



NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN 2019-2025



Presidential Decree no. 26/20

of 06 February





REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA
PRESIDENTIAL DECREE No. 26/20
OF 06 FEBRUARY

Bearing in mind that all activities carried out in rural areas, such as agriculture, livestock, artisanal fishing, housing construction, collection of wild fruits, are carried out using components of Biodiversity;

Recognising that Angola is a country rich in biodiversity;

Recognising the importance of sustainable exploration of biological resources in the spirit to meet the needs of the current population and future generations;

Taking into account the need for economic development, promoting the economic profitability of forests and fauna, as well as conservation areas, with a view to their contribution to the diversification of sources of State revenue;

Considering that Angola, in ratifying the Convention on Biological Diversity in April 1998, reaffirmed its commitment to the International Community for the conservation of its biological diversity;

If there is a need to approve the National Biodiversity Strategy and its Action Plan to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of Biodiversity components;

Recognising the importance of fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of biological resources.

Article 1
(Approval)

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2019-2025, is attached to this Presidential Decree which is an integral part.

Article 2
(Doubts and omissions)

The doubts and omissions arising from the interpretation and application of this law shall be resolved by the President.

**Article 3
(Revocation)**

Resolution No. 42/06 of 26 July, which approves the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, is hereby revoked.

**Article 4
(Implementation)**

This law comes into force after the date of its publication.

Appreciated by the Council of Ministers, in Luanda, on 28th of November 2019

to be published.

Luanda, on 23rd of December 2019

The President of the Republic

João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço

ACRONYMS

EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species
CITES	Convention regulating International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
MCE	Multisectoral Commission for the Environment
PSSO	Planning and Statistics Studies Office
KAZA	Transfrontier Conservation Area - Kavango Zambeze
INBAC	National Institute for Biodiversity and Conservation Areas
INE	National Institut of Statistic
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
NSAPB	Acronym in English that means: National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity
GSB	General State Budget
NP	National park
PIP	Public Investment Program
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
SADC	Southern African Development Community

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PREFACE



It is scientifically approved that Angola has a rich biodiversity, a separate case in Africa, as it almost represents all the biomes that the continent has; that is, from the rainforest, savannahs, open forests, the Kalahari desert, an extensive sea coast, mountains and several hydrographic basins; even serving as a source of water to neighbouring countries.

This natural wealth must be used sustainably to serve the interests of our country for many years, leaving a favourable legacy for generations to come.

Being a signatory to several international agreements and conventions, Angola assumes the responsibility of being a World Heritage depositary that needs to be preserved.

We are aware that there are major challenges for our country, combating extreme poverty, job creation and economic sustainability, as the preservation of Biodiversity requires that citizens be aware of the rational use of our natural resources.

By integrating the economic valuation of biodiversity into the State accounts, will provide the creation of more jobs, more revenues to be collected, thus contributing to the welfare of our society.

The National Strategy and Biodiversity Action Plan is an instrument of governance in which all living forces of society should be reviewed in ways that each one in its sector can contribute to the conservation of Biodiversity.

It includes actions that help to strengthen cooperation between our neighbors in the context of regional integration.

João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço
Head of Executive Branch



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The National Biodiversity Strategy are guidelines that will guide the actions of conservation, preservation and protection of Biodiversity in Angola in the next seven years (2019-2025).

It is an instrument that contributes to the synergies of the Executive with a view to contributing to sustainable development, combating poverty, creating jobs, diversifying the country's economy and consequently helping Angola's contribution to reach the Millennium Sustainable Development Goals.

The National Strategy is structured as follows:

- ***Vision, General Objective, Strategic Goals, National Objectives and an Action Plan.***

In this context, it is proposed as a Vision that Angolan Biodiversity should be valued, converted, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, maintaining a healthy and unpolluted environment and sharing essential benefits for all people. and as a general objective, take effective measures to halt the loss of biodiversity, to ensure that by 2025 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thus contributing to the eradication of extreme poverty and the well-being of our population.

Specific Goals until 2025 are the Strategic Goals of action to reach the Global Goal:

- ***Strategic Goal 1:*** Reduce pressure on Biodiversity and promote its sustainable use;
- ***Strategic Goal 2:*** Strengthen the network of conservation areas including representations of the different Biomes and Ecosystems in Angola;
- ***Strategic Goal 3:*** Promote scientific research and the dissemination of information on Biodiversity;
- ***Strategic Goal 4:*** Reinforce education and awareness for sustainability;
- ***Strategic Goal 5:*** Reinforce the Implementation of International Biodiversity Agreements;
- ***Strategic Goal 6:*** Reinforce the role of local communities in the management of Biodiversity;
- ***Strategic Goal 7:*** Mobilise Funds for the conservation of Biodiversity;
- ***Strategic Goal 8:*** Restore Biodiversity in cities, towns, villages and neighborhoods in the country;
- ***Strategic Goal 9:*** Strengthen Institutions related to the Environment;
- ***Strategic Goal 10:*** Reinforce the elaboration of specific Legislation and its Implementation in harmony with the International and SADC Region Agreements;
- ***Strategic Goal 11:*** Manage, coordinate and Monitor Actions for the Conservation of Biodiversity, (NBSAP);
- ***Strategic Goal 12:*** Restore degraded forests and ecosystem services;

The Biodiversity Action Plan consists of a schedule of activities that must be developed to achieve the National Objectives in order to achieve the Strategic Goals for the conservation of Biodiversity in Angola that are aligned with the Aichi 2020 Biodiversity Goals and the Objectives of Sustainable Development, particularly in the areas of:

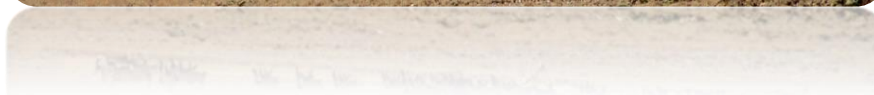
- *Biodiversity governance;*
- *Subsistence based on Biodiversity;*
- *Biodiversity for economic development;*
- *Biodiversity management systems;*
- *Biodiversity and climate change;*
- *Biodiversity and other development initiatives such as energy and mining.*

It will be implemented, carrying out the actions proposed through programmes of the Executive in its governmental composition, as well as by the different authors identified and by all the living forces of the Angolan nation.

The Biodiversity Action Plan foresees for each institution or branch of activity, public or private, religious or philanthropic, etc., actions that are its responsibility for the conservation of Biodiversity.

Within the scope of their duties, institutions should integrate in their programs, elaborate and implement actions that aim to contribute to the conservation of Biodiversity.





I: GENERAL

1.1-BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE BIODIVERSITY OVERVIEW IN ANGOLA

Angola is a country located on the Atlantic coast of southern Africa, with an area of 1,246,700 km² and about 25.8 million inhabitants (INE 2014), it borders on the North with the Republic of Congo and the DRC, on the East with the DRC and Zambia, to the South with Namibia and to the West, the Atlantic Ocean. It has a varied climate between humid tropical in the North and dry to desert tropical in the Centre and South of the country. The country is home to a very rich

Biodiversity, with biomes such as the Namibe Desert in the southwest, passing through the Kwanza Basin, entirely Angolan, with its forests and open savannahs; the Okavango Basin and Zambezi, in the Southeast; the rain forest in the Zaire Basin in the north and northeast, etc.

IUCN scientists (1992) believe that Angolan biodiversity is one of the most important in the African continent. Data from this international institution indicate that about 5,000 species of plants are believed to exist in the country (not counting the vast floristic richness of Cabinda Province), 1,260 are endemic - making Angola the second country in Africa to be richer in endemic plants.

The diversity of mammals is also one of the richest in the continent, with 275 species registered, including the famous Giant Sable (*Hippotragus niger variani*), the Red Buffalo (*Syncerus caffer nanus*), the Elephant of the savana (*Loxodonta africana africana*) and the elephant oh forest (*Loxodonta africana cyclotis*), the Gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla*), the Chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*), the African manatin (*Trichechus senegalensis*) and the Oryx (*Oryx gazella*) and others.

The birds' heritage is diverse, with Angola having 872 species catalogued as the Red-crested Turaco (*Tauraco erythrolophus*), Swierstra's Spurfowl (*Pternistis swierstrai*), Ruppell's Korhaan (*Eupodotis rueppellii*), etc. About 92 percent of the birds of Southern Africa can be found in Angola.

Biodiversity:

It is the variability between living organisms of all origins, including, among others, that of terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems, as well as ecological complexes of which they are part;

Understands the diversity within each species, between species and ecosystems. (Law no. 5/98 of 19 June - Basic Law on the Environment).

The exceptional Biodiversity in Angola is due to the combination of a number of factors: the vast size of the country, its inter-tropical geographical position, the variation in altitude and the type of biomes. The climatic diversity, combined with equal geological and soil variability, contributed to the formation of bioclimatic zones ranging from the dense tropical forest to the absence of vegetation in the desert. These different habitats favour a high level of biological diversity. Habitats such as the Maiombe forest are home to a huge and rich variety of animal and plant species and constitute a heritage of international value. Chimpanzees, gorillas and a wide range of mammals also occur in this forest.

As part of the fulfillment of the obligations of the Convention on Biological Diversity to which Angola is a Part of, the country has developed the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAP) since 2007 and whose implementation ended in 2012. Throughout its implementation, NBSAP outlined some goals that the country set out to achieve:

- a. Increase from 6.6% of the country's protected area to around 15%;
- b. Include more eco-regions or biomes among conservation areas;
- c. Recover and protect endangered or endangered species;
- d. Increase or raise the environmental awareness of populations through the dissemination of environmental information;
- e. Distribute conservation responsibilities to all sectors that directly or indirectly deal with Biodiversity resources.

During this period, the National Parks have benefited from the construction of access infrastructures, replacement of Administration and effective inspection, as well as the training of management and inspection personnel in these areas.

The National Parks category was created or elevated, three areas, namely, Mayombe National Parks in Cabinda, Luengué- Luiana National Park and Mavinga National Park in Kuando Kubango province. The latter two are part of the Kavango-Zambeze Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA) between Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

With this process, Angola currently has nine National Parks, a Regional Park and four Integral or partial Reserves, with a total area of conservation areas of 156 909.9 km², representing 12.58% of the surface of the national territory.

In the Cangandala National Park and in the Integral and Natural Reserve of Luando, natural habitat of the Giant Sable (*Hippotragus niger variani*), the Public-Private Partnership Project for the recovery and conservation of this national symbol species is being implemented.

In 2010, the first calf was born as a result of the capture and placement operations in the sanctuary in 2009 of eight females and one male.

In 2011, the second capture operation of giant sable was carried out in the Luando Integral Reserve and its transfer to the sanctuary in the Cangandala National Park, with the capture of two relatively young males and six females.



Since then, there have been some births of children from giant sable, totaling about 60 individuals in the sanctuary. This number seems satisfactory to us after about nine years since the beginning of the rescue operation of the species, that started from a reproductive capital of 10 females, taking into account that the heavy past of these animals for lack of pure male giant sable, created constraints on female fertility. It should be remembered that in 2009

there was a casual and spontaneous hybridization between females of the Giant sable (*Hippotragus niger variani*) with males of the Roan (*Hippotragus equinus*).

Other species such as Grey duiker (*Sylvicapra grimmia*), Bushbuck (*Tragelaphus scriptus*) and Warthog (*Phacochoerus aetiopicus*) are also experiencing a considerable increase in Cangandala National Park.

The Angolan coast records five species of sea turtles occurring in its beaches: Loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*), Green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), Hawksbill turtles (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), Olive ridley turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) and Leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coreacea*).

Most of these species lay their eggs in this region from September to March, and may extend until the month of May.

The most observed species are: Leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys corearea*) and Olive turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) according to observations made by the Kitabanga Project, (Faculty of Sciences, Universidade Agostinho Neto, 2010).

There are several constraints and challenges in the conservation of Biodiversity in Angola, some of which can be highlighted, such as: The high levels of poverty and unemployment in the population, the poor environmental awareness, the presence of invasive species, the human-wildlife conflict and scarce human, technical and financial resources available to meet the challenges. These causes are associated with the over-exploitation of Biodiversity resources such as cutting trees for the manufacture of charcoal and firewood, the indiscriminate slaughtering of animals (Poaching) to be sold on main roads and in major national cities.

Many human activities interfere with Biodiversity conservation efforts: poaching or placing cords at the main crossing points or watering animals, breeding domestic animals that, in certain cases, Crosses with wild animals and causing hybridization among domestic animals and wild animals (as is the case of Donkeys with Zebras in the PN of Iona) and in taking care of the best places for their grazing and watering.

Invasive species such as *Chromolaena odorata*, *Lantana camara*, *Ricinus communis* and certain species of Eucalyptus constitute another constraint in the conservation of Biodiversity, because when introduced into a certain environment, they reproduce or grow very quickly among individuals in the population. This behaviour creates

competition with other species around them in relation to habitat, food, water and other environmental factors and may even culminate in the elimination of native species.

Invasive species can also be classified as those whose control of their population escapes their natural predators becoming a pest, or weed causing ecological disturbances and economic damage, as in the case of seals (*Artocephalus pusillus*) of the Bay of Tigers in Namibe.

In Angola there are few studies specifically dedicated to invasive species.

The human-animal conflict has caused many concerns to the Government and especially to rural populations and artisanal fishermen, taking into account its socio-economic consequences.

The elephant is the species most cited in conflicts between humans and animals in Angola, especially in the provinces of Kuando-Kubango, Kuanza-Norte, Bengo, Huíla, Moxico and Cabinda.

Other species such as hippos, crocodiles (alligators), seals, leopards and bushpig are part of the list of animals that create conflict with humans, all over the country.

The main causes of this conflict vary depending on the species involved and the place where it occurs, although many of these causes are common.

The peace that the country has been experiencing since 2002 provides greater circulation of human populations and wildlife in places where they were previously inaccessible; the ecological balance, especially in the food chain of these animals, the extinction of natural predators, is also a very strong cause of the conflict between human and wildlife such as the seal.

From the point of view of conservation, some lessons can also be learned from this increased conflict between human and wildlife. We can consider that there are still species of animals in our country that were previously considered extinct and that their population have been growing gradually.

Angola is an integral part of the Convention on Biological Diversity, (CBD), the Convention on migratory species of wild fauna, (CMS) and its Agreements with the Conservation of Sea Turtles on the Atlantic Coast of Africa and Birds of Prey or Predators of Africa, Europe and Asia, the Convention that Regulates International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES).

The accession process is ongoing for the following Conventions: Convention for the Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR), and the Agreements for the Conservation of Migratory Waterfowl from Africa and Europe and Asia.

The Angolan Biodiversity, in general, is in full recovery, especially in those large species that are easier to observe and more vulnerable to human activities. The frequency of human-Wildlife conflict events can be an indicator of the growth of the animal population of large species such as elephants, hippos, etc.

Commercial poaching and tree cutting for the manufacture of charcoal, some development projects not evaluated from an environmental point of view, are the main direct threats to the conservation of Biodiversity in Angola.

It is in this context that this **National Biodiversity Strategy and its Action Plan** were prepared and approved so that in the next seven years (2019-2025) it can serve as guidelines that should guide the actions of conservation, preservation, protection and restoration of Biodiversity in Angola.

I.2-LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

a) - Legal Framework:

The Constitution of Angola 2010, in Article 39 stipulates that:

- 1. Everyone has the right to live in a healthy and unpolluted environment, as well as the duty to defend and preserve it;*
- 2. The State adopts the necessary measures for the protection of the environment and species of flora and fauna throughout the national territory, the maintenance of ecological balance, the exploitation and rational use of all natural resources within the framework of sustainable development and respect for the rights of future generations and the preservation of different species;*
- 3. The law punishes acts that endanger or damage the preservation of the environment.*

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan are based on the goals set by the Government in the National Development Plan, NDP: 2018-2022.

They are also based on the following documents:

- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity, NBSAP (2007-2012);
- Basic Law on the Environment, Law 5/98;
- The United Nations Aichi-2020 goals on the Conservation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, NBSAP (2007-2012);
- The SADC Protocol on Wildlife and its Strategy for Combating Poaching and Law Enforcement;
- Convention on Biological Diversity to which Angola is a signatory part (CBD, CMS, CITES and CCD);
- National Policy on Forests, Wild Fauna and Conservation Areas National Strategy for Combating poverty and food and nutrition security.

-
- Aquatic Biological Resources Law, Land Law (Law No. 9/04), Water Law, Law on Territorial Planning and Urban Planning (Law No. 3/04), Forest Law and Fauna Law Savage, (Law No. 6/17 of 24 January)..

b) - Institutional Framework

As the Environment is a cross-cutting issue, this Strategy is an instrument of the Angolan Executive that contains the measures that should be adopted by the different public and private sectors of the Angolan State.

Its implementation is within the framework of integrating Biodiversity conservation policies in the sectoral programs to be implemented within the framework of the GSB.

The Multi-Sectoral Commission for the Environment (CMA) coordinated by the Ministry of Environment and integrates various Institutions of the Executive and Associations for the Defense of the Environment is the body that will supervise the implementation of this Strategy, with a view to reporting to the Chief of the Executive the degree compliance with the approved measures.

The Public-Private Partnership is a collaboration between public and private institutions in the execution of projects and programs aimed at the conservation of Biodiversity. This relationship results in technical, financial or human co-participation in the implementation of projects through Cooperation Memorandum, with well-defined objectives. Several examples have been successful, such as the Giant Sable Conservation Project.

1.3: ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

The main framework for expressing the usefulness of Biodiversity is through the concept of Ecosystem Services. This illustrates the relationship, on the one hand, the interactions of species with each other and with the physical environment and or the well-being of people, whether in terms of wealth, nutrition or even security.

The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, published in 2005, illustrates that Biodiversity provides us with the following services:

- **Provisioning Service**, that is, the provision of goods and direct benefits to people and often with a certain monetary value, such as wood, medicinal plants, non-timber forest products, fish, rivers and lakes;
- **Regulation Services**, that is, the range of functions performed by ecosystems that are often of great value, more generally do not receive a monetary value in conventional markets but we can evaluate through a reward made when this service is not provided. ex: Climate regulation with carbon storage, control of local precipitation, protection from natural disasters such as landslides and coastal storms, water filtration or purification, etc.
- **Cultural Services** that contribute to the desires of societies, these include the spiritual value linked to certain ecosystems, such as forests, lakes, ponds, the beauty of the landscapes that attract tourists, etc.
- **Support Service** that is responsible for all other types of ecosystem services, such as soil formation and plant growth.

Currently, the reversal of the loss of Biodiversity and the degradation of Ecosystem Services is not recognised by development strategies, sectoral and intersectoral policies and budgetary processes.

The main macroeconomic indicators need to reflect on the cost and consequences of the degradation of Biodiversity. The ecosystem service needs to be incorporated into national account systems in order to reflect its contribution to the economy.

II. NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY

II. 1- Methodology and Structure

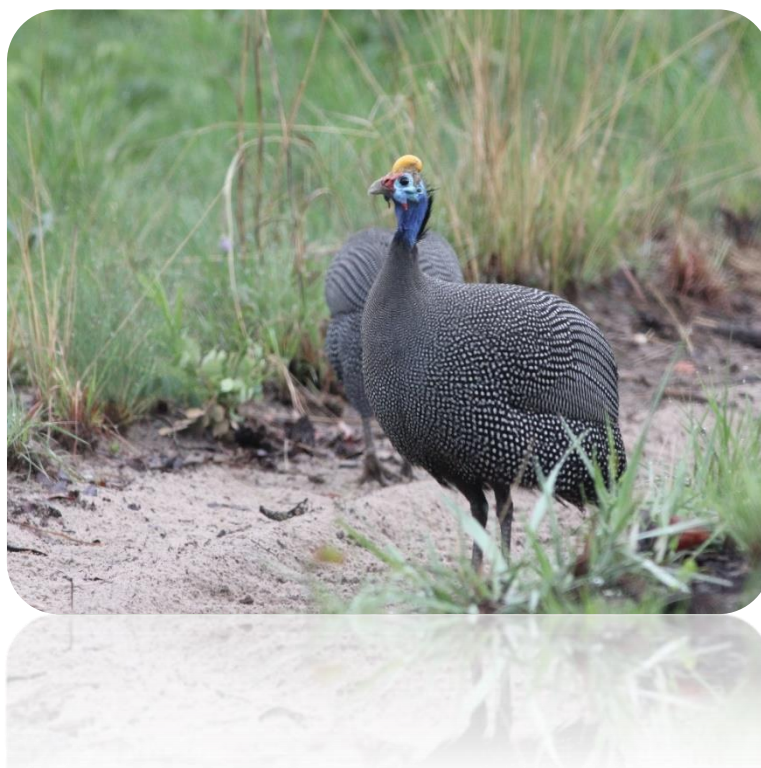
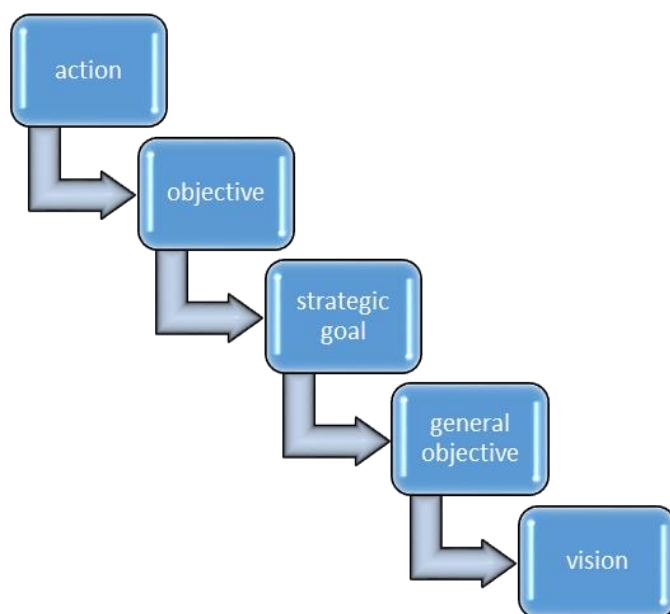
The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NSBAP) of the Republic of Angola were formulated to serve as an integrated strategic framework, within which the conservation and sustainable use of Biodiversity in Angola can be organised and co-ordinated for the fulfillment of an Action Plan over a period of seven years (2019-2025).

It was developed in accordance with the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity, which provides details on how it should be designed and implemented.

However, due to the challenges that Angola faces in terms of its economic and social development, the Strategy contemplates a broader Vision for the conservation and sustainable use of Biodiversity in Angola.

The National Strategy is structured as follows:

- **Vision:** An ideal futuristic understanding that one intends to live at the end of its implementation;
- **General Objective:** It is the final result that the Strategy aims for Biodiversity in Angola.
- **Strategic Goals:** These are intermediate results that are intended to be achieved to fulfil the General Objective:
- **National Objectives:** These are the specific objectives that the Strategy intends to achieve in order to fulfil strategic goals.
- **Action Plan:** Set of Actions and activities that must be implemented in order to achieve the National objectives.





 **OBJETIVOS DE DESENVOLVIMENTO SUSTENTÁVEL**



II.2. Strategic Vision

By 2025, Angolan Biodiversity should be valued, converted, restored and wisely used, maintaining the services of the Ecosystem, maintaining a healthy and unpolluted environment, and sharing essential benefits for all people.

II.3-General Objective

Take effective measures to halt the loss of biodiversity, in order to ensure that by 2025 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thus contributing to the eradication of extreme poverty and the well-being of our population.

II.4. Strategic Goals:

Specific Strategic Goals for Action to achieve the General Objective until 2025 are:

- ❖ *Strategic Goal 1: Reduce pressure on Biodiversity and promote its sustainable use;*
- ❖ *Strategic Goal 2: Strengthen the network of conservation areas including representations of the different Biomes and Ecosystems in Angola;*
- ❖ *Strategic Goal 3: Promote scientific research and the dissemination of information on Biodiversity;*
- ❖ *Strategic Goal 4: Reinforce education and awareness for sustainability;*
- ❖ *Strategic Goal 5: Strengthen the Implementation of International Biodiversity Agreements;*
- ❖ *Strategic Goal 6: Reinforce the role of local communities in the management of Biodiversity;*

- ❖ *Strategic Goal 7: Mobilise Funds for the conservation of Biodiversity;*
- ❖ *Strategic Goal 8: Restore Biodiversity in cities, towns, villages and neighbourhoods in the country;*
- ❖ *Strategic Goal 9: Strengthen Institutions related to the Environment;*
- ❖ *Strategic Goal 10: Reinforce the elaboration of specific Legislation and its Implementation in harmony with the International and SADC Region Agreements;*
- ❖ *Strategic Goal 11: Manage, coordinate and Monitor Actions for the Conservation of Biodiversity, (NBSAP);*
- ❖ *Strategic Goal 12: Restore degraded forests and ecosystem services.*

The Strategic Goals chosen led us to set the National Biodiversity Objectives for the country to achieve by the year 2025, taking into account the international and regional synergies for achieving the Biodiversity Goals, Ahichi 2020 and the Millennium Sustainable Development Goals.

Strategic Goal 1:

Reduce pressure on Biodiversity and promote its sustainable use

About 87.5% of Angola's total surface is outside of the protected areas. As a result, the conservation of Biodiversity will depend on the application of measures related to the sustainable use of natural resources in these areas.

The use of Biodiversity, land and resources outside conservation areas includes activities such as:

1. Agriculture;
2. Logging;
3. Exploration of marine and aquatic resources;
4. Mining extraction;
5. Petroleum Exploration;
6. Industrial activity;
7. Tourist activity and
8. Civil construction

As for this Strategic Area, the following objectives were defined:

- **National Objective 1.1:** *By 2020, Create the technical and human conditions for all projects in the country to carry out Environmental Impact Studies and to be monitored through periodic Environmental Audits, according to the legislation in force;*
- **National Objective 1.2:** *By 2020, Build technical and scientific capacities so that farmers, fishermen and forest explorers implement sustainable practices that support the conservation of Biodiversity;*
- **National Objective 1.3:** *By 2020, Develop practices and methods that promote the preservation of species and the natural regeneration of flora and fauna;*
- **National Objective 1.4:** *By 2022, Promote the regrouping, of human settlements or villages and settlements that are in or around conservation areas, taking into account their sustainability;*
- **National Objective 1.5:** *By 2022, Create the technical conditions to provide alternative populations of energy sources;*
- **National Objective 1.6:** *Until 2019; Conduct studies and develop a strategy for sustainable exploitation of the Macacata plant (Harpagophytum.procubens) in the province of Cuando Cubango;*
- **National Objective 1.7:** *Until 2020: Develop and implement a strategy to combat poaching of wild fauna and apply the law.*

Strategic Goal 2:

Strengthen the network of conservation areas including representations of the different Biomes and Ecosystems in Angola

To date, Angola has 14 Conservation Areas: nine National Parks, one Natural Park and four Reserves. These areas still lack effective management.

Much of the main biomes of the country: the Namibe desert in the southwest and the arid savannahs of the kalahari in the south of the country together occupy an area of approximately 8% of the national territory; the vast forests of Zambeziaco and Miombo of the central and interior plateau, about 77%; the tropical forests of the Provinces of Cabinda, Zaire, Uíge and Lunda Norte make up the Mosaic of Congolese forest and savannah, occupying about 11% of the territory; the Afromontane Forests of considerable biogeographic importance that occur in isolated valleys high mountains in the provinces of Huambo, Cuanza Sul, Huíla and Benguela in an area of 4%, some ecosystems, habitats and rare or endangered species are not yet covered by the existing conservation areas system.

The following objectives are set as goals:

National Objective 2.1: *By 2020, Re-assess the current status of existing conservation areas and their infrastructure through ecological surveys and inventories;*

National Objective 2.2: *By 2020, Propose the creation of conservation areas to include biomes, ecosystems, habitats and rare or endangered species, increasing the surface of Conservation Areas from 12.6% to 17% of the country's surface.*

National Objective 2.3: *Until 2020, Conduct studies that lead to the creation of Conservation Areas of Marine Bio-diversity;*

National Objective 2.4: *By 2025, Rehabilitate or build the infrastructures of the conservation areas to allow the carrying out of scientific research actions on Biodiversity, Eco-tourism, education and environmental awareness;*

National Objective 2.5: *By 2025, Create attractive conditions, whether public or private, for the installation of at least 2 Zoological or/and Botanical Parks in the country, Ex-situ Conservation.*

Strategic Goal 3:

Promote scientific research and the dissemination of information on Biodiversity

Little is known of the current state of conservation or degradation of the country's Biodiversity. The use of existing knowledge among members of the rural community has also not been properly explored.

As specified in Article 7 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, there is a need for basic information for the implementation of appropriate measures for the conservation and sustainable use of Biodiversity.

The following Objectives are defined within this Strategic area:

- **National Objective 3.1:** *By 2019, create the National Scientific Council for Biodiversity (CCNB) in specialties (mammals, reptiles, birds, insects, fish, wild plants and cultures) that will give an opinion or opinion on the themes of Biodiversity;*
- **National Objective 3.2:** *By 2020, Study the current situation of exotic species in the country and publish the list of the main invasive species;*
- **National Objective 3.3:** *By 2020, Study the current situation of threatened and or extinct species and publish or update the Red List of Species in the Country;*
- **National objective 3.4:** *By 2025: Study the little known and/or documented species, namely reptiles, amphibians, insects and microorganisms.*

Strategic Goal 4:

Strengthen education and awareness for sustainable development

It is important that the various institutions involved in research, schools and community work, actively participate in the dissemination of information and public awareness related to the conservation and sustainable use of Biodiversity.

A great effort has been made at the international level to improve the degree of responsibility towards sustainable development. As a result, the United Nations declared 2011- 2020 as the Decade of Biodiversity. “Living in Harmony with Nature”, will depend

on the actions to be carried out in various fields, which will require changes in the ways of thinking, living and working and in the values and lifestyles.

The Action Strategy related to this goal is as follows:

- **National Objective 4.1:** *Until 2025, Carry out mass education and environmental awareness activities for sustainability at all levels: Population, decision-makers and executors, taking advantage of the occasion of environmental dates;*
- **National Objective 4.2:** *By 2025, Disseminate knowledge and information on Biodiversity that will lead to sustainable attitudes and practices with a view to the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources in Angola.*

**Strategic Goal 5:
Strengthen the Implementation of International Biodiversity
Conventions and Agreements**

The International Conventions and Agreements to which Angola is a Party, must be implemented with the support of scientific information collected at national level through investigations carried out in various specialties.

The Action Strategy related to this goal is as follows:

National Objective 5.1: *By 2020, Build technical, legal and financial capacities for the implementation of the principles of the Conventions, Protocol and International Agreements to which Angola is a signatory;*

National Objective 5.2: *Until 2025, Publish Regular Reports on Conventions on Biological Diversity, Migratory Species, and Wetlands.*

***Strategic Goal 6:
Strengthen the role of local communities in biodiversity management***

About half of the Angolan population live in rural areas, depending entirely on Biodiversity resources for its subsistence-oriented economy. Consequently, local communities are an important guardian of Biodiversity. It is therefore of paramount importance for the conservation and sustainable use of Biodiversity that these communities are involved in all decisions related to the use of land and natural resources and that there are incentives for them to be integrated in their implementation.

- ***National Objective 6.1:*** *By 2025, actively integrate the local population in decision-making about conservation projects carried out in their areas of residence;*
- ***National Objective 6.2:*** *By 2025, Provide local communities, through rural extension programs, sustainable techniques or practices in the handling of Biodiversity components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits derived from the use of genetic resources from their area of jurisdiction;*
- ***National Objective 6.3:*** *Until 2025: Promote Environmental Associations in the communities to serve as a driver of awareness-raising actions in the protection of the Environment.*

***Strategic Goal 7:
Mobilize Funds for Biodiversity Conservation***

The issue of biodiversity conservation is not only a direct responsibility of the Ministry of the Environment, but must be considered as a responsibility for all sectors of a country's active life.

Each sector in the scope of its activities must integrate and carry out in its programmes, actions in favor of the conservation of Biodiversity.

In this way, the joint action of all is reflected in the state of Biodiversity.

Private institutions within the scope of their social responsibilities, can and should provide agreements or partnerships to finance projects and actions for the conservation of Biodiversity.

Action strategy for this area is as follows:

- **National Objective 7.1:** Starting in 2019, Integrate actions for the conservation of Biodiversity in Sector Programmes;
- **National Objective 7.2:** Starting in 2019, raise additional funds for Biodiversity. Within the framework of the National Environment Fund, promoting fees and taxes on the marketing of products linked to biological resources and fines for violators of environmental legislation
- **National Objective 7.3:** Starting in 2019; Create administrative measures aimed at streamlining the internal bureaucratic process of access to external funds.

**Strategic Goal 8:
Restoring Biodiversity in Cities, Towns, Villages and Neighborhoods of the Country**

Most Angolan cities and villages have an imbalance between their inhabitants and the quantity of trees that exist. This situation leads to the fact that urban biodiversity is scarce so that there is an ecological balance in terms of the food chain, that is, in the control of some species such as insects, rats and others due to the lack of their predators that need trees to shelter.

The following objectives are national objectives for this goal:

- **National Objective 8.1:** By 2022, plant and care for about 13 million trees of different species in cities, towns, neighborhoods and Recreation Parks across the country;
- **National Objective 8.2:** By 2022, Create the conditions to restore urban biodiversity.

***Strategic Goal 9:
Strengthening Institutions linked to the Environment***

A great diversity of actions needs to be implemented for the conservation of Angola's Biodiversity. Institutional capacity in Angola is often weak in terms of human and financial resources. The implementation of these actions therefore depends on the training of individuals and institutions, so that it can function effectively. Institutional training should include aspects related to technical and professional training in various areas of the environmental field of relevance to the conservation of Biodiversity. The modernisation of equipment and infrastructure and better intra-institutional coordination can guarantee good results in the management of Biodiversity. Institutional strengthening also includes training for natural resource managers, including forest rangers, game inspectors, rural extension workers, etc.

The objectives related to Strategic Area G are as follows:

- ***National Objective 9.1:*** *Until 2025, Carry out training and professional qualification of Angolan staff in different areas of Biodiversity.*
- ***National Objective 9.2:*** *By 2020, Strengthen the institutional capacity of the Environment Sector at local level to improve the sustainable management of Biodiversity.*

The Environment Sector is a potential revenue generator for the State if its functions and performs tasks within the framework of its competences.

Adapt or standardise the structure of the environment in the provinces and municipalities. Like, for example, creating a Provincial Directorate for the Environment as this way it would exercise its functions in a horizontal and comprehensive manner (license assignments, carrying out audits and environmental inspection, conservation and management of biodiversity).

For this purpose, we propose the following structure:

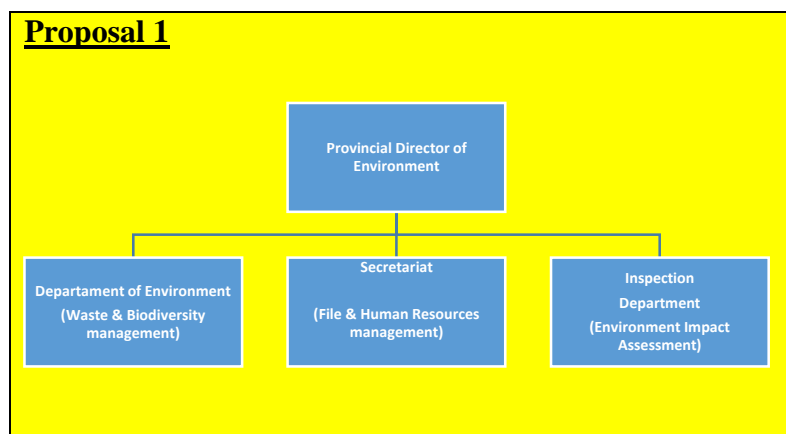


Figure 3: Proposal for the Structure of Environmental Administration in the Provinces

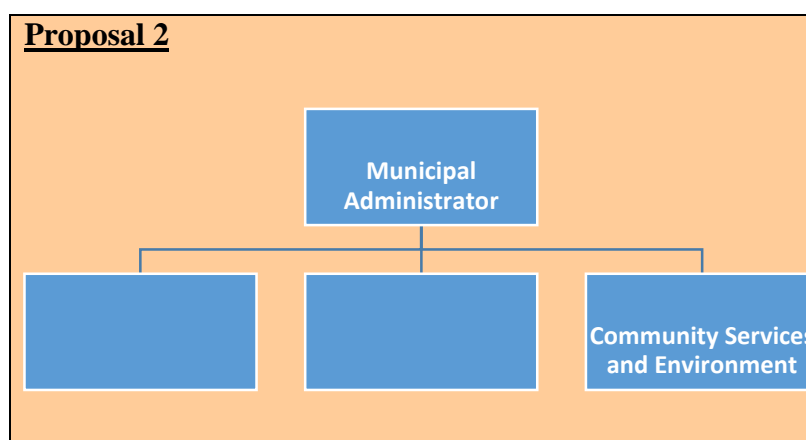


Figure 4: Proposal of the Structure of Environmental Administration in the Municipalities

Department of the Environment would have the responsibility to coordinate the questions on the quality of the environment, waste management, environmental education and Biodiversity management; while the Audit Department would coordinate environmental impact assessment and prevention, licensing, auditing and environmental audits.

In the minimum of three technical units, each department including the head of department would be responsible for the responsibilities of each department and in the same way, we will indicate an official in the Municipal Administrations to answer for environmental questions that to this level can be coupled with the community services.

This is a way of decentralising environmental governance, which can increase the efficiency of natural resource management.

It is noteworthy that in the case of restrictions on government structures, this system may evolve by bringing together sectors such as Environment, Regional Planning and Tourism. These sectors are perfectly in line with the environmental conditions, as environmental issues dominate or prevail in the territorial planning, urban planning and development of tourism at the provincial level and within community services at the municipal level.

Strategic Goal 10:

Strengthen the development of specific legislation and its implementation in harmony with the International and Regional Agreements of the SADC

Despite having some legislation, the main shortcoming in this area has been the lack of qualified technical, financial and human resources to monitor all levels of implementation.

On the other hand, there is a need to harmonize with the agreements that the country has taken on an international level as well as in the SADC region for law enforcement of wildlife and wildlife crimes.

- ***National Objective 10.1: By 2019, Create technical conditions to strengthen the capacity in human resources with a view to monitoring compliance with the laws in force;***
- ***National objective 10.2: By 2019, Elaborate specific legislation on import, export and transfer of animals in Angola;***
- ***National objective 10.3: By 2019, Elaborate specific legislation on sensitive ecosystems: wetlands, mountains, desert, etc.***
- ***National objective 10.4: Up to 2020: Reinforce the classification of environmental crimes with relatively persuasive penalties.***

Strategic Goal 11:

Manage, Coordinate and Monitor Actions for the Conservation of Biodiversity

The actions contained in this document will be implemented by several actors, including government institutions, associations for the protection of the environment, scientific research institutes, educational institutions, the private sector, etc. In this way, it is up to the Executive, through the Multisectoral Committee for the Environment (MCE) and the Ministry of the Environment to ensure the management, coordination and monitoring of the NBSAP's implementation activities.

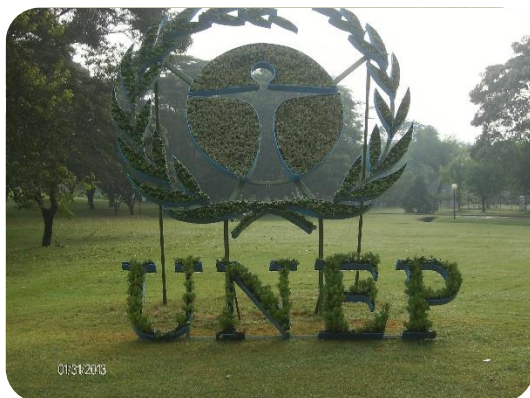
To guarantee the form of actions contained in the Biodiversity Strategy are an integral part of sectarian governance programs and donor institutions, the Study, Planning and Statistics Offices (GEPE) in all sectors of the country should serve as NBSAP Contact

Points in order to, when drawing up their sector programs, inspect the inclusion of biodiversity conservation actions in their programs.

- **National Objective 11.1:** *Starting in 2019, Ensure that Governance Sectors can include biodiversity conservation actions in their programs.*
- **National objective 11.2:** *Until 2019; Create a Technical Unit for Coordinating and Monitoring the Implementation of NBSAP that will balance annually on the State of Biodiversity in Angola through its Reports.*

Strategic Goal 12: **Restoring degraded forests and ecosystem services**

- **National objectives 12.1:** *Until 2025; Restore one million hectares of degraded forests;*
- **National objective 12.2;** *By 2025: Restore 1,000 hectares of degraded wetlands and aquatic ecosystems;*
- **National Objective 12.3:** *By 2025: Restore 5,000 hectares of degraded pasture areas.*
- **National Objective 12.4:** *Until 2022: Repopulate the national parks of Iona, Bicular and Quiçama with animal species that have become extinct in these Conservation areas.*



III. ACTION PLAN UNTIL 2025, FOR THE CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY IN ANGOLA

The Action Plan gives us an outline of concrete activities in strategic areas, namely:

- Biodiversity governance;
- Subsistence based on Biodiversity;
- Biodiversity for economic development;
- Biodiversity management systems;
- Biodiversity and climate change;
- Biodiversity and other development initiatives such as energy and mining.

These activities are aligned with the strategic goals and national objectives on Biodiversity 2019-2025, including Aichi 2020 Biodiversity Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals, as shown in the following tables:

III.1. BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN FOR THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

N.º	ACTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED BY 2025	NATIONAL OBJECTIVE TO ACHIEVE	SUCCESS INDICATORS in 2025
1.	Farmers with land of more than 50 hectares, must reserve 5% of their areas intact for Biodiversity or for planting forest species (Agro-forests), in various forms, for example as wind breaks, land boundaries or roads. access or species with potential in the manufacture of coal, etc...	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.5</i>	5% of the area cultivated by farmers with planted forests or Biodiversity reserves.
2.	In collaboration with the Provincial Governments of Huíla and Cunene, create the conditions to reduce excess cattle (overgrazing) in the region: Encourage the construction of slaughterhouses, livestock sales fairs, etc...	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Livestock population compatible with available pasture.
3.	To mitigate the silting up of rivers and human-wildlife conflict, leave a strip of 30-50 meters of natural vegetation on the land located on the banks of large rivers.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.2</i>	Reduced river siltations and human-wildlife conflict.
4-	Create attractive (Technical-Financial) conditions to encourage forestry in the country (Concession of land unsuitable for agriculture, mining areas or abandoned aggregates).	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.5</i>	Alternatives to natural forests were created in the case of charcoal and firewood, sticks and wood for various purposes.

5.	Create the conditions for irrigation infrastructure on the banks and valleys of large rivers to secure farmers and reduce deforestation.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Reduced itinerant agriculture.
6.	In collaboration with the Ministries of Environment, Education, Science and Technology, Territory and Culture Administration, and the respective Provincial and other Governments, launch the process of Creating Biosphere Reserves in the Maiombe Forest and the Namibe Desert.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.2</i>	Biosphere Reserves Created in the Maiombe Forest and the Namibe Desert.

III-2. BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN FOR THE FISHERIES SECTOR

N.º	ACTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED BY 2025	NATIONAL OBJECTIVE TO ACHIEVE	SUCCESS INDICATORS in 2025
1.	Monitor or inspect strict compliance with fishing quotas and biological rest decreed by species.	<i>To achieve National Objective 10.1</i>	Biomass of target species with sustainable reproduction.
2.	In order to control illegal fishing and prohibited fishing practices, implement measures for patrolling territorial waters and improved surveillance along the coast.	<i>To achieve National Objective 10.1</i>	Controlled illegal fishing.
3.	In aquaculture practice, prevent the introduction of invasive alien species, creating quarantine areas where they will be observed before their possible introduction into the natural environment.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.2</i>	There is no introduction of invasive alien species in Angolan waters.
4.	Conduct studies and disseminate the results on wetlands biodiversity by province (lakes, lagoons and related ecosystems) to assess their current condition, trends and threats.	<i>To achieve National Objective 5.2</i>	Situation of aquatic Biodiversity and its known trends.
5.	Conduct studies on traditional fishing practices to identify their weaknesses and strengths in the management of Biodiversity.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Traditional fisheries integrated in the sustainable management of Biodiversity.
6.	Establish sustainable mechanisms to exploit seals as a commercial fishing resource through, for example, Cooperation with countries that exploit these resources; Establish annual quotas for the exploitation of seals.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	The number of seals has been reduced and controlled; It reduced the conflict between man and seals.
7.	After studies on population dynamics, adopt management measures for the most exploited species.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.2</i>	Species with management plans.
8.	In collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment, create at least two Marine Conservation Areas.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.3</i>	At least two Marine Conservation Areas Created and in operation.

III.3. BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN FOR THE GEOLOGY AND MINING SECTOR

N.º	ACTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED BY 2025	NATIONAL OBJECTIVE TO ACHIEVE	SUCCESS INDICATORS in 2025
1.	Reinforce the inspection and monitoring of all extractive activities and hold civil, administrative and criminal offenders in charge of complying with the recommendations of environmental impact studies.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.1</i>	Mining areas rehabilitated environmentally after exploration.
2.	Reinforce the prior presentation of environmental licenses in Sector projects. prévia de licenças ambientais nos projectos do Sector.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.1</i>	Sector projects with environmental licenses.
3.	In the act of licensing projects, require the presentation of a plan for the restoration of the explored site.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.1</i>	Mining concessions with post-exploitation restoration plan.
4.	Establish environmental management plans for mining areas.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Environmental management plans established and functional.

III.4. BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN FOR THE OIL SECTOR

N.º	ACTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED BY 2025	NATIONAL OBJECTIVE TO ACHIEVE	SUCCESS INDICATORS in 2025
1.	Reinforce compliance with the law for the prior presentation of environmental licenses in sector projects.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.2</i>	Sector projects with environmental licenses.
2.	Establish the National Plan to contain and combat oil spills.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Establish the National plan to contain and combat oil spills.
3.	Implement cetacean monitoring programs (whales and dolphins) during the seismic survey.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Published reports.
5.	Perform rescue actions for species affected by oil spill accidents at sea with relevance to avifauna and sea turtles.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Published reports.
6.	In collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Fisheries, create at least two Marine Conservation areas.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.3</i>	Marine Conservation Area Created.

III.5. BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN FOR TRADE SECTOR AND GENERAL TAX AUTHORITY

N.º	ACTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED BY 2025	NATIONAL OBJECTIVE TO ACHIEVE	SUCCESS INDICATORS in 2025
1.	Train employees on lists of protected species at national and international level.	<i>To achieve National Objective 10.1</i>	Controlled entry and exit of species at borders.
2.	In collaboration with MINAMB, designate and train border points for the import and export of wild animal and vegetable species.	<i>To achieve National Objective 10.2</i>	Cross-border posts for the export and import of known and functional wild species.

III.6. BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN FOR THE URBANIZATION, HOUSING AND CIVIL CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

N.º	ACTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED BY 2025	NATIONAL OBJECTIVE TO ACHIEVE	SUCCESS INDICATORS in 2025
1.	In urbanization projects of cities, Centralities provide green areas, parks, and afforestation of the streets.	<i>To achieve National Objective 8.2</i>	Cities, Centralities and streets with more trees.
2.	Reinforce the prior presentation of environmental licenses in Sector projects.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.1</i>	Sector projects with environmental permits.
3.	Deploy danger signs on the presence of wild animals in appropriate locations on all national roads.	<i>To achieve National Objective 4.2</i>	National roads with animal protection signs.
4.	When building roads, provide wooded or tunnel bridges for the passage or crossing of wild animals.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	passing wildlife.

III.7. BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN FOR THE ENERGY AND WATER SECTOR

N.º	ACTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED BY 2025	NATIONAL OBJECTIVE TO ACHIEVE	SUCCESS INDICATORS in 2025
1.	In the construction of dams, dykes and other similar structures, ensure the ecological flow of rivers and the corridor of migratory animal passages.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Rivers with minimum flow and guaranteed migration corridors.
2.	Reinforce law enforcement for prior presentation of environmental licenses in Sector projects.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.1</i>	Sector projects with environmental licenses.
3.	Prepare Master Plans for integrated use of water resources in Angola's river basins.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Master Plans for the use of the main rivers designed and functional.
4.	When building dams, provide for the conservation of biodiversity in areas that will be flooded by the reservoir.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	

III.8. BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN FOR THE TRANSPORT SECTOR

N.º	ACTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED BY 2025	NATIONAL OBJECTIVE TO ACHIEVE	SUCCESS INDICATORS in 2025
1.	Reinforce compliance with the law on the prior presentation of environmental licenses in Sector projects.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.1</i>	More Sector impact assessment consultations conducted.
2.	Encourage public transport in large cities.	<i>To achieve National Objective 4.2</i>	More public transport in circulation.
3.	Foster electric locomotives on national railways.	<i>To achieve National Objective 4.2</i>	Electric train circulating in Angola.

III.9. BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AND SECURITY SECTOR

N.º	ACTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED BY 2025	NATIONAL OBJECTIVE TO ACHIEVE	SUCCESS INDICATORS in 2025
1.	In collaboration with MINAMB, oversee actions that undermine Biodiversity.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Security forces support the cause of Biodiversity.
2.	Support technical and human resources in the activities of inventory or transfer of large mammals.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.1</i>	Effective participation of security forces in the transfer of processes of wildlife.
3.	Integrate the conservation of Biodiversity in areas reserved for the Armed Forces (Military Barracks and Detachments).	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Military detachments and barracks work as biodeiversity reserves.

III.10. BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN FOR THE SOCIAL COMMUNICATION SECTOR

N.º	ACTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED BY 2025	NATIONAL OBJECTIVE TO ACHIEVE	SUCCESS INDICATORS in 2025
1.	Contemplate spaces for information, debates and environmental education related to the conservation of Biodiversity and the preservation of the Environment.	<i>To achieve National Objective 4.2</i>	Educational articles on Biodiversity with spaces in the press.
2.	Publicise events and crimes related to Biodiversity Conservation.	<i>To achieve National Objective 4.2</i>	Biodiversity events and crimes with greater coverage and press coverage..

III.11. BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

N.º	ACTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED BY 2025	NATIONAL OBJECTIVE TO ACHIEVE	SUCCESS INDICATORS in 2025
1.	Provide the National Institute of Biodiversity and Conservation Areas (INBAC) with specific infrastructures and qualified personnel to fulfill their role: with various services related to the conservation and quarantine of helpless species in cities and or in other locations.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	INBAC with satisfactory qualified personnel.
2.	The INBAC should expand in all provinces of the country and create services to support the population, for example, in the case of homeless animals.	<i>To achieve National Objective 9.2</i>	INBAC is present throughout the country and assisted population.
3.	Revitalise the administration and inspection in all National Parks and Reserves in the Country.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.4</i>	National Parks and Reserves with Administration and Functional Inspection.
4.	Carry out the national inventory of macro-fauna, birds, mammals and reptiles and assess the dynamics of each species, in order to draw the necessary lines of conservation.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.1</i>	Inventories carried out and the number of known animal populations.
5.	Based on the fauna inventory, identify extinct species, on the verge of extinction or threatened with extinction and publish the Red List of Species of Angola.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.3</i>	Lists of elaborated endangered species.
6.	Conduct studies to identify invasive alien species;.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.2</i>	Invasive species elaborated.
7.	Create mechanisms to do jointly with the Government of the Province of Benguela, rehabilitate the ecosystem of Baia do Lobito and guarantee the return and maintenance of flamingos in the city. Identify, mark and list the sites of biological and ecological interest of the country to be prevented from any negative impact.	<i>To achieve National Objective 8.2</i>	Flamingos return to Lobito Bay.
8.	In collaboration with provincial governments, to identify areas for creating Reservation pacaça and Elephant (in Uíge), Mangroves (Zaire), of Carrumbo (Lunda Norte) pond, Lions Reserve (Lunda Sul); etc...	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.2</i>	Identified areas and Reserves created in the provinces of Uíge, Zaire and Lundas.
9.	Repopulate the National Parks of Quiçama, Iona and Bicuar with native species such as pacaça, red sable and some carnivores (INBAC).	<i>To achieve National Objective 12.4</i>	National Parks with their emblematic species answers.
10-	Extend the fence area of the Quiçama National Park from the current 1% to 50% of the total area of the Park and strengthen the supervision of the same area.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.1</i>	More controlled fenced area at PN Quiçama.

11.	In collaboration with related scientific research institutions, create a National Scientific Council for Biodiversity (CCNB) that can assess the conservation status of species and control the possible international trade of the same. Create the Red List of Conservation in Angola (LVCA).	To achieve National Objective 3.1	National Scientific Council for Biodiversity is created and gives its opinion on issues in which it is requested. Red List of endangered species in Angola is updated.
12.	Professionally train INBAC technicians in different domains of wild fauna and flora management.	<i>To achieve National Objective 9.1</i>	Experts trained and available.
13.	In collaboration with IDF, license and monitor wildlife animal farms..	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.5</i>	Known and monitored farms.
14.	Reassess the current limits of the Cangandala, Quiçama, Iona, Mupa Parks, to mitigate the land use conflict with local communities and others with national parks.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.1</i>	National Parks limits clearly visible and respected.
15.	In collaboration with the Provincial Governments, hold annual training and capacity building rounds on Biodiversity management for municipal, communal administrators and other local administration staff.	<i>To achieve National Objective 9.1</i>	Annual seminars are held in all provinces and administrators trained in the management of Biodiversity.
16.	To carry out an inventory of national wetlands and to identify those of an international nature in accordance with the criteria of the RAMSAR Convention, from which the respective management and rational use plans will emerge.	<i>To achieve National Objective 5.2</i>	Inventory of wetlands carried out and management plans established.
17.	Prepare and pass a Law on the Use of Wetlands, Mountain Peaks and the Desert.	<i>To achieve National Objective 10</i>	Specific wetlands law passed.
18.	Create a Technical Unit for Coordination and Monitoring the Implementation of NBSAP that will make annual balances on the State of Biodiversity in Angola through its Reports.	<i>To achieve National Objective 11.2</i>	The Technical Unit for Coordination and Monitoring of the Implementation of NBSAP is created and makes annual balances on the State of Biodiversity in Angola.

19.	In collaboration with the provincial governments, promote the regrouping of the populations that are in the conservation areas outside these.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.4</i>	Conservation Areas without human inhabitants.
20.	Prepare, approve and implement a Regulation on the import, export and transfer of animals.	<i>To achieve National Objective 10.2</i>	Controlled entry, exit and movement of animals.
21.	Every two years, publish the National Biodiversity Report based on the implementation of the NBSAP Objectives.	<i>To achieve National Objective 11.2</i>	State of Biodiversity in Angola with information available and published regularly.
22.	In collaboration with the Ministries of Education, Agriculture & Forestry, Science & Technology, Territory & Culture Administration and the respective provincial governments, launch the process of creating Biosphere Reserves in the Maiombe Forest and the Namibe Desert.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.2</i>	Biosphere Reserve created and recognized by UNESCO.
23.	In collaboration with the Ministry of Fisheries and the Sea, create at least two Marine Conservation Areas.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.3</i>	Marine Conservation Areas Created and in operation.
24.	In collaboration with the Provincial Government of Cabinda, propose the creation of a Biodiversity reserve in the Malongo Region.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.2</i>	Malongo Zone with a Biodiversity Reserve created

III.12. BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN FOR THE EDUCATION AND TEACHING SECTOR

N.º	ACTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED BY 2025	NATIONAL OBJECTIVE TO ACHIEVE	SUCCESS INDICATORS in 2025
1.	Include topics on Biodiversity in school subjects in general education.	<i>To achieve National Objective 4.2</i>	General education subjects with content on Biodiversity.
2.	Celebrate all environmental dates with activities related to the day: National Environment Day (31st. January), Wetland Days (2nd. February), African Environment Day (3rd. March), World Tree or Forest Day (21st. March), World Water Day (22nd. March), World Earth Day (22nd. April), World Day of Migratory Birds (9th. &10th. May), World Biodiversity Day (22nd.May), World Environment Day (5th. June), International Day of Combat Desertification (17th. June) etc...	<i>To achieve National Objective 4.1</i>	Environmental dates regularly celebrated in schools, including related activities.
3.	In collaboration with the Ministries of Environment, Agriculture and Forestry, Science and Technology, Territory and Culture Administration and respective Provincial Governments, launch the process of creating Biosphere Reserves in Maiombe Forest and Namibe Desert.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.2</i>	Biosphere Reserve created and recognized by UNESCO.

III.13. BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN FOR THE FOREST SECTOR

N.º	ACTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED BY 2025	OBJECTIVE TO ACHIEVE	SUCCESS INDICATORS in 2025
1.	Carry out an inventory of forests per province to assess their potential, predict trends and dynamics of the country's forest heritage.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.2</i>	Inventory and trends in known Angolan Forests
2.	As based on forest inventories, reinforce and monitor the criteria for issuing forest exploration licenses.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Criteria for issuing reinforced and inspected Forest Licenses.
3.	Adopt incentives inherent to the inspection activity (Risk subsidy and/or co-payment in the amount of fines).	<i>To achieve National Objective 9.1</i>	More motivated tax and risk subsidies contemplated.
4.	Fit and train young inspectors to strengthen forest inspection in a proportion of 10 inspectors per municipality duly equipped, in accordance with international rules.	<i>To achieve National Objective 9.2</i>	At least 1800 young inspectors are trained and formed.
5.	Study the forest species most used in the production of charcoal and sticks for civil construction, to predict the mechanisms of their replacement.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.3</i>	Most well-known forest species.
6.	Revitalise all forest reserves in the country.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.1</i>	Revitalized forest reserves.
7.	Re-assess or reinforce the penalties and fines charged to forestry offenders.	<i>To achieve National Objective 10.4</i>	Reinforced fines and sanctions.
8.	Create nurseries to support forest restocking and urban afforestation in all provinces.	<i>To achieve National Objective 8.1</i>	Plants available in all provinces.
9.	In collaboration with INBAC, license and monitor wildlife animal farms.	<i>To achieve National Objective 9.2</i>	Livestock farms known and monitored.
10.	Study mechanisms to control the activity of the charcoal workers and the cutting of sticks in forests and savannas for various purposes (restricting activity by raising the rate and fines to offenders by province).	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Reduced and controlled coal activity with revenues for the State.

III.14. BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN FOR THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH SECTOR

N.º	ACTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED BY 2025	OBJECTIVE TO ACHIEVE	SUCCESS INDICATORS in 2025
1-	Train specialists in Biodiversity studies (flora and fauna taxonomy, species identification and Biodiversity assessment) for the internal labor market.	<i>To achieve National Objective 9.1</i>	Biodiversity experts available on the job market.
2-	Promote themes related to Biodiversity for candidates for Master's and Doctoral thesis in Angola.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.3</i>	Basic information on Biodiversity available for related uses.
3-	Promote annual scientific days where themes related to Angolan biodiversity are discussed.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.2</i>	More debates on Biodiversity in society.
4-	In collaboration with MINAMB, conduct and widely disseminate studies on terrestrial and coastal habitats and ecosystems with high biological value, namely: a) – The Forest galleries in the Cuango valley, Luachimo and Cassai in Lunda Norte; b) – The Tropical forests (in cabinda, Uíge and zaíre); c) - The African-montane forests in the provinces of Huambo, Benguela, Huíla and Kwanza Sul. d) - The Miombos forests.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.4</i>	Published reports, improved knowledge and prepared conservation programs.
5-	Mapping and zoning the ecological sensitivity of coastal and marine areas.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.4</i>	Reports produced and known sensitive areas.
6-	Study the ecological balance of Baía dos Tigres Ecosystem (case invasion of Seals).	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Causes of over-population of proven seals and measures for their reduction implemented.
7-	Mobilize funds and conduct detailed studies on the current situation of endemic and/or endangered species, specifically: Manatee, sea turtles, Giant sable; Gorilla and Chimpanzee, distribution of avifauna (birds of prey).	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.4</i>	Programs designed and financed, studies carried out and published.
8-	In collaboration with MINAMB, participate in the National Scientific Committee for Biodiversity that can provide advice on the status of fauna and flora species in Angola. (Give scientific advice in case of export of animals and plants from Angola).	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.1</i>	Commission created and functional on the theme of Biodiversity Statutes in Angola.
9.	Conduct studies on species little known and/or documented in Angola, such as reptiles, batrachians, insects and microorganisms.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.4</i>	More documents and information on Reptiles, batraquios, insects are available.

10.	In collaboration with those of the Environment and the respective Provincial Governments, launch the process of Creating Biosphere Reserves in the Maiombe Forest and the Namibe Desert.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.2</i>	Biosphere reserves created
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III.15. BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN FOR THE TOURISM SECTOR

N.º	ACTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED BY 2025	NATIONAL OBJECTIVE TO ACHIEVE	SUCCESS INDICATORS in 2025
1.	Promote eco-tourism in National Parks and Natural Sites, designated as Wonders of Angola.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.4</i>	Eco-tourism is a reality in National Parks and in the Natural Wonder sites of Angola.
2.	To enforce the law on prior presentation of environmental licenses in sector projects.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Sector projects with environmental licenses.

III.16. BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN FOR THE CULTURE SECTOR

N.º	ACTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED BY 2025	OBJECTIVE TO ACHIEVE	SUCCESS INDICATORS in 2025
1.	Prohibition of the exercise of the activity of artisans related to the use of pieces or parts of protected animals (leopard skins, elephant ivories etc...)	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Well-known and controlled craftsmen.
2.	Survey the country's natural cultural heritage in ways that create the conditions for its conservation.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.2</i>	Cultural Heritage identified and preserved.
3.	In collaboration with Universities, do Ethnobotanical and Ethnozoological studies in Angola.	<i>To achieve National Objective 6.1</i>	The uses and applications of plants and animals in our ethnic groups are well known. Published reports.
4.	In collaboration with universities, conduct studies to document the practices of local communities help in the conservation of biodiversity.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.4</i>	Published Studies.
5.	In collaboration with the Ministries of Education, Agriculture and Forestry, Science and Technology, Territory Administration, and the respective Provincial Governments, launch the process of Creating Biosphere Reserves in the Maiombe Forest and the Namibe Desert.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.2</i>	Biosphere reserves created.

III.17. BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN FOR THE FAMILY SECTOR AND PROMOTION OF WOMEN

N.º	ACTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED BY 2025	OBJECTIVE TO ACHIEVE	SUCCESS INDICATORS in 2025
1.	Promote thematic on Biodiversity at the Rural Women Forum.	<i>To achieve National Objective 6.2</i>	In the Rural Women Forums, there are debates on the theme of Biodiversity.
2.	Reinforce family stability in resolving domestic conflicts, less single women and separated couples.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Stable family protected and conserved biodiversity.

III.18. BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN FOR THE INDUSTRY SECTOR

N.º	ACTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED BY 2025	OBJECTIVE TO ACHIEVE	SUCCESS INDICATORS in 2025
1.	Reinforce compliance with the law in the prior presentation of environmental licenses in sector projects.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.1</i>	Sector projects with environmental licenses.
2.	Create Environment Department (eg Environment, Health and Safety) in industries.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Created and Functional Departments.
3.	Periodically evaluate the Safety parameters defined for the conservation of the Environment/Biodiversity.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Audit reports are positive in relation to vestments.
4.	Periodically monitor the state of Biodiversity at the industry perimeter.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Biodiversity/Environment Monitoring Reports.

III.19. BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN FOR THE PLANNING/FINANCE SECTOR

N.º	ACTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED BY 2025	OBJECTIVE TO ACHIEVE	SUCCESS INDICATORS in 2025
1.	Ensure that programs on Biodiversity/Environment of the different sectors of the State are funded in the PIPs of OGE.	<i>To achieve National Objective 7.1</i>	Biodiversity with more resources and projects underway by the state sectors.

III.20. BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN FOR THE BANKING AND BUSINESS SECTOR STATE & PRIVATE

N.º	ACTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED BY 2025	OBJECTIVE TO ACHIEVE	SUCCESS INDICATORS in 2025
1.	In public-private partnership, promote funded actions, with a view to the conservation of Biodiversity (Restoration of soils, forests, ecosystems and afforestation of cities ...).	<i>To achieve National Objective 7.2</i>	Biodiversity-related projects being executed or completed successfully..
2.	Within the framework of social and public-private responsibility, Promote the financing of projects for the conservation of emblematic species (Palanca Negra, Gorilas, Manatim, Zebras, Pacaça etc.).	<i>To achieve National Objective 7.2</i>	Funded and implemented projects.
3.	Assist Angola (Ministry of the Environment) to organize national, international or regional events on Biodiversity or Environment in general.	<i>To achieve National Objective 7.2</i>	Events and meetings accomplished.
3.	Participate in the preparation of brochures, books, pamphlets and leaflets on Biodiversity and carry out dissemination actions.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Brochures, books, pamphlets published.

III.21. BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN FOR THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION SECTOR

N.º	ACTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED BY 2025	CORRESPONDING NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	SUCCESS INDICATORS in 2025
1.	Ensure the Monitoring of International Agreements on Biodiversity through participation in meetings and Conferences of the Parties.	<i>To achieve National Objective 5.1</i>	Implemented Agreements and Conventions. Published reports.
2.	Identify potential partnership opportunities in the field of Biodiversity Conservation.	<i>To achieve National Objective 7.2</i>	Partnerships mobilized and implemented.

III.22. BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN FOR THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE PROVINCES

N.º	PROVINCES	ACTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED UNTIL 2025	NATIONAL OBJECTIVE TO ACHIEVE	SUCCESS INDICATORS in 2025
1.	Bengo	Measures to progressively eliminate the sale of game meat and dead wild animals along the Estrada Caxito – Uíge.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Slaughtered wild animals that are sold along the road are not visible.
		Register the restaurants that sell game meat and demand the payment of marketing licenses for this product.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Trade in controlled game meat.
		Sensitise local populations to observe a pause of at least six months in subsistence hunting.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Increased animal population.
		Conserving the local landscape, large trees, etc., within the scope of the urbanization of the City of Caxito and others.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Cities grow and the natural landscape is maintained.
		Revitalise Coutada de Ambriz, through signs and hunting prohibition to restore the animal population.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.1</i>	Revitalized Coutada with more wild animals.
		In collaboration with INBAC-MINAMB, Identify a Potential Area for the Elephant Reserve, to minimise the conflict between elephants and men in Dembos.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.2</i>	Created elephant reserves known to all.
		Create the conditions to plant and care for 100,000 trees in the provincial villages.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 8.1 & 8.2</i>	More wooded cities and towns with more biodiversity.
		Identify and signal the sites of greatest human-animal conflict through signs with the words: " <i>attention elephants, crocodiles, hippos, bushpig, etc...</i> "	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Sites of greatest conflict between man and animal, signaled and known.
		Create and appoint the employees of the Provincial Directorate for the Environment (See proposal in Figure 2).	<i>To achieve National Objective 9.2</i>	Environment detached and functional.
		Conduct Biodiversity studies of indoor wetlands and associated river basins.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.4</i>	Wetlands in the Province with scientific information available.
		Assess the rates of de-forestation and erosion or ravines in the Province.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 2.2 & 3.1</i>	De-forestation and erosion rates in the province known.
Study the traditional ecosystem management systems.	<i>To achieve National Objective 6.1</i>	Information available on traditional ecosystem management in the province.		

		Study the current state and trends of exotic and invasive species.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.2</i>	The current state and trends of exotic and invasive species are known.
		Identify areas to protect the forms to be included in the conservation areas ecosystems not yet protected.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.2</i>	Province with new areas to protect.
		.Ensure that holders of Exploration Concessions (of inert, forestry, mining and fishing) are required to prepare and implement environmental management plans in order to mitigate impacts and rehabilitate affected areas.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 1.1; 1.2 & 4.2</i>	Exploration concessions with management and mitigation plans.
2.	Benguela	Create the conditions to plant and care for 500 thousand trees in forest polygons, in the streets, in green spaces of cities and towns.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 8.1 & 8.2</i>	Abandoned Exploration Zones are rehabilitated.
		Rehabilitate the Caponte mangroves in the city of Lobito.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 8..2</i>	Mass return of flamingos and other migratory birds.
		Revitalize the buffalo reserve.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 1.3</i>	Reserve with the presence of animals and management conditions created.
		Identify and signal the sites of greatest human-animal conflict through signs with the words: " <i>attention elephants, crocodiles, hippos, bushpig, etc...</i> "	<i>To achieve National Objectives 1.3</i>	Sites of greatest conflict between man and animal, signaled and known.
		Create and appoint the employees of the Provincial Directorate for Environment (See proposal in Figure 2).	<i>To achieve National Objective 9.2</i>	Provincial Directorate for the Environment detached and Functional.
		Conduct Biodiversity studies of inland wetlands and associated river basins.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 3.4</i>	Wetlands in the Province with scientific information available.
		Assess the rates of deforestation and erosion in the Province.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 2.2 & 3.1</i>	Deforestation and erosion rates in the province known.
		Study the traditional ecosystem management systems.	<i>To achieve National Objective 6.1</i>	Information available on traditional ecosystem management in the province.
		Ensure that holders of Exploration Concessions (inert, forestry, mining and fishing) are required to prepare and implement environmental management plans in order to mitigate impacts and rehabilitate affected areas.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 1.1; 1.2 & 4.2</i>	Exploration concessions with management and mitigation plans. Abandoned Exploration Zones are rehabilitated.
3.	Bié	Create the conditions to plant and care for 500 thousand trees in the forest polygons and in the streets, avenues and green spaces of cities and towns.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 8.1 & 8.2</i>	More wooded cities and towns with more biodiversity.

		Identify and signal the sites of greatest human-animal conflict through signs with the words: " <i>attention elephants, crocodiles, hippos, bushpig, etc...</i> "	<i>To achieve National Objectives 1.3</i>	Sites of greatest conflict between man and animal, signaled and known.
		Create and appoint the employees of the Provincial Directorate for the Environment.(See proposal in Figure 2).	<i>To achieve National Objective 9.2</i>	Provincial Directorate for Environment detached and Functional.
		Conduct Biodiversity studies of inland wetlands and associated river basins.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.4</i>	Wetlands in the Province with scientific information available.
		Evaluate the rates of de-forestation and erosion in the Province.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 2.2 & 3.1</i>	De-forestation and erosion rates in the province known.
		Study the traditional ecosystem management systems.	<i>To achieve National Objective 6.1</i>	Information available on traditional ecosystem management in the province.
		Identify areas to protect forms to include in the network ecosystem conservation areas not protected.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.2</i>	Province with new areas to protect.
		Ensure that holders of Exploration Concessions (inert, forest, mining and fishing) are required to prepare and implement environmental management plans in order to mitigate impacts and rehabilitate affected areas.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 1.1; 1.2 & 4.2</i>	Exploration concessions with management and mitigation plans. Abandoned Exploration Zones are rehabilitated.
4	Cabinda	Sensitise local communities to protect Mayombe's fauna and flora (Gorillas and Chimpanzee, etc...)	<i>To achieve National Objective 4.1</i>	Animal population grows.
		Maintain the mangroves of Chiluango River for the circulation of fresh and salt water, for the survival of the mangroves.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Foz do Chiluango mangroves looks good.
		Create the conditions to plant and care for 100 thousand trees or revitalize the green spaces of cities and towns.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 8.1 & 8.2</i>	Cities and wooded towns with more biodiversity.
		Monitor logging and aggregates activities in the Mayombe forest.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Extraction activities in Mayombe are controlled.
		Rehabilitate abandoned inert extraction areas.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Inert extraction areas rehabilitated.
		Identify and signal the sites of greatest human-animal conflict through signs with the words: " <i>attention elephants, crocodiles, hippos, bushpig, etc...</i> "	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Sites of greatest conflict between man and animal, signaled and known.
		Create and appoint the employees of the Provincial Directorate for Environment.(See proposal in figure 2)	<i>To achieve National Objective 9.2</i>	Provincial Directorate for Environment detached and Functional.

		Conduct Biodiversity studies of inland wetlands and associated river basins.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.4</i>	Provincial wetlands with available scientific information.
		Assess the rates of de-forestation and erosion in the Province.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 2.2 & 1.3</i>	De-forestation and erosion rates in the province are known.
		Study the traditional ecosystem management systems.	<i>To achieve National Objective 6.1</i>	Information available on traditional ecosystem management in the province.
		Study the current state and trends of exotic and invasive species.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.2</i>	The current state and trends of exotic and invasive species are known.
		Ensure that holders of Exploration Concessions (inert, forestry, mining and fishing) are required to prepare and implement environmental management plans in order to mitigate the impacts and rehabilitate the affected areas.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 1.2 4.2</i>	Exploration concessions with management and mitigation plans. Abandoned Exploration Zones are rehabilitated.
		In collaboration with MINAMB create a Biodiversity Reserve in Malongo.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.2</i>	Malongo Reserve Created.
5.	Cunene	Create the conditions to plant and care for a million trees or revitalize green spaces in cities and towns.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 8.1 & 8.2</i>	Cities and wooded towns with more biodiversity.
		Create the conditions to reduce the excess of cattle (overgrazing) in the region: Encourage the construction of slaughterhouses, livestock sales fairs, etc...	<i>To implement National Objective 2.2</i>	Cattle with appropriate local bearing capacity.
		Take measures aimed at progressively eliminating the sale of game meat from dead wild animals along the roads.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Closed sales outlets.
		In collaboration with INBAC-MINAMB, MINARS, delimit and clear the South of the National Park of Mupa and restore its Administration and Inspection.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.1</i>	National Park rehabilitated and functional ⁸⁰ .
		Create a quarantine center in Santa Clara to observe imported and/or confiscated wild animals in the export process.	<i>To achieve National Objective 9.2</i>	Quarantine area created and functional.
		Identify and signal the sites of greatest human-animal conflict through signs with the words: " attention elephants, crocodiles, hippos, bushpig, etc... "	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Sites of greatest conflict between man and animal, signaled and known.
		Create and appoint the employees of the Provincial Directorate for Environment (See proposal in Figure 2).	<i>To achieve National Objective 9.2</i>	Provincial Directorate for Environment detached and Functional
		Conduct Biodiversity studies of inland wetlands and associated river basins.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.4</i>	Wetlands in the Province with scientific information available.

		Assess the rates of de-forestation and erosion in the Province.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 2.2 & 3.1</i>	De-forestation and erosion rates in the province known.
		Study the traditional management systems of ecosystems.	<i>To achieve National Objective 6.1</i>	Information available on traditional ecosystem management in the province..
		Study the current state and trends of exotic and invasive species.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.2</i>	The current state and trends of exotic and invasive species are known.
		Identify areas to protect forms to include in the network ecosystem conservation areas not protected.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.2</i>	Province with new areas to protect.
6.	Huambo	Create the conditions to plant and care for 500 thousand trees or revitalize the green spaces of cities and towns.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 8.1 & 8.2</i>	Cities and wooded towns with more biodiversity.
		Identify and signal the sites of greatest human-animal conflict through signs with the words: " <i>attention elephants, crocodiles, hippos, bushpig, etc...</i> "	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Sites of greatest conflict between man and animal, signaled and known.
		Create and appoint the employees of the Provincial Directorate for Environment (See proposal in Figure 2).	<i>To achieve National Objective 9.2</i>	Provincial Directorate for Environment detached and Functional
		Conduct Biodiversity studies of inland wetlands and associated river basins.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.4</i>	. Wetlands in the Province with scientific information available.
		Assess the rates of de-forestation and erosion in the Province.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 2.2 & 3.1</i>	De-forestation and erosion rates in the province known.
		Study the traditional ecosystem management systems.	<i>To achieve National Objective 6.1</i>	Information available on traditional ecosystem management in the province.
		Study the current state and trends of exotic and invasive species.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.2</i>	The current state and trends of exotic and invasive species are known.
		Identify areas to protect forms to include in the network ecosystem conservation areas not protected.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.2</i>	Province with new areas to protect.
		Ensure that holders of Exploration Concessions (inert, forestry, mining and fishing) are required to prepare and implement environmental management plans in order to mitigate impacts and rehabilitate affected areas.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 1.1; 1.2 & 4.2</i>	Exploration concessions with management and mitigation plans. Abandoned Exploration Zones are rehabilitated.

7.	Huíla	Create the conditions to plant and care for 500 thousand trees in forest polygons, in the streets, in green spaces of cities and towns.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 8.1 & 8.2</i>	Cities and wooded towns with more biodiversity.
		Identify and signal the sites of greatest human-animal conflict through signs with the words: " <i>attention elephants, crocodiles, hippos, bushpig, etc...</i> "	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Sites of greatest conflict between man and animal, signaled and known.
		Create and appoint the employees of the Provincial Directorate for Environment (See proposal in Figure 2).	<i>To achieve National Objective 9.2</i>	Provincial Directorate for Environment detached and Functional .
		Conduct Biodiversity studies of inland wetlands and associated river basins.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.4</i>	Wetlands in the Province with scientific information available.
		Assess the rates of de-forestation and erosion in the Province.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 2.2 & 3.1</i>	De-forestation and erosion rates in the province known.
		Study the traditional ecosystem management systems.	<i>To achieve National Objective 6.1</i>	Information available on traditional ecosystem management in the Province.
		Study the current state and trends of exotic and invasive species.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.2</i>	The current state and trends of exotic and invasive species are known.
		Ensure that holders of Exploration Concessions (inert, forestry, mining and fishing) are required to prepare and implement environmental management plans in order to mitigate impacts and rehabilitate affected areas.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 1.1; 1.2 & 4.2</i>	Exploration concessions with management and mitigation plans. Abandoned Exploration Zones are rehabilitated.
8.	Kuando Kubango	Create the conditions to plant and care for 500 thousand trees in forest polygons, in the streets, in green spaces of cities and towns.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 8.1 & 8.2</i>	Cities and wooded towns with more biodiversity.
		Identify and signal the sites of greatest human-animal conflict through signs with the words: " <i>attention elephants, crocodiles, hippos, bushpig, etc...</i> "	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Sites of greatest conflict between man and animal, signaled and known.
		Create and appoint the employees of the Provincial Directorate for Environment (See proposal in Figure 2).	<i>To achieve National Objective 9.2</i>	Provincial Directorate for Environment detached and Functional.
		Conduct Biodiversity studies of inland wetlands and associated river basins.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.4</i>	Wetlands in the Province with scientific information available.
		In collaboration with MINAMB, develop a strategy for sustainable exploitation of Macacata (<i>Hypargophytum sp.</i>).	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.6</i>	Macacata species exploited in a sustainable way.

		Assess the rates of de-forestation and erosion in the Province.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 2.2 & 3.1</i>	De-forestation and erosion rates in the province known.
		Study the traditional ecosystem management systems.	<i>To achieve National Objective 6.1</i>	Information available on traditional ecosystem management in the province.
		Study the current state and trends of exotic and invasive species.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.2</i>	The current status and trends of exotic and invasive species are known.
		Ensure that holders of Exploration Concessions (inert, forestry, mining and fishing) are required to prepare and implement environmental management plans in order to mitigate impacts and rehabilitate affected areas.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 1.1; 1.2 & 4.2</i>	Exploration concessions with management and mitigation plans. Abandoned Exploration Zones are rehabilitated.
9.	Kwanza Norte	Create the conditions to plant and care for 1 million trees and revitalize green spaces in cities and towns.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 8.1 & 8.2</i>	Cities and wooded towns with more biodiversity.
		Identify and signal the sites of greatest human-animal conflict through signs with the words: " <i>attention elephants, crocodiles, hippos, bushpig, etc.</i> "	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Sites of greatest conflict between man and animal, signaled and known.
		Create and appoint the employees of the Provincial Directorate for Environment (See proposal in Figure 2).	<i>To achieve National Objective 9.2</i>	Provincial Directorate for Environment detached and Functional.
		Conduct Biodiversity studies of inland wetlands and associated river basins.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.4</i>	Wetlands in the Province with scientific information available.
		Assess the rates of de-forestation and erosion in the Province.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 2.2 & 3.1</i>	De-forestation and erosion rates in the province known.
		Study the traditional ecosystem management systems.	<i>To achieve National Objective 6.1</i>	Information available on traditional ecosystem management in the province.
		Study the current state and trends of exotic and invasive species.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.2</i>	The current status and trends of exotic and invasive species are known.
		Identify areas to protect forms to include in the network ecosystem conservation areas not protected.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.2</i>	Province with new areas to protect.

		Ensure that holders of Exploration Concessions (inert, forestry, mining and fishing) are required to prepare and implement environmental management plans in order to mitigate impacts and rehabilitate affected areas.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 1.1, 1.2 & 4.2</i>	Exploration concessions with management and mitigation plans. Abandoned Exploration Zones are rehabilitated.
		Take measures to close outlets selling game meat from whole animals along the roads.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Reduced hunting meat sales.
10.	Kwanza Sul	Revitalize and rehabilitate green spaces in cities and towns.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Cities and towns with more trees, plants and urban biodiversity.
		Create the conditions to plant and care for 500 thousand trees in cities and towns.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 8.1 & 8.2</i>	Cities and wooded towns with more biodiversity.
		Take measures to close outlets selling game meat from whole animals along the roads.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Reduced hunting meat sales.
		Sensitize the population to prevent forest fires.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Reduced forest fires and fires.
		Sensitise fishermen to release non-target animals that fall into nets (sea turtles, manatees etc...)	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	
		<i>Identify and signal the sites of greatest human-animal conflict through signs with the words: "attention elephants, crocodiles, hippos, bushpig, etc..."</i>	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Sites of greatest conflict between man and animal, signaled and known.
		Create and appoint the employees of the Provincial Directorate for Environment (See proposal in Figure 2).	<i>To achieve National Objective 9.2</i>	Provincial Directorate for Environment detached and Functional.
		Conduct Biodiversity studies of inland wetlands and associated river basins.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.4</i>	Wetlands in the Province with scientific information available.
		Assess the rates of deforestation and erosion in the Province.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 2.2 & 3.1</i>	De-forestation and erosion rates in the province known.
		Study the traditional ecosystem management systems.	<i>To achieve National Objective 6.1</i>	Information available on traditional ecosystem management in the province.
		Study the current state and trends of exotic and invasive species.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.2</i>	The current status and trends of exotic and invasive species are known.
		Identify areas to protect in ways to include in the network of conservation areas ecosystems not yet protected.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.2</i>	Province with new areas to protect.

		Ensure that holders of Exploration Concessions (inert, forestry, mining and fishing) are required to prepare and implement environmental management plans in order to mitigate impacts and rehabilitate affected areas.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 1.2 & 4.2</i>	Exploration concessions with management and mitigation plans. Abandoned Exploration Zones are rehabilitated.
11.	Luanda	Create the conditions to plant and care for 2 million trees in the Urban area of the City, completing all spaces for plants.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 8.1 & 8.2</i>	Cities and wooded towns with more biodiversity.
		Integrate a 5-hectare Green Zone in Cacuaco, Cazenga, Viana, Belas and Samba into the Master Plans.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Municipalities with green spaces and more birds.
		Restore and protect Cacuaco and Samba wetlands.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 1.3 & 12.2</i>	Restored and conserved wetlands.
		Treat wastewater from open pit ditches before discarding the sea.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	
		Planting trees along the Cacuaco, Viana and Benéfica expressways, in the parking areas of large sales areas.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	
		Restore vegetation cover in abandoned inert exploration areas.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	
		Protect the mangroves of Mussulo and Saco dos Flamingos in Ramiros with plates of Prohibition of human actions.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	
		Create and appoint the employees of the Provincial Directorate for Environment (See proposal in Figure 2).	<i>To achieve National Objective 9.2</i>	Provincial Directorate for Environment detached and Functional.
12.	Lunda Norte	Create the conditions to plant and care for 500 thousand trees.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 8.1 & 8.2</i>	Cities and wooded towns with more biodiversity.
		Identify areas to preserve or create conservation areas to include ecosystems that are not yet protected, such as the provincial gallery forests.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.2</i>	Province with new areas to protect
		Identify and signal the sites of greatest human-animal conflict through signs with the words: " <i>attention elephants, crocodiles, hippos, bushpig, etc...</i> "	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Sites of greatest conflict between man and animal, signaled and known.
		Identify and signal the sites of greatest human-animal conflict through signs with the words: " <i>attention elephants, crocodiles, hippos, bushpig, etc...</i> "	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Sites of greatest conflict between man and animal, signaled and known.
		Create and appoint the employees of the Provincial Directorate for Environment (See proposal in Figure 2).	<i>To achieve National Objective 9.2</i>	Provincial Directorate for Environment detached and Functional.

		Conduct Biodiversity studies of inland wetlands and associated river basins.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.4</i>	Wetlands in the Province with scientific information available.
		Assess the rates of de-forestation and erosion in the Province.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 2.2 & 3.1</i>	De-forestation and erosion rates in the province known.
		Study the traditional ecosystem management systems.	<i>To achieve National Objective 6.1</i>	Information available on traditional ecosystem management in the province.
		Study the current state and trends of exotic and invasive species.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.2</i>	The current status and trends of exotic and invasive species are known.
		Identify areas to protect in ways to include in the network of conservation areas ecosystems that are not yet protected.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.2</i>	Province with new areas to protect.
13.	Lunda Sul	Identify and signal the sites of greatest human-animal conflict through signs with the words: " <i>attention elephants, crocodiles, hippos, bushpig etc...</i> "	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Sites of greatest conflict between man and animal, signaled and known.
		Create and appoint the employees of the Provincial Directorate for Environment (See proposal in Figure 2).	<i>To achieve National Objective 9.2</i>	Provincial Directorate for Environment detached and Functional.
		Conduct Biodiversity studies of inland wetlands and associated river basins.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.4</i>	Wetlands in the Province with scientific information available.
		Create the conditions to plant and care for 50 thousand trees.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 8.1 & 8.2</i>	Cities and wooded towns with more biodiversity.
		Assess the rates of deforestation and erosion in the Province.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 2.2 & 3.1</i>	De-forestation and erosion rates in the province known.
		Study the traditional ecosystem management systems.	<i>To achieve National Objective 6.1</i>	Information available on traditional ecosystem management in the province.
		Study the current state and trends of exotic and invasive species.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.2</i>	The current status and trends of exotic and invasive species are known.
		Identify areas to protect forms to include in the network ecosystem conservation areas not protected.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.2</i>	Province with new areas to protect.
		Ensure that holders of Exploration Concessions (inert, forestry, mining and fishing) are required to prepare and implement environmental management plans in order to mitigate impacts and rehabilitate affected areas.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 1.1; 1.2 & 4.2</i>	Exploration concessions with management and mitigation plans.

				Abandoned Exploration Zones are rehabilitated.
14.	Malanje	Create the conditions to plant and care for 500 thousand trees.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 8.1 & 8.2</i>	Cities and wooded towns with more biodiversity.
		Identify and signal the sites of greatest human-animal conflict through signs with the words: " <i>attention elephants, crocodiles, hippos, bushpig, etc...</i> "	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Sites of greatest conflict between man and animal, signaled and known.
		Create and appoint the employees of the Provincial Directorate for Environment (See proposal in Figure 2).	<i>To achieve National Objective 9.2</i>	Provincial Directorate for Environment detached and Functional..
		Conduct Biodiversity studies of inland wetlands and associated river basins.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.4</i>	.Wetlands in the Province with scientific information available.
		Assess the rates of de-forestation and erosion in the Province.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 2.2 & 3.1</i>	De-forestation and erosion rates in the province known.
		Study the traditional ecosystem management systems.	<i>To achieve National Objective 6.1</i>	Information available on traditional ecosystem management in the province.
		Study the current state and trends of exotic and invasive species.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.2</i>	The current status and trends of exotic and invasive species are known.
		Ensure that holders of Exploration Concessions (inert, forestry, mining and fishing) are required to prepare and implement environmental management plans in order to mitigate impacts and rehabilitate affected areas.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 1.1; 1.2 & 4.2</i>	Exploration concessions with management and mitigation plans. Abandoned Exploration Zones are rehabilitated.
15.	Moxico	Identify and signal the sites of greatest human-animal conflict through signs with the words: " <i>attention elephants, crocodiles, hippos, bushpig, etc...</i> "	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Sites of greatest conflict between man and animal, signaled and known.
		Conduct Biodiversity studies of inland wetlands and associated river basins.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.4</i>	Wetlands in the Province with scientific information available.
		Assess the rates of de-forestation and erosion in the Province.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 2.2 & 3.1</i>	De-forestation and erosion rates in the province known.
		Study the traditional ecosystem management systems.	<i>To achieve National Objective 6.1</i>	Information available on traditional ecosystem management in the province.

		Study the current state and trends of exotic and invasive species.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.2</i>	The current status and trends of exotic and invasive species are known.
		Create and appoint the employees of the Provincial Directorate for Environment (See proposal in Figure 2).	<i>To achieve National Objective 9.2</i>	Provincial Directorate for Environment detached and Functional.
		Identify areas to protect forms to include in the network ecosystem conservation areas not protected.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.2</i>	Province with new areas to protect.
		Ensure that holders of Exploration Concessions (inert, forestry, mining and fishing) are required to prepare and implement environmental management plans in order to mitigate impacts and rehabilitate affected areas.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 1.1; 1.2 & 4.2</i>	Exploration concessions with management and mitigation plans. Abandoned Exploration Zones are rehabilitated.
16.	Namibe	Create the conditions to plant and care for 500 thousand trees in cities and towns of the province.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Greener cities and towns.
		Encourage the use of Butane gas for the kitchen.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.5</i>	Sale of charcoal is reduced.
		Create mechanisms to control the manufacture of charcoal.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Reduces charcoal production.
		Create the conditions for the return of large carnivores (Hyena Chestnut and black-backed Jackal) in Baia dos Tigres for the biological control of Seals, with the maintenance of the link between Bafa dos tigres and the mainland.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Bay connected to the Continent and offspring of biologically controlled seals.
		Sensitize fishermen to release non-target animals that fall into nets (sea turtles).	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.2</i>	Few non-fishery animals caught.
		In collaboration with INBAC, in the National Park of Iona, de-limit the areas of pasture of domestic animals and wild animals to avoid possible mating (Between Burros and Zebras) or disputes of territory and watering stations between them.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.1</i>	Limited contact between domestic animals and wild.
		Conduct Biodiversity studies of inland wetlands and associated river basins.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.4</i>	Wetlands in the Province with scientific information available.
		Sign and monitor the Lagoa do Arco, to avoid its pollution and degradation, being a wetland of international importance.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Arco Lagoon signposted and well maintained.
		Create and appoint the employees of the Provincial Directorate for Environment (See proposal in Figure 2).	<i>To achieve National Objective 9.2</i>	Provincial Directorate for Environment detached and Functional.

		Study the traditional management systems of ecosystems.	<i>To achieve National Objective 6.1</i>	Information available on traditional ecosystem management in the province.
		Ensure that holders of Exploration Concessions (inert, forestry, mining and fishing) are required to prepare and implement environmental management plans in order to mitigate impacts and rehabilitate affected areas.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 1.1; 1.2 & 4.2</i>	Exploration concessions with management and mitigation plans. Abandoned Exploration Zones are rehabilitated.
		In collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Petroleum, create a Marine Conservation Area in the mouth of the Cunene River, Baía dos Tigres.		
17.	Uíge	Identify and signal the sites of greatest human-animal conflict through signs with the words: " <i>attention elephants, crocodiles, hippos, bushpig, etc...</i> "	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Sites of greatest conflict between man and animal, signaled and known.
		Create and appoint the employees of the Provincial Directorate for Environment (See proposal in Figure 2).	<i>To achieve National Objective 9.2</i>	Provincial Directorate for Environment detached and Functional.
		Assess the rates of de-forestation and erosion in the Province.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 2.2 & 3.1</i>	De-forestation and erosion rates in the province known.
		Study the traditional ecosystem management systems.	<i>To achieve National Objective 6.1</i>	Information available on traditional ecosystem management in the province.
		Study the current state and trends of exotic and invasive species.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.2</i>	The current status and trends of exotic and invasive species are known.
		Create conditions to identify an area for the Pacaça reserve in the municipality of Bembe and in the commune of Sacandica (Maquela do Zombo).	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.2</i>	Uíge with a pacaça reserve.
		Ensure that holders of Exploration Concessions (inert, forestry, mining and fishing) are required to prepare and implement environmental management plans in order to mitigate impacts and rehabilitate affected areas.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 1.1; 1.2 & 4.2</i>	Exploration concessions with management and mitigation plans. Abandoned Exploration Zones are rehabilitated.....
		Identify areas to protect in ways to include in the network of conservation areas ecosystems not yet protected.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.2</i>	Province with areas to protect

18.	Zaire	Create and appoint the employees of the Provincial Directorate for Environment (See proposal in Figure 2).	<i>To achieve National Objective 9.2</i>	Provincial Directorate for Environment, detached and Functional
		Provincia com áreas para p Identify an area of mangroves along the river Congo, in the Soyo region to be protected.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.2</i>	Reserve of Mangroves in Soyo identified and created.
		Identify Sites of biological and ecological interest in the province.	<i>To achieve National Objective 1.3</i>	Sites of Biological and Ecological Interest in Zaire are known and protected.
		Conduct Biodiversity studies of inland wetlands and associated river basins.	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.4</i>	Wetlands in the Province with scientific information available.
		Assess the rates of de-forestation and erosion in the Province.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 2.2 & 3.1</i>	De-forestation and erosion rates in the province known.
		Study the traditional ecosystem management systems.	<i>To achieve National Objective 6.1</i>	Information available on traditional ecosystem management in the province.
		Study the current state and trends of exotic and invasive species	<i>To achieve National Objective 3.2</i>	The current status and trends of exotic and invasive species are Known.
		Identify areas to protect forms to include in the network ecosystem conservation areas not protected.	<i>To achieve National Objective 2.2</i>	Province with new areas to protect.
		Ensure that holders of Exploration Concessions (inert, forestry, mining and fishing) are required to prepare and implement environmental management plans in order to mitigate impacts and rehabilitate affected areas.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 1.1; 1.2 & 4.2</i>	Exploration concessions with management and mitigation plans. Abandoned Exploration Zones are rehabilitated.

III.23. BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN - NGOS AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

	ACTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED UP UNTIL 2025	NATIONAL CORRESPONDING OBJECTIVE	SUCCESS INDICATORS in 2025
1.	Promote relative awareness of good practices for the use of Biodiversity components.	<i>To achieve the National objective 4.1</i>	Environmental awareness increases in the population.
2.	Promote tree plantations in the enclosures of churches.	<i>To achieve National Objectives 8.1 and 8.2</i>	Perimeters of the most wooded churches with the most biodiversity.

III.24. BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN - INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION SECTOR

	ACTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED UP UNTIL 2025	NATIONAL CORRESPONDING OBJECTIVE	SUCCESS INDICATORS in 2025
	Promoting technical and financial support by international institutions (UNEP, IUCN, GEF and others).	<i>To achieve the National objective 7.4</i>	The country frequently benefits from external financing for Biodiversity Projects.

