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7th National Report

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Section I Brief overview of the process of preparation of the report

General

Government

Angola

National authorities responsible for the preparation and submission of the report

Ministerio do Ambiente- Instituto Nacional da Biodiversidade e Areas de Conservacao

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Briefly describe the process followed for the preparation of the present report. Responses may include the following

he preparation of this report followed a participatory and coordinated approach, involving different institutions and stakeholders. The process was led by the national entity responsible for biodiversity, which ensured inter-institutional coordination and engagement across relevant sectors.

For data collection, mechanisms such as document review, compilation of information from public and private institutions, and technical inputs from experts were used. The data were subsequently validated through technical consultations and working meetings with key stakeholders, ensuring their consistency and reliability. The main challenges encountered included limited availability of up-to-date data in some areas, fragmented information, and institutional and technical constraints.

As part of the consultation process, three national workshops were held in different regions of Angola (North, South, and South-Central), along with other seminars and direct consultations with stakeholders. The process involved representatives from government, academia, civil society, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations, adopting an inclusive “whole-of-government” and “whole-of-society” approach, which allowed for the incorporation of diverse perspectives and ensured that the report adequately reflects national circumstances and priorities.

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Section II Status of the revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Has your country revised or updated its national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Framework?

Yes

Did your country involve and engage stakeholders in revising or updating its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?

Yes

F

Stakeholders

Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLC)

Women

Youth

Local and/or subnational government

Private sector

Other (cientific research institutions, academia, and non-governmental organizations.)

Has your country's revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan been adopted as a policy or a legal instrument, and/or integrated into other strategies?

Yes

Please indicate how your country's revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan has been adopted

Adopted by the Council of Ministers, the Office of the President or of the Prime Minister, or an equivalent body

Briefly describe the national biodiversity monitoring system and how it tracks progress in the implementation of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

Monitoring and evaluation of the Plan mainly consist of ensuring that the Plan produces quality results through the appropriate selection of activities. It is imperative to define investment priorities to ensure an adequate allocation of resources across thematic and sectoral areas.

Main Implementing Institutions

The main implementing institutions are those directly linked to conservation matters, namely:

- 1. Ministry of Environment and its affiliated bodies;
- 2. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (IDF and DNF);
- 3. Ministry of Planning;
- 4. Provincial Governments;
- 5. Media;
- 6. Universities (Scientific Research Institutions);
- 7. Civil Society Organizations (NGOs, environmental organizations).

With regard to other participating sectors, depending on their level of responsibility, they may develop programs, projects, and promote actions that contribute to achieving the proposed Strategic Targets. This includes resource mobilization, awareness-raising and advocacy, scientific research in related areas, and biodiversity conservation.

Institutional Arrangements

The main institutional arrangement for the implementation of the Plan consists of two components: the Steering Committee and the Technical Coordination.

a. Steering Committee (SC-PLANABIO)

The Steering Committee is the decision-making body for the implementation of the Plan and would be led by the Ministry responsible for the Environment sector, comprising the sectors mentioned above. This Committee should define its roles and the frequency of its meetings, which may be held semi-annually or annually.

b. Technical Coordination (TC-PLANABIO)

With representation from the same sectors as the Political Coordination Commission, a Steering Committee should be established to manage the technical aspects of the Action Plan, as well as to assess and monitor the implementation of the proposed Targets and Objectives. At this level, civil society is also invited to participate in the forum. Its responsibilities would include preparing materials and reports to be submitted to the Political Coordination Commission through the Minister responsible for the Environment sector.

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Section III Please use the following template to report on progress in the implementation of your country’s national targets and revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Framework. In cases where no national target is linked with one or more related global targets, it is suggested that countries report directly on progress contributing to the global targets.

Restoration of Degraded Areas **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

- Inventory the main causes of ecosystem degradation by municipalities;
 - Identify the main socioeconomic activities that lead to ecosystem degradation and mitigate environmental impacts in municipalities;
 - Strengthen legislation related to environmental crimes and crimes against biodiversity both outside and within ACAs;
 - Implement participatory management systems for environmental conservation areas according to their category;
 - Encourage communities to contribute to actions that promote ecosystem stability and resilience;
 - Promote sustainable and economically sound agricultural and livestock practices to reduce the use of pesticides;
 - Create a carbon quota system.
 - Strengthen poverty reduction programs, particularly regarding alternatives to the sustainable exploitation of natural resources.
-
- Establish provincial or municipal targets for areas to be restored;
 - Repopulate aquatic ecosystems with native species;
 - Restore and protect peatland areas.
 - Improve waste and effluent management systems to protect wetlands and estuaries.
 - Develop effective wetland restoration and conservation strategies.
 - Raise community awareness about the importance of wetlands and aquatic ecosystems;
 - Establish continuous monitoring and reporting programs to track changes in wetlands;
 - Evaluate the effectiveness of implemented restoration and conservation measures;
 - Develop and implement strategies that protect identified wetlands in the long term.
-
- Create financial incentive mechanisms to promote commercial and community forestry;
 - Regularly conduct livestock censuses to determine carrying capacity in natural ecosystems;
 - Raise awareness among local communities (especially in the provinces of Cunene, Huíla, Cuando-Cubango and Namibe) about the main threats to livestock mortality, taking into account the carrying capacity of natural ecosystems.
-
- Carry out a forest inventory to assess the current condition, identify land use types, and other factors of soil degradation (agriculture, grazing, hunting);
 - Create sustainable restoration alternatives (taking into account the types of species used, avoiding exotic species and considering native species);
 - Protect watershed basins;
 - Restore degraded wetlands;
-
- Associate environmental actions with activities in the sector
 - Mobilize athletes and teams to join biodiversity conservation projects.
-
- Monitor industrial activities that have the potential to cause ecosystem degradation at the municipal level;
 - Strengthen sector-specific legislation related to environmental crimes and crimes against biodiversity;
 - Participate in carbon credit system mechanisms.
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- Create financial incentive mechanisms (subsidized interest rates, tax exemptions, etc.) to promote corporate and community forestry;

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Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

- From the activities carried out to achieve the target, it was found that only 20% of the planned actions were implemented, largely due to a lack of financial resources and the complexity of the ecosystem degradation factors that were identified:
- Overexploitation of biodiversity resources;
 - Demographic pressure;
 - Socioeconomic conditions (unemployment and poverty);
 - Lack of prior mapping of degraded areas.

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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

- Lack of mapping of degraded areas
- Overexploitation of biodiversity resources

To overcome these challenges, there is a need to assess and map the integrity and vitality of degraded ecosystems; promote the integration of restoration processes into sectoral programs, as well as mobilize more investments to reduce unemployment

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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

The restoration of mangroves along the Angolan coast has mobilized society in terms of providing financial resources; however, the methodology applied needs improvement, as does the lack of monitoring in order to achieve better results. On the other hand, the production of charcoal has been one of the main factors in the degradation of forest ecosystems. Numerical indicators (in hectares) were established to be achieved by the provinces in degraded ecosystems, with a view to realizing the target. Regarding shifting agriculture, the promotion of cooperatives in communities is one of the measures taken to mitigate the phenomenon and integrate it into the co-management of biodiversity resources.

Training sessions for ecosystem restoration specialists are currently underway at the country's higher education institutions.

for more information:

www.otchiva.ao

www.fundacaokissama.co.ao

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Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Angola tem uma grande diversidade de ecossistemas, incluindo florestas tropicais, savanas, zonas úmidas, manguezais, ecossistemas marinhos e áreas áridas. Muitos desses ecossistemas permanecem relativamente bem preservados, especialmente em regiões remotas e áreas protegidas. No entanto, algumas formações ecológicas estão enfrentando uma pressão crescente. Ecossistemas sob maior pressão : Manguestes costeiras localizados principalmente nas províncias de Luanda, Cabinda, Benguela e Zaire; eles estão sob pressão devido à expansão urbana, poluição, extração de madeira e ocupação não planejada de zonas costeiras. Eles desempenham funções essenciais na proteção costeira, criação de peixes e armazenamento de carbono. Florestas de Maiombe uma das áreas com maior biodiversidade da África Central, elas enfrentam pressões relacionadas à exploração madeireira ilegal, à mudança da agricultura e ao crescimento populacional. Eles fornecem habitat para espécies ameaçadas de extinção, incluindo primatas e elefantes da floresta. Savanas e florestas de miombo ocupando grande parte das partes oriental e central do país, elas são afetadas por incêndios recorrentes, produção de carvão e expansão agrícola. Eles são importantes para a conservação da vida selvagem, o armazenamento de carbono e o fornecimento de recursos para as comunidades locais. Pântanos húmidos e planícies de inundação associados às bacias dos rios Cubango, Cuando, Cunene e Cuanza, eles são vulneráveis a mudanças climáticas, secas prolongadas e mudanças nos regimes hidrológicos.

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Comments

Angola has a great diversity of ecosystems that continue to provide important environmental, economic, and social services. However, some ecosystems, such as mangroves, the Maiombe forests, miombo savannas, and certain wetlands, are facing pressures resulting from deforestation, wildfires, agricultural expansion, and climate change.

Although the country does not yet have a National Red List of Ecosystems, significant progress has been made through the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2019–2025), the Environmental Conservation Areas Law (Law No. 8/20), and the strengthening of protected area management.

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To improve this indicator, it is necessary to strengthen ecosystem monitoring and conduct national assessments aligned with the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems methodology, enabling better prioritization of conservation and ecological restoration efforts.

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

Angola preserves a vast expanse of natural ecosystems, including forests, savannas, wetlands, mangroves, and coastal ecosystems. The expansion of protected areas, such as the Serra do Pingano and Morro do Moco National Parks, and initiatives such as KAZA and the partnership with African Parks have contributed to their conservation.

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However, challenges related to deforestation, wildfires, agricultural expansion, and climate change persist. Strengthening monitoring, sustainable management, and ecological restoration will be essential to maintain the integrity of these ecosystems.

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

Although Angola does not have an updated national Red List Index, there is evidence of progress in the conservation of threatened species, such as the giant sable antelope, through protection programs and habitat management. However, species such as elephants, pangolins, and African wild dogs continue to face pressure due to poaching and habitat loss. Strengthening the monitoring, research, and management of protected areas will be essential to improve the conservation status of species in the country.

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A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

The situation of this indicator in Angola is considered incipient due to the lack of complete data, but it has potential for improvement in protected areas and among species under active conservation programs. Strengthening scientific monitoring and technical capacity will be essential to assess and increase the proportion of populations with an effective population size greater than 500, contributing to the long-term viability of the country's biodiversity.

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B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

2.1 Area under restoration

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

Examples of restoration projects:
Restoration of mangrove ecosystems
Restoration and reforestation of forests
Restoration of wetlands
Restoration of areas deforested or burned by wildfires

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Under development

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

Comments

Increase in the country's protected area (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

During the last 5 years, scientific expeditions have been conducted to identify potential environmental conservation areas under the National Plan for Environmental Conservation Areas (PLANACA), resulting in the approval of two (the Pingano Partial Reserve with 392 km² and the Morro do Moco with 2,698 km²),

which will contribute to increasing the country’s protected surface area. In addition, the Lisima Lya Mwono Ramsar site, with 110,000 km², is included as a conservation area of IUCN Category IV. Rectify the boundaries of the Luengue-Luiana National Park; • Carry out a survey to define the boundaries of Mavinga National Park in parallel with the new Political-Administrative division; • Proclamation of the existing proposals in the National Protected Areas Network Expansion Plan (PERNACA). • Hire, through a public tender, an agency or organization that can create a National System of Environmental Conservation Areas; • Train local staff so that they can preserve and work effectively within this system.	EN
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Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Angola has set a target of reaching 17% of its national territory for environmental conservation. With the approval of the two new areas, the country increased its protected area from 12.58% to 12.83%.	EN
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

The creation of a conservation area is a complex process that involves several sectors and faces various challenges, among which environmental relevance must outweigh the others. Therefore, spatial planning, economic interests, and population growth are the main challenges faced in the creation of conservation areas. To counteract this fact, the economic valorization of conservation areas (job creation, tax revenues for the state, etc.) should emerge in the act of justification that is required.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

For the achievement of the established goals, the strategy is based on Law No. 8/20 of 16 April, or the Law on Environmental Conservation Areas, and its regulation is Presidential Decree No. 50/24 of 2 February, as well as Law No. 4/26 of 9 April, which creates the Partial Reserve of Pingano. Relevant reference: AngoLEX (https://angolex.com); www.inbac.ao	EN
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Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

By working towards achieving the goals, the country joins the global effort to achieve the 30x30 targets on environmental conservation areas. Likewise, it contributes to the implementation of the African regional strategy on the conservation of biological diversity (SADC Protocol on Forestry and Wildlife).	EN
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Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems		Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.1
Source of Data			
No data available			
Please describe the situation			
Angola tem uma grande diversidade de ecossistemas, incluindo florestas tropicais, savanas, zonas úmidas, manguezais, ecossistemas marinhos e áreas áridas. Muitos desses ecossistemas permanecem relativamente bem preservados, especialmente em regiões remotas e áreas protegidas. No entanto, algumas formações ecológicas estão enfrentando uma pressão crescente. Ecossistemas sob maior pressão : Manguestes costeiros localizados principalmente nas províncias de Luanda, Cabinda, Benguela e Zaire; eles estão sob pressão devido à expansão urbana, poluição, extração de madeira e ocupação não planejada de zonas costeiras. Eles desempenham funções essenciais na proteção costeira, criação de peixes e armazenamento de carbono. Florestas de Maiombe uma das áreas com maior biodiversidade da África Central, elas enfrentam pressões relacionadas à exploração madeireira ilegal, à mudança da agricultura e ao crescimento populacional. Eles fornecem habitat para espécies ameaçadas de extinção, incluindo primatas e elefantes da floresta. Savanas e florestas de miombo ocupando grande parte das partes oriental e central do país, elas são afetadas por incêndios recorrentes, produção de carvão e expansão agrícola. Eles são importantes para a			EN

conservação da vida selvagem, o armazenamento de carbono e o fornecimento de recursos para as comunidades locais. Pântanos húmidos e planícies de inundação associados às bacias dos rios Cubango, Cuando, Cunene e Cuanza, eles são vulneráveis a mudanças climáticas, secas prolongadas e mudanças nos regimes hidrológicos.

Comments

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

Angola preserves a vast expanse of natural ecosystems, including forests, savannas, wetlands, mangroves, and coastal ecosystems. The expansion of protected areas, such as the Serra do Pingano and Morro do Moco National Parks, and initiatives such as KAZA and the partnership with African Parks have contributed to their conservation.

However, challenges related to deforestation, wildfires, agricultural expansion, and climate change persist. Strengthening monitoring, sustainable management, and ecological restoration will be essential to maintain the integrity of these ecosystems.

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A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Conservation efforts carried out in recent years demonstrate progress in the protection of some priority species. However, the lack of regular assessments for a large number of species and monitoring limitations make it difficult to accurately measure changes in the Red List Index at the national level. The situation indicates an improving trend for some conservation target species, such as the giant sable antelope, but significant risks remain for other threatened species. Strengthening scientific research, biodiversity monitoring, protected area management, and the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2019–2025) will be essential to improve the conservation status of species and contribute positively to the Red List Index in Angola.

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Comments

Although Angola does not have an updated national Red List Index, there is evidence of progress in the conservation of threatened species, such as the giant sable antelope, through protection programs and habitat management. However, species such as elephants, pangolins, and African wild dogs continue to face pressure due to poaching and habitat loss. Strengthening the monitoring, research, and management of protected areas will be essential to improve the conservation status of species in the country.

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A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

In Angola, this indicator is still not measured systematically at the national level due to limitations in the genetic and demographic monitoring of fauna and flora populations. However, the information available from conservation programs and studies in protected areas provides some partial evidence. The giant sable antelope (*Hippotragus niger variani*), conserved in Cangandala National Park and the Luando Reserve, has a relatively small but recovering population thanks to intensive protection programs; however, it is still below the level considered genetically safe in terms of Ne > 500.

Populations of large mammals in areas such as Luengue-Luiana National Park and Iona National Park benefit from vast habitat areas but lack detailed population data to estimate effective population size. Species with a wide distribution, such as some antelopes and primates in the Maiombe forests, may have more robust local populations, but they have not yet undergone systematic genetic assessment. The available data on biodiversity surveys within conservation areas are based on the description and assessment of birdlife, elephants, buffaloes, zebras, giraffes, and sea lions.

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Comments

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Angola has developed several initiatives that contribute to the sustainable use of biodiversity and to maintaining the benefits that ecosystems provide to populations. These efforts have been implemented through:

- Conservation policies, sustainable management of natural resources, and the promotion of sustainable rural development;
- In agriculture, conservation agriculture practices, agroforestry systems, and the valorization of local crop varieties have been promoted, contributing to food security, soil conservation, and the maintenance of genetic diversity. Support programs for family farming have also strengthened the sustainable use of biological resources;
- In the forestry sector, the country has strengthened measures to combat illegal logging, encouraging sustainable forest management and the restoration of degraded areas through the Sustainable Forest Rehabilitation and Development Project in Angola’s Central Plateau, implemented by A Estrela da Floresta S.A. in the Central Plateau region of Angola, with a focus on restoring former forest plantations and establishing new areas for timber and fiber production in Huambo Province. The project covers more than 80,000 hectares of forest areas designated for eucalyptus plantations and other suitable species for sustainable wood fiber production. The project contributes to the restoration of vegetation cover, conservation of soils and water resources, carbon sequestration, mitigation of climate change impacts, and job creation. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry intends to plant one billion trees nationwide by 2035 across an area of 100,000 hectares, in order to restore green areas, which serve as the lungs of cities. The FRESAN Program implemented a reforestation project in the municipalities of Humpata and Gambos (Huíla), Bibala and Virei (Namibe), and Curoca and Cuanhama (Cunene), through the production and distribution of more than 500,000 seed balls containing native species. The objective was to combat desertification and restore degraded ecosystems in regions most affected by drought and climate change. This initiative sought to increase vegetation cover, improve soil fertility, reduce erosion, restore grazing areas for livestock, promote biodiversity, and enhance water retention in the soil. In addition, it aimed to train local communities to independently produce and disseminate seed balls, ensuring the continuity of reforestation efforts and strengthening the resilience of rural populations to food insecurity and extreme climate events. The seeds used included native species such as mopane, acacias, brachystegia, and julbernardia, adapted to the semi-arid conditions of southern Angola.
- In fisheries resources, sustainable fisheries management measures have been adopted, including closed seasons, catch monitoring, and strengthened enforcement mechanisms through Executive Decree No. 160/06 of December 26, which establishes standards regarding fishing net mesh sizes, Presidential Decree No. 57/25 concerning the management of marine fisheries, inland fisheries, aquaculture, and salt production, and Decree No. 41/05 regarding the General Fisheries Regulations. Local communities have been progressively integrated into natural resource management processes, promoting the valorization of traditional knowledge and the sustainable use of biodiversity for income generation, food security, and poverty reduction. The initiative of ACADIR (Association for Environmental Conservation and Integrated Rural Development) represents a positive incentive for biodiversity conservation in Angola. Operating mainly in Cuando Province within the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA), the organization promotes community-based conservation models that link biodiversity protection with the improvement of local livelihoods. Its interventions include conservation agriculture, sustainable fisheries management, wildlife monitoring, water resource management, and strengthening community organizations.

<https://maliasili.org/partner/acadir> Regarding ecosystem services, it is still not possible to financially assess these services; however, significant progress has been made for both biodiversity and local communities. One effort by the Angolan state is the Cafu Canal project, which is part of the Program to Combat the Effects of Drought in Southern Angola (PCESSA), covering the provinces of Cunene, Namibe, and Huíla. By providing structural solutions to combat the harmful effects of drought, it has successfully fulfilled its role, improving people’s lives, raising living standards, dignifying communities, and making them more inclusive and less vulnerable. The Cafu Canal in Angola (which functions as an artificial support system to enhance ecosystem provisioning and water regulation services) generates financial savings that are directly reflected in the public budget and local economy. The Angolan government has identified the convergence of three main sectors for carbon credit generation:

- Minerals, Oil, and Gas: The main immediate opportunity lies in reducing gas

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flaring and decarbonizing oil industry operations; • Forests and Concessions: Angola possesses vast forested areas that attract international developers interested in carbon sink conservation projects; • Blue Carbon: The Sonangol Blue Carbon project (in partnership with the Otchiva Association) focuses on the protection, conservation, and restoration of mangrove ecosystems. The country is actively working to strengthen governance and legal certainty; • MRV System: The development of the Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system is at an advanced stage in order to formally monitor emissions and enable the sale of carbon credits; • Angolan Carbon Market Association (AAMC): Works with public and private stakeholders to promote the transition from the voluntary market to a properly regulated and legally protected model. In its

Comments

Progress can be considered positive, as evidenced by the strengthening of the institutional and legal framework for biodiversity conservation, as well as by the implementation of projects that contribute to the maintenance and restoration of ecosystem services.

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3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures

GBF-INDICATOR-3.1

Headline

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

A. Guineo-Congolese biome
It occupies 10.7% of the national territory and extends across the provinces of Cabinda, Zaire, Uíge, Cuanza-Norte, Cuanza-Sul, and Lunda-Norte.

It comprises the humid ombrophilous and semi-deciduous forests of the provinces of Cabinda (Maiombe forest), Zaire, Uíge, Lunda-Norte, Cuanza-Norte, and Cuanza-Sul, with altitudes ranging from 200 to 1400 meters. Rainfall varies from 1200 to 1800 mm/year. These humid forests have flora and fauna that are extremely rich in species, especially a wide range of trees that often exceed 50 meters in height, forming continuous multi-layered canopies. In Cabinda, in the Guineo-Congolese ombrophilous forest, species such as Gilbertiodendron ogoouense, Tetraberlinia bifoliolata, Jubernadia seretii, Librevillea klainei, etc., reach heights of 30 to 50 meters.

These forests are surrounded by extensive areas of partially deciduous communities. In the southern part of the Congo River, in the provinces of Zaire, Uíge, Cuanza Norte, and Cuanza Sul, there are vast forests with many deciduous species. The coffee forests receive between 1,000 and 1,800 mm of rainfall per year, with two to three months of rain. These forests, which occupy the upper levels of the eastern escarpment, benefit from covered strata resulting from the influence of the cold Benguela Current. The dominant trees include: Celtis prantiii, C. milbraedii, Morus mesozygiae, Albizia glaberrima. Few of these trees exceed 30 meters in height.

Herbivorous antelopes are rare because of the absence of grasses in the terrestrial animal communities of the forests. This layer is occupied by leaf consumers such as Hyemoschus aquaticus (the enigmatic water chevrotain), Cephalophus sylvicultor (large bambi), C. nigrifrons (black-faced bambi). Trees, shrubs, and lianas produce many flowers and fruits throughout the year, and frugivorous mammals and birds are common. The primate fauna of these forests is particularly important, including the gorilla (Gorilla gorilla), chimpanzee (Pan troglodytes), white-nosed gray monkey (Cercopithecus nictitans), moustached monkey (C. cephus), Arctocebus calabarensis, Perodicticus potto, etc. It is in this forest that the forest elephant (Loxodonta africana) is found.

Guineo-Congolese/Zambeian transition zone of De White (1983),

This refers to the Guineo-Congolese/Zambeian regional transition zone of De White (1983), considered by Huntley (1974; 2023) as the Congolese Savanna Biome or mesic savannas. These forest galleries are particularly well developed in the valleys of the Cuango, Luachimo, and Cassai rivers in Lunda Norte Province.

B. Afro-montane Biome

It is located in the center of the country, occupying (0.5% of the national territory), specifically in the provinces of Benguela, Cuanza Sul, Huambo, and Huíla.

It consists of isolated and vulnerable patches found in the mountains of the provinces of Benguela, Cuanza Sul, Huambo, and Huíla. The total area of these relics probably represents less than 200 ha and provides sufficient habitat for maintaining fauna and flora communities separated by more than 2,000 km from the nearest identical patches.

The best examples of this type of forest are found in the Lubimbale or Londwimbale area in Huambo (Morro do Moco), where at least 15 patches ranging from 1 to 20 ha have survived to the present day. These forests are mainly found in deep ravines at altitudes between 2,000 and 2,500 meters. Other patches of this biome can still be found in Cassongue, Cuanza Sul (Morro da Namba), and along the Chela Escarpment.

The mammalian fauna includes species such as *Papio cynocephalus* (baboon), *Funisciurus pirrhopus*, *Cephalophus monticola* (blue duiker), and *Potamochoerus porcus* (bush pig).

The avifauna is very rich, including several endemic species such as *Pternistis swierstrai* (Mountain Partridge), *Lybius leucogaster* (White-bellied Barbet), *Cinnyris ludovicensis* (Mountain Sunbird), *Xenocopsychus ansorgei* (Angola Cave Chat), and *Melaenornis brunneus* (Angola Flycatcher, LC), all assessed as Vulnerable on Angola’s Red List.

C. Zambezian Biome

It occupies 86.2% of the national territory and is represented by the vast inland plain areas, particularly on highly leached soils formed by the crystalline rocks of the ancient Massif and the infertile sands of the Kalahari. The physiognomy and floristic composition vary considerably from one place to another, and its extent is about 1,078,000 km². In the West, shrubland areas interspersed with savannas along drainage lines prevail. The typical Miombo (dominated by the genera *Brachystegia*, *Julbernardia*, and *Isoberlinia*) occupies approximately 47% of the national territory, with 437,000 km² covered by this formation.

Dry and deciduous forests, with an abundance of *Baikiaea plurijuga*, occupy vast areas in the extreme southeast of the country (provinces of Cuando and Cubango).

D. Karoo-Namibe Biome

Located in the Southwest of the Country, it occupies 2.6% of the national territory (WHITE, 1983) and extends mainly through the province of Namibe.

However, elements of this Biome extend from Luanda southward along the country’s Atlantic coast, in an arid climate with prolonged dry seasons. These arid conditions are also found along the country’s southern border. The vegetation types found in this Biome vary considerably according to soil substrate and climatic conditions, but throughout the region, plants share deciduous habits and the ability to withstand periods of low rainfall.

In the Namib Desert, where the sparsely vegetated dunes are occupied by a highly specialized invertebrate fauna dependent on plant debris carried by the winds for their food and water needs. Rainfall is very scarce. Baía dos Tigres and Tômbua receive 15 and 12 mm of rainfall per year respectively.

In the perennial shifting dunes appear grasslands and groves of several plant species such as **Welwitschia mirabilis**. Some trees such as **Senegalia eriobola**, **S. albida** and **Combretum imberbe** reach more than 15 meters in height.

Guineo-Congolese/Zambezian of De White (1983),

Despite its aridity, the desert shelters a rich diversity of vertebrate and invertebrate species, which demonstrate complex adaptations to life in an environment almost without water, and can be found in Iona National Park.

The mammals found in this biome include the Cape fox (**Vulpes chama**), meerkats (**Suricata suricatta**), the aardwolf (**Proteles cristatus**), the springbok (**Antidorcas marsupialis**), Kirk’s dik-dik (**Madoqua kirkii**), the gemsbok (**Oryx gazella**) and the mountain zebra (**Equus zebra**). Bird species typical of the desert include the ostrich (**Struthio camelus**), Rüppell’s bustard or Damara korhaan (**Eupodotis rueppellii**), Ludwig’s bustard (**Neotis ludwigii**) and Burchell’s courser (**Cursorius rufus**).

Kalahari transition zone

Elements from the Karoo-Namib, Zambezian and Guineo-Congolese centers of endemism mix along the coast in a narrow coastal strip up to the Zaire River. Dense dry woodlands interspersed with grassy areas are the typical physiognomy. The grasses among the nearby communities are dominated by **Andropogon gayanus**, **Heteropogon contortus** and **Hyparrhenia* sp.* The extensive sandy plains in this formation, especially along the coastline, are occupied by **Hyphaene guineensis** (mateba) with **Erogrostis superba**, **Setaria welwitschii**, **Schizachyrium sanguineum** and **Digitaria milanjana**.

A very restricted steppe area appears to the North and South of Luanda. The community occupies gently undulating Miocene and Oligocene sediment hills. The steppe forms extremely dense woodlands from 1 to 5 meters high, covering continuous areas of more than 100,000 hectares. Succulent, thorny shrubs and low trees of **Senegalia**, **Commiphora**, **Euphorbia**, **Rhigozum**, **Sesamothamnus** and **Sterculia** appear scattered through a matrix of sparse and short grasses of

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the genus **Stipagrostis**. Throughout much of the desert, the iconic **Welwitschia mirabilis** is emblematic and common.

Angola also presents an important type of coastal ecosystem, which is the mangroves, located at the mouths of large rivers that flow into the Atlantic Ocean, extending from north to south over a distance of about 1,500 km along the coast of the provinces from Cabinda (Guineo-Congolese Biome) to Benguela (Zambezian Biome).

On the other hand, within these different biomes mentioned above, there are numerous wetlands, of which the Lisima Lya Mwono Water Tower is a Ramsar site.

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

BinaryKMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Under development

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

Comments

Although there has been significant progress in the implementation of positive incentives for biodiversity, there is still a need to strengthen the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating their effectiveness, as well as to expand the economic and financial instruments that promote sustainable investments.

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Threatened Species **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

- Create a national database or platform for threatened and endemic species of Angola;
- Create a multisectoral working group to continuously update the database;
- Involve Higher Education Institutions in data collection by developing final course projects, dissertations, and theses at undergraduate, master’s, and doctoral levels.
- Compile and disseminate information collected on biodiversity in the development of projects implemented in Angola;
- Identify and restore historical corridors of species within and outside Environmental Conservation Areas;
- Monitor migratory movements of species in ecological corridors and transboundary areas;

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• Strengthen legal instruments to support transboundary migration of species; • Have a specific Action Plan for each endemic species or any other species in decline; • Assess the conservation status of Top Predator populations (terrestrial and marine). • Mobilize resources and work with specialized agencies for the reintroduction of animal species in Conservation Areas. • Mobilize resources and implement monitoring programs for Endemic or Declining Species.	
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Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

In 2019, a list of threatened species of Angola’s fauna and flora was published for the first time, with three categories (extinct, endangered, and vulnerable). The main threats identified were habitat degradation, poaching, overexploitation, urbanization, etc. Although not conclusive, it serves as a basis for continuous updating, and the next edition may include other critical species, such as <i>Guibourtia coleosperma</i> (Mussivi), a timber species subject to excessive exploitation, <i>Tessmannia camoneana</i>, endemic to Quiçama National Park, <i>Brachylaena huillensis</i> (Sândalo Africano), <i>Leptailurus serval</i> (Melanistic Serval), <i>Secrettarius serpentaurus</i> (Secretary Bird), <i>Crossarchus ansorgei</i> (Ansorge’s Cusimanse), <i>Falco vespertinus</i> (falcao de pes vermelhos) etc., resulting from recent research work.	EN
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

The inclusion of species on the red list requires in-depth studies on the criteria for their classification and their condition in the natural habitat. The country still faces a shortage of specialized professionals, as well as limited incentives for scientific research, little dissemination of the ecological, socioeconomic, and cultural importance of species, and insufficient awareness and environmental education regarding them. Therefore, the red list constitutes an official instrument of the country for supervising land-use planning, monitoring, environmental impact studies, and identifying priority conservation areas and for the management of threatened species.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

INBAC reports on endangered species, Presidential Decree 311/18, of December 19, approving the regulation on the International Trade of wild flora and fauna species and regulating the import and export of endangered species in Angola; Executive Decree 252/18, of July 13, approving the Red List of Angolan Species: Training of 800 agents for conservation areas, construction of two sanctuaries (for great apes and the Giant Sable Antelope); creation of breeding centers for endangered sea turtle species (Kitabanga Project). Sources: www.minamb.gov.ao/flashminamb; www.inbac.gov.ao; www.kitabanga.org; www.angolex.com;	EN
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Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

The development of a country's Red List contributes to global species conservation synergies and provides essential elements for the IUCN Red List. Likewise, it demonstrates national or regional efforts in cross-border collaborations among the parties involved and contributes to achieving the objectives of the CBD, Ramsar, CITES, CMS, the regional agreement on gorilla conservation and their habitats, in order to attain the SDGs.	EN
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Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.1
Source of Data No data available		
Please describe the situation		
Comments		

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Angola continues to possess one of the largest expanses of natural ecosystems in Southern Africa, with vast areas of miombo woodlands, the Maiombe tropical forest, savannas, wetlands, mangroves, coastal ecosystems, and the Namib Desert. These ecosystems still occupy a large part of the national territory and constitute essential habitats for numerous species of fauna and flora. Angola’s Conservation Areas cover approximately 13% of the national territory, including the Serra do Pingano and Morro do Moco National Parks, contributing to the conservation of extensive areas of natural ecosystems. The Kavango-Zambezi Conservation Complex (KAZA TFCA), which includes Mavinga and Luengue-Luiana National Parks, protects one of Africa’s largest transboundary natural landscapes, conserving extensive savannas, forests, and wetlands. The partnership between the Government of Angola and African Parks for the management of Iona National Park has strengthened the protection of more than 15,000 km² of arid and semi-arid ecosystems, while also promoting the recovery of wildlife populations. The Maiombe Forest, in the province of Cabinda, continues to represent one of the most important remaining tracts of tropical rainforest in Central Africa, with high value for biodiversity conservation. Monitoring and conservation programs for the giant sable antelope in the Luando Strict Nature Reserve and Cangandala National Park demonstrate the importance of maintaining natural habitats for the survival of endemic species. Despite their wide extent, some ecosystems show signs of degradation due to: agricultural expansion and the occupation of new areas, charcoal production and timber exploitation, frequent bushfires, urban growth and infrastructure development, and the impacts of droughts and climate change, particularly in the

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Comments

Angola preserves a vast expanse of natural ecosystems, including forests, savannas, wetlands, mangroves, and coastal ecosystems. The expansion of protected areas, such as the Serra do Pingano and Morro do Moco National Parks, and initiatives such as KAZA and the partnership with African Parks have contributed to their conservation.

However, challenges related to deforestation, wildfires, agricultural expansion, and climate change persist. Strengthening monitoring, sustainable management, and ecological restoration will be essential to maintain the integrity of these ecosystems.

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A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Conservation efforts carried out in recent years demonstrate progress in the protection of some priority species. However, the lack of regular assessments for a large number of species and monitoring limitations make it difficult to accurately measure changes in the Red List Index at the national level. The situation indicates an improving trend for some conservation target species, such as the giant sable antelope, but significant risks remain for other threatened species. Strengthening scientific research, biodiversity monitoring, protected area management, and the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2019–2025) will be essential to improve the conservation status of species and contribute positively to the Red List Index in Angola.

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Comments

Although Angola does not have an updated national Red List Index, there is evidence of progress in the conservation of threatened species, such as the giant sable antelope, through protection programs and habitat management. However, species such as elephants, pangolins, and African wild dogs continue to face pressure due to poaching and habitat loss. Strengthening the monitoring, research, and management of protected areas will be essential to improve the conservation status of species in the country.

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A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

In Angola, this indicator is still not measured systematically at the national level due to limitations in the genetic and demographic monitoring of fauna and flora populations. However, the information available from conservation programs and studies in protected areas provides some partial evidence. The giant sable antelope (*Hippotragus niger variani*), conserved in Cangandala National Park and the Luando Reserve, has a relatively small but recovering population thanks to intensive protection programs; however, it is still below the level considered genetically safe in terms of Ne > 500. Populations of large mammals in areas such as Luengue-Luiana National Park and Iona National Park benefit from vast habitat areas but lack detailed population data to estimate effective population size. Species with a wide distribution, such as some antelopes and primates in the Maiombe forests, may have more robust local populations, but they have not yet undergone systematic genetic assessment. The available data on biodiversity surveys within conservation areas are based on the description and assessment of birdlife, elephants, buffaloes, zebras, giraffes, and sea lions.

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Comments

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Angola has developed several initiatives that contribute to the sustainable use of biodiversity and to maintaining the benefits that ecosystems provide to populations. These efforts have been implemented through: • Conservation policies, sustainable management of natural resources, and the promotion of sustainable rural development; • In agriculture, conservation agriculture practices, agroforestry systems, and the valorization of local crop varieties have been promoted, contributing to food security, soil conservation, and the maintenance of genetic diversity. Support programs for family farming have also strengthened the sustainable use of biological resources; • In the forestry sector, the country has strengthened measures to combat illegal logging, encouraging sustainable forest management and the restoration of degraded areas through the Sustainable Forest Rehabilitation and Development Project in Angola’s Central Plateau, implemented by A Estrela da Floresta S.A. in the Central Plateau region of Angola, with a focus on restoring former forest plantations and establishing new areas for timber and fiber production in Huambo Province. The project covers more than 80,000 hectares of forest areas designated for eucalyptus plantations and other suitable species for sustainable wood fiber production. The project contributes to the restoration of vegetation cover, conservation of soils and water resources, carbon sequestration, mitigation of climate change impacts, and job creation. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry intends to plant one billion trees nationwide by 2035 across an area of 100,000 hectares, in order to restore green areas, which serve as the lungs of cities. The FRESAN Program implemented a reforestation project in the municipalities of Humpata and Gambos (Huíla), Bibala and Virei (Namibe), and Curoca and Cuanhama (Cunene), through the production and distribution of more than 500,000 seed balls containing native species. The objective was to combat desertification and restore degraded ecosystems in regions most affected by drought and climate change. This initiative sought to increase vegetation cover, improve soil fertility, reduce erosion, restore grazing areas for livestock, promote biodiversity, and enhance water retention in the soil. In addition, it aimed to train local communities to independently produce and disseminate seed balls, ensuring the continuity of reforestation efforts and strengthening the resilience of rural populations to food insecurity and extreme climate events. The seeds used included native species such as mopane, acacias, brachystegia, and julbernardia, adapted to the semi-arid conditions of southern Angola. • In fisheries resources, sustainable fisheries management measures have been adopted, including closed seasons, catch monitoring, and strengthened enforcement mechanisms through Executive Decree No. 160/06 of December 26, which establishes standards regarding fishing net mesh sizes, Presidential Decree No. 57/25 concerning the management of marine fisheries, inland fisheries, aquaculture, and salt production, and Decree No. 41/05 regarding the General Fisheries Regulations. Local communities have been progressively integrated into natural resource management processes, promoting the valorization of traditional knowledge and the sustainable use of biodiversity for income generation, food security, and poverty reduction. The initiative of ACADIR (Association for Environmental Conservation and Integrated Rural Development) represents a positive incentive for biodiversity conservation in Angola. Operating mainly in Cuando Province within the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA), the organization promotes community-based conservation

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models that link biodiversity protection with the improvement of local livelihoods. Its interventions include conservation agriculture, sustainable fisheries management, wildlife monitoring, water resource management, and strengthening community organizations.

<https://maliasili.org/partner/acadir> Regarding ecosystem services, it is still not possible to financially assess these services; however, significant progress has been made for both biodiversity and local communities. One effort by the Angolan state is the Cafu Canal project, which is part of the Program to Combat the Effects of Drought in Southern Angola (PCESSA), covering the provinces of Cunene, Namibe, and Huíla. By providing structural solutions to combat the harmful effects of drought, it has successfully fulfilled its role, improving people’s lives, raising living standards, dignifying communities, and making them more inclusive and less vulnerable. The Cafu Canal in Angola (which functions as an artificial support system to enhance ecosystem provisioning and water regulation services) generates financial savings that are directly reflected in the public budget and local economy. The Angolan government has identified the convergence of three main sectors for carbon credit generation:

- Minerals, Oil, and Gas: The main immediate opportunity lies in reducing gas flaring and decarbonizing oil industry operations;
- Forests and Concessions: Angola possesses vast forested areas that attract international developers interested in carbon sink conservation projects;
- Blue Carbon: The Sonangol Blue Carbon project (in partnership with the Otchiva Association) focuses on the protection, conservation, and restoration of mangrove ecosystems. The country is actively working to strengthen governance and legal certainty;
- MRV System: The development of the Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system is at an advanced stage in order to formally monitor emissions and enable the sale of carbon credits;
- Angolan Carbon Market Association (AAMC): Works with public and private stakeholders to promote the transition from the voluntary market to a properly regulated and legally protected model. In its

Comments

Progress can be considered positive, as evidenced by the strengthening of the institutional and legal framework for biodiversity conservation, as well as by the implementation of projects that contribute to the maintenance and restoration of ecosystem services.

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B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Under development

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

Comments

Although there has been significant progress in the implementation of positive incentives for biodiversity, there is still a need to strengthen the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating their effectiveness, as well as to expand the economic and financial instruments that promote sustainable investments.

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Overexploitation of Natural Resources (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

• Identify areas to promote business and community forestry. • Carry out surveys and cataloging of species in the value chain, in the cultural (therapeutic) aspect, inside and outside Environmental Conservation Areas; • Strengthen awareness among local communities about the consequences of the practice of overexploitation of species; • Monitor local communities regarding the overexploitation of the Makakata species (Harpagophytum procumbens); • Continue the registration process of all wild animal breeders in captivity; • Hold at least two National conferences on the valorization of local biodiversity related to cultural, therapeutic, and medicinal aspects, etc. • Create financial incentive mechanisms to promote business and community forestry; • Regularly carry out livestock censuses to determine the carrying capacity of natural ecosystems; • Raise awareness among local communities (especially in the provinces of Cunene, Huíla, Cuando-Cubango, and Namibe) about the main threats to livestock mortality, taking into account the carrying capacity of natural ecosystems. • Catalog the main biodiversity resources consumed in the country (fish, insects, fungi, reptiles, and mammals); • Define the level of exploitation and consumption patterns of biodiversity resources. • Promote the livestock breeding of game species; • Boost the creation of community hunting areas; • Promote fish farming; • Regulate hunting activities in the country. • Revitalize agricultural mechanical assistance to communities; • Promote agricultural mechanization in the business sector. • Conduct a survey of the population dynamics of the country's potentially game species; • Carry out a triennial update of the list of game species; • Determine the hunting and selling seasons and locations for species identified as game; • License and monitor hunting activity; • Publish and disseminate the General Hunting Regulations. • Strengthen the capacity for scientific research on the dynamics of the biomass of marine resources. • Promote sustainable fishing cooperatives; • Encourage and distribute selective-mesh fishing nets to cooperatives; • Strengthen the enforcement of laws on the protection of aquatic resources and ecosystems. • Promote and disseminate environmental education related to biodiversity conservation through songs, theatrical plays, literary texts, dances, etc. • Create financial incentive mechanisms (subsidized interest rates, tax exemptions, etc.) to promote commercial and community forestry;	EN
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Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

The country has legislation on the sustainable management of natural resources and has developed some human resource capacity to monitor its implementation.	EN
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Challenges persist in terms of the development and implementation of management plans for the different types of resources, worsened by the country's unfavorable socioeconomic context marked by poverty, unemployment, corruption, etc.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

• Basic Law on Forests and Wildlife; • Environmental Conservation Areas Law; • Aquatic Biological Resources Law; • Territorial Planning Law; • Basic Environmental Law; • Penal Code, Law 38/20: Article 282 – Environmental aggression; • Training of 800 agents for monitoring law enforcement in environmental conservation areas; • Five (5) training sessions for State agents (Prosecutors, Judges, Investigators, Fiscal Police) on combating environmental crimes; • www.angolex.com; www.inbac.gov.ao; www.minpesrmar.gov.ao; www.fundacaokissama.co.ao	EN
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Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Despite the difficulties identified, the country has achieved some success in implementing its conservation and natural resource management policies, illustrated by the creation of conservation areas, population growth of some threatened species, poverty reduction programs, and technical training of personnel. These factors contribute to the implementation of the country's international obligations related to regional conventions and treaties (the Benguela Current Convention, the KAZA Treaty, and COMIFAC).	EN
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Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.1
Source of Data No data available Please describe the situation Comments		
A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.2
Source of Data No data available Please describe the situation Angola continues to possess one of the largest expanses of natural ecosystems in Southern Africa, with vast areas of miombo woodlands, the Maiombe tropical forest, savannas, wetlands, mangroves, coastal ecosystems, and the Namib Desert. These ecosystems still occupy a large part of the national territory and constitute essential habitats for numerous species of fauna and flora. Angola’s Conservation Areas cover approximately 13% of the national territory, including the Serra do Pingano and Morro do Moco National Parks, contributing to the conservation of extensive areas of natural ecosystems. The Kavango-Zambezi Conservation Complex (KAZA TFCA), which includes Mavinga and Luengue-Luiana National Parks, protects one of Africa’s largest transboundary natural landscapes, conserving extensive savannas, forests, and wetlands. The partnership between the Government of Angola and African Parks for the management of Iona National Park has strengthened the protection of more than 15,000 km² of arid and semi-arid ecosystems, while also promoting the recovery of wildlife populations. The Maiombe Forest, in the province of Cabinda, continues to represent one of the most important remaining tracts of tropical rainforest in Central Africa, with high value for biodiversity conservation. Monitoring and conservation programs for the giant sable antelope in the Luando Strict Nature Reserve and Cangandala National Park demonstrate the importance of maintaining natural habitats for the survival of endemic species. Despite their wide extent, some ecosystems show signs of degradation due to: agricultural expansion and the occupation of new areas, charcoal production and timber exploitation, frequent bushfires, urban growth and infrastructure development, and the impacts of droughts and climate change, particularly in the EN Comments		

A.3 Red List Index

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Conservation efforts carried out in recent years demonstrate progress in the protection of some priority species. However, the lack of regular assessments for a large number of species and monitoring limitations make it difficult to accurately measure changes in the Red List Index at the national level. The situation indicates an improving trend for some conservation target species, such as the giant sable antelope, but significant risks remain for other threatened species. Strengthening scientific research, biodiversity monitoring, protected area management, and the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2019–2025) will be essential to improve the conservation status of species and contribute positively to the Red List Index in Angola.

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Comments

Although Angola does not have an updated national Red List Index, there is evidence of progress in the conservation of threatened species, such as the giant sable antelope, through protection programs and habitat management. However, species such as elephants, pangolins, and African wild dogs continue to face pressure due to poaching and habitat loss. Strengthening the monitoring, research, and management of protected areas will be essential to improve the conservation status of species in the country.

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A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

In Angola, this indicator is still not measured systematically at the national level due to limitations in the genetic and demographic monitoring of fauna and flora populations. However, the information available from conservation programs and studies in protected areas provides some partial evidence. The giant sable antelope (*Hippotragus niger variani*), conserved in Cangandala National Park and the Luando Reserve, has a relatively small but recovering population thanks to intensive protection programs; however, it is still below the level considered genetically safe in terms of Ne > 500. Populations of large mammals in areas such as Luengue-Luiana National Park and Iona National Park benefit from vast habitat areas but lack detailed population data to estimate effective population size. Species with a wide distribution, such as some antelopes and primates in the Maiombe forests, may have more robust local populations, but they have not yet undergone systematic genetic assessment. The available data on biodiversity surveys within conservation areas are based on the description and assessment of birdlife, elephants, buffaloes, zebras, giraffes, and sea lions.

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Comments

The situation of this indicator in Angola is considered incipient due to the lack of complete data, but it has potential for improvement in protected areas and among species under active conservation programs. Strengthening scientific monitoring and technical capacity will be essential to assess and increase the proportion of populations with an effective population size greater than 500, contributing to the long-term viability of the country's biodiversity.

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B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Angola has developed several initiatives that contribute to the sustainable use of biodiversity and to maintaining the benefits that ecosystems provide to populations. These efforts have been implemented through: • Conservation policies, sustainable management of natural resources, and the promotion of sustainable rural development; • In agriculture, conservation agriculture practices,

agroforestry systems, and the valorization of local crop varieties have been promoted, contributing to food security, soil conservation, and the maintenance of genetic diversity. Support programs for family farming have also strengthened the sustainable use of biological resources; • In the forestry sector, the country has strengthened measures to combat illegal logging, encouraging sustainable forest management and the restoration of degraded areas through the Sustainable Forest Rehabilitation and Development Project in Angola’s Central Plateau, implemented by A Estrela da Floresta S.A. in the Central Plateau region of Angola, with a focus on restoring former forest plantations and establishing new areas for timber and fiber production in Huambo Province. The project covers more than 80,000 hectares of forest areas designated for eucalyptus plantations and other suitable species for sustainable wood fiber production. The project contributes to the restoration of vegetation cover, conservation of soils and water resources, carbon sequestration, mitigation of climate change impacts, and job creation. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry intends to plant one billion trees nationwide by 2035 across an area of 100,000 hectares, in order to restore green areas, which serve as the lungs of cities. The FRESAN Program implemented a reforestation project in the municipalities of Humpata and Gambos (Huíla), Bibala and Virei (Namibe), and Curoca and Cuanhama (Cunene), through the production and distribution of more than 500,000 seed balls containing native species. The objective was to combat desertification and restore degraded ecosystems in regions most affected by drought and climate change. This initiative sought to increase vegetation cover, improve soil fertility, reduce erosion, restore grazing areas for livestock, promote biodiversity, and enhance water retention in the soil. In addition, it aimed to train local communities to independently produce and disseminate seed balls, ensuring the continuity of reforestation efforts and strengthening the resilience of rural populations to food insecurity and extreme climate events. The seeds used included native species such as mopane, acacias, brachystegia, and julbernardia, adapted to the semi-arid conditions of southern Angola. • In fisheries resources, sustainable fisheries management measures have been adopted, including closed seasons, catch monitoring, and strengthened enforcement mechanisms through Executive Decree No. 160/06 of December 26, which establishes standards regarding fishing net mesh sizes, Presidential Decree No. 57/25 concerning the management of marine fisheries, inland fisheries, aquaculture, and salt production, and Decree No. 41/05 regarding the General Fisheries Regulations. Local communities have been progressively integrated into natural resource management processes, promoting the valorization of traditional knowledge and the sustainable use of biodiversity for income generation, food security, and poverty reduction. The initiative of ACADIR (Association for Environmental Conservation and Integrated Rural Development) represents a positive incentive for biodiversity conservation in Angola. Operating mainly in Cuando Province within the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA), the organization promotes community-based conservation models that link biodiversity protection with the improvement of local livelihoods. Its interventions include conservation agriculture, sustainable fisheries management, wildlife monitoring, water resource management, and strengthening community organizations.

<https://maliasili.org/partner/acadir> Regarding ecosystem services, it is still not possible to financially assess these services; however, significant progress has been made for both biodiversity and local communities. One effort by the Angolan state is the Cafu Canal project, which is part of the Program to Combat the Effects of Drought in Southern Angola (PCESSA), covering the provinces of Cunene, Namibe, and Huíla. By providing structural solutions to combat the harmful effects of drought, it has successfully fulfilled its role, improving people’s lives, raising living standards, dignifying communities, and making them more inclusive and less vulnerable. The Cafu Canal in Angola (which functions as an artificial support system to enhance ecosystem provisioning and water regulation services) generates financial savings that are directly reflected in the public budget and local economy. The Angolan government has identified the convergence of three main sectors for carbon credit generation: • Minerals, Oil, and Gas: The main immediate opportunity lies in reducing gas flaring and decarbonizing oil industry operations; • Forests and Concessions: Angola possesses vast forested areas that attract international developers interested in carbon sink conservation projects; • Blue Carbon: The Sonangol Blue Carbon project (in partnership with the Otchiva Association) focuses on the protection, conservation, and restoration of mangrove ecosystems. The country is actively working to strengthen governance and legal certainty: • MRV System: The development of the Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system is at an advanced stage in order to formally monitor emissions and enable the sale of carbon credits; • Angolan Carbon Market Association (AAMC): Works with public and private stakeholders to promote the transition from the voluntary market to a properly regulated and legally protected model. In its

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Comments

Progress can be considered positive, as evidenced by the strengthening of the institutional and legal framework for biodiversity conservation, as well as by the implementation of projects that contribute to the maintenance and restoration of ecosystem services.

EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Since 2004, Angola has benefited from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) funding project in the development of its first national biodiversity strategy (NBSAP 2007-2012) and the first and third Biodiversity Reports. Since then, it has been integrated into the different funding cycles of this institution, in various aspects of biodiversity conservation. Furthermore, the country has had access to funds from multilateral agreements (CBD Convention, CITES, Ramsar, CMS, and IUCN) and regional agreements (Benguela Current Convention, KAZA Initiative, COMIFAC) applied in biodiversity monitoring and conservation programs.	EN
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Comments

Many genetic resource conservation programs are implemented with the support of funds mobilized at the international and regional levels (institutional capacity building, strategy and report development, inventories and quantification of large mammal populations), thus contributing to government synergies in fulfilling its obligations.	EN
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C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

With the implementation of programs resulting from access to international funds, the country recorded some positive results in the conservation of genetic resources, namely: the creation of environmental conservation areas, the development of forest and marine resource management plans, institutional training of technicians in foreign languages, visibility of conservation actions, and awareness and sensitization at the local community level.	EN
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Comments

One of the great benefits of implementing conservation programs is the capacity that local institutions have acquired in terms of genetic resource management, active participation in conferences on genetic resources, visibility of the country, and strengthening the capacity to implement existing legislation.	EN
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D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Existing public funding, as well as international funding, is insufficient to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. To this end, it is necessary to mobilize domestic funds from the public sector and public-private partnerships and agreements to promote increased funding	EN
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Comments

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Public institutions (Ministries) have the General State Budget (OGE) as the main source of funding for their programs. In this context, the Ministry of the Environment uses these funds for the management of 14 conservation areas, including National Parks and Reserves, scientific expedition programs, species and ecosystem monitoring, and the construction of infrastructure to support conservation.	EN
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Comments

Since the Angolan population is mostly rural, the use of funds for biodiversity conservation contributes to improving the livelihoods of local communities and sustainable development. Challenges are faced in the economic valuation of conservation areas and in taxing the benefits arising from ecosystem services in order to contribute to State revenue collection.	EN
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D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-5.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

The country has a programme for the periodic assessment of fishery resource stocks, coordinated by the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, which annually provides information on species subject to closed seasons and the quotas available for fishing, within biologically sustainable levels.	EN
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Comments

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

BinaryKMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Under development

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

Under development

EN

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

Fully

Fully

Under development

Yes

Partially

Partially

23/137

Fully

Comments

- Legal and policy measures: Several statutes have been approved that refer to the obligation of equitable benefit sharing in the use of genetic resources. In this case, the reference laws are the Basic Environmental Law, the Forestry and Wildlife Law, the Environmental Conservation Areas Law, and the Aquatic Biological Resources Law;
- Administrative measures: Regulation of hunting activities and wildlife management, forest exploitation, fishing, and seeds of agricultural crops;
- Administrative capacity building: Conducting training sessions for forest monitoring agents, environmental conservation areas, urbanization, field school extension, and combating environmental crimes.

EN

5.b Number of countries with legal instruments or other policy frameworks for regulating trade in wild species

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-5

5.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to regulate trade in wild species? (Select all that apply)

- For international trade

For terrestrial species

For freshwater species

For marine species

Comments

Management of Exotic (Invasive) Species (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

- Conduct a survey of exotic and invasive species in the country;
 - Investigate their origin and their impacts on local biodiversity.
 - Strengthen the enforcement of specific legislation regulating the introduction of invasive exotic species by creating monitoring conditions at the country's entry points;
 - Integrate invasive species control actions into environmental conservation area management programs.
 - Create quarantine areas at land borders to accommodate species or individuals of fauna and flora not authorized to enter.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Executive Decree of the MINAMB No. 252/18, of July 13, presents a preliminary list of Invasive Exotic Species as a basis for monitoring and combating them. These species are widely distributed nationwide and require control of the pathways of their expansion. There are factors that are major drivers, such as shifting agriculture and forest fires, which are considered the greatest promoters of the expansion of these phenomena.

Many of these species are introduced into the country occasionally through land freight transport and maritime transport through ballast water. One of the results achieved toward the target was the preparation of the preliminary red list of invasive species in the country and, above all, their location within the national territory.

In certain cases (invasive animal species), greater attention is given to aquaculture activities and the breeding of pets of wild origin.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

• Control of expansion processes; • Mechanical elimination; • Biological control; • Financial and human resources for their control; • Giving utility to invasive species.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Postgraduate scientific studies conducted by the University of Agostinho Neto on Chromolaena odorata; red list of Angola species category D; works by the Tundavala Polytechnic Higher Institute on invasive species. www.naturangola.ao; www.isptundavala.com	EN
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Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

The control of invasive species contributes to the protection and conservation of biodiversity, considering their potential degree of competition with and elimination of native species. International agreements and conventions focus on the preservation of biological diversity, taking into account the satisfaction of the populations’ food needs. By combating these species, the country contributes to the achievement of the SDGs, especially targets 1 and 15.8, as well as the maintenance of ecosystem services for the benefit of local communities.	EN
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Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.1
Source of Data		
No data available		
Please describe the situation		
Angola tem uma grande diversidade de ecossistemas, incluindo florestas tropicais, savanas, zonas úmidas, manguezais, ecossistemas marinhos e áreas áridas. Muitos desses ecossistemas permanecem relativamente bem preservados, especialmente em regiões remotas e áreas protegidas. No entanto, algumas formações ecológicas estão enfrentando uma pressão crescente. Ecossistemas sob maior pressão : Manguestes costeiros localizados principalmente nas províncias de Luanda, Cabinda, Benguela e Zaire; eles estão sob pressão devido à expansão urbana, poluição, extração de madeira e ocupação não planejada de zonas costeiras. Eles desempenham funções essenciais na proteção costeira, criação de peixes e armazenamento de carbono. Florestas de Maiombe uma das áreas com maior biodiversidade da África Central, elas enfrentam pressões relacionadas à exploração madeireira ilegal, à mudança da agricultura e ao crescimento populacional. Eles fornecem habitat para espécies ameaçadas de extinção, incluindo primatas e elefantes da floresta. Savanas e florestas de miombo ocupando grande parte das partes oriental e central do país, elas são afetadas por incêndios recorrentes, produção de carvão e expansão agrícola. Eles são importantes para a conservação da vida selvagem, o armazenamento de carbono e o fornecimento de recursos para as comunidades locais. Pântanos húmidos e planícies de inundação associados às bacias dos rios Cubango, Cuando, Cunene e Cuanza, eles são vulneráveis a mudanças climáticas, secas prolongadas e mudanças nos regimes hidrológicos.	EN	
Comments		
Angola has a great diversity of ecosystems that continue to provide important environmental, economic, and social services. However, some ecosystems, such as mangroves, the Maiombe forests, miombo savannas, and certain wetlands, are facing pressures resulting from deforestation, wildfires, agricultural expansion, and climate change. Although the country does not yet have a National Red List of Ecosystems, significant progress has been made through the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2019–2025), the Environmental Conservation Areas Law (Law No. 8/20), and the strengthening of protected area management.	EN	

To improve this indicator, it is necessary to strengthen ecosystem monitoring and conduct national assessments aligned with the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems methodology, enabling better prioritization of conservation and ecological restoration efforts.

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

A.3 Red List Index

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

Although Angola does not have an updated national Red List Index, there is evidence of progress in the conservation of threatened species, such as the giant sable antelope, through protection programs and habitat management. However, species such as elephants, pangolins, and African wild dogs continue to face pressure due to poaching and habitat loss. Strengthening the monitoring, research, and management of protected areas will be essential to improve the conservation status of species in the country.

EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

In Angola, this indicator is still not measured systematically at the national level due to limitations in the genetic and demographic monitoring of fauna and flora populations. However, the information available from conservation programs and studies in protected areas provides some partial evidence. The giant sable antelope (*Hippotragus niger variani*), conserved in Cangandala National Park and the Luando Reserve, has a relatively small but recovering population thanks to intensive protection programs; however, it is still below the level considered genetically safe in terms of Ne > 500. Populations of large mammals in areas such as Luengue-Luiana National Park and Iona National Park benefit from vast habitat areas but lack detailed population data to estimate effective population size. Species with a wide distribution, such as some antelopes and primates in the Maiombe forests, may have more robust local populations, but they have not yet undergone systematic genetic assessment. The available data on biodiversity surveys within conservation areas are based on the description and assessment of birdlife, elephants, buffaloes, zebras, giraffes, and sea lions.

EN

Comments

The situation of this indicator in Angola is considered incipient due to the lack of complete data, but it has potential for improvement in protected areas and among species under active conservation programs. Strengthening scientific monitoring and technical capacity will be essential to assess and increase the proportion of populations with an effective population size greater than 500, contributing to the long-term viability of the country's biodiversity.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

Progress can be considered positive, as evidenced by the strengthening of the institutional and legal framework for biodiversity conservation, as well as by the implementation of projects that contribute to the maintenance and restoration of ecosystem services.

EN

6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-6.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

In Angola there are around 25 invasive species of animals and plants with highly opportunistic behavior, affecting agricultural areas, clearings in tropical humid forests, roadsides, and bodies of water, with socio-economic and environmental consequences that have not yet been assessed. Studies are ongoing to evaluate these consequences, mitigate their effects, as well as establish mechanisms for their control and/or eradication.

EN

Comments

In the annex of Angola's red list, there are 18 invasive species, including animals and plants, of which 17 occur throughout the country (21 provinces) and 4 in some, as shown in the table below. Studies continue for the identification of other invasive species.

Table: Invasive species, extracted from the Red List of Species of Angola (LVEA)

Nº.	Espécie	Ocorrência (nº de províncias)
1.	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	all country
2.	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	all country
3.	<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	all country
4.	<i>Inga vera</i>	all country
5.	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	all country
6.	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	all country
7.	<i>Lantana camara</i>	all country
8.	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	all country
9	<i>Pontederia crassipes</i>	all country
10	<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>	all country
11.	<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	all country
12	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	all country
13.	<i>Acacia saligna</i>	all country
14.	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	all country
15.	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	13 provinces
16.	<i>Arundo donax</i>	all country
17.	<i>Tithonia diversifolia</i>	all country
18.	<i>Tilapia sp</i>	All country in fresh waters
19.	<i>Cinona intestinalis*</i>	5 coastal provinces
20.	<i>Bugula neritina*</i>	5 coastal provinces
21.	<i>Hydroides elegans*</i>	5 coastal provinces

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

Under development

Partially

Under development

Under development

Although there has been significant progress in the implementation of positive incentives for biodiversity, there is still a need to strengthen the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating their effectiveness, as well as to expand the economic and financial instruments that promote sustainable investments.

EN

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-6

Under development

Under development

Under development

Angola has been developing institutional, legal, and technical measures aimed at the prevention, control, and management of invasive alien species within the framework of biodiversity conservation and the implementation of commitments undertaken under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

At the institutional level, Angola's Ministry of Environment, through the National Institute for Biodiversity and Conservation Areas (INBAC), in coordination with other relevant government sectors,

has promoted monitoring activities, environmental enforcement, and awareness-raising related to the introduction and spread of invasive alien species in terrestrial, aquatic, and coastal ecosystems.

Angola also has regulatory instruments and environmental policies that incorporate the issue of invasive species, including:

- * the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Angola (NBSAP);
- * the Framework Environmental Law;
- * regulations on environmental impact assessment, biosafety, plant quarantine, and animal health.

The measures currently implemented focus mainly on:

- * preventing the introduction of alien species through phytosanitary and veterinary controls at entry points;
- * monitoring invasive species in protected areas and sensitive ecosystems;
- * environmental awareness campaigns directed at local communities and users of natural resources;
- * localized control of certain invasive species affecting agriculture, water resources, native fauna, and flora;
- * strengthening regional and international cooperation in biodiversity management.

Despite the progress achieved, significant challenges remain, namely:

- * insufficient updated national inventories of invasive species;
- * limited technical and laboratory capacity for early detection and rapid response;
- * lack of sustainable funding for eradication programs and continuous monitoring;
- * the need to strengthen intersectoral coordination and scientific research.

In this context, Angola continues to strengthen environmental management and biodiversity conservation mechanisms, aligning its actions with the global targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals related to the protection of ecosystems and biodiversity.

EN

Biodiversity and Pollution Source Management **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

- Create a monitoring mechanism for the implementation of Presidential Decree No. 117/20, of April 22, on environmental licensing regarding the implementation of wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) for small, medium, and large industries, as well as the construction of housing complexes.
- Apply Presidential Decree No. 190/12 of August 24 on solid waste management;
- Create solid waste management mechanisms in drainage ditches, including the construction of barriers to retain wastewater.
- Train and raise awareness among managers of companies likely to cause environmental pollution;
- Create mechanisms to strengthen compliance with the polluter-pays legislation (Presidential Decree No. 194/11, of June 7) by small, medium, and large companies.
- Draft, approve, publish, and disseminate specific legislation on the criteria for the gradual elimination of single-use products.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Implementation of Presidential Decree 117/20 of April 22 regarding Environmental Licensing, which guides large-scale projects likely to cause environmental impact to carry out an environmental impact study; Presidential Decree 175/25 regulating the production, importation, commercialization, and use of single-use plastic products and materials; Presidential Decree 190/12 of August 24, which regulates the preparation of the Waste Management Plan; National Adaptation Plan to the impacts of climate change Decree No. 39/00, of October 10, regulates environmental protection in oil operations. Solid and Urban Waste Management Plan (Pesgru)

There are other projects being implemented that contribute to pollution reduction, namely:

- Selective waste collection on oil platforms, terrestrial and marine ecosystems;
- Prevention and containment of spills on oil platforms, as well as the reduction of CO2 emissions through the application of filters;
- Control and prevention of forest fires;
- Treatment of wastewater by WWTPs, in soft drink production industries, urban centralities to avoid

EN

pollution of watercourses; • Conducting environmental education and awareness activities • Waste management	
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

• Insufficient financial and technical resources; • Weak environmental monitoring; • Institutional coordination between sectors; • Scarcity of scientific data on ecosystems and low awareness in communities about the impacts of pollution on biodiversity; • Uncontrolled urban growth; • Poor management of solid and liquid waste; • Inappropriate use of pesticides and other chemicals that directly affect ecosystems and biodiversity.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

• Insufficient financial and technical resources • Weak environmental monitoring • Institutional coordination between sectors • Lack of scientific data on ecosystems and limited awareness within communities about the impacts of pollution on biodiversity • Disorderly urban growth • Poor management of solid and liquid waste • Inappropriate use of pesticides and other chemical products that directly affect ecosystems and biodiversity	EN
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Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Implementation of Presidential Decree 117/20 of April 22 regarding Environmental Licensing, which guides large-scale projects likely to cause environmental impact to carry out an environmental impact assessment; The environmental crimes commission aims to inspect and monitor activities that harm the environment Definition of the environmental management plan with mitigation measures • Periodic environmental monitoring in licensed enterprises • Control of open-air dumpsites • Promotion of agroecology and conservation agriculture • Training farmers in good environmental practices • Application of sanctions for environmental infractions (fines, environmental awareness)	EN
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Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-B1
Source of Data No data available		
Please describe the situation Angola has developed several initiatives that contribute to the sustainable use of biodiversity and to maintaining the benefits that ecosystems provide to populations. These efforts have been implemented through: • Conservation policies, sustainable management of natural resources, and the promotion of sustainable rural development; • In agriculture, conservation agriculture practices, agroforestry systems, and the valorization of local crop varieties have been promoted, contributing to food security, soil conservation, and the maintenance of genetic diversity. Support programs for family farming have also strengthened the sustainable use of biological resources; • In the forestry sector, the country has strengthened measures to combat illegal logging, encouraging sustainable forest management and the restoration of degraded areas through the Sustainable Forest Rehabilitation and Development Project in Angola’s Central Plateau, implemented by A Estrela da Floresta S.A. in the Central Plateau region of Angola, with a focus on restoring former forest plantations and establishing new areas for timber and fiber production in Huambo Province. The project covers more than 80,000 hectares of forest areas designated for eucalyptus plantations and other suitable species for sustainable wood fiber production. The project contributes to the restoration of vegetation cover, conservation of soils and water resources, carbon sequestration,		

mitigation of climate change impacts, and job creation. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry intends to plant one billion trees nationwide by 2035 across an area of 100,000 hectares, in order to restore green areas, which serve as the lungs of cities. The FRESAN Program implemented a reforestation project in the municipalities of Humpata and Gambos (Huíla), Bibala and Virei (Namibe), and Curoca and Cuanhama (Cunene), through the production and distribution of more than 500,000 seed balls containing native species. The objective was to combat desertification and restore degraded ecosystems in regions most affected by drought and climate change. This initiative sought to increase vegetation cover, improve soil fertility, reduce erosion, restore grazing areas for livestock, promote biodiversity, and enhance water retention in the soil. In addition, it aimed to train local communities to independently produce and disseminate seed balls, ensuring the continuity of reforestation efforts and strengthening the resilience of rural populations to food insecurity and extreme climate events. The seeds used included native species such as mopane, acacias, brachystegia, and julbernardia, adapted to the semi-arid conditions of southern Angola. • In fisheries resources, sustainable fisheries management measures have been adopted, including closed seasons, catch monitoring, and strengthened enforcement mechanisms through Executive Decree No. 160/06 of December 26, which establishes standards regarding fishing net mesh sizes, Presidential Decree No. 57/25 concerning the management of marine fisheries, inland fisheries, aquaculture, and salt production, and Decree No. 41/05 regarding the General Fisheries Regulations. Local communities have been progressively integrated into natural resource management processes, promoting the valorization of traditional knowledge and the sustainable use of biodiversity for income generation, food security, and poverty reduction. The initiative of ACADIR (Association for Environmental Conservation and Integrated Rural Development) represents a positive incentive for biodiversity conservation in Angola. Operating mainly in Cuando Province within the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA), the organization promotes community-based conservation models that link biodiversity protection with the improvement of local livelihoods. Its interventions include conservation agriculture, sustainable fisheries management, wildlife monitoring, water resource management, and strengthening community organizations.

<https://maliasili.org/partner/acadir> Regarding ecosystem services, it is still not possible to financially assess these services; however, significant progress has been made for both biodiversity and local communities. One effort by the Angolan state is the Cafu Canal project, which is part of the Program to Combat the Effects of Drought in Southern Angola (PCESSA), covering the provinces of Cunene, Namibe, and Huíla. By providing structural solutions to combat the harmful effects of drought, it has successfully fulfilled its role, improving people’s lives, raising living standards, dignifying communities, and making them more inclusive and less vulnerable. The Cafu Canal in Angola (which functions as an artificial support system to enhance ecosystem provisioning and water regulation services) generates financial savings that are directly reflected in the public budget and local economy. The Angolan government has identified the convergence of three main sectors for carbon credit generation: • Minerals, Oil, and Gas: The main immediate opportunity lies in reducing gas flaring and decarbonizing oil industry operations; • Forests and Concessions: Angola possesses vast forested areas that attract international developers interested in carbon sink conservation projects; • Blue Carbon: The Sonangol Blue Carbon project (in partnership with the Otchiva Association) focuses on the protection, conservation, and restoration of mangrove ecosystems. The country is actively working to strengthen governance and legal certainty: • MRV System: The development of the Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system is at an advanced stage in order to formally monitor emissions and enable the sale of carbon credits; • Angolan Carbon Market Association (AAMC): Works with public and private stakeholders to promote the transition from the voluntary market to a properly regulated and legally protected model. In its

EN

Comments

Progress can be considered positive, as evidenced by the strengthening of the institutional and legal framework for biodiversity conservation, as well as by the implementation of projects that contribute to the maintenance and restoration of ecosystem services.

EN

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

In Angola, population growth and urban expansion, particularly in coastal areas, have increased pressure on marine and coastal ecosystems, contributing to problems such as coastal eutrophication resulting from the discharge of wastewater, solid waste, and other pollutants into watercourses and the ocean. These impacts affect biodiversity, fisheries resources, and environmental quality. To address these challenges, Angola has established several legal instruments, including: * **Environmental Framework Law (Law No. 5/98)**, which establishes the principles of environmental protection, biodiversity conservation, and pollution prevention. * **Presidential Decree No. 190/12**, which sets guidelines for the sustainable management of natural resources and the protection of

terrestrial and marine ecosystems. * **Presidential Decree No. 194/11**, which provides for measures to prevent and remedy environmental damage. * **Presidential Decree No. 261/11**, which establishes standards for the protection of water resources and pollution control, thereby contributing to the reduction of eutrophication. * **Angola’s National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)**, which promotes biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of ecosystems. Together, these instruments provide a framework for addressing environmental degradation, reducing pollution pressures, and strengthening the conservation and sustainable use of Angola’s marine and coastal biodiversity.	EN
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Comments

In Angola, the conservation of coastal biodiversity is directly linked to the challenges posed by population growth and rapid urbanization. The increasing population in coastal areas, particularly in urban centers such as Luanda, has contributed to higher levels of waste generation and wastewater discharge, factors that promote the eutrophication of marine and coastal ecosystems. This phenomenon compromises water quality, reduces biodiversity, and affects important economic activities such as fisheries. Recognizing these challenges, Angola has strengthened its legal and institutional framework through the Environmental Framework Law (Law No. 5/98), the National Environmental Policy, and regulations related to water quality and environmental responsibility. These instruments demonstrate the country's commitment to pollution prevention, the protection of natural resources, and biodiversity conservation. However, despite the legislative progress achieved, challenges remain regarding the effective implementation of environmental policies, the expansion of basic sanitation services, wastewater treatment, and environmental enforcement. Strengthening these actions will be essential to reducing the impacts of coastal eutrophication and ensuring the conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems for future generations.	EN
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7.2 Pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-7.2
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Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

In Angola, there are still no studies to determine the environmental concentration of pesticides and/or the total aggregated toxicity applied, although this is a concern for authorities and environmental protection organizations, given the global context. It is worth noting that in Angola the use of pesticides is relatively low, especially in subsistence agriculture, which accounts for the majority of the country's agricultural production (85%).	EN
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Comments

The uncontrolled use of pesticides poses a threat to biodiversity, human health, and environmental balance, hence the need for effective and regulated measures for their storage, transportation, commercialization, and safe use.	EN
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B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services	Binary	KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B
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B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services? Under development
B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

Comments

Although there has been significant progress in the implementation of positive incentives for biodiversity, there is still a need to strengthen the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating their effectiveness, as well as to expand the economic and financial instruments that promote sustainable investments.

EN

Biodiversity and Climate Change (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

- Apply Presidential Decree No. 190/12 of August 24 on solid waste management;
- Create solid waste management mechanisms in drainage ditches, including the construction of barriers to retain wastewater.
- Identify areas to promote commercial and community forestry.
- Identify the main socioeconomic activities that lead to ecosystem degradation and mitigate environmental impacts in municipalities;
- Encourage populations to contribute to actions for ecosystem stability and resilience;
- Promote sustainable and economically sound agricultural and livestock practices to reduce pesticide use;
- Carry out a forest inventory to assess the current state, identify land use types, and other soil degradation factors (agriculture, grazing, hunting);
- Protect watersheds;
- Restore degraded wetlands;
- Train and raise awareness among managers of companies likely to cause environmental pollution;
- Create mechanisms to strengthen compliance with legislation on the polluter pays principle (Presidential Decree No. 194/11 of June 7)

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Angola has recorded significant progress in implementing goals related to biodiversity conservation and climate change, through the strengthening of the institutional and legal framework, expansion of conservation areas, and participation in regional and international environmental sustainability initiatives.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

- Main challenges:
- Deforestation for agricultural purposes and charcoal production;
 - Industrial pollution (discharge of untreated wastewater and release of unfiltered toxic gases);

• Expansion of invasive species; • Urban solid waste management, especially along the coastal zone; • Urban expansion; • Regulation of carbon credits.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

• Implementation of farmer field schools with a view to strengthening agricultural activities and promoting agricultural mechanization; • Promotion of the use of sustainable methods in charcoal production (improved kilns); • Preparation of a forest ecosystem management plan; • Capacity building of relevant institutions in terms of human resources and technological means; • Conducting environmental education and awareness sessions in communities; Hiperlinks www.lda.gov.ao; www.minagrif.gov.ao; www.acadir.org; www.adra-angola.org; www.inbac.gov.ao;	EN
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Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.1
Source of Data No data available		
Please describe the situation Angola tem uma grande diversidade de ecossistemas, incluindo florestas tropicais, savanas, zonas úmidas, manguezais, ecossistemas marinhos e áreas áridas. Muitos desses ecossistemas permanecem relativamente bem preservados, especialmente em regiões remotas e áreas protegidas. No entanto, algumas formações ecológicas estão enfrentando uma pressão crescente. Ecossistemas sob maior pressão : Manguestes costeiros localizados principalmente nas províncias de Luanda, Cabinda, Benguela e Zaire; eles estão sob pressão devido à expansão urbana, poluição, extração de madeira e ocupação não planejada de zonas costeiras. Eles desempenham funções essenciais na proteção costeira, criação de peixes e armazenamento de carbono. Florestas de Maiombe uma das áreas com maior biodiversidade da África Central, elas enfrentam pressões relacionadas à exploração madeireira ilegal, à mudança da agricultura e ao crescimento populacional. Eles fornecem habitat para espécies ameaçadas de extinção, incluindo primatas e elefantes da floresta. Savanas e florestas de miombo ocupando grande parte das partes oriental e central do país, elas são afetadas por incêndios recorrentes, produção de carvão e expansão agrícola. Eles são importantes para a conservação da vida selvagem, o armazenamento de carbono e o fornecimento de recursos para as comunidades locais. Pântanos húmidos e planícies de inundação associados às bacias dos rios Cubango, Cuando, Cunene e Cuanza, eles são vulneráveis a mudanças climáticas, secas prolongadas e mudanças nos regimes hidrológicos.		
Comments		

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.2
Source of Data No data available		
Please describe the situation		

Angola continues to possess one of the largest expanses of natural ecosystems in Southern Africa, with vast areas of miombo woodlands, the Maiombe tropical forest, savannas, wetlands, mangroves, coastal ecosystems, and the Namib Desert. These ecosystems still occupy a large part of the national territory and constitute essential habitats for numerous species of fauna and flora. Angola’s Conservation Areas cover approximately 13% of the national territory, including the Serra do Pingano and Morro do Moco National Parks, contributing to the conservation of extensive areas of natural ecosystems. The Kavango-Zambezi Conservation Complex (KAZA TFCA), which includes Mavinga and Luengue-Luiana National Parks, protects one of Africa’s largest transboundary natural landscapes, conserving extensive savannas, forests, and wetlands. The partnership between the Government of Angola and African Parks for the management of Iona National Park has strengthened the protection of more than 15,000 km² of arid and semi-arid ecosystems, while also promoting the recovery of wildlife populations. The Maiombe Forest, in the province of Cabinda, continues to represent one of the most important remaining tracts of tropical rainforest in Central Africa, with high value for biodiversity conservation. Monitoring and conservation programs for the giant sable antelope in the Luando Strict Nature Reserve and Cangandala National Park demonstrate the importance of maintaining natural habitats for the survival of endemic species. Despite their wide extent, some ecosystems show signs of degradation due to: agricultural expansion and the occupation of new areas, charcoal production and timber exploitation, frequent bushfires, urban growth and infrastructure development, and the impacts of droughts and climate change, particularly in the	EN
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Comments

Angola preserves a vast expanse of natural ecosystems, including forests, savannas, wetlands, mangroves, and coastal ecosystems. The expansion of protected areas, such as the Serra do Pingano and Morro do Moco National Parks, and initiatives such as KAZA and the partnership with African Parks have contributed to their conservation.	EN
However, challenges related to deforestation, wildfires, agricultural expansion, and climate change persist. Strengthening monitoring, sustainable management, and ecological restoration will be essential to maintain the integrity of these ecosystems.	

A.3 Red List Index

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Conservation efforts carried out in recent years demonstrate progress in the protection of some priority species. However, the lack of regular assessments for a large number of species and monitoring limitations make it difficult to accurately measure changes in the Red List Index at the national level. The situation indicates an improving trend for some conservation target species, such as the giant sable antelope, but significant risks remain for other threatened species. Strengthening scientific research, biodiversity monitoring, protected area management, and the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2019–2025) will be essential to improve the conservation status of species and contribute positively to the Red List Index in Angola.	EN
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Comments

Although Angola does not have an updated national Red List Index, there is evidence of progress in the conservation of threatened species, such as the giant sable antelope, through protection programs and habitat management. However, species such as elephants, pangolins, and African wild dogs continue to face pressure due to poaching and habitat loss. Strengthening the monitoring, research, and management of protected areas will be essential to improve the conservation status of species in the country.	EN
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A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

In Angola, this indicator is still not measured systematically at the national level due to limitations in the genetic and demographic monitoring of fauna and flora populations. However, the information available from conservation programs and studies in protected areas provides some partial evidence. The giant sable antelope (*Hippotragus niger variani*), conserved in Cangandala National Park and the Luando Reserve, has a relatively small but recovering population thanks to intensive protection programs; however, it is still below the level considered genetically safe in terms of Ne > 500. Populations of large mammals in areas such as Luengue-Luiana National Park and Iona National Park benefit from vast habitat areas but lack detailed population data to estimate effective population size. Species with a wide distribution, such as some antelopes and primates in the Maiombe forests, may have more robust local populations, but they have not yet undergone systematic genetic assessment. The available data on biodiversity surveys within conservation areas are based on the description and assessment of birdlife, elephants, buffaloes, zebras, giraffes, and sea lions.

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Comments

The situation of this indicator in Angola is considered incipient due to the lack of complete data, but it has potential for improvement in protected areas and among species under active conservation programs. Strengthening scientific monitoring and technical capacity will be essential to assess and increase the proportion of populations with an effective population size greater than 500, contributing to the long-term viability of the country's biodiversity.

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B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Angola has developed several initiatives that contribute to the sustainable use of biodiversity and to maintaining the benefits that ecosystems provide to populations. These efforts have been implemented through:

- Conservation policies, sustainable management of natural resources, and the promotion of sustainable rural development;
- In agriculture, conservation agriculture practices, agroforestry systems, and the valorization of local crop varieties have been promoted, contributing to food security, soil conservation, and the maintenance of genetic diversity. Support programs for family farming have also strengthened the sustainable use of biological resources;
- In the forestry sector, the country has strengthened measures to combat illegal logging, encouraging sustainable forest management and the restoration of degraded areas through the Sustainable Forest Rehabilitation and Development Project in Angola’s Central Plateau, implemented by A Estrela da Floresta S.A. in the Central Plateau region of Angola, with a focus on restoring former forest plantations and establishing new areas for timber and fiber production in Huambo Province. The project covers more than 80,000 hectares of forest areas designated for eucalyptus plantations and other suitable species for sustainable wood fiber production. The project contributes to the restoration of vegetation cover, conservation of soils and water resources, carbon sequestration, mitigation of climate change impacts, and job creation. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry intends to plant one billion trees nationwide by 2035 across an area of 100,000 hectares, in order to restore green areas, which serve as the lungs of cities. The FRESAN Program implemented a reforestation project in the municipalities of Humpata and Gambos (Huíla), Bibala and Virei (Namibe), and Curoca and Cuanhama (Cunene), through the production and distribution of more than 500,000 seed balls containing native species. The objective was to combat desertification and restore degraded ecosystems in regions most affected by drought and climate change. This initiative sought to increase vegetation cover, improve soil fertility, reduce erosion, restore grazing areas for livestock, promote biodiversity, and enhance water retention in the soil. In addition, it aimed to train local communities to independently produce and disseminate seed balls, ensuring the continuity of reforestation efforts and strengthening the resilience of rural populations to food insecurity and extreme climate events. The seeds used included native species such as mopane, acacias, brachystegia, and julbernardia, adapted to the semi-arid conditions of southern Angola.
- In fisheries resources, sustainable fisheries management measures have been adopted, including closed seasons, catch monitoring, and strengthened enforcement mechanisms through Executive Decree No. 160/06 of December 26, which establishes standards regarding fishing net mesh sizes, Presidential Decree No. 57/25 concerning the management of marine fisheries, inland fisheries, aquaculture, and salt production, and Decree No. 41/05 regarding the General Fisheries Regulations. Local communities have been progressively integrated into natural resource management processes, promoting the valorization of traditional knowledge and the sustainable use of biodiversity for income generation, food security, and poverty reduction. The initiative of ACADIR (Association for Environmental Conservation and Integrated Rural Development) represents a positive incentive for biodiversity conservation in Angola. Operating mainly in Cuando Province within the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA), the organization promotes community-based conservation models that link biodiversity protection with the improvement of local livelihoods. Its interventions

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include conservation agriculture, sustainable fisheries management, wildlife monitoring, water resource management, and strengthening community organizations.

<https://maliasili.org/partner/acadir> Regarding ecosystem services, it is still not possible to financially assess these services; however, significant progress has been made for both biodiversity and local communities. One effort by the Angolan state is the Cafu Canal project, which is part of the Program to Combat the Effects of Drought in Southern Angola (PCESSA), covering the provinces of Cunene, Namibe, and Huíla. By providing structural solutions to combat the harmful effects of drought, it has successfully fulfilled its role, improving people’s lives, raising living standards, dignifying communities, and making them more inclusive and less vulnerable. The Cafu Canal in Angola (which functions as an artificial support system to enhance ecosystem provisioning and water regulation services) generates financial savings that are directly reflected in the public budget and local economy. The Angolan government has identified the convergence of three main sectors for carbon credit generation:

- Minerals, Oil, and Gas: The main immediate opportunity lies in reducing gas flaring and decarbonizing oil industry operations;
- Forests and Concessions: Angola possesses vast forested areas that attract international developers interested in carbon sink conservation projects;
- Blue Carbon: The Sonangol Blue Carbon project (in partnership with the Otchiva Association) focuses on the protection, conservation, and restoration of mangrove ecosystems. The country is actively working to strengthen governance and legal certainty:

- MRV System: The development of the Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system is at an advanced stage in order to formally monitor emissions and enable the sale of carbon credits;
- Angolan Carbon Market Association (AAMC): Works with public and private stakeholders to promote the transition from the voluntary market to a properly regulated and legally protected model. In its

Comments

Progress can be considered positive, as evidenced by the strengthening of the institutional and legal framework for biodiversity conservation, as well as by the implementation of projects that contribute to the maintenance and restoration of ecosystem services.

EN

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

In Angola, population growth and urban expansion, particularly in coastal areas, have increased pressure on marine and coastal ecosystems, contributing to problems such as coastal eutrophication resulting from the discharge of wastewater, solid waste, and other pollutants into watercourses and the ocean. These impacts affect biodiversity, fisheries resources, and environmental quality. To address these challenges, Angola has established several legal instruments, including:

- * **Environmental Framework Law (Law No. 5/98)**, which establishes the principles of environmental protection, biodiversity conservation, and pollution prevention.
- * **Presidential Decree No. 190/12***, which sets guidelines for the sustainable management of natural resources and the protection of terrestrial and marine ecosystems.
- * **Presidential Decree No. 194/11***, which provides for measures to prevent and remedy environmental damage.
- * **Presidential Decree No. 261/11***, which establishes standards for the protection of water resources and pollution control, thereby contributing to the reduction of eutrophication.
- * **Angola’s National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)***, which promotes biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of ecosystems. Together, these instruments provide a framework for addressing environmental degradation, reducing pollution pressures, and strengthening the conservation and sustainable use of Angola’s marine and coastal biodiversity.

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Comments

In Angola, the conservation of coastal biodiversity is directly linked to the challenges posed by population growth and rapid urbanization. The increasing population in coastal areas, particularly in urban centers such as Luanda, has contributed to higher levels of waste generation and wastewater discharge, factors that promote the eutrophication of marine and coastal ecosystems. This phenomenon compromises water quality, reduces biodiversity, and affects important economic activities such as fisheries.

Recognizing these challenges, Angola has strengthened its legal and institutional framework through the Environmental Framework Law (Law No. 5/98), the National Environmental Policy, and regulations related to water quality and environmental responsibility. These instruments demonstrate the country's commitment to pollution prevention, the protection of natural resources, and biodiversity conservation.

However, despite the legislative progress achieved, challenges remain regarding the effective implementation of environmental policies, the expansion of basic sanitation services, wastewater

EN

treatment, and environmental enforcement. Strengthening these actions will be essential to reducing the impacts of coastal eutrophication and ensuring the conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems for future generations.

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Under development

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

Comments

Although there has been significant progress in the implementation of positive incentives for biodiversity, there is still a need to strengthen the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating their effectiveness, as well as to expand the economic and financial instruments that promote sustainable investments.

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8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

8.1 Does your country’s national biodiversity strategy and action plan include actions to prevent or minimize the impacts of the following (select all that apply):

Climate change
Ocean acidification

8.2 Do your country’s climate change policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Fully

8.3 Do your country’s other policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Fully

8.4 Do your country’s other policies address the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity?

Partially

8.5 Are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Partially

8.6 Are the impact of ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Under development

8.7 Do your country’s policies or action plans on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience or reduce impacts (select all that apply):

Mitigation
Adaptation
Disaster risk reduction
Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches
Policies to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

8.8 Are measures included in your country’s policies or actions plans to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Fully

8.9 Are measures included in your country’s policies or actions plans to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Fully

Comments

Sustainable and Socioeconomic Management of Life Wild (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Promote sustainable and economically sound agricultural and livestock practices to reduce the use of pesticides;

- Create a carbon quota system.
- Strengthen poverty reduction programs in terms of alternatives to the sustainable exploitation of natural resources.
- Promote sustainable water management, such as the creation of water retention areas and the implementation of integrated watershed management techniques;
- Develop and implement a fisheries management plan based on scientific data to ensure the sustainability of fish populations and long-term productivity.

• Regularly update the INBAC logistics base by conducting inventories of the needs of environmental conservation areas (drones, GPS, computers, applications, equipment for rescuing animals in danger);

• Create mechanisms for mobilizing and managing equipment resulting from completed projects;

• Cooperate with local and regional partners in the exchange of the use of suitable equipment for monitoring and handling biodiversity. • Include annually in the State Budget (OGE), budget lines and programs that ensure the financing of operations across the entire system of environmental conservation areas. • Catalogue the main biodiversity resources consumed in the country (fish, insects, fungi, reptiles and mammals); • Define the level of exploitation and consumption regime of biodiversity resources. • Review Article 282 of the Penal Code regarding the penalty framework for crimes against biodiversity; • Review the law on administrative offenses regarding illegal actions against biodiversity; • Update the Basic Environmental Law 5/98 of 19 June to include, among others, the topic related to the classification of crimes against biodiversity. • Hold fairs between potential donors and NGOs to mobilize funds for the implementation of biodiversity conservation projects; • Conduct a workshop on the efficient management of funds allocated to the implementation of biodiversity conservation projects; • Hold conferences to disseminate results, successes, and lessons learned in the implementation of the biodiversity conservation project. • Create and ensure the effectiveness of legal, administrative, and institutional mechanisms that enable the participation of local communities in biodiversity management, including their rights to participation, prior and informed consultation, information, and justice; • Draft and approve legislation on community-based management of natural resources/biodiversity; • Ensure that local communities benefit from incentives and opportunities by participating in the management of conservation areas; • Promote sustainable management of biodiversity resources based on communities; • Develop training and capacity-building actions in biodiversity management; • Ensure the participation of local communities in decision-making processes; • Promote alternative livelihood options for local communities; • Produce awareness-raising materials on the community management of conservation areas. • Establish catch quotas;	EN
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Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Progress. • Drafting and approval of regulations on hunting and sustainable wildlife management (Presidential Decree 222/24 of October 25), Environmental Conservation Areas (Presidential Decree 50/24 of February 2), management measures for marine fisheries, inland fisheries, aquaculture, and salt production (Presidential Decree 63/24 of February 22), import and export of endangered species (Presidential Decree 311/18 of December 19), and the Ministerial Order prohibiting the logging of the species *Guibourtia coleosperma* (mussivi); • Licensing of wildlife utilization areas, particularly for hunting and ecotourism activities; • Construction of two sanctuaries for endangered primate and large antelope species; • Preparation of the action plan to combat poaching; • Capacity building of institutions responsible for the inspection and monitoring of environmental crimes; • Strengthening of penalties for environmental crimes under the Angolan Penal Code (Article 282 of Law No. 38/20 of November 11).	EN
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

• Inventories of fauna and flora for the sustainable management of ecosystems and the preparation of the indicative list for hunting management; • Effective control and monitoring of poaching, illegal fishing, and charcoal production; • Institutional capacity building of the agency and related institutions; • Promotion of the value chain of biodiversity products; • Promotion of formal and informal environmental education on biodiversity conservation;	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Conservation Areas cover approximately 13% of the national territory, including the Serra do Pingano and Morro do Moco National Parks, contributing to the conservation of extensive areas of natural ecosystems. The Kavango-Zambezi Conservation Complex (KAZA TFCA), which includes Mavinga and Luengue-Luiana National Parks, protects one of Africa’s largest transboundary natural landscapes, conserving extensive savannas, forests, and wetlands. The partnership between the Government of Angola and African Parks for the management of Iona National Park has strengthened the protection of more than 15,000 km ² of arid and semi-arid ecosystems, while also promoting the recovery of wildlife populations. The Maiombe Forest, in the province of Cabinda, continues to represent one of the most important remaining tracts of tropical rainforest in Central Africa, with high value for biodiversity conservation. Monitoring and conservation programs for the giant sable antelope in the Luando Strict Nature Reserve and Cangandala National Park demonstrate the importance of maintaining natural habitats for the survival of endemic species. Despite their wide extent, some ecosystems show signs of degradation due to: agricultural expansion and the occupation of new areas, charcoal production and timber exploitation, frequent bushfires, urban growth and infrastructure development, and the impacts of droughts and climate change, particularly in the	EN
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Comments

A.3 Red List Index

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Conservation efforts carried out in recent years demonstrate progress in the protection of some priority species. However, the lack of regular assessments for a large number of species and monitoring limitations make it difficult to accurately measure changes in the Red List Index at the national level. The situation indicates an improving trend for some conservation target species, such as the giant sable antelope, but significant risks remain for other threatened species. Strengthening scientific research, biodiversity monitoring, protected area management, and the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2019–2025) will be essential to improve the conservation status of species and contribute positively to the Red List Index in Angola.	EN
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Comments

Although Angola does not have an updated national Red List Index, there is evidence of progress in the conservation of threatened species, such as the giant sable antelope, through protection programs and habitat management. However, species such as elephants, pangolins, and African wild dogs continue to face pressure due to poaching and habitat loss. Strengthening the monitoring, research, and management of protected areas will be essential to improve the conservation status of species in the country.	EN
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A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

In Angola, this indicator is still not measured systematically at the national level due to limitations in the genetic and demographic monitoring of fauna and flora populations. However, the information available from conservation programs and studies in protected areas provides some partial evidence. The giant sable antelope (*Hippotragus niger variani*), conserved in Cangandala National Park and the Luando Reserve, has a relatively small but recovering population thanks to intensive protection programs; however, it is still below the level considered genetically safe in terms of Ne > 500. Populations of large mammals in areas such as Luengue-Luiana National Park and Iona National Park benefit from vast habitat areas but lack detailed population data to estimate effective population size. Species with a wide distribution, such as some antelopes and primates in the Maiombe forests, may have more robust local populations, but they have not yet undergone systematic genetic assessment. The available data on biodiversity surveys within conservation areas are based on the description and assessment of birdlife, elephants, buffaloes, zebras, giraffes, and sea lions.	EN
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Comments

The situation of this indicator in Angola is considered incipient due to the lack of complete data, but it has potential for improvement in protected areas and among species under active conservation programs. Strengthening scientific monitoring and technical capacity will be essential to assess and increase the proportion of populations with an effective population size greater than 500, contributing to the long-term viability of the country's biodiversity.	EN
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B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Angola has developed several initiatives that contribute to the sustainable use of biodiversity and to maintaining the benefits that ecosystems provide to populations. These efforts have been implemented through: • Conservation policies, sustainable management of natural resources, and the promotion of sustainable rural development; • In agriculture, conservation agriculture practices, agroforestry systems, and the valorization of local crop varieties have been promoted, contributing to food security, soil conservation, and the maintenance of genetic diversity. Support programs for family farming have also strengthened the sustainable use of biological resources; • In the forestry sector, the country has strengthened measures to combat illegal logging, encouraging sustainable forest management and the restoration of degraded areas through the Sustainable Forest Rehabilitation and Development Project in Angola’s Central Plateau, implemented by A Estrela da Floresta S.A. in the Central Plateau region of Angola, with a focus on restoring former forest plantations and establishing new areas for timber and fiber production in Huambo Province. The project covers more than 80,000 hectares of forest areas designated for eucalyptus plantations and other suitable species for sustainable wood fiber production. The project contributes to the restoration of vegetation cover, conservation of soils and water resources, carbon sequestration, mitigation of climate change impacts, and job creation. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry intends to plant one billion trees nationwide by 2035 across an area of 100,000 hectares, in order to restore green areas, which serve as the lungs of cities. The FRESAN Program implemented a reforestation project in the municipalities of Humpata and Gambos (Huíla), Bibala and Virei (Namibe), and Curoca and Cuanhama (Cunene), through the production and distribution of more than 500,000 seed balls containing native species. The objective was to combat desertification and restore degraded ecosystems in regions most affected by drought and climate change. This initiative sought to increase vegetation cover, improve soil fertility, reduce erosion, restore grazing areas for livestock, promote biodiversity, and enhance water retention in the soil. In addition, it aimed to train local communities to independently produce and disseminate seed balls, ensuring the continuity of reforestation efforts and strengthening the resilience of rural populations to food insecurity and extreme climate events. The seeds used included native species such as mopane, acacias, brachystegia, and julbernardia, adapted to the semi-arid conditions of southern Angola. • In fisheries resources, sustainable fisheries management measures have been adopted, including closed seasons, catch monitoring, and strengthened enforcement mechanisms through Executive Decree No. 160/06 of December 26, which establishes standards regarding fishing net mesh sizes, Presidential Decree No. 57/25 concerning the management of marine fisheries, inland fisheries, aquaculture, and salt production, and Decree No. 41/05 regarding the General Fisheries Regulations. Local communities have been progressively integrated into natural resource management processes, promoting the valorization of traditional knowledge and the sustainable use of biodiversity for income generation, food security, and poverty reduction. The initiative of ACADIR (Association for Environmental Conservation and Integrated Rural Development) represents a positive incentive for biodiversity conservation in Angola. Operating mainly in Cuando Province within the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA), the organization promotes community-based conservation models that link biodiversity protection with the improvement of local livelihoods. Its interventions include conservation agriculture, sustainable fisheries management, wildlife monitoring, water resource management, and strengthening community organizations. https://maliasili.org/partner/acadir Regarding ecosystem services, it is still not possible to financially assess these services; however, significant progress has been made for both biodiversity and local communities. One effort by the Angolan state is the Cafu Canal project, which is part of the Program to Combat the Effects of Drought in Southern Angola (PCESSA), covering the provinces of Cunene, Namibe, and Huíla. By providing structural solutions to combat the harmful effects of drought, it has successfully fulfilled its role, improving people’s lives, raising living standards, dignifying communities, and making them more inclusive and less vulnerable. The Cafu Canal in Angola (which functions as an artificial support system to enhance ecosystem provisioning and water regulation services) generates financial savings that are directly reflected in the public budget and local economy. The Angolan government has identified the convergence of three main sectors for carbon credit generation: • Minerals, Oil, and Gas: The main immediate opportunity lies in reducing gas flaring and decarbonizing oil industry operations; • Forests and Concessions: Angola possesses vast forested areas that attract international developers interested in carbon sink conservation projects; •	EN
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Blue Carbon: The Sonangol Blue Carbon project (in partnership with the Otchiva Association) focuses on the protection, conservation, and restoration of mangrove ecosystems. The country is actively working to strengthen governance and legal certainty: • MRV System: The development of the Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system is at an advanced stage in order to formally monitor emissions and enable the sale of carbon credits; • Angolan Carbon Market Association (AAMC): Works with public and private stakeholders to promote the transition from the voluntary market to a properly regulated and legally protected model. In its

Comments

Progress can be considered positive, as evidenced by the strengthening of the institutional and legal framework for biodiversity conservation, as well as by the implementation of projects that contribute to the maintenance and restoration of ecosystem services.

EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

Many genetic resource conservation programs are implemented with the support of funds mobilized at the international and regional levels (institutional capacity building, strategy and report development, inventories and quantification of large mammal populations), thus contributing to government synergies in fulfilling its obligations.

EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

With the implementation of programs resulting from access to international funds, the country recorded some positive results in the conservation of genetic resources, namely: the creation of environmental conservation areas, the development of forest and marine resource management plans, institutional training of technicians in foreign languages, visibility of conservation actions, and awareness and sensitization at the local community level.

EN

Comments

9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-9.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Wild species of fauna and flora are part of the diet of rural communities and beyond, as they constitute a source of protein, monetary resources, ecosystem services, construction materials, etc. Forests, in general, can represent a cultural heritage for local communities where they perform their ancestral rituals using species they consider noble. These aspects are passed down from generation to generation; therefore, the sustainable use of species requires integrated programs to consolidate the wishes of all stakeholders.

EN

Comments

9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-9.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

In Angola, more than half of the population lives in rural areas and carries out their activities using traditional knowledge, through subsistence hunting, shifting agriculture, harvesting wild fruits and non-timber forest products, as well as performing rituals. It is through these activities that rural communities apply their knowledge to preserve the natural heritage.

EN

Comments

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Under development

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

Comments

Although there has been significant progress in the implementation of positive incentives for biodiversity, there is still a need to strengthen the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating their effectiveness, as well as to expand the economic and financial instruments that promote sustainable investments.

EN

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Fully

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Fully

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Fully

Comments

• Legal and policy measures: Several statutes have been approved that refer to the obligation of equitable benefit sharing in the use of genetic resources. In this case, the reference laws are the Basic Environmental Law, the Forestry and Wildlife Law, the Environmental Conservation Areas Law, and the Aquatic Biological Resources Law; • Administrative measures: Regulation of hunting activities and wildlife management, forest exploitation, fishing, and seeds of agricultural crops; • Administrative capacity building: Conducting training sessions for forest monitoring agents, environmental conservation areas, urbanization, field school extension, and combating environmental crimes.	EN
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9.b Number or countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-9

9.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks or administrative measures for the sustainable management and use of wild species?

Fully

9.2 Does your country monitor the sustainable management and use of wild species?

Fully

9.3 Does your country monitor the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from the use of wild species for people, in particular those in vulnerable situations and most dependent on biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

Partially

9.3.1 If the answer is “fully” or “partially”, disaggregate by all relevant groups of people, as determined at the national level:

Women and girls
Children and youth
Indigenous peoples and local communities

9.4 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to protect and encourage the customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, for example, the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity or other relevant initiatives?

Fully

Comments

In general, under Angolan legislation, respect for customary law is relevant. The Land Law considers customary law to be predominant in the management of natural resources within local communities.

Among the main biodiversity management instruments that interact with aspects of customary law are: the Basic Law on Forests and Wildlife, No. 6/17 of January 24; the Basic Environmental Law, No. 5/98 of June 19; the Conservation Areas Law No. 8/20 of April 16; the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), Presidential Decree No. 26/20 of February 6; and the National Policy on Forests, Wildlife, and Conservation Areas.

EN

Biodiversity and Spatial Planning (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

- Rectify the boundaries of the Luengue-Luiana National Parks;
- Conduct a survey to define the boundaries of Mavinga National Park in parallel with the new Political-Administrative division;
- Proclamation of the existing proposals in the National Network Expansion Plan of AC (PERNACA).
- Regulate the integration of areas designated for biodiversity protection actions in all land use planning plans;
- Strengthen legislation and include restrictive measures in the use of conservation areas and their surroundings, creation and management of ecological corridors and green belts between municipalities.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Law No. 3/4 of June 25 on Territorial Planning provides for the preservation of biodiversity conservation areas within national territorial planning projects. It is within this context that Municipal Master Plans are required to incorporate this legal directive.

The urbanization of cities and the construction of housing projects have been examples of the implementation of the law’s provisions, since green spaces dedicated to the conservation of urban biodiversity are being created. Even so, the establishment of two conservation areas (the Pingano Mountain Reserve and Morro do Moco) forms part of the integration of biomes with high ecological value into the territorial planning of environmental conservation areas.	EN
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Main challenges: • Economic interests that represent areas potentially rich in biodiversity; • Population growth; • Urbanization; • Lack of financial resources and specialized human resources; • Environmental awareness among decision-makers;	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the goal. • Zoning of conservation areas according to the activities permitted in each area; • Regulation of oil exploitation and mineral resources within environmental conservation areas (Presidential Decree No. 51/24 of February 6); • Creation of public-private partnerships to mobilize funds in favor of biodiversity conservation; • Holding workshops and training seminars for the main sectors involved in biodiversity conservation aspects; • Reserving 5 to 20% of urbanizable areas and agricultural farms for biodiversity conservation;	EN
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Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals: With the implementation of the target, the country contributes to the global efforts to achieve SDGs 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, as well as regional agreements within the scope of SADC and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) related to biodiversity conservation, integration of local communities, and management of water resources and large shared ecosystems.	EN
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Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.1
Source of Data No data available		
Please describe the situation Angola tem uma grande diversidade de ecossistemas, incluindo florestas tropicais, savanas, zonas úmidas, manguezais, ecossistemas marinhos e áreas áridas. Muitos desses ecossistemas permanecem relativamente bem preservados, especialmente em regiões remotas e áreas protegidas. No entanto, algumas formações ecológicas estão enfrentando uma pressão crescente. Ecossistemas sob maior pressão : Manguestes costeiros localizados principalmente nas províncias de Luanda, Cabinda, Benguela e Zaire; eles estão sob pressão devido à expansão urbana, poluição, extração de madeira e ocupação não planejada de zonas costeiras. Eles desempenham funções essenciais na proteção costeira, criação de peixes e armazenamento de carbono. Florestas de Maiombe uma das áreas com maior biodiversidade da África Central, elas enfrentam pressões relacionadas à exploração madeireira ilegal, à mudança da agricultura e ao crescimento populacional. Eles fornecem habitat para espécies ameaçadas de extinção, incluindo primatas e elefantes da floresta. Savanas e florestas de miombo ocupando grande parte das partes oriental e central do país, elas são afetadas por incêndios recorrentes, produção de carvão e expansão agrícola. Eles são importantes para a conservação da vida selvagem, o armazenamento de carbono e o fornecimento de recursos para as comunidades locais. Pântanos húmidos e planícies de inundação associados às bacias dos rios Cubango, Cuando, Cunene e Cuanza, eles são vulneráveis a mudanças climáticas, secas prolongadas e mudanças nos regimes hidrológicos.		
Comments		

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

Angola preserves a vast expanse of natural ecosystems, including forests, savannas, wetlands, mangroves, and coastal ecosystems. The expansion of protected areas, such as the Serra do Pingano and Morro do Moco National Parks, and initiatives such as KAZA and the partnership with African Parks have contributed to their conservation.

However, challenges related to deforestation, wildfires, agricultural expansion, and climate change persist. Strengthening monitoring, sustainable management, and ecological restoration will be essential to maintain the integrity of these ecosystems.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

In Angola, this indicator is still not measured systematically at the national level due to limitations in the genetic and demographic monitoring of fauna and flora populations. However, the information available from conservation programs and studies in protected areas provides some partial evidence. The giant sable antelope (*Hippotragus niger variani*), conserved in Cangandala National Park and the Luando Reserve, has a relatively small but recovering population thanks to intensive protection programs; however, it is still below the level considered genetically safe in terms of Ne > 500. Populations of large mammals in areas such as Luengue-Luiana National Park and Iona National Park benefit from vast habitat areas but lack detailed population data to estimate effective population size. Species with a wide distribution, such as some antelopes and primates in the Maiombe forests, may have more robust local populations, but they have not yet undergone systematic genetic assessment. The available data on biodiversity surveys within conservation areas are based on the description and assessment of birdlife, elephants, buffaloes, zebras, giraffes, and sea lions.

EN

Comments

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Angola has developed several initiatives that contribute to the sustainable use of biodiversity and to maintaining the benefits that ecosystems provide to populations. These efforts have been implemented through: • Conservation policies, sustainable management of natural resources, and the promotion of sustainable rural development; • In agriculture, conservation agriculture practices,

agroforestry systems, and the valorization of local crop varieties have been promoted, contributing to food security, soil conservation, and the maintenance of genetic diversity. Support programs for family farming have also strengthened the sustainable use of biological resources; • In the forestry sector, the country has strengthened measures to combat illegal logging, encouraging sustainable forest management and the restoration of degraded areas through the Sustainable Forest Rehabilitation and Development Project in Angola’s Central Plateau, implemented by A Estrela da Floresta S.A. in the Central Plateau region of Angola, with a focus on restoring former forest plantations and establishing new areas for timber and fiber production in Huambo Province. The project covers more than 80,000 hectares of forest areas designated for eucalyptus plantations and other suitable species for sustainable wood fiber production. The project contributes to the restoration of vegetation cover, conservation of soils and water resources, carbon sequestration, mitigation of climate change impacts, and job creation. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry intends to plant one billion trees nationwide by 2035 across an area of 100,000 hectares, in order to restore green areas, which serve as the lungs of cities. The FRESAN Program implemented a reforestation project in the municipalities of Humpata and Gambos (Huíla), Bibala and Virei (Namibe), and Curoca and Cuanhama (Cunene), through the production and distribution of more than 500,000 seed balls containing native species. The objective was to combat desertification and restore degraded ecosystems in regions most affected by drought and climate change. This initiative sought to increase vegetation cover, improve soil fertility, reduce erosion, restore grazing areas for livestock, promote biodiversity, and enhance water retention in the soil. In addition, it aimed to train local communities to independently produce and disseminate seed balls, ensuring the continuity of reforestation efforts and strengthening the resilience of rural populations to food insecurity and extreme climate events. The seeds used included native species such as mopane, acacias, brachystegia, and julbernardia, adapted to the semi-arid conditions of southern Angola. • In fisheries resources, sustainable fisheries management measures have been adopted, including closed seasons, catch monitoring, and strengthened enforcement mechanisms through Executive Decree No. 160/06 of December 26, which establishes standards regarding fishing net mesh sizes, Presidential Decree No. 57/25 concerning the management of marine fisheries, inland fisheries, aquaculture, and salt production, and Decree No. 41/05 regarding the General Fisheries Regulations. Local communities have been progressively integrated into natural resource management processes, promoting the valorization of traditional knowledge and the sustainable use of biodiversity for income generation, food security, and poverty reduction. The initiative of ACADIR (Association for Environmental Conservation and Integrated Rural Development) represents a positive incentive for biodiversity conservation in Angola. Operating mainly in Cuando Province within the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA), the organization promotes community-based conservation models that link biodiversity protection with the improvement of local livelihoods. Its interventions include conservation agriculture, sustainable fisheries management, wildlife monitoring, water resource management, and strengthening community organizations.

<https://maliasili.org/partner/acadir> Regarding ecosystem services, it is still not possible to financially assess these services; however, significant progress has been made for both biodiversity and local communities. One effort by the Angolan state is the Cafu Canal project, which is part of the Program to Combat the Effects of Drought in Southern Angola (PCESSA), covering the provinces of Cunene, Namibe, and Huíla. By providing structural solutions to combat the harmful effects of drought, it has successfully fulfilled its role, improving people’s lives, raising living standards, dignifying communities, and making them more inclusive and less vulnerable. The Cafu Canal in Angola (which functions as an artificial support system to enhance ecosystem provisioning and water regulation services) generates financial savings that are directly reflected in the public budget and local economy. The Angolan government has identified the convergence of three main sectors for carbon credit generation: • Minerals, Oil, and Gas: The main immediate opportunity lies in reducing gas flaring and decarbonizing oil industry operations; • Forests and Concessions: Angola possesses vast forested areas that attract international developers interested in carbon sink conservation projects; • Blue Carbon: The Sonangol Blue Carbon project (in partnership with the Otchiva Association) focuses on the protection, conservation, and restoration of mangrove ecosystems. The country is actively working to strengthen governance and legal certainty: • MRV System: The development of the Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system is at an advanced stage in order to formally monitor emissions and enable the sale of carbon credits; • Angolan Carbon Market Association (AAMC): Works with public and private stakeholders to promote the transition from the voluntary market to a properly regulated and legally protected model. In its

EN

Comments

Progress can be considered positive, as evidenced by the strengthening of the institutional and legal framework for biodiversity conservation, as well as by the implementation of projects that contribute to the maintenance and restoration of ecosystem services.

EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Existing public funding, as well as international funding, is insufficient to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. To this end, it is necessary to mobilize domestic funds from the public sector and public-private partnerships and agreements to promote increased funding

EN

Comments

The federal budget allocates a considerable amount to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, yet this amount is insufficient given the existing challenges and threats. Fundraising of of funding programs such as Kaza, the International Climate Initiative (IKI),the European Union, World Bank, Global Environment Facility, Biofin, Green Climate Fund and REDD+ initiatives, national commercial banks, companies in the oil sector and France’s French Development Agency (AFD) have helped improve the management of conservation areas. They have supported the restoration of degraded ecosystems and provided alternative livelihood options for local communities.

EN

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Public institutions (Ministries) have the General State Budget (OGE) as the main source of funding for their programs. In this context, the Ministry of the Environment uses these funds for the management of 14 conservation areas, including National Parks and Reserves, scientific expedition programs, species and ecosystem monitoring, and the construction of infrastructure to support conservation.

EN

Comments

Since the Angolan population is mostly rural, the use of funds for biodiversity conservation contributes to improving the livelihoods of local communities and sustainable development. Challenges are faced in the economic valuation of conservation areas and in taxing the benefits arising from ecosystem services in order to contribute to State revenue collection.

EN

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Many private institutions have shown sensitivity to environmental issues in the country through financial support for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration projects: restoration of mangroves, escarpment forest, study of the miombo ecosystem, bird inventories, etc. Funding has been received from national commercial banks, companies in the oil sector, and international private institutions.

EN

Comments

The mobilization of national and international private funds constitutes a contribution to the combination of synergies in the implementation of biodiversity conservation policies and programs. They also assist in creating employment opportunities, institutional capacity building, and the training of specialized human resources, as well as in the development of science and the use of technologies in favor of biodiversity conservation.

EN

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-1.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Angola has 12.83% of its territory’s surface area considered as Environmental Conservation Areas, encompassing different biomes and ecosystems of the country. Challenges still persist regarding the legal establishment of marine Environmental Conservation Areas, despite them already being identified, which could help increase the country’s protected area.

EN

Comments

Despite the percentage of the surface area of environmental conservation that the country has managed to achieve, challenges persist in the economic valorization of these areas, which constitutes a major constraint on the creation of others, especially in the marine environment, due to conflicts of interest among the main economic sectors involved.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Under development

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

Comments

Although there has been significant progress in the implementation of positive incentives for biodiversity, there is still a need to strengthen the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating their effectiveness, as well as to expand the economic and financial instruments that promote sustainable investments.

EN

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

1 Is your country landlocked?

No

1.1 Are all areas of your country under biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that:

(a) Address land-use (terrestrial) change?

Under development

(b) Address land-use (inland water) change?

Under development

(c) Address sea-use (coastal and marine) change? (Will be considered not applicable to landlocked States)

Under development

1.2 If the answer to any of the questions in 1.1 is not “No”, were the plans created using a participatory process? (Select all that apply, noting that, if your country is a landlocked State, marine spatial planning will be considered as not relevant)

For terrestrial spatial planning
For inland water planning
For coastal and marine spatial planning

Comments

The use of land, the marine environment, and inland waters are the main sources of State revenue, through extractive activities such as: oil, mineral resources, and the construction of hydroelectric infrastructure, which compete with biodiversity conservation, thus becoming a challenge in the management and expansion of environmental conservation areas.

EN

Biodiversity versus Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

- Establish provincial or municipal targets for areas to be restored;
- Repopulate aquatic ecosystems with native species;
- Recover and protect peatland areas.
- Raise awareness among communities about the importance of wetlands and aquatic ecosystems;
- Establish continuous monitoring and dissemination programs to track changes in wetlands;
- Strengthen the enforcement of specific legislation regulating the introduction of invasive exotic species by creating inspection conditions at the country’s entry points;
Integrate invasive species control actions into environmental conservation area management programs.
- Identify areas to promote commercial and community forestry;
- Create financial incentive mechanisms to promote commercial and community forestry;
- Regularly conduct livestock censuses to determine carrying capacity in natural ecosystems;
- Raise awareness among local communities (especially in the provinces of Cunene, Huíla, Cuando-Cubango, and Namibe) about the main threats to livestock mortality, considering the carrying capacity of natural ecosystems.
- Train and build the capacity of 200 specialists from the PGR, SIC, National Police, IDF inspectors, MINPRMAR, ANIESA inspectors, and AGT on crimes against biodiversity;
- Identify the main socioeconomic activities that lead to ecosystem degradation and mitigate environmental impacts in municipalities;

https://ort.cbd.int/national-reports/nr7/364D8177-02FA-A1CE-4CD5-30CF48E632CD

53/137

• Encourage populations to contribute to ecosystem stability and resilience actions; • Promote sustainable and economically viable agricultural and livestock practices to reduce pesticide use; • Conduct a forest inventory to assess the current status, identify land use types, and other soil degradation factors (agriculture, grazing, hunting); • Create sustainable restoration alternatives (considering the type of species used, avoiding exotic species and prioritizing native species); • Continue the registration process of all breeders of wild animals in captivity; • Strengthen the technical and human capacity of biodiversity enforcement by competent authorities; • Promote community-based sustainable management of biodiversity resources; • Promote alternative subsistence livelihoods for local communities; • Quantify fishery resources using scientific methods; • Establish catch quotas; • Assess the contribution of fishery resource commercialization to household income; • Assess the levels of fishery resource consumption by populations; • Strengthen scientific research capacity on the dynamics of marine resource biomass; • Strengthen the technical and human capacity for monitoring fishing activities; • Promote sustainable fishing cooperatives; • Encourage and distribute selective-mesh fishing nets to cooperatives; • Strengthen the enforcement of laws on the protection of aquatic resources and ecosystems.	EN
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Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

In recent years, Angola has been implementing strategic programs and initiatives aimed at biodiversity conservation, strengthening sustainable agriculture, forest management, and enhancing sustainable fisheries, in alignment with global biodiversity, food security, and sustainable development goals. These actions seek to reconcile ecosystem conservation with the socioeconomic development of communities. Among the main achievements are: • Expansion and strengthening of environmental conservation areas • Strengthening the protection and management of existing conservation areas; • Creation of new conservation areas, with emphasis on: - o Serra do Moco; - o Serra do Pingano; - o Cumbira Forest. • Protection of sensitive and priority habitats for birdlife, including roosting areas for the red-footed falcon; • Identification and promotion of species management and conservation sites, such as the Lisima ya Munyo Wetlands • Promotion of family-based, resilient, and sustainable agriculture In the agricultural sector, several programs have been implemented to increase productivity, strengthen family farming, improve food security, and adapt to climate change, namely: • PDAC – Commercial Agriculture Development Project, implemented by the Government of Angola with support from the World Bank and the French Development Agency (AFD), aimed at strengthening the agricultural business sector and improving production chains. • SAMAP – Family Agriculture Development and Marketing Project, an initiative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), focused on empowering farming communities through Farmer Field Schools (FFS), promoting sustainable agricultural techniques. • PDCVAPC – Agricultural Value Chain Development Project of Cabinda Province, financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB), with the objective of increasing access to credit, agricultural income, and socioeconomic inclusion of vulnerable families in the municipalities of Belize, Buco-Zau, Cacongo, and Cabinda. • MOSAP III – Angola Commercial and Family Agriculture Development Project, financed by the World Bank, focused on increasing agricultural productivity, promoting climate resilience, and improving the living conditions of small rural producers. • SREP – Family Farmers Resilience Strengthening System, financed by the World Bank, aimed at strengthening food and nutritional security, increasing agricultural productivity, and adapting to climate change, benefiting approximately 218 thousand farming families. • Strengthening the sustainable management of fishery resources and combating illegal fishing In the fisheries sector, institutional, legal, and operational measures have been adopted to promote the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources, combat illegal fishing, and strengthen sustainable artisanal fishing. Among the main initiatives are: • PLANAPESCAS – National Fisheries Promotion Plan, in force until 2027, aimed at sustainably increasing fish production and developing aquaculture, including the construction and rehabilitation of fisheries infrastructure, fish markets, processing centers, and fish preservation facilities. • AFAP II – Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture Project, which aims to improve household income, food and nutritional security through the promotion of sustainable and climate-resilient fishing and aquaculture	EN
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practices. The project covers the provinces of Bengo, Bié, Kwanza-Norte, Malanje, and Uíge.

- Implementation and strengthening of legal and regulatory instruments, including:
 - o Executive Decree No. 160/06, of December 26, which establishes standards relating to fishing net mesh sizes;
 - o Presidential Decree No. 57/25, concerning the management of marine fisheries, inland fisheries, aquaculture, and salt;
 - o Decree No. 41/05 – General Fisheries Regulation.
- Strengthening inspection and monitoring actions, including:
 - o Implementation of the fishing licensing system;
 - o Seizure of prohibited nets and equipment;
 - o Control of fishing seasons and periods;
 - o Regional cooperation with African countries for the protection of shared marine resources.
- Promotion of sustainable artisanal fishing through:
 - o Distribution of fishing equipment;
 - o Technical training for fishermen;
 - o Creation and strengthening of cooperatives;
 - o Construction and improvement of support infrastructure for artisanal fishing, including ports and local markets.

These initiatives demonstrate Angola’s commitment to integrating biodiversity conservation with productive sectors, promoting sustainable development models that reconcile ecosystem protection, food security, climate resilience, and community well-being.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Among the main challenges identified are:

- the unplanned expansion of subsistence agriculture, often associated with bushfires, deforestation, and soil degradation.
- Population growth and the dependence of rural communities on natural resources increase pressure on fragile ecosystems, particularly forests, savannas, and wetlands. In many areas, the clearing of new agricultural land occurs without adequate territorial planning, contributing to habitat loss and reduced biodiversity.
- unsustainable forest exploitation, including illegal logging and intensive charcoal production.
- The insufficient capacity for environmental enforcement and the limited technical and human resources hinder the effective control of illegal activities and the sustainable management of forests.
- The weak implementation of reforestation and degraded land recovery plans limits ecosystem resilience.
- illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, especially in coastal and maritime areas
- The overexploitation of certain fishery resources, combined with the limited capacity for maritime monitoring, represents a significant threat to marine biodiversity and to the livelihoods of fishing communities.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Angola has been strengthening the integration of biodiversity into the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors through public policies, conservation programs, and sustainable natural resource management initiatives.

Among the main examples are:

- Expansion of the National System of Conservation Areas with the creation and recognition of new conservation areas, including Serra do Moco and Serra do Pingano;
- Implementation of fauna and flora monitoring programs.
- Creation of the first international RAMSAR site, Torre de Água Lisima Lya Mwono
- Creation of the first Biosphere Reserve in Quiçama National Park to balance environmental conservation with the sustainable use of resources by local populations, allowing controlled economic activities without compromising biodiversity.
- Creation of EBSAs, which represent marine and coastal areas identified as priorities for marine biodiversity conservation due to their high ecological, biological, and oceanographic importance. Angola has approximately 1,650 km of coastline, encompassing two major Angolan marine ecosystems, namely: the Benguela Current and the Guinea Current.

Angola has 7 EBSAs, namely:

- Mussulo–Kuanza–Cabo Ledo EBSA
- Longa Coast–Cuanza Sul EBSA
- Chiloango EBSA
- Ombaka EBSA
- Bentiaba EBSA (Namibe)
- Ponta Padrão Soyo EBSA (Zaire)

EN

• Creation of the first marine conservation area to protect marine ecosystems and control industrial fishing. • Control of natural resource exploitation. Measures were adopted to limit excessive logging and fishing in order to ensure the conservation of natural resources and prevent environmental degradation. • Prohibition of logging in national parks. Logging has been prohibited in national parks as a way to preserve forests, wildlife, and natural habitats. Sources: www.minamb.gov.ao/flashminamb; www.inbac.gov.ao; www.angolex.com; www.fundacaolisima.ao	
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Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

The implementation of actions in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors has sought to ensure a balance between economic development, food security, and biodiversity conservation in Angola. The measures adopted contribute to the sustainable use of natural resources, protection of ecosystems, and maintenance of essential ecosystem services for the well-being of populations. • The promotion of sustainable agricultural practices, soil conservation, restoration of degraded areas, reforestation, and sustainable forest management has made it possible to reduce pressure on natural ecosystems, protect important habitats, and strengthen the resilience of rural communities to climate change (https://www.ine.gov.ao/Arquivos/arquivosCarregados/Carregados/Publicacao_638527475260982716.pdf?shem=rims pwouoe). • The strengthening of biological resource monitoring, combating illegal fishing, implementation of closed fishing seasons, and promotion of sustainable aquaculture have contributed to the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity, while simultaneously ensuring the sustainable use of fishery resources and the food security of communities (Environmental Conservation Areas Law No. 8/20, of April 16; Forests and Wildlife Framework Law - Law No. 6/17, of January 24; Forestry Regulation No. 117/18 of June 23). These actions contribute directly to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger and Sustainable Agriculture), 13 (Climate Action), 14 (Life Below Water), and 15 (Life on Land), as well as to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Ramsar Convention, CITES, and other multilateral environmental agreements related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. https://www.ine.gov.ao/Arquivos/arquivosCarregados/Carregados/Publicacao_638527475260982716.pdf?shem=rims pwouoe,	EN
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Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.1
Source of Data No data available		
Please describe the situation Angola tem uma grande diversidade de ecossistemas, incluindo florestas tropicais, savanas, zonas úmidas, manguezais, ecossistemas marinhos e áreas áridas. Muitos desses ecossistemas permanecem relativamente bem preservados, especialmente em regiões remotas e áreas protegidas. No entanto, algumas formações ecológicas estão enfrentando uma pressão crescente. Ecossistemas sob maior pressão : Manguestes costeiros localizados principalmente nas províncias de Luanda, Cabinda, Benguela e Zaire; eles estão sob pressão devido à expansão urbana, poluição, extração de madeira e ocupação não planejada de zonas costeiras. Eles desempenham funções essenciais na proteção costeira, criação de peixes e armazenamento de carbono. Florestas de Maiombe uma das áreas com maior biodiversidade da África Central, elas enfrentam pressões relacionadas à exploração madeireira ilegal, à mudança da agricultura e ao crescimento populacional. Eles fornecem habitat para espécies ameaçadas de extinção, incluindo primatas e elefantes da floresta. Savanas e florestas de miombo ocupando grande parte das partes oriental e central do país, elas são afetadas por incêndios recorrentes, produção de carvão e expansão agrícola. Eles são importantes para a conservação da vida selvagem, o armazenamento de carbono e o fornecimento de recursos para as comunidades locais. Pântanos húmidos e planícies de inundação associados às bacias dos rios Cubango, Cuando, Cunene e Cuanza, eles são vulneráveis a mudanças climáticas, secas prolongadas e mudanças nos regimes hidrológicos.		
Comments		

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.2
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Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Angola continues to possess one of the largest expanses of natural ecosystems in Southern Africa, with vast areas of miombo woodlands, the Maiombe tropical forest, savannas, wetlands, mangroves, coastal ecosystems, and the Namib Desert. These ecosystems still occupy a large part of the national territory and constitute essential habitats for numerous species of fauna and flora. Angola’s Conservation Areas cover approximately 13% of the national territory, including the Serra do Pingano and Morro do Moco National Parks, contributing to the conservation of extensive areas of natural ecosystems. The Kavango-Zambezi Conservation Complex (KAZA TFCA), which includes Mavinga and Luengue-Luiana National Parks, protects one of Africa’s largest transboundary natural landscapes, conserving extensive savannas, forests, and wetlands. The partnership between the Government of Angola and African Parks for the management of Iona National Park has strengthened the protection of more than 15,000 km² of arid and semi-arid ecosystems, while also promoting the recovery of wildlife populations. The Maiombe Forest, in the province of Cabinda, continues to represent one of the most important remaining tracts of tropical rainforest in Central Africa, with high value for biodiversity conservation. Monitoring and conservation programs for the giant sable antelope in the Luando Strict Nature Reserve and Cangandala National Park demonstrate the importance of maintaining natural habitats for the survival of endemic species. Despite their wide extent, some ecosystems show signs of degradation due to: agricultural expansion and the occupation of new areas, charcoal production and timber exploitation, frequent bushfires, urban growth and infrastructure development, and the impacts of droughts and climate change, particularly in the

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Comments

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

In Angola, this indicator is still not measured systematically at the national level due to limitations in the genetic and demographic monitoring of fauna and flora populations. However, the information available from conservation programs and studies in protected areas provides some partial evidence. The giant sable antelope (*Hippotragus niger variani*), conserved in Cangandala National Park and the Luando Reserve, has a relatively small but recovering population thanks to intensive protection programs; however, it is still below the level considered genetically safe in terms of Ne > 500. Populations of large mammals in areas such as Luengue-Luiana National Park and Iona National Park benefit from vast habitat areas but lack detailed population data to estimate effective population size. Species with a wide distribution, such as some antelopes and primates in the Maiombe forests, may have more robust local populations, but they have not yet undergone systematic genetic assessment. The available data on biodiversity surveys within conservation areas are based on the description and assessment of birdlife, elephants, buffaloes, zebras, giraffes, and sea lions.

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Comments

The situation of this indicator in Angola is considered incipient due to the lack of complete data, but it has potential for improvement in protected areas and among species under active conservation programs. Strengthening scientific monitoring and technical capacity will be essential to assess and increase the proportion of populations with an effective population size greater than 500, contributing to the long-term viability of the country's biodiversity.

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B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Angola has developed several initiatives that contribute to the sustainable use of biodiversity and to maintaining the benefits that ecosystems provide to populations. These efforts have been implemented through:

- Conservation policies, sustainable management of natural resources, and the promotion of sustainable rural development;
- In agriculture, conservation agriculture practices, agroforestry systems, and the valorization of local crop varieties have been promoted, contributing to food security, soil conservation, and the maintenance of genetic diversity. Support programs for family farming have also strengthened the sustainable use of biological resources;
- In the forestry sector, the country has strengthened measures to combat illegal logging, encouraging sustainable forest management and the restoration of degraded areas through the Sustainable Forest Rehabilitation and Development Project in Angola’s Central Plateau, implemented by A Estrela da Floresta S.A. in the Central Plateau region of Angola, with a focus on restoring former forest plantations and establishing new areas for timber and fiber production in Huambo Province. The project covers more than 80,000 hectares of forest areas designated for eucalyptus plantations and other suitable species for sustainable wood fiber production. The project contributes to the restoration of vegetation cover, conservation of soils and water resources, carbon sequestration, mitigation of climate change impacts, and job creation. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry intends to plant one billion trees nationwide by 2035 across an area of 100,000 hectares, in order to restore green areas, which serve as the lungs of cities. The FRESAN Program implemented a reforestation project in the municipalities of Humpata and Gambos (Huíla), Bibala and Virei (Namibe), and Curoca and Cuanhama (Cunene), through the production and distribution of more than 500,000 seed balls containing native species. The objective was to combat desertification and restore degraded ecosystems in regions most affected by drought and climate change. This initiative sought to increase vegetation cover, improve soil fertility, reduce erosion, restore grazing areas for livestock, promote biodiversity, and enhance water retention in the soil. In addition, it aimed to train local communities to independently produce and disseminate seed balls, ensuring the continuity of reforestation efforts and strengthening the resilience of rural populations to food insecurity and extreme climate events. The seeds used included native species such as mopane, acacias, brachystegia, and julbernardia, adapted to the semi-arid conditions of southern Angola.
- In fisheries resources, sustainable fisheries management measures have been adopted, including closed seasons, catch monitoring, and strengthened enforcement mechanisms through Executive Decree No. 160/06 of December 26, which establishes standards regarding fishing net mesh sizes, Presidential Decree No. 57/25 concerning the management of marine fisheries, inland fisheries, aquaculture, and salt production, and Decree No. 41/05 regarding the General Fisheries Regulations. Local communities have been progressively integrated into natural resource management processes, promoting the valorization of traditional knowledge and the sustainable use of biodiversity for income generation, food security, and poverty reduction. The initiative of ACADIR (Association for Environmental Conservation and Integrated Rural Development) represents a positive incentive for biodiversity conservation in Angola. Operating mainly in Cuando Province within the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA), the organization promotes community-based conservation models that link biodiversity protection with the improvement of local livelihoods. Its interventions include conservation agriculture, sustainable fisheries management, wildlife monitoring, water resource management, and strengthening community organizations.

<https://maliasili.org/partner/acadir> Regarding ecosystem services, it is still not possible to financially assess these services; however, significant progress has been made for both biodiversity and local communities. One effort by the Angolan state is the Cafu Canal project, which is part of the Program to Combat the Effects of Drought in Southern Angola (PCESSA), covering the provinces of Cunene, Namibe, and Huíla. By providing structural solutions to combat the harmful effects of drought, it has successfully fulfilled its role, improving people’s lives, raising living standards, dignifying communities, and making them more inclusive and less vulnerable. The Cafu Canal in Angola (which functions as an artificial support system to enhance ecosystem provisioning and water regulation services) generates financial savings that are directly reflected in the public budget and local economy. The Angolan government has identified the convergence of three main sectors for carbon credit generation:

- Minerals, Oil, and Gas: The main immediate opportunity lies in reducing gas flaring and decarbonizing oil industry operations;
- Forests and Concessions: Angola possesses vast forested areas that attract international developers interested in carbon sink conservation projects;
- Blue Carbon: The Sonangol Blue Carbon project (in partnership with the Otchiva Association) focuses on the protection, conservation, and restoration of mangrove ecosystems. The country is actively working to strengthen governance and legal certainty:
- MRV System: The development of the Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system is at an advanced stage in order to formally monitor emissions and enable the sale of carbon credits;
- Angolan Carbon Market Association (AAMC): Works with public and private stakeholders to promote the transition from the voluntary market to a properly regulated and legally protected model. In its

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Comments

Progress can be considered positive, as evidenced by the strengthening of the institutional and legal framework for biodiversity conservation, as well as by the implementation of projects that contribute to the maintenance and restoration of ecosystem services.	EN
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10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture Headline GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

According to the 2023 Statistical Yearbook of Agriculture by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, during the 2022/2023 agricultural season approximately 6 million hectares were planted, with a predominance of family farming operations, which accounted for more than 90% of the cultivated area. The main agricultural value chains include cereals, roots and tubers, legumes and oilseeds, fruit crops, and horticultural crops.	EN
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Comments

https://share.google/gbDHMnSvx0U1eWV5u	EN
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10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management Headline GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Projects linked to sustainable management and the forest licensing/concessions system in Angola are associated with conservation policies, forest management, and the fight against illegal logging. Among the main ones are: • Commercial Agricultural Development Project; • Restoration of 5,700 hectares of Forest in Huambo in 2025; • Namibe Verde Project • Integrated Nurseries Project • Project for the Restoration of 150,000 hectares of degraded ecosystems in Angola’s Central Plateau	EN
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Comments

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Under development

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

Comments

Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

- Create and ensure the effectiveness of legal, administrative, and institutional mechanisms that enable the participation of local communities in biodiversity management, including their rights to participation, prior and informed consultation, information, and justice;
- Draft and approve legislation on community management of natural resources/biodiversity; Ensure that local communities benefit from incentives and opportunities by participating in the management of conservation areas.
- Encourage populations to contribute to actions for the stability and resilience of ecosystems;
- Promote sustainable and economically sound agricultural and livestock practices to reduce the use of pesticides;

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Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

To achieve this target, Angola is implementing several biodiversity conservation projects within the framework of preserving ecosystem services:

- Project to strengthen conservation areas through the creation of two new reserves: Morro do Moco and Serra do Pingano. These are areas of high importance for the conservation of biodiversity, water resources, and endemic species;
- Restoration of 200,000 hectares of mangroves along the coast;
- Identification and description of 11 wetlands of international importance as transit, nesting, breeding, and feeding areas for migratory species;
- Implementation of Presidential Decree No. 117/20, strengthening Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Licensing processes for mining, energy, agriculture, and infrastructure projects.
- Implementation of the Project for Strengthening Management and Resilience to Climate Change in Conservation Areas for the Sustainable Development of Angola, financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Conservation International (CI), to strengthen the sustainable management of protected areas and increase the resilience of communities to climate change.

These initiatives are intended to improve the management of approximately 3.8 million hectares of protected areas; protect 17 threatened species; benefit more than 38,000 people in local communities; and ensure the sustainable management of community areas vulnerable to climate change.

Angola is also developing the GEF-8 Project – Integrated Conservation of the Maiombe Forest Ecosystem, financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Conservation International (CI), to improve the conservation, ecological integrity, and effective governance of the Maiombe Forest ecosystems in Angola, while promoting resilient livelihoods and stakeholder engagement at multiple levels for sustainable development.

The project is expected to achieve: 193.00 hectares of forest under improved management; 167,000 hectares of landscapes under improved practices; mitigation of 11.39 million MtCO₂ of greenhouse gas emissions; and 2,781 people directly benefiting from GEF-financed investments, of whom 48% are women (1,343 women).

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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Despite the progress achieved in the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, Angola continues to face significant challenges that affect the integrity of ecosystems and their ability to continue providing benefits to the population.

Main challenges identified	EN
- Continued deforestation in several provinces of the country, particularly in Moxico, Bié, Uíge, Cuando, and Cubango, associated with charcoal production, logging, and agricultural expansion; - Degradation of forest ecosystems and loss of natural habitats due to uncontrolled bushfires; - Pressure on marine and coastal fishery resources caused by illegal, unreported fishing; - Degradation of mangroves in Luanda, Cabinda, Zaire, and Benguela, compromising coastal protection and breeding grounds for marine species; - Financial and technical limitations for the continuous monitoring of biodiversity and ecosystem services; - Impacts of climate change, particularly recurring droughts in the provinces of Cunene, Namibe, and Cubango.	

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

1. Conservation of mangroves and protection of coastal communities The mangroves of Luanda, Cabinda, Zaire, Benguela and Cuanza Sul continue to provide essential ecosystem services, including protection against coastal erosion, carbon sequestration and support for artisanal fisheries; 2. Sustainable management of fisheries resources The implementation of closed fishing seasons and strengthened enforcement contribute to the recovery of fisheries resources and to the food security of coastal communities (Presidential Decree No. 57/25 of 26 February); 3. Conservation of the Maiombe Forest The Maiombe Forest plays essential roles in climate regulation, biodiversity conservation and the maintenance of water resources; 4. Protection of water resources and river basins The Cuanza, Cubango and Cunene river basins provide fundamental services for water supply, agriculture and energy production; 5. Nature tourism and enhancement of cultural services The management of Iona and Quiçama National Parks and the restoration of wildlife contribute to the development of ecotourism and the enhancement of natural heritage; 6. Community-based management of natural resources The involvement of local communities in the management of protected areas has contributed to biodiversity conservation and to the improvement of livelihoods; https://www.undp.org/pt/angola/projects/combate-ao-comercio-ilegal-de-animais-selvagens-e-ao-conflito-entre-humanos-e-animais-selvagens-em-angola? https://www.okacom.org https://www.minea.gov.ao https://www.inbac.gov.ao https://www.fao.org/fishery/en/facp/ago https://www.minamb.gov.ao	EN
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Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.1
Source of Data No data available Please describe the situation Angola tem uma grande diversidade de ecossistemas, incluindo florestas tropicais, savanas, zonas úmidas, manguezais, ecossistemas marinhos e áreas áridas. Muitos desses ecossistemas permanecem relativamente bem preservados, especialmente em regiões remotas e áreas protegidas. No entanto, algumas formações ecológicas estão enfrentando uma pressão crescente. Ecossistemas sob maior pressão : Manguestes costeiros localizados principalmente nas províncias de Luanda, Cabinda, Benguela e Zaire; eles estão sob pressão devido à expansão urbana, poluição, extração de madeira e ocupação não planejada de zonas costeiras. Eles desempenham funções essenciais na		

proteção costeira, criação de peixes e armazenamento de carbono. Florestas de Maiombe uma das áreas com maior biodiversidade da África Central, elas enfrentam pressões relacionadas à exploração madeireira ilegal, à mudança da agricultura e ao crescimento populacional. Eles fornecem habitat para espécies ameaçadas de extinção, incluindo primatas e elefantes da floresta. Savanas e florestas de miombo ocupando grande parte das partes oriental e central do país, elas são afetadas por incêndios recorrentes, produção de carvão e expansão agrícola. Eles são importantes para a conservação da vida selvagem, o armazenamento de carbono e o fornecimento de recursos para as comunidades locais. Pântanos húmidos e planícies de inundação associados às bacias dos rios Cubango, Cuando, Cunene e Cuanza, eles são vulneráveis a mudanças climáticas, secas prolongadas e mudanças nos regimes hidrológicos.

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Comments

Angola has a great diversity of ecosystems that continue to provide important environmental, economic, and social services. However, some ecosystems, such as mangroves, the Maiombe forests, miombo savannas, and certain wetlands, are facing pressures resulting from deforestation, wildfires, agricultural expansion, and climate change.

Although the country does not yet have a National Red List of Ecosystems, significant progress has been made through the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2019–2025), the Environmental Conservation Areas Law (Law No. 8/20), and the strengthening of protected area management.

To improve this indicator, it is necessary to strengthen ecosystem monitoring and conduct national assessments aligned with the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems methodology, enabling better prioritization of conservation and ecological restoration efforts.

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A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Angola continues to possess one of the largest expanses of natural ecosystems in Southern Africa, with vast areas of miombo woodlands, the Maiombe tropical forest, savannas, wetlands, mangroves, coastal ecosystems, and the Namib Desert. These ecosystems still occupy a large part of the national territory and constitute essential habitats for numerous species of fauna and flora. Angola’s Conservation Areas cover approximately 13% of the national territory, including the Serra do Pingano and Morro do Moco National Parks, contributing to the conservation of extensive areas of natural ecosystems. The Kavango-Zambezi Conservation Complex (KAZA TFCA), which includes Mavinga and Luengue-Luiana National Parks, protects one of Africa’s largest transboundary natural landscapes, conserving extensive savannas, forests, and wetlands. The partnership between the Government of Angola and African Parks for the management of Iona National Park has strengthened the protection of more than 15,000 km² of arid and semi-arid ecosystems, while also promoting the recovery of wildlife populations. The Maiombe Forest, in the province of Cabinda, continues to represent one of the most important remaining tracts of tropical rainforest in Central Africa, with high value for biodiversity conservation. Monitoring and conservation programs for the giant sable antelope in the Luando Strict Nature Reserve and Cangandala National Park demonstrate the importance of maintaining natural habitats for the survival of endemic species. Despite their wide extent, some ecosystems show signs of degradation due to: agricultural expansion and the occupation of new areas, charcoal production and timber exploitation, frequent bushfires, urban growth and infrastructure development, and the impacts of droughts and climate change, particularly in the

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Comments

Angola preserves a vast expanse of natural ecosystems, including forests, savannas, wetlands, mangroves, and coastal ecosystems. The expansion of protected areas, such as the Serra do Pingano and Morro do Moco National Parks, and initiatives such as KAZA and the partnership with African Parks have contributed to their conservation.

However, challenges related to deforestation, wildfires, agricultural expansion, and climate change persist. Strengthening monitoring, sustainable management, and ecological restoration will be essential to maintain the integrity of these ecosystems.

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A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Conservation efforts carried out in recent years demonstrate progress in the protection of some priority species. However, the lack of regular assessments for a large number of species and monitoring limitations make it difficult to accurately measure changes in the Red List Index at the national level. The situation indicates an improving trend for some conservation target species, such as the giant sable antelope, but significant risks remain for other threatened species. Strengthening scientific research, biodiversity monitoring, protected area management, and the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2019–2025) will be essential to improve the conservation status of species and contribute positively to the Red List Index in Angola.

EN

Comments

Although Angola does not have an updated national Red List Index, there is evidence of progress in the conservation of threatened species, such as the giant sable antelope, through protection programs and habitat management. However, species such as elephants, pangolins, and African wild dogs continue to face pressure due to poaching and habitat loss. Strengthening the monitoring, research, and management of protected areas will be essential to improve the conservation status of species in the country.

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A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

In Angola, this indicator is still not measured systematically at the national level due to limitations in the genetic and demographic monitoring of fauna and flora populations. However, the information available from conservation programs and studies in protected areas provides some partial evidence. The giant sable antelope (*Hippotragus niger variani*), conserved in Cangandala National Park and the Luando Reserve, has a relatively small but recovering population thanks to intensive protection programs; however, it is still below the level considered genetically safe in terms of Ne > 500. Populations of large mammals in areas such as Luengue-Luiana National Park and Iona National Park benefit from vast habitat areas but lack detailed population data to estimate effective population size. Species with a wide distribution, such as some antelopes and primates in the Maiombe forests, may have more robust local populations, but they have not yet undergone systematic genetic assessment. The available data on biodiversity surveys within conservation areas are based on the description and assessment of birdlife, elephants, buffaloes, zebras, giraffes, and sea lions.

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Comments

The situation of this indicator in Angola is considered incipient due to the lack of complete data, but it has potential for improvement in protected areas and among species under active conservation programs. Strengthening scientific monitoring and technical capacity will be essential to assess and increase the proportion of populations with an effective population size greater than 500, contributing to the long-term viability of the country's biodiversity.

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B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Angola has developed several initiatives that contribute to the sustainable use of biodiversity and to maintaining the benefits that ecosystems provide to populations. These efforts have been implemented through: • Conservation policies, sustainable management of natural resources, and the promotion of sustainable rural development; • In agriculture, conservation agriculture practices, agroforestry systems, and the valorization of local crop varieties have been promoted, contributing to food security, soil conservation, and the maintenance of genetic diversity. Support programs for

family farming have also strengthened the sustainable use of biological resources; • In the forestry sector, the country has strengthened measures to combat illegal logging, encouraging sustainable forest management and the restoration of degraded areas through the Sustainable Forest Rehabilitation and Development Project in Angola’s Central Plateau, implemented by A Estrela da Floresta S.A. in the Central Plateau region of Angola, with a focus on restoring former forest plantations and establishing new areas for timber and fiber production in Huambo Province. The project covers more than 80,000 hectares of forest areas designated for eucalyptus plantations and other suitable species for sustainable wood fiber production. The project contributes to the restoration of vegetation cover, conservation of soils and water resources, carbon sequestration, mitigation of climate change impacts, and job creation. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry intends to plant one billion trees nationwide by 2035 across an area of 100,000 hectares, in order to restore green areas, which serve as the lungs of cities. The FRESAN Program implemented a reforestation project in the municipalities of Humpata and Gambos (Huíla), Bibala and Virei (Namibe), and Curoca and Cuanhama (Cunene), through the production and distribution of more than 500,000 seed balls containing native species. The objective was to combat desertification and restore degraded ecosystems in regions most affected by drought and climate change. This initiative sought to increase vegetation cover, improve soil fertility, reduce erosion, restore grazing areas for livestock, promote biodiversity, and enhance water retention in the soil. In addition, it aimed to train local communities to independently produce and disseminate seed balls, ensuring the continuity of reforestation efforts and strengthening the resilience of rural populations to food insecurity and extreme climate events. The seeds used included native species such as mopane, acacias, brachystegia, and julbernardia, adapted to the semi-arid conditions of southern Angola. • In fisheries resources, sustainable fisheries management measures have been adopted, including closed seasons, catch monitoring, and strengthened enforcement mechanisms through Executive Decree No. 160/06 of December 26, which establishes standards regarding fishing net mesh sizes, Presidential Decree No. 57/25 concerning the management of marine fisheries, inland fisheries, aquaculture, and salt production, and Decree No. 41/05 regarding the General Fisheries Regulations. Local communities have been progressively integrated into natural resource management processes, promoting the valorization of traditional knowledge and the sustainable use of biodiversity for income generation, food security, and poverty reduction. The initiative of ACADIR (Association for Environmental Conservation and Integrated Rural Development) represents a positive incentive for biodiversity conservation in Angola. Operating mainly in Cuando Province within the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA), the organization promotes community-based conservation models that link biodiversity protection with the improvement of local livelihoods. Its interventions include conservation agriculture, sustainable fisheries management, wildlife monitoring, water resource management, and strengthening community organizations.

<https://maliasili.org/partner/acadir> Regarding ecosystem services, it is still not possible to financially assess these services; however, significant progress has been made for both biodiversity and local communities. One effort by the Angolan state is the Cafu Canal project, which is part of the Program to Combat the Effects of Drought in Southern Angola (PCESSA), covering the provinces of Cunene, Namibe, and Huíla. By providing structural solutions to combat the harmful effects of drought, it has successfully fulfilled its role, improving people’s lives, raising living standards, dignifying communities, and making them more inclusive and less vulnerable. The Cafu Canal in Angola (which functions as an artificial support system to enhance ecosystem provisioning and water regulation services) generates financial savings that are directly reflected in the public budget and local economy. The Angolan government has identified the convergence of three main sectors for carbon credit generation: • Minerals, Oil, and Gas: The main immediate opportunity lies in reducing gas flaring and decarbonizing oil industry operations; • Forests and Concessions: Angola possesses vast forested areas that attract international developers interested in carbon sink conservation projects; • Blue Carbon: The Sonangol Blue Carbon project (in partnership with the Otchiva Association) focuses on the protection, conservation, and restoration of mangrove ecosystems. The country is actively working to strengthen governance and legal certainty: • MRV System: The development of the Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system is at an advanced stage in order to formally monitor emissions and enable the sale of carbon credits; • Angolan Carbon Market Association (AAMC): Works with public and private stakeholders to promote the transition from the voluntary market to a properly regulated and legally protected model. In its

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Comments

Progress can be considered positive, as evidenced by the strengthening of the institutional and legal framework for biodiversity conservation, as well as by the implementation of projects that contribute to the maintenance and restoration of ecosystem services.

EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Existing public funding, as well as international funding, is insufficient to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. To this end, it is necessary to mobilize domestic funds from the public sector and public-private partnerships and agreements to promote increased funding	EN
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Comments

The federal budget allocates a considerable amount to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, yet this amount is insufficient given the existing challenges and threats. Fundraising of of funding programs such as Kaza, the International Climate Initiative (IKI),the European Union, World Bank, Global Environment Facility, Biofin, Green Climate Fund and REDD+ initiatives, national commercial banks, companies in the oil sector and France’s French Development Agency (AFD) have helped improve the management of conservation areas. They have supported the restoration of degraded ecosystems and provided alternative livelihood options for local communities.	EN
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D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Public institutions (Ministries) have the General State Budget (OGE) as the main source of funding for their programs. In this context, the Ministry of the Environment uses these funds for the management of 14 conservation areas, including National Parks and Reserves, scientific expedition programs, species and ecosystem monitoring, and the construction of infrastructure to support conservation.	EN
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Comments

Since the Angolan population is mostly rural, the use of funds for biodiversity conservation contributes to improving the livelihoods of local communities and sustainable development. Challenges are faced in the economic valuation of conservation areas and in taxing the benefits arising from ecosystem services in order to contribute to State revenue collection.	EN
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D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Many private institutions have shown sensitivity to environmental issues in the country through financial support for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration projects: restoration of mangroves, escarpment forest, study of the miombo ecosystem, bird inventories, etc. Funding has been received from national commercial banks, companies in the oil sector, and international private institutions.	EN
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Comments

The mobilization of national and international private funds constitutes a contribution to the combination of synergies in the implementation of biodiversity conservation policies and programs. They also assist in creating employment opportunities, institutional capacity building, and the training of specialized human resources, as well as in the development of science and the use of technologies in favor of biodiversity conservation.	EN
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B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

BinaryKMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Under development

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

Comments

Although there has been significant progress in the implementation of positive incentives for biodiversity, there is still a need to strengthen the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating their effectiveness, as well as to expand the economic and financial instruments that promote sustainable investments.

EN

Urban Biodiversity **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

- Draft, approve, publish, and disseminate specific legislation on the criteria for the progressive elimination of single-use.
- Create mechanisms (spaces for displaying written or graphic messages) for environmental education in public transport.
- Strengthen the technical and human capacity for biodiversity inspection of the competent bodies; Acquire appropriate means and equipment for inspection to ensure biodiversity monitoring.
- Train state agents or the local community in the field of renewable natural resources and current legislation.
- Train at least three (3) inspection and enforcement agents per municipal administration to monitor EIA recommendations;
- Mobilize athletes and teams to associate themselves with biodiversity conservation projects.
- Associate sector activities with environmental actions;
- Integrate conservation messages into sports and public leisure spaces
- Hold sports events aimed at raising funds to finance biodiversity programs.
- Mobilize renowned athletes for biodiversity conservation causes (goodwill ambassadors)
- Regulate the integration of areas designated for biodiversity protection actions in all land-use plans;
- Strengthen legislation and include restrictive measures in the use of conservation areas and surroundings, creation and management of ecological corridors and green belts between municipalities.
- Provide the Ministry of Defense with specialized personnel and appropriate technologies to ensure the enforcement of legal norms in biodiversity conservation.
- Train defense and security personnel in knowledge about legislation, sustainable management, and biodiversity conservation

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

• Presidential Decree No. 148/22 of June 9 was approved, establishing rules for the creation, restoration, management, and maintenance of green spaces in urban and peri-urban areas, reinforcing the role of these spaces in biodiversity conservation, reduction of air pollution, climate regulation, and enhancement of the urban landscape; • Integration into municipal master plans of guidelines that at least 5 to 20% of developable areas must be preserved for biodiversity conservation; • Considering the goals established in the NBSAP (2019-2025) on urban biodiversity conservation, 47.20% of the planned actions were carried out: planting about one million trees, creation and maintenance of about one hundred hectares of green spaces in various cities across the country; • Four workshops and seven training and capacity-building seminars were held with a total of 440 participants from all provinces.	EN
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

• Fundraising in the implementation of directives on green spaces in municipal master plans; • Rural exodus; • Low literacy rate; • Poor urbanization of neighborhoods or peri-urban areas; • High rate of population growth;	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

• Redevelopment of some avenues and green spaces in some cities (Luanda, Lubango, Huambo, etc.); • Construction of three new cities with included green spaces (Centralidade Lubango, Dundo, Bailundo); • Construction of the presidential protocol hall with an important surrounding green space.	EN
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Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

The actions carried out helps to the achievement of SDGs (3, 6, 11, 13, and 15), contributing to global synergies in biodiversity conservation and human development. They also contribute to the implementation of Presidential Decree No. 148/22 of June 9, which establishes rules for the creation, restoration, management, and maintenance of green spaces in urban and peri-urban areas.	EN
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Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.1
Source of Data No data available		
Please describe the situation Angola tem uma grande diversidade de ecossistemas, incluindo florestas tropicais, savanas, zonas úmidas, manguezais, ecossistemas marinhos e áreas áridas. Muitos desses ecossistemas permanecem relativamente bem preservados, especialmente em regiões remotas e áreas protegidas. No entanto, algumas formações ecológicas estão enfrentando uma pressão crescente. Ecossistemas sob maior pressão : Manguestes costeiros localizados principalmente nas províncias de Luanda, Cabinda, Benguela e Zaire; eles estão sob pressão devido à expansão urbana, poluição, extração de madeira e ocupação não planejada de zonas costeiras. Eles desempenham funções essenciais na proteção costeira, criação de peixes e armazenamento de carbono. Florestas de Maiombe uma das áreas com maior biodiversidade da África Central, elas enfrentam pressões relacionadas à exploração madeireira ilegal, à mudança da agricultura e ao crescimento populacional. Eles fornecem habitat para espécies ameaçadas de extinção, incluindo primatas e elefantes da floresta. Savanas e florestas de miombo ocupando grande parte das partes oriental e central do país, elas são afetadas por incêndios recorrentes, produção de carvão e expansão agrícola. Eles são importantes para a conservação da vida selvagem, o armazenamento de carbono e o fornecimento de recursos para as comunidades locais. Pântanos húmidos e planícies de inundação associados às bacias dos rios Cubango, Cuando, Cunene e Cuanza, eles são vulneráveis a mudanças climáticas, secas prolongadas e mudanças nos regimes hidrológicos.		
Comments		

Angola has a great diversity of ecosystems that continue to provide important environmental, economic, and social services. However, some ecosystems, such as mangroves, the Maiombe forests, miombo savannas, and certain wetlands, are facing pressures resulting from deforestation, wildfires, agricultural expansion, and climate change. Although the country does not yet have a National Red List of Ecosystems, significant progress has been made through the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2019–2025), the Environmental Conservation Areas Law (Law No. 8/20), and the strengthening of protected area management. To improve this indicator, it is necessary to strengthen ecosystem monitoring and conduct national assessments aligned with the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems methodology, enabling better prioritization of conservation and ecological restoration efforts.	EN
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A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data
No data available

Please describe the situation

Angola continues to possess one of the largest expanses of natural ecosystems in Southern Africa, with vast areas of miombo woodlands, the Maiombe tropical forest, savannas, wetlands, mangroves, coastal ecosystems, and the Namib Desert. These ecosystems still occupy a large part of the national territory and constitute essential habitats for numerous species of fauna and flora. Angola’s Conservation Areas cover approximately 13% of the national territory, including the Serra do Pingano and Morro do Moco National Parks, contributing to the conservation of extensive areas of natural ecosystems. The Kavango-Zambezi Conservation Complex (KAZA TFCA), which includes Mavinga and Luengue-Luiana National Parks, protects one of Africa’s largest transboundary natural landscapes, conserving extensive savannas, forests, and wetlands. The partnership between the Government of Angola and African Parks for the management of Iona National Park has strengthened the protection of more than 15,000 km² of arid and semi-arid ecosystems, while also promoting the recovery of wildlife populations. The Maiombe Forest, in the province of Cabinda, continues to represent one of the most important remaining tracts of tropical rainforest in Central Africa, with high value for biodiversity conservation. Monitoring and conservation programs for the giant sable antelope in the Luando Strict Nature Reserve and Cangandala National Park demonstrate the importance of maintaining natural habitats for the survival of endemic species. Despite their wide extent, some ecosystems show signs of degradation due to: agricultural expansion and the occupation of new areas, charcoal production and timber exploitation, frequent bushfires, urban growth and infrastructure development, and the impacts of droughts and climate change, particularly in the	EN
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Comments

Angola preserves a vast expanse of natural ecosystems, including forests, savannas, wetlands, mangroves, and coastal ecosystems. The expansion of protected areas, such as the Serra do Pingano and Morro do Moco National Parks, and initiatives such as KAZA and the partnership with African Parks have contributed to their conservation. However, challenges related to deforestation, wildfires, agricultural expansion, and climate change persist. Strengthening monitoring, sustainable management, and ecological restoration will be essential to maintain the integrity of these ecosystems.	EN
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A.3 Red List Index

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data
No data available

Please describe the situation

Conservation efforts carried out in recent years demonstrate progress in the protection of some priority species. However, the lack of regular assessments for a large number of species and monitoring limitations make it difficult to accurately measure changes in the Red List Index at the national level. The situation indicates an improving trend for some conservation target species, such as the giant sable antelope, but significant risks remain for other threatened species. Strengthening scientific research, biodiversity monitoring, protected area management, and the implementation of	EN
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the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2019–2025) will be essential to improve the conservation status of species and contribute positively to the Red List Index in Angola.

Comments

Although Angola does not have an updated national Red List Index, there is evidence of progress in the conservation of threatened species, such as the giant sable antelope, through protection programs and habitat management. However, species such as elephants, pangolins, and African wild dogs continue to face pressure due to poaching and habitat loss. Strengthening the monitoring, research, and management of protected areas will be essential to improve the conservation status of species in the country.

EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Angola has developed several initiatives that contribute to the sustainable use of biodiversity and to maintaining the benefits that ecosystems provide to populations. These efforts have been implemented through:

- Conservation policies, sustainable management of natural resources, and the promotion of sustainable rural development;
- In agriculture, conservation agriculture practices, agroforestry systems, and the valorization of local crop varieties have been promoted, contributing to food security, soil conservation, and the maintenance of genetic diversity. Support programs for family farming have also strengthened the sustainable use of biological resources;
- In the forestry sector, the country has strengthened measures to combat illegal logging, encouraging sustainable forest management and the restoration of degraded areas through the Sustainable Forest Rehabilitation and Development Project in Angola’s Central Plateau, implemented by A Estrela da Floresta S.A. in the Central Plateau region of Angola, with a focus on restoring former forest plantations and establishing new areas for timber and fiber production in Huambo Province. The project covers more than 80,000 hectares of forest areas designated for eucalyptus plantations and other suitable species for sustainable wood fiber production. The project contributes to the restoration of vegetation cover, conservation of soils and water resources, carbon sequestration, mitigation of climate change impacts, and job creation. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry intends to plant one billion trees nationwide by 2035 across an area of 100,000 hectares, in order to restore green areas, which serve as the lungs of cities. The FRESAN Program implemented a reforestation project in the municipalities of Humpata and Gambos (Huíla), Bibala and Virei (Namibe), and Curoca and Cuanhama (Cunene), through the production and distribution of more than 500,000 seed balls containing native species. The objective was to combat desertification and restore degraded ecosystems in regions most affected by drought and climate change. This initiative sought to increase vegetation cover, improve soil fertility, reduce erosion, restore grazing areas for livestock, promote biodiversity, and enhance water retention in the soil. In addition, it aimed to train local communities to independently produce and disseminate seed balls, ensuring the continuity of reforestation efforts and strengthening the resilience of rural populations to food insecurity and extreme climate events. The seeds used included native species such as mopane, acacias, brachystegia, and julbernardia, adapted to the semi-arid conditions of southern Angola.
- In fisheries resources, sustainable fisheries management measures have been adopted, including closed seasons, catch monitoring, and strengthened enforcement mechanisms through Executive Decree No. 160/06 of December 26, which establishes standards regarding fishing net mesh sizes, Presidential Decree No. 57/25 concerning the management of marine fisheries, inland fisheries, aquaculture, and salt production, and Decree No. 41/05 regarding the General Fisheries Regulations. Local communities have been progressively integrated into natural resource management processes, promoting the valorization of traditional knowledge and the sustainable use of biodiversity for income generation, food security, and poverty reduction. The initiative of ACADIR (Association for Environmental Conservation and Integrated Rural Development) represents a positive incentive for biodiversity

EN

conservation in Angola. Operating mainly in Cuando Province within the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA), the organization promotes community-based conservation models that link biodiversity protection with the improvement of local livelihoods. Its interventions include conservation agriculture, sustainable fisheries management, wildlife monitoring, water resource management, and strengthening community organizations.

<https://maliasili.org/partner/acadir> Regarding ecosystem services, it is still not possible to financially assess these services; however, significant progress has been made for both biodiversity and local communities. One effort by the Angolan state is the Cafu Canal project, which is part of the Program to Combat the Effects of Drought in Southern Angola (PCESSA), covering the provinces of Cunene, Namibe, and Huíla. By providing structural solutions to combat the harmful effects of drought, it has successfully fulfilled its role, improving people’s lives, raising living standards, dignifying communities, and making them more inclusive and less vulnerable. The Cafu Canal in Angola (which functions as an artificial support system to enhance ecosystem provisioning and water regulation services) generates financial savings that are directly reflected in the public budget and local economy. The Angolan government has identified the convergence of three main sectors for carbon credit generation:

- Minerals, Oil, and Gas: The main immediate opportunity lies in reducing gas flaring and decarbonizing oil industry operations;
- Forests and Concessions: Angola possesses vast forested areas that attract international developers interested in carbon sink conservation projects;
- Blue Carbon: The Sonangol Blue Carbon project (in partnership with the Otchiva Association) focuses on the protection, conservation, and restoration of mangrove ecosystems. The country is actively working to strengthen governance and legal certainty;
- MRV System: The development of the Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system is at an advanced stage in order to formally monitor emissions and enable the sale of carbon credits;
- Angolan Carbon Market Association (AAMC): Works with public and private stakeholders to promote the transition from the voluntary market to a properly regulated and legally protected model. In its

Comments

Progress can be considered positive, as evidenced by the strengthening of the institutional and legal framework for biodiversity conservation, as well as by the implementation of projects that contribute to the maintenance and restoration of ecosystem services.

EN

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-12.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Under development

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

Comments

Although there has been significant progress in the implementation of positive incentives for biodiversity, there is still a need to strengthen the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating their effectiveness, as well as to expand the economic and financial instruments that promote sustainable investments.

EN

12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-12

12.1 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning that incorporates the management of green or blue spaces for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

12.2 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning incorporating the management of green or blue spaces for ecosystem services and nature’s contributions to people?

Fully

Comments

The existence of green and blue spaces in urban areas, besides protecting biodiversity, contributes to the improvement of living conditions and the environment. It also contributes to mitigating the effects of climate change and to improving public health, making cities more resilient.

EN

Genetic resources knowledge associated traditional practices and applicable legislation **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

- Characterization of traditional knowledge about medicinal plants and their integration into conventional healthcare;
- Registration and licensing of traditional healers;
- Conducted and promoted debates and conferences on the importance of medicinal plants;
- Approved the National Traditional Medicine Policy, as an instrument to be used to ensure the safe and sustainable practice of Traditional and Complementary Medicine based on appropriate regulation and the encouragement of conventional research, technological development, and particularly in the field of Biotechnology.
- Places for the sale of medicinal plants (herbal shops) were promoted and recognized;
- Several natural medicine clinics and centers were licensed;

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Angola has recorded gradual progress in implementing the target related to knowledge of genetic resources associated with traditional practices, through strengthening the legal and institutional framework for biodiversity conservation, the valorization of traditional knowledge, and the promotion of the sustainable use of biological resources. Among the main results achieved are: • the integration of the topic of genetic resources and traditional knowledge into the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP); • the strengthening of scientific research on species of medicinal, food, and economic importance, as well as the conduct of biodiversity studies and inventories in different ecosystems across the country; • initiatives to document and promote traditional knowledge associated with the use of medicinal plants, forest resources, and other species of cultural and socioeconomic importance, contributing to the preservation of the national biocultural heritage; • research institutions, universities, and government entities have carried out information-gathering activities, taxonomic research, and the characterization of biological resources, helping to improve scientific knowledge of national biodiversity and its potential for sustainable development.	EN
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

• The shortage of updated scientific studies on the active principle of plants and animals or their products, as well as the nutritional content and recommended dosages for therapeutic effect; • Poor storage conditions in many points of sale; • The lack of knowledge sharing and complementarity regarding the active principles of potentially medicinal plants and animals; • Weak industrialization of plant- and animal-based products with therapeutic and nutritional potential; • The over-exploitation of some species.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

• Approval of Executive Decree No. 160/16, of April 22, which prohibits the exploitation, transport, and commercialization concerning the preservation of the Makakata plant (<i>Harpagophytum procumbens</i>); • The preparation of the Red List of Species of Angola; • Approval of the National Policy on Natural Medicine (Presidential Decree 253/20, of October 2); • Official recognition of the Forum of Traditional and Natural Medicine of Angola; • Creation of the Isabel Zuka Natural Medicine Center (center+doctor+natural+medicine+Isabel+Zuka&cp=-8.865936~13.218528&lvl=16)	EN
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Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

The actions carried out help in achieving SDGs 2, 3 and 15, contributing to global synergies in biodiversity conservation and human development.	EN
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Indicator Data

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1			
Source of Data No data available			
Please describe the situation <table><tr><td> Since 2004, Angola has benefited from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) funding project in the development of its first national biodiversity strategy (NBSAP 2007-2012) and the first and third Biodiversity Reports. Since then, it has been integrated into the different funding cycles of this institution, in various aspects of biodiversity conservation. Furthermore, the country has had access to funds from multilateral agreements (CBD Convention, CITES, Ramsar, CMS, and IUCN) and regional agreements (Benguela Current Convention, KAZA Initiative, COMIFAC) applied in biodiversity monitoring and conservation programs. </td><td>EN</td></tr></table>		Since 2004, Angola has benefited from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) funding project in the development of its first national biodiversity strategy (NBSAP 2007-2012) and the first and third Biodiversity Reports. Since then, it has been integrated into the different funding cycles of this institution, in various aspects of biodiversity conservation. Furthermore, the country has had access to funds from multilateral agreements (CBD Convention, CITES, Ramsar, CMS, and IUCN) and regional agreements (Benguela Current Convention, KAZA Initiative, COMIFAC) applied in biodiversity monitoring and conservation programs.	EN
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Comments <table><tr><td> Many genetic resource conservation programs are implemented with the support of funds mobilized at the international and regional levels (institutional capacity building, strategy and report </td><td>EN</td></tr></table>		Many genetic resource conservation programs are implemented with the support of funds mobilized at the international and regional levels (institutional capacity building, strategy and report	EN
Many genetic resource conservation programs are implemented with the support of funds mobilized at the international and regional levels (institutional capacity building, strategy and report	EN		

development, inventories and quantification of large mammal populations), thus contributing to government synergies in fulfilling its obligations.

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

With the implementation of programs resulting from access to international funds, the country recorded some positive results in the conservation of genetic resources, namely: the creation of environmental conservation areas, the development of forest and marine resource management plans, institutional training of technicians in foreign languages, visibility of conservation actions, and awareness and sensitization at the local community level.

EN

Comments

One of the great benefits of implementing conservation programs is the capacity that local institutions have acquired in terms of genetic resource management, active participation in conferences on genetic resources, visibility of the country, and strengthening the capacity to implement existing legislation.

EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Existing public funding, as well as international funding, is insufficient to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. To this end, it is necessary to mobilize domestic funds from the public sector and public-private partnerships and agreements to promote increased funding

EN

Comments

The federal budget allocates a considerable amount to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, yet this amount is insufficient given the existing challenges and threats. Fundraising of of funding programs such as Kaza, the International Climate Initiative (IKI),the European Union, World Bank, Global Environment Facility, Biofin, Green Climate Fund and REDD+ initiatives, national commercial banks, companies in the oil sector and France’s French Development Agency (AFD) have helped improve the management of conservation areas. They have supported the restoration of degraded ecosystems and provided alternative livelihood options for local communities.

EN

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

Since the Angolan population is mostly rural, the use of funds for biodiversity conservation contributes to improving the livelihoods of local communities and sustainable development. Challenges are faced in the economic valuation of conservation areas and in taxing the benefits arising from ecosystem services in order to contribute to State revenue collection.

EN

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Fully

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Fully

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Fully

Comments

Biodiversity and National Development Strategy (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

- Approval of the National Development Plan (NDP 2023-2027);
- Approval of Presidential Decree No. 50/24, of February 2, which approves the general regulation of environmental conservation areas;
- Recruitment and training of about 800 inspectors for Environmental Conservation areas;
- Creation of two more partial reserves (Serra de Pingano in the province of Uíge and Morro do Moco in the province of Huambo);
- Project to update the national biodiversity strategy NBSAP 2019-2025 to the National Biodiversity Plan 2026-2030

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Angola has made significant progress in integrating biodiversity into national planning and sustainable development instruments. The approval of the National Development Plan (NDP 2023–2027) strengthened the incorporation of issues related to biodiversity conservation, sustainable management of natural resources, climate change adaptation, and the protection of ecosystem services into public policies and sectoral programs.

Among the main achievements are:

- the approval of the General Regulation on Environmental Conservation Areas (Presidential Decree No. 50/24),
- the strengthening of institutional capacity through the training of approximately 800 inspectors for Environmental Conservation Areas,
- the expansion of the national network of protected areas through the creation of the Serra do Moco and Serra do Pingano Partial Reserves and the development of the process to update the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2026–2030),
- the strengthening of ecosystem conservation and restoration initiatives, including mangrove restoration programs, sustainable natural resource management, biodiversity monitoring, and the implementation of projects supported by international environmental financing mechanisms, contributing to the conservation of natural capital and the country's sustainable development.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Among the main challenges are:

- Insufficient integration of biodiversity into some strategic economic sectors;
- Technical and financial limitations for the implementation of the planned actions;
- Insufficient biodiversity data and monitoring systems, as well as the need to strengthen institutional capacities at the national, provincial, and local levels.
- Ecosystem degradation, resulting from agricultural expansion, unsustainable exploitation of natural resources, deforestation, bushfires, and infrastructure development, continues to place pressure on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Additionally, the impacts of climate change, including prolonged droughts, floods, and climate variability, represent growing challenges for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Expansion and strengthening of the National System of Conservation Areas The creation of the Partial Reserves of Serra do Moco (Huambo) and Serra do Pingano (Uíge) strengthened the ecological representativeness of the National System of Conservation Areas, contributing to the protection of strategic ecosystems, endemic species, and water resources of national importance. This measure made it possible to expand the coverage of protected areas and strengthen the integration of biodiversity into land-use planning and sustainable development policies. 2. Promotion of sustainable agriculture and ecosystem conservation The implementation of conservation agriculture initiatives in the Central Plateau Corridor has helped reduce soil degradation, promote sustainable agricultural practices, and increase the resilience of production systems to climate change. These actions support the maintenance of ecosystem services and the sustainable use of natural resources. 3. Sustainable management of fisheries resources and aquatic ecosystems The strengthening of sustainable management measures for fisheries and aquatic biological resources has contributed to the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity, improved fisheries resource management, and enhanced food security for communities that depend on these resources. 4. Reforestation, ecological restoration, and desertification control programs The implementation of reforestation programs, restoration of degraded areas, and efforts to combat desertification, particularly in regions most vulnerable to climate change, has contributed to the recovery of vegetation cover, soil protection, biodiversity conservation, and increased ecosystem resilience. 5. Conservation of strategic ecosystems and adaptation to climate change Conservation projects in the Maiombe Forest, mangrove restoration efforts, and climate adaptation initiatives in southern Angola demonstrate the integration of biodiversity into national development processes, contributing to the protection of ecosystem services, water security, carbon sequestration, and the improvement of local communities’ livelihoods.	EN
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Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

The actions carried out contribute to the achievement of the SDGs (1, 2, 6, 8, 14, and 15), supporting global synergies in biodiversity conservation and human development.	EN
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Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-B1
Source of Data No data available		
Please describe the situation Angola has developed several initiatives that contribute to the sustainable use of biodiversity and to maintaining the benefits that ecosystems provide to populations. These efforts have been implemented through: • Conservation policies, sustainable management of natural resources, and the promotion of sustainable rural development; • In agriculture, conservation agriculture practices, agroforestry systems, and the valorization of local crop varieties have been promoted, contributing to food security, soil conservation, and the maintenance of genetic diversity. Support programs for family farming have also strengthened the sustainable use of biological resources; • In the forestry sector, the country has strengthened measures to combat illegal logging, encouraging sustainable forest management and the restoration of degraded areas through the Sustainable Forest Rehabilitation and Development Project in Angola’s Central Plateau, implemented by A Estrela da Floresta S.A. in the Central Plateau region of Angola, with a focus on restoring former forest plantations and establishing new areas for timber and fiber production in Huambo Province. The project covers more than 80,000 hectares of forest areas designated for eucalyptus plantations and other suitable species for sustainable wood fiber production. The project contributes to the restoration of vegetation cover, conservation of soils and water resources, carbon sequestration, mitigation of climate change impacts, and job creation. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry intends to plant one billion trees nationwide by 2035 across an area of 100,000 hectares, in order to restore green areas, which serve as the lungs of cities. The FRESAN Program implemented a reforestation project in the municipalities of Humpata and Gambos (Huíla), Bibala and Virei		

(Namibe), and Curoca and Cuanhama (Cunene), through the production and distribution of more than 500,000 seed balls containing native species. The objective was to combat desertification and restore degraded ecosystems in regions most affected by drought and climate change. This initiative sought to increase vegetation cover, improve soil fertility, reduce erosion, restore grazing areas for livestock, promote biodiversity, and enhance water retention in the soil. In addition, it aimed to train local communities to independently produce and disseminate seed balls, ensuring the continuity of reforestation efforts and strengthening the resilience of rural populations to food insecurity and extreme climate events. The seeds used included native species such as mopane, acacias, brachystegia, and julbernardia, adapted to the semi-arid conditions of southern Angola. • In fisheries resources, sustainable fisheries management measures have been adopted, including closed seasons, catch monitoring, and strengthened enforcement mechanisms through Executive Decree No. 160/06 of December 26, which establishes standards regarding fishing net mesh sizes, Presidential Decree No. 57/25 concerning the management of marine fisheries, inland fisheries, aquaculture, and salt production, and Decree No. 41/05 regarding the General Fisheries Regulations. Local communities have been progressively integrated into natural resource management processes, promoting the valorization of traditional knowledge and the sustainable use of biodiversity for income generation, food security, and poverty reduction. The initiative of ACADIR (Association for Environmental Conservation and Integrated Rural Development) represents a positive incentive for biodiversity conservation in Angola. Operating mainly in Cuando Province within the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA), the organization promotes community-based conservation models that link biodiversity protection with the improvement of local livelihoods. Its interventions include conservation agriculture, sustainable fisheries management, wildlife monitoring, water resource management, and strengthening community organizations.

<https://maliasili.org/partner/acadir> Regarding ecosystem services, it is still not possible to financially assess these services; however, significant progress has been made for both biodiversity and local communities. One effort by the Angolan state is the Cafu Canal project, which is part of the Program to Combat the Effects of Drought in Southern Angola (PCESSA), covering the provinces of Cunene, Namibe, and Huíla. By providing structural solutions to combat the harmful effects of drought, it has successfully fulfilled its role, improving people’s lives, raising living standards, dignifying communities, and making them more inclusive and less vulnerable. The Cafu Canal in Angola (which functions as an artificial support system to enhance ecosystem provisioning and water regulation services) generates financial savings that are directly reflected in the public budget and local economy. The Angolan government has identified the convergence of three main sectors for carbon credit generation: • Minerals, Oil, and Gas: The main immediate opportunity lies in reducing gas flaring and decarbonizing oil industry operations; • Forests and Concessions: Angola possesses vast forested areas that attract international developers interested in carbon sink conservation projects; • Blue Carbon: The Sonangol Blue Carbon project (in partnership with the Otchiva Association) focuses on the protection, conservation, and restoration of mangrove ecosystems. The country is actively working to strengthen governance and legal certainty: • MRV System: The development of the Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system is at an advanced stage in order to formally monitor emissions and enable the sale of carbon credits; • Angolan Carbon Market Association (AAMC): Works with public and private stakeholders to promote the transition from the voluntary market to a properly regulated and legally protected model. In its

EN

Comments

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Existing public funding, as well as international funding, is insufficient to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. To this end, it is necessary to mobilize domestic funds from the public sector and public-private partnerships and agreements to promote increased funding

EN

Comments

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Public institutions (Ministries) have the General State Budget (OGE) as the main source of funding for their programs. In this context, the Ministry of the Environment uses these funds for the management of 14 conservation areas, including National Parks and Reserves, scientific expedition programs, species and ecosystem monitoring, and the construction of infrastructure to support conservation.

EN

Comments

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

The mobilization of national and international private funds constitutes a contribution to the combination of synergies in the implementation of biodiversity conservation policies and programs. They also assist in creating employment opportunities, institutional capacity building, and the training of specialized human resources, as well as in the development of science and the use of technologies in favor of biodiversity conservation.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Under development

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

Comments

Although there has been significant progress in the implementation of positive incentives for biodiversity, there is still a need to strengthen the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating their effectiveness, as well as to expand the economic and financial instruments that promote sustainable investments.

EN

14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14

14.1 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty eradication strategies at all levels of government?

Fully

14.2 Does your country use environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?

Under development

14.3 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, plans and strategies across all sectors to ensure their mainstreaming?

Fully

14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align all relevant public and private activities with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Under development

14.5 Are policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Under development

Comments

Biodiversity is integrated into the multiannual economic planning of the state budget, aligning with various strategic sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, tourism, mining, infrastructure, oil and gas, and promoting fiscal incentives for biodiversity conservation, economic security, climate resilience, and sustainable development.

EN

Inspection and Monitoring in the Scope of Biodiversity (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Strengthening biodiversity inspection and monitoring activities along the coastal zone, including critical feeding, breeding, and resting habitats of marine and coastal species. Intensification of enforcement in conservation areas to prevent and combat crimes against biodiversity, poaching, species trafficking, and other environmental offenses.

Implementation of wildlife and ecological corridor monitoring programs using GPS tracking technologies and other monitoring tools, enabling the monitoring of movements, habitat-use patterns, and

conservation status of key species such as elephants, lions, buffaloes, giant sable antelopes, and sea turtles. These actions contribute to improving the adaptive management of conservation areas, strengthening ecological connectivity, and supporting evidence-based decision-making grounded in scientific data.	EN
These initiatives aim to: • Assess population trends; • Identify threats to species survival; • Support the development of conservation measures; • Generate scientific information for biodiversity management.	

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

• strengthening environmental enforcement mechanisms, ecological monitoring, and the management of conservation areas; • intensifying protection actions in national parks, reserves, and coastal and marine ecosystems, contributing to the reduction of illegal activities such as poaching, species trafficking, and the unauthorized exploitation of natural resources; • expanding wildlife monitoring programs through the use of GPS tracking technologies, camera traps, remote sensing, and geographic information systems, enabling improved knowledge of the distribution, abundance, and conservation status of priority and threatened species; • advances in the monitoring of ecological corridors and critical habitats, strengthening connectivity between ecosystems and supporting the implementation of adaptive management measures based on scientific evidence. At the same time, enhanced monitoring of marine and coastal ecosystems contributed to better protection of breeding, feeding, and migratory areas for species of ecological importance.	EN
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Main Challenges: • Insufficient data on species and ecosystems, limiting the assessment of biodiversity status, trend analysis, and the measurement of conservation action impacts; • Limitations in financial, technical, technological, and qualified human resources, constraining the implementation of systematic, continuous, and long-term monitoring programs; • Difficulties in accessing certain areas of the national territory, particularly remote or hard-to-reach regions, restricting regular data collection and the monitoring of ecological conditions; • High natural variability of ecosystems, making it difficult to distinguish between natural changes and those induced by anthropogenic pressures or climatic factors; • Challenges in harmonizing, integrating, and managing data from different institutions, methodologies, and collection periods, affecting the comparability and consistency of information; • Increasing environmental pressures, including unplanned urban expansion, deforestation, degradation of natural habitats, climate change, and the introduction of invasive alien species, which compromise ecosystem integrity and biodiversity conservation; • Insufficient coverage and continuity of national biodiversity monitoring systems, hindering the production of robust indicators to support decision-making and international reporting; • The need to strengthen interinstitutional coordination and information sharing in order to improve the implementation of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use policies and strategies.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Main Challenges: • Insufficient data on species and ecosystems, limiting the assessment of biodiversity status, trend analysis, and the measurement of conservation action impacts; • Limitations in financial, technical, technological, and qualified human resources, constraining the implementation of systematic, continuous, and long-term monitoring programs; • Difficulties in accessing certain areas of the national territory, particularly remote or hard-to-reach regions, restricting regular data collection and the monitoring of ecological conditions; • High natural variability of ecosystems, making it difficult to distinguish between natural changes and those induced by anthropogenic pressures or climatic factors; • Challenges in harmonizing, integrating, and managing data from different institutions, methodologies, and collection periods, affecting the comparability and consistency of information; • Increasing environmental pressures, including unplanned urban expansion, deforestation, degradation of natural habitats, climate change, and the introduction of invasive alien species, which compromise ecosystem integrity and biodiversity conservation; • Insufficient coverage and continuity of national biodiversity monitoring systems, hindering the production of robust indicators to support decision-making and international reporting;	EN
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• The need to strengthen interinstitutional coordination and information sharing in order to improve the implementation of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use policies and strategies.	
Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements	
The actions carried out contribute to the achievement of the SDGs (13, 14, and 15), supporting global synergies in biodiversity conservation and human development.	EN

Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-B1
Source of Data		
No data available		
Please describe the situation		
Angola has developed several initiatives that contribute to the sustainable use of biodiversity and to maintaining the benefits that ecosystems provide to populations. These efforts have been implemented through: • Conservation policies, sustainable management of natural resources, and the promotion of sustainable rural development; • In agriculture, conservation agriculture practices, agroforestry systems, and the valorization of local crop varieties have been promoted, contributing to food security, soil conservation, and the maintenance of genetic diversity. Support programs for family farming have also strengthened the sustainable use of biological resources; • In the forestry sector, the country has strengthened measures to combat illegal logging, encouraging sustainable forest management and the restoration of degraded areas through the Sustainable Forest Rehabilitation and Development Project in Angola’s Central Plateau, implemented by A Estrela da Floresta S.A. in the Central Plateau region of Angola, with a focus on restoring former forest plantations and establishing new areas for timber and fiber production in Huambo Province. The project covers more than 80,000 hectares of forest areas designated for eucalyptus plantations and other suitable species for sustainable wood fiber production. The project contributes to the restoration of vegetation cover, conservation of soils and water resources, carbon sequestration, mitigation of climate change impacts, and job creation. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry intends to plant one billion trees nationwide by 2035 across an area of 100,000 hectares, in order to restore green areas, which serve as the lungs of cities. The FRESAN Program implemented a reforestation project in the municipalities of Humpata and Gambos (Huíla), Bibala and Virei (Namibe), and Curoca and Cuanhama (Cunene), through the production and distribution of more than 500,000 seed balls containing native species. The objective was to combat desertification and restore degraded ecosystems in regions most affected by drought and climate change. This initiative sought to increase vegetation cover, improve soil fertility, reduce erosion, restore grazing areas for livestock, promote biodiversity, and enhance water retention in the soil. In addition, it aimed to train local communities to independently produce and disseminate seed balls, ensuring the continuity of reforestation efforts and strengthening the resilience of rural populations to food insecurity and extreme climate events. The seeds used included native species such as mopane, acacias, brachystegia, and julbernardia, adapted to the semi-arid conditions of southern Angola. • In fisheries resources, sustainable fisheries management measures have been adopted, including closed seasons, catch monitoring, and strengthened enforcement mechanisms through Executive Decree No. 160/06 of December 26, which establishes standards regarding fishing net mesh sizes, Presidential Decree No. 57/25 concerning the management of marine fisheries, inland fisheries, aquaculture, and salt production, and Decree No. 41/05 regarding the General Fisheries Regulations. Local communities have been progressively integrated into natural resource management processes, promoting the valorization of traditional knowledge and the sustainable use of biodiversity for income generation, food security, and poverty reduction. The initiative of ACADIR (Association for Environmental Conservation and Integrated Rural Development) represents a positive incentive for biodiversity conservation in Angola. Operating mainly in Cuando Province within the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA), the organization promotes community-based conservation models that link biodiversity protection with the improvement of local livelihoods. Its interventions include conservation agriculture, sustainable fisheries management, wildlife monitoring, water resource management, and strengthening community organizations. https://maliasili.org/partner/acadir Regarding ecosystem services, it is still not possible to financially assess these services; however, significant progress has been made for both biodiversity and local communities. One effort by the Angolan state is the Cafu Canal project, which is part of the Program to Combat the Effects of Drought in Southern Angola (PCESSA), covering the provinces of Cunene, Namibe, and Huíla. By providing structural solutions to combat the harmful effects of drought, it has successfully fulfilled its role, improving people’s lives, raising living standards, dignifying communities, and making them more inclusive and less vulnerable. The Cafu Canal in Angola (which functions as an artificial support system to enhance ecosystem provisioning and water regulation services) generates financial savings that are directly reflected in the public budget and local		EN

economy. The Angolan government has identified the convergence of three main sectors for carbon credit generation: • Minerals, Oil, and Gas: The main immediate opportunity lies in reducing gas flaring and decarbonizing oil industry operations; • Forests and Concessions: Angola possesses vast forested areas that attract international developers interested in carbon sink conservation projects; • Blue Carbon: The Sonangol Blue Carbon project (in partnership with the Otchiva Association) focuses on the protection, conservation, and restoration of mangrove ecosystems. The country is actively working to strengthen governance and legal certainty: • MRV System: The development of the Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system is at an advanced stage in order to formally monitor emissions and enable the sale of carbon credits; • Angolan Carbon Market Association (AAMC): Works with public and private stakeholders to promote the transition from the voluntary market to a properly regulated and legally protected model. In its

Comments

Progress can be considered positive, as evidenced by the strengthening of the institutional and legal framework for biodiversity conservation, as well as by the implementation of projects that contribute to the maintenance and restoration of ecosystem services.

EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Existing public funding, as well as international funding, is insufficient to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. To this end, it is necessary to mobilize domestic funds from the public sector and public-private partnerships and agreements to promote increased funding

EN

Comments

The federal budget allocates a considerable amount to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, yet this amount is insufficient given the existing challenges and threats. Fundraising of of funding programs such as Kaza, the International Climate Initiative (IKI),the European Union, World Bank, Global Environment Facility, Biofin, Green Climate Fund and REDD+ initiatives, national commercial banks, companies in the oil sector and France’s French Development Agency (AFD) have helped improve the management of conservation areas. They have supported the restoration of degraded ecosystems and provided alternative livelihood options for local communities.

EN

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Public institutions (Ministries) have the General State Budget (OGE) as the main source of funding for their programs. In this context, the Ministry of the Environment uses these funds for the management of 14 conservation areas, including National Parks and Reserves, scientific expedition programs, species and ecosystem monitoring, and the construction of infrastructure to support conservation.

EN

Comments

Since the Angolan population is mostly rural, the use of funds for biodiversity conservation contributes to improving the livelihoods of local communities and sustainable development. Challenges are faced in the economic valuation of conservation areas and in taxing the benefits arising from ecosystem services in order to contribute to State revenue collection.

EN

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

The mobilization of national and international private funds constitutes a contribution to the combination of synergies in the implementation of biodiversity conservation policies and programs. They also assist in creating employment opportunities, institutional capacity building, and the training of specialized human resources, as well as in the development of science and the use of technologies in favor of biodiversity conservation.

EN

15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

The number of companies that formally disclose their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies, and impacts is still limited. However, some large companies already publish sustainability reports, ESG reports, or environmental disclosures that include aspects related to biodiversity, ecosystem management, water resources, environmental restoration, and impact monitoring.

EN

Comments

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Under development

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

Comments

Although there has been significant progress in the implementation of positive incentives for biodiversity, there is still a need to strengthen the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating their effectiveness, as well as to expand the economic and financial instruments that promote sustainable investments.	EN
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15.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-15

15.1 Has your country put in place legal, administrative or policy measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions monitor, assess and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios?

Fully

15.2 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions provide relevant information to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns?

Under development

15.3 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations?

Fully

15.4 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity and increase their positive impacts?

Fully

15.5 Does your country monitor whether negative impacts from business on biodiversity have progressively decreased?

Fully

Comments

In Angola, although there is not yet a specific and comprehensive regulatory framework for the mandatory disclosure of biodiversity-related risks and dependencies by companies, the country has several legal and administrative instruments that partially contribute to the implementation of this target. These include:

- Mandatory Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for projects with potential impacts on biodiversity;
- Environmental licensing for economic activities;
- Environmental and Social Management Plans;
- Legislation on protected areas and biodiversity conservation;
- Environmental liability regulations applicable to the oil, mining, agricultural, and forestry sectors;
- Environmental monitoring and auditing requirements for certain developments.

These measures contribute to the identification, mitigation, and management of the impacts of business activities on ecosystems.

EN

Sustainable Consumption of Biodiversity Resources (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

- Quantify existing biodiversity resources using scientific methods;
- Establish exploitation quotas;
- Assess the contribution of the commercialization of biodiversity resources to household income;
- Evaluate the levels of consumption of natural resources by populations.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Angola has recorded important progress in promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity resources through the strengthening of the legal, institutional, and strategic framework for environmental conservation. The approval of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2019–2025), the Environmental Conservation Areas Law (Law No. 8/20), and Presidential Decree No. 117/20, which reformed the Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Licensing regime, has contributed to better integration of biodiversity into planning processes and economic development.

- Implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2019–2025), which promotes the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources by integrating biodiversity into national development policies. (Presidential Decree No. 26/20)
- Through Law No. 5/98 – Framework Environmental Law, which establishes the general principles of Angolan environmental policy, including biodiversity protection, sustainable use of natural resources, environmental impact assessment, and community participation in environmental management.
- Strengthening the sustainable management of natural resources, with measures applied to the agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, tourism, and industrial sectors, aimed at reducing environmental impacts and preserving ecosystems.
- Requirement for Environmental Impact Studies and environmental audits for economic projects, ensuring that productive activities take biodiversity conservation into account. (Presidential Decree No. 117/20 of April 22)
- Expansion and improvement of protected area management, accompanied by enforcement actions, ecological monitoring, and restoration of degraded ecosystems. (Law No. 8/20 – Environmental Conservation Areas Law)
- Involvement of local communities in natural resource management, valuing traditional knowledge and promoting economic benefits associated with the sustainable use of biodiversity. (Law No. 8/20 – Environmental Conservation Areas Law)
- Promotion of environmental education, scientific research, and public awareness to encourage sustainable production and consumption practices. (Law No. 8/20 – Environmental Conservation Areas Law)

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• Mobilization of biodiversity financing through initiatives such as the World Bank, environmental funds, multilateral agreements, and BIOFIN, which supports investments and financial mechanisms aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. • Environmental Conservation Area Management Plans developed for national parks and nature reserves; • Programs for the recovery and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems; • Land-use, forestry, wildlife, tourism, and fisheries management plans integrated into the sustainable management of natural resources (Law No. 8/20 – Environmental Conservation Areas Law; Law No. 12/21 of May 7, which amends the Environmental Conservation Areas Law); • Environmental enforcement and biodiversity monitoring programs. These actions seek to ensure that biodiversity resources are used responsibly, contributing to sustainable development and the conservation of Angola’s natural heritage.	
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Main challenges identified in Angola • Deforestation and illegal exploitation of forest resources, especially in the provinces of Moxico, Cuando Cubango, Bié, and Uíge, due to charcoal production, timber extraction, and agricultural expansion. • Uncontrolled bushfires, frequent in various regions of the country, causing soil degradation, habitat loss, and reduced biodiversity. • Pressure on fishery resources, particularly along the Angolan coast, due to illegal and unreported fishing. • Poaching and trafficking of wildlife species, affecting emblematic species such as the African elephant and other protected species. • Degradation of coastal and marine ecosystems, including mangroves in the provinces of Luanda, Cabinda, Lobito, and Zaire. • Limitations in financial, human, and technological resources for the enforcement and monitoring of protected areas. • Impacts of climate change, including severe droughts in southern Angola, particularly in the provinces of Cunene, Namibe, and Cuando Cubango. Examples of implemented or recommended approaches • Implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2019–2025), which guides conservation actions and the sustainable use of biological resources. • Creation and strengthening of protected areas, including National Parks, with the establishment of new conservation areas such as Serra do Pingano and Morro do Moco. • Giant Sable Antelope Conservation Project, developed in the Luando Integral Reserve, contributing to the recovery of the population of this endemic species. • BIOFIN Angola Program, which supports the mobilization of financial resources for biodiversity conservation and the integration of biodiversity into development plans. • Sustainable marine fisheries management project, through strengthened fisheries enforcement and the implementation of closed seasons to allow fish stock recovery. • Reforestation and ecosystem restoration programs, developed by the Ministry of Environment and partners in degraded areas. • Community-based natural resource management, involving local communities in the protection of wildlife, forests, and	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

1. Rehabilitation and Sustainable Management of Quiçama and Iona National Parks Quiçama National Park has become one of the leading examples of biodiversity conservation in Angola. Efforts have been strengthened in law enforcement, ecological monitoring, community engagement, and species recovery. • Strengthening the management of the protected area; • Training of rangers; • Reduction of illegal hunting in priority areas; • Development of environmental awareness programs for local communities; • Reintroduction of the Angolan giraffe into its historical habitat. It is also important to highlight the partnership between the Government of Angola and African Parks. Through this collaboration, law enforcement activities, community monitoring programs, and species recovery initiatives have been reinforced, including the reintroduction of the Angolan giraffe into its historical habitat.	
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<https://www.africanparks.org/the-parks/iona>
<https://www.africanparks.org/giraffe-reintroduced-angolas-iona-national-park>

2. Wildlife Recovery and Reintroduction of the Angolan Giraffe

In 2023 and 2024, new giraffe populations were introduced into Iona National Park, contributing to biodiversity restoration and the recovery of species historically present in the region.

Results achieved:

- Reintroduction of 20 Angolan giraffes;
- Gradual recovery of ecological processes associated with large wildlife species;
- Strengthening of ecotourism and wildlife conservation.

3. Improved Scientific Knowledge of Biodiversity

Research and monitoring programs carried out in Iona National Park have significantly expanded knowledge of local biodiversity.

Results achieved:

- Identification of 75 amphibian and reptile species;
- Recording of 40 species previously undocumented in the area;
- Recognition of Iona as one of the most important protected areas for herpetofauna conservation in Angola and Southern Africa.

Scientific publication:

<https://chatgpt.com/c/6a1aae9d-b67c-83ea-812d-321a7e007c00#:~:text=inventory%20of%20Iona-,National,-Park>

4. Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade and Protecting Threatened Species

The Ministry of Environment, through the National Institute for Biodiversity and Conservation Areas (INBAC), in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), has implemented a project to combat poaching, illegal wildlife trafficking, and human–wildlife conflict.

The activities are focused on Maiombe National Park and the Luando Strict Nature Reserve.

Expected and ongoing results:

- Strengthening environmental enforcement;
- Protection of the Giant Sable Antelope;
- Conservation of forest elephants, chimpanzees, and gorillas;
- Participation of local communities in the sustainable management of natural resources.

Reference:

<https://www.undp.org/pt/angola/projects/combate-ao-comercio-ilegal-de-animais-selvagens-e-ao-conflito-entre-humanos-e-animais-selvagens-em-angola>

5. Strengthening Climate Resilience and Management of Conservation Areas for Sustainable Development in Angola

With support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Conservation International (CI), Angola has launched projects to strengthen the sustainable management of protected areas and increase community resilience to climate change.

Expected results:

- Improved management of approximately 3.8 million hectares of protected areas;
- Enhanced protection of 17 threatened species;
- Direct benefits for more than 38,000 people in local communities;
- Sustainable management of community areas vulnerable to climate change.

References:

- GEF – Angola Conservation Areas Project
- www.inbac.gov.ao

With support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Conservation International (CI), Angola is implementing the GEF-8 Maiombe Integrated Forest Ecosystem Conservation Project to improve conservation, ecological integrity, and effective governance of the Maiombe Forest ecosystems in Angola, while promoting resilient livelihoods and multi-stakeholder engagement for sustainable development.

Expected results:

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A) Area of terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management (GEF Core Indicator 1). Target: 193.00 ha
B) Area of landscapes under improved management practices (GEF Core Indicator 4). Target: 167,000 ha
C) Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated (GEF Core Indicator 6). Target: 11.39 million MtCO ₂
D) Number of people directly benefiting from GEF-financed investments, disaggregated by sex (GEF Core Indicator 11). Target: 2,781 people, of whom 48% are women (1,343 women)
Reference: www.inbac.gov.ao

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

The implementation of the goal of sustainable consumption of biodiversity resources in Angola directly contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to compliance with various international environmental agreements ratified by the country. The actions undertaken have promoted ecosystem conservation, the sustainable use of natural resources, and the strengthening of the resilience of local communities. Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) SDG 15 – Life on Land • Implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2019–2025); • Management and strengthening of protected areas, including Iona, Quiçama, Mavinga, and Luengue-Luiana National Parks, Serra do Pingano, and Morro do Moco; • Conservation programs for the giant sable antelope in the Luando Integral Reserve and Cangandala National Park. SDG 14 – Life Below Water • Implementation of sustainable fisheries management measures and closed fishing seasons; • Projects to protect coastal ecosystems and mangroves in the provinces of Luanda, Cabinda, Benguela, and Zaire. SDG 13 – Climate Action • Ecosystem restoration and reforestation projects; • Conservation area resilience strengthening program funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF); • Integration of biodiversity actions into national climate commitments. SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production • Enforcement of Presidential Decree No. 117/20 on Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Licensing; • Promotion of sustainable practices in the agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism, and mining sectors. SDG 1 and SDG 8 – Poverty Eradication • Community-based natural resource management programs; • Development of ecotourism initiatives and income-generating activities for communities living in conservation areas. Relationship with International Agreements and Conventions Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) • Implementation of the NBSAP 2019–2025; • Preparation of national biodiversity reports; • Integration of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework targets into national policies. CITES Convention • Project to combat illegal wildlife trade implemented by the Government of Angola and UNDP; • Strengthening enforcement against the trafficking of endangered species. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) • Programs for the restoration of degraded land and the fight against desertification in southern Angola, especially in the provinces of Cunene, Namibe, and Cuando Cubango. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement • Ecosystem-based climate adaptation projects; • Conservation of forests and wetlands as mechanisms for climate change mitigation. Examples of Relevant Programs and Initiatives • BIOFIN Angola Program (Biodiversity Finance Initiative) – mobilization of biodiversity financing and integration of biodiversity into national development instruments; • Partnership between the Government of Angola and African Parks for the management of Iona National	EN
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- Park to strengthen conservation, law enforcement, and community development;
- Project to Combat Illegal Wildlife Trade and Human-Wildlife Conflict, implemented by the National Institute for Biodiversity and Conservation Areas in partnership with UNDP in priority conservation areas;
 - National Environmental Education and Awareness Program;
 - Projects funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to strengthen protected area management, wildlife conservation, and climate change adaptation;
 - Implementation of the Environmental Conservation Areas Law (Law No. 8/20) and the respective management plans for protected areas.

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.1
Source of Data No data available		
Please describe the situation Angola tem uma grande diversidade de ecossistemas, incluindo florestas tropicais, savanas, zonas úmidas, manguezais, ecossistemas marinhos e áreas áridas. Muitos desses ecossistemas permanecem relativamente bem preservados, especialmente em regiões remotas e áreas protegidas. No entanto, algumas formações ecológicas estão enfrentando uma pressão crescente. Ecossistemas sob maior pressão : Manguestes costeiros localizados principalmente nas províncias de Luanda, Cabinda, Benguela e Zaire; eles estão sob pressão devido à expansão urbana, poluição, extração de madeira e ocupação não planejada de zonas costeiras. Eles desempenham funções essenciais na proteção costeira, criação de peixes e armazenamento de carbono. Florestas de Maiombe uma das áreas com maior biodiversidade da África Central, elas enfrentam pressões relacionadas à exploração madeireira ilegal, à mudança da agricultura e ao crescimento populacional. Eles fornecem habitat para espécies ameaçadas de extinção, incluindo primatas e elefantes da floresta. Savanas e florestas de miombo ocupando grande parte das partes oriental e central do país, elas são afetadas por incêndios recorrentes, produção de carvão e expansão agrícola. Eles são importantes para a conservação da vida selvagem, o armazenamento de carbono e o fornecimento de recursos para as comunidades locais. Pântanos húmidos e planícies de inundação associados às bacias dos rios Cubango, Cuando, Cunene e Cuanza, eles são vulneráveis a mudanças climáticas, secas prolongadas e mudanças nos regimes hidrológicos. EN		
Comments		

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.2
Source of Data No data available		
Please describe the situation Angola continues to possess one of the largest expanses of natural ecosystems in Southern Africa, with vast areas of miombo woodlands, the Maiombe tropical forest, savannas, wetlands, mangroves, coastal ecosystems, and the Namib Desert. These ecosystems still occupy a large part of the national territory and constitute essential habitats for numerous species of fauna and flora. Angola’s Conservation Areas cover approximately 13% of the national territory, including the Serra do Pingano and Morro do Moco National Parks, contributing to the conservation of extensive areas of natural ecosystems. The Kavango-Zambezi Conservation Complex (KAZA TFCA), which includes Mavinga and Luengue-Luiana National Parks, protects one of Africa’s largest transboundary natural landscapes, conserving extensive savannas, forests, and wetlands. The partnership between the Government of Angola and African Parks for the management of Iona National Park has strengthened the protection of more than 15,000 km² of arid and semi-arid ecosystems, while also promoting the recovery of wildlife populations. The Maiombe Forest, in the province of Cabinda, continues to represent one of the most important remaining tracts of tropical rainforest in Central Africa, with high value for biodiversity conservation. Monitoring and conservation programs for the giant sable antelope in the Luando Strict Nature Reserve and Cangandala National Park demonstrate the importance of maintaining natural habitats for the survival of endemic species. Despite their wide extent, some ecosystems show signs of degradation due to: agricultural expansion and the occupation of new areas, charcoal production and timber exploitation, frequent bushfires, urban growth and infrastructure development, and the impacts of droughts and climate change, particularly in the EN		

Comments

Angola preserves a vast expanse of natural ecosystems, including forests, savannas, wetlands, mangroves, and coastal ecosystems. The expansion of protected areas, such as the Serra do Pingano and Morro do Moco National Parks, and initiatives such as KAZA and the partnership with African Parks have contributed to their conservation.

However, challenges related to deforestation, wildfires, agricultural expansion, and climate change persist. Strengthening monitoring, sustainable management, and ecological restoration will be essential to maintain the integrity of these ecosystems.

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A.3 Red List Index

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Conservation efforts carried out in recent years demonstrate progress in the protection of some priority species. However, the lack of regular assessments for a large number of species and monitoring limitations make it difficult to accurately measure changes in the Red List Index at the national level. The situation indicates an improving trend for some conservation target species, such as the giant sable antelope, but significant risks remain for other threatened species. Strengthening scientific research, biodiversity monitoring, protected area management, and the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2019–2025) will be essential to improve the conservation status of species and contribute positively to the Red List Index in Angola.

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Comments

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

In Angola, this indicator is still not measured systematically at the national level due to limitations in the genetic and demographic monitoring of fauna and flora populations. However, the information available from conservation programs and studies in protected areas provides some partial evidence. The giant sable antelope (*Hippotragus niger variani*), conserved in Cangandala National Park and the Luando Reserve, has a relatively small but recovering population thanks to intensive protection programs; however, it is still below the level considered genetically safe in terms of $N_e > 500$. Populations of large mammals in areas such as Luengue-Luiana National Park and Iona National Park benefit from vast habitat areas but lack detailed population data to estimate effective population size. Species with a wide distribution, such as some antelopes and primates in the Maiombe forests, may have more robust local populations, but they have not yet undergone systematic genetic assessment. The available data on biodiversity surveys within conservation areas are based on the description and assessment of birdlife, elephants, buffaloes, zebras, giraffes, and sea lions.

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Comments

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

Progress can be considered positive, as evidenced by the strengthening of the institutional and legal framework for biodiversity conservation, as well as by the implementation of projects that contribute

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to the maintenance and restoration of ecosystem services.

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Under development

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

Comments

Although there has been significant progress in the implementation of positive incentives for biodiversity, there is still a need to strengthen the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating their effectiveness, as well as to expand the economic and financial instruments that promote sustainable investments.

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16.b Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-16

16.1 Has your country established mechanisms, policy or legislative or regulatory frameworks aimed at supporting sustainable consumption?

Fully

16.2 Has your country adopted mechanisms to improve awareness or education with regard to the impacts of consumption on biodiversity and access to relevant and accurate information or alternatives supporting sustainable consumption?

Fully

16.3 Has your country adopted or implemented policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices, including by reducing food waste, over consumption and waste generation?

Fully

Biotechnology and Biosafety (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

In Angola, the implementation of biosafety and the control of genetically modified organisms is strengthened through legal and institutional mechanisms. The Genetically Modified Seeds Committee (CSGM), created by Presidential Dispatch No. 158/24 and coordinated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, is responsible for establishing a biosafety system to regulate the import, cultivation, and use of genetically modified seeds, with a focus on crops such as maize, soybeans, and cotton, ensuring risk assessment and management. At the same time, the country has promoted technical discussions and evaluations regarding the possible entry of modified seeds, ensuring a cautious approach aligned with biodiversity protection.

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In addition, the National Food Quality Control Service, established under Presidential Decree No. 138/19 of May 13, was created to coordinate and manage the control of food quality and safety in the country. This institution strengthens health surveillance by ensuring that food products meet safety and quality standards. Together, these initiatives reinforce Angola's national biosafety system, promote public health protection, and ensure safer management of biological resources.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Angola has progressively strengthened its institutional and technical capacities for the implementation of biosafety through participation in international mechanisms, the strengthening of national institutions, and the gradual improvement of laboratory infrastructure.

At the institutional level, the country has a National Focal Point for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, coordinated by the environmental sector, responsible for the national coordination of issues related to biosafety and Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).

From a regulatory perspective, biosafety-related issues are addressed through several environmental legal instruments, including the Framework Environmental Law (Law No. 5/98), the Environmental Conservation Areas Law (Law No. 8/20), and Presidential Decree No. 117/20, Genetically Modified Seeds Committee (CSGM) Presidential Dispatch No. 158/24 which regulates the Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Licensing process. However, there remains a need to strengthen and operationalize specific legislation and regulations on biosafety and living modified organisms.

Regarding laboratory capacity, Angola has laboratories linked to the agriculture, public health, scientific research, and food quality control sectors, including institutions such as:

Agronomic Research Institute (IIA);
Veterinary Services Institute (ISV);
National Institute for Health Research (INIS);
University laboratories and scientific research centres.

While these facilities contribute to biological analysis and control activities, the country still faces limitations in specialized equipment and laboratory capacity for the detection, tracing, and monitoring of living modified organisms.

In the field of certification and quality control, several national and international entities operate in Angola, providing inspection, verification, laboratory testing, and certification services, including:

SGS Angola;
Bureau Veritas Angola;
Intertek (through specialized and regional services).

These entities contribute to quality control, technical compliance, certification, and product verification processes, although certification specifically related to genetically modified organisms remains limited within the national context.

Despite these advances, Angola still needs to:

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Strengthen its specific biosafety legal framework; Develop specialized laboratories for the detection of LMOs; Increase specialized technical training; Strengthen national mechanisms for biotechnology risk assessment and management; Improve institutional coordination and public awareness on biosafety. These efforts will contribute to ensuring that the use of modern biotechnology takes place in a safe, responsible manner and remains compatible with biodiversity conservation and the protection of human health.	
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Despite the progress achieved in strengthening national biosafety capacities, Angola continues to face several challenges in ensuring the safe management of modern biotechnology and Living Modified Organisms (LMOs). Main challenges identified Absence of, or the need to update and operationalize, specific regulations on biosafety and living modified organisms; Limited institutional capacity for the assessment, monitoring, and management of risks associated with modern biotechnology; Shortage of specialized human resources in areas such as molecular biology, genetics, risk assessment, and biosafety; Limited laboratory infrastructure and specialized equipment for the detection, traceability, and monitoring of living modified organisms; Insufficient financial resources for the full implementation of obligations under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety; Need to improve coordination mechanisms among the environment, agriculture, health, trade, scientific research, and customs sectors; Low public awareness of the potential benefits and risks associated with modern biotechnology; Limited access to up-to-date scientific information and monitoring and control technologies. Approaches adopted and recommended for future implementation Develop and operationalize specific legal and regulatory instruments on biosafety in accordance with the Cartagena Protocol; Strengthen technical and institutional capacities through continuous training programmes for personnel from relevant sectors; Upgrade and equip national laboratories for the detection and monitoring of living modified organisms; Strengthen the functioning of the National Biosafety Committee and inter-institutional coordination mechanisms; Expand Angola’s participation in regional and international capacity-building and technical cooperation programmes promoted by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), UNEP, FAO, and the African Union; Improve the management and updating of national information in the Biosafety Clearing-House (BCH); Promote public awareness and education campaigns on biosafety targeting communities, academic institutions, the private sector, and civil society; Mobilize national and international funding to support biosafety activities; Establish partnerships with universities, research centres, and international institutions to strengthen scientific research in biotechnology and biosafety.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

In Angola, the implementation of biosafety and biotechnology has gained increasing prominence within the framework of health, environment, and sustainable development policies, in alignment with the principles of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). In the health sector, the National Institute for Health Research (INIS) plays a key role in strengthening biosafety in national laboratories through continuous training of professionals in biosafety and biosecurity, the application of strict protocols for handling biological agents, the adoption of international standards from the World Health Organization (WHO), and the safe management of biological samples and laboratory waste. These actions have significantly contributed to reducing contamination risks, increasing the safety of health professionals, and improving the country’s capacity to respond to epidemiological outbreaks. In parallel, Angola has developed a National Multisectoral Action Plan for Biosafety and Biosecurity, involving sectors such as health, environment, and agriculture, with the aim of establishing clear guidelines for the management of biological risks. This plan includes the regulation of the transport and handling of organisms and infectious agents, the integration of the “One Health” approach, which links human, animal, and environmental health, and the strengthening of institutional capacity-building. As a result, there is greater coordination among key sectors, improved prevention of biological risks, and alignment with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.	
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In the field of biotechnology applied to health, Angola has invested in the modernization of laboratory infrastructure, with emphasis on the construction of the country’s first Biosafety Level 3 (BSL-3) laboratory. This high-containment laboratory will enable the diagnosis and research of high-risk pathogens, strengthening national epidemiological surveillance capacity, reducing dependence on foreign laboratories, and improving rapid response to infectious diseases. This advancement represents an important milestone in the country’s scientific and technological development. Furthermore, Angola has been investing in agricultural biotechnology and the sustainable management of natural resources. Laboratories and research institutions have been conducting studies on plant genetic improvement, aiming to develop crops that are more resistant to pests and climate change, as well as to increase agricultural productivity. There is also notable work in the conservation of native plant species and genetic resources, contributing to biodiversity preservation and food security. These efforts promote more sustainable agriculture, enhance the resilience of the agricultural sector, and strengthen the responsible use of biological resources. In summary, Angola’s experience demonstrates that the integration of biosafety and biotechnology has been essential to strengthening laboratory safety, improving the capacity to respond to biological threats, promoting sustainable agricultural development, and ensuring biodiversity conservation, in accordance with the objectives of the CBD and the Cartagena Protocol. https://inis.gov.ao/plano-de-accao-nacional-e-multisectorial-de-biosseguranca-e-bioproteccao https://www.redisseangola.ao/pt/noticias/Laboratorio-de-Nivel-de-Biosseguranca-3-em-Pauta-no-Ambito-da-Implementacao-do-Projecto-REDISSE-IV-ANGOLA https://inis.gov.ao/formacao-sobre-biosseguranca-biocontencao-e-odk-no-contexto-polio www.minagrif.gov.ao	EN
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Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-B1
Source of Data No data available Please describe the situation Angola has developed several initiatives that contribute to the sustainable use of biodiversity and to maintaining the benefits that ecosystems provide to populations. These efforts have been implemented through: • Conservation policies, sustainable management of natural resources, and the promotion of sustainable rural development; • In agriculture, conservation agriculture practices, agroforestry systems, and the valorization of local crop varieties have been promoted, contributing to food security, soil conservation, and the maintenance of genetic diversity. Support programs for family farming have also strengthened the sustainable use of biological resources; • In the forestry sector, the country has strengthened measures to combat illegal logging, encouraging sustainable forest management and the restoration of degraded areas through the Sustainable Forest Rehabilitation and Development Project in Angola’s Central Plateau, implemented by A Estrela da Floresta S.A. in the Central Plateau region of Angola, with a focus on restoring former forest plantations and establishing new areas for timber and fiber production in Huambo Province. The project covers more than 80,000 hectares of forest areas designated for eucalyptus plantations and other suitable species for sustainable wood fiber production. The project contributes to the restoration of vegetation cover, conservation of soils and water resources, carbon sequestration, mitigation of climate change impacts, and job creation. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry intends to plant one billion trees nationwide by 2035 across an area of 100,000 hectares, in order to restore green areas, which serve as the lungs of cities. The FRESAN Program implemented a reforestation project in the municipalities of Humpata and Gambos (Huíla), Bibala and Virei (Namibe), and Curoca and Cuanhama (Cunene), through the production and distribution of more than 500,000 seed balls containing native species. The objective was to combat desertification and restore degraded ecosystems in regions most affected by drought and climate change. This initiative sought to increase vegetation cover, improve soil fertility, reduce erosion, restore grazing areas for livestock, promote biodiversity, and enhance water retention in the soil. In addition, it aimed to train local communities to independently produce and disseminate seed balls, ensuring the continuity of reforestation efforts and strengthening the resilience of rural populations to food insecurity and extreme climate events. The seeds used included native species such as mopane, acacias, brachystegia, and julbernardia, adapted to the semi-arid conditions of southern Angola. • In fisheries resources, sustainable fisheries management measures have been adopted, including closed seasons, catch monitoring, and strengthened enforcement mechanisms through Executive Decree No. 160/06 of December 26, which establishes standards regarding fishing net mesh sizes, Presidential Decree No. 57/25 concerning the management of marine fisheries, inland fisheries, aquaculture, and salt		

production, and Decree No. 41/05 regarding the General Fisheries Regulations. Local communities have been progressively integrated into natural resource management processes, promoting the valorization of traditional knowledge and the sustainable use of biodiversity for income generation, food security, and poverty reduction. The initiative of ACADIR (Association for Environmental Conservation and Integrated Rural Development) represents a positive incentive for biodiversity conservation in Angola. Operating mainly in Cuando Province within the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA), the organization promotes community-based conservation models that link biodiversity protection with the improvement of local livelihoods. Its interventions include conservation agriculture, sustainable fisheries management, wildlife monitoring, water resource management, and strengthening community organizations.

<https://maliasili.org/partner/acadir> Regarding ecosystem services, it is still not possible to financially assess these services; however, significant progress has been made for both biodiversity and local communities. One effort by the Angolan state is the Cafu Canal project, which is part of the Program to Combat the Effects of Drought in Southern Angola (PCESSA), covering the provinces of Cunene, Namibe, and Huíla. By providing structural solutions to combat the harmful effects of drought, it has successfully fulfilled its role, improving people’s lives, raising living standards, dignifying communities, and making them more inclusive and less vulnerable. The Cafu Canal in Angola (which functions as an artificial support system to enhance ecosystem provisioning and water regulation services) generates financial savings that are directly reflected in the public budget and local economy. The Angolan government has identified the convergence of three main sectors for carbon credit generation:

- Minerals, Oil, and Gas: The main immediate opportunity lies in reducing gas flaring and decarbonizing oil industry operations;
- Forests and Concessions: Angola possesses vast forested areas that attract international developers interested in carbon sink conservation projects;
- Blue Carbon: The Sonangol Blue Carbon project (in partnership with the Otchiva Association) focuses on the protection, conservation, and restoration of mangrove ecosystems. The country is actively working to strengthen governance and legal certainty:

- MRV System: The development of the Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system is at an advanced stage in order to formally monitor emissions and enable the sale of carbon credits;
- Angolan Carbon Market Association (AAMC): Works with public and private stakeholders to promote the transition from the voluntary market to a properly regulated and legally protected model. In its

Comments

Progress can be considered positive, as evidenced by the strengthening of the institutional and legal framework for biodiversity conservation, as well as by the implementation of projects that contribute to the maintenance and restoration of ecosystem services.

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D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

The federal budget allocates a considerable amount to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, yet this amount is insufficient given the existing challenges and threats. Fundraising of of funding programs such as Kaza, the International Climate Initiative (IKI),the European Union, World Bank, Global Environment Facility, Biofin, Green Climate Fund and REDD+ initiatives, national commercial banks, companies in the oil sector and France’s French Development Agency (AFD) have helped improve the management of conservation areas. They have supported the restoration of degraded ecosystems and provided alternative livelihood options for local communities.

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D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Public institutions (Ministries) have the General State Budget (OGE) as the main source of funding for their programs. In this context, the Ministry of the Environment uses these funds for the management of 14 conservation areas, including National Parks and Reserves, scientific expedition

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programs, species and ecosystem monitoring, and the construction of infrastructure to support conservation.

Comments

Since the Angolan population is mostly rural, the use of funds for biodiversity conservation contributes to improving the livelihoods of local communities and sustainable development. Challenges are faced in the economic valuation of conservation areas and in taxing the benefits arising from ecosystem services in order to contribute to State revenue collection.

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D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Many private institutions have shown sensitivity to environmental issues in the country through financial support for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration projects: restoration of mangroves, escarpment forest, study of the miombo ecosystem, bird inventories, etc. Funding has been received from national commercial banks, companies in the oil sector, and international private institutions.

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Comments

The mobilization of national and international private funds constitutes a contribution to the combination of synergies in the implementation of biodiversity conservation policies and programs. They also assist in creating employment opportunities, institutional capacity building, and the training of specialized human resources, as well as in the development of science and the use of technologies in favor of biodiversity conservation.

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B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

BinaryKMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Under development

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

Comments

Although there has been significant progress in the implementation of positive incentives for biodiversity, there is still a need to strengthen the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating their effectiveness, as well as to expand the economic and financial instruments that promote sustainable investments.

EN

17.b Number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19

BinaryKMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-17

17.1 Has your country established biosafety-related policy, legal, administrative and other measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention?

Partially

17.2 Does your country implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention?

Partially

17.3 Has your country taken legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Parties, especially developing countries, that provide the genetic resources for such research, as set out in paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the Convention?

No

17.4 Has your country taken practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Parties, especially developing countries, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based on genetic resources provided by those Parties, as set out in paragraph 2 of Article 19 of the Convention?

Partially

17.5 Does your country carry out scientifically sound risk assessments on the use and release of living modified organisms?

Partially

17.6 Does your country provide access to biosafety-related information for the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms?

Partially

Comments

In accordance with Articles 8(g) and 19 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Angola has been strengthening biosafety and biotechnology management measures, with the aim of protecting biodiversity, promoting the sustainable use of biological resources, and ensuring the fair sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources. However, it still lacks investment for the effective implementation of the protocol through the strengthening of the legal and institutional biosafety framework, the harmonization of national legislation with the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols, the implementation of mechanisms for assessing and managing risks associated with living modified organisms, as well as the reinforcement of national technical and laboratory capacities.

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Practices Harmful to Biodiversity (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

• Inventory the main causes of ecosystem degradation by municipalities; • Identify the main socioeconomic activities that lead to ecosystem degradation and mitigate environmental impacts in municipalities; • Strengthen poverty reduction programs, particularly regarding alternatives to the sustainable exploitation of natural resources; • Promote sustainable and economically sound agricultural and livestock practices to reduce pesticide use; • Train and raise awareness among managers of companies likely to cause environmental pollution; • Create mechanisms to strengthen compliance with polluter-pays legislation (Presidential Decree No. 194/11, of June 7) by small, medium, and large companies; • Conduct a forest inventory to verify the current status, identify land use types, and other factors of soil degradation (agriculture, pasture, hunting); • Create sustainable restoration alternatives (consider the type of species used, avoid exotic species, and consider native species); • Protect watersheds; • Restore degraded wetlands;	EN
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Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Main results achieved: • Strengthened enforcement in environmental conservation areas and the fight against wildlife crimes; • Greater protection of natural habitats through the management of conservation areas; • Increased community awareness of sustainable practices for the use of natural resources; • Reduction of illegal activities in some protected areas; • Strengthening of the legal and institutional framework for biodiversity conservation; • Promotion of sustainable practices in the agriculture, fisheries, and forestry sectors.	EN
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Main challenges: • Poaching and illegal trade in species; • Deforestation and habitat degradation; • Uncontrolled wildfires; • Illegal fishing and overexploitation of natural resources; • Insufficient financial and human resources; • Weak monitoring and enforcement coverage; • Need for greater institutional coordination.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Main examples of effectiveness: • The implementation of the National Plan to Combat Wildlife Crime, which has promoted greater coordination among law enforcement institutions, contributing to the prevention, detection, and suppression of illegal activities related to the exploitation and illicit trade of biological resources; • The strengthening of patrol and enforcement activities in conservation areas, combined with the increasing use of ecological monitoring tools, has made it possible to identify and reduce threats associated with poaching, the illegal exploitation of natural resources, and habitat degradation. These actions have contributed to better protection of priority species for conservation and to maintaining the ecological integrity of ecosystems; • Biodiversity monitoring programmes, including fauna and flora surveys and the use of data collection technologies, have strengthened the production of the scientific and technical information needed to support decision-making and the development of adaptive management measures; • Environmental education and awareness-raising initiatives targeting local communities, traditional authorities, educational institutions, and other stakeholders have also played an important role in reducing unsustainable practices, encouraging greater public participation in biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources; • The strengthening of the environmental legal and regulatory framework, as well as the gradual integration of biodiversity considerations into sectoral planning processes, have helped reduce pressures	EN
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on ecosystems and promote more sustainable approaches in the agriculture, forestry, fisheries, land-use planning, and infrastructure development sectors.

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

The actions carried out contribute to the achievement of the SDGs (11, 12, 13, 14, and 15), supporting global synergies in biodiversity conservation and human development.

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Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

Angola has a great diversity of ecosystems that continue to provide important environmental, economic, and social services. However, some ecosystems, such as mangroves, the Maiombe forests, miombo savannas, and certain wetlands, are facing pressures resulting from deforestation, wildfires, agricultural expansion, and climate change.

Although the country does not yet have a National Red List of Ecosystems, significant progress has been made through the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2019–2025), the Environmental Conservation Areas Law (Law No. 8/20), and the strengthening of protected area management.

To improve this indicator, it is necessary to strengthen ecosystem monitoring and conduct national assessments aligned with the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems methodology, enabling better prioritization of conservation and ecological restoration efforts.

EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Conservation efforts carried out in recent years demonstrate progress in the protection of some priority species. However, the lack of regular assessments for a large number of species and monitoring limitations make it difficult to accurately measure changes in the Red List Index at the national level. The situation indicates an improving trend for some conservation target species, such as the giant sable antelope, but significant risks remain for other threatened species. Strengthening scientific research, biodiversity monitoring, protected area management, and the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2019–2025) will be essential to improve the conservation status of species and contribute positively to the Red List Index in Angola.

EN

Comments

Although Angola does not have an updated national Red List Index, there is evidence of progress in the conservation of threatened species, such as the giant sable antelope, through protection programs and habitat management. However, species such as elephants, pangolins, and African wild

dogs continue to face pressure due to poaching and habitat loss. Strengthening the monitoring, research, and management of protected areas will be essential to improve the conservation status of species in the country.

EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

The situation of this indicator in Angola is considered incipient due to the lack of complete data, but it has potential for improvement in protected areas and among species under active conservation programs. Strengthening scientific monitoring and technical capacity will be essential to assess and increase the proportion of populations with an effective population size greater than 500, contributing to the long-term viability of the country's biodiversity.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Angola has developed several initiatives that contribute to the sustainable use of biodiversity and to maintaining the benefits that ecosystems provide to populations. These efforts have been implemented through: • Conservation policies, sustainable management of natural resources, and the promotion of sustainable rural development; • In agriculture, conservation agriculture practices, agroforestry systems, and the valorization of local crop varieties have been promoted, contributing to food security, soil conservation, and the maintenance of genetic diversity. Support programs for family farming have also strengthened the sustainable use of biological resources; • In the forestry sector, the country has strengthened measures to combat illegal logging, encouraging sustainable forest management and the restoration of degraded areas through the Sustainable Forest Rehabilitation and Development Project in Angola’s Central Plateau, implemented by A Estrela da Floresta S.A. in the Central Plateau region of Angola, with a focus on restoring former forest plantations and establishing new areas for timber and fiber production in Huambo Province. The project covers more than 80,000 hectares of forest areas designated for eucalyptus plantations and other suitable species for sustainable wood fiber production. The project contributes to the restoration of vegetation cover, conservation of soils and water resources, carbon sequestration, mitigation of climate change impacts, and job creation. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry intends to plant one billion trees nationwide by 2035 across an area of 100,000 hectares, in order to restore green areas, which serve as the lungs of cities. The FRESAN Program implemented a reforestation project in the municipalities of Humpata and Gambos (Huíla), Bibala and Virei (Namibe), and Curoca and Cuanhama (Cunene), through the production and distribution of more than 500,000 seed balls containing native species. The objective was to combat desertification and restore degraded ecosystems in regions most affected by drought and climate change. This initiative sought to increase vegetation cover, improve soil fertility, reduce erosion, restore grazing areas for livestock, promote biodiversity, and enhance water retention in the soil. In addition, it aimed to train local communities to independently produce and disseminate seed balls, ensuring the continuity of reforestation efforts and strengthening the resilience of rural populations to food insecurity and extreme climate events. The seeds used included native species such as mopane, acacias, brachystegia, and julbernardia, adapted to the semi-arid conditions of southern Angola. • In fisheries resources, sustainable fisheries management measures have been adopted, including closed seasons, catch monitoring, and strengthened enforcement mechanisms through Executive Decree No. 160/06 of December 26, which establishes standards regarding fishing net mesh sizes, Presidential Decree No. 57/25 concerning the management of marine fisheries, inland fisheries, aquaculture, and salt production, and Decree No. 41/05 regarding the General Fisheries Regulations. Local communities have been progressively integrated into natural resource management processes, promoting the valorization of traditional knowledge and the sustainable use of biodiversity for income generation, food security, and poverty reduction. The initiative of ACADIR (Association for Environmental Conservation and Integrated Rural Development) represents a positive incentive for biodiversity conservation in Angola. Operating mainly in Cuando Province within the Kavango-Zambezi

EN

Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA), the organization promotes community-based conservation models that link biodiversity protection with the improvement of local livelihoods. Its interventions include conservation agriculture, sustainable fisheries management, wildlife monitoring, water resource management, and strengthening community organizations.

<https://maliasili.org/partner/acadir> Regarding ecosystem services, it is still not possible to financially assess these services; however, significant progress has been made for both biodiversity and local communities. One effort by the Angolan state is the Cafu Canal project, which is part of the Program to Combat the Effects of Drought in Southern Angola (PCESSA), covering the provinces of Cunene, Namibe, and Huíla. By providing structural solutions to combat the harmful effects of drought, it has successfully fulfilled its role, improving people’s lives, raising living standards, dignifying communities, and making them more inclusive and less vulnerable. The Cafu Canal in Angola (which functions as an artificial support system to enhance ecosystem provisioning and water regulation services) generates financial savings that are directly reflected in the public budget and local economy. The Angolan government has identified the convergence of three main sectors for carbon credit generation:

- Minerals, Oil, and Gas: The main immediate opportunity lies in reducing gas flaring and decarbonizing oil industry operations;
- Forests and Concessions: Angola possesses vast forested areas that attract international developers interested in carbon sink conservation projects;
- Blue Carbon: The Sonangol Blue Carbon project (in partnership with the Otchiva Association) focuses on the protection, conservation, and restoration of mangrove ecosystems. The country is actively working to strengthen governance and legal certainty;
- MRV System: The development of the Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system is at an advanced stage in order to formally monitor emissions and enable the sale of carbon credits;
- Angolan Carbon Market Association (AAMC): Works with public and private stakeholders to promote the transition from the voluntary market to a properly regulated and legally protected model. In its

Comments

Progress can be considered positive, as evidenced by the strengthening of the institutional and legal framework for biodiversity conservation, as well as by the implementation of projects that contribute to the maintenance and restoration of ecosystem services.

EN

18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

GBF-INDICATOR-18.1

Headline

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

Angola has been strengthening the implementation of positive incentives for biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources, in alignment with Target 18 of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). Among the main advances are the implementation of conservation projects for threatened species and priority ecosystems, the strengthening of community-based conservation, the promotion of sustainable agricultural and fisheries practices, as well as the development of biosafety and environmental management instruments.

Initiatives led by national organizations, such as the Kissama Foundation and ACADIR, have contributed to the protection of the Giant Sable Antelope, forest elephants, sea turtles, and ecosystems of high ecological importance. At the same time, government programs such as the PDAC, fishing closed seasons, the promotion of sustainable aquaculture, and the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) reinforce the integration of biodiversity into sectoral policies.

The country also benefits from the support of national and international financing mechanisms, including the GEF, Green Climate Fund, REDD+, BIOFIN, World Bank, European Union, and French Development Agency, which have contributed to strengthening biodiversity conservation and sustainable use actions.

Despite the progress achieved, challenges remain related to expanding biodiversity-friendly economic incentives, mobilizing sustainable financing at the national level, strengthening monitoring mechanisms, and identifying and gradually eliminating practices and incentives with potential negative impacts on biodiversity. Overall, the indicator shows positive progress, reflecting Angola’s growing commitment to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.

EN

18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-18.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Currently, Angola does not have a comprehensive and systematic national assessment that quantifies the total value of subsidies and incentives harmful to biodiversity. However, there are some economic incentives and sectoral practices that can generate direct or indirect negative impacts on ecosystems, natural habitats, and species, particularly in the agriculture, fisheries, forestry, energy, mining, and infrastructure sectors.

EN

Comments

Apesar desta lacuna de informação, o país tem vindo a fortalecer o seu quadro legal e institucional através da implementação de instrumentos de gestão ambiental, avaliação de impacto ambiental, ordenamento do território e conservação da biodiversidade, visando prevenir, reduzir e mitigar os

Despite this information gap, the country has been strengthening its legal and institutional framework through the implementation of environmental management instruments, environmental impact assessment, land-use planning, and biodiversity conservation, with the aim of preventing, reducing, and mitigating the impacts of economic activities on ecosystems.

The main challenge lies in the identification, monitoring, and systematic evaluation of incentives that may contribute to environmental degradation, in order to enable their review, reformulation, or gradual elimination, in accordance with Target 18 of the Global Biodiversity Framework.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Under development

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

Comments

Technology, Innovation and Cooperation in Biodiversity **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Angola’s accession to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety has helped ensure an adequate level of protection regarding the safe transfer, handling, and use of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology. This implementation aims to prevent adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, while also taking into account risks to human health, with particular attention to transboundary movements. Key actions taken to achieve the goal • Approval by the National Assembly of Resolution No. 6/07, with ratification based on Decree No. 92/04. The treaty regulates the transboundary movement of living modified organisms (LMOs), with the aim of protecting biodiversity and human health. • Construction of the Biosafety Level 3 (BSL-3) Laboratory, as part of the REDISSE IV Project. • Ongoing training of technicians for the safe transport of infectious substances, accompanied by the adoption of new biosafety management standards. • Training of health professionals, border agents, and researchers. For example, the National Institute for Health Research (INIS) has been conducting training sessions in Luanda on the transport of infectious substances. • Establishment of the Committee on Genetically Modified Seeds, with the mission of structuring the national biosafety system. Establishment of the Genetically Modified Seeds Committee, with the mission of structuring the national biosafety system. • Establishment of the Biosafety Laboratory at the Ministry of Agriculture, with the aim of strengthening oversight and supporting the authorization of the import, cultivation, transit, research, release into the environment, and handling of genetically modified seeds, thereby contributing to the protection of human health, the environment, and biodiversity. • Conducting training on the general competence requirements for testing and calibration laboratories, based on the ISO/IEC 17025 standard.	EN
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Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

• Approval by the National Assembly of Resolution No. 6/07, ratified pursuant to Decree No. 92/04. The treaty regulates the transboundary movement of living modified organisms (LMOs) with the aim of protecting biodiversity and human health. • Construction of a Biosafety Level 3 (BSL-3) laboratory as part of the REDISSE IV Project. • Ongoing training of technicians in the safe transport of infectious substances, accompanied by the adoption of new biosafety management standards. • Training of health professionals, border agents, and researchers. For example, the National Institute of Health Research (INIS) has been conducting training sessions in Luanda on the transport of infectious substances. • Establishment of the Genetically Modified Seeds Committee, with the mission of structuring the national biosafety system. • Establishment of the Biosafety Laboratory at the Ministry of Agriculture, with the aim of strengthening oversight and supporting the authorization of the import, cultivation, transit, research, release into the environment, and handling of genetically modified seeds, thereby contributing to the protection of human health, the environment, and biodiversity. • Conducting training on the general competence requirements for testing and calibration laboratories, based on the ISO/IEC 17025 standard.	EN
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

1-Limited laboratory capacity Despite the construction of BSL-3 laboratories, there remains a shortage of modern equipment and specialized technicians for complex analyses.	
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2-Insufficient training It is essential to expand continuing education programs, as many health and border control professionals have not yet fully mastered international protocols. 3-Multisectoral coordination Integration between human, animal, and environmental health is weak, hindering the application of the “One Health” approach in situations of biological risk 4-International compliance Angola faces challenges in fully aligning with the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005), particularly in epidemiological surveillance and rapid response. 5-Financial resources Reliance on projects funded by international partners (such as REDISSE IV) indicates that national financial sustainability remains limited.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

DR00107M9 Apoio ao processo de acreditação – SmartQuality. Laboratório Central Agro-Alimentar de Luanda recebe material – SmartQuality. Angola vai apostar em sementes geneticamente modificadas e cria comité para garantir biossegurança	EN
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Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being Training for health and border control professionals, as well as the safe transport of infectious substances, helps reduce disease risks and strengthen response systems. SDG 13 – Climate Action The control of living modified organisms and the protection of biodiversity help mitigate environmental impacts and strengthen resilience to climate change. SDG 15 – Life on Land The regulation of genetically modified seeds and the establishment of agricultural laboratories reinforce biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources. SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure The construction of NB3 laboratories and the adoption of the ISO/IEC 17025 standard strengthen the country’s scientific and technological infrastructure. SDG 17 – Partnerships and Means of Implementation Projects such as REDISSE IV demonstrate the importance of international cooperation in financing and implementing biosafety measures.	EN
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Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-B1
Source of Data No data available		
Please describe the situation Angola has developed several initiatives that contribute to the sustainable use of biodiversity and to maintaining the benefits that ecosystems provide to populations. These efforts have been implemented through: • Conservation policies, sustainable management of natural resources, and the promotion of sustainable rural development; • In agriculture, conservation agriculture practices, agroforestry systems, and the valorization of local crop varieties have been promoted, contributing to food security, soil conservation, and the maintenance of genetic diversity. Support programs for family farming have also strengthened the sustainable use of biological resources; • In the forestry sector, the country has strengthened measures to combat illegal logging, encouraging sustainable forest management and the restoration of degraded areas through the Sustainable Forest		

Rehabilitation and Development Project in Angola’s Central Plateau, implemented by A Estrela da Floresta S.A. in the Central Plateau region of Angola, with a focus on restoring former forest plantations and establishing new areas for timber and fiber production in Huambo Province. The project covers more than 80,000 hectares of forest areas designated for eucalyptus plantations and other suitable species for sustainable wood fiber production. The project contributes to the restoration of vegetation cover, conservation of soils and water resources, carbon sequestration, mitigation of climate change impacts, and job creation. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry intends to plant one billion trees nationwide by 2035 across an area of 100,000 hectares, in order to restore green areas, which serve as the lungs of cities. The FRESAN Program implemented a reforestation project in the municipalities of Humpata and Gambos (Huíla), Bibala and Virei (Namibe), and Curoca and Cuanhama (Cunene), through the production and distribution of more than 500,000 seed balls containing native species. The objective was to combat desertification and restore degraded ecosystems in regions most affected by drought and climate change. This initiative sought to increase vegetation cover, improve soil fertility, reduce erosion, restore grazing areas for livestock, promote biodiversity, and enhance water retention in the soil. In addition, it aimed to train local communities to independently produce and disseminate seed balls, ensuring the continuity of reforestation efforts and strengthening the resilience of rural populations to food insecurity and extreme climate events. The seeds used included native species such as mopane, acacias, brachystegia, and julbernardia, adapted to the semi-arid conditions of southern Angola.

- In fisheries resources, sustainable fisheries management measures have been adopted, including closed seasons, catch monitoring, and strengthened enforcement mechanisms through Executive Decree No. 160/06 of December 26, which establishes standards regarding fishing net mesh sizes, Presidential Decree No. 57/25 concerning the management of marine fisheries, inland fisheries, aquaculture, and salt production, and Decree No. 41/05 regarding the General Fisheries Regulations. Local communities have been progressively integrated into natural resource management processes, promoting the valorization of traditional knowledge and the sustainable use of biodiversity for income generation, food security, and poverty reduction. The initiative of ACADIR (Association for Environmental Conservation and Integrated Rural Development) represents a positive incentive for biodiversity conservation in Angola. Operating mainly in Cuando Province within the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA), the organization promotes community-based conservation models that link biodiversity protection with the improvement of local livelihoods. Its interventions include conservation agriculture, sustainable fisheries management, wildlife monitoring, water resource management, and strengthening community organizations.

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- Forests and Concessions: Angola possesses vast forested areas that attract international developers interested in carbon sink conservation projects;
- Blue Carbon: The Sonangol Blue Carbon project (in partnership with the Otchiva Association) focuses on the protection, conservation, and restoration of mangrove ecosystems. The country is actively working to strengthen governance and legal certainty;
- MRV System: The development of the Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system is at an advanced stage in order to formally monitor emissions and enable the sale of carbon credits;
- Angolan Carbon Market Association (AAMC): Works with public and private stakeholders to promote the transition from the voluntary market to a properly regulated and legally protected model. In its

EN

Comments

Progress can be considered positive, as evidenced by the strengthening of the institutional and legal framework for biodiversity conservation, as well as by the implementation of projects that contribute to the maintenance and restoration of ecosystem services.

EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Existing public funding, as well as international funding, is insufficient to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. To this end, it is necessary to mobilize domestic funds from the public sector and public-private partnerships and agreements to promote increased funding	EN
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Comments

The federal budget allocates a considerable amount to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, yet this amount is insufficient given the existing challenges and threats. Fundraising of of funding programs such as Kaza, the International Climate Initiative (IKI),the European Union, World Bank, Global Environment Facility, Biofin, Green Climate Fund and REDD+ initiatives, national commercial banks, companies in the oil sector and France’s French Development Agency (AFD) have helped improve the management of conservation areas. They have supported the restoration of degraded ecosystems and provided alternative livelihood options for local communities.	EN
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D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Public institutions (Ministries) have the General State Budget (OGE) as the main source of funding for their programs. In this context, the Ministry of the Environment uses these funds for the management of 14 conservation areas, including National Parks and Reserves, scientific expedition programs, species and ecosystem monitoring, and the construction of infrastructure to support conservation.	EN
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Comments

Since the Angolan population is mostly rural, the use of funds for biodiversity conservation contributes to improving the livelihoods of local communities and sustainable development. Challenges are faced in the economic valuation of conservation areas and in taxing the benefits arising from ecosystem services in order to contribute to State revenue collection.	EN
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D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Many private institutions have shown sensitivity to environmental issues in the country through financial support for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration projects: restoration of mangroves, escarpment forest, study of the miombo ecosystem, bird inventories, etc. Funding has been received from national commercial banks, companies in the oil sector, and international private institutions.	EN
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Comments

The mobilization of national and international private funds constitutes a contribution to the combination of synergies in the implementation of biodiversity conservation policies and programs. They also assist in creating employment opportunities, institutional capacity building, and the training of specialized human resources, as well as in the development of science and the use of technologies in favor of biodiversity conservation.	EN
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B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

BinaryKMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Under development

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

Comments

20.b Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-20

20.1 Does your country have plans, policies or instruments for addressing capacity-building and development needs for biodiversity?

Under development

20.2 Does your country have measures to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities in capacity-building and development for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

Women and girls
Persons with disabilities
Indigenous peoples and local communities
Children and youth

20.3 Has your country undertaken a national capacity self-assessment or other processes for assessing the capacity needs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

20.4 Has your country undertaken a national assessment of the capacity-building and development needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

Women and girls
Children and youth

Persons with disabilities
Indigenous peoples and local communities

20.5 Has your country established partnerships to foster joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capabilities, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation?

Under development

Mobilizing Funds for Biodiversity **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

In Angola’s General State Budget (OGE), biodiversity falls specifically under the Program for Biodiversity Protection, Promotion of the Circular Economy, Chemical Management, and Environmental Education For the year 2026, the Ministry of Finance has allocated a total of over 83 billion kwanzas to this sector, comprising both current and capital appropriations, marking a significant recovery from the severe budget constraints observed in previous years.

The main features of biodiversity financing and management in Angola include:Specific Financial AllocationThe allocation for this environmental program in the 2026 State Budget is divided into:

1-Current Expenditures: approximately 40.6 billion Kz.Capital

2-Expenditures (Investment): approximately 42.8 billion Kz.

Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (ENPAB): This plan guides the country in complying with international agreements and securing additional funding.

As such, mechanisms such as charging entrance fees to National Parks and organizing wildlife safaris are a means of raising funds to reinvest in National Parks. Furthermore, fines for environmental damage are allocated to projects supporting biodiversity conservation and the engagement of local communities.

In addition to these mechanisms, there are external financing mechanisms such as the mobilization of funds from projects under the Global Environment Facility (GEF), BIOFIN projects, UNDP, The Nature Conservancy and protocol with Interagence as AFD, EU and others

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Progress Toward Achieving the Biodiversity Target

1. Inclusion of Biodiversity in the State General Budget Biodiversity is now considered a national priority. This ensures stable and permanent financial resources for conservation efforts. It aligns public policies with international targets, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity.

2. Partnerships for Co-Management of Conservation Areas Establishment of agreements with local communities, NGOs, and the private sector. Combines traditional knowledge with technical management, increasing the effectiveness of protection. Promotes community participation and generates socioeconomic benefits.

3. Mobilization of Funds via the Global Environment Facility Expands financial capacity to implement conservation projects. Supports initiatives such as ecological restoration, combating deforestation, and protecting endangered species.

Links national policies to international financing mechanisms.

4. BIOFIN Project for Resource Mobilization

A strategic tool for identifying funding gaps and proposing innovative solutions. Enables efficient and sustainable investment planning. Aligns biodiversity goals with economic and financial instruments.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Although the state budget allocates funds for biodiversity and includes existing mechanisms such as entrance fees to national parks and fines for environmental violations, the budget and the mobilization of

domestic funds remain insufficient and undermine the priorities for implementing the Biodiversity Program under the National Development Plan.	EN
The lack of innovative mechanisms, such as the implementation of carbon credits and other sustainable biodiversity financing mechanisms, makes the National Authority for Biodiversity Management dependent on small funds from the Angolan government and on small partnerships and projects from the Global Environment Facility.	

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

BIOFIN reforça integração da biodiversidade nas prioridades de desenvolvimento sustentável em Angola United Nations Development Programme	EN
Angola negocia cogestão de parques naturais com ONG	
INBAC	
Análise Rápida Proposta Orçamento Geral do Estado OGE 2026.pdf	
Protecção do ambiente e biodiversidade com forte presença no OGE 2024 – O Telegrama	
BIODIVERSIDADE - Regulamento define estratégias de financiamento para Áreas de Conservação Ambiental	

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Life on Land	EN
Funding helps protect forests, restore ecosystems, and conserve endangered species.	
Climate Action	
Financial resources enable mitigation and adaptation projects, such as reforestation and sustainable management.	
Zero Hunger	
Investments in biodiversity strengthen sustainable agriculture and food security.	
Good Health and Well-being	
Ecosystem conservation ensures continued access to medicinal plants and environmental services that reduce health risks.	
Decent Work and Economic Growth	
Conservation projects generate green jobs and income opportunities in ecotourism and sustainable management.	

Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-B1
Source of Data		
No data available		
Please describe the situation		
Angola has developed several initiatives that contribute to the sustainable use of biodiversity and to maintaining the benefits that ecosystems provide to populations. These efforts have been implemented through: • Conservation policies, sustainable management of natural resources, and the promotion of sustainable rural development; • In agriculture, conservation agriculture practices, agroforestry systems, and the valorization of local crop varieties have been promoted, contributing to food security, soil conservation, and the maintenance of genetic diversity. Support programs for family farming have also strengthened the sustainable use of biological resources; • In the forestry sector, the country has strengthened measures to combat illegal logging, encouraging sustainable forest management and the restoration of degraded areas through the Sustainable Forest Rehabilitation and Development Project in Angola’s Central Plateau, implemented by A Estrela da Floresta S.A. in the Central Plateau region of Angola, with a focus on restoring former forest plantations and establishing new areas for timber and fiber production in Huambo Province. The		

project covers more than 80,000 hectares of forest areas designated for eucalyptus plantations and other suitable species for sustainable wood fiber production. The project contributes to the restoration of vegetation cover, conservation of soils and water resources, carbon sequestration, mitigation of climate change impacts, and job creation. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry intends to plant one billion trees nationwide by 2035 across an area of 100,000 hectares, in order to restore green areas, which serve as the lungs of cities. The FRESAN Program implemented a reforestation project in the municipalities of Humpata and Gambos (Huíla), Bibala and Virei (Namibe), and Curoca and Cuanhama (Cunene), through the production and distribution of more than 500,000 seed balls containing native species. The objective was to combat desertification and restore degraded ecosystems in regions most affected by drought and climate change. This initiative sought to increase vegetation cover, improve soil fertility, reduce erosion, restore grazing areas for livestock, promote biodiversity, and enhance water retention in the soil. In addition, it aimed to train local communities to independently produce and disseminate seed balls, ensuring the continuity of reforestation efforts and strengthening the resilience of rural populations to food insecurity and extreme climate events. The seeds used included native species such as mopane, acacias, brachystegia, and julbernardia, adapted to the semi-arid conditions of southern Angola.

• In fisheries resources, sustainable fisheries management measures have been adopted, including closed seasons, catch monitoring, and strengthened enforcement mechanisms through Executive Decree No. 160/06 of December 26, which establishes standards regarding fishing net mesh sizes, Presidential Decree No. 57/25 concerning the management of marine fisheries, inland fisheries, aquaculture, and salt production, and Decree No. 41/05 regarding the General Fisheries Regulations. Local communities have been progressively integrated into natural resource management processes, promoting the valorization of traditional knowledge and the sustainable use of biodiversity for income generation, food security, and poverty reduction. The initiative of ACADIR (Association for Environmental Conservation and Integrated Rural Development) represents a positive incentive for biodiversity conservation in Angola. Operating mainly in Cuando Province within the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA), the organization promotes community-based conservation models that link biodiversity protection with the improvement of local livelihoods. Its interventions include conservation agriculture, sustainable fisheries management, wildlife monitoring, water resource management, and strengthening community organizations.

<https://maliasili.org/partner/acadir> Regarding ecosystem services, it is still not possible to financially assess these services; however, significant progress has been made for both biodiversity and local communities. One effort by the Angolan state is the Cafu Canal project, which is part of the Program to Combat the Effects of Drought in Southern Angola (PCESSA), covering the provinces of Cunene, Namibe, and Huíla. By providing structural solutions to combat the harmful effects of drought, it has successfully fulfilled its role, improving people’s lives, raising living standards, dignifying communities, and making them more inclusive and less vulnerable. The Cafu Canal in Angola (which functions as an artificial support system to enhance ecosystem provisioning and water regulation services) generates financial savings that are directly reflected in the public budget and local economy. The Angolan government has identified the convergence of three main sectors for carbon credit generation:

- Minerals, Oil, and Gas: The main immediate opportunity lies in reducing gas flaring and decarbonizing oil industry operations;
- Forests and Concessions: Angola possesses vast forested areas that attract international developers interested in carbon sink conservation projects;
- Blue Carbon: The Sonangol Blue Carbon project (in partnership with the Otchiva Association) focuses on the protection, conservation, and restoration of mangrove ecosystems. The country is actively working to strengthen governance and legal certainty:

- MRV System: The development of the Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system is at an advanced stage in order to formally monitor emissions and enable the sale of carbon credits;
- Angolan Carbon Market Association (AAMC): Works with public and private stakeholders to promote the transition from the voluntary market to a properly regulated and legally protected model. In its

EN

Comments

Progress can be considered positive, as evidenced by the strengthening of the institutional and legal framework for biodiversity conservation, as well as by the implementation of projects that contribute to the maintenance and restoration of ecosystem services.

EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

The federal budget allocates a considerable amount to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, yet this amount is insufficient given the existing challenges and threats. Fundraising of

of funding programs such as Kaza, the International Climate Initiative (IKI),the European Union, World Bank, Global Environment Facility, Biofin, Green Climate Fund and REDD+ initiatives, national commercial banks, companies in the oil sector and France’s French Development Agency (AFD) have helped improve the management of conservation areas. They have supported the restoration of degraded ecosystems and provided alternative livelihood options for local communities.	EN
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D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data	
No data available	
Please describe the situation	
Public institutions (Ministries) have the General State Budget (OGE) as the main source of funding for their programs. In this context, the Ministry of the Environment uses these funds for the management of 14 conservation areas, including National Parks and Reserves, scientific expedition programs, species and ecosystem monitoring, and the construction of infrastructure to support conservation.	EN
Comments	
Since the Angolan population is mostly rural, the use of funds for biodiversity conservation contributes to improving the livelihoods of local communities and sustainable development. Challenges are faced in the economic valuation of conservation areas and in taxing the benefits arising from ecosystem services in order to contribute to State revenue collection.	EN

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data	
No data available	
Please describe the situation	
Many private institutions have shown sensitivity to environmental issues in the country through financial support for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration projects: restoration of mangroves, escarpment forest, study of the miombo ecosystem, bird inventories, etc. Funding has been received from national commercial banks, companies in the oil sector, and international private institutions.	EN
Comments	
The mobilization of national and international private funds constitutes a contribution to the combination of synergies in the implementation of biodiversity conservation policies and programs. They also assist in creating employment opportunities, institutional capacity building, and the training of specialized human resources, as well as in the development of science and the use of technologies in favor of biodiversity conservation.	EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

BinaryKMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?	
Under development	

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

Comments

Disclosure and Sharing of Data on Biodiversity **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Angola promotes the dissemination and sharing of biodiversity data through international platforms and national institutions, facilitating access to inventories of fauna and flora, ecoregion maps, and conservation reports.

The National Institute of Biodiversity and Conservation Areas (INBAC) disseminates data on biodiversity in Angola through official reports, digital platforms, public events, and scientific partnerships.

Channels and Forms of Dissemination

Official Reports: Publication of documents such as the National Report on Biodiversity in Angola, which describes the country’s progress under the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the Red List of Species in Angola.

Digital Presence: INBAC shares updates, scientific findings, and monitoring of national parks through its official INBAC Facebook page.

Global Platforms: Integration and sharing of data through international organizations, such as the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). Angola is a member of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility. The GBIF portal centralizes records of species occurrences and datasets compiled by researchers and institutions across the country.

Specialized Publications: Publication of modern overviews, such as the book *Biodiversity of Angola: Science and Conservation*, in partnership with international institutions.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Angola has made significant progress in improving the dissemination and sharing of biodiversity data, notably through its membership in GBIF, the development of the National Biodiversity Strategy 2025–2030, and the strengthening of INBAC’s technical capacity.

International Integration

Angola has joined the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), ensuring greater openness and access to global and national data. This includes technical assistance, digitization of collections, and the development of national platforms

National Strategy 2025/2030

The country is preparing a new strategy and action plan, aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, with goals such as protecting 30% of the territory and restoring degraded ecosystems.

Technical Capacity Building

EN

Infrastructure has been established for training and data monitoring, as well as technical support for information management and publication.	
Events and Workshops	
INBAC organizes national and international meetings to discuss conservation, poaching, and ecosystem restoration, strengthening knowledge sharing.	

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Limited technical capacity Lack of modern equipment, continuous monitoring systems, and robust digital infrastructure to manage large volumes of data.	
Human resources Shortage of specialists in taxonomy, ecology, and digital data management, making it difficult to update and validate information.	
Insufficient funding Conservation and data digitization projects depend on external support, which makes their continuity uncertain.	EN
Institutional coordination Need for greater integration among universities, NGOs, government ministries, and local communities to avoid duplication of efforts and information gaps.	
Restricted public access Many reports and inventories are not yet available on open platforms, limiting their use by researchers and civil society.	

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

ESTRATÉGIA NACIONAL DA BIODIVERSIDADE SERÁ APRESENTADA NA COP 16 - Portal - minamb.gov.ao	
WORKSHOP TÉCNICO DE CONSULTA E CONTRIBUIÇÃO PARA ELABORAÇÃO DO 7º RELATÓRIO NACIONAL DA BIODIVERSIDADE - Portal - inga.gov.ao	EN
Workshop in Luanda on sharing of biodiversity data discusses participation of Angola in GBIF gbif.pt	

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

The link between the dissemination and sharing of biodiversity data in Angola and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is essential. INBAC’s work and its integration into GBIF contribute to several SDGs, strengthening both environmental conservation and social and economic development.	
Life on Land Sharing inventories of fauna and flora and reports on threatened species supports biodiversity protection and combats habitat loss.	
Climate Action Data on ecosystems and ecoregions help monitor the impacts of climate change and develop adaptation and mitigation strategies.	
Responsible Consumption and Production The use of scientific information guides sustainable practices in natural resource exploitation and agriculture.	EN
Partnerships for the Goals Angola’s integration into GBIF and cooperation with international institutions strengthen knowledge networks and global partnerships.	
Quality Education Public and digital dissemination of data promotes awareness, environmental education, and the training of new specialists	

Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-B1
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Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

Progress can be considered positive, as evidenced by the strengthening of the institutional and legal framework for biodiversity conservation, as well as by the implementation of projects that contribute to the maintenance and restoration of ecosystem services.

EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Existing public funding, as well as international funding, is insufficient to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. To this end, it is necessary to mobilize domestic funds from the public sector and public-private partnerships and agreements to promote increased funding

EN

Comments

The federal budget allocates a considerable amount to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, yet this amount is insufficient given the existing challenges and threats. Fundraising of of funding programs such as Kaza, the International Climate Initiative (IKI),the European Union, World Bank, Global Environment Facility, Biofin, Green Climate Fund and REDD+ initiatives, national commercial banks, companies in the oil sector and France’s French Development Agency (AFD) have helped improve the management of conservation areas. They have supported the restoration of degraded ecosystems and provided alternative livelihood options for local communities.

EN

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

Since the Angolan population is mostly rural, the use of funds for biodiversity conservation contributes to improving the livelihoods of local communities and sustainable development. Challenges are faced in the economic valuation of conservation areas and in taxing the benefits arising from ecosystem services in order to contribute to State revenue collection.

EN

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

The mobilization of national and international private funds constitutes a contribution to the combination of synergies in the implementation of biodiversity conservation policies and programs. They also assist in creating employment opportunities, institutional capacity building, and the

training of specialized human resources, as well as in the development of science and the use of technologies in favor of biodiversity conservation.	EN
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21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-21.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GMBF) is monitored through a robust framework divided into four main categories of indicators: Headline Indicators, Binary Indicators, Component Indicators, and Complementary Indicators

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

BinaryKMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Under development

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

Comments

Although there has been significant progress in the implementation of positive incentives for biodiversity, there is still a need to strengthen the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating their effectiveness, as well as to expand the economic and financial instruments that promote sustainable investments.

EN

Biodiversity and Local Communities (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

- Create and ensure the effectiveness of legal, administrative, and institutional mechanisms that allow the participation of local communities in biodiversity management, including their rights to participation, prior and informed consultation, information, and justice;

• Develop and approve legislation on community-based management of biodiversity resources; • Ensure that local communities benefit from incentives and opportunities by participating in biodiversity management. • Promote sustainable management of biodiversity resources based on communities; • Develop training and capacity-building activities in biodiversity management; • Ensure the participation of local communities in decision-making processes; • Promote alternative livelihood options for local communities; • Produce awareness materials on the community-based management of conservation areas. • Encourage the sustainable management of natural resources in gender-related activities (cooperatives, quixiquilas, etc.); • Develop training and capacity-building actions for families in the sustainable management of biodiversity; • Ensure gender participation in decision-making processes; • Promote sustainable alternative livelihoods for local communities (use of natural gas, improved stoves, dams, raising domestic animals, etc.); • Produce and provide awareness materials on community-based biodiversity management; • Encourage populations to carry out actions that support ecosystem stability and resilience. • Capitalize on the image of the Giant Sable Antelope at events to strengthen awareness about biodiversity conservation.	EN
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Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

The country has made significant progress in integrating local communities into biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of natural resources, recognizing their fundamental role in maintaining ecosystems and ensuring the sustainable use of biological resources. In recent years, initiatives have been implemented to promote: • community participation in the management of conservation areas, the monitoring of fauna and flora, the restoration of degraded ecosystems, and the adoption of sustainable practices for the use of natural resources; • the implementation of environmental education and community awareness programs through the Top 10+1 Project, Lisima Foundation, and Kissama Foundation, developing activities that generate income compatible with biodiversity conservation.	EN
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Examples or cases illustrating the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target: 1. Community participation in the management of Conservation Areas The implementation of participatory conservation programs in various conservation areas across the country has enabled the progressive involvement of local communities in the sustainable management of natural resources. Through awareness-raising activities, biodiversity monitoring, and wildlife and forest resource management, increased environmental awareness and greater community adherence to conservation measures have been observed. 2. Community conservation within the framework of the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA) In Cuando Province, the participation of local communities in initiatives associated with KAZA has contributed to wildlife protection, the reduction of human-wildlife conflicts, and the promotion of sustainable economic activities compatible with biodiversity conservation. These actions have strengthened the role of communities as strategic partners in natural resource management. 3. Restoration of mangrove ecosystems with community involvement Mangrove restoration programs, including initiatives developed by the OTCHIVA Project and national partners, have promoted the active participation of coastal communities in the recovery of degraded habitats. These actions have contributed to improving ecosystem services, protecting breeding areas for aquatic species, and strengthening the livelihoods of populations dependent on coastal resources. 4. Environmental education and the valorization of traditional knowledge The implementation of environmental education campaigns, community awareness programs, and activities aimed at valuing traditional knowledge related to the sustainable use of biological resources has contributed to the preservation of cultural heritage and the adoption of more sustainable natural resource management practices.	EN
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5. Development of sustainable livelihoods

The promotion of activities such as beekeeping, sustainable agriculture, sustainable artisanal fishing, and the valorization of non-timber forest products has enabled the diversification of income sources for local communities, reducing pressure on ecosystems while simultaneously contributing to biodiversity conservation and local socioeconomic development.

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Examples or cases illustrating the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target:

1. Community participation in the management of Conservation Areas

The implementation of participatory conservation programs in various conservation areas across the country has enabled the progressive involvement of local communities in the sustainable management of natural resources. Through awareness-raising activities, biodiversity monitoring, and wildlife and forest resource management, there has been increased environmental awareness and greater community adherence to conservation measures.

2. Community conservation within the framework of the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA)

In Cuando Province, the participation of local communities in initiatives associated with KAZA has contributed to wildlife protection, the reduction of human-wildlife conflicts, and the promotion of sustainable economic activities compatible with biodiversity conservation. These actions have strengthened the role of communities as strategic partners in the management of natural resources.

3. Restoration of mangrove ecosystems with community involvement

Mangrove restoration programs, including initiatives developed by the OTCHIVA Project and national partners, have promoted the active participation of coastal communities in the recovery of degraded habitats. These actions have contributed to improved ecosystem services, protection of breeding areas for aquatic species, and strengthening of the livelihoods of populations dependent on coastal resources.

4. Environmental education and promotion of traditional knowledge

The implementation of environmental education campaigns, community awareness programs, and activities that promote traditional knowledge related to the sustainable use of biological resources has contributed to the preservation of cultural heritage and the adoption of more sustainable natural resource management practices.

5. Development of sustainable livelihoods

The promotion of activities such as beekeeping, sustainable agriculture, sustainable artisanal fishing, and the valorization of non-timber forest products has enabled the diversification of income sources for local communities, reducing pressure on ecosystems while simultaneously contributing to biodiversity conservation and local socioeconomic development.

<https://www.bing.com/search?q=funda%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20isima&q=n&form=QBRE&sp=-1&ghc=1&lq=0&pq=funda%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20isima&sc=4-15&sk=&cvid=339C5B1AD2>

www.otchiva.ao

<https://www.inbac.gov.ao/Site/projetos/kaza>

<https://tfcaportal.org>

EN

Indicator Data

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-C.1
Source of Data No data available Please describe the situation Comments		
C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

With the implementation of programs resulting from access to international funds, the country recorded some positive results in the conservation of genetic resources, namely: the creation of environmental conservation areas, the development of forest and marine resource management plans, institutional training of technicians in foreign languages, visibility of conservation actions, and awareness and sensitization at the local community level.

EN

Comments

One of the great benefits of implementing conservation programs is the capacity that local institutions have acquired in terms of genetic resource management, active participation in conferences on genetic resources, visibility of the country, and strengthening the capacity to implement existing legislation.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Angola has developed several initiatives that contribute to the sustainable use of biodiversity and to maintaining the benefits that ecosystems provide to populations. These efforts have been implemented through: • Conservation policies, sustainable management of natural resources, and the promotion of sustainable rural development; • In agriculture, conservation agriculture practices, agroforestry systems, and the valorization of local crop varieties have been promoted, contributing to food security, soil conservation, and the maintenance of genetic diversity. Support programs for family farming have also strengthened the sustainable use of biological resources; • In the forestry sector, the country has strengthened measures to combat illegal logging, encouraging sustainable forest management and the restoration of degraded areas through the Sustainable Forest Rehabilitation and Development Project in Angola’s Central Plateau, implemented by A Estrela da Floresta S.A. in the Central Plateau region of Angola, with a focus on restoring former forest plantations and establishing new areas for timber and fiber production in Huambo Province. The project covers more than 80,000 hectares of forest areas designated for eucalyptus plantations and other suitable species for sustainable wood fiber production. The project contributes to the restoration of vegetation cover, conservation of soils and water resources, carbon sequestration, mitigation of climate change impacts, and job creation. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry intends to plant one billion trees nationwide by 2035 across an area of 100,000 hectares, in order to restore green areas, which serve as the lungs of cities. The FRESAN Program implemented a reforestation project in the municipalities of Humpata and Gambos (Huíla), Bibala and Virei (Namibe), and Curoca and Cuanhama (Cunene), through the production and distribution of more than 500,000 seed balls containing native species. The objective was to combat desertification and restore degraded ecosystems in regions most affected by drought and climate change. This initiative sought to increase vegetation cover, improve soil fertility, reduce erosion, restore grazing areas for livestock, promote biodiversity, and enhance water retention in the soil. In addition, it aimed to train local communities to independently produce and disseminate seed balls, ensuring the continuity of reforestation efforts and strengthening the resilience of rural populations to food insecurity and extreme climate events. The seeds used included native species such as mopane, acacias, brachystegia, and julbernardia, adapted to the semi-arid conditions of southern Angola. • In fisheries resources, sustainable fisheries management measures have been adopted, including closed seasons, catch monitoring, and strengthened enforcement mechanisms through Executive Decree No. 160/06 of December 26, which establishes standards regarding fishing net mesh sizes, Presidential Decree No. 57/25 concerning the management of marine fisheries, inland fisheries, aquaculture, and salt production, and Decree No. 41/05 regarding the General Fisheries Regulations. Local communities have been progressively integrated into natural resource management processes, promoting the valorization of traditional knowledge and the sustainable use of biodiversity for income generation, food security, and poverty reduction. The initiative of ACADIR (Association for Environmental Conservation and Integrated Rural Development) represents a positive incentive for biodiversity conservation in Angola. Operating mainly in Cuando Province within the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA), the organization promotes community-based conservation models that link biodiversity protection with the improvement of local livelihoods. Its interventions include conservation agriculture, sustainable fisheries management, wildlife monitoring, water resource management, and strengthening community organizations.

<https://maliasili.org/partner/acadir> Regarding ecosystem services, it is still not possible to financially

EN

assess these services; however, significant progress has been made for both biodiversity and local communities. One effort by the Angolan state is the Cafu Canal project, which is part of the Program to Combat the Effects of Drought in Southern Angola (PCESSA), covering the provinces of Cunene, Namibe, and Huíla. By providing structural solutions to combat the harmful effects of drought, it has successfully fulfilled its role, improving people’s lives, raising living standards, dignifying communities, and making them more inclusive and less vulnerable. The Cafu Canal in Angola (which functions as an artificial support system to enhance ecosystem provisioning and water regulation services) generates financial savings that are directly reflected in the public budget and local economy. The Angolan government has identified the convergence of three main sectors for carbon credit generation: • Minerals, Oil, and Gas: The main immediate opportunity lies in reducing gas flaring and decarbonizing oil industry operations; • Forests and Concessions: Angola possesses vast forested areas that attract international developers interested in carbon sink conservation projects; • Blue Carbon: The Sonangol Blue Carbon project (in partnership with the Otchiva Association) focuses on the protection, conservation, and restoration of mangrove ecosystems. The country is actively working to strengthen governance and legal certainty: • MRV System: The development of the Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system is at an advanced stage in order to formally monitor emissions and enable the sale of carbon credits; • Angolan Carbon Market Association (AAMC): Works with public and private stakeholders to promote the transition from the voluntary market to a properly regulated and legally protected model. In its

Comments

Progress can be considered positive, as evidenced by the strengthening of the institutional and legal framework for biodiversity conservation, as well as by the implementation of projects that contribute to the maintenance and restoration of ecosystem services.

EN

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

In Angola, land is originally the property of the state (Law No. 9/04 of November 9).

EN

Comments

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Fully

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Fully

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Fully

Comments

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Under development

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

Comments

Although there has been significant progress in the implementation of positive incentives for biodiversity, there is still a need to strengthen the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating their

effectiveness, as well as to expand the economic and financial instruments that promote sustainable investments.

EN

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

Binary

22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:

(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):

- Women and girls
- Indigenous peoples and local communities
- Children and youth
- Persons with disabilities

(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

- Culture and practices
- Rights over lands and territories
- Rights over resources
- Rights over traditional knowledge

(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):

- Indigenous peoples and local communities
- Women and girls
- Children and youth
- Persons with disabilities

(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):

- Indigenous peoples and local communities
- Women and girls
- Children and youth
- Persons with disabilities

22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?

Fully

22.3 Does your country monitor the following:

(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):

- Indigenous peoples and local communities
- Women and girls
- Children and youth
- Persons with disabilities

(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

- Culture and practices
- Rights over lands and territories
- Rights over resources
- Rights over traditional knowledge

(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

Comments

Angola has an established institutional, legislative, and administrative framework at the national, provincial, and municipal levels that supports the participation of different stakeholders in biodiversity-related decision-making processes. Through the Ministry of Environment, the National Institute for Biodiversity and Conservation Areas (INBAC), Provincial Governments, and Municipal Administrations, consultation processes and stakeholder engagement mechanisms are promoted to involve local communities, traditional authorities, civil society organizations, and other relevant actors.

The country has also strengthened the integration of gender equality and social inclusion into environmental policies and programmes, seeking to ensure more equitable and representative participation of women and men in the sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation.

However, challenges remain regarding the strengthening of institutional capacities, the expansion of women's participation in decision-making spaces, and the consolidation of inclusive mechanisms at the local level.

EN

Biodiversity and Gender Equality (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

In this context, the Social and Environmental Management Safeguards Framework within the context of Biodiversity and Conservation is in line with the country's current laws and international treaties, in accordance with the United Nations 2030 Agenda, which aims to achieve equality and empower a significant number of women and young girls.

To achieve equality and empower a significant number of women and young girls.

1-Educational campaigns to reduce gender stereotypes;

2-Training in environmental conservation targeted at women and young people;

3-Production of educational materials in local languages.

4-Creation of participatory mechanisms to involve women in socio-environmental management decisions;

5-Establishment of regular community forums focused on gender inclusion;

6-Formal recognition of traditional female authorities.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

1-Promotion of women to management positions in protected areas	EN
2-Promotion of two women to the position of Deputy National Director at the National Institute of Biodiversity and Conservation Areas	
3-Development of the National Framework for Environmental and Social Safeguards, including provisions for a Gender Action Plan	

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

The main challenges to advancing women’s empowerment and integrating gender considerations into biodiversity and protected area management in Angola can be categorized into four areas: Financial Challenges Limited resources for specific gender equality programs. Difficulty in securing sustained funding for capacity building and inclusion. Reliance on external funding that may not prioritize the gender agenda. Institutional Challenges Cultural and institutional resistance to women in leadership positions. Lack of clear internal policies for promoting and retaining women. Need to strengthen mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating equity. Social and Community Challenges Sociocultural barriers that limit women’s full participation. Low representation of women in local communities involved in conservation. Unequal distribution of the socioeconomic benefits of environmental projects.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

1. Women's participation in ecosystem conservation and restoration initiatives Mangrove restoration projects and coastal ecosystem conservation initiatives, including the OTCHIVA Project, promoted the involvement of women and community associations in reforestation activities, environmental education, and the sustainable management of natural resources. These initiatives contributed to strengthening local capacities, generating income, and enhancing the role of women in biodiversity conservation. 2. Integration of gender equality into environmental policies and strategies The implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and Angola's commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity have promoted a more inclusive approach to natural resource management, encouraging women's participation in conservation processes, the sustainable use of biodiversity, and environmental decision-making. 3. Strengthening women's participation in local communities In various rural communities, women play a fundamental role in agriculture, natural resource management, the collection of non-timber forest products, and food security. Community-based programmes linked to sustainable development and climate change adaptation have helped strengthen women's participation in the sustainable management of biological resources. 4. Capacity building and environmental education Government institutions, civil society organizations, and international partners have promoted training, awareness-raising, and capacity-building activities aimed at women and girls, strengthening knowledge on biodiversity conservation, climate change, and the sustainable use of natural resources. These actions contribute to more effective participation of women in the implementation of national biodiversity and sustainable development goals. https://www.undp.org/angola/publications/womens-rights-angolas-commitments-international-and-national-levels https://www.unicef.org/angola/en/stories/angolan-youth-action-local-contributions-sustainable-development-goals	EN
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https://angola.unfpa.org/en/topics/gender-equality-32 https://www.undp.org/angola/stories/women-right-energy-sustainable-development https://www.undp.org/angola/stories/women-right-energy-sustainable-development	
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Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Angola’s Gender Strategy is based on the National Policy on Gender Equality and Equity (PNIEG) and is integrated into major national planning instruments, such as the Angola 2050 Long-Term Strategy and the National Development Plan (PDN). UNFPA Angola Igualdade do Género cplp.org/media/rnlirqym/angola_diagnostico-da-igualdade-de-genero-em-angola-2022-1.pdf Angola defende responsabilização para garantir igualdade efectiva a todas mulheres decreto-presidencial-n-o-273-24-de-05-de-dezembro_presidente-da-republica_lex-ao.pdf	EN
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Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems		Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-B1
Source of Data		No data available	
Please describe the situation			
Comments			
C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments		Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-C.1
Source of Data		No data available	
Please describe the situation		Since 2004, Angola has benefited from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) funding project in the development of its first national biodiversity strategy (NBSAP 2007-2012) and the first and third Biodiversity Reports. Since then, it has been integrated into the different funding cycles of this institution, in various aspects of biodiversity conservation. Furthermore, the country has had access to funds from multilateral agreements (CBD Convention, CITES, Ramsar, CMS, and IUCN) and regional agreements (Benguela Current Convention, KAZA Initiative, COMIFAC) applied in biodiversity monitoring and conservation programs.	EN
Comments		Many genetic resource conservation programs are implemented with the support of funds mobilized at the international and regional levels (institutional capacity building, strategy and report development, inventories and quantification of large mammal populations), thus contributing to government synergies in fulfilling its obligations.	EN
C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments		Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-C.2
Source of Data		No data available	
Please describe the situation			

With the implementation of programs resulting from access to international funds, the country recorded some positive results in the conservation of genetic resources, namely: the creation of environmental conservation areas, the development of forest and marine resource management plans, institutional training of technicians in foreign languages, visibility of conservation actions, and awareness and sensitization at the local community level.	EN
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Comments

One of the great benefits of implementing conservation programs is the capacity that local institutions have acquired in terms of genetic resource management, active participation in conferences on genetic resources, visibility of the country, and strengthening the capacity to implement existing legislation.	EN
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B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Under development

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

Comments

Although there has been significant progress in the implementation of positive incentives for biodiversity, there is still a need to strengthen the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating their effectiveness, as well as to expand the economic and financial instruments that promote sustainable investments.	EN
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13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Fully

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Fully

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Fully

Comments

- Legal and policy measures: Several statutes have been approved that refer to the obligation of equitable benefit sharing in the use of genetic resources. In this case, the reference laws are the Basic Environmental Law, the Forestry and Wildlife Law, the Environmental Conservation Areas Law, and the Aquatic Biological Resources Law;
- Administrative measures: Regulation of hunting activities and wildlife management, forest exploitation, fishing, and seeds of agricultural crops;
- Administrative capacity building: Conducting training sessions for forest monitoring agents, environmental conservation areas, urbanization, field school extension, and combating environmental crimes.

EN

23.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women’s equal rights and access to land and natural resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-23

23.1 Does your country have mechanisms for facilitating the full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership of all women and girls at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity?

Fully	
23.2 Has your country adopted legal, administrative or policy measures that explicitly recognize and protect the rights and access of all women and girls to land and natural resources?	
Fully	
23.3 Does your country explicitly apply a gender-responsive approach and recognize the contributions and roles of women and girls in its implementation of the Framework through its national reports or its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?	
Under development	
23.4 Does your country conduct sex-disaggregated data collection and analyses to assess the differential impacts of biodiversity policies and programmes?	
Under development	
Comments	
Women’s Participation Women play central roles in communities near protected areas, particularly in natural resource management, agriculture, and the sustainable use of biodiversity. Their inclusion in leadership positions strengthens representation and ensures that environmental policies take into account their specific needs. Protected Areas and Sustainability The promotion of women to leadership positions at the National Institute of Biodiversity and Conservation Areas ensures a diversity of perspectives in decision-making. This contributes to more effective policies that are aligned with international commitments. National Framework for Environmental and Social Safeguards It includes the Gender Action Plan, which ensures that environmental projects benefit both men and women equally. It strengthens the integration of biodiversity conservation and social justice.	EN

Section IV Assessment of national progress contributing to the goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

GBF-G-A. Ecosystems are conserved, extinctions are halted and genetic diversity is maintained

Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals

Angola has recorded significant progress in ecosystem conservation, reducing pressures on biodiversity, and protecting threatened species, contributing to the achievement of Global Goal A of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The main advances include:

- The expansion and strengthening of the national network of conservation areas, including the creation of new protected areas and the implementation of initiatives to restore degraded habitats;
- The intensification of fauna and flora monitoring activities, with emphasis on conservation programs for emblematic and threatened species such as the African elephant, lion, leopard, giant sable antelope, and various species of birds, reptiles, and endemic plants;

EN

- Strengthened efforts to combat poaching, illegal wildlife trade, and environmental crimes have contributed to the protection of vulnerable species populations;
- Scientific research and biodiversity monitoring mechanisms, through biological inventories, the use of camera traps, genetic studies, and partnerships with national and international institutions.

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.1
Source of Data No data available		
Please describe the situation Angola tem uma grande diversidade de ecossistemas, incluindo florestas tropicais, savanas, zonas úmidas, manguezais, ecossistemas marinhos e áreas áridas. Muitos desses ecossistemas permanecem relativamente bem preservados, especialmente em regiões remotas e áreas protegidas. No entanto, algumas formações ecológicas estão enfrentando uma pressão crescente. Ecossistemas sob maior pressão : Manguestes costeiros localizados principalmente nas províncias de Luanda, Cabinda, Benguela e Zaire; eles estão sob pressão devido à expansão urbana, poluição, extração de madeira e ocupação não planejada de zonas costeiras. Eles desempenham funções essenciais na proteção costeira, criação de peixes e armazenamento de carbono. Florestas de Maiombe uma das áreas com maior biodiversidade da África Central, elas enfrentam pressões relacionadas à exploração madeireira ilegal, à mudança da agricultura e ao crescimento populacional. Eles fornecem habitat para espécies ameaçadas de extinção, incluindo primatas e elefantes da floresta. Savanas e florestas de miombo ocupando grande parte das partes oriental e central do país, elas são afetadas por incêndios recorrentes, produção de carvão e expansão agrícola. Eles são importantes para a conservação da vida selvagem, o armazenamento de carbono e o fornecimento de recursos para as comunidades locais. Pântanos húmidos e planícies de inundação associados às bacias dos rios Cubango, Cuando, Cunene e Cuanza, eles são vulneráveis a mudanças climáticas, secas prolongadas e mudanças nos regimes hidrológicos. EN		
Comments Angola has a great diversity of ecosystems that continue to provide important environmental, economic, and social services. However, some ecosystems, such as mangroves, the Maiombe forests, miombo savannas, and certain wetlands, are facing pressures resulting from deforestation, wildfires, agricultural expansion, and climate change. Although the country does not yet have a National Red List of Ecosystems, significant progress has been made through the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2019–2025), the Environmental Conservation Areas Law (Law No. 8/20), and the strengthening of protected area management. To improve this indicator, it is necessary to strengthen ecosystem monitoring and conduct national assessments aligned with the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems methodology, enabling better prioritization of conservation and ecological restoration efforts. EN		

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.2
Source of Data No data available		
Please describe the situation Angola continues to possess one of the largest expanses of natural ecosystems in Southern Africa, with vast areas of miombo woodlands, the Maiombe tropical forest, savannas, wetlands, mangroves, coastal ecosystems, and the Namib Desert. These ecosystems still occupy a large part of the national territory and constitute essential habitats for numerous species of fauna and flora. Angola’s Conservation Areas cover approximately 13% of the national territory, including the Serra do Pingano and Morro do Moco National Parks, contributing to the conservation of extensive areas of natural ecosystems. The Kavango-Zambezi Conservation Complex (KAZA TFCA), which includes Mavinga and Luengue-Luiana National Parks, protects one of Africa’s largest transboundary natural landscapes, conserving extensive savannas, forests, and wetlands. The partnership between the Government of Angola and African Parks for the management of Iona National Park has strengthened the protection of more than 15,000 km² of arid and semi-arid ecosystems, while also EN		

promoting the recovery of wildlife populations. The Maiombe Forest, in the province of Cabinda, continues to represent one of the most important remaining tracts of tropical rainforest in Central Africa, with high value for biodiversity conservation. Monitoring and conservation programs for the giant sable antelope in the Luando Strict Nature Reserve and Cangandala National Park demonstrate the importance of maintaining natural habitats for the survival of endemic species. Despite their wide extent, some ecosystems show signs of degradation due to: agricultural expansion and the occupation of new areas, charcoal production and timber exploitation, frequent bushfires, urban growth and infrastructure development, and the impacts of droughts and climate change, particularly in the

Comments

Angola preserves a vast expanse of natural ecosystems, including forests, savannas, wetlands, mangroves, and coastal ecosystems. The expansion of protected areas, such as the Serra do Pingano and Morro do Moco National Parks, and initiatives such as KAZA and the partnership with African Parks have contributed to their conservation.

However, challenges related to deforestation, wildfires, agricultural expansion, and climate change persist. Strengthening monitoring, sustainable management, and ecological restoration will be essential to maintain the integrity of these ecosystems.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Conservation efforts carried out in recent years demonstrate progress in the protection of some priority species. However, the lack of regular assessments for a large number of species and monitoring limitations make it difficult to accurately measure changes in the Red List Index at the national level. The situation indicates an improving trend for some conservation target species, such as the giant sable antelope, but significant risks remain for other threatened species. Strengthening scientific research, biodiversity monitoring, protected area management, and the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2019–2025) will be essential to improve the conservation status of species and contribute positively to the Red List Index in Angola.

EN

Comments

Although Angola does not have an updated national Red List Index, there is evidence of progress in the conservation of threatened species, such as the giant sable antelope, through protection programs and habitat management. However, species such as elephants, pangolins, and African wild dogs continue to face pressure due to poaching and habitat loss. Strengthening the monitoring, research, and management of protected areas will be essential to improve the conservation status of species in the country.

EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

The situation of this indicator in Angola is considered incipient due to the lack of complete data, but it has potential for improvement in protected areas and among species under active conservation programs. Strengthening scientific monitoring and technical capacity will be essential to assess and increase the proportion of populations with an effective population size greater than 500, contributing to the long-term viability of the country's biodiversity.

EN

GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored

Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals

Angola has developed various initiatives that contribute to the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance of the benefits that ecosystems provide to populations.

These efforts have been implemented through:

- Conservation policies, sustainable management of natural resources, and the promotion of sustainable rural development;
- In agriculture, conservation agriculture practices, agroforestry systems, and the valorization of local crop varieties have been promoted, contributing to food security, soil conservation, and the maintenance of genetic diversity. Family farming support programs have also strengthened the sustainable use of biological resources;
- In the forestry sector, the country has strengthened measures to combat illegal logging, encouraging sustainable forest management and the restoration of degraded areas through the Sustainable Forest Rehabilitation and Development Project on Angola’s Central Plateau, implemented by A Estrela da Floresta S.A. in the Central Plateau region of Angola, with a focus on restoring former forest plantations and establishing new areas for timber and fiber production in Huambo Province.

The project covers more than 80,000 hectares of forest areas designated for eucalyptus plantations and other suitable species for the sustainable production of wood fiber. The project contributes to the restoration of vegetation cover, conservation of soils and water resources, carbon sequestration, mitigation of climate change impacts, and job creation.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry intends to plant one billion trees nationwide by 2035 across an area of 100,000 hectares, aiming to restore green spaces, which serve as the lungs of cities.

The FRESAN Program implemented a reforestation project in the municipalities of Humpata and Gambos (Huíla), Bibala and Virei (Namibe), and Curoca and Cuanhama (Cunene), through the production and dispersal of more than 500,000 seed balls containing native species. The objective was to combat desertification and restore degraded ecosystems in regions most affected by drought and climate change. This initiative sought to increase vegetation cover, improve soil fertility, reduce erosion, restore grazing areas for livestock, promote biodiversity, and enhance water retention in the soil. In addition, it aimed to empower local communities to independently produce and distribute seed balls, ensuring the continuity of reforestation efforts and strengthening the resilience of rural populations to food insecurity and extreme climate events. The seeds used included native species such as mopane, acacias, brachystegia, and julbernardia, adapted to the semi-arid conditions of southern Angola.

- In fisheries resources, sustainable fisheries management measures have been adopted, including closed seasons, catch monitoring, and strengthened enforcement mechanisms through Executive Decree No. 160/06 of December 26, which establishes standards regarding fishing net mesh sizes, Presidential Decree No. 57/25 concerning the management of marine fisheries, inland fisheries, aquaculture, and salt production, and Decree No. 41/05 concerning the General Fisheries Regulations.

Local communities have progressively been integrated into natural resource management processes, promoting the valorization of traditional knowledge and the sustainable use of biodiversity for income generation, food security, and poverty reduction. The initiative of ACADIR (Association for Environmental Conservation and Integrated Rural Development) represents a positive incentive for biodiversity conservation in Angola. Operating mainly in Cuando Province within the framework of the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA), the organization promotes community-based conservation models that link biodiversity protection with the improvement of local livelihoods. Its interventions include conservation agriculture, sustainable fisheries management, wildlife monitoring, water resource management, and the strengthening of community organizations.
<https://maliasili.org/partner/acadir>

EN

Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-B1
Source of Data		
No data available		
Please describe the situation		
Comments		

Progress can be considered positive, as evidenced by the strengthening of the institutional and legal framework for biodiversity conservation, as well as by the implementation of projects that contribute to the maintenance and restoration of ecosystem services.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Under development

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

Comments

GBF-G-C. Benefits from the use of genetic resources are shared and substantially increased

Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals

The country, in its legislation on genetic resources (Basic Law on Forests and Wildlife, No. 6/17, of January 24), provides for the obligation to share the benefits of their exploitation with local communities. These rules are reflected in the implementation of social responsibility actions by the concessionary companies over these resources. For example, the construction of schools, health posts, etc., for the benefit of local communities in the corresponding areas.

EN

Indicator Data

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

Many genetic resource conservation programs are implemented with the support of funds mobilized at the international and regional levels (institutional capacity building, strategy and report development, inventories and quantification of large mammal populations), thus contributing to government synergies in fulfilling its obligations.	EN
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C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

BinaryKMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Fully

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Fully

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Fully

Comments

GBF-G-D. The biodiversity funding gap of 700 billion USD is progressively closed by ensuring adequate means of implementation are available.

Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals

To reduce the funding deficit for biodiversity programs, Angola promotes the mobilization of external funds through the implementation of multilateral agreements, donations, and internal funds through programs covered by the general State budget, public-private partnerships, philanthropic actions, and self-financing through income from the value chain of biodiversity products and artifacts and the regulation of the carbon credit market.

EN

Indicator Data

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

The federal budget allocates a considerable amount to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, yet this amount is insufficient given the existing challenges and threats. Fundraising of of funding programs such as Kaza, the International Climate Initiative (IKI),the European Union, World Bank, Global Environment Facility, Biofin, Green Climate Fund and REDD+ initiatives, national commercial banks, companies in the oil sector and France’s French Development Agency (AFD) have helped improve the management of conservation areas. They have supported the restoration of degraded ecosystems and provided alternative livelihood options for local communities.

EN

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Public institutions (Ministries) have the General State Budget (OGE) as the main source of funding for their programs. In this context, the Ministry of the Environment uses these funds for the management of 14 conservation areas, including National Parks and Reserves, scientific expedition programs, species and ecosystem monitoring, and the construction of infrastructure to support conservation.

EN

Comments

Since the Angolan population is mostly rural, the use of funds for biodiversity conservation contributes to improving the livelihoods of local communities and sustainable development. Challenges are faced in the economic valuation of conservation areas and in taxing the benefits arising from ecosystem services in order to contribute to State revenue collection.

EN

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Comments

The mobilization of national and international private funds constitutes a contribution to the combination of synergies in the implementation of biodiversity conservation policies and programs. They also assist in creating employment opportunities, institutional capacity building, and the training of specialized human resources, as well as in the development of science and the use of technologies in favor of biodiversity conservation.

EN

Section V Conclusions on the national implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Provide a summary assessment of the implementation of the Convention and the Framework, including all its sections, and the main achievements and the major challenges encountered and, where applicable, resolved, in particular those related to capacity, technical, technological, institutional and financial gaps and constraints, and support provided for implementation.

Angola possesses a remarkable biodiversity heritage. The biological and economic value, as well as the development potential provided by this heritage, have long been internationally recognized. In fact, the country's species richness is significantly higher than the average of African countries. Such high biodiversity is, in itself, an invaluable asset and can act as a powerful driver of sustained development.

With just over 50% of its population living in rural areas, biodiversity components directly influence the daily survival of these communities. Virtually all activities carried out in rural areas depend on biodiversity: agriculture, livestock farming, artisanal fishing, subsistence hunting, and housing construction are all activities that rely on the use of biodiversity components.

However, this natural heritage is still not being managed in a sustainable manner. Extreme poverty conditions and demographic pressures, among other factors, are driving the accelerated degradation of natural resources, which may compromise the country's sustainable development. Deforestation, poaching, overfishing, and unplanned land occupation are leading to the disappearance of habitats and species, as well as imbalances in ecosystems and ecological processes. Institutional and legal measures have been implemented by government authorities, but they remain insufficient and inconsistent.

This report aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the current state of biodiversity in Angola and to support actions for its protection, preservation, and conservation, as approved by government authorities.

The implementation of the Biodiversity Action Plan 2019–2025 was assessed through national and regional workshops involving provincial governments and academic institutions. Some of the targets set for this period achieved compliance levels above 50%, namely:

- Target 4: Education and awareness for sustainable development;
- Target 5: Implementation of international biodiversity conventions and agreements;
- Target 6: Strengthening the role of local communities in biodiversity management;
- Target 9: Strengthening environmental institutions;
- Target 10: Development and implementation of specific legislation in line with international agreements and the SADC framework.

On the other hand, the lowest-performing targets were:

- Target 3: Promotion of scientific research and dissemination of biodiversity information (15.99%);

EN

- Target 12: Restoration of forests and degraded ecosystem services (20.13%).

Overall, the Biodiversity Action Plan 2019–2025 achieved an average effectiveness of 46.9%, showing significant progress in areas related to environmental education, legislation, and institutional strengthening, but persistent weaknesses in scientific research and ecosystem restoration.

This assessment also identified the main challenges for the next planning cycle, which can be grouped into three dimensions:

- **Financial:** mobilization of resources to ensure full implementation of the targets;
- **Human Resources:** training of specialized technicians and strengthening of institutional capacity;
- **Socioeconomic Context:** development of mechanisms to mitigate or control pressures related to population growth, unsustainable use of natural resources, and weak intersectoral coordination.

To address these challenges, it is necessary to adopt integrated approaches that simultaneously act at the educational, institutional, and community levels.

Section other information: Information as requested in related decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

Additional Documents

Language	Url	Tags
English	Répteis de Malanje.pdf	
English	Plantas de Angola Figueiredo&Smith 2008 (3).pdf	
English	Principais Aves de Angola.pdf	
English	NOMES COMUNS DE PLANTAS DE ANGOLA Estrela e Smith (1).pdf	
English	Mills & Melo. 2013 (The Checklist of the Birds of Angola).(1).pdf	
English	Ecologia de Angola.pdf	
English	Guia Angola Bianchi.pdf	
English	ATLAS DA HERPETOFAUNA DE ANGOLA.pdf	
English	2017 – The Special Birds of Angola – Michael Mills.pdf	

Additional Information

The preparation of the 7th National Biodiversity Report, which lasted approximately 12 months, was a learning process for the Technical Group appointed for this purpose, and it was highly participatory, involving the collection of information from various economic, social, and scientific fields.

Biodiversity conservation remains one of the main priorities of the Ministry of Environment, through the National Institute for Biodiversity and Conservation Areas. The information contained in this report is national and multisectoral in scope, reflecting the dynamics of the institutions and bodies working in favour of biodiversity, under the leadership of the Head of the Executive Power, His Excellency João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, President of the Republic of Angola, who provided human and financial resources to achieve the objectives set out in the preparation of this report.

Recognition and gratitude are extended to all those who, directly or indirectly, participated and contributed to the successful preparation of the 7th National Biodiversity Report of Angola for the Conference of the Parties.

Long live Angola’s biodiversity.

EN

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