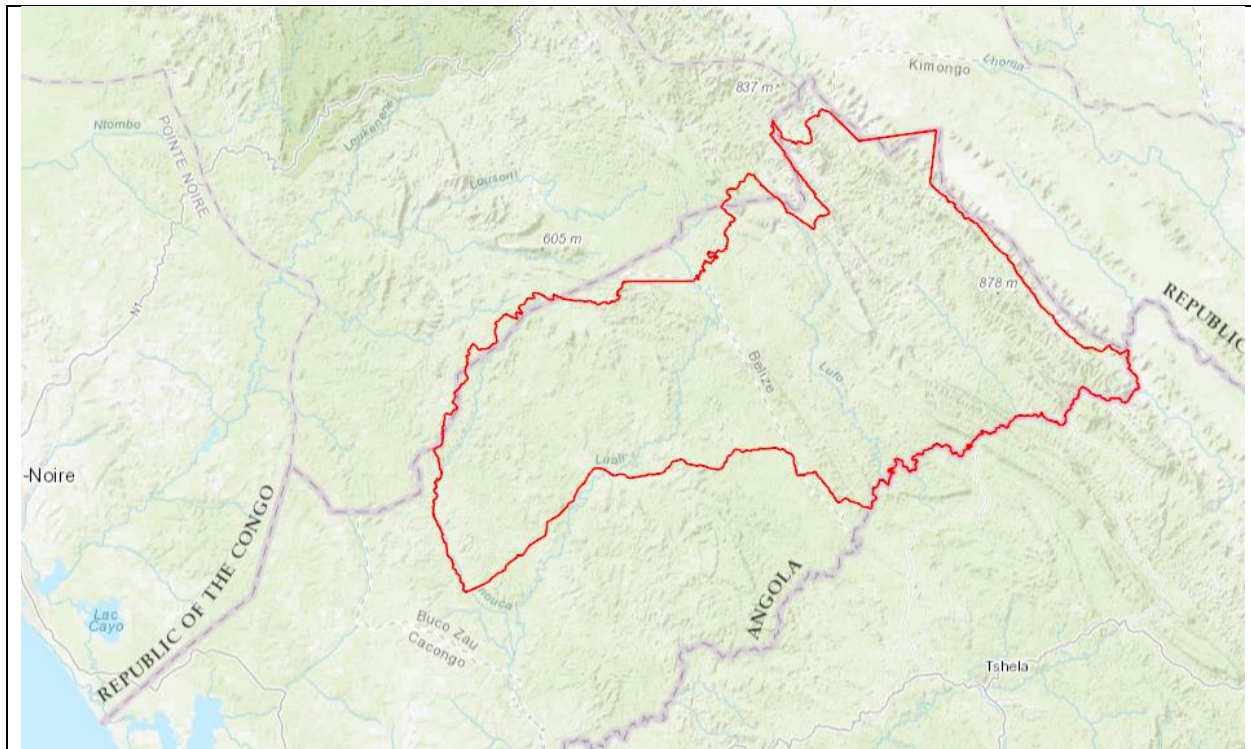
The Maiombe NP has only 15 staff, including 12 rangers operating in two groups. The NP staff represents recruited demobilized soldiers, trained at the Catalangombe School in Kissama, and deployed in the Park since 2012. Two of the rangers were recruited among community members in the park and the others are from Cabinda city. Since 2014 they receive regular salaries and have uniforms and basic equipment. The Park has only basic infrastructure, two 4X4 vehicles and one quadbike. The Park cooperates with IDF, National Police, and Army for the law enforcement activities. In 2013-2018, 47 poachers and illegal loggers were arrested in the Park (about 30 of them are citizens of the DRC)¹⁵⁴. After 2013, 7 infant chimpanzees, 3 infant gorillas, 1 infant elephant, and 26 African gray parrots have been confiscated by Park rangers; the last known incidents of gorilla poaching happened in 2018¹⁵⁵.

¹⁵² AfriPop (www.afripop.org) dataset for Angola. Alpha version 2015 estimates of numbers of people per grid square, with national totals adjusted to match UN population division estimates

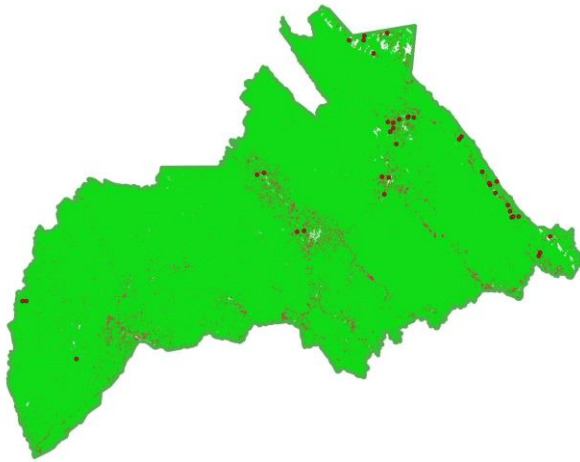
¹⁵³ Ron, T. 2015. Preliminary Assessment of eight National Parks and one Strict Nature Reserve for planning further Project and Government Interventions. Ministry of Environment, UNDP, EU, GEF.

¹⁵⁴ Personal communication of the PPG team with the Maiombe NP staff

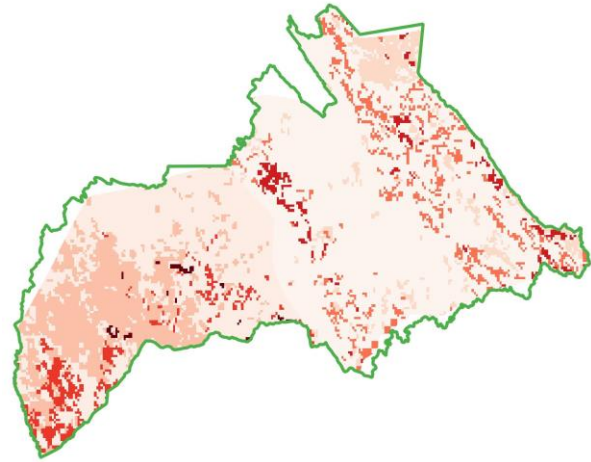
¹⁵⁵ Ron, T. 2015. Preliminary Assessment of eight National Parks and one Strict Nature Reserve for planning further Project and Government Interventions. Ministry of Environment, UNDP, EU, GEF; Ron, T. 2018. Report of the preliminary wildlife survey in the Maiombe National Park. National Biodiversity Project. Ministry of Environment (MINAMB), UNDP, GEF, EU.



a. National Park boundaries



b. Deforestation and fires



c. Human population density

Figure 5. Maiombe National Park: (a) boundaries; (b) area covered by forest ($\geq 20\%$ of the tree cover) – green, tree cover loss in 2000-2017 – red, forest fires in 2013-2017 – red dots; (c) human population density – from 0.14 persons/ha (light pink) to 0.88 persons/ha (dark brown).

Luando Strict Nature Reserve. The protected area was established in 1957 at the border of Malanje and Bie Provinces on the area of 993,000 ha with the key objective to protect remnant population of the giant black sable (1,000-2,000 individuals in 1970s)¹⁵⁶ (Fig. 6). About 94% of the reserve area is covered by miombo woodlands¹⁵⁷, other ecosystems are represented by seasonally inundated grasslands, riverine gallery forests, marshes, and thickets¹⁵⁸.

Currently the reserve (mainly northern part) is a home for about 160 giant black sables¹⁵⁹. Other species reported by the local people are bushbuck, roan, duikers, reedbuck, lechwe, sitatunga, bush-pig, warthog, forest buffalo, hippopotamus in Luando and Dando Rivers, vervets, blue guenons, banded mongoose, lutra, lion, wild dog (at least 3-4 packs), leopard, gennet, spotted hyena, jackal, porcupine, aardvark, pangolin, turtoises, rich avifauna and a variety of amphibians and fish. Among other large and medium-sized mammals reported previously there were also defassa waterbuck, puku and oribi. The giant black sables and most other large mammals are found mostly in the northern part of the Reserve, around Cunga Palanca¹⁶⁰.

Poaching for bushmeat is the most significant threat to biodiversity in Luando SNR and a main threat to the remnant population of the black giant sable. Bush-meat poaching occurs both for subsistence and for commercial use. Subsistence poaching is practiced mostly by members of the local communities, who are normally not armed and use mainly snares and traditional traps, as well as dogs, resulting with unselective and significant impact on the already rather decimated wildlife populations. Most of the commercial bushmeat poaching is driven by demand in bushmeat markets in Malanje and Bie Provinces, as well as by the illegal diamond explorers ("garimpeiros"), operating on the banks of the Dando River, and who often participate themselves in poaching activities to complement both protein and income. Commercial bushmeat poachers operate normally in well-equipped and armed groups of 3-10 poachers, often involving participation and guidance of local community members. Motorbikes, arms, equipment and bushmeat are transported by poachers mainly across the Dando River with small boats and canoes. Most of the poaching activity occurs in the area of Cunga Palanca in the north of the Reserve, with highest presence of wildlife, including the giant black sable.¹⁶¹

Poaching of giant black sable for bushmeat is reported, with at least one incident recorded. According to the information of the Administrators of Capunda, Kunga Palanca and Quimbango villages received in June 2017 commercial poachers mainly come to the reserve from Kissonde,

¹⁵⁶ Ron, T. 2015. Preliminary Assessment of eight National Parks and one Strict Nature Reserve for planning further Project and Government Interventions. Ministry of Environment, UNDP, EU, GEF.

¹⁵⁷ University of Maryland. Global Forest Change 2000–2017 http://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest/download_v1.5.html. All areas with >20% of the canopy cover was classified as forest and woodlands.

¹⁵⁸ Ron, T. 2015. Preliminary Assessment of eight National Parks and one Strict Nature Reserve for planning further Project and Government Interventions. Ministry of Environment, UNDP, EU, GEF.

¹⁵⁹ P. vaz Pinto, personal communication

¹⁶⁰ Ron, T. 2015. Preliminary Assessment of eight National Parks and one Strict Nature Reserve for planning further Project and Government Interventions. Ministry of Environment, UNDP, EU, GEF.

¹⁶¹ Ron, T. 2015. Preliminary Assessment of eight National Parks and one Strict Nature Reserve for planning further Project and Government Interventions. Ministry of Environment, UNDP, EU, GEF.

Dombo, Seque, Caionde, Zimbo, Simbanda, Tunda, Singuengo, Papo Seco, Sangamba, Siminhe, Sweka, Missongue, Ngunga, and Walitcha villages located on the bank of the Kwanza River bordering the reserve. At least 3 out of 16 GPS-collared black giant sables (19%) have been presumably poached in the Luando SNR since 2016¹⁶².

Among other threats to wildlife in the reserve are deforestation and wild fires. Thus, in 2000-2017 the reserve lost about 25,300 ha (2.7%) of its tree cover mainly due to slash and burn agriculture practices and uncontrolled fires. The deforestation rate increased from 702 ha/year in 2001-2007 to 1800 ha/year in 2013-2017¹⁶³. Wild fires have very high frequency in the reserve with ~5,100 fire incidents recorded annually in the period of 2013-2017¹⁶⁴ (Fig. 6).

Around 20,000 inhabitants live in 3 communes – Capunda (6,724 people), Quimbango (10,566 people), and Cunga Palanca (2,802 people) scattered in small villages mainly along the main roads – inside the Luando Reserve¹⁶⁵. The communities mainly rely on small-scale agriculture, fishing, and bushmeat hunting for subsistence. The communities also use non-timber forest products such as jinguenga (*Aframomum alboviolaceum*), maboque (*Strychnos spinosa*), loengo (*Anisophyllea gossweileri*), various types of mushroom and honey, but have difficulties to sell them on the markets due to poor road conditions¹⁶⁶. In Luando SNR, hippos are the key conflict animals coming to feed on the croplands located near Kwanza River. In 2014-2018, two local people were killed and several were injured by hippos.

Currently the Luando Reserve has no formal staff. 14 giant sable "pastors" were recruited from local communities (6 - in Kunga Palanca, 7 - in Quimbango and 1 - in Capunda) through the Giant Sable Project of the Kissama Foundation, and as act "part-time" rangers¹⁶⁷. They are poorly trained, equipped or armed and do not receive salaries, but only modest subsidies. They have no means of transport. They do, however, dedicate a good part of their time to this work and realize 1-7 days foot patrols regularly. The patrols are aimed mainly at collecting information on the giant sable and other species, through direct observations and spoor, and on poaching activities, as well as at collecting snares and other traps installed by poachers. Considering that the poachers in the reserve are normally armed, equipped and use motorbikes, while none of these conditions is available to the pastors, they cannot perform law enforcement activities. In several cases they were threatened and attacked by armed poachers. However, they do receive help

¹⁶² P. vaz Pinto, personal communication

¹⁶³ University of Maryland. Global Forest Change 2000–2017 http://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest/download_v1.5.html

¹⁶⁴ NASA Fire Information for Resource Management System (FIRMS) 2018. MODIS NRT active fire products (MCD14DL) for Angola 2013-2018 processed using the standard MOD14/MYD14 Fire and Thermal Anomalies product https://firms.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/data/download/DL_FIRE_M6_14771.zip

¹⁶⁵ Administrators of Capunda, Kunga Palanca and Quimbango villages, personal communication; Ron, T. 2015. Preliminary Assessment of eight National Parks and one Strict Nature Reserve for planning further Project and Government Interventions. Ministry of Environment, UNDP, EU, GEF; AfriPop (www.afripop.org) dataset for Angola. Alpha version 2015 estimates of numbers of people per grid square, with national totals adjusted to match UN population division estimates

¹⁶⁶ Administrators of Capunda, Kunga Palanca and Quimbango villages, personal communication

¹⁶⁷ Administrators of Capunda, Kunga Palanca and Quimbango villages, personal communication

from both the Police and the army. In one incident, 2 poachers were caught and their arms confiscated but handed to the Municipal Administration. In 2017 pastors confiscated 16 wildlife traps from Capunda and Quimbango communities¹⁶⁸.

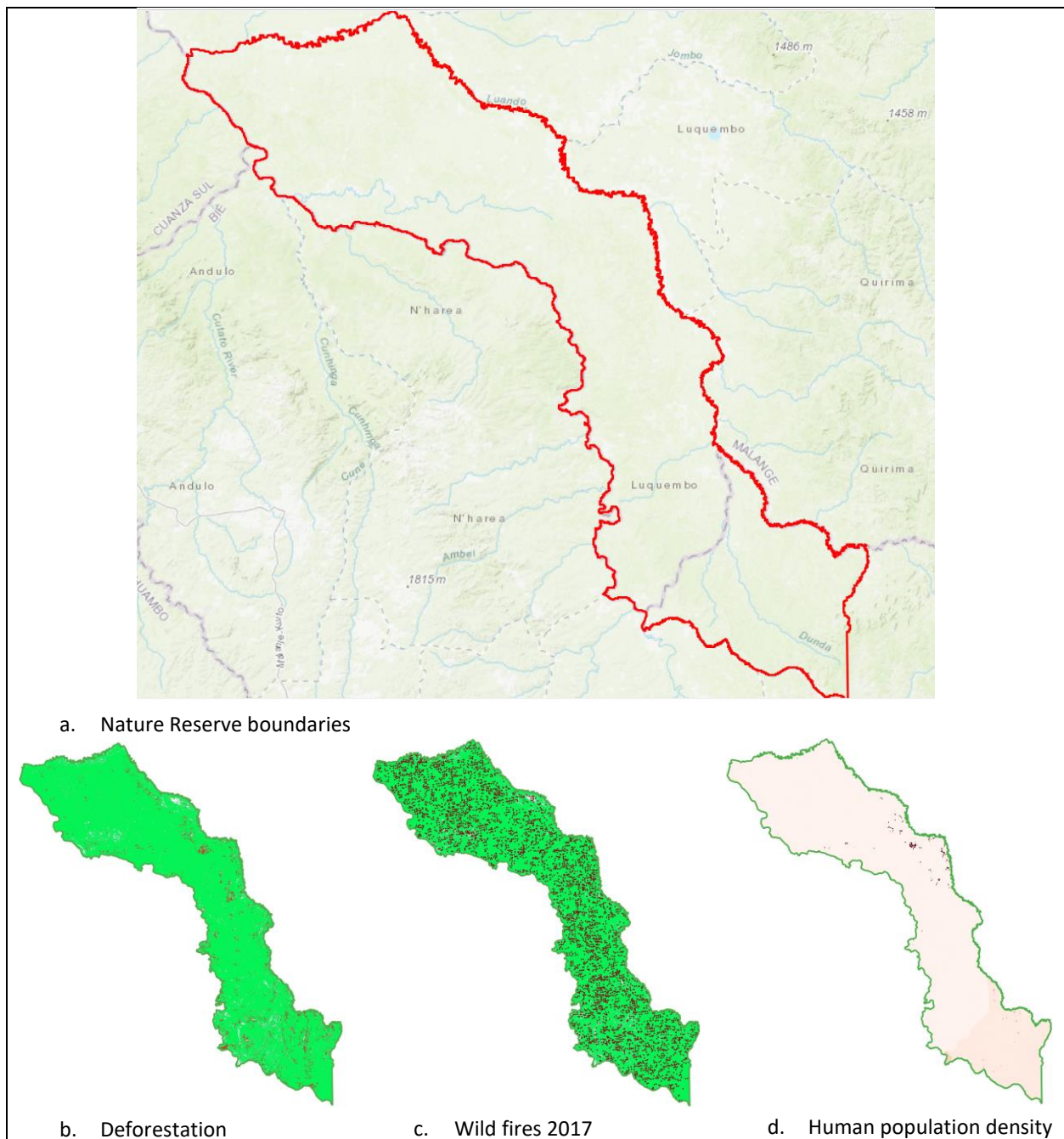


Figure 6. Luando Strict Nature Reserve: (a) boundaries; (b) area covered by forest ($\geq 20\%$ of the canopy cover) – green, tree cover loss in 2000-2017 – red; (c) forest fire incidents in 2017; (d) human population density – from 0.0 persons/ha (light pink) to 0.65 persons/ha (dark brown).

¹⁶⁸ Administrators of Capunda, Kunga Palanca and Quimbango villages, personal communication

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

i. Expected results

The project is designed to achieve following **Long-Term Impacts** (Global Environmental Benefits) (see Fig. 3):

Increasing populations of the flagship species in the project areas:

- **Forest Elephant** (Maiombe NP): baseline to be established on the first year of the project; population is at least stable by the end of the project (\geq baseline)¹⁶⁹.
- **Western lowland gorilla** (Maiombe NP): baseline to be established on the first year of the project¹⁷⁰; population is at least stable by the end of the project (\geq baseline)¹⁷¹.
- **Chimpanzee** (Maiombe NP): baseline to be established on the first year of the project¹⁷²; population is at least stable by the end of the project (\geq baseline)¹⁷³.
- **Black Giant Sable** (Luando SNR): 150 (2016)¹⁷⁴; \geq 200 by the end of the project¹⁷⁵

Stable area of wildlife habitat in the project areas:

- **Tropical Rain Forest** (Maiombe NP): baseline - 196,275 ha (2017)¹⁷⁶; no decline from the baseline by the end of the project.
- **Miombo woodlands** (Luando SNR): baseline – 929,191 ha (2017)¹⁷⁷; no decline from the baseline by the end of the project.

¹⁶⁹ The forest elephant annual population growth rate for the project area was assumed to be very low (1.2% max) given the last study of Turkalo et al. 2017. Slow intrinsic growth rate in forest elephants indicates recovery from poaching will require decades. *Journal of Applied Ecology* 54 (1): 153-159. Thus, we do not expect any significant growth in the elephant population in the Maiombe NP during the project life-time (6 years) and we consider stability of the elephant population as a considerable result of the project.

¹⁷⁰ The population estimates of the gorilla for the entire Cabinda province in 2013 is 1,652 (CI: 1,174-3,311) based on the population modelling (Strindberg et al. 2018. Guns, germs, and trees determine density and distribution of gorillas and chimpanzees in the Western Equatorial Africa. *Sci. Adv.* 4). However, no actual population survey has been done in the area.

¹⁷¹ The western lowland gorilla potential annual population growth rate in the project area (at the zero rate and stable habitat) was assumed to be as low as 0.4-0.5% given the data received for gorilla populations in Congo and Gabon by King et al. 2014. Assessing reintroduction success in long-lived primates through population viability analysis: western lowland gorillas *Gorilla gorilla gorilla* in Central Africa. *Oryx*, 48(2), 294–303. Thus, we do not realistically expect population growth of the gorilla population in the project timeframe (6 years), give the species population in Cabinda could decline by 47% in 2005-2013 (or 5.9% annually) (Strindberg et al. 2018). Thus, even stopping the population decline will be a great result for the project!

¹⁷² The population estimates of the chimpanzee for the entire Cabinda province was 1,705 (CI: 1,027-4,801) in 2005-2013 based on Strindberg et al. 2018. Guns, germs, and trees determine density and distribution of gorillas and chimpanzees in the Western Equatorial Africa. *Sci. Adv.* 4. However, no actual population survey has been done in the area.

¹⁷³ We do not realistically expect population growth of the chimpanzee population in the project time-frame (6 years), for the same reason as in the case with the western lowland gorilla above (Strindberg et al. 2018). Thus, even stopping the chimpanzee population decline in the project area will be a great result for the project!

¹⁷⁴ P. vaz Pinto, personal communication. Baseline needs to be updated on the first year of the project.

¹⁷⁵ We are likely to expect some population growth for the Black Giant Sable in the project life-time if poaching is effectively suppressed

¹⁷⁶ Calculated as the total area covered with forest (\geq 20% of canopy cover) in 2000 (201,499 ha) minus area of tree cover loss in 2000-2017 (5,224 ha) based on the data of the University of Maryland. Global Forest Change 2000–2017 http://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest/download_v1.5.html. Baseline needs to be updated at the project Inception phase with data for 2018

¹⁷⁷ Calculated as the total area covered with forest (\geq 20% of canopy cover) in 2000 (954,477 ha) minus area of tree cover loss in 2000-2017 (25,287 ha) based on the data of the University of Maryland. Global Forest Change 2000–2017 http://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest/download_v1.5.html. Baseline needs to be updated at the project Inception phase with data for 2018

The Long-Term impacts will be achieved via attainment of the Mid-Term Impacts (direct threat reduction):

Decreased poaching and IWT for high-value and bushmeat species:

- Number of cases of elephant poaching discovered in Maiombe NP by the Park staff and other LE agencies: at least 1 elephant is poached annually¹⁷⁸; 0 - at the end of the project.
- Number of cases of gorilla poaching discovered in Maiombe NP by the Park staff and other LE agencies: baseline – 1¹⁷⁹ (2017); 0 – by the end of the project.
- Number of cases of chimpanzee poaching discovered in Maiombe NP by the Park staff and other LE agencies: baseline – 1-2 annually¹⁸⁰; 0 – by the end of the project.
- Number of cases of black giant sable poaching discovered in Luando SNR by the Park staff and other LE agencies: baseline – at least 3 (2017)¹⁸¹; 0 – by the end of the project.
- Bushmeat is exposed for selling along the roads and at the local markets in Maiombe NP, around Luando SNR, and in Luanda: baseline – Yes (2018); No – by the end of the project.

Decreased deforestation rate in the project areas (ha/year):

Maiombe NP: baseline – 718 ha/year¹⁸²; 0 ha/year – by the end of the project¹⁸³;

Luando SNR: baseline – 1,800 ha/year¹⁸⁴; 0 ha/year – by the end of the project;

Decreased frequency of human-induced fires in Luando SNR: baseline – 5,023 incidents/year¹⁸⁵; <= 2,500 incidents/year by the end of the project.

¹⁷⁸ Personal communication of the PPG team with the Maiombe NP staff: at least 4 elephants were poached in the park in 2013-2018.

¹⁷⁹ Personal communication of the PPG team with the Maiombe NP staff and Ron 2018: at least 7-8 infant chimpanzees were confiscated from poachers in 2013-2018.

¹⁸⁰ Last case of gorilla poaching in the Maiombe NP was recorded in 2018 according to Tamar Ron.

¹⁸¹ P. vaz Pinto, personal communication

¹⁸² Calculated as average for last 5 years (2013-2017) based on the data of the University of Maryland. Global Forest Change 2000–2017 http://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest/download_v1.5.html. Baseline needs to be updated at the project Inception phase with data for 2018

¹⁸³ All logging is illegal in the target Pas and can be stopped with increased law enforcement efforts.

¹⁸⁴ Calculated as average for last 5 years (2013-2017) based on the data of the University of Maryland. Global Forest Change 2000–2017 http://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest/download_v1.5.html. Baseline needs to be updated at the project Inception phase with data for 2018

¹⁸⁵ NASA Fire Information for Resource Management System (FIRMS) 2018. MODIS NRT active fire products (MCD14DL) for Angola 2017 processed using the standard MOD14/MYD14 Fire and Thermal Anomalies product https://firms.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/data/download/DL_FIRE_M6_14771.zip

To ensure the Mid-Term Impacts the project will achieve the following **Outcomes**:

Outcome 1. Strengthened policy, legal and institutional framework to combat wildlife crime and manage wildlife

Capacity of the INBAC to combat wildlife crime (UNDP Capacity Scorecard): baseline – 41% (2018); $\geq 60\%$ - by the end of the project.

National capacity to combat wildlife crime (ICCWC Indicator Framework Score): baseline – 28% (2018)¹⁸⁶; $\geq 45\%$ - by the end of the project.

Outcome 2. Improved capacity of PAs and other law enforcement agencies in the project areas to reduce wildlife crime, manage HWC, and prevent habitat degradation

Management effectiveness of the target PAs (METT score):

Maiombe NP: baseline – 35 (2018); ≥ 55 – end of the project

Luando SNR: baseline – 20 (2018); ≥ 40 – end of the project

Annual wildlife crime law enforcement results in the project areas:

Maiombe NP: baseline (2017) – total number of staff available for enforcement: 12; intensity of patrolling (ranger/days/month): 216¹⁸⁷; annual number seizures of wildlife and forest products: 3-5¹⁸⁸; annual number of arrests of wildlife and forest crime offenders: 9-10¹⁸⁹. *End of the project:* total number of staff available for enforcement: ≥ 30 ¹⁹⁰; intensity of patrolling (ranger/days/month): ≥ 450 ¹⁹¹; annual number seizures of wildlife and forest products: ≥ 50 ; annual number of arrests of wildlife and forest crime offenders: ≥ 50 .

Luando SNR: baseline (2017) – total number of staff available for anti-poaching: 0; intensity of patrolling (ranger/days/month): 0; annual number seizures of wildlife products: 0; annual number of arrests of wildlife crime offenders: 0. *End of the project:* total number of staff available

¹⁸⁶ See Annex R. ICCWC Indicator Framework Report Angola 2018

¹⁸⁷ Each ranger in the Maiombe NP works 21 days after 21 days of rest (~18 days/month): 12 rangers*18 days/month = 216 ranger/day/month

¹⁸⁸ Ron, T. 2015. Preliminary Assessment of eight National Parks and one Strict Nature Reserve for planning further Project and Government Interventions. Ministry of Environment, UNDP, EU, GEF; Ron, T. 2018. Report of the preliminary wildlife survey in the Maiombe National Park. National Biodiversity Project. Ministry of Environment (MINAMB), UNDP, GEF, EU.

¹⁸⁹ In 2013-2018 47 individuals were arrested for illegal activities inside the park. 30 of them were from the Democratic Republic of Congo.

¹⁹⁰ INBAC is going to increase the PA staff until 2020

¹⁹¹ We assume that at least 5 groups (6 rangers each) will patrol the Maiombe NP for 15 days (at least 8 hours of patrolling per day) each every month (or minimum 15 effective patrol man-days per month per ranger) (H. Jachmann, pers. comm.)

for anti-poaching: ≥ 30 ¹⁹²; intensity of patrolling (ranger/days/month): ≥ 450 ¹⁹³; annual number seizures of wildlife products: ≥ 50 ; annual number of arrests of wildlife crime offenders: ≥ 50 .

HEC conflicts in Cabinda NP:

Percentage of solved/mitigated HEC: baseline – 0% (out of at least 6 cases annually)¹⁹⁴; $\geq 50\%$ by the end of the project.

Outcome 3. Increased involvement of local communities in the project areas in wildlife, habitat, and PA management

Total number of people (F/M) practicing SFM, SLM, CBNRM and/or participating in the PA management:

Maiombe NP: baseline (2018) – 0; $\geq 3,000$ ¹⁹⁵ by the end of the project

Luando SNR: baseline (2018) – 0; $\geq 3,000$ ¹⁹⁶ by the end of the project

Total area (ha) under community-based SFM, SLM, and CBNRM:

Maiombe NP: baseline (2018) – 0 ha; $\geq 10,000$ ¹⁹⁷ ha by the end of the project

Luando SNR: baseline (2018) – 0 ha; $\geq 10,000$ ha¹⁹⁸ by the end of the project

Outcome 4. Lessons learned by the project through participatory M&E and gender mainstreaming are used nationally and internationally

Number of the lessons learned by the project that are used in other national and international projects: baseline – 0; ≥ 5 by the end of the project.

¹⁹² INBAC plans to have 120 rangers at the Luando SNR, however, it may not happen during the project timeline. Thus, we keep the end of the project number of rangers as 30 only that is more realistic.

¹⁹³ We assume that at least 5 groups (6 rangers each) will patrol the Luando SNR for 15 days (at least 8 hours of patrolling per day) each every month (or minimum 15 effective patrol man-days per month per ranger) (H. Jachmann, pers. comm.)

¹⁹⁴ Personal communication of the PPG team with the Maiombe NP staff in September 2018.

¹⁹⁵ Our assumption based on the previous experience of ADPP and FAO on sustainable livelihood of local communities in Angola (at least 50-60% of 5,000-6,000 people in Maiombe NP the project will train under Output 3.1)

¹⁹⁶ Our assumption based on the previous experience of ADPP and FAO on sustainable livelihood of local communities in Angola (at least 50-60% of 5,000-6,000 people in Luando SNR the project will train under Output 3.1)

¹⁹⁷ Our assumption (at least 5% of the Maiombe NP)

¹⁹⁸ Our assumption (at least 1% of Luando SNR)

Percentage (%) of women participating in (and/or benefiting from) the project: baseline – 0; >=50¹⁹⁹ by the end of the project.

To achieve the Outcomes following **Outputs** will be delivered by the project:

Outcome 1. Strengthened policy, legal and institutional framework to combat IWT and poaching, and manage wildlife

Output 1.1. National policy and regulatory framework for IWT control and wildlife management is reviewed and updated

As it was mentioned in the Development Challenge section, weak policy and regulatory frameworks relating to wildlife and IWT provide limited tools to manage wildlife sustainably with participation of local communities as well as monitor and combat IWT, including surveillance, investigation, prosecution, and conviction of wildlife criminals. Thus, the country still lacks a National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy to guide national wildlife crime enforcement, inter-agency and international cooperation to combat poaching, illegal wildlife trade and trafficking. The country still has low penalties for wildlife crimes: maximum 3 years of imprisonment and mainly financial penalties²⁰⁰; thus, they do not fall within the definition of “serious crime” under the United Nations’ Office for Drugs and Crime’s Organized Crime Convention. No specific guidelines for prosecuting wildlife related crimes developed for the country’s prosecutors and judiciary. No legislation exists in the country to support Community-Based Wildlife and Natural Resources Management (CBWM and CBNRM) and establish Local Councils for Protection of Forest and Wildlife and Community Management Areas defined in the National Policy on Forests, Wildlife and Conservation areas²⁰¹. The country also needs updated National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP) to guide national efforts to stop illegal ivory trafficking through Angola. Legal documents for Luando SNR (dated on 1957) and Maiombe NP need to be updated to improve management (Luando SNR) and optimize the PA boundaries (Maiombe NP).

The project will take in account wildlife crime legislation review and recommendations developed by the IELP, Stop Ivory and Wildlife Impact projects in Angola (2018-2019) as well as the results of the brief ICCWC IF assessment in August 2018 and will initially focus on the update and promotion of the official approval of the following legislation documents²⁰²:

- **National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy**, as the key national policy document to guide improve wildlife crime law enforcement in Angola. In specific the strategy should:

¹⁹⁹ Our assumption based on the previous experience of ADPP and FAO on sustainable livelihood of local communities in Angola

²⁰⁰ Law n° 3/14 about the criminalization of the infractions related to Money laundry, dated on February 10 2014

²⁰¹ National Policy on Forests, Wildlife and Conservation areas dated on January 14 2010

²⁰² The list will be updated at the project Inception Phase given the actual progress in the legislation improvement in the country.

- Describe key measures to stop poaching and illegal wildlife trade, and strengthen the inter-agency and international collaboration in the Governance, Justice, Law in dealing with illegal wildlife trade;
- Define key targets to achieve in the wildlife crime enforcement in the country;
- Indicate key mechanisms and sources of funding for improved wildlife crime enforcement;
- Include measures to decrease national demand for bushmeat and increase national awareness on the impact of wildlife crime on the national biodiversity and economy.

As an example of the policy document the project can use the Kenya's National Wildlife Conservation and Management Strategy that should be finalized by the end of 2018, Zimbabwe's National Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy 2017-2021, and other documents. The Angolan Strategy should be developed in accordance with the SADC Regional Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy.

- **Wildlife Crime and Hunting Legislation.** Based on the IELP, Stop Ivory and Wildlife Impact analysis of wildlife crime legislation in 2018-2019 the project can potentially update one or two key wildlife legislative documents to improve prosecution and increase penalties for wildlife crime in the country. The laws to be updated in the project framework will be identified during the project inception phase based on the results of on-going process of legislation improvement in the country.
- **Ancillary Legislation, such as Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA).** Based on IELP, Stop Ivory and Wildlife Impact analysis and outcomes of validation workshop in September 2018, one or two targeted priorities may be identified to specifically address gaps in related ancillary legislation helpful to combating wildlife trafficking, including customs, criminal, MLA, extradition, anti-money laundering, anti-corruption, assets forfeiture, and permanent deportation of foreigners involved in wildlife crime in Angola, etc. In many cases, increasing penalties will facilitate the ability of prosecutors to use this "ancillary" legislation. However, some targeted intervention may be necessary to improve MLA legislation and key MLA relationships, such as between demand, source, and transit countries, to increase the probability of prosecutions and cooperative law enforcement throughout the supply chain.
- **Legislation on Community-Based Wildlife and Natural Resources Management** to provide a legal framework for the sustainable management and protection of wildlife and forest resources within communal lands. The laws should ideally provide ownership rights (not only user rights) to local communities to manage wildlife and forest resources as well as incentives to local communities for sustainable wildlife and forest management. The project can use the appropriate legislation and experience of Zimbabwe, Namibia, Botswana, and Zambia as examples for development of the Angolan Community Wildlife and Forest Management Legislation.
- **National Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Strategy** through a holistic planning approach.

- **Updated National Ivory Action Plan for 2020-2025** with a goal to completely stop ivory trafficking through Angola (if not developed before the project start). The NIAP can be a section or an Annex for the NEAP that is under development in 2018.
- **Update of the legal documents for the target PAs:** Luando SNR (e.g., to improve its management as a National Park given the current situation) and Maiombe NP (e.g., to include important chimpanzee and gorilla habitat adjacent to the south-west portion of the park and make appropriate zoning of the park given high human population density areas inside the PA).

The project will be able to update 4-6 legislative documents total based on the priorities identified during the project inception phase from the list above. The selected legislation documents will be developed by the MINAMB and other partners with the project technical support in fully open and participatory process with involvement of all interested stakeholders under potential leadership of the Angola’s Conservation Caucus (that is currently under establishment in the National Assembly with support from the ICCF Group). The final documents will be submitted by the MINAMB to the National Assembly of Angola for official approval that can be facilitated by the Conservation Caucus.

Key partners for delivery of Output 1.1: MINAMB, ECU, INBAC, Interministerial Commission on Wildlife Crime, Attorney General’s Office, CITES Secretariat, MINAGRIF, IDF, Stop Ivory, Wildlife Impact, ICCF Group, 51 Degrees, USFWS, IELP, national legal and thematic experts.

Budget: GEF - \$120,000

Output 1.2. Key wildlife law enforcement agencies are provided with trainings, manuals, and equipment to effectively enforce, prosecute, and penalize wildlife crime.

Angola made significant progress in strengthening its national wildlife crime law enforcement agencies and PAs in 2000-2017. The INBAC has been strengthened in recent years to manage national PA system notably through the efforts of previous GEF projects. However, this has not included the capacity to effectively suppress poaching, IWT, and manage HWC. Thus, the current capacity of the INBAC to control wildlife crime was evaluated as 41% of maximal possible score (see Annex Q. UNDP Capacity Scorecard for INBAC). The Environmental Crime Unit was established under MINAMB leadership in 2015 to investigate and prosecute wildlife crime, including illegal ivory trade and trafficking. The Unit still has very limited staff (15 officers total, including 7 in Luanda and 8 in the provinces) and insufficient investigation, surveillance, and technical capacity to combat wildlife crime. Some of the ECU staff has been trained in the wildlife crime investigation, intelligence, and forensics by the Stop Ivory and at the wildlife law enforcement schools in Botswana and Gabon, but the system of regular trainings for the ECU staff is still missing. The ECU still has very limited equipment for law enforcement, including only two vehicles, and initial network of informers that includes 21 people only. Given the plans of the

ECU to increase its staff up to 45 officers in 2018 and ultimately up to 200 of staff, the Unit will badly need transportation, equipment as well as regular system of trainings for the staff.

Thus, the project will provide the ECU with one additional vehicle (Toyota Landcruiser), VHF radios, field equipment for 20 officers, cameras and possibly equipment for phone analysis (e.g. CellBrite). The application of specific methodologies (e.g. canines) and innovative intelligence technology (including relevant trainings) by the ECU will be analyzed at the project inception phase in cooperation with UNODC and mentoring partner for the ECU. The unit will be provided with mentoring from an international law enforcement expert organization (e.g., Stop Ivory, Salama Fikira, ESPA, Retarius, MacKenzie Intelligence, Wildlife Justice Commission, Maisha Group Ltd., or Freeland) which will cover personal and data security, interrogation, network analysis, open source investigation, surveillance, phone analysis, evidence handling, forensics, prosecution dossier development, informer handling, governance, anti-corruption, cyber approaches, species and derivatives identification, and chain of custody. The project will support experience exchange visits for the ECU officers to relevant law enforcement agencies in other countries (e.g., South Africa, Namibia, Gabon, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique (Portuguese-speaking) as well as their participation in the regional wildlife crime law enforcement meetings. The mentoring programme should include basics of conservation biology and human rights issues.

Initial ICCWC Indicator Framework assessment (see Annex R) clearly demonstrated capacity gaps in adequate investigation, intelligence, enforcement, and prosecution of wildlife and forest crime in the country. Both the prosecution success rate and the nature of the penalties applied are still insufficient to adequately deter offenders. This problem can in part be attributed to lack of awareness of the police prosecutors and the judiciary of the serious impact that poaching and trafficking are having on Angola's wildlife. As a result, these crimes are practically dismissed entirely, or only minor penalties are applied.

To eliminate this obvious capacity gap, the project will provide repetitive trainings to the key law enforcement organizations – INBAC, police, customs, military, border authorities, and judiciary working in the cooperation with the ECU. Following indicative list of mandatory and repetitive trainings can be developed and delivered in the project framework based on the previous experience of the Stop Ivory, Wildlife Impact, Space for Giants, Wildlife Justice Commission, Freeland, Maisha Group Ltd., and ICCF across Africa (the list of trainings can be updated by the PMU in framework of Adaptive Management to adopt to changing situation and needs in the country and project area):

- CITES theoretical and practical course, including specimen identification and CITES permits (for INBAC, police, and Customs) (at least 5 trainings in 2019-2025 for 15-20 officers each);

- Special Training for Investigators on wildlife and forest crimes, including scene of crime management (at least 3 trainings in 2019-2025, and at least 40 officers should be trained);
- Special Training for Prosecutors on wildlife and forest crimes (at least 4 trainings in 2019-2025 for 15-20 prosecutors each);
- Special Training for Judiciary on wildlife and forest crimes (judicial sensitization) (at least 4 trainings in 2019-2025 for 15-20 judges each).

The suggested trainings should include basics of conservation biology and human rights issues.

The project will invest in special manuals for the LE agencies to provide them with national guidance on wildlife and forest crime legislation; wildlife crime investigation, prosecution, and penalization; and identification of wildlife specimens. The manuals will be distributed among LE officers during trainings and sent by mail to the target provincial offices and posts. Overall, under this output the project is going to target 200-250 of LE agents, investigators, prosecutors and judiciary working in Luanda (including sea port and airport) and the project areas (Cabinda and Malanje Provinces).

Key partners for delivery of Output 1.2: ECU, INBAC, Inter-ministerial Commission on Wildlife Crime, Attorney General’s Office, CITES Secretariat, National Directorate for Biodiversity, IDF, Police, Customs, Judiciary, Stop Ivory, Wildlife Impact, IELP, USFWS, Space for Giants, Maisha Group Ltd., Vulcan, ICCF, thematic experts.

Budget: GEF - \$400,000

Output 1.3. The Wildlife School in Menongue has comprehensive national training programmes for PA rangers and provides necessary training for the PA staff

To support capacity building of the national PA staff and conservation managers in Angola and entire SADC, the Government established the 31st of January Wildlife School in Menongue (Cuando-Cubango Province) on June 5th 2016. The school has basic infrastructure and classrooms for 150 students (6 classrooms for 25 students each), however, accommodations are available for 50 students only. The classrooms are equipped with desks and chairs, but student dormitory has no beds. There are two office areas for instructors all equipped with desks, chairs and 3 computers and one printer. The school is powered by a diesel power generator. The school has 22 persons of permanent staff, including a principal, a secretary and security guards. The school has no instructor staff and no training equipment. The school does not have any training programmes and does not run regular trainings for PA rangers. Last (and only) training at the school was conducted in May 2017 and no other trainings are currently planned by the INBAC.

The project is going to support the wildlife school to become a fully-functional national center for PA staff capacity building with necessary equipment (e.g., furniture for classes and student rooms, computers and printers, field equipment for trainings, VHF radio equipment, GPS navigators, SMART cyber-trackers, gasoline generator, a military troop carrier, firefighting equipment)²⁰³. Based on the results and recommendations of the *Strengthening Angola's Criminal Justice System for Wildlife Project* of the Stop Ivory and 51 Degrees the project will develop following indicative list of the essential training programmes for PA rangers using the existing programmes of the South African Wildlife College, KWS ranger schools in Kenya, and wildlife ranger training centers in Namibia and Gabon adjusted for Angola (the list can be updated at the project inception phase):

- *Planning, Organizing, Leading, Command and Control Course for PA managers (10 days);*
- *Advanced anti-poaching tactic and arrest training for Rapid Response Units of the PAs (20-25 days);*
- *Basic anti-poaching training course (15 days);*
- *Training on Standard Operating Procedures for Crime scene investigation and evidence gathering in the PAs (10 days);*
- *Special HWC Management and Mitigation Training (10 days);*
- *First Aid in the field training (3 days);*
- *Wildlife monitoring training, including camera-trapping, distance sampling, and occupancy (15 days);*
- *Bush fire management course (5 days).*
- *Environmental education, participatory approach to conservation, conflict resolution, conservation motivation, and conservation biology basics (3 days)*

In case if additional instructor staff and funding is available for the wildlife school the basic list of courses can be updated with following training programmes for PA staff:

- *National environmental legislation;*
- *PA management planning and scenario analysis;*
- *Identification of species and their derivatives;*
- *Governance and Anti-corruption strategies;*
- *PA administration, financial management and accountability;*
- *Hospitality and tourism basics*
- *Basic computer literacy*

The project will provide a *training for trainers* for at least 5-10 wildlife school instructors to run essential training programmes for rangers. Finally the project will support mandatory trainings for at least 250-300 PA rangers with key focus to the rangers from the project areas (Maiombe NP and Luando SNR) and Mavinga and Luiana-Luengue NPs (key savanna elephant habitat and poaching hotspot in Angola). Additional long-term support to the wildlife school and its staff will be provided by the MINAMB and international donors.

²⁰³ The list needs to be updated at the project inception phase based on the situation

Key partners for delivery of Output 1.3: Menongue Wildlife School, INBAC, Stop Ivory, 51 Degrees, South Africa Wildlife College, KWS Training Centers, Space for Giants, wildlife ranger training centers in Namibia, Tanzania, Mozambique and Gabon, KAZA TFCA Secretariat, Connected Conservation, thematic experts.

Budget: GEF - \$200,000

Output 1.4. Transboundary wildlife crime law enforcement cooperation between Angola and the Republic of the Congo is supported in the Maiombe-Dimonika landscape as a part of the Mayombe Transfrontier Conservation Area Initiative

Mayombe Forest TFCA at the border of Cabinda Province of Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, and Gabon – is listed among emerging SADC TFCAs and has high importance for conservation of tropical rain forests of the Congo Basin of total area 36,000 km² and transboundary populations of such endangered species as central chimpanzee, western lowland gorilla, and forest elephant²⁰⁴. The MoU on the Mayombe Transboundary Conservation Initiative was signed by governments of Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Republic of Congo in 2009, and by Gabon in 2013, in the framework of the UNEP-NORAD project²⁰⁵. The Mayombe Transfrontier Initiative's Strategic Plan²⁰⁶ was adopted by all four countries in 2013. Despite some progress of the countries in conservation of Mayombe Forest, no practical actions to implement transboundary activities of the Strategic Plan have been done yet.

Given the border between Cabinda Province and the Republic of Congo is one of the hotspots for illicit trafficking of wildlife (including ivory, pangolins, grey parrots, gorilla, and chimpanzee) and timber the project is going to support achievement of the Outcome 5.1 of the Strategic Plan *Reduced illegal exploitation of natural resources and biodiversity and cross-border traffic in the Mayombe forest ecosystems, through strengthened law enforcement capacities and collaboration between Cabinda Province of Angola and the Republic of Congo*. Based on the successful experience of the UNODC/UNEP/Freeland Partnership Against Transnational-crime through Regional Organized Law-enforcement (PATROL) in the South-East Asia <http://www.unodc.org/southeastasiaandpacific/en/patrol.html> the project in cooperation with the UNODC will assist the Angolan Government to capacitate inter-agency and trans-boundary cooperation of the law enforcement officers at the border of Angola and Congo (potentially as a Border Liaison Office (BLO) if established by Angolan government in Cabinda area). Parallel activities on the Republic of the Congo side will be supported by the UNDP/GEF Project

²⁰⁴ Emerging TFCAs (Category B): These are TFCAs established on the basis of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The MOUs serve as instruments that facilitate negotiations of Treaties to formally establish the respective TFCAs for eventual formalization to Category A (established TFCAs)

²⁰⁵ Ron, T. (2011): Potential for designating Protected Areas for conservation and for identifying conservation corridors as part of the planning process of the Mayombe forest TPA. Prepared for the Governments of Angola, Congo and DRC, UNEP and IUCN

²⁰⁶ Ron, T. 2011. Towards a transboundary protected area complex in the Mayombe forest ecosystems. Strategic Plan (5 years). With inputs from Angola, Congo, DRC, UNEP and IUCN. Adopted by the Mayombe Transfrontier Initiative's governments on March 2013.

“Integrated and Transboundary Conservation of Biodiversity in the Basins of the Republic of Congo”.

Thus, the project in cooperation with the UNODC will support following activities to capacitate the border agencies (Border Police, Customs, Immigration, Military) in Cabinda province (similar activities will be supported in Congo by the UNDP/GEF Project “Integrated and Transboundary Conservation of Biodiversity in the Basins of the Republic of Congo”):

- 1) Joint development, discussion and signing of a protocol for law enforcement collaboration to fight and prevent transnational crime, including wildlife and forest crime, between Angola and the Republic of Congo in the frameworks of the Mayombe Transfrontier Initiative's Strategic Plan (will be implemented directly by the Angolan government in framework of the project co-financing);
- 2) Assessment of the border agencies capacity and needs in accordance with UNODC procedure;
- 3) Providing the border agencies in Cabinda with basic equipment (computers, printers, cameras, VHF radios) and following indicative trainings developed by the UNODC for border law enforcement agencies²⁰⁷:
 - *Transnational Crime Investigation, including wildlife and forest crimes;*
 - *Checkpoint Anti-Smuggling, including wildlife and forest products;*
 - *Intelligence Collection and Analysis;*
 - *Field Border Patrolling;*
 - *Transnational Crime Awareness;*
 - *Computer Training;*
 - *National wildlife crime legislation.*

The list of trainings can incorporate other courses (e.g., conservation basics, governance, legislation, special intelligence techniques, etc.) if additional funding is available.

- 4) Establishment of the official communication channels for classified and unclassified (phone, fax, email and in person) information exchange between border agencies in Angola and Congo (will be implemented directly by the Angolan government in framework of the project co-financing);
- 5) Support of quarterly meetings of the border agencies in Cabinda province and Congo for information exchange and planning of joined operations on interception of the wildlife and forest products as well as other illicit goods at the border (will be implemented directly by the Angolan government in framework of the project co-financing);

Joint operations of the border agencies will be supported by the participating government agencies of Angola and Congo. If proved successful, the approach may be used as model for the support of border agencies on the borders of Angola and Congo.

²⁰⁷ UNODC. Supporting Regional Integration with Effective Border Management: Border Liaison Offices https://www.unodc.org/documents/southeastasiaandpacific//Publications/2015/patrol/BLO_Brochure_web.pdf

Key partners for delivery of Output 1.4: Inter-ministerial Commission Against Environmental Crimes and related Wild Fauna and Flora, ECU, INBAC, National Police, Border Police, Customs, Military (FAA), Immigration Authorities (SME), IDF, UNODC, USFWS, Wildlife Impact, Maisha, Mayombe TFCA Secretariat.

Budget: GEF - \$80,000

Outcome 2. Improved capacity of PAs and other law enforcement agencies in the project areas to reduce IWT and HWC, and prevent habitat degradation

Output 2.1. Two local inter-agency Environmental Crime Units are established in the project areas and provided with comprehensive anti-poaching trainings, equipment, and initial operational support

National ECU, INBAC, IDF, National Police, and Judiciary in Angola have significantly intersected and interdependent responsibilities to combat wildlife and forest crime. To facilitate interagency cooperation the government of Angola established the Interministerial Commission Against Environmental Crimes and related Wild Fauna and Flora²⁰⁸ and National Environmental Crime Unit to implement wildlife crime control in Angola with the participation of the all law enforcement agencies in the country at national and local levels. However, interagency cooperation remains low and insufficient at national, provincial, and local levels. For example, Maiombe NP has initial agreements and irregular cooperation with IDF, National Police, and Military for anti-poaching patrolling. Given lack of rangers, inter-agency cooperation is difficult now in the Luando SNR and represents rare cases of support of pastors' patrolling with a local staff of the National Police.

It should be mentioned, that well established interagency collaboration to fight wildlife and other crimes in the form of anti-poaching units, brigades, or task forces can considerably increase effectiveness of law enforcement and significantly suppress poaching and IWT. Interagency collaboration needs some additional coordination efforts but provides multiple benefits to participating agencies including leveraging resources (vehicles, equipment, staff, and operational expenses) for patrolling and joint operations; strengthening impact of special operations with more officers involved; provide joined brigades with unique opportunity to target wide spectrum of crimes (poaching, IWT, illegal logging and burning, possession of illegal arms, narcotics, etc.) and different areas (PAs and non-PAs); effective intelligence and sharing of actionable information between agencies; effective coordination of plans of different agencies; and effective prevention of bribery in the multi-agency groups. Moreover, the initial national wildlife

²⁰⁸ Presidential Decision No. 81/15 creating the Interministerial Commission Against Environmental Crimes and related Wild Fauna and Flora, 29 September 2015

crime action concept in Angola (establishment of the ECU and of the Interministerial Commission) was based on a multi-agency cooperation at all levels.²⁰⁹

Based on the positive experience of multiple countries the project is going to assist the Angolan government to establish and operationalize two local interagency Environmental Crime Units (local sub-divisions of the national Environmental Crime Unit) in the project areas based on the existing agreements and experience of inter-agency collaboration – Maiombe NP and Luando SNR – to coordinate and leverage enforcement efforts among participating agencies; provide adequate operational response to the wildlife crime activities inside and outside the PAs via joint sting operations and strengthened patrolling of the poaching hotspots; and organize effective prosecution and penalization of wildlife and forest crime offenders. Each local ECU will consist from at least 8-10 officers from the PAs, ECU, IDF, National Police, military, Border Police, and Judiciary and can be strengthened with other staff of the participating agencies for special sting operations. The ECU in Maiombe NP will work in strong cooperation with the BLO established by the Output 1.4 for control of transboundary trafficking of wildlife and forest products and other illicit goods. The project will support following activities to establish and support the local ECUs:

- 1) Development of interagency protocols on the local ECUs (as extensions of existing inter-agency agreements) with clear roles and responsibilities of each participating agency and focal areas of leadership of each agency under the protocol (will be implemented directly by the Angolan government in framework of the project co-financing);
- 2) Development of the Standard Operating Procedures for cooperation, information exchange, and rapid response cases of the local ECUs;
- 3) Development of the joint action plans of the local ECUs;
- 4) Initial workshops and trainings on interagency cooperation for each local ECU;
- 5) Quarterly meetings of the local ECUs for information exchange, planning, and reporting to the national Environmental Crime Unit on the results of joint activities in the project areas;
- 6) Necessary law enforcement training to the participants of the local ECUs will be provided under Output 1.2 (INBAC, Police, and Judiciary), Output 1.3 and 2.2 (PA rangers), including innovative wildlife crime detection, intelligence and investigation approaches (if feasible for local units);
- 7) Procurement of the equipment for the local ECUs, including two vehicles or motorcycles, field equipment, HVF radios, cameras, DeLorme messengers (for real-time monitoring of the Unit members locations during field operations and fast response in the cases of emergency), and satellite phones);
- 8) Support of initial operations of the local ECUs to enforce forest and wildlife crimes, including poaching, illegal logging and burning, bushmeat trafficking and trade.

²⁰⁹ Ron, T. 2012. Policia Verde Para a Fiscalização da Legislação para Conservação da Biodiversidade em Angola: Estatuto Orgânico Proposto Preliminar. MINAMB; Ron, T. 2012 (updated, 2014). Policia Verde - Unidade Nacional de fiscalização do crime em vida selvagem. MINAMB

Salaries and other operational expenses of the local ECUs will be supported by the participating agencies and non-governmental donors.

Key partners for delivery of Output 2.1: National ECU, INBAC, Maiombe NP and Luando SNR, National Police, FAA, Judiciary, IDF, Presidential Programme for Conservation and Restoration of the Black Giant Sable, Kissama Foundation, , Mayombe Transfrontier Initiative's Secretariat, 51 Degrees, Maisha, Vulcan, Wildlife Impact, USFWS, thematic experts.

Budget: GEF - \$160,000

Output 2.2. Participatory Management Plans for the PAs in the project areas are updated and implemented

Management effectiveness of two project areas – Maiombe NP and Luando SNR – have been evaluated as low by the PPG team (baseline METT score for the Maiombe NP is 35, and Luando SNR – 20 only) due to limited financial resources, insufficient staff number and quality and lack of clear long-term management guidance. In 2018-2019, INBAC is planning to significantly strengthen the PAs with additional staff (currently Maiombe PA has only 15 of staff while Luando SNR has no official staff at all). Both target PAs currently have no management plans. However, a comprehensive and cutting edge management plan for Maiombe NP is under development now, under GEF 5 support, and expected to be available before this project starts.

Thus, the project will update (or develop if still lacking) the existing management documents to fully operational management plans for the Maiombe NP and Luando SNR using following key basic principles:

- A management plan (MP) has to be based on the Result-Based Management (RBM) concept with clear identification of the plan Goal (desired and achievable status of Conservation Targets – endangered wildlife populations and area of key ecosystems) and Objectives (aimed to reduction of direct threats for the Conservation Targets) and clear links between the plan expected results of different level: Outputs (products and services of the MP implementing team), Outcomes (increased capacity of PA management), Mid-Term Impacts (reduction of direct threats for PA's biodiversity) and Long-Term Impacts (improvement of status of key wildlife species and ecosystems). Results at all levels should be measurable and need to have clear Indicators. For each MP, a clear Theory of Change should be developed and clarified with key stakeholders based on existing approaches of the IUCN First Line of Defense, or WWF's Open Standards for Conservation Planning, or UNDP's Management for Development Results, or other models based on the RBM;
- A MP has to be developed in fully participatory approach and involve all key stakeholders in the planning process, including local administration, *palanca pastors*, relevant

government agencies, NGOs supporting the PA, communities inside and around the PA, logging and mining concessions/camps (if present in the area);

- A MP should be based on the ecosystem and habitat map for the entire area of the PA (can be developed based on the ready for use data of the Global Forest Watch and basic interpretation of last Landsat 7 and 8 imageries freely available on-line), maps of key threats to the PA (e.g., known poaching sites, deforestation hotspots, areas of wild fires) and topographic maps showing relief, water bodies, populated places, and roads. The maps should be used to delineate management zones for the PA (e.g., settlement and agriculture zone, sustainable forest and wildlife management zone, and strictly protected zone) and planning of key interventions under the MP;
- A MP has to be designed for no more than 5-10 year period and include budgeted M&E plan to allow lessons learning and adaptive management through the implementation;
- Ideally a MP should have a Wildlife Adaptive Management section with simple population growth models for key species (e.g., forest elephant, gorilla, chimpanzee, and black giant sable) and wildlife monitoring plan with detailed survey methodology;
- A MP should include Special Operating Procedures for PA rangers to deal with wildlife and forest crimes.
- A MP must have clear Operational Plan (2-3 years) with timelines to deliver the MP's Outputs, responsible persons, required budgets and indicated sources of the budgets;
- A MP has to be in agreement with MINAMB/INBAC plans and aligned with other relevant strategies/programmes such as the PLERNACA, Presidential Programme for the Black Giant Sable, Mayombe TFCA Strategic Plan and NEAP.
- A MP has to be officially approved by the MINAMB/INBAC with assignment of the staff to supervise the MP implementation;
- A MP has to have clear mechanism for implementation with potential involvement of supporting NGOs, donor organizations, private sector, and communities to facilitate and control the process of MP implementation (e.g., PA management committee) or other forms of management mechanism. To ensure sustainability of the PAs and steady progress to the PA goals MINAMB can consider partnerships with international NGOs (e.g., WWF, WCS, AFW, African Parks, ZSL, FZS, etc.) and private sector for the PA co-management or delegated management. Local communities can be involved in the PA management via so called PA-Community Councils that allow local people to participate in PA decision-making and management, especially in the areas of conflicts between a PA and local communities.

The updated/produced PA management plans will be used as the key guiding documents to support target PAs on anti-poaching, habitat management, including fire control, and HWC management. While detailed needs of the PAs will be identified during management planning process, some **urgent priorities** indicated by the PA capacity assessment can be supported by the project **before the MPs are finalized/updated**. They include the following:

On-the-site trainings for PA managers and rangers as additional to those provided at the Wildlife School in Menongue under Output 1.3 (the list of trainings can be updated by the PMU in framework of the project adaptive management):

- Local refresher of the advanced anti-poaching tactic and arrest training for the patrol groups of the PAs and local inter-agency ECU (established under Output 1.2) (at least 12 rangers need to be trained during 3 training sessions in 2019-2025). **Highly trained anti-poaching personnel should not be transferred to implement other tasks in the PAs;**
- Local refresher of the basic anti-poaching training (at least 50 rangers have to be trained during 3 training sessions in 2018-2024);
- Off road driving training for PA rangers (at least 6 ranger-drivers have to be trained during 4 training sessions in 2019-2025);
- Boat driving training for river patrol teams: 7-day long intensive tactical, antipoaching coxswain skills (at least 4 rangers have to be trained during 4 training sessions in 2019-2025);
- Training on Standard Operating Procedures for Crime scene investigation and evidence gathering (at least 6 ranger-investigators during 4 training sessions in 2019-2025);
- Special HWC Management and Mitigation Training (at least 12 rangers have to be trained during 2 sessions in 2019-2025);
- First Aid in the field training (at least 50 rangers have to be trained during 2 sessions in 2019-2025);
- Species identification and wildlife monitoring training, including camera-trapping, distance sampling, and occupancy (at least 20 rangers have to be trained during 2 sessions in 2019-2025);
- Environmental education, participatory approach to conservation and conservation biology basics (3 days)
- Bush Fire management course (at least 50 rangers have to be trained during 3 sessions in 2019-2025);
- Management planning and scenarios analysis;
- Aspects of local culture and traditional knowledge and practice.

Equipment critical for proper protection and management of the target PAs (indicative list, that can be updated by the PMU in framework of the project adaptive management and in accordance with the PA needs and budget at the project start):

Luando SNR:

- Field equipment for 40 rangers²¹⁰ (uniform, boots, night vision scopes, GPS, tents, camping gear, rain coats, backpacks, first aid kits, lanterns, chest webbings, binoculars, digital camera);
- Two Toyota Pick-Ups 79 for patrol units;
- One John Deere tractor with accessories for bush fire management and road repair;

²¹⁰ INBAC is going to increase the SNR staff up to 117

- One boat and trailer for river patrols;
- VHF radio equipment, including repeaters, will provide critical communication network to support anti-poaching and management in the entire landscape;
- Two Iridium satellite phones for use by PA patrol groups;
- Five DeLorme satellite trackers for patrol groups for real-time control and safety of rangers during patrolling;
- Five Gasoline generators and emergency water pumps for ranger posts and fire management;
- Four Computers and printers for the Luando SNR office;
- Fully equipped temporary tented camp at park HQ, for 20 people at a time;
- Border and entrance signs for the Reserve;
- First aid equipment and material;
- Tablets or smartphones for data collection with an Open Data Kit application (1 for every 4 rangers)

Other equipment, such as Vulcan DAC technology, will be provided by the project partners in framework of the project co-financing

Maiombe NP:

- Field equipment for 40 rangers (uniform, boots, night vision scopes, GPS, tents, camping gear, rain coats, chest webbings, digital camera, etc.);
- One Toyota Pick-Ups 79 for patrol units;
- 5 motorcycles;
- One boat and trailer for river patrols;
- VHF radio equipment, including repeaters, will provide critical communication network to support anti-poaching and management in the entire landscape;
- Two Iridium satellite phones for use by PA patrol groups;
- Five DeLorme satellite trackers for patrol groups for real-time control and safety of rangers during patrolling;
- Four computers and printers for the Maiombe NP office;
- Solar panel; generator; water pump; water treatment system; water tanks; water pipes; sewerage system; waste disposal facility, in the MNP headquarters;
- Border and entrance signs for the NP;
- Rehabilitation facility for confiscated parrots;
- Two fully equipped tented mobile post (for 6 staff at any time);
- First aid equipment and material;
- Tablets or smartphones for data collection with an Open Data Kit application (1 for every 4 rangers)

The project will also provide initial support to the ranger anti-poaching, HWC control, and other management activities in the Maiombe NP and Luando SNR in the form of daily ration packs and gas for vehicles and facilitate community based production of daily ration packs for rangers under

Output 3.1. Other operational expenses of the target PAs will be provided by INBAC and international donors.

Under the Output 2.2 the project will support baseline and end of project population surveys for forest elephants, gorilla, chimpanzee²¹¹, and black giant sable²¹² to qualify actual project impact on the endangered species populations.

Key partners for delivery of Output 2.2: INBAC, Presidential Programme for Conservation and Restoration of the Black Giant Sable, Maiombe NP and Luando SNR, Mayombe Transfrontier Initiative Secretariat, Kissama Foundation, 51 Degrees, Vulcan, Maisha, Wildlife Impact, USFWS, WCS, JGI, Local government and communities, thematic experts, *palanca pastors*.

Budget: GEF - \$1,222,000

Outcome 3. Increased involvement of local communities in the project areas in wildlife, habitat, and PA management

Output 3.1. Pilot projects on community-based conservation, HWC management, sustainable use of natural resources, and alternative sources of income for local communities are developed and implemented in the project areas

Communities living around PAs in Angola do not receive any significant benefits from conservation, but suffer from HWCs, and almost lack of social services, and difficult access to markets, which in turn has not fostered attitudes that are supportive of conservation practices. No Community-Based Wildlife and Natural Resources Management (CBWM and CBNRM), Local Councils for Protection of Forest and Wildlife, and Community Management Areas defined in the National Policy on Forests, Wildlife and Conservation areas have been established in Angola so far. Many local people are involved in unsustainable bushmeat hunting and trade, ineffective slash and burn agriculture, illegal logging and mining, burning of woodlands for short-term needs, including increasing char-coal production. All these are true for the selected project areas – Maiombe NP and Luando SNR – with total population inside the PAs about 73-75,000 people.

²¹¹ Distance sampling survey for three species – forest elephant, gorilla and chimpanzee – in the Maiombe NP can be designed by the WCS and/or JGI (e.g., Ms. Fiona Maisels fmaisels@wcs.org and Ms. Samantha Strindberg sstrindberg@wcs.org of WCS or Lilian Pintea of JGI, LPintea@janegoodall.org.) It will require 40 2 km-long transects and appropriate training of the NP staff and national biologists as recommended by the Chapter 6 of the IUCN Ape Survey & Monitoring Book 2007. The training can be potentially provided by Mr. Ashley Vosper, ashley.vosper@gmail.com, JGI team, or other experienced wildlife biologist with strong experience of the distance sampling surveys in the Congo Basin.

²¹² Camera-trapping or occupancy survey in the northern portion of the Luando SNR can be potentially organized by Pedro vaz Pinto or other experienced wildlife biologists with involvement of the SNR rangers.

Under this Output the project will invest in the local communities' sustainable livelihood in the Maiombe NP and Luando SNR via involving them in the PA management, SFM and SLM, and increasing local people capacity to effectively manage HWC (especially HEC in the Maiombe NP). As the first step of the process, the project will support feasibility assessment of different forms of sustainable livelihood and community-based NRM given functional zones of the PAs defined under the Output 2.2. During the feasibility assessment the project will explore following options:

- Forms and procedures for involving local communities in the PA management process (can be done under the Output 2.2), including, establishment of community councils for the PAs, potential employment or other forms of direct engagement of community agents/eco-guards in the PA protection, community negotiators, educators, etc;
- Community-Based Forest and Wildlife Management and establishment of Community Management Areas (CMAs) in the PAs;
- Sustainable agriculture, conservation farming, agro-forestry, as alternative to unsustainable slash-and-burn practice;
- Sustainable use of fish and other fresh water resources;
- Effective techniques for HWC, especially HEC management through holistic planning approach;
- Initial community-based eco-tourism in the PAs;
- Perspective value chains and markets for community products and services;
- Potential for Integrated Conservation and Development Projects (ICDPs) and conservation partnerships with private sector and international donors to ensure sustainability of the community-based initiatives (e.g., Fair Trade, Rain Forest Alliance, etc.).

Based on the results of the feasibility assessment and experience of FAO, ADPP, FAS, Gremio ABC and other organizations in Angola and in the region, the project will develop and implement a set of specific vocational training programmes for selected local communities inside the PAs with focus on management of CMAs; sustainable use of non-timber forest products and fisheries; HEC prevention and management; sustainable/conservation farming and agro-forestry; bush fire safety, prevention and suppression techniques and tools; small business basics and establishment of cooperatives, including community nurseries for reforestation and small scale livestock breeding. The training programmes will be developed and implemented using approaches developed and successfully tested in Angola by the FAO, ADPP, and FAS including Field Farmer School²¹³, Farmers' Club²¹⁴, Green Negotiated Territorial Development (GreenTD)²¹⁵, Sustainable Char-Coal²¹⁶, Conservation Agriculture, ADECOS²¹⁷, IUCN's First Line of Defense against Illegal Wildlife Trade (FLoD) approach²¹⁸, and Conservation farming programmes of the

²¹³ <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/jppm/programme/ffs-approach/en/>

²¹⁴ <http://www.adpp-angola.org/en/projects/agriculture-rural-and-economic-development/farmers-clubs>

²¹⁵ FAO 2107. Toolkit for the application of Green Negotiated Territorial Development (GreenTD). [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/316740200 Toolkit for the application of Green Negotiated Territorial Development GreeNTD](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/316740200_Toolkit_for_the_application_of_Green_Negotiated_Territorial_Development_GreenTD)

²¹⁶ ADPP 2017. Annual Report <http://www.adpp-angola.org/images/PDF/annual-report-en/ADPP-Angola-Annual-Report-2017-Eng-web.pdf>

²¹⁷ <http://fas.co.ao/?s=ADECOS&lang=pt-pt>

²¹⁸ <https://www.iucn.org/regions/eastern-and-southern-africa/our-work/conservation-areas-and-species/local-communities-first-line-defence->

TNC and Eco-exist. In total, the project is going to train 10,000-12,000 local people (50% of women) in the project areas²¹⁹.

In parallel with capacity building activities, the project in strong cooperation with FAO, ADPP, FAS, Gremio ABC, AfDB, and other partners will develop and support following pilot projects of the local communities (the list of thematic projects can be updated after the feasibility assessment):

- Establishment and operationalization of Community Councils at the Maiombe NP and Luando SNR based on the existing traditional leadership models;
- Establishment and running of Community Management Areas based on the PA-community agreements and in accordance with functional zoning of the PA, including sustainable collection and marketing of mushrooms, berries, fruits, honey, fish, mopane worms, grass, wood, etc. The project can develop and use attractive branding of the community products for effective marketing (e.g., Giant Black Sable or Forest Elephant Honey);
- HEC management projects based on holistic approach and land use planning, and including fencing, chilly and bee barriers, crop guarding, switching to chilly farming and growing of other crops unattractive for elephants;
- Switching from slash-and-burn agriculture in the forest and woodlands to sustainable use of fields around villages, located in the settlement and agriculture zones of the PAs. This kind of projects can significantly decrease frequency of bush fires, deforestation, and HWC. In Maiombe NP these initiative will be conducted in strong cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture (IDA), Provincial Government, and the AfDB Cabinda Province Agriculture Value Chains Development Project (see Partnerships section) and will provide not only environmental, but also strong social and economic benefits (potential ICDP);
- Family and local group small environment friendly business initiatives, like community gardens, medicinal plant plantations, tree nurseries, cane rat and small livestock breeding, production of daily ration packs for PA rangers, etc.;
- Village initiatives to prevent and control bush fires;
- Community-based monitoring of endangered species (chimpanzee, gorilla, forest elephant, black giant sable, grey parrot) with camera-traps via cooperative agreements between PAs and ex-poachers with cash payments for each new location of the species, or a new individual found, or other proved presence of the species in the area under the person's responsibility;
- Development of community agents/eco-guards network to assist in the PA protection;
- Establishment of community training centers on the base of local schools (these activities can help to restore destroyed schools in the PAs that can serve as a community environmental education centers at the same time).

[against-illegal-wildlife-trade-flood](#)

²¹⁹ Our assumption based on experience of ADPP, FAO, and FAS on sustainable livelihood development in Angola

It is expected that as a result of the pilot projects at least 6,000 local people (50% are women) in Maiombe NP and Luando SNR will switch to CBNRM, SFM, SLM and other sustainable practices and will participate in the PA management via PA-Community Councils²²⁰. Each of the supported pilot project should have simple business plans with sustainability options based on the economic profitability or continuing support from other public or private donors.

Key partners for delivery of Output 3.1: Maiombe NP and Luando SNR, selected local communities, traditional leaders, IDA, FAO, AfDB, ADPP, FAS, Gremio ABC, Administrations of Cabinda and Malanje Provinces and municipalities, Eco-Exist, JGI, Connected Conservation, relevant thematic experts (e.g., HEC experts²²¹).

Budget: GEF - \$980,000

Output 3.2. Public awareness campaign targeting IWT, bushmeat consumption, HWC and habitat degradation is developed and implemented in the project areas and at national level.

The project will design and implement targeted outreach campaign for adult and children in Maiombe NP, Luando SNR, and at the national level based on the on-going MINAMB's programmes and lessons learned from the experience of public campaigns in Angola and other countries (e.g., Kenya and Zimbabwe). The campaign will have a general plan for 5 years and detailed plans for yearly and monthly activities. Following indicative activities can be supported by the project (the list should be updated at the project start):

- Support of environmental clubs, education camps, school forestries and Climate Smart Gardens for schoolchildren living in the target PAs;
- Organization of Wildlife Festivals for target communities (e.g. Elephant or Giant Black Sable events) with active involvement of adults and kids;
- Organization of community and Parks joint sport events (e.g. football games between Park rangers and community members, shooting and specialized ranger competitions, etc.) to build trust, friendship and collaboration for conservation;
- Publication of brochures and booklets for local communities on criminal and administrative responsibilities and penalties for poaching, wildlife trafficking, illegal logging and mining;
- *Stop Bush Fire* campaign for local people in the Luando SNR; Involvement of *palanca pastors*, traditional leaders, and chiefs in outreach programmes for local communities on sustainable wildlife and forest use;
- Regular publication in local newspapers on the project progress and activities;

²²⁰ Our assumption based on the previous experience of ADPP and FAO on sustainable livelihood of local communities in Angola (at least 50-60% of 10,000-12,000 people in Maiombe NP and Luando SNR the project will train under Output 3.1)

²²¹ E.g., Loki Osborn, Connected Conservation (loki.osborn@gmail.com)

- MINAMB's "Eu Não Como Carne de Caça" campaign on the national TV with national celebrities, radio and TV translation of interviews with environmental and conservation leaders;
- Exchange visits to successful community projects to pick up best experience;
- Targeted environmental education programme for government officials, including army and police, in the project areas;
- Focus groups for adults with clear and simple explanations of climate change, deforestation, bush fires and wildlife degradation consequences by leading experts; and
- Integrated theatre groups in communicating conservation information around local communities;
- MINAMB/INBAC's environmental education web-platforms.

Law enforcement, government officials and private sector representatives should be involved in dialogue with local communities as much as possible to build strong trust and collaboration between different actors in conservation and sustainable development of the area.

Key partners for delivery of Output 3.2: Target local communities, INBAC, Maiombe NP and Luando SNR, ADPP, JEA, Gremio ABC, National TV channels, Kissama Foundation, Maiombe Network, Ministry of Education, Department of Environmental education at MINAMB, Center of Information and Communication (CDI) at MINAMB, Ministry of Social Communication, National media, Wildlife Impact, JGI/Roots and Shoots, thematic experts.

Budget: GEF - \$95,000

Outcome 4. Lessons learned by the project through participatory M&E and gender mainstreaming are used nationally and internationally

Output 4.1. Participatory project monitoring, evaluation and learning framework is developed and implemented

Participatory project monitoring and evaluation is a key part of the RBM approach practiced by UNDP and GEF for all project and programmes. Thus, the project will develop an M&E system and encourage stakeholders at all levels to participate in M&E to provide sufficient information for adaptive management decision-making. For M&E, the project will use standard UNDP approaches and procedures and following groups of indicators:

Output Indicators will be used to measure delivery of the project outputs (the project's products and services) and monitor routine project progress on monthly and quarterly basis. Collection of information on the output indicators will be performed by the PMU and represented in the project Quarterly and Annual Reports;

Outcome Indicators will be used to indicate the progress toward and achievement of the project outcomes (e.g. capacity or behavioral changes happened in result of use of the project outputs

by target groups of stakeholders). Collection of information on the outcome indicators will be performed by the PMU and key partners or might require hiring of consultants. Project progress against outcome indicators will be reflected in the Annual, Mid-Term and Terminal Project Reports, GEF Core Indicator Framework, and Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluation Reports;

Mid-Term Impact Indicators will demonstrate how the project outcomes contribute to mid-term project impacts (e.g. reduction of direct threats for Conservation and Sustainable Development Targets). Collection of information for mid-term impact indicators might require special consultants and appropriate expenses and will be performed generally at the project mid-term and completion to compare project progress in reducing key threats against baseline data. Information on mid-term impact indicators will be generally presented in the Mid-Term and Terminal Project Report and Terminal Evaluation Report;

Long-Term Impact Indicators, or GEBs will be used to measure the level of achievement of the ultimate project impacts (status of wildlife populations, their habitats, improvements in the livelihood and benefits for target communities). Long-term project impacts can be only partially achieved during the project lifetime (6 years) and might fully materialize several years after the project is over. Particularly to measure long-term project impact, the project will support baseline and end of project population surveys for forest elephants, gorilla, chimpanzee²²², and black giant sable²²³ and remote sensing analysis of woodland cover in the project areas²²⁴ to qualify actual project impact on the wildlife population and habitat. Information for long-term impact indicators will be collected with wide involvement of the project partners and consultants and will be reflected in the included in the Mid-Term and Terminal Project Report and Terminal Evaluation Report.

Gender and Social and Environmental Risk Indicators will be used to assess impact of the project activities on gender equality and involvement of women in sustainable wildlife and NR management. The ongoing data collection on these indicators will be annually carried out by the PMU in the framework of the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (Output 4.3) and Indigenous People Plan.

Key partners for delivery of Output 4.1: INBAC, WCS, JGI, Kissama Foundation, all other partners, thematic experts.

Budget: GEF - \$526,381

²²² Distance sampling survey for three species – forest elephant, gorilla and chimpanzee – in the Maiombe NP can be designed by the WCS and/or JGI (e.g., Ms. Fiona Maisels fmaisels@wcs.org and Ms. Samantha Strindberg sstrindberg@wcs.org of WCS or Lilian Pintea of JGI, LPintea@janegoodall.org;) It will require 40 2 km-long transects and appropriate training of the NP staff and national biologists as recommended by the Chapter 6 of the IUCN Ape Survey & Monitoring Book 2007. The training can be potentially provided by Mr. Ashley Vosper, ashley.vosper@gmail.com, or JGI team, or other experienced wildlife biologist with strong experience of the distance sampling surveys in the Congo Basin.

²²³ Camera-trapping or occupancy survey in the northern portion of the Luando SNR can be potentially organized by Pedro vaz Pinto or other experienced wildlife biologists with involvement of the SNR rangers.

²²⁴ Can be done using Global Forest Watch data 2018-2025 <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/>

Output 4.2. Lessons learned from the project are shared with national and international conservation programmes, including GWP

An effective M&E system (Output 4.1) and regular analysis of M&E data will allow the project: (i) to identify the most effective project strategies; (ii) to check project assumptions (hypotheses) and risks; (iii) to prepare management response to changing political, economic, and ecological environment; (iv) to learn from successful and unsuccessful project experience; (v) to incorporate learning in the project planning and adaptive management; and (vi) share experience among GWP, GEF and other projects in Africa and the world. Lessons learned through the project cycle will be reflected in the Annual Project Reports to ensure that the project uses the most effective strategies to deliver project Outputs and achieve project Outcomes in the changing environment. To systemize and share its lessons and knowledge, the project will use different communication means including:

- A project web-site with available project reports, publications, press-releases, datasets, draft and final legislative documents, developed management plans, etc.;
- Quarterly or 6 month project information bulletin;
- Special paper publications, including manuals, guidance, methodologies, etc.;
- Publications and presentations at the Virtual Knowledge Exchange hosted by the Global Wildlife Programme;
- Collaborative and experience exchange meetings with other GWP projects in Africa and Asia and other relevant projects;
- Exchange visits for local communities, PA and LE agencies to demonstrate the best practices;
- Publications in mass media, conservation, and scientific journals; and
- Other available communication tools and approaches.

Key partners for delivery of Output 4.2: INBAC, target PAs, National media channels, Environmental Crime Unit, Interministerial Commission on Wildlife Crime, other law enforcement agencies, local communities, NGOs

Budget: GEF - \$96,000

Output 4.3. Gender strategy developed and used to guide project implementation, monitoring and reporting

The GEF project is going to build on the work of gender-oriented organizations experience to develop and implement an effective Gender Mainstreaming Strategy to guide the project implementation to:

- Build project partner capacity to mainstream gender and bring along with it globally tested approaches in Women Economic Empowerment strategies that empower women as agents rather than as victims of habitat degradation and climate change;

- Facilitate a multi-stakeholder analysis of the gender issues in all the different components of the programme that will inform the gender strategy and action planning with a clear set of measurable gender indicators.

The project Gender Mainstreaming Strategy should include the following core components (also indicated in the Annex I. Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Plan):

- Gender Analysis and Action Planning;
- Gender Mainstreaming Capacity Building in Implementing Partners, Stakeholder and the Community;
- Gender Mainstreaming Knowledge and Evidence Generation for Policy Influencing;
- Operational Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning.

Key partners for delivery of Output 4.1: INBAC, target PAs, other law enforcement agencies, local communities, NGOs

Budget: GEF - \$29,000

ii. Partnerships

This GEF project is built on other baseline programmes and projects in Angola, designed to establish strong collaborations and partnerships with many of them (see the table below).

Name of on-going and planned programme/project, years of implementation	Programme/project objectives and targets	How proposed UNDP/GEF project will collaborate with the programme/project?
GOVERNMENT		
Protection and Rehabilitation of Giant Sable Antelope Presidential Programme, 2017-ongoing Budget: \$181,000	Restoration and monitoring of the Giant Sable population in the Cangandala and Luando National Parks	Lessons learning and incorporation of them into the GEF project design and implementation; Partnerships with the Programme to deliver Outputs for Outcomes 2 and 3 in the Luando project area Representation of the Programme in the GEF Project Board Project co-financing

Name of on-going and planned programme/project, years of implementation	Programme/project objectives and targets	How proposed UNDP/GEF project will collaborate with the programme/project?
MINAMB's Program for Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Areas, 2017-2020 Budget: \$5,500,000	Rehabilitation and development of National PA system	Lessons learning and incorporation of them into the GEF project design and implementation; Partnerships with the Programme to deliver Outputs for Outcomes 2 and 3
MINAMB's Project to Support Parks and Reserves, 2017-2020 Budget: \$3,600,000	Rehabilitation and development of National PA system	Representation of the Programme in the GEF Project Board
INBAC's National Project for the Zoning and Regulation of Parks, 2017-2020 Budget: \$1,100,000	Zoning and improvement of the PA system management	Project co-financing
MINAMB's Programme of the Transfrontier Conservation Initiative for the Mayombe Forest Budget: \$812,00	Contribution to the establishment of Mayombe Forest TFCA (International Treaty). Participation in the development of international conservation cooperation in the TFCA	Lessons learning and incorporation of them into the GEF project design and implementation; Partnerships with the Programme to deliver Outputs for the project Outcomes 1-3 in the Cabinda project area Representation of the Programme in the GEF Project Board Project co-financing
FAS Social Development Programme, ongoing	Promotion of sustainable economic and social development of the communities in Angola, including sustainable agriculture practices	Lessons learning and incorporation of them into the GEF project design and implementation; Partnerships with the Programme to deliver Outputs for the Outcome 3 Representation of the Programme in the GEF Project Board
BI-LATERAL AND MULTI-LATERAL AGENCIES		
German Financial Cooperation with SADC Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA) Phase III, 2017-2020	To support the development of the KAZA TFCA by establishing appropriate organizational structures at regional, national and local levels, facilitating integrated management of natural resources, improving the management of	Lessons learning and incorporation of them into the GEF project design and implementation;

Name of on-going and planned programme/project, years of implementation	Programme/project objectives and targets	How proposed UNDP/GEF project will collaborate with the programme/project?
Budget: \$18,200,000, including \$3,531,000 for Angola's part	<p>protected and wildlife dispersal areas, and uplifting the socioeconomic conditions of the targeted local populations, clearly demonstrating desired impact at both biodiversity and socio-economic levels.</p> <p>Including support for infrastructure of Luengue-Luiana NP, ranger training, SMART introduction, and CBNRM support on Angolan side.</p>	
<p>DEFRA IWT Challenge Fund's Developing investigation & Prosecution Capacity to Save Angola's Elephants Project (implemented by the Stop Ivory/EPI), 2017-2020</p> <p>Budget: \$438,000</p>	<p>Review of penalties and application in wildlife crime</p> <p>Best practice handbook on wildlife crime prosecutions for prosecutors and the judiciary</p> <p>Deliver skills based training course on wildlife crime prosecutions for 30 prosecutors and 20 magistrates/judges</p> <p>Implement national wildlife crime recording database</p> <p>Desktop scoping study of Angola's historical and current ivory trade.</p> <p>Scoping visit to Luanda – on-site assessment of ivory markets, interviews with traders and law enforcement officials and production of report for investigations</p> <p>First investigation on Angolan ivory trade including site visits and interviews.</p>	<p>Lessons learning and incorporation of them into the GEF project design and implementation;</p> <p>Partnership to deliver Outputs for the project Outcome 1</p> <p>Representation of the Project in the GEF Project Board;</p> <p>Project co-financing</p>
<p>USFWS Cooperative Agreement "Building the Capacity of the Government of Angola in Countering Wildlife Trafficking in Cabinda Province" (implemented by the Wildlife Impact), 2018-2019</p> <p>Budget: \$222,510</p>	<p>Assessment of legislation relevant to CITES implementation and wildlife crime.</p> <p>Roundtable review of legislation framework recommendations;</p> <p>Develop permit system and enforcement database to support national CITES authorities</p>	<p>Lessons learning and incorporation of them into the GEF project design and implementation;</p> <p>Partnership to deliver Outputs for the project Outcomes 1-3 in the Cabinda project area and at National level;</p>

Name of on-going and planned programme/project, years of implementation	Programme/project objectives and targets	How proposed UNDP/GEF project will collaborate with the programme/project?
	<p>Training on CITES/Angolan law as legal basis for enforcement and prosecutions</p> <p>High-level enforcement and intelligence mentoring/training workshop</p> <p>Community Training in Maiombe National Park and Cabinda Province</p> <p>Wildlife confiscation and disposition training</p>	<p>Representation of the Project in the GEF Project Board;</p> <p>Project co-financing</p>
<p>FAO Angola Country Programme, 2013 - ongoing</p>	<p>Strengthening smallholder production and productivity to improve food security and nutrition, enabling farmers to apply improved production techniques through Farmer Field Schools;</p> <p>Strengthening sustainable management of natural resources;</p> <p>Increasing resilience of rural livelihoods to climatic shock and climate change, through the development and application of an integrated Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan</p>	<p>Lessons learning and incorporation of them into the GEF project design and implementation;</p> <p>Partnership to deliver Outputs for the project Outcome 3;</p> <p>Participation in the GEF Project Board;</p> <p>Project co-financing</p>
<p>AfDB Cabinda Province Agriculture Value Chains Development Project, 2017-2021</p> <p>Budget: \$123,150,000</p>	<p>Improvement of production, storage, processing and marketing infrastructure necessary for food crops, cash crops, marine and inland fisheries, small ruminants, and horticulture;</p> <p>Rehabilitation of water conveyance structures necessary for irrigation;</p> <p>Training for value chain actors in technical and managerial skills;</p> <p>Rehabilitation/construction of rural infrastructure in the communities and improvement of rural energy access.</p>	<p>Lessons learning and incorporation of them into the GEF project design and implementation;</p> <p>Partnership to deliver Outputs for the project Outcome 3;</p> <p>Participation in the GEF Project Board;</p> <p>Project co-financing</p>

Name of on-going and planned programme/project, years of implementation	Programme/project objectives and targets	How proposed UNDP/GEF project will collaborate with the programme/project?
	Establishment of a credit facility for rural communities	
World Bank led Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development, 2015- ongoing	The GWP is a \$131 million grant program designed to address wildlife crime across 19 countries in Africa and Asia. The GWP serves as a platform for international coordination, knowledge exchange, and delivering action on the ground. The GWP builds and strengthens partnerships by supporting collaboration amongst national projects, captures and disseminates lessons learned, and coordinates with implementing agencies and international donors to combat IWT globally.	Lessons learning and incorporation of them into the GEF project design and implementation; Exchange of lessons and best practices with other GWP Child Projects.
EU's FRESAN Project (Strengthening resilience and food and nutritional security in Angola), 2017-2023 Budget: \$76,000,000	Sustainable agricultural resilience and production; Improving nutrition through education and social programmes; Institutional reinforcement and multisectoral information management Project area: Cunene, Huila and Namibe Provinces	Lessons learning and incorporation of them into the GEF project design and implementation; Participation in the GEF Project Board.
INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL NGOS		
GardaWorld-supported Strengthening Angola's Criminal Justice System for Wildlife Project (implemented by Stop Ivory/IPE), 2018 Budget: \$134,000	Phase One Anti-Poaching Ranger Training Knowledge Exchange Trip for senior Angolan ministry personnel (January, 2018) Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) for protected area management of Luengue-Luiana and Quicama and Management Action Plans (MAP) (June, 2018) Phase Two Anti-Poaching Ranger Training: Development of funded ranger training programme for induction of new recruits into INBAC over the next three years, including training trainers and on-	Lessons learning and incorporation of them into the GEF project design and implementation; Partnership to deliver Outputs for the project Outcomes 1 and 2; Representation of the Project in the GEF Project Board; Project co-financing

Name of on-going and planned programme/project, years of implementation	Programme/project objectives and targets	How proposed UNDP/GEF project will collaborate with the programme/project?
	going mentoring at the Menongue Ranger Training School (pending funding, to start 2018)	
ICCF Programme to establish Conservation Caucus and support wildlife conservation in Angola, 2017 - ongoing	Establishment of functional Conservation Caucus in Angola; Support for wildlife crime law enforcement and conservation in Angola	Lessons learning and incorporation of them into the GEF project design and implementation; Partnership to deliver Outputs for the project Outcomes 1 and 2; Representation of the Project in the GEF Project Board; Project co-financing
ADPP Agriculture, Rural and Economic Development Programme, ongoing	Farmers' Clubs, including Women's Farmers' Clubs project to provide local people with the knowledge, tools and resources necessary to sustainably improve agricultural production; Sustainable Charcoal Project	Lessons learning and incorporation of them into the GEF project design and implementation; Partnership to deliver Outputs for the project Outcomes 3; Representation of the Project in the GEF Project Board; Project co-financing
Wild@Life Chimpanzee Rescue Project in Cabinda Angola, ongoing	Capacity building for Maiombe NP rangers to fight illegal logging and wildlife crime. Establishment of rehabilitation facility for chimpanzees confiscated from poachers in Cabinda	Lessons learning and incorporation of them into the GEF project design and implementation; Partnership to deliver the project Outputs 1.4, 2.1, and 2.2 in the Maiombe NP
EU-funded Southern Africa Illegal Wildlife Trade regional training facility for KAZA TFCA Project (implemented by the Space for Giants and Tihokomela Trust), 2018-2020 Budget: \$1,766,000	A trans-frontier wildlife law enforcement training facility in Boro, Botswana Wildlife law enforcement training curriculum 250 people across KAZA will be trained and mentored (rangers/intelligence investigators/public investigators/ community management staff)	Lessons learning and incorporation of them into the GEF project design and implementation; Potential partnership to deliver the project Outputs 1.3

Name of on-going and planned programme/project, years of implementation	Programme/project objectives and targets	How proposed UNDP/GEF project will collaborate with the programme/project?
	KAZA TFCA satellite communications network	
GEF PROJECTS		
UNDP/GEF Iona National Park Project, 2013-2018 Budget: \$8,405,000	The project focused on the support of the government in the establishment and operationalisation of the 'Department of Conservation Areas' within the recently approved Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidade e Áreas de Conservação (INBAC) and rehabilitation of the largest National Park in Angola, Iona National Park (15,150 km ²).	Lessons learning and incorporation of them into the GEF project design and implementation
UNDP/GEF Project "Expansion of Angola's Protected Areas System", 2015-2020 Budget: \$6,300,000	The project will increase the coverage of terrestrial PAs in Angola, enhance the capacity of the PA authority to deliver PA functions, including management planning, monitoring, surveillance of malpractices and law enforcement; and will address the needs of PA adjacent communities, for example by managing human-wildlife conflicts and developing activities that generate local socio-economic benefits.	Lessons learning and incorporation of them into the GEF project design and implementation; Representation of the Project in the GEF Project Board; Delivery of the Outputs for Outcomes 2 and 3 in the project areas.
UNDP/GEF OKACOM UNDP Demonstration Projects (implemented by ACADIR), 2018-2019 Budget: \$164,500	Support of local communities in the Cubango-Okavango basin (1) to empower them to increase crop yields and improve resilience against climate change, while at the same time protecting and stimulating the biological functioning of the land; and (2) develop sustainable fishery practices	Lessons learning and incorporation of them into the GEF project design and implementation;

iii. Stakeholders' engagement

This project was developed using transparent, open, and fully participatory approach with the involvement of all groups of relevant stakeholders (government organizations, multilateral and bilateral agencies, NGOs, local communities, and the private sector) at national and project area levels. Individual and focus group consultations were conducted in Luanda City, Luando SNR (with representatives of Capunda, Kunga Palanca and Quimbango villages), Luquembo village, Cabinda, and Maiombe NP. E-mail communication and Skype calls took significant part of consultative process with national and international stakeholders. Key objectives of consultative process were the following:

- Inform all group of stakeholders on the project preparation and allow them to participate in the project development and share their concerns about the project proposed implementation;
- Evaluate current level of key threats for wildlife, key ecosystems, and communities at the national level and in the project areas and identify obvious barriers on the way of sustainable development;
- Collect information on baseline programmes and projects related to the project objective;
- Understand local, cultural and political context in the country and the project areas;
- Assess current capacity of government agencies and local communities to combat wildlife crime and manage natural resources sustainably;
- Develop relevant project Outputs based on key national and project area needs;
- Conduct Social and Environmental Screening Procedure and identify key risks for the project implementation;
- Clearly define project area for interventions and collect information on Outcome and Impact Indicators; and
- Identify potential project partnerships (see Partnerships section) and clarify stakeholder roles in the project implementation.

A total of 155 stakeholders were consulted (25% females and 75% males). Based on our observations during the stakeholder engage exercise, we noted the need to deliberately focus on women as key stakeholders in order to amplify their voices (see Mainstreaming Gender section of the ProDoc and Annex I. Gender Mainstreaming Analysis and Plan).

As a result of Stakeholder Analysis, the following groups of stakeholders were identified for project implementation (excluding some of stakeholders already mentioned in the Partnerships section) (see details in Annex H. Communication/Stakeholder Engagement Plan).

Stakeholders	Functions	Role in Project
Government		

Ministry of Environment (MINAMB)	Responsible for conservation and sustainable management of natural resources, protection of biodiversity and endangered species, establishment and support of Protected Areas.	Implementing Partner and the Project Board Chair Direct participation in the delivery of Output 1.1 (policy and legislation) Project co-financing
Ministry of Interior (National Police)	The mission of the National Police Force is to: enforce law and order; execute police duties while respecting human rights and freedoms; protect private and public property; prevent, detect and investigate crime; and defend the country and ensure its security.	Key project partner to deliver the project Outputs 1.1-1.2, 1.4, and 2.1. Project co-financing
Ministry of Agriculture and Forest (MINAGRIF)	Support of national agricultural development, sustainable management and protection of forest and wildlife resources outside the Protected Areas	Key project partner to deliver Outputs 1.1-1.2, 1.4, 2.1.,2.2, and 3.1. Participation in the Project Board Participation in the project M&E
Ministry of Defense	Development and supervision of Angolan army, navy, and air force.	Key project partner to deliver Outputs 1.2, 1.4, and 2.1 in cooperation with other law enforcement agencies.
National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC)	Conservation of biodiversity and management of protected areas; Designing of programme and land planning within conservation areas; Environmental studies in order to preserve the wildlife and biodiversity; Development of protected areas system; Wildlife Crime law enforcement in the PAs	Responsible Party for the project Components 1-2 and key beneficiary of the project Direct participation in the delivery of all project Outputs; Project Management, M&E
Forestry Development Institute (IDF)	Sustainable management, protection and restoration of forest and wildlife resources in the country	Key project partner to deliver Outputs 1.1-1.2, 1.4, 2.1.,2.2, and 3.1. Participation in the Project Board Participation in the project M&E
Environmental Crime Unit	The national multi-agency body responsible for investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime in Angola, including poaching, IWT, and wildlife trafficking	Key project partner to deliver Outputs 1.1-1.2, 1.4, and 2.1 and key beneficiary of the project Participation in the Project Board

		Participation in the project M&E
Interministerial Commission Against Environmental Crimes and related Wild Fauna and Flora	Ensuring compliance with environmental legislation on environmental crimes, gather information, monitor and prohibit hunting and illegal harvesting of wildlife and related products, through trade and illegal trafficking of endangered species, including export, import and transit and fulfill the obligations of Angola under the Convention's implementation on International Trade in Endangered species (CITES) and other conventions related to biodiversity conservation. Includes following members and leadership of the MINAMB: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minister of Defense; - Minister of Interior; - Minister of Justice and Human Rights; - Minister of Finances; - Minister of Agriculture; - Minister for Fisheries; - Minister of Petroleum; - Minister of Transportation; - Minister of Communication 	Key project partner to deliver Outputs 1.1-1.4, and 2.1 Participation in the Project Board Participation in the project M&E
General Prosecutor's Office of Angola	Prosecution of crimes, including wildlife crime; Reformation and improvement of the administration of criminal justice.	Key project partner to deliver Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, and 2.1 Participation in the project M&E
National Customs Service	Investigation, prosecution and prevention of trafficking of illegal goods, including wildlife products	Key project partner to deliver Output 1.2 and 1.4 Participation in the project M&E
31st of January Wildlife School in Menongue	Capacity building for PA rangers via comprehensive training programmes	Key project partner and beneficiary to deliver Output 1.3 Participation in the project M&E
Government of Cabinda Province	Sustainable economic and social development of the province, environmental protection	Project partner to deliver Outputs 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1 and 3.2 Participation in the Project Board Participation in the project M&E
Government of Malanje Province	Sustainable economic and social development of the province, environmental protection	Project partner to deliver Outputs 2.1, 2.2, 3.1 and 3.2 Participation in the Project Board Participation in the project M&E
Government of Bie Province	Sustainable economic and social development of the province, environmental protection	Project partner to deliver Outputs 2.1, 2.2, 3.1 and 3.2 Participation in the Project Board

		Participation in the project M&E
Maiombe NP	Protection and sustainable management of the Maiombe forest, wildlife and forest crime law enforcement, development of cooperation with local communities	Key project partner to deliver Outputs 2.1, 2.2, 3.1 and 3.2 and beneficiary of the project. Participation in the Project Board Participation in the project M&E
Luando SNR	Protection and sustainable management of the miombo woodlands and wildlife, wildlife and forest crime law enforcement, development of cooperation with local communities	Key project partner to deliver Outputs 2.1, 2.2, 3.1 and 3.2 and beneficiary of the project. Participation in the Project Board Participation in the project M&E
UN agencies		
UNDP CO	Assistance in sustainable development and achievement of SDGs in Angola	Development of the project and support of its implementation Senior Supplier for the project Participation in the Project Board Project co-financing
UNODC	Assists Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism. In the Millennium Declaration, Member States also resolved to intensify efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, to redouble the efforts to implement the commitment to counter the world drug problem and to take concerted action against international terrorism.	Assistance to the Angola Government and PPG team to conduct ICCWC IF assessment Consulting the project team on the Outputs 1.1-1.4. Direct participation in delivery of Output 1.4 Participation in the monitoring of Angola's national capacity to control wildlife crime in the project framework
FAO Angola	Strengthening smallholder production and productivity to improve food security and nutrition, enabling farmers to apply improved production techniques through Farmer Field Schools; Strengthening sustainable management of natural resources; Increasing resilience of rural livelihoods to climatic shock and climate change, through the development and application of an integrated Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan	Lessons learning and incorporation of them into the GEF project design and implementation; Partnership to deliver Outputs for the project Outcome 3; Participation in the GEF Project Board; Project co-financing

International Partnerships and TFCAs		
EPI	Assistance to member countries to implement IUCN African Elephant Action Plan (AEAP) and combat ivory trade. Development of NEAP in Angola	Participation in the project development Assistance to the project team to deliver Outputs 1.1-1.3
Mayombe TFCA Secretariat	Promotion of conservation and sustainable development in Mayombe Forest Transboundary Landscape in Gabon, Congo, DRC, and Angola.	Participation in the project development Key partner to deliver Outcomes 1-4 in the Maiombe NP Participation in the project M&E
NGOs		
Kissama Foundation	Management of the Presidential Programme for restoration and conservation of the black giant sable	Participation in the project development Key partner to deliver Outputs 2.1, 2.2, 3.1 and 3.2. Participation in the Project Board Participation in the project M&E
Stop Ivory	Implementation of the Strengthening Angola's Criminal Justice System for Wildlife Project and Developing investigation & Prosecution Capacity to Save Angola's Elephants Projects (see Partnerships section)	Participation in the project development Key partner to deliver Outputs 1.1-1.3 Participation in the Project Board Participation in the project M&E Project co-financing
51 Degrees Ltd.	Capacity building programmes for wildlife rangers on anti-poaching and law enforcement Participation in the implementation of the Strengthening Angola's Criminal Justice System for Wildlife Project led by the Stop Ivory	Key partner to deliver Outputs 1.3 and 2.2 (training programmes for PA rangers) Participation in the project M&E
Wildlife Impact	Implementation of the Project "Building the Capacity of the Government of Angola in Countering Wildlife Trafficking in Cabinda Province" (see Partnerships section)	Participation in the project development Key partner to deliver Outputs 1.1-1.4 at National level, and Outcome 2 in the Maiombe NP Participation in the project M&E Project co-financing

Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)	Participation in the implementation of the Developing investigation & Prosecution Capacity to Save Angola's Elephants Project led by the Stop Ivory	Key partner to deliver Outputs 1.1-1.2 Participation in the project M&E
Space for Giants	Implementation of the Southern Africa Illegal Wildlife Trade regional training facility for KAZA TFCA Project (see Partnerships section)	Potential partner to deliver Outputs 1.1-1.3
ADPP	Farmers' Clubs, including Women's Farmers' Clubs project to provide local people with the knowledge, tools and resources necessary to sustainably improve agricultural production; Sustainable Charcoal Project	Lessons learning and incorporation of them into the GEF project design and implementation; Partnership to deliver Outputs for the project Outcomes 3; Representation of the Project in the GEF Project Board; Project co-financing
Gremio ABC	All community-related aspects of conservation in Cabinda province and in the Maiombe TFCA	Key partner to deliver Outputs 3.1 and 3.2. in Maiombe NP Participation in the project M&E
WCS Congo	Conservation and monitoring of forest elephant, gorilla and chimpanzee in the Congo Basin, including the Republic of the Congo	Key partner to develop monitoring programme, design and manage population surveys for forest elephant, gorilla and chimpanzee in the Cabinda NP and adjacent area of Congo. Participation in the delivery of 2.2 and 4.1.
Jane Goodall Institute	Conservation and monitoring of chimpanzee populations in Congo Basin	Participation in the delivery of outputs for Outcomes 2, 3 and 4 in the Maiombe NP
Maiombe Environmental Network	The National Association of Environmental NGOs	Potential partner to deliver Outputs 3.1 and 3.2. Participation in the project M&E
ADRA	National NGO, focusing on agriculture development with communities	Potential partner to deliver Output 3.1. and 3.2. Participation in the project M&E
JEA	National environmental NGO, focusing mainly on environmental education	Potential partner to deliver Output 3.2. Participation in the project M&E

Maisha Group	Strategic consulting based on advanced intelligence, innovative technology, and big data analysis	Potential partner to deliver Outputs 1.2, 2.1 and 2.2
Vulcan	Advanced technology to support law enforcement	Potential partner to deliver Outputs 1.2, 2.1 and 2.2
EcoExist	Fostering co-existence between elephants and people and developing conservation farming projects with local communities, in the KAZA region (http://www.ecoexistproject.org/)	Potential partner to deliver Outputs 3.1. and 3.2.
Connected Conservation	Anti-poaching solutions and HWC mitigation through holistic planning	Potential partner for HWC mitigation planning, policy development and trainings for PA rangers and local people under Outcomes 1-3.
Local communities		
Local communities living inside and outside the Luando SNR: Capunda, Kunga Palanca, Quimbango, Kissonde, Dombo, Seque, Caionde, Zimbo, Simbanda, Tunda, Singuengo, Papo Seco, Sangamba, Siminhe, Sweka, Missongue, Ngunga, and Walitcha	<p>Practicing subsistence agriculture, char-coal production, NTFP consumption, fishing and bushmeat hunting.</p> <p>Some community members are involved in illegal logging, commercial bushmeat trade and high-value species poaching.</p>	<p>Key partner to deliver project Outputs 2.2, 3.1 and 3.2 and major beneficiary of the project</p> <p>Participation in the Project Board</p> <p>Participation in the project M&E</p>
Local communities living inside and outside the Miombe NP: to be selected at project inception phase, among communities residing in the Municipalities of Miconge, Buco Zau and Cacongo	<p>Practicing subsistence agriculture, char-coal production, NTFP consumption, fishing and bushmeat hunting.</p> <p>Some community members are involved in illegal logging, commercial bushmeat trade and high-value species poaching.</p>	<p>Key partner to deliver project Outputs 2.2, 3.1 and 3.2 and major beneficiary of the project</p> <p>Participation in the Project Board</p> <p>Participation in the project M&E</p>

iv. Mainstreaming Gender

Gender equality and women's empowerment are matters of fundamental human rights and social justice, as well as a pre-condition for societies to thrive towards inclusive development. As unequal opportunities persist between women and men worldwide that delays any development effort, gender equality and women's empowerment was prioritized simultaneously as a goal itself by the United Nations, the 5th of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and a cross cutting issue throughout the Agenda 2030. Gender equality implies equal treatment of women and men in laws and policies, including equal access to resources and services within families, communities and society. Statements from UN Women, have noted that SDGs cannot be achieved without the full participation and engagement of both women and men. Therefore, the achievement of any development goal implies a gender mainstreaming approach that consists of a comprehensive analysis of all the specific needs and interests of women and men in order to come up with effective interventions that enable both to equally participate and benefit from development efforts, including this UNDP/GEF project.

According to Global Gender Gap Index (GGI), published by the World Economic Forum in 2017, Angola was ranked 123, out of 144 countries polled, with one of the lowest scores of 0.640, in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), and the rest of the world. This value has not improved much since 2006, when Angola was ranked 96 out of 115 countries.

Despite the country's rapid post-war economic growth based on oil production, Angolan society is still characterized by a wide disparity between women and men with regard to education, health, income, political rights, access to basic services such as energy, water and sanitation, housing, land for cultivation and credit. Although 52% of the total 25.8 million Angolan nationals are women, they are overall less literate than men. The *2014 National Census* states that 66% of the population aged 15 years and older is able to read and write, including 80% of men and only 53% of women. The current index of gender inequality in access to education in Angola is 0.64, which is still far from the 0.99 value announced by the Angolan Government as a national goal under implementation of the Basic Law for the Education System of 2004 (MINFAMU, 2017: 24). Due to their lower level of literacy and technical education, women and girls account less as paid workforce than men, as they engaged mainly in informal employment. In fact, about 45% of women aged 15 or over are economically active in comparison with 61% of men of the same age group (MINFAMU, 2017: 47).

The national employment rate was about 40%, with 34.4% in urban areas and 50% in rural areas. At the same time the employment rate for women aged between 15 and 64 years is 34% and 47% for men of the same age group. The unemployment rate in urban areas reached 31% against 14.3% in rural areas with 25% among women and 24% among men (MINFAMU, 2017: 47).

Consequently women in the country hardly benefit from existing legal rights such as maternity leave, social security and decent wages, which put them into severe employment vulnerability. During the country mission it was noticed that women play a crucial role in rural communities as a very significant proportion of the work force in food production and as the key players in managing and sustaining their natural resources and environment. Nevertheless, as pointed out by them, women need appropriate skills and control over land and production inputs, as well as more access to trading and credit opportunities in the local markets in order to successfully manage their livelihoods. Currently women struggle to get employed or hold the least qualified

jobs in the formal labor market. As a result, the informal labor sector is the last resort for many women to sustain themselves and their families. Due to the lack of equal educational and professional opportunities, women tend to be underrepresented in decision-making forums and institutions, and experience numerous forms of gender inequality.

Although equality between women and men 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 within society. To improve this situation in the context of the UNDP/GEF project, appropriate gender and social measures have been fully considered in the project design, and gender accountability is a cross-cutting issue that will be tracked as part of the project M&E system.

This GEF project can be classified as **Gender targeted** (result focused on the number or equity (50/50) of women, men or marginalized populations that were targeted) with strong gender interventions incorporated in the project design. During the project development the PPG team tried to involve as many women as possible in the consultation process. However, overall women's participation was much lower (21% only) due to traditional male dominance in anti-poaching, wildlife and environmental management issues at the national level and in the project sites.

To implement gender mainstreaming, the project will develop and implement an effective Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (Output 4.3). The strategy will guide the project implementation to build project partner capacity to mainstream gender and bring along strategies that empower women as agents rather than as victims of wildlife depletion, habitat degradation, and climate change. This strategy will also facilitate a multi-stakeholder analysis of the gender issues with a clear set of measurable gender indicators.

The key guidelines for the strategy are outlined below:

- Gender balance will be ensured as much as possible regarding women participation in the Project Board and in the PMU. Project interventions will seek a greater and more even gender representation with the potential for gender mainstreaming-related activities at the national level and in the project areas - Maiombe NP and Luando SNR. Furthermore, relevant gender representation will be pursued in the project management. All project staff recruitment shall be specifically undertaken inviting and encouraging women applicants. The TORs for key project staff all incorporate gender mainstreaming related responsibilities.
- In response to the relatively low participation of women in the project development, the project will incorporate gender considerations in the implementation procedures in a number of different ways:
 1. Empower women by involving them in policy and legislation review, management planning processes to combat wildlife crime and manage wildlife, including capacity building activities and law enforcement of wildlife crime under

Components 1 and 2;

2. Strong focus on rural communities and gender within Components 3 and 4 with an emphasis on involving women in development and implementation of pilot projects on CBWM, CBNRM, HWC management; development and alternative sources of income and value-chains for local communities in the project areas that have an emphasis on female-led activities (e.g. collection of fuelwoods and/or NTF products);
 3. All awareness raising activities will specifically target women and encourage them to take responsibilities including for engagement with the authorities with respect to natural resource management, illegal killing and trading of wildlife products and live animals;
 4. Women’s organisations (associations and clubs) will be involved in project implementation and capacity development at national, provincial and communal levels.
- The project will adopt the following principles in the day to day management: (i) gender stereotypes will not be perpetuated; (ii) women and other vulnerable groups will be actively and demonstrably included in project activities and management whenever possible, and (iii) derogatory language or behaviour will not be tolerated.
 - The project will promote gender mainstreaming and capacity building within its project staff to improve understanding of gender issues, and will appoint a designated focal point for gender issues to support development, implementation, monitoring and strategy on gender mainstreaming internally and externally. This will include facilitating gender equality in capacity development and women’s empowerment and participation in the project activities. The project will also work with UNDP experts in gender issues in Luanda to utilize their expertise in gender mainstreaming. These requirements will be monitored by the UNDP Gender Focal Point during project implementation.
 - The project will use gender disaggregated indicators in the PRF for regular monitoring and evaluation of the project progress and reporting, and will facilitate involvement of women in the M&E and Grievance Redress Mechanism implementation (see Table below and Annex I. Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Plan).

Proposed gender mainstreaming activities in the project components

Project Components	Measures relating to gender mainstreaming
<p>Component 1. Strengthening legislative framework and national capacity to manage wildlife and address wildlife crime</p>	<p>Active outreach to women and women’s groups to participate in the review and update of the policy and legislation documents;</p> <p>Ensure participation of at least 25% of women in the various law enforcement training sessions organized by the project;</p> <p>Promotion of potential involvement of women in the law enforcement staff of the INBAC and ECU at national and provincial levels.</p>
<p>Component 2. Building capacity of selected PAs and law</p>	<p>Active involvement of women in the PA management plan development and realization process, including PA-Community Councils;</p>

enforcement agencies in the target areas to control poaching, IWT, HWC, and habitat degradation	Involvement of women in capacity building trainings for the Maiombe NP and Luando SNR staff;
Component 3. Involving local communities in sustainable wildlife, forest, and PA management	<p>Gender sensitive consultations on development and implementation of community NRM plans;</p> <p>Through 50/50 policy for training, provide women friendly training facilities to increase their capacity in CBNRM, CBWM, SFM, SLM, and HWC management and alternative income livelihoods in the project areas.</p> <p>Active involvement of women in the planning and implementation of pilot projects on CBWM, CBNRM, HWC, and activities that foster alternative livelihood income sources and value-chains for local communities in the project areas;</p> <p>Develop fair rules for distribution of the project community based initiatives benefits to women and marginalized groups in the target communities;</p> <p>Ensure effective participation of women in natural resource management groups and PA-Community Councils in the target PAs;</p> <p>Increase the focus of interventions on female-headed households as beneficiaries of the projects.</p>
Component 4. Knowledge Management, M&E and Gender Mainstreaming	<p>Apply gender specific analysis in the project M&E;</p> <p>Active involvement of women in the project M&E processes;</p> <p>Incorporate gender issues in the process of lessons learning;</p> <p>Involve women and women organizations in generation gender lessons;</p> <p>Develop and implement a project gender strategy;</p> <p>Consider gender related reporting in KM and Lessons Learnt reports;</p>
Project Management	<p>Ensure that both men and women are visible and inclusive in the project documents;</p> <p>Collect gender-sensitive data (age, ethnicity, income, education) for reporting and planning;</p> <p>Apply gender clause to human resource recruitment, encouraging the applications from women candidates and their hiring;</p> <p>At inception: gender screening of the project design and workplan;</p> <p>TORs of all staff to include specific responsibilities that support mainstreaming of gender throughout project implementation.</p>

v. Project Risks and Mitigation Measures

During the PPG process and SESP assessment, a set of key project risks was identified (see Table below and Annex J. UNDP Risk Log). As per standard UNDP requirements, the project will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk log. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high (i.e., when impact is rated as 5, and when impact is rated as 4

and probability is rated at 3 or higher)²²⁵. Management responses to critical risks will also be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR.

Project Risks and Mitigation Matrix

Description	Type	Impact, Probability and Risk Level	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
Low capacity for effective project management may result in implementation delays and incomplete achievement of project Outcomes	Operational	I= 4 P=5 HIGH	The risk is only partly under project control. Implementation of the GEF project portfolio in Angola suffers chronically from ineffective management: almost all of the projects have significant delays and often do not achieve all planned outcomes. To mitigate this risk the project will support a Result-Based Management training for the PMU and Implementing Partner (MINAMB/INBAC) at the project inception phase and will assign special staff at the UNDP-Angola to assist the PMU on the project management (1 or 2 experienced UN Volunteers and Environment Programme Specialist). Also, the project will involve experienced project partners and International Consultants to support effective delivery of the selected project outputs.	PMU, INBAC	Currently the risk is high, but can decrease after the project start
Insufficient national and local capacity for effective and complete delivery of project Outputs	Operational	I= 4 P=4 HIGH	The risk is only partly under project control. Despite high political commitment of the Angolan government to fight wildlife crime, capacity of the key law enforcement agencies (e.g., ECU and INBAC) remains low (agencies are understaffed, level of skills and knowledge is insufficient, necessary equipment is lacking), and inter-institutional cooperation is rudimentary. At the same time local communities in the project areas have low capacity for sustainable natural resource management and almost full lack of relevant experience. However, under all three key project components (1-3) the project will invest considerable resources in capacity building of the law enforcement agencies, PAs, and local communities to plan, manage and monitor wildlife crime, and implement sustainable NRM. The project will involve a wide range of experienced international partners and consultants in the project implementation that have significant capacity to ensure delivery of the project outputs in time and with high quality.	PMU, INBAC	Currently the risk is high, but can decrease after the project start
Insufficient sustainability of the project Outcomes due to lack of ownership	Operational, Financial	I= 4 P=3 HIGH	The risk is only partly under project control. The Outputs suggested by the project need high level of ownership from the relevant stakeholders and financial support to ensure their sustainability and effectiveness in the nearest 5-10 years after the	PMU, MINAM B	Currently the risk is high, but can decrease

²²⁵ UNDP 2016. Environmental and Social Screening Procedure

and continuing financial support after the project completion			project is over. Current government support to the PAs and law enforcement agencies remains low, which puts the project Outcomes at risk of loss. To increase the sustainability of the project results, considerable funds will be invested in the development of the inter-agency cooperation and co-financing mechanisms (Outputs 1.4 and 2.1), identification and leveraging of additional sources of funding from the government and international partners (Output 1.1, 1.4, 2.1 and 2.2), establishment of partnerships with international donors and private sector (Outputs 1.2, 1.3, 2.2 and 3.1), and identification of effective markets for the community-based products and services (Output 3.1).		after the project start
Mal-governance and associated corruption at national and regional levels including in the wildlife crime enforcement	Operational	I=3 P=4 MODERATE	The risk is only partly under project control. Addressing corruption requires considerable high-level political support and commitment. Reducing its impact requires action against corruptors, but can also be addressed through tighter regulatory structures and effective project monitoring and evaluation that highlight when inappropriate action is being taken. Overall project design is made to address corruption and other forms of mal-practice and mal-governance in wildlife crime control. For example, strengthening the regulatory framework and government capacity to fight IWT will enhance oversight and limit opportunities for such a malpractice. However, strict M&E and project oversight will be essential for the use of the project funds and equipment, including vehicles. Presence of other internationally funded high-profile projects will further stimulate the government's efforts to fight corruption and malpractice in the project implementation	Project Board, UNDP CO	Currently risk level is stable.
Unwillingness of the government agencies to cooperate can lead to ineffective implementation of the wildlife crime enforcement	Political	I=3 P=3 MODERATE	The risk is only partly under project control. Considerable intersection of responsibilities often results in the inter-agency conflicts in Angola that impede the organizations' ability to cooperate in law enforcement. The project is designed to increase the level of interagency cooperation in the country via mutually beneficial partnerships of different agencies (Outputs 1.4, 2.1 and 2.2). These measures will decrease the probability of the risk.	PMU, Project Board	Currently risk level is stable, but may decrease during the project implementation.
Combined effect of the low population growth rate and vulnerability to diseases may lead to decline of the gorilla and chimpanzee	Environmental	I= 5 P=3 MODERATE	The risk is not under project control. However, the project can increase ape survival rates via decrease of poaching and habitat degradation rates in the Maiombe NP through capacity building and support of the law enforcement staff, support of anti-poaching activities, and improved management of the PA (Outputs 1.4, 2.1, and 2.2). Component 3 is fully designed to increase capacity of local	PMU, MINAMB	Currently the risk is moderate but can slightly decrease after the

population in the Maiombe NP despite conservation efforts of the project			communities to co-exist with apes and forest elephants on sustainable basis and share of common natural resources, which will also contribute to higher survival rate of the species.		start of the project
Benefits provided by the project to local communities may be insufficient to draw them from poaching, illegal wildlife trade and other illegal activities	Social	I=3 P=3 MODERATE	The risk is only partly under project control due to limited funding. Currently a significant number of local populations in the project areas are involved in illegal bushmeat hunting and trade, illegal logging, burning of the woodlands and other unsustainable activities. The project can decrease the risk partly via implementation of the Outputs 2.2, 3.1 and 3.2 (sustainable livelihood of the local communities and community participation in the PA management) and partly via increased level of law enforcement (under Outputs 2.1 and 2.2) that will allow much less opportunities for illegal practices. At the same time the project will identify economically and socially feasible ways to involve local communities in conservation and CBNRM as well as effective markets for community-based products, and will build effective partnerships with international donors and private sector in the project areas to ensure higher sustainability and local ownership of the Output 3.1.	PMU, INBAC	Currently the risk is moderate but can slightly decrease after the start of the project

The Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) was followed during project preparation, as required by the SESP Guidance Note of the UNDP. Accordingly, the social and environmental sustainability of project activities is in compliance with the SESP for the project (see Annex G. UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Template). The SESP identified **moderate social risks** for this project (see details in the Annex G) that would have potential negative impacts in the absence of safeguards in the conditions of ineffective project management. To avoid any potential risks for any likely impacts, the project will develop a Local Livelihood Plan in framework of the Output 3.1 to guide the project actions to mitigate the risks associated with increased law enforcement activities in two project areas – Luando SNR and Maiombe NP. The project staff and partners will ensure social and environmental screening of all proposed investments to determine if there are any negative impacts. If the impacts are considered significant or cannot be managed by simple and practical mitigation measures that can be implemented within the capacity of the communities and other stakeholders, these activities will be avoided. The Project Board will monitor social and environmental risk for the project activities on the annual bases. Annually supervision missions of the PMU will assess the extent to which the risks have been identified and managed. Overall, the project is expected to result in positive impacts for biodiversity conservation and socio-economic benefits through the greater participation of local communities in NR management, improved PA management. However, the project will significantly strengthen law enforcement and protective regime of the Maiombe NP and Luando SNR and may have potentially negative impact on human rights of local communities, access to critical and limited natural resources, and livelihood of indigenous

people. Other proposed measures for the risk mitigation are included in the Project Risks and Mitigation Matrix above and the Annex G.

In line with UNDP standard procedures, the Project will set up and manage a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) as recommended by UNDP (2014) that would address project affected persons' (PAP) grievances, complaints, and suggestions. The GRM will be managed and regularly monitored by the NPM. It will comply with the following requirements:

Uptake. The GRM will have multiple uptake locations and channels. PAPs in the project areas will be able to submit complaints or suggestions to assigned members of the Project Board (PB) (GRM Sub-Committee) in person, via mail, email, via special page of the Project web site and telephone. These channels will be locally appropriate, widely accessible and publicized in written and verbal forms on all project communication materials, and in public locations in the project areas. Since the project will be dealing with local community members, they will be facilitated to communicate their problems directly to the PMU staff, INBAC, project partners, and M&E experts. These entities will be responsible for the functioning as an interface for the grievance redress mechanism.

Sort & process. All grievances will be registered by the GRM Sub-Committee and assigned a unique tracking number upon its submission. GRM Sub-Committee will maintain a database with full information on all submitted complaints and responses taken. These data are important to assess trends and patterns of grievances across the Project districts and for monitoring & evaluation purposes.

Investigate & act. Strict complaint resolution procedures will be developed and observed, and a person at the GRM Sub-Committee will be assigned to handle the grievances. GRM Sub-Committee will develop clear and strict grievance redress procedures, and assign responsibilities. Complaints that are beyond the Project scope will be conveyed by PMU to relevant local or regional authorities in the project areas. Difficult situations and conflicts will always be brought to the attention of the Project Board and UNDP CO. A repository of all the grievances received from the different stakeholders will be maintained at the GRM Sub-Committee for monitoring and evaluation purposes and also for learning. This aspect will be facilitated through Outcome 4 relating to communication and knowledge sharing. Further, this information will be used to assess trends and patterns of grievances across current and future PAs and for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

Provide feedback. Feedback will be provided in response to all registered grievances. GRM Sub-Committee will provide feedback by contacting the complainant directly (if his/her identity is known), by reporting on actions taken in community consultations and/or by publishing the results of the complaints on the Project web site, local newspapers and as part of project materials. Once some decisions/actions are taken on a complain, the complainant will be informed about that.

Enable appeals. Complainants will be notified of their right to appeal the decision taken by the GRM Sub-Committee. If complainants are not satisfied with GRM Sub-Committee response to their grievance, they will be able to appeal to GRM Sub-Committee again via mail, e-mail or the Project web site. Environmental and social grievances will be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR. The full SESP screening report is included in Annex G.

Monitoring and evaluation: All information about the grievances and their resolution will be recorded and monitored. This data will be used to conduct in-depth analyses of complaint trends and patterns, identify potential weaknesses in the Project implementation, and consider improvements.

Another mechanism that can be used in the project framework is the Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU) and the Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM). The SECU investigates alleged non-compliance with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards and Screening Procedures from project-affected stakeholders and recommends measures to address findings of non-compliance.

The SRM helps project-affected stakeholders, UNDP's partners (governments, NGOs, businesses) and others jointly address grievances or disputes related to the social and/or environmental impacts of UNDP-supported projects.

Affected people have a choice: they can ask SECU to pursue a compliance review examining UNDP's compliance with UNDP social and environmental commitments, they can attempt to resolve complaints and disputes through the Stakeholder Response Mechanism or they can ask both for compliance review and for an effort to resolve their concerns.

vi. *South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC)*

The GEF alternative represented by this project will contribute to the South-South and Triangular Cooperation via sharing Angola's best experience in wildlife crime control, PA management, and development of community-based conservation and natural resource management initiatives amongst the GWP and GEF community of practice and with other interested partners like FAO, EU, KfW, WBG, USAID, UNODC and UNEP under the project Component 4. The Angola project will share knowledge and best practices with Central and South Africa states protecting African elephants, gorillas and chimpanzees that have committed to combating poaching and illegal wildlife trade in the CITES led African Elephant Action Plan and IUCN's Regional Action Plan for Conservation of Western Lowland Gorillas and Central Chimpanzees 2015-2025. The project will be an important tool for Angola to fulfill its commitments under the International Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. Moreover, the project will directly contribute to implementation of the MoU between Angola, the Republic of Congo, DRC, and Gabon on the Mayombe Transboundary Conservation Initiative and the

Mayombe Transfrontier Initiative's Strategic Plan²²⁶. The project will ensure higher input of Angola to the Elephant Protection Initiative of 15 African countries to stop elephant poaching and illegal ivory trafficking as well as implementation of the SADC Regional Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy. Indirectly the project will contribute to negotiations and agreements on IWT control with countries of ivory and other wildlife product demand in South-Eastern Asia (China, Thailand, and Viet Nam) via coordination and management of the GWP.

vii. Sustainability and Scaling Up

The project will ensure the sustainability of the Outcomes in financial, institutional, social, and environmental aspects through a number of means integrated in the delivery of the project Outputs.

Financial sustainability will be achieved by (i) involvement of key partners and donors with a likely long-term presence in the country and target areas in the project implementation and sustaining its results after the project is over (e.g., Stop Ivory, EPI, 51 Degrees, FAO, ADPP, AfDB, FAS, UNODC, etc); (ii) careful financial planning and budget sources analysis integrated in the management planning for the Maiombe NP and Luando SNR and community pilot projects in the project area (the MPs as well as community projects will include analysis of necessary funding for different activities, sources of the funding that are available for their implementation, and identification of effective markets and value chains for community products and services); (iii) development of collaboration mechanisms for inter-agency wildlife crime enforcement and implementation of the MPs co-management and delegated management mechanisms; (iv) development of sustainable and efficient CBNRM and alternative income models for local communities that allow long-term community investment in the NRM and ownership of endangered species and natural resources.

Institutional sustainability will be provided via a systematic capacity building programme integrated in all project Outputs and targeting ECU, INBAC, customs, police, judiciary, border officers, PA staff in the project areas and local communities. The project will also establish a BLO in Cabinda province and local inter-agency ECUs in the Maiombe NP and Luando SNR as well as strengthen the PAs with progressive management plan and enforcement capacity. Output 1.3 will improve capacity and sustainability of the Wildlife School in Menongue to provide regular and comprehensive trainings to PA rangers in Angola. The project will establish collaborative mechanisms for implementation of the management plans for the PAs and target communities and support sustainable livelihood of local communities in the long-term. To ensure institutional sustainability and ownership of the project results it is built on the partnerships of government organizations (Inter-ministerial Commission, ECU, INBAC, IDF, Customs, National Police, etc.) and

²²⁶ Ron, T. 2011. Towards a transboundary protected area complex in the Mayombe forest ecosystems. Strategic Plan (5 years). With inputs from Angola, Congo, DRC, UNEP and IUCN. Adopted by the Mayombe Transfrontier Initiative's governments on March 2013.

international NGOs and donors (e.g., Stop Ivory, Wildlife Impact, UNODC, FAO, ADPP, AfDB, etc.). The project is built in line with on-going government programmes and agreements, like the National Policy on Forests, Wildlife and Conservation Areas; NBSAP; NIAP; MINAMB's Program for Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Areas 2017-2020; Presidential Programme for Conservation and Restoration of the Black Giant Sable; and Mayombe Transfrontier Initiative's Strategic Plan to ensure its ownership by national and local governments.

Social sustainability will be ensured through the development/strengthening of stakeholder participation and gender mainstreaming mechanisms at national and project area levels (see Annex H. Stakeholder Communication and Involvement Plan and Annex I. Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Plan); the development and implementation of community NRM pilot projects; and the development of opportunities for local communities on generation of sufficient income via CBNRM and alternative livelihood.

Environmental sustainability will be achieved through the implementation of all project Outputs that aim to improve wildlife crime law enforcement, protection for endangered wildlife and bushmeat species, PA management, and sustainable CBNRM. The achievement of the project Outcomes will lead to reduction of poaching, IWT, deforestation, and frequency of bush fires in the project areas and finally to stabilizing of the wildlife populations and area of their habitats.

Scaling-Up: The project is designed to provide demonstration models for upscaling in Angola and other African countries. In particular, the capacity building of the project stakeholders and careful documentation of the lessons learned by the project (Component 4) will strongly support its up-scaling. Communicating and disseminating project' results under Output 4.2 will help in generating demand for similar initiatives in the country and abroad. The involvement of multiple government partners, international agencies, NGOs, and local communities will lead to further upscaling of the project's interventions. Following models developed by the project can be potentially upscaled nation-wide and internationally:

- Development of the National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy, review of wildlife crime legislation, and development of CBNRM legislation will provide effective regulatory framework for wildlife crime enforcement and sustainable wildlife management nation-wide;
- Establishment of the multi-agency border cooperation and local ECUs can be used as models by other Central and South Africa's countries to improve national implementation of the CITES and strengthen government response to the international wildlife crime;
- Training programmes for law enforcement agencies, PAs, and local communities can be potentially used nationally and internationally for other projects in GWP/GEF framework and beyond;
- RBM approach to development of implementable management plans for the target Pas and community pilot projects can be easily replicated by other PAs, communities, and administrative units;
- Implementation of community-based NRM and alternative livelihood models will likely be widely replicated in other districts of Angola in biodiversity and poaching hotspots.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

i. Cost efficiency and effectiveness

To ensure the project cost efficiency and effectiveness the project was developed using fully participatory approach (more than 158 stakeholders were consulted), was built on the tested models and lessons learned by other projects and organizations (see Strategy section), and has carefully designed Theory of Change (see Expected Results section). The project implementation is based on a set of partnerships with Government, Non-Government, Multilateral and local organizations and communities (about 30 organizations were defined as partners for the project) to share time, labour and financial resources to deliver the project Outputs. Thus, the project is built on the rather strong financial foundation: total co-financing for the project is **US\$ 16,200,000** with GEF contribution of US\$ 4,103,800, or **20%** of the total project budget. To further increase the project efficiency it suggests fully participatory project M&E system that will allow effective lesson learning and adaptive management to select the most effective strategies to achieve the project Outcomes (see Outputs 4.1-4.2). The project has clearly defined target areas – Maiombe NP and Luando SNR (key habitats of forest elephant, gorilla, chimpanzee, and black giant sable) – with total area 1,200,400 ha. The total GEF investments in the project areas (Output 1.4, and all outputs of Components 2 and 3, and considerable part of the Output 4.1) is US\$ 2,810,000, or US\$ 234/km². At the same time investments under Component 3 will target the selected local communities in the project areas on the total area of 30,000 ha with even more significant investment level of US\$ 3,733/km².

A detailed budget has been prepared to manage all project investments and discussed with stakeholders, to ensure appropriate funding of the activities necessary to deliver each project Output. The project will use standard UNDP rules for procurement; these are specifically designed to optimise value for money. All activities will be included in the Annual Work Plan, which will be discussed and approved by the Project Board to ensure that proposed actions are relevant and necessary. When the activities are to be implemented and project Outputs monitored and evaluated, cost-effectiveness will be taken into account but will not compromise the quality of the Outputs. When hiring third party consultants or contractors, the project will follow a standard recruitment and advertising process to have at least three competitors for each contract. Selection will be based on qualifications, technical experience and financial proposal, to ensure hiring the best consultant (individual or organization) for an optimal price. Economy fares will be applied for necessary air and road travel, and appropriate lodging facilities will be provided to the project staff that ensures staff safety and cost-effectiveness. Similarly, the project will follow a tendering process for equipment purchase and any printing/publishing that accounts for more than USD 10,000, comparing at least three vendors. In case there is a single vendor only for any activity, appropriate official norms will be followed to obtain approval from UNDP and GEF. Expenses will be accounted for according UNDP rules and in line with the GEF policy. Finally, in order to maximise the effectiveness and sustainability of the project results, an exit plan will be developed by the end of year 5, for implementation and tracking during the final year. This will identify a key owner and sustainability mechanism for each of the project's results that also contributes to the project effectiveness.

ii. Project Management

The project will have a Project Management Unit hosted by INBAC in Luanda. The PMU will consist from a Project Coordinator, Project Assistant, and a driver. The PMU will be directly supported by the UNDP-Angola Environment Programme Specialist and UN Volunteer experienced in the project management in the country. The PMU will directly work with indicated project partners at national and project area levels to ensure effective and timely delivery of the project Outputs. Administrations of the Maiombe NP and Luando SNR will play roles of local coordinators for the delivery of the relevant Outputs under Components 2 and 3. For effective implementation of the Component 3 the project can select a Responsible Party (RP) experienced in community-based initiatives. The PMU will cooperate with other projects implemented in at national level and in the project area directly and via designated partners and RPs, including during monitoring and evaluation visits and meetings of the Project Board. Other details of the project management arrangements are described in the section 7 – Governance and Management Arrangements.

iii. Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information

To give proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials including publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also properly acknowledge the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies, notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy²²⁷ and the GEF policy on public involvement.²²⁸

²²⁷ See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

²²⁸ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

<p>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): <i>Goal 1 No Poverty; Goal 2 Zero Hunger; Goal 5 Gender Equality; Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth; Goal 10 Reduced Inequalities; Goal 13 Climate Action; Goal 15 Life on Land; Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</i></p>					
<p>This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document: Outcome 4: <i>By 2019, the environmental sustainability is strengthened through the improvement of management of energy, natural resources, access to green technology, climate change strategies, conservation of biodiversity, and systems and plans to reduce disasters and risks</i></p>					
<p>This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan: Output 2.5: <i>Legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation;</i> Indicator 2.5.1: <i>Extent to which legal or policy or institutional frameworks are in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems</i></p>					
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Assumptions/Data Collection Method
<p>Project Objective: to prevent the extinction of terrestrial species by combating illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and reducing human-wildlife conflict (HWC) in Angola</p>	<p>Mandatory Indicator 1: Extent to which legislation framework is in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems (IRRF Indicator 2.5.1): <i>National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy;</i> <i>Updated wildlife crime legislation, recognizing it as a serious crime;</i> <i>CBNRM legislation;</i></p>	<p><i>None</i></p> <p><i>Not updated</i></p> <p><i>None</i></p>	<p><i>Drafted and discussed with stakeholders;</i></p> <p><i>Updated and submitted for official approval</i></p> <p><i>Drafted and discussed with stakeholders;</i></p>	<p><i>Officially approved²²⁹</i></p> <p><i>Officially approved</i></p> <p><i>Officially approved</i></p>	<p>Assumption 1. Updated policy and legislation documents will be officially approved and supported for implementation by the Angola Government;</p> <p>Data Collection method: Analysis of government legislation database and orders;</p>
	<p>Indicator 2: Populations of the flagship species in the project areas: <i>1.Forest Elephant:</i></p>	<p><i>1) TBE on the Year 1</i></p>	<p><i>1) >=baseline</i> <i>2) >= baseline</i></p>	<p><i>1) >=baseline</i> <i>2) >=baseline</i></p>	

²²⁹ Officially approved by Angola Parliament

	<p>2. <i>Western Lowland Gorilla</i>: 3. <i>Chimpanzee</i>: 4. <i>Black Giant Sable</i>:</p>	<p>2) TBE on the Year 1²³⁰ 3) TBE on the Year 1²³¹ 4) 150 (2016)²³²</p>	<p>3) \geq baseline 4) ≥ 170</p>	<p>3) \geq baseline 4) ≥ 200</p>	<p>Assumption 3. Other environmental factors are favorable for the elephant population restoration (no epidemics); Assumption 4. All key threats for the project conservation targets (including forests) are correctly identified</p> <p>Data Collection method: Dung (elephants) and nest (gorillas and chimpanzees) distance sampling survey along line transects. Camera-trapping survey for the black giant sable</p>
	<p>Indicator 3: Area of wildlife habitat in the project areas, ha: 1. <i>Tropical Rain Forest</i>: 2. <i>Miombo Woodlands</i>:</p>	<p>1) 196,275 ha (2017)²³³ 2) 929,191 ha (2017)²³⁴</p>	<p>1) \geq baseline 2) \geq baseline</p>	<p>1) \geq baseline 2) \geq baseline</p>	<p>Assumption 5: Any logging activities are illegal in the Maiombe NP and Luando SNR. Increased law enforcement and participation of local communities in the PA management will stop all illegal logging in the PAs</p> <p>Data Collection methods: GIS analysis of the Global Forest Watch data 2017 - 2026</p>

²³⁰ Baseline for the species population in the Maiombe NP needs to be established on the first year of the project.

²³¹ Baseline for the species population in the Maiombe NP needs to be established on the first year of the project.

²³² P. vaz Pinto, personal communication. Baseline needs to be updated on the first year of the project.

²³³ Calculated for the Maiombe NP as the total area covered with forest ($\geq 20\%$ of canopy cover) in 2000 (201,499 ha) minus area of tree cover loss in 2000-2017 (5,224 ha) based on the data of the University of Maryland. Global Forest Change 2000–2017 http://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest/download_v1.5.html. Baseline needs to be updated at the project inception phase with data for 2018

²³⁴ Calculated for the Luando SNR as the total area covered with forest ($\geq 20\%$ of canopy cover) in 2000 (954,477 ha) minus area of tree cover loss in 2000-2017 (25,287 ha) based on the data of the University of Maryland. Global Forest Change 2000–2017 http://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest/download_v1.5.html. Baseline needs to be updated at the project inception phase with data for 2018

	<p>Indicator 4: Level of poaching in the project areas:</p> <p>1. <i>Number of elephants poached annually in Maiombe NP:</i></p> <p>2. <i>Bushmeat is exposed for selling in/around:</i></p> <p>a) <i>Maiombe NP:</i></p> <p>b) <i>Luando SNR:</i></p> <p>c) <i>Luanda City:</i></p>	<p>1) $\geq 1$²³⁵</p> <p>2a) <i>Yes</i>²³⁶</p> <p>2b) <i>Yes</i></p> <p>2c) <i>Yes</i></p>	<p>1) 0</p> <p>2a) <i>No</i></p> <p>2b) <i>No</i></p> <p>2c) <i>No</i></p>	<p>1) 0</p> <p>2a) <i>No</i></p> <p>2b) <i>No</i></p> <p>2c) <i>No</i></p>	<p>Assumption 6: Poaching and IWT will decrease to minimal level as a result of increased law enforcement</p> <p>Data Collection method: Elephant carcasses count during patrolling of Maiombe NP. Express-observations at the local markets and roads (bushmeat trade).</p>
<p>Outcome 1. Strengthened policy, legal and institutional framework to combat wildlife crime and manage wildlife</p>	<p>Indicator 5: Capacity of INBAC to control wildlife crime (UNDP Capacity scorecard, %):</p>	41%	$\geq 48\%$	$\geq 60\%$	<p>Assumption 1. Law enforcement officers will use new skills, and tools provided by the project to increase their effectiveness in IWT control and achieve higher results.</p> <p>Assumption 2. Law enforcement agencies have sufficient support from Government and other donors</p> <p>Data Collection methods: Calculation of score using UNDP Capacity Scorecard and ICCWC IF (Indicators 5 and 6); Content analysis of annual ECU and INBAC reports (Indicator 7)</p>
	<p>Indicator 6: National capacity to combat wildlife crime (ICCWC Indicator Framework Score)</p>	28% ²³⁷	$\geq 35\%$	$\geq 45\%$	
<p>Outcome 2. Improved capacity of PAs and other law enforcement agencies in the project areas to</p>	<p>Indicator 7: Annual effectiveness of anti-poaching in the project areas:</p> <p>1. Maiombe NP:</p> <p>a) total number of staff</p>				<p>Assumption 1. The PAs will be provided with additional and complementary to the project support from Angola Government and international donors</p>

²³⁵ Personal communication of the PPG team with the Maiombe NP staff: at least 4 elephants were poached in the park in 2013-2018.

²³⁶ Observations of PPG team in June and September 2018

²³⁷ See Annex R. ICCWC Indicator Framework Report Angola 2018

reduce wildlife crime, manage HWC, and prevent habitat degradation	available for anti-poaching:	1a) 12(2018)	1a) >=30	1a) >=30	<p>Assumption 2. The PAs' staff will use knowledge, skills, and equipment provided by the project to improve PA management and protection</p> <p>Assumption 3. Increased effectiveness of law enforcement will have strong deterrent effect on poachers and unsustainable NRM practices in the project areas because of threat of severe punishment and decreased income from illegal activities</p> <p>Assumption 4. Local people will maintain high level of tolerance to elephants and HECs;</p> <p>Data Collection methods: Content analysis of the PAS annual reports (Indicator 7); METT assessment of the PA management (Indicator 8); Content analysis of the PAs' annual reports on HEC, random interviews of local people (Indicator 9)</p>
	b)intensity of patrolling (inspector/days/month):	1b) 216 ²³⁸	1b) >=450	1b) >=450	
c)annual number seizures of wildlife and forest products:	1c) 3-5 ²³⁹	1c) >=50	1c) >=50		
d)annual number of arrests of wildlife and forest crime offenders:	1d) 9-10 ²⁴⁰	1d) >=50	1d) >=50		
2.Luando SNR:					
a)total number of staff available for anti-poaching:	2a) 0 ²⁴¹ (2018)	2a) >=14 ²⁴²	2a) >=30 ²⁴⁴		
b)intensity of patrolling (ranger/days/month):	2b) 0(2017)	2b) >= 180 ²⁴³	2b) >= 450 ²⁴⁵		
c)annual number seizures of wildlife and forest products:	2c) 0(2017)	2c) >=50	2c) >=50		
d)annual number of arrests of wildlife and forest crime offenders:	2d) 0(2017)	2d) >=50	2d) >=50		
Indicator 8: METT score (see Annex D. BD GEF TT):					
1. Maiombe NP:	1) 35	1) >=45	1) >=55		
2. Luando SNR:	2) 20	2) >=30	2) >=40		

²³⁸ Each ranger in the Maiombe NP works 21 days after 21 days of rest (~18 days/month): 12 rangers*18 days/month = 216 ranger/day/month

²³⁹ Ron, T. 2015. Preliminary Assessment of eight National Parks and one Strict Nature Reserve for planning further Project and Government Interventions. Ministry of Environment, UNDP, EU, GEF; Ron, T. 2018. Report of the preliminary wildlife survey in the Maiombe National Park. National Biodiversity Project. Ministry of Environment (MINAMB), UNDP, GEF, EU.

²⁴⁰ In 2013-2018 47 offenders were arrested in the Park

²⁴¹ Luando SNR has currently no rangers, only 14 *pastors* (local people involved in the giant black sable monitoring and very basic patrolling). They have no rights to arrest poachers and have no arms and equipment for anti-poaching

²⁴² INBAC is going to hire 14 *pastors* as rangers to protect the Luando SNR

²⁴³ We assume that two groups (6 rangers each) will patrol the Luando SNR for 15 days (at least 8 hours of patrolling per day) each every month (or minimum 15 effective patrol man-days per month per ranger) (H. Jachmann, pers. comm.)

²⁴⁴ INBAC plans to have 120 rangers at the Luando SNR, however, it may not happen during the project timeline. Thus, we keep the end of the project number of rangers as 30 only that is more realistic.

²⁴⁵ We assume that at least 5 groups (6 rangers each) will patrol the Luando SNR for 15 days (at least 8 hours of patrolling per day) each every month (or minimum 15 effective patrol man-days per month per ranger) (H. Jachmann, pers. comm.)

	Indicator 9: % of mitigated/solved annually:	HEC <i>0% (out of at least 6 cases annually)</i> ²⁴⁶	$\geq 30\%$	$\geq 50\%$	
Outcome 3. Increased involvement of local communities in the project areas in wildlife, habitat, and PA management	Indicator 10: 1. Total number of people (F/M) practicing SFM, SLM, CBNRM and/or participating in the PA management: a) Maiombe NP: b) Luando SNR:	<i>1a) 0 (2018)</i> <i>1b) 0 (2018)</i>	<i>1a) $\geq 1,000$ (50% are females)</i> <i>1b) $\geq 1,000$ (50% are females)</i>	<i>1a) $\geq 3,000$ (50% are females)</i> ²⁴⁷ <i>1b) $\geq 3,000$ (50% are females)</i> ²⁴⁸	Assumption 1. Local people will use knowledge and skills on CBNRM provided by the project to practice sustainable NRM; Assumption 2. Local communities will have sustainable, safe, and sufficient income from CBNRM comparable or higher with income from poaching, unsustainable agriculture, pasture, and forest use Assumption 3. Unsustainable practices in the PAs will decrease as a result of increased law enforcement and involvement of local people in CBNRM and PA management
	2. Total area (ha) under community-based SFM, SLM, and CBNRM: a) Maiombe NP: b) Luando SNR:	<i>2a) 0 (2018)</i> <i>2b) 0 (2018)</i>	<i>2a) $\geq 5,000$</i> <i>2b) $\geq 5,000$</i>	<i>2a) $\geq 10,000$</i> ²⁴⁹ <i>2b) $\geq 10,000$</i> ²⁵⁰	
	Indicator 11: Deforestation rate in the project areas, ha/year: a) Maiombe NP: b) Luando SNR:	<i>a) 718 ha/year</i> ²⁵¹ <i>b) 1,800 ha/year</i> ²⁵²	<i>a) ≤ 350 ha/year</i> <i>b) ≤ 900 ha/year</i>	<i>a) 0 ha/year</i> ²⁵³ <i>b) 0 ha/year</i> ²⁵⁴	

²⁴⁶ Personal communication of the PPG team with the Maiombe NP staff in September 2018.

²⁴⁷ Our assumption based on the previous experience of ADPP and FAO on sustainable livelihood of local communities in Angola (at least 50-60% of 5,000-6,000 people in Maiombe NP the project will train under Output 3.1)

²⁴⁸ Our assumption based on the previous experience of ADPP and FAO on sustainable livelihood of local communities in Angola (at least 50-60% of 5,000-6,000 people in Luando SNR the project will train under Output 3.1)

²⁴⁹ Our assumption (at least 5% of the Maiombe NP)

²⁵⁰ Our assumption (at least 1% of Luando SNR)

²⁵¹ Calculated as average for last 5 years (2013-2017) based on the data of the University of Maryland. Global Forest Change 2000–2017 http://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest/download_v1.5.html. Baseline needs to be updated at the project Inception phase with data for 2018

²⁵² Calculated as average for last 5 years (2013-2017) based on the data of the University of Maryland. Global Forest Change 2000–2017 http://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest/download_v1.5.html. Baseline needs to be updated at the project Inception phase with data for 2018

²⁵³ The deforestation rate is projected to decrease to zero level as a result of increased law enforcement, sustainable consumption of wood, natural reforestation, and reforestation efforts of local communities. According to the Decree No. 469/15 hunting activity and logging is prohibited within the country's protected areas, 13 July 2015

²⁵⁴ The deforestation rate is projected to decrease to zero level as a result of increased law enforcement, sustainable consumption of wood, natural reforestation, and reforestation efforts of local communities. According to

					Data Collection methods: Content analysis of the project activity reports, Interviews with local communities (Indicator 10); GIS analysis of the Global Forest Watch data 2017 - 2026 (Indicator 11) GIS analysis of the NASA (FIRMS) MODIS NRT active fire product (MCD14DL) data 2017 - 2026 (Indicator 12)
	Indicator 12: Frequency of wild fires in in Luando SNR (number of incidents/year):	5,023 ²⁵⁵	<=3,500	<= 2,500	
Outcome 4: Lessons learned by the project, including gender mainstreaming, through participatory M&E are used to fight poaching and IWT nationally and internationally	Indicator 13: Number of the lessons on anti-poaching and CBNRM learned by the project that used in other national and international projects	0	>= 2	>= 5	Assumption 1. Other stakeholders have interest to learn from lessons and successful practices developed by the project, including gender mainstreaming practices; Assumption 2. Other projects make references to the GEF project if they use its experience and lessons;
	Indicator 14: % of women among the project participants	0	>=30%	>=50%	Assumption 3. Women have high interest to the project participation to improve their livelihood and social status
	Indicator 15: Total number of direct project beneficiaries (m/f) ²⁵⁶ :	0	>= 4,000 ((at least 40% are women)	>=10,490 (at least 40% are women) ²⁵⁷	Data Collection methods: Content analysis of publications, project documents and reports (Indicator 13); Content analysis of the Gender Strategy implementation reports, random interviews with local women (Indicator 14);

the Decree No. 469/15 hunting activity and logging is prohibited within the country's protected areas, 13 July 2015

²⁵⁵ NASA Fire Information for Resource Management System (FIRMS) 2018. MODIS NRT active fire products (MCD14DL) for Angola 2017 processed using the standard MOD14/MYD14 Fire and Thermal Anomalies product https://firms.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/data/download/DL_FIRE_M6_14771.zip

²⁵⁶ This indicator captures the number of individual people who receive targeted support from a given GEF project/activity and/or who use the specific resources that the project maintains or enhances. Support is defined as direct assistance from the project/ activity. Direct beneficiaries are all individuals receiving targeted support from a given project. Targeted support is the intentional and direct assistance of a project to individuals or groups of individuals who are aware that they are receiving that support and/or who use the specific resources. GEF Core Indicators 2018.

²⁵⁷ Total number of the direct project beneficiaries under Outputs 1.2-1.4, 2.1-2.2, and 31-3.2.

					Analysis of the project participants lists in the project activity reports (Indicator 15).
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VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

The project results as outlined in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results. With Knowledge Management and M&E, the project monitoring and evaluation plan will also facilitate learning and ensure knowledge is shared and widely disseminated to support the scaling up and replication of project results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#) and [UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). The UNDP Country Office will work with the relevant project stakeholders to ensure UNDP M&E requirements are met in a timely fashion and to high quality standards. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements (as outlined below) will be undertaken in accordance with the [GEF M&E policy](#) and other relevant GEF policies²⁵⁸.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report. This will include the exact role of project target groups and other stakeholders in project M&E activities including the GEF Operational Focal Point and national/regional institutes assigned to undertake project monitoring. The GEF Operational Focal Point will strive to ensure consistency in the approach taken to the GEF-specific M&E requirements (notably the GEF Tracking Tools) across all GEF-financed projects in the country. This could be achieved for example by using one national institute to complete the GEF Tracking Tools for all GEF-financed projects in the country, including projects supported by other GEF Agencies²⁵⁹.

M&E Oversight and monitoring responsibilities:

Project Coordinator: The Project Coordinator is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Project Coordinator will ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The Project Coordinator will inform the Project Board, the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF RTA of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.

The Project Coordinator will develop annual work plans based on the multi-year work plan included in Annex, including annual output targets to support the efficient implementation of the project. The Project Coordinator will ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring the results framework indicators are monitored annually in time for evidence-based reporting in the GEF PIR, and that the monitoring of risks and the various plans/strategies developed to support

²⁵⁸ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

²⁵⁹ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/gef_agencies

project implementation (e.g. ESMP, gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan etc..) occur on a regular basis.

Project Board: The Project Board will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The Project Board will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the Project Board will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.

Project Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner is responsible for providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes where possible, and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.

UNDP Country Office: The UNDP Country Office will support the Project Coordinator as needed, including through annual supervision missions. The annual supervision missions will take place according to the schedule outlined in the annual work plan. Supervision mission reports will be circulated to the project team and Project Board within one month of the mission. The UNDP Country Office will initiate and organize key GEF M&E activities including the annual GEF PIR, the *independent mid-term review* and the independent terminal evaluation. The UNDP Country Office will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

The UNDP Country Office is responsible for complying with all UNDP project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP. This includes ensuring the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken annually; that annual targets at the output level are developed, and monitored and reported using UNDP corporate systems; the regular updating of the ATLAS risk log; and, the updating of the UNDP gender marker on an annual basis based on gender mainstreaming progress reported in the GEF PIR and the UNDP ROAR. Any quality concerns flagged during these M&E activities (e.g. annual GEF PIR quality assessment ratings) must be addressed by the UNDP Country Office and the Project Coordinator.

The UNDP Country Office will retain all M&E records for this project for up to seven years after project financial closure to support ex-post evaluations undertaken by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) and/or the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO).

UNDP-GEF Unit: Additional M&E and implementation quality assurance and troubleshooting support will be provided by the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor and the UNDP-GEF Directorate as needed.

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on NIM implemented projects.²⁶⁰

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within two months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others:

- a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation;
- b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;
- c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;
- d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP in M&E;
- e) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; SESP, Environmental and Social Management Plan (will be developed through an ESIA at the earliest stage of the Inception phase) and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; the gender strategy; the knowledge management strategy, and other relevant strategies;
- f) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit; and
- g) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first year's annual work plan.

The Project Coordinator will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR): The Project Coordinator, the UNDP Country Office, and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor will provide objective input to the annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) for each year of project implementation. The Project Coordinator will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the PIR. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR.

The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The UNDP Country Office will coordinate the input of the GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders to the PIR as appropriate. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

²⁶⁰ See guidance here: <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/frm/pages/financial-management-and-execution-modalities.aspx>

Lessons learned and knowledge generation: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyze and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools: The following GEF Tracking Tool(s) will be used to monitor global environmental benefits: GEF Global Wildlife Programme Tracking Tool. The baseline/CEO Endorsement GEF Focal Area Tracking Tool(s) – submitted as Annex B to this project document – will be updated by the Project Coordinator/Team (not the evaluation consultants hired to undertake the MTR or the TE) and shared with the mid-term review consultants and terminal evaluation consultants before the required review/evaluation missions take place. The updated GEF Tracking Tool(s) will be submitted to the GEF along with the completed Mid-term Review report and Terminal Evaluation report.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR): An independent mid-term review process will begin after the second PIR has been submitted to the GEF, and the MTR report will be submitted to the GEF in the same year as the 3rd PIR. The MTR findings and responses outlined in the management response will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's duration. The terms of reference, the review process and the MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center (ERC). As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate. The final MTR report will be available in English and will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and approved by the Project Board.

Terminal Evaluation (TE): An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terminal evaluation process will begin three months before operational closure of the project allowing the evaluation mission to proceed while the project team is still in place, yet ensuring the project is close enough to completion for the evaluation team to reach conclusions on key aspects such as project sustainability. The Project Coordinator will remain on contract until the TE report and management response have been finalized. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. As noted in this

guidance, the evaluation will be ‘independent, impartial and rigorous’. The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate. The final TE report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board. The TE report will be publicly available in English on the UNDP ERC.

The UNDP Country Office will include the planned project terminal evaluation in the UNDP Country Office evaluation plan, and will upload the final terminal evaluation report in English and the corresponding management response to the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC). Once uploaded to the ERC, the UNDP IEO will undertake a quality assessment and validate the findings and ratings in the TE report, and rate the quality of the TE report. The UNDP IEO assessment report will be sent to the GEF IEO along with the project terminal evaluation report.

Final Report: The project’s terminal PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Mandatory GEF M&E Requirements and M&E Budget

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ²⁶¹ (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
Inception Workshop	UNDP Country Office	USD 10,000	None	Within two months of project document signature
Inception Report	Project Coordinator	None	None	Within two weeks of inception workshop
Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Risk management	Project Coordinator Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Project Coordinator	Total: USD 344,000²⁶²	None	Annually before PIR

²⁶¹ Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

²⁶² Includes design and implementation of the wildlife surveys (forest elephant, gorilla and chimpanzee in the Maiombe NP and black giant sable in Luando SNR) on the Year 1 and Year 6 of the project (under Output 2.2).

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ²⁶¹ (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Project Coordinator and the UNDP-GEF team	None	None	Annually
NIM Audit as per UNDP audit policies	UNDP Country Office	Per year: USD 3,000 Total: USD 18,000	None	Annually or other frequency as per UNDP Audit policies
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Project Coordinator	Per year: USD 5,000 Total: USD 30,000	None	Annually
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	Project Coordinator UNDP Country Office	Per year: USD 2,000 Total: USD 12,000	None	On-going
Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Project Coordinator UNDP Country Office	Per year: USD 3,000 Total: USD 18,000	None	On-going
Gender Action Plan	Project Coordinator UNDP Country Office UNDP-GEF team	Per year: USD 4,000 Total: USD 24,000	None	On-going
Addressing environmental and social grievances	GRM Sub-Committee of the Project Board	Per year: USD 2,000 Total: USD 12,000	None	On-going
Project Board meetings	Project Board UNDP Country Office Project Coordinator	Per year: USD 5,000 Total: USD 30,000	None	At minimum annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Annually
Oversight missions	UNDP-GEF team	None	None	Technical advice and troubleshooting as needed
GEF Secretariat learning missions/site visits	UNDP Country Office and Project Coordinator and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	To be determined.

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ²⁶¹ (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
Mid-term GEF Tracking Tool	Project Coordinator	None	None	Before mid-term review mission takes place.
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	USD 25,000	None	Between 2 nd and 3 rd PIR.
Terminal GEF Tracking Tool	Project Coordinator	None	None	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	USD 35,000	None	At least three months before operational closure
Translation of MTR and TE reports into English	UNDP Country Office	None	None	As required. GEF will only accept reports in English.
TOTAL indicative cost Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		USD 558,000	None	

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism: The project will be implemented following UNDP's **national implementation modality (NIM)**, according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Angola, and the Country Programme. NIM was selected for the project management based on the HACT assessment of the Implementing Partner (Annex K).

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

The Implementing Partner for this project is the The Ministry of Environment (MINAMB). The Implementing Partner is responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for:

- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

The Implementing Partner will also appoint a National Project Director. The National Project Director (NPD) is responsible for ensuring the smooth implementation of the project in line with planned project objective and outcomes. The NPD should ideally be a senior officer within the IP and will be a member of the Project Board (PB). The NPD will provide strategic support as needed to the project and with assistance from the Project Coordinator will also be responsible for ensuring cooperation, collaboration and efficient implementation of the project by the Responsible Parties and project partners and reporting on project progress to the PB and for coordinating the flow of results and information from the project to the Project Board. The function of the NPD is not funded through the project.

PROJECT BOARD

The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) co-chaired by the MINAMB and UNDP is responsible for making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Coordinator, including recommendations for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions, and addressing any project level grievances. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Programme Manager.

The PB will comprise not more than ten (10) representatives drawn from relevant line Ministries, Government departments, civil society organizations, and UN agencies. Potential members of

the Project Board are reviewed and recommended for approval during the Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC) meeting before project implementation. Potential Project Board members for this project include representatives of the following organizations:

- Ministry of Interior
- National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC);
- Mayombe Transfrontier Initiative Secretariat;
- Environmental Crime Unit (ECU);
- National Forestry Institute (IDF);
- Provincial Governments of Cabinda and Malanje Provinces;
- Presidential Programme for the Black Giant Sable conservation;
- NGOs
- Other entities can be invited into the PB based on their role in the implementation of the project.

The Project Coordinator (PC) will be an ex-officio member of the PB and will serve as secretary to the Board.

The Project Board will meet after the Inception Workshop and at least once each year thereafter. Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the Project Coordinator;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risks;
- Review the project progress, and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report; make recommendations for the workplan;
- Provide ad hoc direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project coordinator's tolerances are exceeded; and
- Assess and decide to proceed on project changes through appropriate revisions.

The Project Board will include the following roles:

Executive: The Executive is an individual who represents ownership of the project who will chair the Project Board. This role will be held by the Secretary of State of MINAMB and can be delegated to the National Project Director. The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that

the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher-level outcomes. The Executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier.

Specific Responsibilities of the Executive (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board):

- Ensure that there is a coherent project organization structure and logical set of plans;
- Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the Project Coordinator;
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level;
- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible;
- Brief relevant stakeholders about project progress;
- Organize and chair Project Board meetings.

Senior Supplier: The Senior Supplier is an individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required. If necessary, more than one person may be required for this role. Typically, the implementing partner, UNDP and/or donor(s) would be represented under this role. The Senior Supplier for this project is the UNDP Angola Country Office Director who may delegate this role to the senior UNDP CO staff. Specific Responsibilities the Senior Supplier (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board) are following:

- Make sure that progress towards the outputs remains consistent from the supplier perspective and adheres to the GEF policies and criteria;
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s) from the point of view of supplier management;
- Ensure that the supplier resources required for the project are made available;
- Contribute supplier opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Arbitrate on, and ensure resolution of, any supplier priority or resource conflicts.

Senior Beneficiary: The Senior Beneficiary is an individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. The Senior Beneficiary role is held by a representative of the government or civil society. The Senior Beneficiaries for this project will be a group of officials of the Administrations for Cabinda and Malanje Provinces as representatives of target local communities (ultimate beneficiaries of the project).

The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. This role may require more than one person to cover all the beneficiary interests. For the sake of effectiveness, the role should not be split between too many people.

Specific Responsibilities of the Senior Beneficiary (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board):

- Prioritize and contribute beneficiaries' opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Specification of the Beneficiary's needs is accurate, complete and unambiguous;
- Implementation of activities at all stages is monitored to ensure that they will meet the beneficiary's needs and are progressing towards that target;
- Impact of potential changes is evaluated from the beneficiary point of view;
- Risks to the beneficiaries are frequently monitored via Grievance Redress Mechanism.

PROJECT COORDINATOR

The Project Coordinator has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Coordinator is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Coordinator's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The Implementing Partner appoints the Project Coordinator, who should be different from the Implementing Partner's representative in the Project Board. Specific responsibilities of the Project Coordinator include:

- Provide direction and guidance to project Responsible Parties;
- Liaise with the Project Board to assure the overall direction and integrity of the project;
- Identify and obtain any support and advice required for the management, planning and control of the project;
- Responsible for project administration;
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the project results framework and the approved annual workplan;
- Mobilize personnel, goods and services, training and micro-capital grants to initiative activities, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work;
- Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring schedule plan/timetable, and update the plan as required;
- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, through advance of funds, direct payments or reimbursement using the fund authorization and certificate of expenditures;

- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Be responsible for preparing and submitting financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis;
- Manage and monitor the project risks initially identified and submit new risks to the project board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;
- Capture lessons learned during project implementation;
- Prepare the annual workplan for the following year; and update the Atlas Project Management module if external access is made available.
- Prepare the GEF PIR and relevant GWP reports and submit the final report to the Project Board;
- Based on the GEF PIR and the Project Board review, prepare the AWP for the following year.
- Ensure the mid-term review process is undertaken as per the UNDP guidance, and submit the final MTR report to the Project Board.
- Identify follow-on actions and submit them for consideration to the Project Board; and
- Ensure the terminal evaluation process is undertaken as per the UNDP guidance, and submit the final TE report to the Project Board.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT

A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established at the INBAC, Luanda, and led by a Project Coordinator. The PMU will assume the day-to-day management of project operations, including implementation of activities and accountability for the delivery of the project's outputs and preparation of quarterly and annual work plans and reports, in direct collaboration with the Responsible Parties and project partners under the guidance of the Project Board. The PMU will also be staffed by a Project Assistant and a driver. The PMU will be supported by the UN Volunteer on the day-to day basis. The PMU will be provided with additional management support by the UNDP-Angola Environment Programme Specialist. The TORs for the Project Coordinator, Project Assistant, driver, included in the Annex E.

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES (RPs)

These are entities selected to act on behalf of the Implementing Partner on the basis of a written agreement or contract to provide services using the project budget to implement different outputs of the project. There are two RPs for this project:

- **INBAC** will be responsible for delivery of the Outputs for Component 1 and 2;
- **An RP for community-based initiatives** – will be responsible for delivery of the Outputs for Component 3. The RP will be selected at the project Inception Phase based on the UNDP requirements.

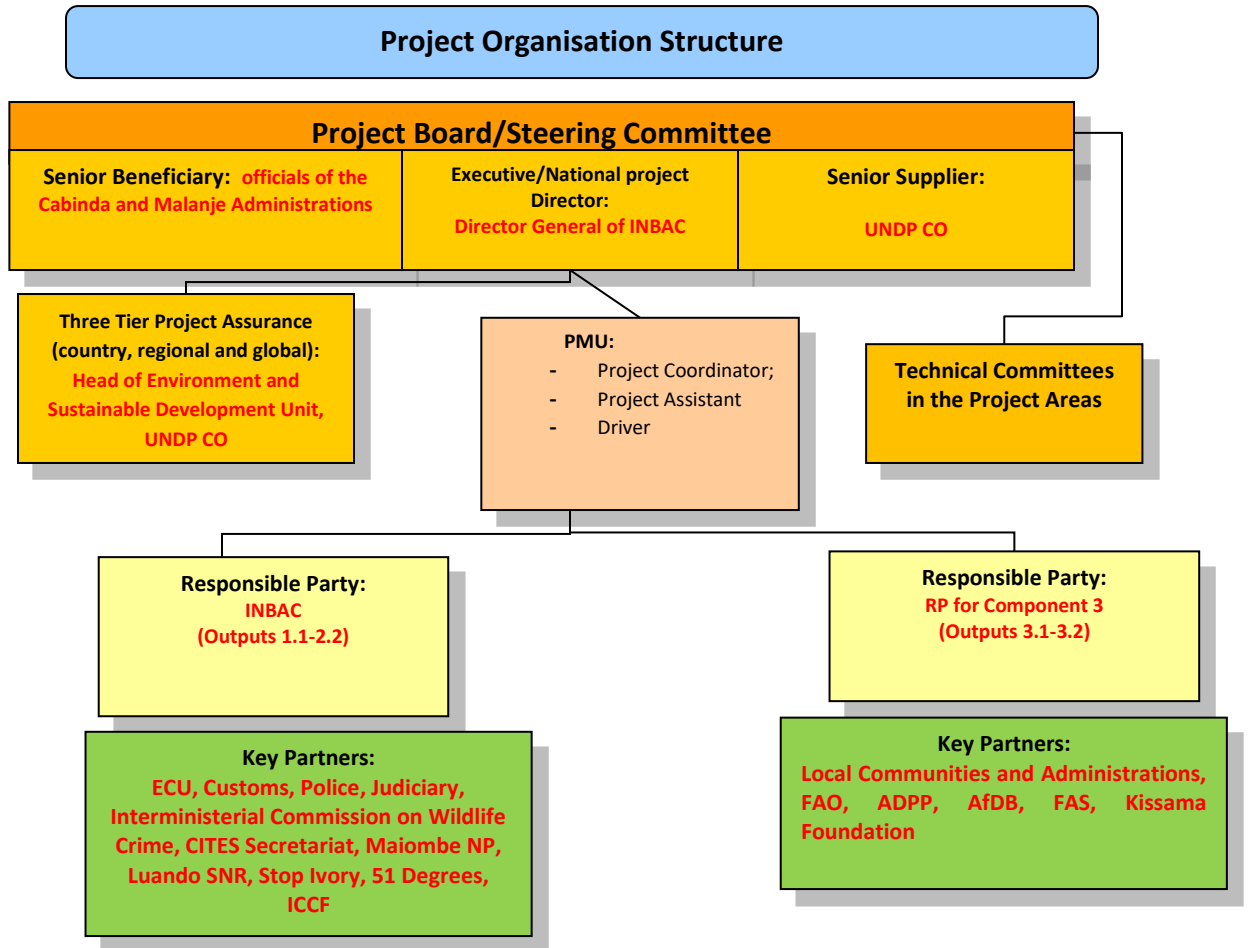
Both Responsible Parties will be accountable for Outputs 4.1-4.3 under their responsibilities coordinated by the Project Coordinator. Mandatory HACT assessment for the MINAMB/INBAC was conducted by the UNDP CO and included in the Annex K. HACT assessment for the selected Component 3 RP will be completed at the project Inception Phase. Draft Terms of reference for Responsible Parties are in the Annex E.

The RPs will directly collaborate with the project partners and local communities to deliver relevant project Outputs and select appropriate sub-contractors to implement relevant project activities based on the UNDP requirements.

Project Assurance: UNDP provides a three-tier supervision, oversight and quality assurance role – funded by the GEF agency fee – involving UNDP staff in Country Offices and at regional and headquarters levels. Project Assurance must be totally independent of the Project Management function. The quality assurance role supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Coordinator. This project oversight and quality assurance role is covered by the GEF Agency, particularly by, UNDP Mali.

Governance role for project target groups: To involve local communities in the decision-making process, direct project implementation, and M&E the project will establish **Technical Committees** in the project areas that will consist from representatives of the RPs, target communities, local governments, NGOs actively present in the project area. The Technical Committees will have meetings at least once a year before the Project Board meeting to review the project progress under Components 2 and 3, extract key lessons, plan project activities, review community concerns and grievances and provide recommendations to the PB, PMU, and RPs. The Technical Committees will ensure coordination among all stakeholders and their involvement in the participatory project M&E and management under PMU and RPs' guidance. The Technical Committees' recommendations will be reviewed and taken into consideration by the PB at its meetings as well as by the Project Management Unit (PMU). Members of the Technical Committees will be selected at the Inception phase of the project. The locations of Technical Committees' meetings will be determined during the project implementation in the project area. See the diagram below for the project management arrangements structure.

Project Management Arrangements



VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is USD 20,603,800. This is financed through a GEF grant of USD 4,103,800 and USD XXXX in other parallel co-financing. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the execution of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to the UNDP bank account only.

Parallel co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored during the mid-term review and terminal evaluation process and will be reported to the GEF. The planned parallel co-financing will be used as follows (see Annex M. Co-financing letters):

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount, USD	Planned Activities/Outputs	Risks	Risk Mitigation Measures
Ministry of Environment	Grant	10,369,000	Outputs 1.1-2.2, Project Management		To leverage additional funds from NGOs and private donors
	In kind	2,000,000			
Ministry of Interior	Grant	300,000	Outputs 1.1, 1.2, and 1.4		None
UNODC	Grant	XXX	Output 1.1-1.4		
AfDB Cabinda Province Agriculture Value Chains Development Project	Grant	XXX	Output 3.1		
KfW Bankengruppe	Grant	6,000,000	Output 1.2-1.3, 3.1 and 3.2	Low, funding is secured	None
Stop Ivory	Grant	346,934	Outputs 1.1-1.3	Low, funding is secured	None
ICCF	Grant	400,000	Outputs 1.1-1.2	Low, funding is secured	None
ADPP	Grant	4,032,000	Outputs 3.1 and 3.2	Low, funding is secured	None

TOTAL:	XXXXX			
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UNDP Direct Project Services as requested by Government: This project is under NIM, and UNDP will provide direct project services. The services would follow the UNDP DPC policies on GEF funded projects on the recovery of direct costs. As is determined by the GEF Council requirements, these service costs will be assigned as Project Management Cost, duly identified in the project budget as Direct Project Costs. Eligible Direct Project Costs should not be charged as a flat percentage. They should be calculated on the basis of estimated actual or transaction based costs and should be charged to the direct project costs account codes: “64397- Services to projects – CO staff” and “74596 – Services to projects – GOE for CO.

The UNDP country office will provide, at the request of the Implementing Partner, the following support services for the activities of the project:

- (a) Identification and/or recruitment of project personnel;
- (b) Provision of Responsible Party Agreements;
- (c) Identification and facilitation of implementation of activities;
- (d) Procurement of goods and services required under the project.

See Annex L. Standard letter of agreement between UNDP and the Implementing Partner for the provision of support services and Annex L1. Indicative Procurement Plan for the first year of the project for further details on the Direct Project Services

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project coordinator to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board. Should the following deviations occur, the Project Coordinator and UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the UNDP-GEF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF: a) Budget re-allocations among components in the project with amounts involving 10% of the total project grant or more; or b) Introduction of new budget items/or components that exceed 5% of original GEF allocation. Any over-expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GEF resources (UNDP TRAC and cash co-financing).

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the UNDP-GEF Unit in New York.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. On an exceptional basis only, a no-cost extension beyond the initial duration of the project will be sought from in-country UNDP colleagues and then the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator.

Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the NIM Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP programme manager (UNDP Resident Representative) is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file.

Financial completion: The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) The project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) The Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

The project will be financially completed within 12 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the UNDP-GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Proposal or Award ID:	00107646	Atlas Primary Output Project ID:	00107331
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade and Human Wildlife Conflict in Angola		
Atlas Business Unit	AGO10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade and Human Wildlife Conflict		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	9735		
Implementing Partner	Ministry of Environment (MINAMB)		

GEF Component/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party (Atlas Implementing Agent)	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:		
OUTCOME 1. Strengthened policy, legal and institutional framework to combat wildlife crime and manage wildlife	MINAMB (INBAC RP)	62000	GEF	72100	Contractual services	150,000	235,000	125,000	40,000	40,000	0	590,000	1		
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	100,000	90,000	0	0	0	0	190,000	2		
				75700	Training, workshop, meetings	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	20,000	3		
			GEF	Sub-Total Outcome 1 (GEF)				260,000	335,000	125,000	40,000	40,000	0	800,000	
		Total Outcome 1						260,000	335,000	125,000	40,000	40,000	0	800,000	
OUTCOME 2. Improved capacity of PAs and other law enforcement agencies in the project areas to reduce wildlife crime, manage HWC, and prevent habitat degradation	MINAMB (INBAC RP)	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	4		
				72100	Contractual services	245,000	85,000	30,000	30,000	0	160,000	550,000	5		
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	70,000	260,000	230,000	0	0	0	560,000	6		
				72300	Materials and Goods	0	150,000	0	0	0	0	150,000	7		
				71600	Travel	18,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	10,000	0	112,000	8		
				Sub-Total Outcome 2 (GEF)				343,000	523,000	288,000	58,000	10,000	160,000	1,382,000	
		Total Outcome 2						343,000	523,000	288,000	58,000	10,000	160,000	1,382,000	

OUTCOME 3. Increased involvement of local communities in the project areas in wildlife, habitat, and PA management	MINAMB (Comp 3 RP)	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	210,000	9
				71300	Local Consultants	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10
				72100	Contractual services	40,000	50,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	20,000	230,000	11
				72600	Grants	60,000	125,000	125,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	625,000	12
				Sub-Total Outcome 3 (GEF)		145,000	210,000	200,000	180,000	180,000	160,000	1,075,000	
Total Outcome 3		145,000	210,000	200,000	180,000	180,000	160,000	1,075,000					
OUTCOME 4: Lessons learned by the project through participatory M&E and gender mainstreaming are used nationally and internationally	MINAMB	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	0	0	25,000	0	0	25,000	50,000	13
				71300	Local Consultants	76,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	43,419	391,419	14
				71600	Travel	12,000	19,581	22,000	22,000	22,000	21,381	118,962	15
				74100	Audit	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	18,000	16
				74500	Miscellaneous	0	2000	2000	3000	3000	3000	13,000	17
				75700	Training, workshop, meetings	15,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	60,000	18
				Sub-Total Outcome 4 (GEF)		106,000	97,581	130,000	106,000	106,000	105,800	651,381	
Total Outcome 4		106,000	97,581	130,000	106,000	106,000	105,800	651,381					
PROJECT MANAGEMENT	MINAMB	62000	GEF	71600	Travel	2,000	2,419	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	12,419	19
				72500	Office Supplies	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	12,000	20
				64397	Services to projects – CO staff	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	120,000	21
				74596	Direct Project Cost	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	51,000	22
				Sub-Total PM (GEF)		32,500	32,919	32,500	32,500	32,500	32,500	195,419	
Total Management		32,500	32,919	32,500	32,500	32,500	32,500	195,419					
PROJECT TOTAL (GEF)		886,500	1,198,500	775,500	416,500	368,500	458,300	4,103,800					

Summary of Funds:

	Amount Year 1	Amount Year 2	Amount Year 3	Amount Year 4	Amount Year 5	Amount Year 6	Total
GEF	886,500	1,198,500	775,500	416,500	368,500	458,300	4,103,800
Ministry of Environment							
Ministry of Interior							
AfDB							
KfW Bankengruppe	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	6,000,000
UNODC							
Stop Ivory	100,000	76,934	60,000	60,000	50,000	0	346,934
ICCF	80,000	80,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	400,000
ADPP	672,000	672,000	672,000	672,000	672,000	672,000	4,032,000
TOTAL							

Budget Notes:

OUTCOME 1	
1	<p>Contract(s) with selected project partner(s) (organization) to develop a National Wildlife Crime Law Enforcement Strategy and update selected legislation on Years 1 and 2: \$100,000 (Output 1.1);</p> <p>Contract(s) with selected project partner(s) (organization) to provide training and mentoring programme on wildlife crime investigation, intelligence, forensics, etc., to the national Environmental Crime Unit on Years 1-3: \$150,000 (Output 1.2);</p> <p>Contract(s) with selected project partner(s) (organization) to provide training to the law enforcement agencies to investigate, prosecute, and penalize wildlife crime on Years 1-3: \$150,000 (Output 1.2);</p> <p>Contract(s) with selected project partner(s) (organization) to develop mandatory training programmes for the Wildlife School in Menongue, train the school instructors, and provide mandatory trainings to PA rangers on Years 1-5: \$120,000 (Output 1.3);</p>

	Contract(s) with selected project partner(s) (organization) to conduct capacity assessment and provide training to the border agencies staff (Border Police, Customs, Immigration, Military) in Cabinda province on Years 1-3: \$70,000 (Output 1.4).
2	Equipment and software for the national Environmental Crime Unit (Toyota Landcruiser: \$50,000; radios, satellite phones, cameras, computers, software, investigation equipment: \$50,000) on the Years 1-2 (Output 1.2); Training equipment for the Wildlife School in Menongue on the Years 1-2: \$80,000 (Output 1.3); Special equipment for the inter-agency cooperation of border agencies in Cabinda Province on Year 2: \$10,000 (Output 1.4).
3	Organization of meetings with stakeholders to discuss and facilitate approval of developed National Wildlife Crime Law Enforcement Strategy, updated wildlife crime legislation and other legal documents: \$20,000 on Year 1 and 2 (Output 1.1)
OUTCOME 2	
4	National Consultant to develop inter-agency protocols, ToRs, and SOPs for establishment and functioning of local ECU in Maiombe NP and Luando SNR on the Year 1: \$10,000 (Output 2.1)
5	Contract(s) with selected project partner(s) (organization) to develop/update the RBM Management Plans for Maiombe NP and Luando SNR on the Years 1-2: \$110,000 (Output 2.2); Contract(s) with selected project partner(s) (organization) to provide on-the-site trainings/refreshers for the Maiombe NP and Luando SNR management and ranger staff on the Years 1-4: \$120,000 (Output 2.2); Contract(s) with selected project partner(s) (organization) to design and implement elephant, gorilla, and chimpanzee population transect surveys in the Maiombe NP on the Years 1 and 6: \$200,000; to design and implement black giant sable camera-trapping surveys in the Luando SNR on the Years 1 and 6: \$120,000 (Output 2.2)
6	Equipment for local ECUs in the Maiombe NP and Luando SNR on the Years 2 and 3: 2 Toyota Landcruisers -\$100,000; field equipment for the officers - \$20,000 (Output 2.1); Equipment for the Maiombe NP and Luando SNR rangers on the Years 1-3, including 3 Toyota Pick-Ups 79 for patrol units - \$120,000; field equipment for rangers, fire management equipment, communication equipment, etc. - \$440,000 (Output 2.2)
7	Construction of base camp in Luando SNR and two ranger posts in Maiombe NP: \$150,000 on the Year 2 (Output 2.2)
8	Travel expenses including fuel and rations for initial operations of the local ECUs in in the Maiombe NP and Luando SNR on the Years 2-4: \$30,000 (Output 2.1); Travel expenses including fuel and rations for initial anti-poaching operations of the Maiombe NP and Luando SNR rangers on the Years 1-5: \$82,000 (Output 2.2).
OUTCOME 3	

9	International Consultant (UN Volunteer) to coordinate activities under Output 3.1 and provide day-to-day support to the PMU on the planning, management, monitoring, and evaluation, including ICCWC IF assessments on the Years 3 and 6. Total: \$210,000 for Years 1-6 (Output 3.1).
10	National Consultant to design national and project area levels awareness campaign on negative impact of wildlife crime and bushmeat consumption in Angola on the Year 1: \$10,000 (Output 3.2)
11	Contract(s) with selected project partner(s) (organization) to conduct feasibility assessment for different forms of community-based conservation and involvement of local communities in the PA and NR management, provide trainings to selected local communities on selected forms of sustainable livelihoods, assist local communities to develop pilot projects on community-based conservation and sustainable NR management in the Maiombe NP and Luando SNR on the Years 1-6: \$230,000 (Output 3.1)
12	Grants (via a project partner selected in the budget note 10) to selected local communities in the Maiombe NP and Luando SNR to implement pilot projects on community-based conservation and sustainable NR management on the Years 1-6: \$540,000 (Output 3.1); UNDP Micro-Capital Grants to selected NGOs to implement activities in framework of the awareness campaign (Output 3.2) on the Years 1-6: \$85,000.
OUTCOME 4	
13	International Consultant for the MTR on Year 3 (Output 4.1): \$25,000 International Consultant for the TE on Year 6 (Output 4.1): \$25,000
14	National Consultant (Project Coordinator): \$1,500/month*60 months = \$180,000 (Years 1-5) and \$1,500*12 months = \$18,000 (Year 6). Total: \$198,000 (Output 4.1); National Consultant (Project Assistant): \$3,000/month*60 months = \$90,000 (Years 1-5) and \$750*12 months = \$9,000 (Year 6). Total: \$99,000 (Output 4.1); National Consultant (Project Driver): \$1,000/month*60 months = \$60,000 (Years 1-5) and \$500*9 months = \$4,419 (Year 6). Total: \$64,419 (Output 4.1); National Consultant for the TE on the Year 6 (Output 4.1): \$10,000 National Consultant to develop and support the project web-site on the Years 1-6: \$15,000 (Output 4.2); National Consultant to develop the project Gender Mainstreaming Strategy on the Year 1: \$5,000 (Output 4.3).
15	Travel expenses for the project team to monitor PRF and SESP indicators, stakeholder involvement, and GRM (Output 4.1): \$46,962 for Years 1-6; Travel expenses for the project team and partners to participate in the national and international meetings, seminars and conferences to exchange experience (Output 4.2): \$48,000 for Years 1-6;

	Travel expenses for the project team to monitor implementation of the gender mainstreaming strategy (Output 4.3): \$24,000 for Years 1-6.
16	Annual audit of the project implementation (Output 4.1): 6 years*\$3,000 = \$18,000
17	Publication of the project materials, including lessons learned (Output 4.2): \$13,000 on the Years 2-6
18	Organization of the Inception workshop (Output 4.1): \$10,000 on the Year 1 Project Board meetings once a year (Output 4.1): \$5,000/year * 6 years = \$30,000; Meetings, seminars, and workshops for the project team and partners to exchange experience and extract lessons learned, including ICCWC IF workshops on the Year 3 and 6 (Output 4.2): \$20,000 for Years 3-6.
PROJECT MANAGEMENT	
19	Additional travel expenses for the PMU for Years 1-6: \$12,419
20	PMU office supplies, paper, cartridges and other consumables: \$2,000*6 years = \$12,000
21	UNDP administrative and financial assistance to the project: \$20,000*6 years = \$120,000
22	Estimated UNDP Direct Project Cost (DPC) recovery charges. In accordance with GEF Council requirements, the costs of these services will be part of the executing entity's Project Management Cost allocation identified in the project budget. DPC costs would be charged at the end of each year based on the UNDP Universal Pricelist (UPL) or the actual corresponding service cost. The amounts here are estimations based on the services indicated, however as part of annual project operational planning the DPS to be requested during the calendar year would be defined and the amount included in the yearly project management budgets and would be charged based on actual services provided at the end of that year. Estimated amount: \$51,000. See more details in Annex L. Standard letter of agreement between UNDP and the Implementing Partner for the provision of support services and Annex L1. Indicative Procurement Plan for the first year of the project for further details on the Direct Project Services

X. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Angola and UNDP, signed on 18 February 1977. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be implemented by the Ministry of Environment (Implementing Partner) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.

Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).

The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately,

including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term “Project Document” as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled “Risk Management” are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled “Risk Management Standard Clauses” are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XII. ANNEXES

Annex A. Multi-Year Work Plan

Annex B. Monitoring Plan

Annex C. Evaluation Plan

Annex D. GEF Tracking Tool

Annex E. Terms of Reference for the Project Board, Technical Committee, Project Coordinator, Financial Accounting Officer, Project Assistant, and Responsible Parties

Annex F. Overview of Technical Consultancies

Annex G. UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Template (SESP)

Annex H. Stakeholder Communication and Involvement Plan

Annex I. Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Plan

Annex J. UNDP Risk Log

Annex K. HACT micro assessment of the Implementing Partner (MINAMB)

Annex L. Standard letter of agreement between UNDP and the Implementing Partner for the provision of support services

Annex L1. Indicative Procurement Plan for the first year of the project

Annex M. Project Co-Financing Letters

Annex N. OFP GEF Letter

Annex O. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report

Annex P. Landscape Profile Report

Annex Q. Capacity Assessment Scorecard for a law enforcement agency – INBAC

Annex R. ICCWC Indicator Framework Report

Annex S. Brief Project Knowledge Management Strategy

Annex T. List of stakeholders consulted for the project development