



mozambique
wildlife alliance

MAY 2026

IMPACT REPORT



Radiance.



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.

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1. Monthly Overview



May was a landmark month, marked by the completion of a complex wild dog translocation, the simultaneous inauguration of 4 new Protected Farming Communities across two landscapes, and the introduction of MWA's new Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning (MEL) pillar.

HWC responses maintained a 100% success rate for the fourth consecutive month, conflict events continued their sustained decline, and community training reached its highest single-month figure of the year. MWA continued to work in close coordination with ANAC, local authorities, and conservation partners across all programme areas.

2. Veterinary Interventions

Summary of Activities

The MWA veterinary team continued to support rescue, monitoring, and Human–Wildlife Conflict mitigation operations, with the highlight of the month being the completion of a complex multi-week wild dog translocation, complemented by sensitive welfare decisions, ongoing predator monitoring, and continued community-facing public health work.



Monitoring and Interventions in Carnivores

Multiple interventions involving large carnivores were carried out to strengthen monitoring, support animal welfare, and reduce conflict risks with communities:

Wild dog translocation (continuation from April) - Following the confirmed presence of 14 African Wild Dogs in Massingir Safaris - a pack that had dispersed from Karingani Game Reserve - MWA's veterinary team carried out a phased capture and relocation operation over two weeks. **A total of 11 wild dogs were safely immobilised and transported back to Karingani Game Reserve** under anaesthesia, with 1 injury treatment conducted in the field during the operation.



The operation was conducted in partnership with ANAC, Karingani Game Reserve, and Massingir Safaris. As one of Africa's most endangered carnivores, every successful recovery contributes meaningfully to long-term species protection.

Lion welfare intervention (Niassa Special Reserve, Block L4/L5) - During routine lion monitoring activities, an adult lioness was observed moving using only her forelimbs while dragging the hindlimbs, indicating severe locomotor impairment. Following thorough evaluation, the prognosis was poor and the animal's welfare severely compromised. The decision was made to perform humane euthanasia, with the carcass subsequently burned in line with biosecurity protocols.

Lion collaring operations - 1 lioness collar removal and 1 new lioness collaring conducted, maintaining tracking continuity on key individuals.



These interventions reinforced rapid response capacity, continuous monitoring, and preventive mitigation in high-conflict risk areas.

Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation

During the month of May:

- **1 vervet monkey** - likely a former captive that had escaped - was found in a primary school and recovered by MWA. The animal was taken to MWA headquarters for **rehabilitation and subsequently released in Maputo National Park.**

Animal Health and One Health Approach

MWA continued its community-level domestic animal vaccination programme in Incomati Rengue & Mazavela Communities (Moamba District, Maputo Province):

- **53 out of 54 domestic dogs vaccinated (98% coverage)**
- **1 sterilisation procedure conducted**

This campaign builds on the strong coverage achieved in Namaacha valley in April, reinforcing the One Health approach at the wildlife–community interface and contributing to reducing zoonotic disease risks between communities, domestic animals, and wildlife.

The veterinary activities carried out during May contributed to strengthening the conservation of priority species, as well as supporting monitoring and Human–Wildlife Conflict mitigation strategies.

3. Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC)

MWA continued implementing Human–Wildlife Conflict mitigation activities across priority landscapes, with a clear shift towards prevention, infrastructure expansion, and large-scale community training following the post-cultivation pressure peak.

Key Results:

11

HWC cases reported

01

animal sightings

04

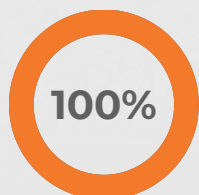
responses carried out

04

successful responses

Note:

The number of response and prevention actions may exceed the number of reported conflict events, as multiple interventions are often required for a single incident. These can include initial response, follow-up monitoring, deterrence reinforcement, and preventive deployments in high-risk areas to avoid escalation.



Success Rate

(4th time at full effectiveness in 2026)

58

field work days completed.

13,759 km

covered by HWC teams.

Reported cases (excluding sightings):

- **Elephants: 9**
- **Hippopotamus: 1 (Cahora-Bassa)**
- **Buffalo: 1 (Marromeu — first buffalo incident of the year)**

HWC events have followed a sustained downward trend since the March peak (Mar 29 → Apr 14 → May 11).

Responses included 1 RRU intervention in Moamba, 1 Prevention Methods action and 1 Electric Fence response in Cahora-Bassa, and 1 additional action.

Human Impact

Material damage: 7 crops, 1 water point, 1 other, 2 unspecified. May is the 2nd month of 2026 without human fatality. YTD: 4 fatalities and 6 injured.



Community Training and Capacity Building

May marked a record month for community training, with the largest single-month reach of 2026 to date:

343 community members trained across 9 communities

in Mussenguezi (Magoé landscape), including:

- **206 men (60%) and 145 women (42%)**

Each session was accompanied by the delivery of HWC mitigation kits. In addition, a 14-day Ranger Immersion Programme with rangers from Magoé National Park was conducted in Namaacha (20 Apr – 04 May).

These activities reinforce community capacity for coexistence with wildlife and reduce dependence on external intervention in high-risk areas.



Protected Farming Communities (PFCs)

May delivered a historic milestone for the PFC programme - 4 new PFCs inaugurated across 2 landscapes:

- Magude: Duco (Dudo) + Chivonguene - electric fence construction completed (28 May)
- Cahora-Bassa, Nhabando: Bairro Guebuza 1 (delivery 25 May) + Bairro Guebuza 2 (official delivery 29 May)

A full PFC network review confirmed all PFCs are 100% operational, with the only exception being the Moamba funnel (battery currently in procurement). Active maintenance and supervision operations were also conducted in Matutuíne , Mahau, and Limpopo.

For the first time, MWA's preventive network is operating at the scale it was designed for, validating the long-term combined approach of rapid response, training, and infrastructure expansion to reduce conflict and support coexistence.

Data updated in real time

Fenced Communities

18

Protected Families

993

Fenced Ha

344

Commitment to 100 Protected Communities

The Protected Farming Communities program transforms coexistence between rural communities and wildlife.

Progress

19/100

- Approved: 2
- Fenced: 18
- In Evaluation: 50
- Rejected: 4



Access live data and follow the expansion of Protected Farming Communities on our [website](#).

4. Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning (MEL)

New pillar - introduced this month.

MEL provides the cross-cutting oversight that connects field activity, the Protected Farming Communities pipeline, EarthRanger, and donor reporting into a single accountable system. It is directly intertwined with the PFC initiative and ensures that every operational decision is grounded in evidence.

Portfolio Status

- 18 PFCs operational (out of a target of 100), with 4 new PFCs becoming operational during May (4 PFCs moved from "Under Evaluation" to "Fenced" - a milestone month for the pipeline)
- 74 PFCs under MEL oversight, across 9 landscapes: 18 fenced, 2 approved - awaiting fencing, 50 in evaluation and 4 rejected.

Monitoring Activity

- 10 on-site visits and 10 phone check-ins delivered across the operational portfolio
- 15 distinct PFCs reached (~88% coverage)
- 2 PFCs without any contact during the month - flagged for early-June follow-up

Technical & Systems Work

- 4 fence-related issues resolved during a coordinated maintenance push in mid-May
- 2 outstanding technical issues at month-end
- Technical status snapshot: 15 Functional / 0 Partial / 2 Not working

Reporting & Learning Outputs

- 2 internal analytical notes shared with the team
- 6 donor reports submitted on schedule
- 5 programme improvements implemented during the month based on field and MEL evidence

May marked an important consolidation step for MWA's MEL function, with stronger systems alignment across the PFCs pipeline, EarthRanger, and the internal master register - reinforcing transparency, accountability, and adaptive decision-making across all programme pillars.



5. 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)

- Successful conflict response actions, the historic expansion of Protected Farming Communities to 4 new sites across 2 landscapes, and a record month for community training contributed to significantly reducing risks for communities and agricultural areas.



Ecosystem Governance and Wildlife Management

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

- *Veterinary interventions . including the successful translocation of 11 wild dogs and targeted lion welfare and monitoring operations – combined with the continued expansion of monitoring infrastructure, strengthened coordinated wildlife management and the protection of priority species.*



National Training and Local Leadership

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

- *343 community members trained across 9 communities in a single month, alongside the 14-day Ranger Immersion Programme, strengthened local ownership of mitigation strategies and response capacity in priority areas.*



Institutional Transparency and Adaptive Management

(SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, 17 – Partnerships)

- *The introduction of the MEL pillar formalises the systems that link field operations, donor reporting, and portfolio oversight – reinforcing accountability to ANAC, donors, and partner communities.*



6. 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 IMPAAKT, 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.



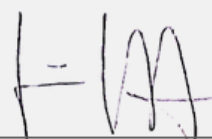
7. Gratitude and Continuity

MWA reaffirms its commitment to the Partnership Agreement with ANAC, ensuring that all activities are implemented under national coordination and in alignment with Mozambique's conservation priorities.

We extend our sincere gratitude to:

- ANAC for its continued institutional support
- Our partners and donors for their trust and commitment
- Local authorities, conservation partners, and communities for their collaboration

Together, these partnerships make it possible to deliver measurable conservation impact and strengthen coexistence between people and wildlife.



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