



Angola's 30x30 GBF Conservation Program

Ensure a highly functional and modern nature protection and conservation enabling ecosystem

September 2025



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Photo courtesy: David Elizalde



Objectives of ensuring a highly functional and modern **nature protection and conservation** enabling ecosystem

01 

Guarantee all Angolans are proud and conscious of their natural heritage, thus contributing to its long-term sustainability

02 

Structure and organize biodiversity knowledge, to empower research about the country

03 

Multiply and capacitate Angola's biodiversity and conservation workforce

04 

Elevate INBAC to an international reference in biodiversity and conservation management

05 

Expand the role of communities in nature conservation

06 

Establish an ecosystem where public, private, and societal initiatives thrive

Impact of ensuring a highly functional and modern nature protection and conservation enabling ecosystem

NOT EXHAUSTIVE – IMPACT UNTIL 2050

>50%

Angolans reached through national awareness campaigns until 2030

>50,000

Primary teachers trained on biodiversity conservation by 2030

>20

Biodiversity datasets published in GBIF by 2050

50%

Increase in INBAC's staff by 2030 (excluding PA personnel)

>600

Rangers trained every year by 2030

10

Biodiversity-related scholarships given every year by 2030

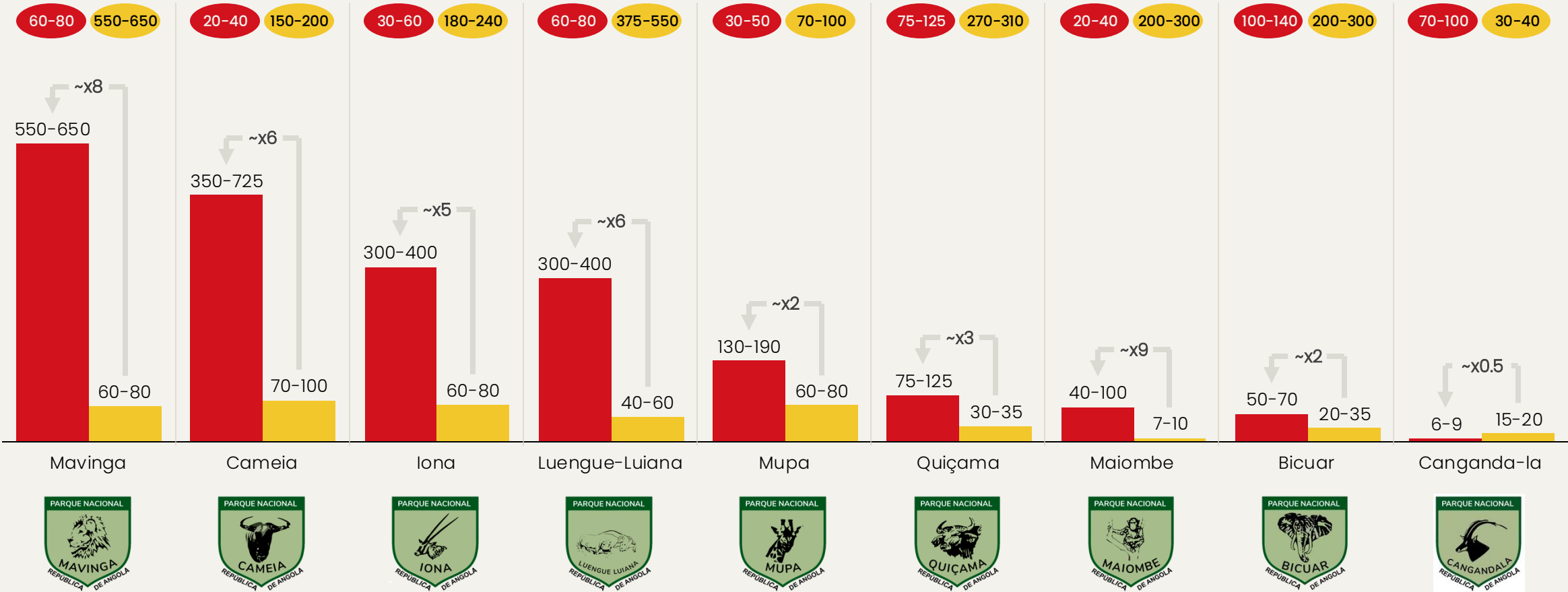
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With increased resources, we could hire, train, and support the number of rangers needed to fulfill the keystone standard

XX Current no. of rangers XX No. of rangers if following Keystone standard¹

No of km² per ranger in Angola's NP



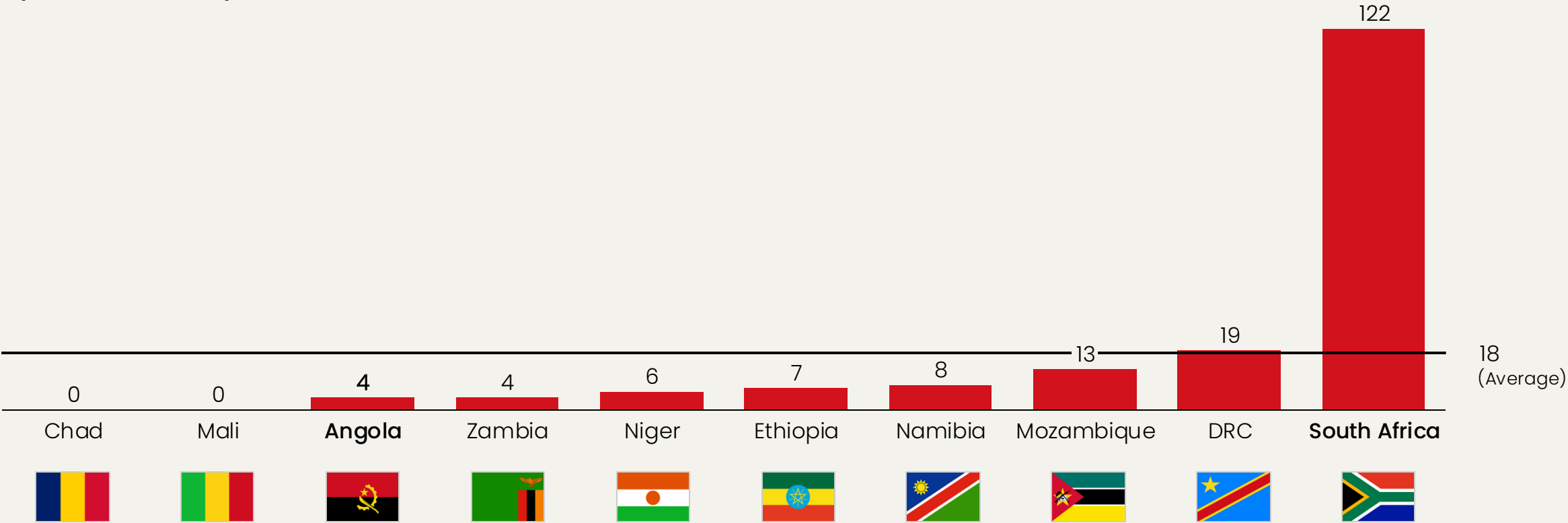
1. In the case of Mavinga, Iona and Mupa NP the world average was used instead

Note: density of rangers varies significantly across parks according to size, level of habitat loss, species, and others, so current numbers are only to serve as a reference



The no. of biodiversity datasets available is limited, and we want to work on making them available worldwide

No. of datasets published¹ by the top-10 Sub-Saharan African countries by land mass, July 2025



1. Source: GBIF.org. Excluded Sudan because not all sources consider it a Sub-Saharan African country | GBIF (Global Biodiversity Information Facility) – an international network and data infrastructure aimed at providing open access to data about all types of life on Earth

INBAC could reach the resourcing of other national biodiversity management institutes and enhance its impact



INBAC



SANBI

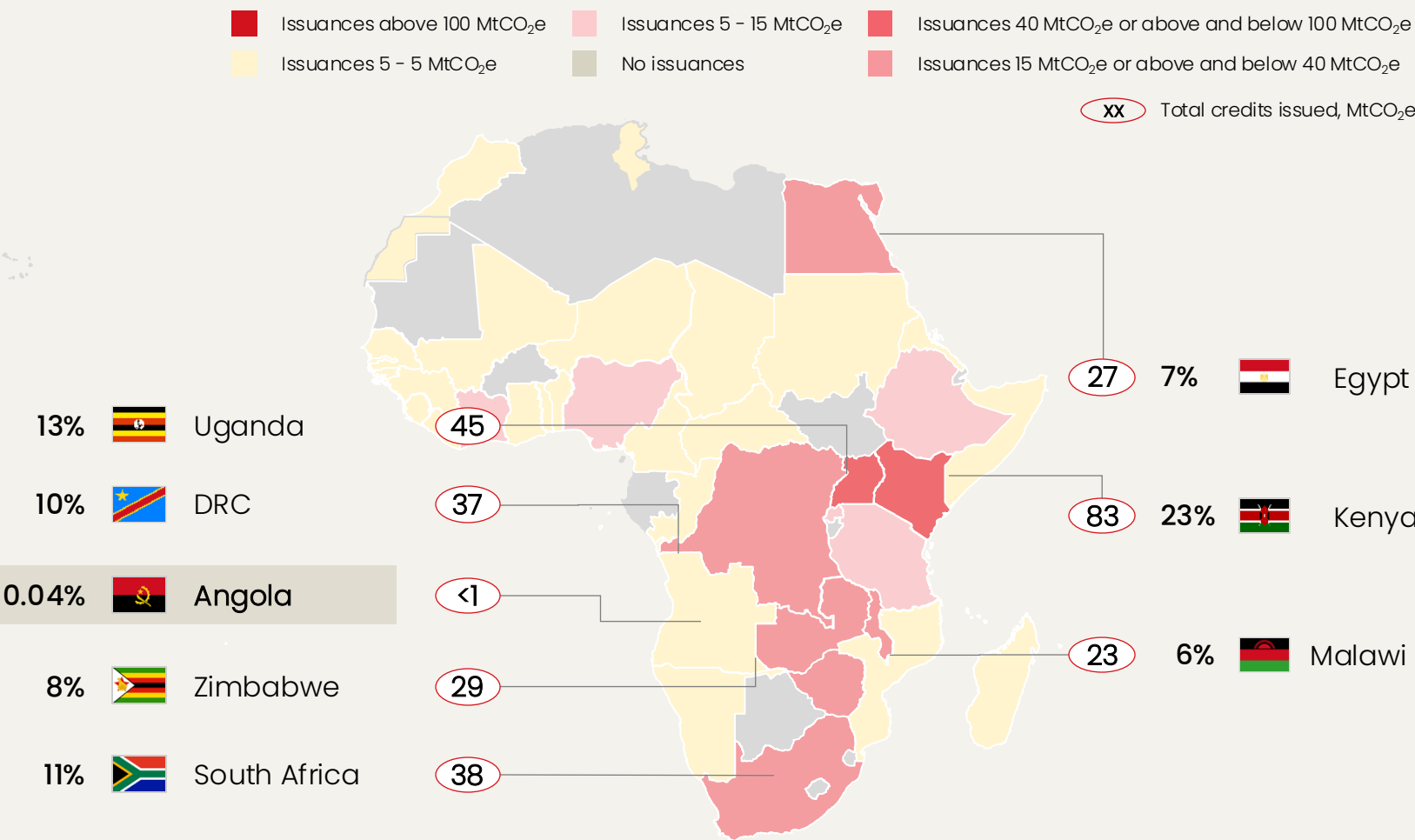


KWS

Creation date	2011	2004	1990
Headquarters	Luanda, Angola	Pretoria, South Africa	Nairobi, Kenya
No. of employees (excluding law-enforcement)	50-100	500-1,000	1,000-1,500
Annual budget	<\$5M	~\$60M	~\$70M
PA size	~135 km ²	~115 km ²	~70 km ²
No of PAs	14	~1,500	411
Overarching role and responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity research and conservation Public awareness and community engagement on biodiversity PA management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity research and conservation Public awareness and community engagement on biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity research and conservation Public awareness and community engagement on biodiversity PA management

The number of carbon credits issued to date is limited but there is commitment to make Angola a reference in the continent

Total carbon credit issuances since inception, by country, MtCO₂e



Angola has only issued **0.04% of all credits generated in Africa**

Angola signed the Paris Agreement in 2015 and ratified it in 2020

The NDCs and the National Authority were defined

Multiple project proponents are already active in the country and there is a strong interest

Currently developing the carbon credit legal framework

Source: World Bank carbon pricing dashboard

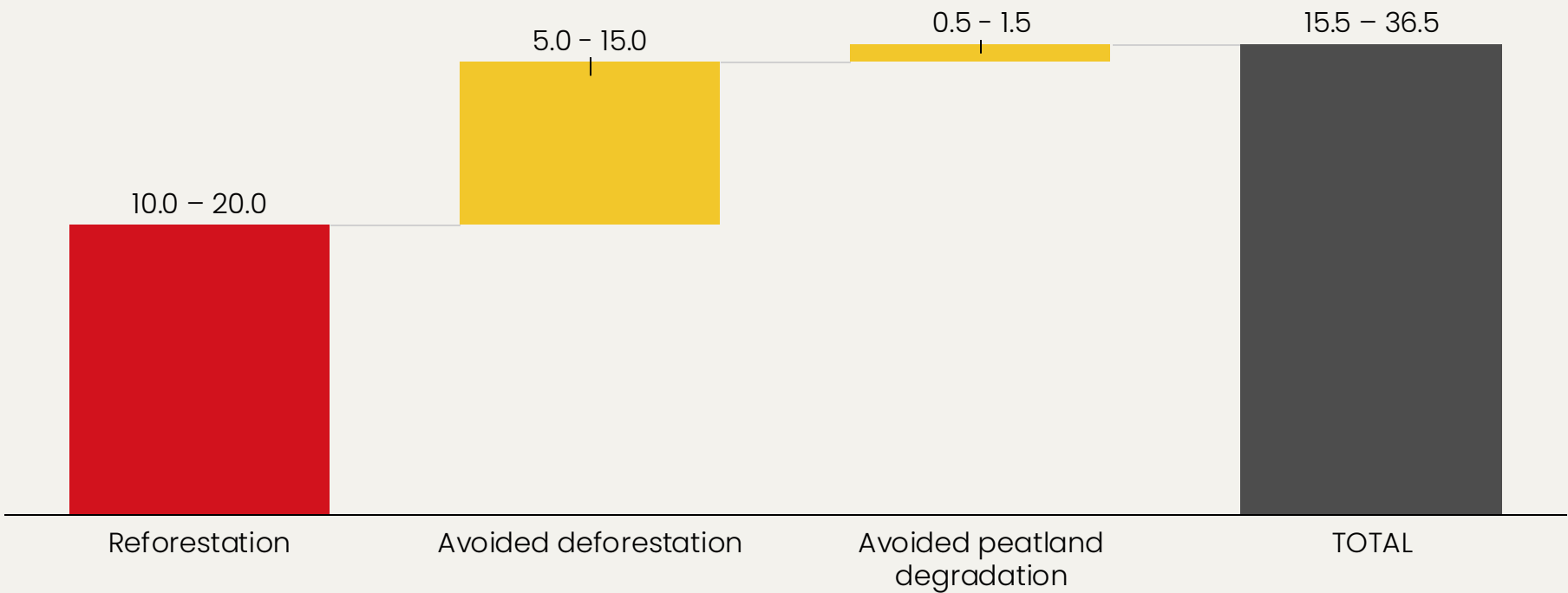


Just from forestry and land use projects, Angola has the potential to generate annual revenues between ~\$15–35M

Potential annual value of nature-based carbon credits

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE

Total potential annual revenue from forestry and land use carbon projects if meeting GBF targets, \$M USD



The carbon credits' potential considered were exclusively of the nature-based type. This type accounted for approximately 50% of all credits sold globally in voluntary markets in 2023

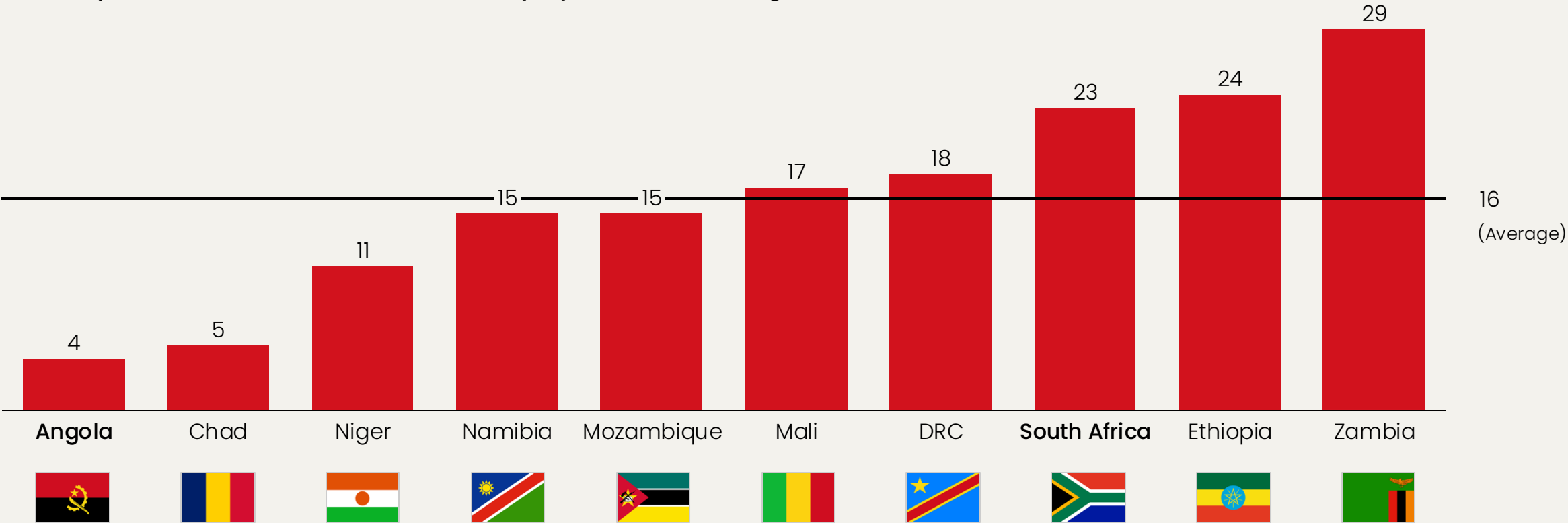
Assumptions: All the benefits generated from both reforestation and degradation avoidance are converted to CO₂e, 2024 average price in voluntary markets of \$4.8 per CO₂e, the reforestation target is 30% of all the lands that were degraded since 2005 (15,000 km²), the degradation rates of forests, peatlands would be eliminated, the carbon storage capacity values are for a period of 30 years, for forests and woodlands, it is only considered the aboveground storage capacity, it is assumed that all the reforestation is being done with native species, all projects are monetized over a 30-year period and baseline for deforestation projects is revised every 6 years

Source: "Carbon Stocks in Miombo Woodlands: Evidence from over 50 Years", State and Trends of Carbon Pricing 2024 from the World Bank



The relatively low level of civil society participation highlights opportunities to expand environmental NGO's efforts in Angola

No of Environment and Climate NGOs & Charities registered¹ in each top-10 Sub-Saharan African country by land mass (Aug 2025)



1. Source: ngobase.org. Excluded disaster relief. Excluded Sudan because not all sources consider it a Sub-Saharan African country

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We will focus on implementing **5 key initiatives** to ensure a functional and modern nature protection and conservation enabling ecosystem

7A

Angola's biodiversity education, awareness and visibility program

Essential for fostering public understanding, inspiring conservation efforts, and promoting sustainable practices

7B

Angola's central library, geoportal and biodiversity database

Vital role in expanding access to geographic information, while enabling informed, data-driven decision-making

7C

Angola's National Park Ranger School

Train rangers in conservation, anti-poaching, and sustainable practices, thus safeguarding Angola's environmental heritage for future generations

7D

Update of the conservation law

Essential to strengthen legal frameworks, enhance biodiversity protection, and align with global conservation targets

7E

INBAC organizational and operational strengthening

Crucial to align organizational and operational capabilities with strategic conservation goals

7A Angola's biodiversity education, awareness and visibility program

Main interventions

NON-EXHAUSTIVE

- Launch a national biodiversity awareness campaign, including sensibilization campaigns at the local communities and schools
- Create an annual grant that strengthens the civil society (e.g., NGOs) and encourages its participation on conservation public policies, thus improving governance in the public sector
- Provide scholarships for research on different biodiversity subjects
- Train primary teachers on the topic of biodiversity conservation, so they can transfer the knowledge to students
- Launch a yearly biodiversity event, thus promoting Angola's conservations efforts and creating additional opportunities
- Promote the development of nature related audiovisual content by international reputable institutions (e.g., NatGeo, Explorers club) and by local producers

7B Angola's central library, geoportal and biodiversity database

Main interventions

NON-EXHAUSTIVE

- Hire application developers (e.g., PHD students)
- Request access to 3rd party databases
- Develop the central library, geoportal, and biodiversity database
- Establish partnerships with global and regional partners (e.g., SANBI) that assure data/information uniformization and interoperability
- Compile all the existing scientific data on biodiversity in Angola and insert it in GBIF.org, and assure its continuous maintenance and update
- Promote the new tools on social media to potential users (e.g., NGOs and nature enthusiasts)

7C Angola's National Park Ranger School

Main interventions

NON-EXHAUSTIVE

- Build two new centers, one of which in Quiçama, and procure the necessary equipment and materials
- Develop the school's academic curriculum and strategy
- Establish partnerships with relevant regional institutions (e.g., SANParks, African Parks) to help create and deliver curriculums
- Provide an initial ranger training course to current employees, and to new hires over the years
- Give a refresher course every three years to maintain and enhance rangers' skills
- Develop on-the-job training programs at the national parks and nature reserves

7D Update of the conservation law

Main interventions

NON-EXHAUSTIVE

- Analyze through benchmarking and public consultation existing nature conservation legislation to identify gaps and opportunities
- Update the Presidential Decree 110/24 to ensure alignment with the best practices on PA fees
- Define the limited land uses for specific significant biodiversity areas (e.g., wildlife corridors) and recognize OECMs sites
- Update tourism legislation regarding the conservation areas
- Organize sessions for public awareness, including local officials, to clarify the new legislation
- Develop a VCM in Angola, and create a more comprehensive framework that includes article 6 specifications, and the establishment of a national authority and MRV mechanisms

7E INBAC organizational and operational strengthening

Main interventions

NON-EXHAUSTIVE

- Provide additional resources to INBAC, including equipment, materials, communication systems, digital tools and vehicles
- Grow INBAC's technical staff to match other initiatives in place (e.g., increase in no. of rangers)
- Provide additional training to INBAC employees, including knowledge sharing partnerships with international conservation entities and organizations (e.g., SANBI)
- Promote field trips to the conservation areas, to gain local knowledge and interact with communities
- Expand INBAC's research capabilities and central wildlife monitoring

Key program milestones

2026

- 7D: Legislation for Voluntary Carbon Market launched
- 7A: >25% of primary teachers in critical municipalities (PAs or bordering PAs) trained on biodiversity

2028

- 7A: >2 documentaries showcasing Angola's natural assets created
- 7B, 7C, 7E: partnership established with SANBI or another relevant regional institution to strengthen data management
- 7B: central library, geoportal, and biodiversity database finalized

2029

- 7A: >1.000 participants in the 4th edition of Angola's annual biodiversity event
- 7E: INBAC's no. of monitored animals reaches more than 250 individuals

2027

- 7A: Angola's 1st national biodiversity awareness campaign launched
- 7C: Angola's National Ranger School at Quiçama relaunched
- 7D: Legislation for Carbon Market's article 6 created

2030

- 7A: 50th scholarship for research on biodiversity given
- 7E: INBAC's non-law enforcement staff reaches more than 200 individuals
- 7C: >600 rangers trained every year



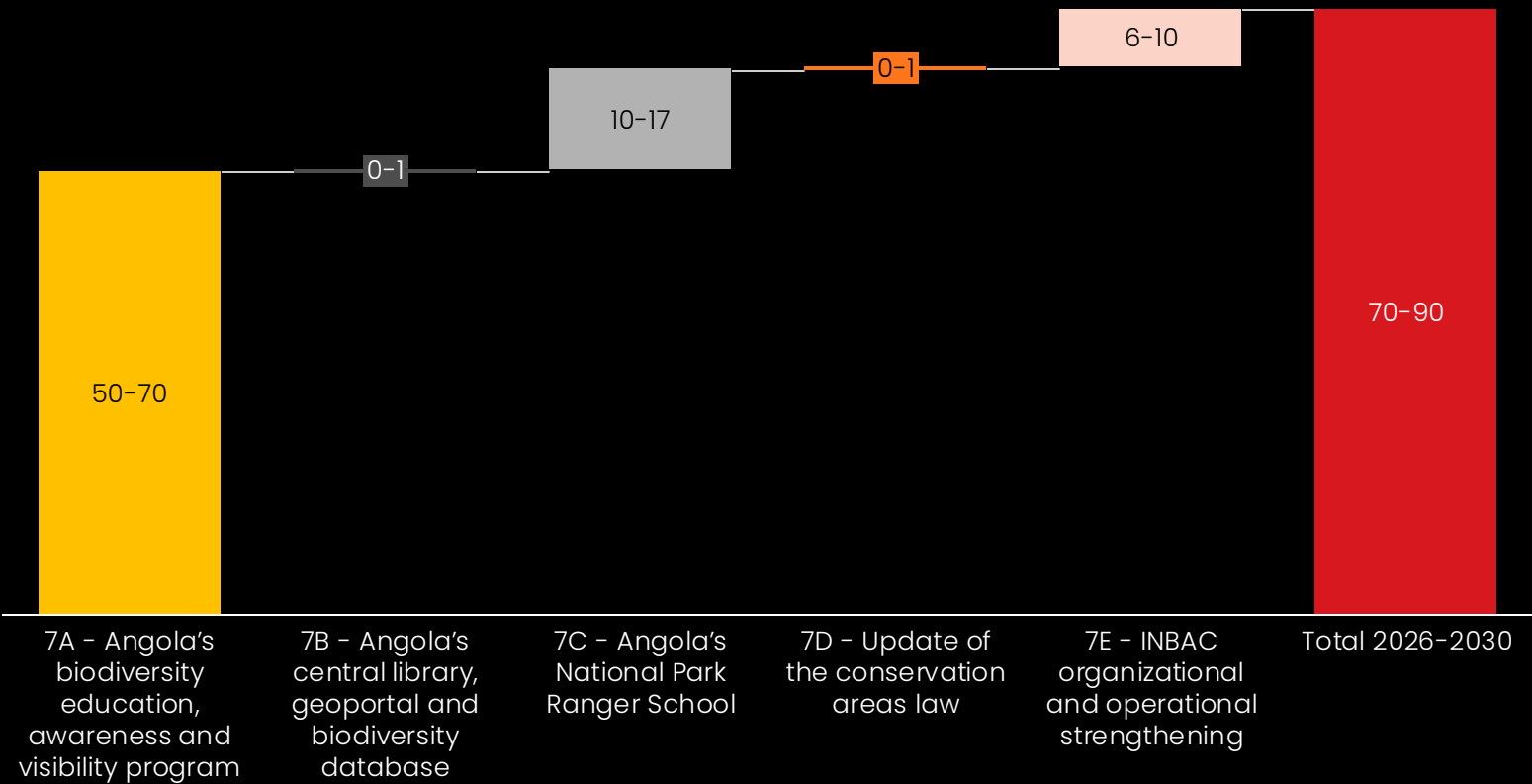
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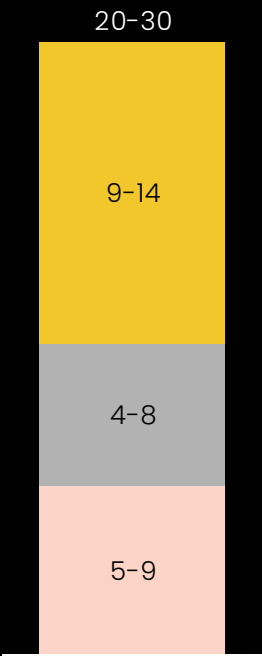
The program is estimated to cost ~\$70-90M in 5 years



Cumulative cost by initiative (2026-2030),
\$M



Yearly average recurrent
cost beyond 2030, \$M



Governance Structure

7 – Ensure a highly functional and modern nature protection and conservation enabling ecosystem

SUGGESTION – TO BE CONFIRMED

Work team

Responsibility for the pillar

Pillar Owner

Responsible for the implementation of all initiatives



Coordination Partner

Supports the Project Owner with the technical tools that may be necessary



Initiatives Coordinators



Advisory Board





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