

JANUARY 2026

IMPACT REPORT



ANAC
ADMINISTRAÇÃO NACIONAL
DO ARADO DE CONSERVAÇÃO



Radiance.



Sida



biofund
Fundação para a Conservação do Município



Jamma
International



ALINEAP
Connect - Promote - Support





Table of Contents

01	Monthly Overview	05	Independent Audits
02	Veterinary Interventions	06	Gratitude and Continuity
03	Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC)		
04	Impact Generated		

Framing note

This monthly report is presented under Clause XIV (Monitoring & Evaluation) of the Partnership Agreement signed between the National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC) and the Mozambique Wildlife Alliance (MWA).

All activities described here were implemented in close coordination with ANAC, in line with its legal mandate to manage wildlife throughout Mozambique as established in Decree No. 11/2011.

ANAC's institutional and strategic support remains essential for the success and legitimacy of these operations, ensuring that all interventions align with national conservation priorities and are integrated with provincial and community authorities.

Monthly Overview

January marked a strategically significant start to the year, with MWA's work spanning wildlife rescue and rehabilitation, regional Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) assessment, and forward-looking prevention planning in both Mozambique and Angola.

While direct response operations were limited, the month was defined by technical support to authorities, cross-border learning, and on-the-ground consolidation of the Protected Farming Communities (PFC) model - particularly in Magoe National Park, where early results of prevention efforts are becoming increasingly visible.



Veterinary Interventions

Summary of Activities



2

turtles
rescued

following formal requests from national law enforcement and conservation authorities.

Case 1:

- The National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC) contacted MWA regarding a turtle under custody of the Environmental Police (PPRNMA – 13th PRM Station). While ANAC confirmed responsibility for collection, MWA was requested to provide veterinary assessment, rehabilitation guidance, and technical advice to safeguard the animal's welfare and inform its eventual release into the wild.

Case 2:

- A second turtle was received following a police-level report initiated by a public denunciation. In this instance, ANAC formally requested MWA's veterinary support to ensure appropriate care and species preservation, reinforcing MWA's role as a trusted technical partner in wildlife rescue and rehabilitation.

Both cases remain under ongoing veterinary assessment, with next steps to be jointly coordinated with ANAC and enforcement authorities, in full compliance with national conservation protocols.

Strategic Impact

- Strengthened institutional collaboration with ANAC and environmental law enforcement through **rapid technical response**.
- Ensured animal welfare and species protection in sensitive wildlife trafficking and rescue cases.
- Reinforced **MWA's role as a national technical reference** for wildlife rehabilitation and post-rescue decision-making.



Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC)

Summary of Activities

Regional Assessment Mission – Northern Angola

In January, MWA conducted a Human-Wildlife Conflict assessment mission across three provinces in Northern Angola - Cuanza Norte, Uíge, and Bengo - with support from the **Elephant Crisis Fund (ECF)**.

Key Findings

- Forest elephants were consistently identified by communities as the primary conflict species.
- Conflict drivers were predominantly structural and human-induced, including:
 - Logging roads opening access to intact forest areas
 - Expansion of banana and cassava farming into elephant movement corridors
 - Cultivation concentrated at mountain bases where water availability overlaps with wildlife presence
 - Severe drought conditions affecting higher-elevation cassava fields, increasing pressure on lower landscapes

Structural Drivers of Conflict

- Rapid population growth (communities reported 10–15 children per household)
- Strong hunting culture for subsistence and informal markets
- Severe undervaluation of wildlife at community level:
 - Pangolins sold locally for ~USD 4
 - Same animals reaching ~USD 50 for foreign buyers
- High snare density, with 14 bushmeat traps recorded within a 100-metre stretch
- Widespread misinformation regarding elephant ownership and protected area governance

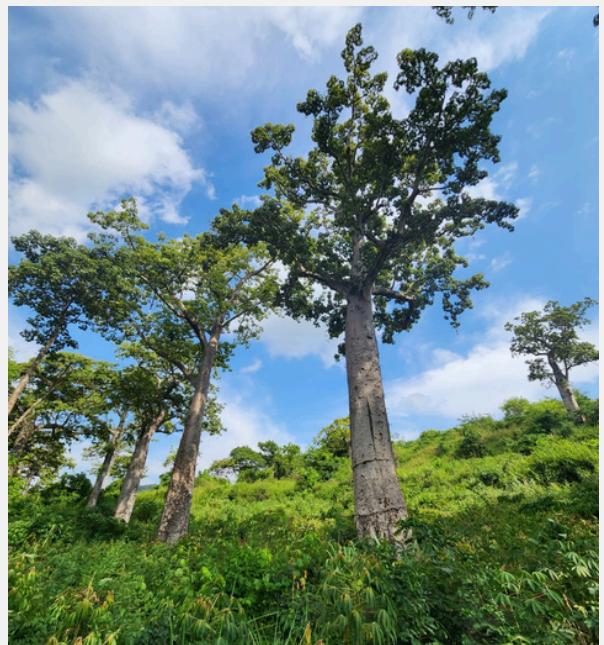
Engagement & Capacity Building

- Coordination meetings held with:
 - Local authorities
 - INBAC (Angola's equivalent of ANAC)
 - Provincial governments
- Training sessions delivered to:
 - All four forest guardians of Fundação Kissama
 - NZAU project staff

MWA presented its HWC prevention and management model, including early-warning systems, deterrent strategies, and community-based mitigation approaches.



MWA is finalising technical recommendations following internal analysis and upcoming discussions with Elephant Crisis Fund and Save the Elephants. These will inform potential pilot interventions in priority forest elephant landscapes in Angola.



Protected Farming Communities (PFCs):

In parallel with the Angola mission, MWA's HWC team conducted field visits to existing **Protected Farming Communities** in Mozambique, focusing on:

- Assessment of current fencing and mitigation infrastructure
- Maintenance and minor repairs where required
- Community engagement to review performance and emerging risks

Additionally, **new PFC sites** were assessed and identified in:

- Moamba
- Namaacha
- Matutuíne

Site selection was based on conflict history, community readiness, and strategic value for prevention and early-warning deployment.



Magoe National Park – Progress on the Ground

Since September, MWA has continued to strengthen its HWC response in **Magoe National Park** and surrounding communities, working in close coordination with ANAC, park management, and local authorities.

Under two complementary projects supported by **BIOFUND** and the **World Bank**, what began as an urgent response to rising conflict is now delivering measurable results:

- **12 elephants collared**, significantly improving real-time monitoring, movement analysis, and early-warning capacity
- **3 Protected Farming Communities** implemented, with 21 additional sites planned, expanding safe agricultural spaces
- **5 HWC training sessions delivered**, equipping communities with practical tools, shared protocols, and clearer coordination mechanisms

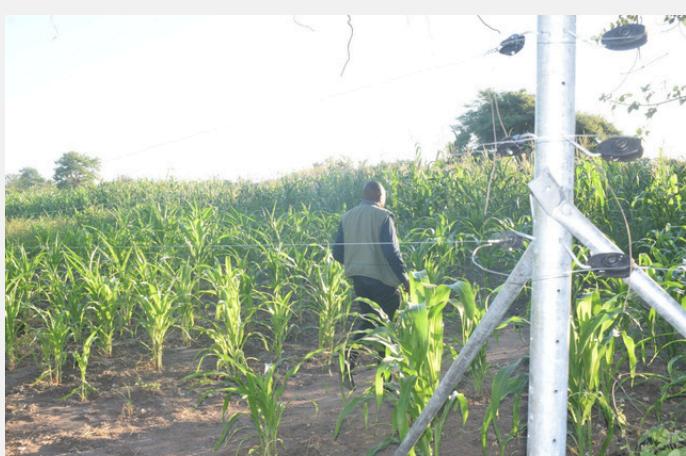
In December 2025, field reports confirmed multiple attempted elephant incursions that were successfully prevented due to the presence of PFCs. These incidents did not escalate into crop loss, injury, or retaliation - a strong indicator that prevention measures are working.

Beyond statistics, change is visible in community attitudes: confidence is growing, trust between communities and response teams is strengthening, and farmers are increasingly recognising that safe farming is possible.

While Magoe remains a complex and dynamic landscape, early results confirm that when monitoring, prevention, and community engagement are aligned, coexistence becomes achievable.

MWA remains committed to scaling this integrated approach across Magoe, alongside ANAC and partners, ensuring that communities are not only responding to conflict - but actively preventing it.





Impact Generated

Conservation with social, ecological and institutional value



Community Well-Being and Food Security

(SDG 2 – Zero Hunger, 11 – Sustainable Communities, 15 – Life on Land)

- Preventive infrastructure, training, and early-warning systems in Magoe and southern Mozambique safeguarded livelihoods and reduced the likelihood of escalation during a high-risk season.



Ecosystem Governance and Wildlife Management

(SDG 13 – Climate Action, 15 – Life on Land, 17 – Partnerships)

- Cross-border assessment in Angola and improved monitoring in Mozambique strengthened landscape-level understanding of conflict dynamics and informed future intervention planning.



National Training and Local Leadership

(SDG 4 – Quality Education, 8 – Decent Work, 17 – Partnerships)

- MWA's technical leadership was reinforced through advisory support to ANAC, INBAC, and international partners, positioning the organisation as a regional reference for prevention-first HWC management.



Independent Audits

Ensuring transparency, accountability, and continuous improvement

MWA remains committed to strong governance and transparency through two complementary, independent audit processes that assess both financial management and social impact.

➤ Financial and Management Audit

Conducted by BDO Mozambique, this process verifies the correct use of resources, compliance with accounting standards, and adherence to the principles defined in the Partnership Agreement with ANAC.

Regular auditing supports institutional credibility and ensures the responsible use of donor and partner funds.



➤ Social and Environmental Impact Assessment

Led by the international platform IMPAKT, this assessment measures MWA's tangible contributions to biodiversity conservation, community well-being, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The resulting reports inform strategic planning, strengthen evidence-based fundraising, and guide decision-making by ANAC and MWA leadership.



Both processes reinforce MWA's commitment to transparency, adaptive management, and the long-term sustainability of conservation efforts in Mozambique.

Reports available upon request.



Gratitude and Continuity

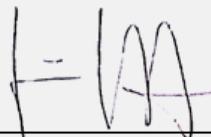
MWA reaffirms its commitment to the principles of the Partnership Agreement with ANAC, recognizing that all operations described in this report were authorized, coordinated, and supervised under ANAC's national mandate for wildlife management.

We express our sincere gratitude to ANAC for its continued institutional, technical, and political support, which ensures the legitimacy and alignment of all field activities with Mozambique's conservation priorities.

MWA also extends heartfelt thanks to its funders and donors, whose trust and commitment make this work possible. Their support sustains vital actions across the pillars of Human–Wildlife Conflict mitigation, Veterinary Interventions, and Illegal Wildlife Trade disruption - allowing our teams to operate effectively, respond to emergencies, and deliver measurable conservation impact.

We equally recognize the collaboration of district authorities, conservation partners, and local communities, whose participation remains essential for lasting coexistence between people and wildlife.

Thank you for being part of Mozambique's conservation journey.



Dr. João Almeida Director and
Wildlife Veterinarian





www.mwa.co.mz



Mozambique Wildlife Alliance



mozwildlifealliance



Mozambique Wildlife Alliance



mozambique
wildlife alliance