



Annual Activity Report

FUNDAÇÃO KISSAMA



2025







FUNDAÇÃO
KISSAMA

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2025 Annual Report

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Annual Activity Report 2025

Our thanks to those friends of the Kissama Foundation who shared images used in this report: **Ninda Baptista, Michael Mills, Vandilson Almeida**



1 Introduction

The Kissama Foundation is a non-governmental organisation dedicated to biodiversity conservation in Angola. Established in 1995, its mission focuses on promoting the sustainable management of biodiversity in Angola, contributing to the restoration of ecosystems and species that make up the country's natural heritage. Within the scope of its activities, the Kissama Foundation implements projects aimed at preserving Angolan fauna and flora, with special attention to emblematic and threatened species, such as the giant sable antelope, sea turtles and forest elephants. These initiatives include research, monitoring, environmental awareness and support for the sustainable management of natural resources.

2025 was a landmark year for the Kissama Foundation, marking 30 years of dedication to biodiversity conservation in Angola. To celebrate this important milestone, the Conference “30 Years – Conservation, Research and Training” was held, a moment of reflection, knowledge sharing and reaffirmation of the commitment to protecting the country's natural heritage.

The Kissama Foundation has played a significant role in expanding knowledge about Angola's biodiversity, through the production of scientific publications, informative booklets and field guides, in partnership with renowned senior researchers.



Conservação • Investigação • Formação



18 e 19 de Setembro



The activities carried out during 2025 are framed within the organisation's three fundamental pillars, namely: 1) Conservation, 2) Research, 3) Training, with the following highlights:

- Holding of the Kissama Foundation Conference “30 Years – Conservation, Research and Training”;
- Conducting the population census of giant sable antelopes in Cangandala National Park and the Luando Strict Nature Reserve;
- Dissemination of the “Stories to Preserve” Project and presentation of the 9th book in the collection “Okulu, the African wild dog of Bicular”;
- Expansion of the Kitabanga Project to the municipality of Massabi, in Cabinda province, covering approximately 5.5 km of beach area;
- Holding of the Workshop on the Conservation of Forest Elephants in Angola and launch of the Information Guide on the aforementioned species;
- Implementation of the 9th Phase of the Biodiversity Internship Programme for Future Young Researchers and Project Managers;

- Carrying out and participating in education and awareness activities in various sectors through workshops, lectures, study visits, awareness campaigns and participation in radio and television programmes;
- Preparation and distribution of the monthly newsletter focusing on disseminating the organisation's activities;
- Implementation of the Mount Moco Conservation Project in Huambo province;
- Development of research activities and projects in the area of biodiversity management, conservation and protection.

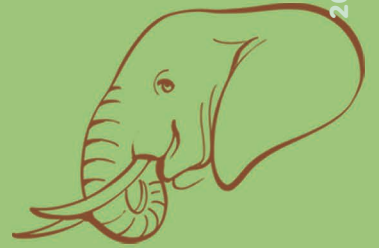
A number of national and international institutions and sponsors contributed to the implementation of these activities, namely:

- **National sponsors:** Angola Cables, Angola LNG, Banco Millennium Atlântico (BMA), Bolsa de Dívida e Valores de Angola (BODIVA), Easy People, Eco Tour, Embassy of the Kingdom of Spain, Esso Exploration Angola, Angolan Armed Forces (FAA), National Air Force (FAN), Fundação BAI, GPS Angola, Holísticos, SISTEC, Sociedade Mineira da Lumanhe;
- **International sponsors:** BIOPOLIS Association, Virídia Association, Azule Energy, CIBIO (University of Porto), ExxonMobil Foundation, Giant Sable Fund, Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund, People Powered, Save The Elephants/Wildlife Conservation Network, Whitley Fund for Nature, Wild Bird Trust, World Land Trust.

The Kissama Foundation continued its internal restructuring process, with a view to institutional strengthening and increasing its capacity for resource mobilisation. This strategy made it possible to improve fundraising, identify and consolidate strategic partnerships, strengthen its biodiversity conservation work in Angola, and contribute more effectively to training national staff in the environmental field.

For 2026, actions are planned to consolidate and restructure the organisation, basing its actions on the following pillars:

- **Conservation:** implementation of biodiversity conservation projects with emphasis on endangered species;
- **Research:** carrying out research actions in areas relevant to biodiversity conservation;
- **Training:** development of staff training actions, within and outside the organisation, to build national capacity for conservation and research in the field of biodiversity.



2 Projects

This section presents a summary of the main activities carried out in 2025, highlighting the actions implemented, the results achieved and the contribution of these activities to biodiversity conservation, the promotion of scientific research and the training of staff in Angola



ESTO-
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CON-
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VAR



2.1. Giant Sable Antelope Conservation Project

The conservation of the giant sable antelope (*Hippotragus niger variani*) constitutes one of the Kissama Foundation's priorities, given its ecological relevance and its high symbolic value for Angola. As an endemic subspecies classified as critically endangered, the sable antelope represents an important natural and cultural heritage, the protection of which is fundamental to safeguarding national biodiversity.

Implemented since 2003, the Giant Sable Antelope Conservation Project was initially conceived to confirm the species' presence after a long period of war. Currently, the project's central objective is to study and monitor the remaining population, including analysing its ecological needs, main threats, and population dynamics, as well as implementing measures that promote its recovery and reproduction..

Activities are carried out in Cangandala National Park (PNC) and the Luando Strict Nature Reserve (RNIL), areas that concentrate the last population nuclei of the subspecies. The main actions of the Giant Sable Antelope Conservation Project in 2025 included the following:

- **Continuous Monitoring:** Use of GPS/satellite collars (RNIL) and radiotelemetry (PNC). The data were used to guide patrols and surveys;
- **Investigation of New Areas (RNIL) :** Expeditions were carried out to the south of the Reserve using drones, 4x4 motorcycles and environmental DNA collection (41 water samples). This innovative methodology serves to detect the presence of fauna without direct contact;
- **Support for Management and Enforcement:** Collaboration actions with INBAC, provision of equipment, vehicles, food and fuel. Joint patrols and training of rangers and sable antelope herders were carried out;
- **Environmental Education:** Campaigns were carried out in schools in Capunda and Cunga Palanca (≈150 children) and educational materials and support for local sports teams were distributed.



In November 2024, the transfer of all enforcement and management responsibilities in the Luando Strict Nature Reserve to INBAC was formalised. Since the beginning of the Kissama Foundation's intervention, the institution has carried out these responsibilities, so this transition represents a milestone in the process of institutional strengthening and consolidation of public management of environmental conservation areas.

Concrete steps have also been taken to establish international partnerships that will, in the short term, strengthen management in a shared and more effective way. Progress in this area is encouraging; however, various threats on the ground persist and need to be mitigated. In this context, the Kissama Foundation intends to maintain its active collaboration, supporting government institutions and other strategic partners that may be identified.

Demographic Status of the Sable Antelope

Demographic monitoring of animal populations is a crucial component of conserving threatened species, particularly the giant sable antelope, due to its rarity and its critically endangered status. The 2025 census was based on ground and drone observations in Cangandala (June–October) and in RNIL (August–September), supplemented by historical records. In the RNIL, the majority of herds were counted (only two were not located), allowing for detailed demographic parameters to be obtained.

Context and trends:

- Historical estimate (pre-1975): ~2,500 animals, 90% in RNIL.
- GPS/satellite monitoring in RNIL since 2013, renewed in 2016, 2019, 2022 and 2024.
- In RNIL, population recovery in the last two years, after the post-pandemic decline, despite persistent poaching.
- In PNC (4400-hectare sanctuary), the population grew until it recently stabilised but worrying signs have emerged that require analysis.



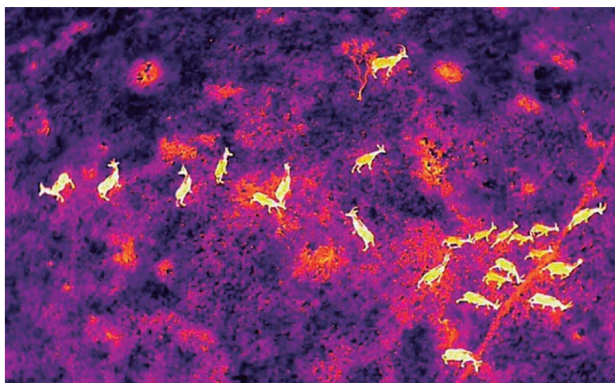
Herd of sable antelopes



Sable antelope counting using drones

Population Census in RNIL (2025)

The exhaustive counting of the Luando sable antelopes was carried out in the northern region of the RNIL, where the main nucleus of the species survives. In 2025, drones were once again used in September, in addition to accumulated ground knowledge and opportunistic observations. During the counting operations, a thermal drone with an infrared sensor was also used for the first time, allowing the collection of nighttime images and significantly expanding the capacity and accuracy of the surveys.



Herd of sable at RNIL obtained with thermal drone



Herd of sable antelopes captured by drone

Population Census in PNC (2025)

In the PNC, counting is based on opportunistic visual observations, facilitated by the concentration of animals, but hindered by dense forest and atypical social organisation (aggregation in large groups in burned areas). In 2025, it was not possible to obtain a precise census: the burns were irregular and, after the dry season, the animals dispersed. The current estimate points to around 120 sable antelopes in the sanctuary.

Global Estimate

The global estimate for the last quarter of 2025 is approximately 330 sable antelopes (210 in RNIL; see Table 1; and approximately 120 in PNC), corresponding to +10% compared to 2024 and +20% over the last three years. The main threats in RNIL continue to be poaching, with the poaching of a female with a GPS collar in August 2025 being a notable incident. Weapons, traps and hunters were seized, including one wanted for homicide.

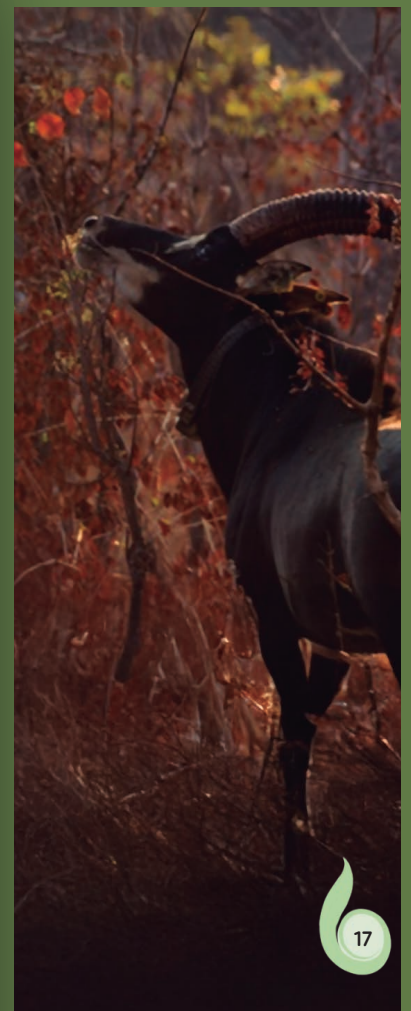
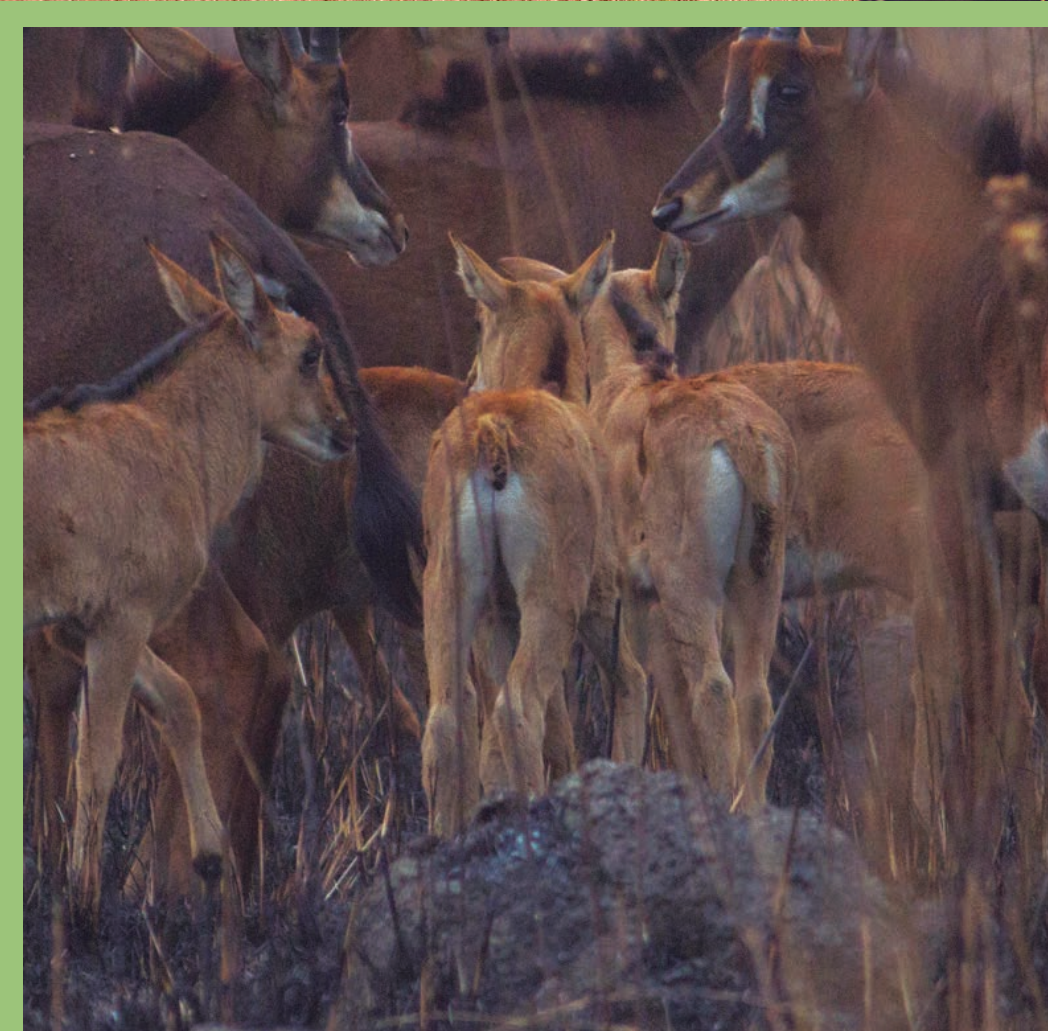
For a detailed analysis of the updated demographic data of the sable antelope, both in RNIL and in PNC, consultation of the corresponding report is recommended (FK Report – Current Status of the Giant Sable Antelope 2025).

The sable antelope project has been financially supported by several international partners, notably Angola LNG, Whitley Award for Nature, Tusk Trust, ExxonMobil and BODIVA.

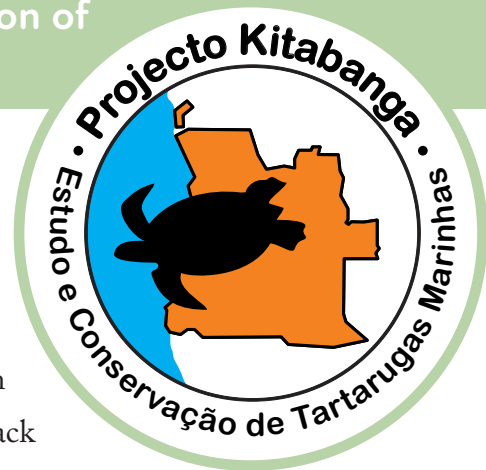


Table 1. Results of the census carried out in RNIL in 2025 and comparison with previous years, based on observations made (confirmed animals) and global estimates.

Census Populacional	2011	2013	2016	2019	2022	2024	2025
Calves (< 1 year)	14	13	29	28	30	43	35
Juveniles (1-2 years)	27	20	41	50	42	59	44
Adult Females (≥ 3 years)	28	23	45	40	37	51	58
Adult Males (≥ 3 years)	8	12	11	20	14	11	8
Observed animals	77	68	126	148	123	164	145
RNIL ESTIMATE	110	125	145	170	155	185	210



2.2. Kitabanga Project – Study and Conservation of Sea Turtles



Angola is considered one of the potentially most important countries on the West African coast for some species of sea turtles. Based on studies carried out from 2003 to the present, it has been found that, of the seven species of sea turtles that occur in the Atlantic, five use the Angolan coast in some way: the leatherback turtle, the olive ridley turtle, the green turtle, the loggerhead turtle and the hawksbill turtle. Of these, three species reproduce on Angola's beaches, evidencing the country's ecological relevance.

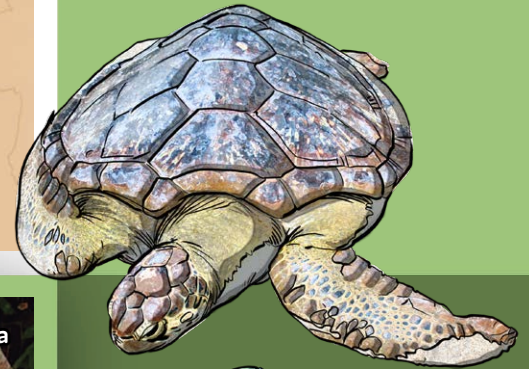
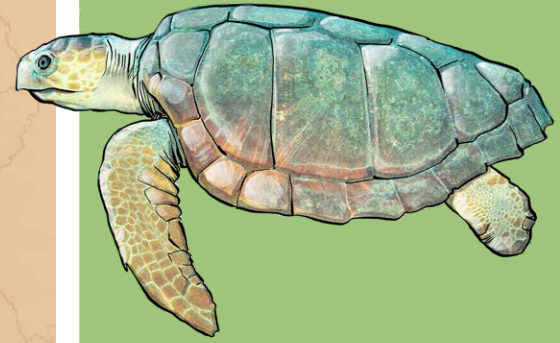
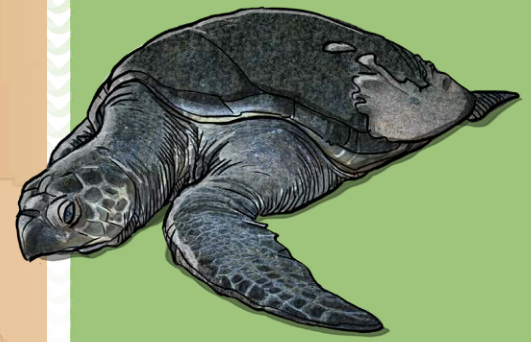


This project is developed in partnership with the Department of Biology of the Faculty of Natural Sciences of Agostinho Neto University and has been implemented since 2003. Its main objective is to contribute to scientific knowledge, monitoring and protection of sea turtle populations along the Angolan coast.

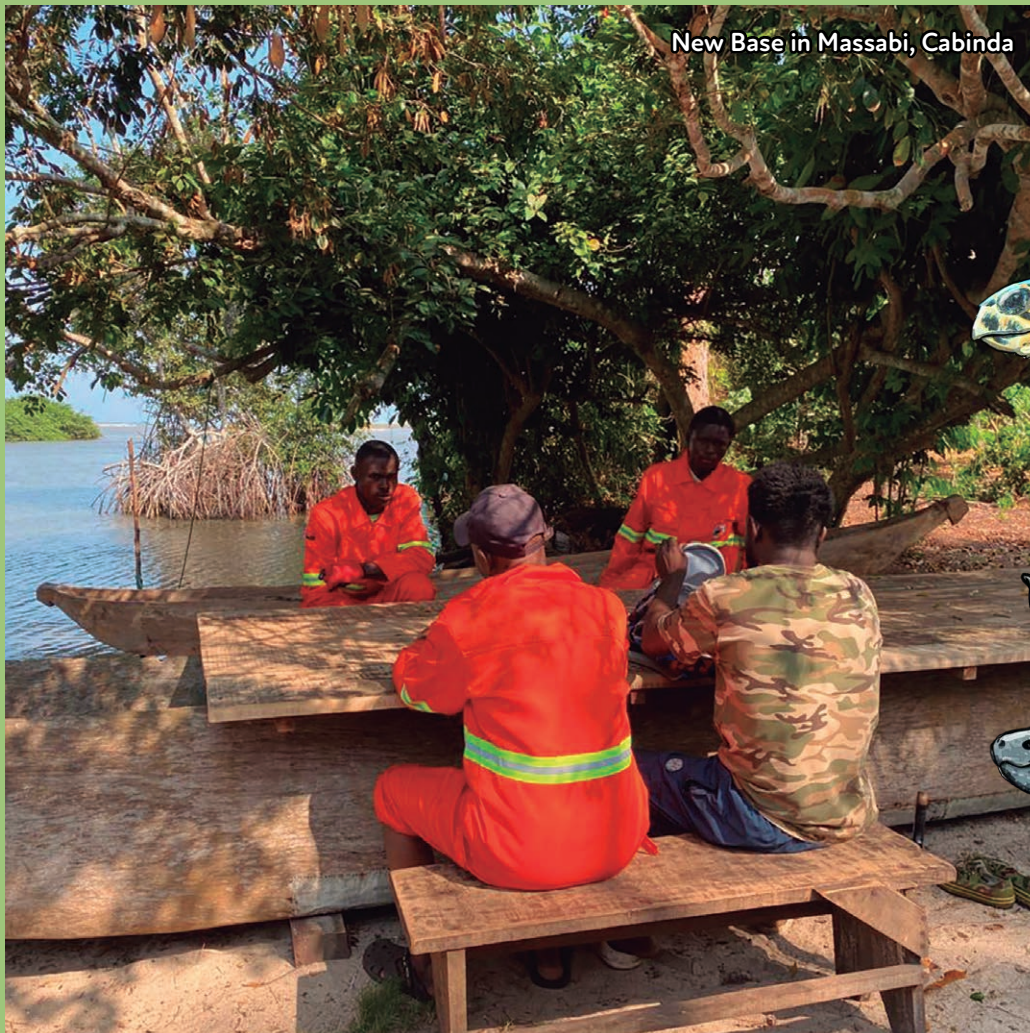
In 2025, the project recorded an important territorial expansion with the inclusion of Cabinda province, now covering the entire Angolan coastline, from Cabinda to Namibe province, in an extension currently estimated at around 109.5 km of monitored beaches. The main activities carried out include the following:

Project's Presence

- ▶ Tchississy (5,5 km since 2025)
- ▶ Praia dos Pobres (1,5 km since 2020)
- ▶ Península da Sereia (15 km since 2014)
- ▶ Kissamba (1 Km since 2024)
- ▶ Musserra (4 Km since 2019)
- ▶ Kissemba (8,5 Km since 2011)
- ▶ Barra do Dande (5 Km since 2020)
- ▶ Palmeirinhas (9,6 Km since 2003)
- ▶ Barra do Cuanza (3,5 Km since 2020)
- ▶ Sangano (7 Km since 2013)
- ▶ Cabo Ledo (3,5 Km since 2018)
- ▶ Longa (10 Km since 2010)
- ▶ Quicombo (5 Km since 2021)
- ▶ Caxiva/Catumbela (5 Km since 2020)
- ▶ Cuio (11 Km since 2013)
- ▶ Farol de Santa Marta (1,5 Km since 2020)
- ▶ Carujamba (2 Km since 2025)
- ▶ Bentiaba/Manomo (6 Km since 2012)
- ▶ Baía das Pipas (7 Km since 2012)



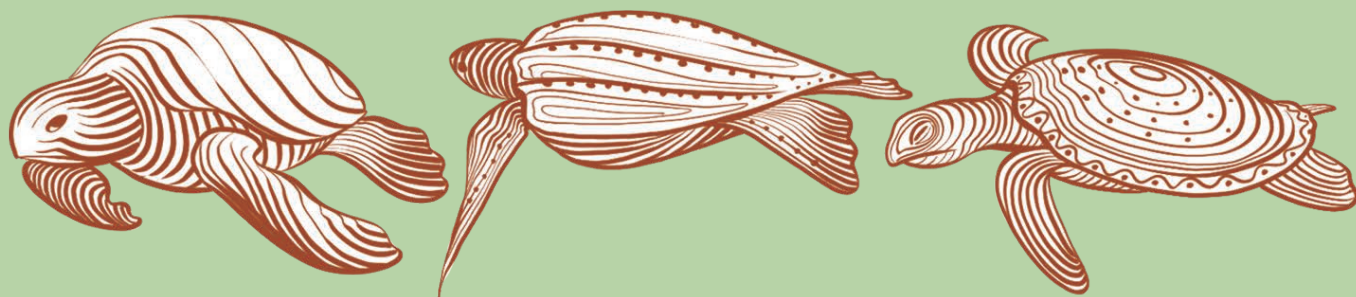
New Base in Massabi, Cabinda



- Expansion of the project to Cabinda province, with the creation of a new sampling point in Massabi, covering approximately 5.5 km of beach regularly monitored by the technical team and members of the local community;
- Holding of the Workshop to Present the Results of the 2024/2025 Season, in which data were disclosed regarding the monitoring of approximately 104 km of beaches, supported by 18 operational bases and about 80 community turtle keepers, who ensured 270 continuous days of coastal monitoring;
- During this period, more than 2,500 nests were recorded, resulting in the hatching and release into the sea of more than 240,000 sea turtle hatchlings;
- Participation in the 43rd International Symposium of the Sea Turtle Society in Accra, Ghana;
- Carrying out the coastal clean-up campaign in six provinces (Luanda, Cuanza-Sul, Benguela, Namibe, Icolo e Bengo, and Bengo) within the framework of the international initiative Clean Up the World. The activities were carried out with the objective of raising awareness among coastal communities about the importance of preserving marine ecosystems and keeping beaches clean. The initiative included solid waste collection actions, with special emphasis on plastics, considered one of the main pollutants of aquatic ecosystems.

As part of its commitment to social inclusion and equitable access to knowledge, the Kitabanga Project, in partnership with UNESCO CNU–Angola, launched an Environmental and Health Literacy programme to expand ocean and environmental literacy in Angola. The initiative includes adapting, reproducing, and producing educational materials in braille, ensuring that visually impaired students and the general public have access to content on the environment and health.

This project is mainly supported by Azul Energy and Angola LNG with occasional contributions from Banco Atlântico Millenium, BODIVA and Easy People.





Beach clean-up campaign



Workshop to present the 2024/2025 season results



2.3. Nzau Project – Conservation of Forest Elephants

The Nzau Project is an initiative dedicated to researching and conserving forest elephants (*Loxodonta cyclotis*) in Northwest Angola, implemented since 2019. The project is developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, through the National Institute for Biodiversity and Conservation Areas (INBAC), and is supported by the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA) and provincial governments.



The project's main lines of intervention include the establishment and strengthening of a network of elephant guardians, which allows the collection of occurrence data and biological material from forest elephants for DNA analysis, the discussion and preparation of a proposal for a conservation area for the species, the production of educational materials on the conservation of the species, and environmental awareness and education among local communities. In 2025, the main activities carried out included:

- Collection of distribution data on forest elephants, carried out by elephant guardians with the support of telephone devices, allowing the collection of essential data for their conservation;
- Holding of a workshop for alignment and debate on the conservation status of forest elephants, to promote dialogue between stakeholders on national conservation strategies and discuss responses to the growing human–elephant conflict;
- Production of an Information Guide on Forest Elephants in Angola, aimed at raising awareness among various stakeholders of the importance of conserving these large mammals;
- Visit by a representative of the Elephant Crisis Fund to the study area to observe first-hand the performance of the elephant guardians, characterise the habitat, observe sites with recent presence of the species including destroyed agricultural plots, identify threats, and discuss more efficient strategies for the protection of the species adapted to the context of northwest Angola.

For 2026, the project will emphasise strengthening the network of elephant guardians, developing a proposal to create a conservation area dedicated to forest elephants, and defining strategies to mitigate human–elephant conflict (HEC). The Nzau Project is supported by the Elephant Crisis Fund (ECF) through Save the Elephants (STE) and the Wildlife Conservation Network (WCN).



Field visit



Collection of field data



Field visit



Training of Bengo's guardian



2.4. Mount Moco Conservation Project



The Mount Moco (Omunda Ya Moco) Conservation Project arises in response to the need to protect one of the most isolated, restricted, and threatened components of the Afromontane biome in Angola. This ecosystem is under strong anthropogenic pressure, recording a significant reduction in both extent and ecological quality. The project's main objectives are to protect and regenerate the Afromontane forest, preserve the associated avifauna, and create the technical conditions for establishing a community-managed environmental conservation area, the first of its kind in Angola. A community-managed forest nursery was established to produce native tree species for reforestation in the area. To date, more than 8,000 trees have been planted, directly contributing to habitat recovery and strengthening vegetation cover with native flora characteristic of Afromontane forests. The activities carried out in 2025 included:

- Continuation of reforestation activities and implementation of firebreaks (more than 28 km) to protect Afromontane Forest patches;
- Reinforcement of the environmental monitoring programme, with the development of a quarterly calendar of visits to monitoring sites and new data recording sheets;
- Production of 6 posters for environmental education activities, addressing ecosystem health, waste management, ecotourism and literacy with nature-related themes;
- Theoretical and practical training of 8 environmental monitors to become environmental educators in the village of Kanjonde and neighbouring villages;
- Visit by a team specialised in honey production and marketing in rural communities for diagnosis and advice on honey production;
- Creation of domestic waste depositories as well as training on waste typology and reuse;
- Distribution of stoves and gas cylinders to 144 families in the community of Kanjonde village, to reduce the consumption of firewood for domestic purposes and contribute to reducing tree cutting.

Regular visits are made to Kanjonde village to monitor project activities, focusing on nursery maintenance and reforestation actions, creation of firebreaks for forest protection, community interventions and environmental education and awareness actions.

Environmental awareness
campaign



Training on sustainable firewood harvesting



Delivery of stoves and gas bottles to
reduce firewood use



NÚMEROS 0-10 ATENDELO 0-10

0 Zero Ongo-ya-ngo	1 Um Mosi	2 Dois Vali	3 Três Tatu
4 Quatro Kwanla	5 Cinco Tanlo	6 Seis Epandu	
7 Sete Epandu vali	8 Oito Etchelanla		
9 Nove Etcheya	10 Dez Ekwi		

NÚMEROS 1-100 ATENDELO 1-100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Dez Ekwi
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Vinte Akui avari
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Trinta Akui atatu
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	Quarenta Akui akwanla
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	Cinquenta Akui atanlo
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	Sessenta Akui epandu
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	Setenta Akui epandu vali
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	Oitenta Akui etchelanla
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	Noventa Akui etcheya
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	Cem Otchita

FICHA TÉCNICA
Produção: Projecto de Conservação do Morro do Moco (Mount Moco Conservation Project); Coordenação de conteúdos: Ninda Baptista;
Contribuições: Félix Segunda, Fonda Lewis, Justino Pedro, Pedro Wakava, Vladimir Russo; Layout e grafismo: Paula Agostinho; Fonte das imagens: Canva;
Data: Janeiro 2025; 1ª Edição.



ABECEDÁRIO AMBESENDALI

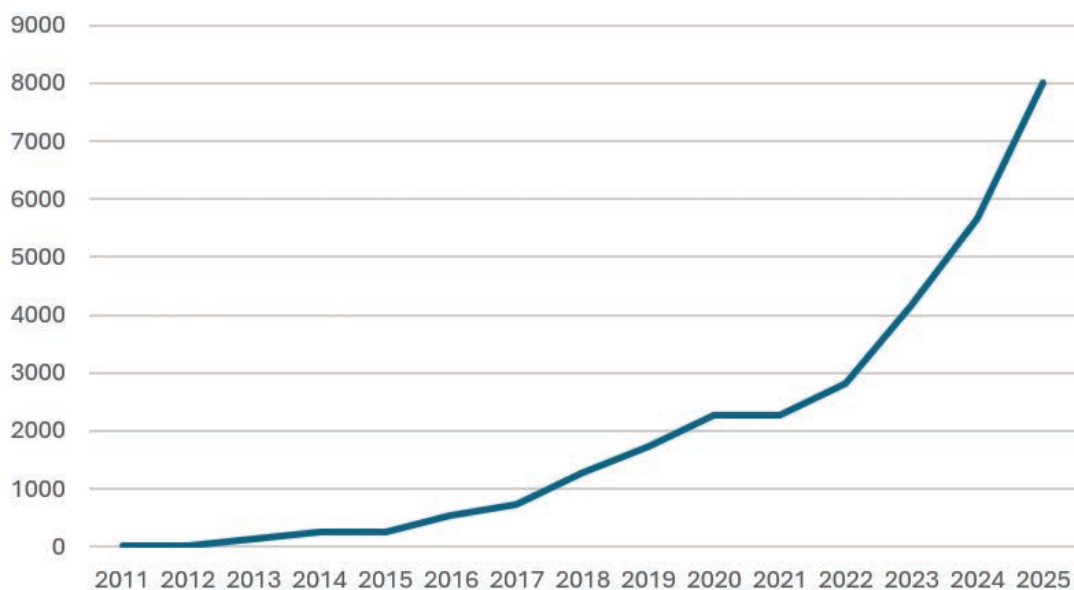
Aa Árvore Uti	Bb Banana Ehondio	Cc Capim Owangu
Ee Esteira Ocala	Ff Fogo Ondalu	Gg Galinha Osanyi
Ii Inhame Odiko	Jj Jango Onjango	Kk Aldeia Kimbo
Mm Mel Owiki	Nn Nuvem Elende	Oo Ovo Esala
Qq Queda d'água Omupa	Rr Raiz Olumbombo	Ss Sapo Ociboto
Uu Unha Olunjala	Vv Vaca Onjindi	Ww Canoa Wato
Yy Relampejar Yinyelula	Zz Zangão Olunyini ulume	

FICHA TÉCNICA
Produção: Projecto de Conservação do Morro do Moco (Mount Moco Conservation Project); Coordenação de conteúdos: Ninda Baptista;
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Vogais / Alufw
Aa Ee Ii Oo Uu
Consoantes / ASU
Bb Cc Dd Ff Gg Hh Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

The graph below reflects the results of the nursery in the period 2011–2025, showing satisfactory growth.

This project is supported by World Land Trust and has been implemented by the Kissama Foundation since 2019.



Results of the tree nursery between 2011 and 2025

Ecossistemas saudáveis = pessoas saudáveis! **Eluliko likasi luhaye! = omanu vakala luhaye!** **Todos precisamos de ecossistemas saudáveis.** **Vosi tusukila eluliko liwa.**

Ecossistemas saudáveis fornecem-nos bens (água, ar puro, madeira), serviços (regulam o clima, mantêm o ciclo de nutrientes para um solo saudável), e assim sustentam a nossa vida, economia, património e cultura.



Não podemos sobreviver sem os nossos ecossistemas!
 Katupondola okukala kilu lyeye da katutiamale keluliko!

Protegendo o ambiente, estás a proteger a tua família, o teu alimento, a tua saúde e os teus rendimentos.
 Okuteyula eluliko, okasi lokuteyula la vo epata liwe, okula, uhayeke kwenda ipako.

FICHA TÉCNICA - Produção: Projecto Oumunda ya Moco (Projecto de Conservação da Montanha do Moco) / Mount Moco Conservation Project / Coordenação de conteúdos: Fátima Uvelu, Micaela Vitorino, Rui, Layard e Gábor. Edição: Fátima Uvelu, Micaela Vitorino, Rui, Layard e Gábor. Adaptação de imagens: Fátima Uvelu, Micaela Vitorino, Rui, Layard e Gábor. Fonte: WWF, IANIGLA, etc.

Ecossistemas sem saúde = pessoas sem saúde! **Eluliko kalkwete uhaye! = omanu va tcho, kavakwata u...** **Precisamos de trabalhar juntos para evitar a degradação dos...** **Tchisukila okutravaya vosi kumos, otcho tuteyuili nyenlele...**

Actividades humanas como a desflorestação, desmatamento, sobre-exploração dos recursos descontrolados, prejudicam os nossos ecossistemas. Isto afecta a vida humana, reduzindo o acesso à água, a produção agrícola, alterando o ciclo de nutrientes, e aumentando os problemas...



Não podemos sobreviver sem os nossos ecossistemas!
 Katupondola okukala kilu lyeye da katutiamale keluliko!

Protegendo o ambiente, estás a proteger a tua família, o teu alimento, a tua saúde e os teus rendimentos.
 Okuteyula eluliko, okasi lokuteyula la vo epata liwe, okula, uhayeke kwenda ipako.

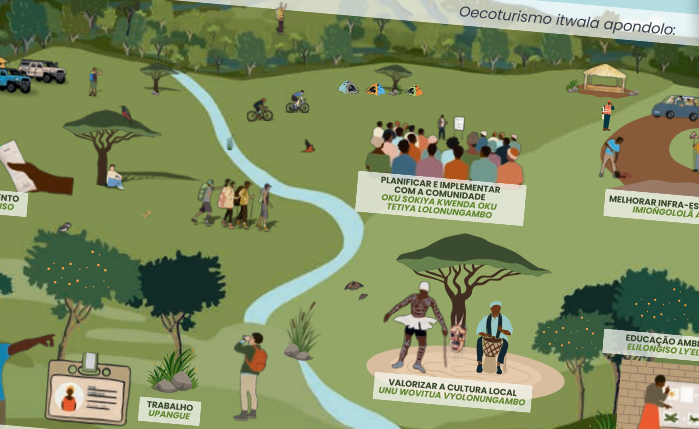
FICHA TÉCNICA - Produção: Projecto Oumunda ya Moco (Projecto de Conservação da Montanha do Moco) / Mount Moco Conservation Project / Coordenação de conteúdos: Fátima Uvelu, Micaela Vitorino, Rui, Layard e Gábor. Edição: Fátima Uvelu, Micaela Vitorino, Rui, Layard e Gábor. Adaptação de imagens: Fátima Uvelu, Micaela Vitorino, Rui, Layard e Gábor. Fonte: WWF, IANIGLA, etc.

OECOTURISMO: protegendo a natureza e apoiando a comunidade **OECOTURISMO: Okuteyula eluliko kwenda okukwatisa olonungambo.**

O ecoturismo baseado na natureza, e permite:



O ecoturismo cria oportunidades:



Podemos fazer?



O ecoturismo beneficia todos. Vamos cuidar da natureza e receber bem os turistas!
 Oecoturismo ikwatisa vosi. Tuteyuila eluliko kwenda tutabula chiya akwabisi.



2.5. Stories to Preserve Project

ESTO
RIAS
‘para’
CON
SER
VAR

The Stories to Preserve Project (PEC) is a Kissama Foundation initiative, launched in 2012, which aims to promote environmental education and awareness through the production of children’s and young adult books dedicated to threatened species and their ecosystems. The project’s main objectives are to raise children’s awareness of the importance of biodiversity conservation, produce accessible and illustrated educational materials, promote knowledge about threatened species and their habitats, and encourage community involvement in biodiversity protection.

Currently, the Stories to Preserve collection has nine published books, covering iconic species such as the giant sable antelope, sea turtles, cheetahs, elephants, manatees, gorillas, flamingos and antelopes. The Ministry of Education approves the content, and it is intended for children aged 5 to 12 years. To date, more than 70,000 copies have been published, distributed in schools and communities, with some titles also published in English and Luchaze. The books “Vari” and “Muadi” are part of the National Reading Plan, reinforcing their contribution to the national education system.

In 2025, the book entitled “Okulu, the African wild dog of Bicular” was published, sponsored by Holísticos – Environmental Consultancy. The work takes readers on a journey through Bicular National Park, in Huíla province, addressing the ecology, behaviour and main threats to the conservation of African wild dogs.

For 2026, the project plans to produce new titles dedicated to the forest elephant and the pangolin, as well as translate the book “Cori” into braille, to ensure greater inclusion and accessibility for visually impaired students and reinforce the PEC’s commitment to inclusive and comprehensive environmental education.



Presentation of the ninth book in the collection “Okulu, the African wild dog of Bicular”



2.6. Educate to Recycle Project



The Educate to Recycle Project (PEDUR) aims to promote waste valorisation actions in schools, through sustainable workshops, with environmental education as a fundamental component. It is a national programme of the National Waste Agency (ANR), implemented in several provinces through institutional partnerships. PEDUR is developed in partnership with the Kissama Foundation, sponsored by ExxonMobil Angola, and aims to carry out interventions in general education schools to promote behavioural changes in communities, contributing to improved quality of life and the environment.

Within the scope of the PEDUR Project, the following main activities were carried out:

- Participation of PEDUR in the Children's Day event in Moçâmedes, through the exhibition of recycled materials, with the objective of encouraging children to dispose of waste correctly and to valorise waste, promoting sustainable practices that contribute to the improvement of quality of life and the environment in which they live;
- Training of teachers from the Friends of the Environment Club of Iona (CAAMBIONA) in waste valorisation from the provinces of Cunene (Curoca municipality) and Namibe (Tômbwa and Iona municipalities), addressing topics related to environmental pollution, selective collection and recycling, with approximately 12 trainees participating.

This project is scheduled to close in 2026, marked by the production of the “Educate to Recycle” Activity Booklet. This is a playful, educational pedagogical tool aimed at general education children, designed to awaken environmental awareness from childhood and encourage practices such as material reuse, waste separation, and recycling.

The Kissama Foundation implements PEDUR actions in the provinces of Luanda and Namibe, which are funded by ExxonMobil.



Training of CAAMBIONA teachers



Annual Activity Report 2025



Children's Day in Namibe



3 Environmental Education and Awareness

Environmental education is a fundamental component of biodiversity conservation and, as such, various educational activities were carried out. Within the scope of awareness and environmental education actions, the Kissama Foundation promoted a set of lectures in public and private schools, aimed mainly at primary and secondary school students, in which the institution's main projects were presented, with emphasis on the Giant Sable Antelope Conservation Project, the Nzau Project, the Kitabanga Project, as well as the project to raise awareness among women fish processors, and also addressed relevant topics related to the environment and biodiversity.



3.1. Educational Lectures

Educate to Recycle Project — Namibe Province

Educational lectures were developed in schools covered by the PEDUR Project, under the motto “Influence of PEDUR on students’ lives and the guarantee of environmental health”. The sessions centred on the principles of the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) and aimed to consolidate environmental education as a vector of behavioural transformation, raising students’ awareness of adopting sustainable practices in daily life and contributing to environmental conservation.



Children's Day in Namibe

Giant Sable Antelope Conservation — Luando Strict Nature Reserve

An environmental education action was conducted with the local communities of the Luando Strict Nature Reserve, with special focus on the schools of Capunda and Cunha Palanca. The activity involved approximately 100 students and 6 teachers, with the primary objective of reinforcing knowledge about biodiversity conservation, with an emphasis on protecting the giant sable antelope. As a pedagogical tool, copies of the book “Vari, the incredible sable antelope”, part of the “Stories for Conservation” collection, were distributed, designed to combine literary narrative with environmental awareness.



In the same context, and in continuity with the Kissama Foundation’s institutional commitment to local communities, school materials were delivered to the primary schools of Capunda and Cunha Palanca to support basic education and ensure better conditions for the start of the school year. The intervention benefited 300 children through the distribution of essential school kits, directly contributing to improved learning conditions in these communities.



Environmental Education Campaign at Saco dos Flamingos

An environmental education campaign was promoted at Saco dos Flamingos, in partnership with Colégio Pitruca. The initiative involved 35 students and aimed to raise young people's awareness of the importance of flamingo conservation and stimulate a closer relationship with nature through direct observation of birds in their habitat. During the activity, the book "Floki, the adventurous flamingo" was read.



Environmental Education at Saco dos Flamingos

Reading Encouragement— Colégio São João Baptista



Reading Encouragement Activity — Colégio São João Baptista

The Kissama Foundation participated in a reading encouragement session at Colégio São João Baptista, integrated into the institution's Reading Plan and framed within the celebrations of African Children's Day. The activity involved teachers and about 70 students aged 3 to 12, covering levels from pre-school to 6th grade. Two works by Vladimir Russo, Executive Director of the Kissama Foundation, were presented and interpreted: *As Estrofes da Bicharada* (adopted by the 1st grade) and *Em Busca do Mar* (adopted by the 3rd grade), both integrated into the school's Reading Plan.



ESTORIAS 'para' CONSERVAR



3.2. Biodiversity Internship Programme



O The Biodiversity Internship Programme for Future Young Researchers and Project Managers (PEB) has been implemented by the Kissama Foundation since 2018, with the support of the National Geographic Okavango Wilderness Project and the Wild Bird Trust. The programme aims to insert prepared young people into the job market, improving their technical skills in report writing, stimulating critical analysis, knowledge of national and international legislation, including field trips, interaction with specialists and development of applied research.

The 9th phase of the PEB had the participation of four interns from three Angolan provinces, namely: Huambo, Namibe, and Benguela, and took place over six months, between September 2025 and February 2026.

The programme's main objective was to train recently graduated young Angolans and final-year students, providing them with the opportunity to apply, in a practical context, the theoretical knowledge acquired during university training, as well as to participate in the planning and implementation of field activities. With a view to improving skills and knowledge, various activities were carried out, with emphasis on::

- Training in Flora Sampling Techniques in Lubango, which aimed to equip them with theoretical and practical skills in identification, recording and analysis of floristic diversity, reinforcing their preparation for research and ecosystem management activities;



Training on flora sampling techniques

- Training on the Use of Digital Tools for Biodiversity Management, where they learned to handle three essential digital platforms for biodiversity management and conservation: the IUCN Red List, GBIF and CITES;
- Training in Geographic Information Systems, with the objective of learning to use geospatial tools and GPS for data collection in the field, as well as the production of thematic maps in Google Earth and QGIS.



Each intern presented a specific topic, namely:

- Human-Wildlife Conflict – Euclides Tchacupinga;
- Proposal for the Creation of an Integrated National Database for Biodiversity Management – Miriam Henriques;
- Influence of Anthropogenic Actions and the Impact of Pre- and Post-Oil Refining on the Fish Catch Index in Lobito Velho – Cláudio Chiquito;
- Conservation of Sea Turtles – Marta Fernandes.

The work was evaluated by a panel composed of professionals with experience in the field, ensuring technical rigour and scientific quality of the presentations.

With the completion of Phase 9 of the PEB, a cumulative total of 42 interns from different universities and six provinces have been trained, namely: Luanda, Huambo, Huíla, Namibe, Cabinda and Benguela.



3.3.Awareness and Training Project on Good Practices for Handling and Processing Fish – Tômbwa, Soyo



PROJECTO DE SENSIBILIZAÇÃO E FORMAÇÃO SOBRE O MANUSEIO DO PESCADO

Started in 2024, the Awareness and Training Project in the Area of Fisheries Issues emerged to understand the role of women within cooperatives in the municipality of Tômbwa, Namibe province. The main objectives include increasing the technical capacity of processors, promoting female autonomy and creating sustainable alternatives for income generation through the reuse of fishery by-products.

To promote good fishing practices through training, 160 women processors were trained in good fish handling and processing practices, under the motto “Aware Woman, Protected Coast”.

In addition to good practice training, other complementary activities were carried out, including financial literacy training, conducted in partnership with Banco Millennium Atlântico, in the municipalities of Tômbwa and Moçâmedes. In this activity, 166 women fishmongers were trained, empowering them with practical tools for conscious financial management. A clean-up campaign was also carried out, with the main objective of promoting environmental health, raising residents’ awareness of sustainable practices and contributing to improving the living conditions of the local population. In the campaign, more than 1 tonne of waste was collected on 17 de Setembro beach and in the Camotcholo community.

In 2026, the project will be expanded to the Soyo region, where training actions are planned for women fishmongers in inclusive micro-business management, associated with sustainable artisanal fishing practices and techniques for correct fish handling and marketing.



Training on good fish handling practices

3.4. Newsletter

Kissama Foundation continued to produce a monthly electronic newsletter to disseminate information about its activities and projects and share other news of interest for biodiversity conservation. This newsletter also helped improve staff capacity to produce news and informative articles, as well as manage the organisation's social media. The newsletter is available on the Kissama Foundation's website.

3.5. “Where Art Meets Science” Project

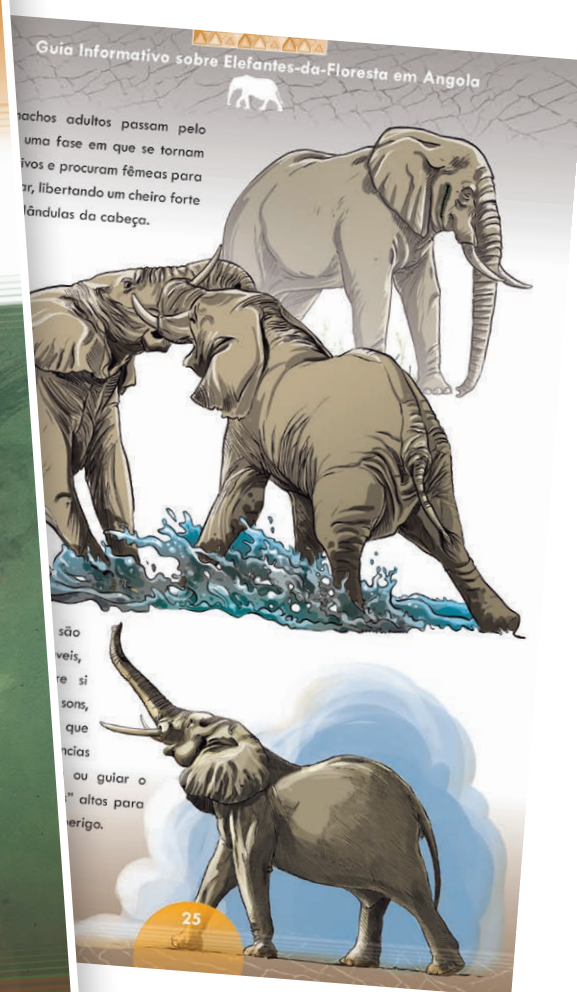
This project is an innovative initiative that aims to promote the valorisation, communication and internationalisation of Angola's palaeontological heritage through the convergence of palaeoart, scientific illustration and 3D animation. Funded by the Fundação BAI, the project is coordinated by the National Museum of Natural History (MNHN) with the Kissama Foundation as a partner. It establishes an academic exchange programme between Angola and the Netherlands, in partnership with Utrecht University, the Maastricht Natural History Museum, the National Museum of Natural History of the Netherlands and the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The international collaboration aims to train Angolan artists, develop reference visual content for the country's fossil species and strengthen scientific and cultural cooperation. The palaeoartistic reconstructions will be developed in close articulation between scientists and artists, with scientific validation ensured by experts from Southern Methodist University (USA) and Utrecht University (The Netherlands). This project is part of the Kissama Foundation's strategy of supporting initiatives that cross scientific knowledge, national staff training and community engagement, reinforcing the commitment to the valorisation of Angola's natural and cultural heritage.

3.6. Educational Materials and Scientific Articles

Since research is one of the organisation's fundamental pillars, we remain committed to producing educational and outreach materials, including books, posters, booklets, and manuals, designed to support environmental education processes and publicise projects and activities for biodiversity conservation and protection.

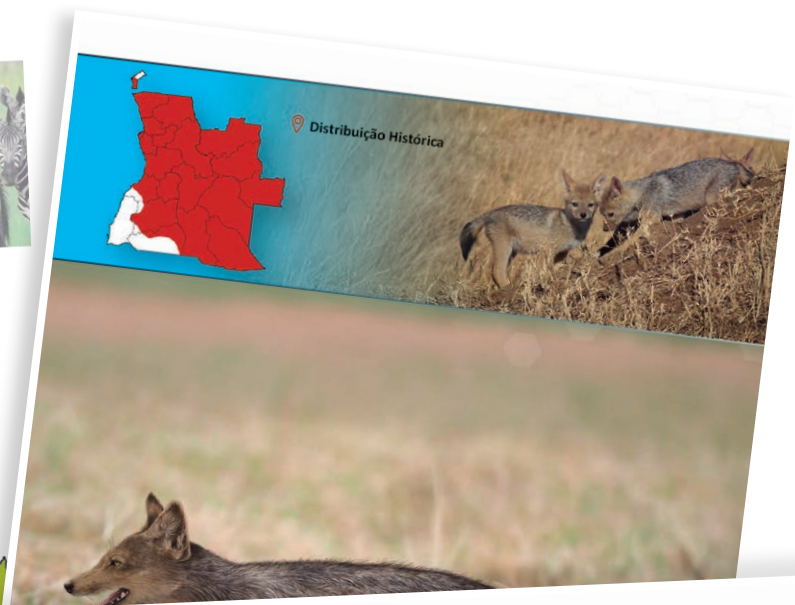
Information Guide on Forest Elephants in Angola

Within the scope of the Nzau Project – Conservation of Forest Elephants, an information guide was produced that aims to raise civil society's awareness of the need to protect these large mammals. The guide includes information on the distribution of elephants worldwide and in Angola, their importance, the threats they face, methods for mitigating human–elephant conflict, and how to act in their presence. This guide is available free of charge in digital format on the Foundation's website and also in printed version.



Field Guide to the Medium and Large Mammals of Angola

This guide aims to promote knowledge and preservation of Angolan fauna, highlighting the country's rich biodiversity. The book is an essential tool for researchers, students and nature enthusiasts, providing detailed information on the mammal species found in Angola. This guide was produced with the support of TotalEnergies E&P Angola Block 20.



Angola é um dos países com maior biodiversidade da África Austral, abrigando uma grande variedade de ecossistemas que sustentam uma fauna muito variada. Entre os grupos mais emblemáticos estão os mamíferos, cuja distribuição reflecte a complexidade ecológica do território angolano.

Este guia reúne **122 espécies e subespécies** de mamíferos de médio e grande porte que ocorrem em Angola, incluindo espécies endémicas. São apresentadas fotografias para a maioria das espécies, mapas da distribuição histórica e descrições da morfologia, comportamento, habitat e situação actual da espécie no país.

Com linguagem acessível e revisão científica, este guia pretende ser uma ferramenta de referência para o público angolano, principalmente biólogos, estudantes e, em especial, fiscais de áreas de conservação ambiental. Esperamos que este recurso seja útil na identificação dos animais em campo e na posterior partilha de informações, contribuindo de forma directa para a monitorização e preservação da fauna angolana.



Parceria



Patrocínio



Guia de Campo - Mamíferos de Grande e Médio Porte - Angola

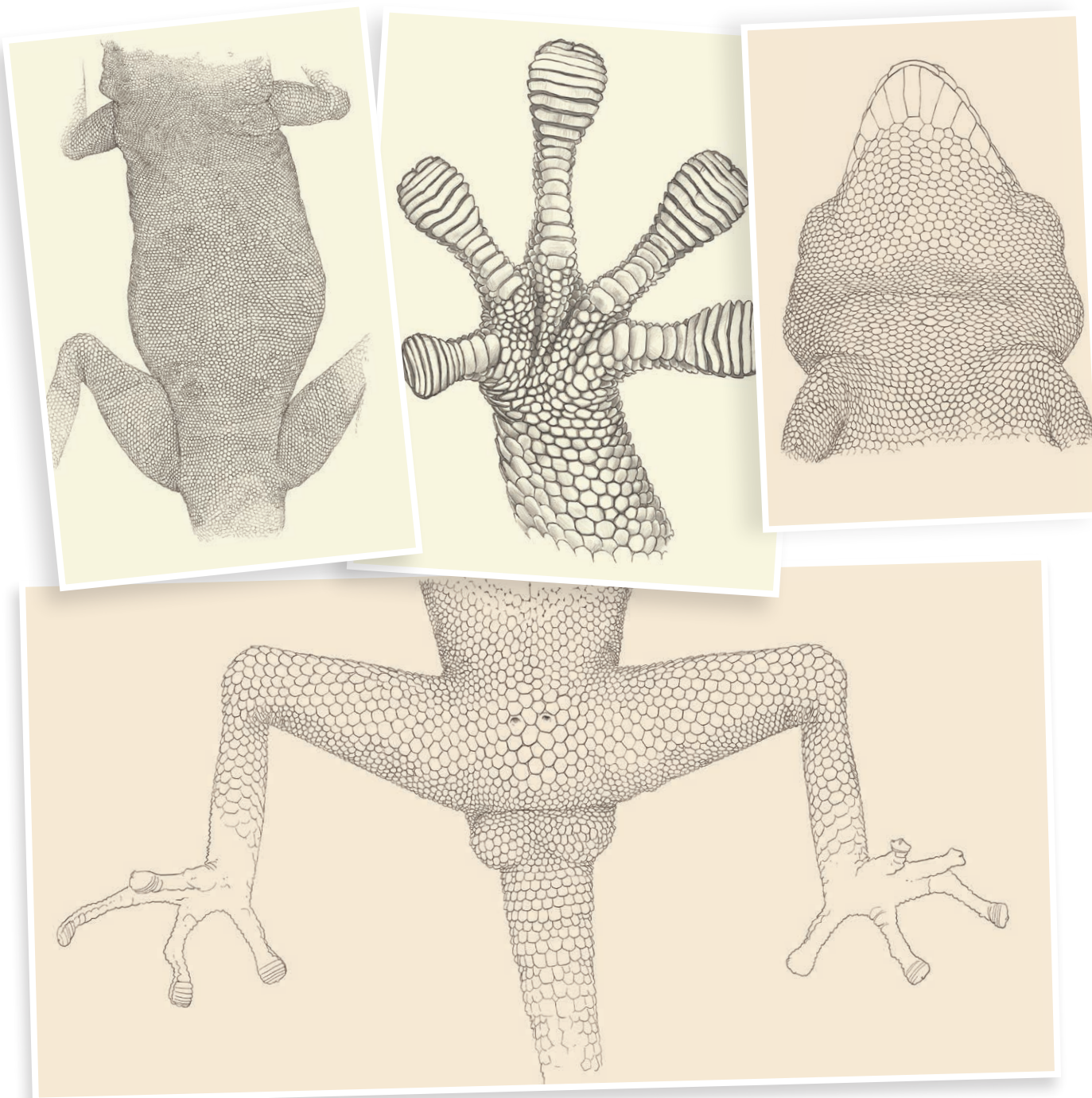
Guia de Campo Mamíferos de Grande e Médio Porte Angola



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Three New Species of Day Geckos Described for Namibe

As a result of years of research in poorly explored coastal regions between Bentiaba and Baba, three new species of day geckos of the genus *Rhoptropus* endemic to Namibe province were discovered: *R. minimus*, *R. megocellus* e *R. crypticus*. The study, published in the journal Ecology and Evolution and led by Javier Lobon Rovira (CIBIO – University of Porto) and Pedro Vaz Pinto (Kissama Foundation), raises the number of known *Rhoptropus* species in Angola to 12 — seven of which are endemic — and the total number of gecko species described in the country to 55, reinforcing Namibe as a region of exceptional importance for African biodiversity.

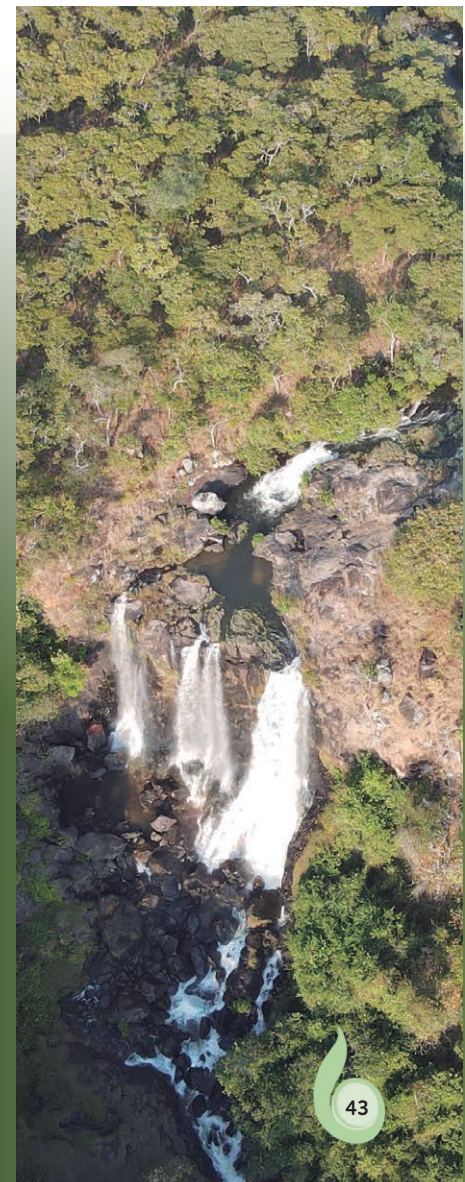


4 Scientific Research

Scientific research remains a priority for the Kissama Foundation, with several scientific expeditions carried out in various parts of the country.

Herpetological Expeditions to Southern Angola

Two herpetological expeditions were carried out in 2025 to southern Angola, both focusing mainly on Namibe province. These missions involved international scientific colleagues and lasted about two weeks, taking place in February and November. The main objective of these expeditions was to collect additional data on certain reptile species being studied as part of the description of new species and the understanding of biogeographic patterns in Angola. In addition, we made an effort to reach remote regions that had never been explored in faunal surveys. The results obtained were very positive and are being properly integrated into ongoing scientific work for subsequent publication.



Expeditions to the North of Malanje Province

Between the end of November and the beginning of December, an expedition was carried out to survey biodiversity in remote and little-known regions in terms of fauna and flora, with work carried out in the municipalities of Calandula, Cuale, Massango and Quihuhu. This mission also included an international entomologist and an Angolan student, and important data were collected on various taxonomic groups, with emphasis on butterflies, reptiles and amphibians. Species that had never been recorded in Angola were even located, as well as some potential new species to science that are being investigated for subsequent description and scientific publication.



Missions to Lundas

In May and June, two short missions were carried out to different locations in the provinces of Lunda-Sul (municipalities of Cacolo and Alto Chicapa) and Lunda-Norte (municipalities of Dundo and Lóvua), for opportunistic surveys of reptiles and amphibians, but also to establish preliminary contacts with administrations and local authorities with a view to future more ambitious expeditions. Additionally, a mission was carried out to the Dundo Museum to collect data and compile information from that important museum collection, which includes much faunal material of enormous importance, as well as an extraordinary photographic archive and field notes. Thus, much important data were collected from various taxonomic groups, with some of this information already integrated into published scientific works, and many other data are being worked on for future inclusion.



5 Other Activities

5.1. Kissama Foundation 30 Years Conference – Conservation, Research, Training

The Kissama Foundation, as part of the celebration of its thirtieth anniversary and its ongoing commitment to biodiversity conservation in Angola, held on 18 and 19 September 2025, at the Luanda Science Centre (CCL), the Kissama Foundation Conference – 30 Years, based on the organisation’s three strategic pillars: Conservation, Research and Training.

The main objective of the event was to celebrate the Kissama Foundation’s 30 years of action, highlighting its historical contribution to biodiversity conservation in Angola, as well as promoting the exchange of experiences, knowledge and results between institutions, researchers and civil society organisations linked to environmental conservation. The conference also aimed to disseminate scientific and educational publications relevant to the knowledge and awareness of Angola’s fauna and flora.

The programme was structured around two thematic axes: “Celebrating the Past” on the 18th, and “Looking to the Future” on the 19th. The main highlights included the presentation of projects developed by the Kissama Foundation, the launch of publications, namely the children’s book from the “Stories for Conservation” collection about the African wild dog in Bicular National Park, the illustrated guide to medium and large mammals of Angola, as well as the book “Ecology of Angola” by Professor Brian Huntley. The conference also included a scientific poster session and moments of recognition for entities and individuals who have contributed significantly to the Kissama Foundation’s work over the past three decades.



Kissama Foundation 30 Years Conference

5.2. Partnership with the National Radio of Angola

The Kissama Foundation has maintained, since 2022, a partnership with the programme “Boa Noite Angola” (Good Night Angola) on the National Radio of Angola, within which it participates in the “A Voz da Natureza” (The Voice of Nature) segment, broadcast on frequency 99.9 FM, every Thursday after 10 pm.

The segment is a space for environmental education and awareness, dedicated to addressing topics related to biodiversity, the state of the environment and its relationship with the quality of life of populations. It also highlights current environmental issues, environmental calendar commemorative dates, and initiatives and solutions aimed at environmental protection and biodiversity conservation.



5.3. Awards

The Kissama Foundation had its work recognised through awards, including the decoration within the scope of the 50th anniversary of Angola's Independence, in the Peace and Development Category, and the Honourable Mention at the 2nd Angolan Environmental Sustainability Award (PASA) Gala.

Its founding members and also Kissama Foundation staff saw their work recognised, namely:

- Tribute paid by the Minister of Environment during the International Conference on Biodiversity and Conservation Areas (CIBAC): Miguel Morais and Vladimir Russo.
- Decoration by the President of the Republic within the scope of the 50th anniversary of Angola's Independence in the Peace and Development Category: Pedro Vaz Pinto and Vladimir Russo.



5.4. Protocols and Memoranda of Understanding

In 2025, the Kissama Foundation expanded its partner base by signing several cooperation protocols to implement projects across its three pillars: conservation, research, and training.

- Cooperation Protocol with the **BIOPOLIS Association** for the development of joint projects, aimed at scientific, technological and cultural capacity building, as well as the transfer of knowledge and sharing of information and data; and the potential exchange of students, teachers and other staff of the two institutions, aiming at their academic and professional qualifications.
- Cooperation Protocol with **UNESCO in Angola**, which aims to promote ocean literacy and the integration of sustainability concepts into school curricula. This protocol, with an initial duration of 2 years, reinforces Angola's alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 4, 13 and 14).
- Partnership Agreement with **BODIVA** in favour of the conservation of Angola's biodiversity, with emphasis on specific support for actions of the Kitabanga Project – Study and Conservation of Sea Turtles in Angola and the Giant Sable Antelope Conservation Project, dedicated to the preservation of the iconic giant sable antelope.
- Cooperation Protocol with the **Luanda Science Centre**, which aims to promote academic relations, support technical and research studies, as well as encourage environmental education through the “Stories for Conservation” Project.
- Partnership Agreement with **Banco Millennium Atlântico**, with the objective of supporting the conservation of sea turtles in Angola, through continuous monitoring and surveillance of critical beaches for turtle nesting and awareness campaigns among coastal communities.

5.5. Workshops and Conferences

The Kissama Foundation participated in various conferences and workshops related to biodiversity as described below:

- International Conference on Biodiversity and Conservation Areas (CIBAC), aimed at bringing together national and international experts, policymakers and environmentalists to discuss innovative solutions for biodiversity protection and conservation of natural areas. The Kissama Foundation presented the results of the Giant Sable Antelope Conservation Project and the Kitabanga Project;
- Workshop for the Validation of the Work Plan for the Creation of a Marine Protected Area, aimed at presenting the Benguela Azul Partnership project, whose main axes are the creation of a marine conservation area in Longa, the development of national species management plans, and management plans for marine conservation areas.
- Workshop for the Validation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, where the Draft NBSAP for the period 2025–2030 was presented and proposals for the implementation of actions aimed at meeting the 23 established targets and 76 national objectives defined to guarantee the preservation and conservation of Angolan biodiversity were discussed.
- Workshop for Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade, within the scope of which a project was presented aimed at preventing the extinction of threatened terrestrial species, through the reinforcement of actions to combat illegal wildlife trade and the mitigation of conflicts between human communities and wildlife in Angolan territory..
- International Scientific Conference on the Congo Basin Forests, where the main challenges of the region were debated, such as deforestation, poaching and poor monitoring, as well as the importance of sustainable practices and company involvement.
- Workshop on the Preparation of the Second National Report on the SDGs, aimed at analysing progress made, challenges in data collection and the importance of more inclusive assessments for the fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda.
- 2nd Workshop on Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs), organised by the Lisima Foundation and The Nature Conservancy, facilitated by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), with the main objective of analysing the need for regulation in the national legal system to allow the formal recognition of OECMs in Angola.

- Workshop Debate on Forest Elephant Conservation, which aimed to present updated data on the species and promote debate on conservation strategies, the importance of creating an environmental conservation area, as well as the need to develop a land use plan and community involvement in conflict mitigation.
- Workshop on the Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Cuando River Basin, contributing to the debate on conservation, sustainable management of natural resources and mitigation of conflicts between communities and wildlife.



6 Publications and Reports

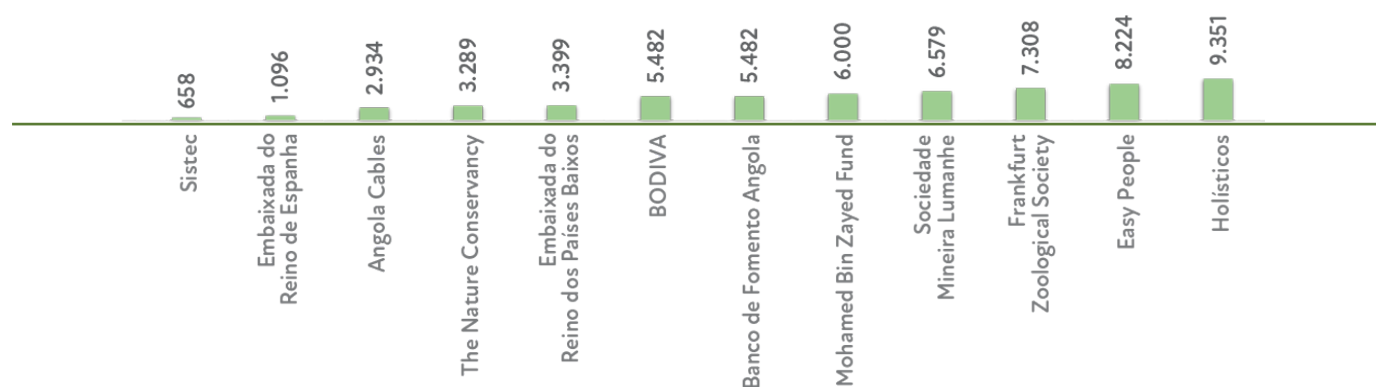
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7 Financial Report

The year 2025 continued to present challenges in fundraising for new activities and projects as well as maintaining ongoing projects. With the support of a set of regular partners, it was possible to raise resources to implement our main activities and to organise the FK 30 Years Conference – Research, Conservation, Training.

Figure 1 – Contributions in 2025 (by partner)

VALUE IN USD



Sources of funding continued to be divided between contributions from national and foreign institutions, totalling approximately USD 825,000 (approximately 753 million Kwanzas) as shown in Figure 1. Some of these contributions refer to projects completed in 2024, and others will be applied to projects planned for 2026.

Figure 1 – Contributions in 2025 (by partner)

VALUE IN USD

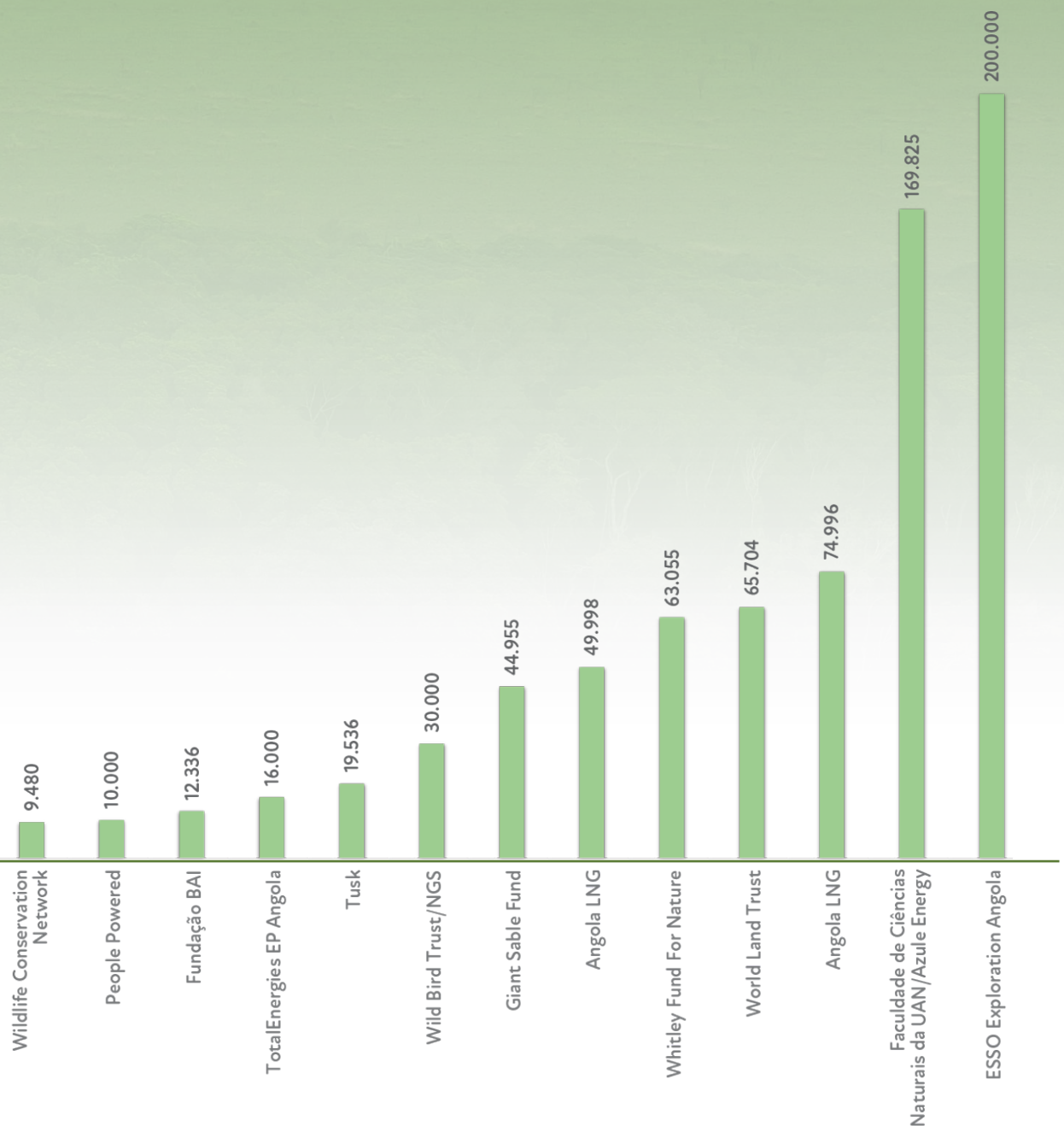


Figure 2 presents contributions per project and the amounts collected from the provision of various services.



Figure 2 – Contributions in 2025 (by project)

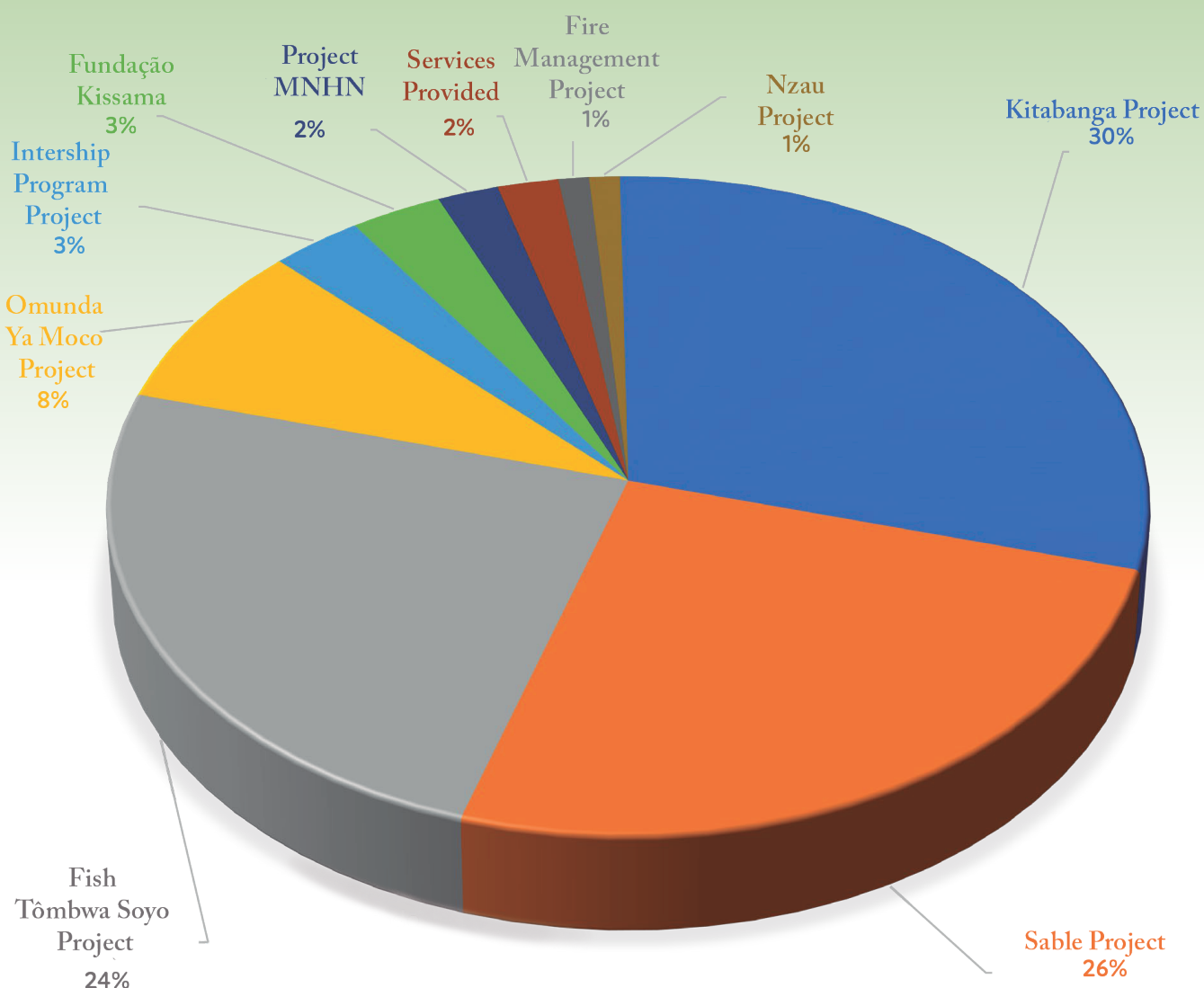
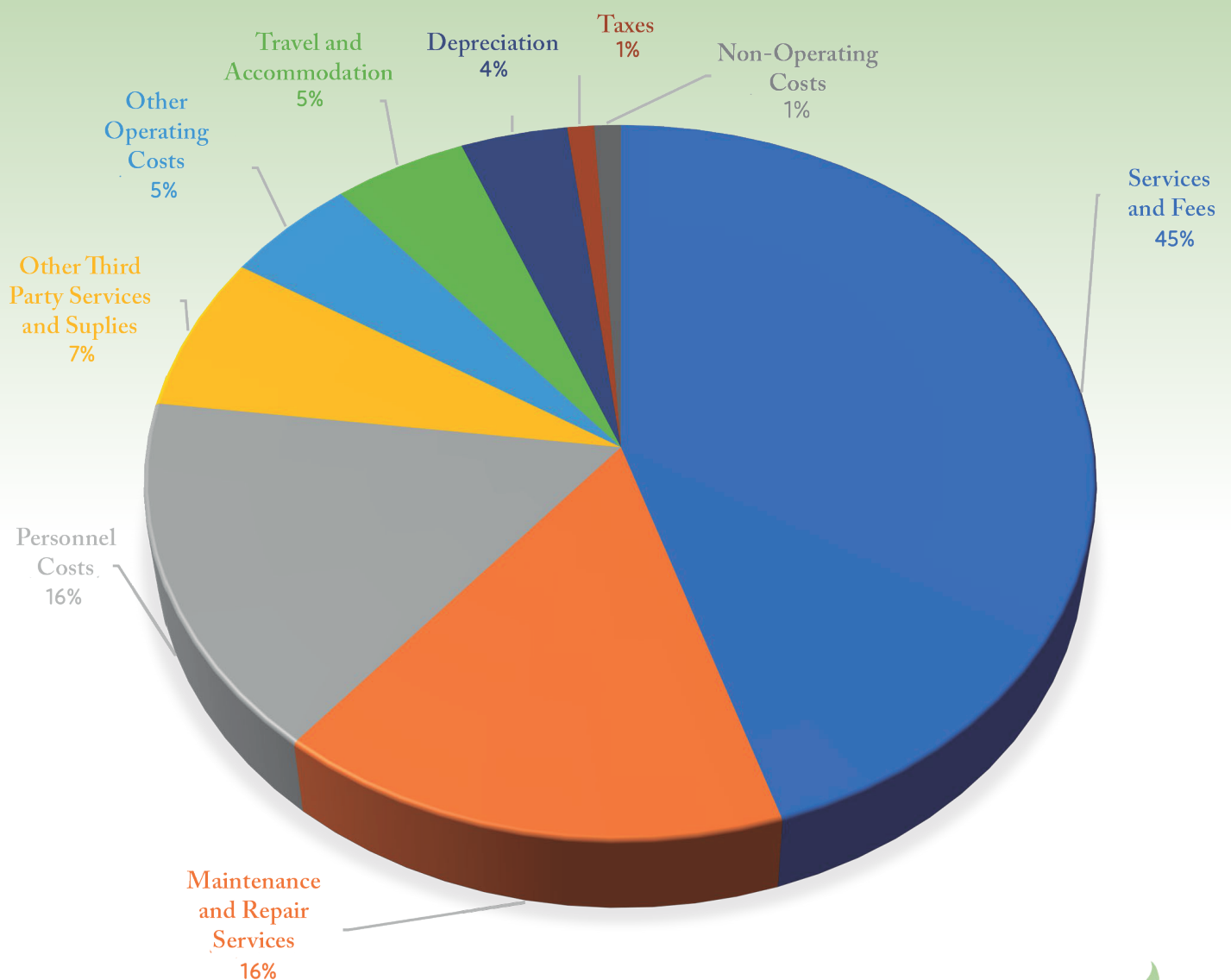


Figure 3 presents data related to expenditure incurred in 2025, totalling approximately USD 730,000 (approximately 670 million kwanzas). Spending on Kissama Foundation human resources represented about 16%, and spending on services and fees provided by third parties represented about 45% of the total. Expenditure on conservation and repair services for the organisation represented approximately 16% of spending, followed by approximately 7% on other supplies and third-party services and 5% on travel and accommodation. Approximately 1% of expenditure was for tax payments..

Figure 3 – Contributions in 2025



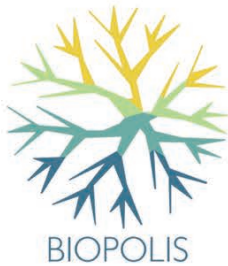


FUNDAÇÃO KISSAMA

8 Acknowledgements

The Kissama Foundation expresses its gratitude to its friends and partners who have enabled the implementation of its projects and activities. Without them, it would not be possible to successfully implement our interventions for the protection and conservation of biodiversity in Angola. Thanks to the Ministry of Environment (MINAMB) and the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MINPERMAR), the Provincial Governments of Cabinda, Bengo, Cabinda, Cuanza-Norte, Cuanza-Sul, Luanda, Malanje, Namibe and Zaire, the National Institute for Biodiversity and Conservation Areas (INBAC), the Faculty of Natural Sciences of Agostinho Neto University (UAN) and the National Radio of Angola (RNA).

9 Sponsors Gallery





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