

Angola

Risk-sensitive Budget Review



SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030



UNDRR Country Reports on Public Investment Planning for Disaster Risk Reduction

This series is designed to make available to a wider readership selected studies on public investment planning for disaster risk reduction (DRR) in cooperation with Member States.

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List of acronyms and abbreviations

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
AOA	Angola kwanza
AU	African Union
CCA	Climate change adaptation
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DR	Disaster risk
DRM	Disaster risk management
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
EU	European Union
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
MDAs	Ministries, departments and agencies
ODA	Official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PG	Provincial government
RSBR	Risk-sensitive budget review
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
WB	World Bank

Currency equivalents

Year	US\$1 to Angola kwanza (AOA)
2017	165.1
2018	248.9
2019	310.2

Authors' calculation based on freecurrencyrates.com and currencies zone (accessed in January 2019).

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Executive summary

This report is intended to measure the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction (DRR) in public investment planning in recent years (2017–2019) in Angola. Using a risk-sensitive budget review (RSBR) methodology, it examines the extent to which public investments have addressed DRR objectives in this period. It does so by categorizing budget expenditures into those that directly target DRR objectives, those that bring co-benefits to DRR objectives indirectly¹ and those not related to DRR. The expenditures directly or indirectly targeting DRR are classified into four different categories, according to their role in the DRM cycle: prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response and relief, and reconstruction and recovery. This categorization is analysed by sectors, national-level ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) and provincial governments (PGs).

Key findings

- The RSBR analysis conducted for this report identified 2,421 programmes that directly or indirectly targeted DRR between 2017 and 2019, within 22 MDAs and 18 PGs (out of a total of 67 agencies in the national budget).
- During the three-year period under study, an annual average of \$1,132.5 million was planned for DRR activities, amounting to 2.83% of the total national budget. From this, \$677.5 million belonged to the budgets of national-level MDAs and \$445.1 million to PG budgets.
- On average, 14.5% of the above marked DRR budget is held by programmes that directly target DRR (“principal”: \$164 million, or 0.41% of the total national budget), while the remaining portion, 85.5%, is held by programmes that indirectly target DRR (“significant”: \$968 million, or 2.42% of the total national budget).
- For the national-level MDAs, the social sector holds the highest share of the principal marked DRR budget with 40.6%, followed by infrastructure with 31.2% and the economic sector with 16.6%. For the PGs, the infrastructure sector accounts for 74.1% of the principal marked expenditure, followed by the social sector with 18.8%.
- The principal marked DRR budget allocations are mainly in the prevention and mitigation category, accounting for 73.4% of the total, while significant marked DRR budget allocations on preparedness account for 62.7% of the total.
- Post-disaster activities account for only 12.9% of the principal marked DRR budget, while no significant marked DRR allocations were found. This lower proportion is compensated for by humanitarian official development assistance (ODA), which amounted to \$8.5 million on average over the 2017–2019 period.

¹ Budget objectives with a significant DRR component are weighted at 40% in the calculations of DRR expenditures and investments.

1. Introduction

In 2013, the European Union (EU) and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) signed an agreement focused on strengthening the ACP Member States' regional integration and inclusion in the global economy. Furthermore, the agreement addressed challenges related to climate change, agriculture and rural development.

Under this agreement, a programme titled "Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities" was launched in July 2015. Its aim was to provide a comprehensive framework for disaster risk reduction (DRR) and disaster risk management (DRM), and their effective implementation across sub-Saharan Africa.

To support DRR in the region, the €80 million programme covered a period of five years and focused on five key results: strengthening regional DRR monitoring and coordination; enhancing DRR coordination, planning and policy advisory capacities of Regional Economic Communities; improving the capacity of national and Regional Climate Centres for weather and climate services; improving risk knowledge through disaster databases for future risk modelling; and developing disaster risk financing policies, instruments and strategies at regional, national and local levels.

The programme contributed to broader efforts aiming to assist African countries in building capacity in risk-sensitive investment planning and supporting initiatives to increase public investment in DRR. Furthermore, referring to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030), the programme sought to assist countries in estimating potential disaster impacts, including economic losses. Subsequently, it provided tools for countries to optimize their investment plans in order to address disaster risk and reduce future losses.

As part of the programme, UNDRR has developed risk-sensitive budget review reports for 16 countries in sub-Saharan Africa: Angola, Botswana, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini (The Kingdom of), Gabon, Gambia (The), Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Namibia, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Tanzania (United Republic of) and Zambia.

The analysis uses the DRR policy marker, developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC). The methodology has been used widely to provide information about DRR mainstreaming. Nevertheless, the tracking of planned and actual expenditures related to DRR is an area that is still evolving.

This report provides information on public investment planning for DRR in Angola and presents the findings of a RSBR analysis of the country's budget from 2017 to 2019. The analysis which follows was presented and discussed during a series of country-level workshops – conducted in 2018, in each of the 16 countries – and additional feedback and input from country experts was sought to improve the analysis.

The report is organized as follows: the first section presents Angola at a glance (key statistics). The second section provides context for DRR in Angola. Findings of the RSBR for Angola constitute the next principal section. The report concludes with a summary of the findings and recommendations for further action.

2. Angola at a glance



POPULATION



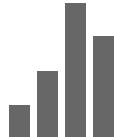
2018 estimate

29.3
(million people)

2050 projection

77.4
(million people)

GDP



2018 estimate

105.8
(billion \$)

2050 projection

324.7
(billion \$)

Area: 1,246,700 km²

Services: 28.4% of GDP

Source: Data from: African Development Bank (2019); Central Intelligence Agency; International Institute for Applied Analysis; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs; Population Division (2019); United Nations Development Programme (2019); United Nations, Statistics Division; and World Bank.

Population density:
23.5 people/km²

Industry: 61.4% of GDP

Human Development Index: 0.6

Poverty rate
(\$1.90 per day): 30.1%

Agriculture: 10.2% of GDP

The Republic of Angola is a South Central African nation state and the seventh largest country in the continent. Its population was estimated at 29.3 million people in 2018,² with a relatively low population density of 23.5 inhabitants per square kilometre. The annual population growth rate has oscillated between 2.7% and 3.6% since the start of the 1990s.³ The population is projected to reach 77.4 million in 2050.⁴

The secondary (61.4%) and tertiary (28.4%) sectors contribute the most to Angola's economy.⁵ Oil production and directly related activities account for approximately 50% of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) and over 90% of its exports.⁶ Despite the adverse effects of a 27-year-long civil war, Angola's economy continues to expand, with an average growth rate of 6.6% between 2002 and 2017.

² World Bank. Data: Population, total.

³ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019).

⁴ International Institute for Applied Analysis.

⁵ Central Intelligence Agency. The World Factbook.

⁶ Ibid.

Nevertheless, low oil prices in recent years have impaired economic growth, to -2.5% in 2017 and -2.1 in 2018.⁷

Typically, fiscal revenues represent about 9.2% of national GDP. The budget balance has shown an important surplus in recent decades, averaging 2.4% of GDP between 2003 and 2017. In 2018 this measure reduced to -2.8% of GDP from -4.8% of GDP in the previous year. The oil industry is also an important source of government revenues, reaching as much as 75% of the total. The sharp and long decline of oil revenues has greatly affected oil receipts in the country. The government's efforts to mitigate oil shocks have included a review of public expenditure by eliminating fuel subsidies, increased mobilization of non-oil revenues and depreciation of exchange rates to reduce imports.

Poverty levels (under \$1.90 per day) in Angola are estimated at 30.1% of the population for the year 2017.⁸ This was mainly driven by rural poverty, which reached as much as 50%, against 14% for the urban population. Its Human Development Index score has steadily increased over recent years, from 0.37 in 2000 to 0.57 in 2018.

7 Trading Economics.

8 United Nations Development Programme (2019).

3. Disaster risk reduction in Angola

3.1. Past disasters and losses

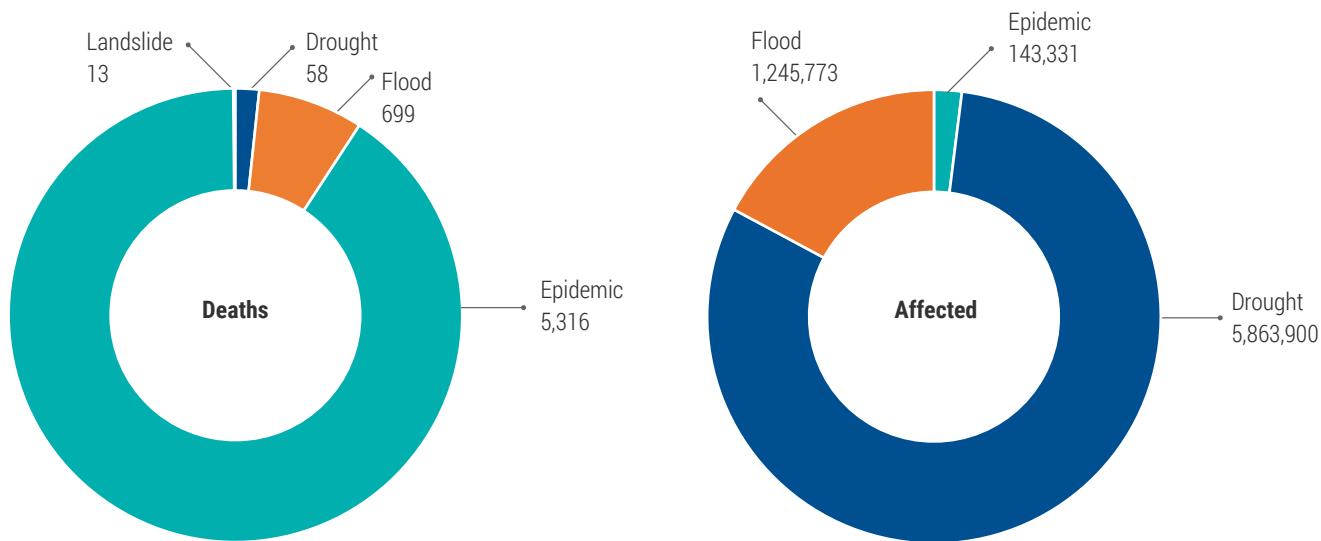
Angola is particularly vulnerable to droughts and floods, which happen nearly every year and typically cause severe damage. Other less common yet recurrent risks are fires, storms (with and without lightning), storm surge and landslides. In addition to such natural hazards, Angola has also experienced epidemics of diseases such as HIV, malaria, cholera and Marburg virus. There is a small amount of seismic activity in the country, but with infrequent occurrence and low intensity, signalling a relatively low risk. Another source of risk, due to the large amount of oil-related activity in the country, is related to oil extraction and includes the possibilities of oil spills and oil tank explosions.

Table 1 and Figure 1 summarize the impacts of the main disasters to occur in Angola in recent decades. Although floods appear to occur with more frequency, the data show that droughts affect a substantially bigger share of the population. Epidemics have caused the most deaths.

Table 1: Summary of disasters in Angola, 1985–2017

Disaster	Year	Total affected	Total deaths
Drought	1985	500,000	–
Drought	1989	1,900,000	–
Flood	1989	100,000	–
Epidemic	1989	–	766
Drought	1997	105,000	–
Epidemic	1998	–	115
Epidemic	1999	–	147
Flood	2004	331,700	–
Epidemic	2004	–	329
Epidemic	2006	–	2,354
Epidemic	2007	–	515
Flood	2008	81,400	–
Epidemic	2008	–	229
Epidemic	2008	–	134
Flood	2009	220,000	–
Flood	2010	110,886	–
Flood	2011	–	113
Drought	2012	1,833,900	–
Epidemic	2015	–	384
Drought	2017	1,420,000	–

Figure 1: Total deaths and population affected by main disasters, 1985–2017



Source: Authors. Table based on "Summary of Deaths and Affected by Droughts and Floods" by year. Figure based on "Summary of Deaths and Affected by Disasters" through time. Data: EM-DAT The Emergency Events Database: www.emdat.be/database.

3.2. Disaster risk governance

The National Commission for Civil Protection (CNPC) and the National Civil Protection and Firefighter Service (SNPCB) are the two main institutions in charge of DRR activities in Angola. The CNPC is a multidisciplinary and multisectoral institution composed of representatives of all national ministries and directors from relevant services, such as the Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics and the SNPCB. This institution operates under the direct supervision of the Ministry of the Interior. Its reorganization in 1997 came from a collaboration between the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women Promotion (which was previously in charge of response and relief actions, together with the provincial governments (PGs)) and the Ministry of Interior and resulted in the first Law for Civil Protection. The main objective of this law was to reduce disaster risk through the development of relief action, prevention and training.

The main actions carried out by the CNPC seek to reduce risk, with particular emphasis on issues related to education, institutional and national training and the strengthening of provincial structures, as well as training of its staff at all levels. Thus, in the absence of disasters, the CNPC performs regular mappings of vulnerable areas at risk, control and maintenance of operational techniques, inter-institutional coordination and provisioning of logistics stocks for emergencies.

In 2009 the CNPC produced the National Progress Report on the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action, showing relevant improvements in the country's commitments to prioritize DRR. One example of the kind of initiatives undertaken was the installation of an early warning system on some of the rivers in Benguela Province to constantly measure flow variations, allowing action to be taken before floods occurred. The report suggests that there are plans for such a system to be applied nationwide. Other relevant actions include the incorporation of disaster risk management (DRM) education in the national education system, as well as awareness programmes for the population as a preventive measure and preparedness measures such as the construction of hosting centres for displaced persons.

The Review of the Current and Planned Adaptation Action for Middle Africa, by the Adaptation Partnership (2011) assessed the state of Angola's actions for climate change adaptation (CCA) and concluded that the country has focused on capacity building and community-based adaptation in the agriculture, water and policy fields. It also found that projects had been planned at all regional levels, and had improved stakeholder awareness. Regarding aspects that still need to be improved, the Adaptation Partnership calls for the improvement of climate data collection and weather monitoring systems, as well as addressing the vulnerability of smallholder farmers to climate change.

The CNPC further elaborated a Strategic Plan for Disaster Risk Management with a focus on poverty reduction, CCA and institutional development in 2009 and a national plan for preparedness, contingency, response and recovery, approved by the Ministers Council until 2015. A new version was created and focused on the Long-Term National Development Strategy Angola 2025, with an emphasis on the 2013–2017 period.

The legal framework for Civil Protection includes:

- Law n. 28/03 of 7 November 1997: Basic Law of Civil Protection, establishing the creation of the CNCP.
- Presidential Decree No. 29/16, 1 February 2016: approving the national plan for preparation, resilience, response and recovery from natural disasters for the period 2015–2017.
- Presidential Decree No. 30/16, 3 February 2016: approving the strategic plan for the prevention and reduction of disaster risk within the framework of the national development plan 2013–2017. The Decree also established a Technical Committee for Prevention and Disaster Risk Reduction with the following objectives and structure:

Figure 2: Technical Committee for Prevention and DRR – aims and responsible bodies



Source: Authors, based on the Official Diary of Angola (2016), Series I, No. 19.

Therefore, although there is room for improvement, the Government of Angola has demonstrated commitment to the incorporation of DRR as a national priority in the strategic development plan, and to the institutionalization of DRM.

4. Risk-sensitive budget review

4.1. Methodology

The OECD DAC DRR policy marker is a quantitative tool used to identify spending activities that target DRR as a policy objective. An activity should be classified as linked to DRR if it promotes the targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 to achieve “substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries”.⁹

According to the OECD DAC policy marker document,¹⁰ a DRR-related activity focuses on preventing new risks, and/or reducing existing disaster risks and/or strengthening resilience through “the implementation of ... measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster and increase preparedness for response and recovery with the explicit purpose of increasing human security, well-being, quality of life, resilience, and sustainable development”.

In addition, a DRR-related activity must meet at least one of the four priorities for action of the Sendai Framework,¹¹ namely: (1) understanding disaster risk; (2) strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk; (3) investing in DRR for resilience; or (4) enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.¹²

The risk-sensitive budget review (RSBR) is simply the application of the OECD DAC DRR policy marker to country budgets to identify and mark public expenditures that have a DRR objective. By doing this, the extent to which the government has planned or invested implicitly or explicitly in DRR can be identified. Spending activities targeting DRR are screened, marked and weighted as follows:

- Activities are marked as “principal” (marked as 2) when DRR is their principal objective and it is fundamental in the design of and motivation for the activity. These budget activities are then weighted as 100% of the planned or spent allocations which underpin them.
- Activities are marked as “significant” (marked as 1) when their DRR objective is explicitly stated but is not a fundamental motivation for undertaking and designing the activity. These budget activities are weighted as 40% of the planned or spent allocations which underpin them.
- Activities are not marked (marked as 0) when they have no DRR-related objective. These budget activities are weighted as 0% of the planned or spent allocations which underpin them.¹³

The total of principal and significant marked budget allocations is counted as DRR-focused planned or spent budgets or, put simply, DRR investments. Figure 3 illustrates the marking and scoring procedure for the OECD DRR policy marker and how funding allocated to DRR objectives is accounted for.

9 UNDRR (2015), p.12.

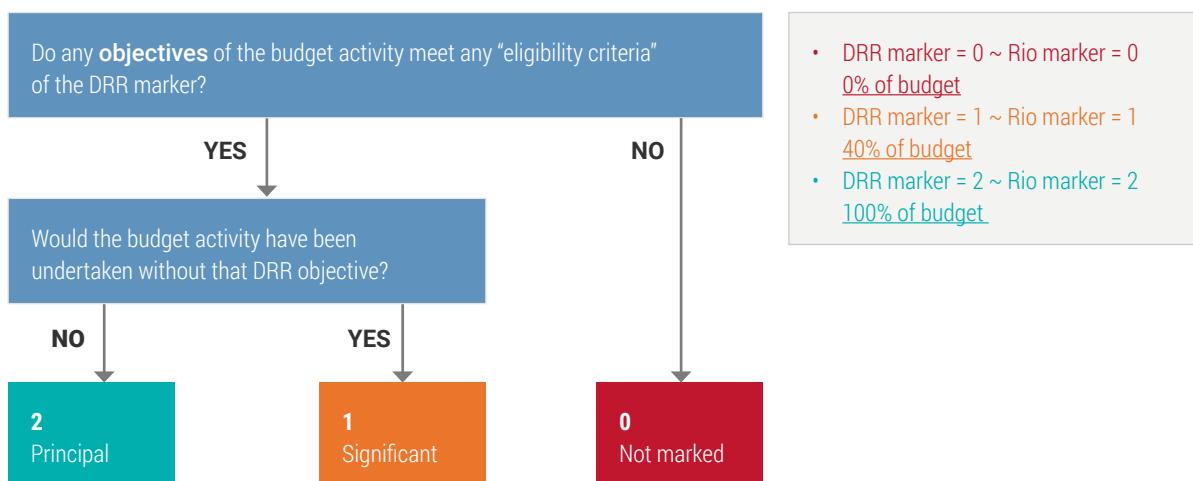
10 OECD (2017), p.8.

11 UNDRR (2015), p.14.

12 From this, a DRR-related activity can be located along the disaster management cycle: pre-disaster activities (prevention, mitigation or preparedness) or post-disaster activities (response or mitigation).

13 Petri (2016); European Commission (2016).

Figure 3: Scoring decision rule for the OECD DAC DRR policy marker and Rio marking system



Source: OECD (2017).

4.2. Scope of the analysis

The RSBR explored Angola's national budgets by evaluating individual budgets for MDAs and PGs for the period 2017 to 2019. Planned budgets approved by the National Assembly and published in the Republic's Official Diary were considered for the analysis. These documents were available at the Ministry of Finance's website.¹⁴ Of the 67 MDAs and PGs reviewed,¹⁵ 32 had "principal" and 40 had "significant" DRR activities or projects. Table 2 shows the scope of the RSBR, with the MDAs and PGs that were found to have some DRR policy objective classified by sectors.

Led by the OECD DAC DRR policy marker (see Annex 1 for a more detailed methodological note), the Rio marker system and the Sendai Framework for Action priority areas, the analysis found a total of 2,421 programmes that implicitly or explicitly target DRR in national-level MDAs and the PGs. Table 2 summarizes these findings.

Tables A3 and A4 in Annex 2 show, respectively, the corresponding number of programmes marked either as principal or significant for each MDA/PG, by year of analysis. The largest number of principal DRR programmes at the national level were under the Ministry of Construction and Public Works with 65 projects, while at the PG level the Province of Luanda had the largest number with 51. With respect to significant DRR programmes, at the national level the Ministry of Energy and Waters had the most with 409 projects, and the Provincial Government of Luanda had the most at the PG level with 175.

14 <https://www.mof.gov.zm/>.

15 See list of MDAs in Angola under Annex 2, Table A2.

Table 2: Scope of the risk-sensitive budget review

Institution	No. of projects		
Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic sector:¹⁶ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Economy and Planning - Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry - Ministry of Fisheries and Sea - Ministry of Hospitality and Tourism • Social sector:¹⁷ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Health - Ministry of Education - Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation - Ministry of Social Action, Family and Woman Promotion • Infrastructure sector:¹⁸ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Construction and Public Works - Ministry of Regional Planning and Housing - Ministry of Energy and Waters - Ministry of Transportation - Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology - Ministry of Mineral Resources and Petroleum - Ministry of the Environment • Administrative sector:¹⁹ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presidency of the Republic - Office of the Vice President of the Republic - Ministry of Regional Administration and State Reform - Budget Reserves • Public safety sector:²⁰ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of National Defence - Ministry of Interior - State Intelligence and Security Services - Security House of the President of the Republic • Provincial governments:²¹ <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding-right: 20px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Luanda - Cabinda - Zaire - Uige - Bengo - Cuanza-Norte - Malanje - Lunda-Norte - Lunda-Sul </td> <td style="width: 50%; padding-left: 20px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moxico - Cuanza-Sul - Benguela - Huambo - Bié - Namibe - Huila - Cunene - Cuando-Cubango </td> </tr> </table> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Luanda - Cabinda - Zaire - Uige - Bengo - Cuanza-Norte - Malanje - Lunda-Norte - Lunda-Sul 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moxico - Cuanza-Sul - Benguela - Huambo - Bié - Namibe - Huila - Cunene - Cuando-Cubango
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Luanda - Cabinda - Zaire - Uige - Bengo - Cuanza-Norte - Malanje - Lunda-Norte - Lunda-Sul 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moxico - Cuanza-Sul - Benguela - Huambo - Bié - Namibe - Huila - Cunene - Cuando-Cubango 		
Planned budget or executed budget	Planned budget		
Target hazards	Drought, flood, storm, fire, pests and epidemics		

Source: Authors, applying the OECD DAC DRR methodology to the 2017–2019 budgets, published by the Ministry of Finance, Angola.

16 Defined as a sector that addresses productivity of the economy.

17 Defined as a sector whose main aim is to achieve social development and improve the welfare of people.

18 Defined as a sector that focuses on the provision of physical infrastructure.

19 Defined as a sector that manages government and public administration.

20 Defined as a sector related to the general security of the country.

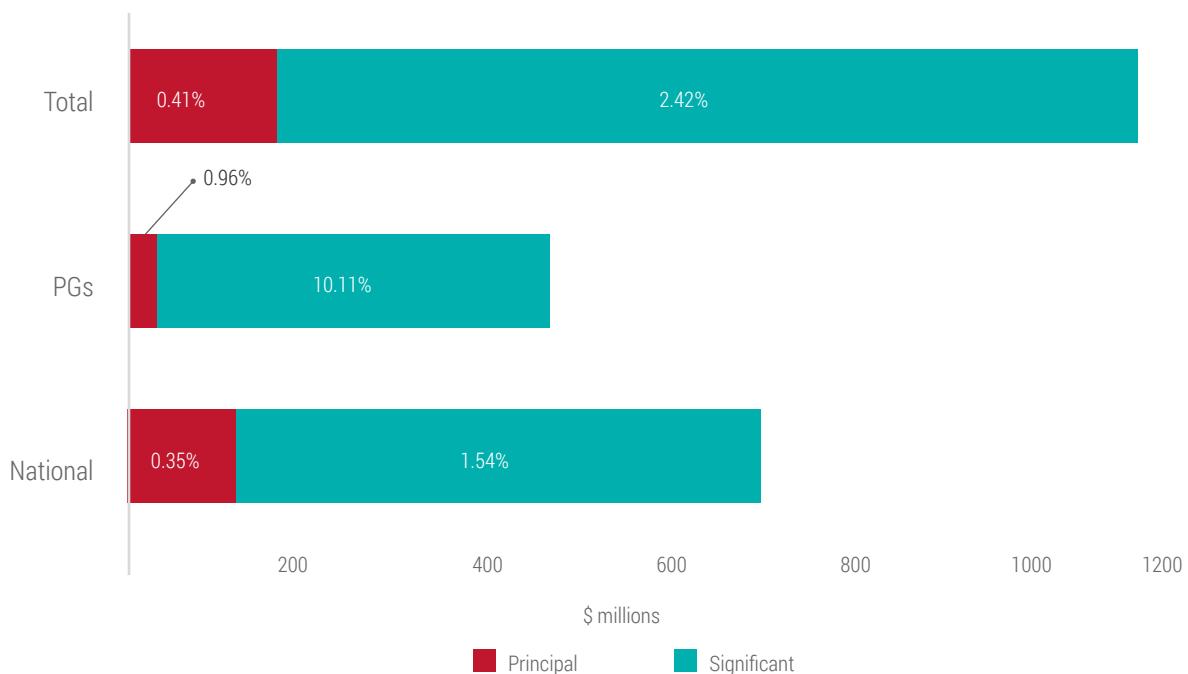
21 Each province in Angola has its own budget, apart from national-level investments made in the provinces.

Table 3: Number of DRR marked projects and institutions

Component	Level	MDAs / PGs	Activities/projects 2017	2018	2019
Principal	MDAs	16	65	59	89
	PGs	16	69	56	85
Significant	MDAs	22	329	229	335
	PGs	18	490	494	334

4.3. DRR budget analysis by sector, ministries and DRM cycle at the national and provincial levels

Figure 4 shows the total marked DRR budget and its disaggregation at the national and PG levels. In total the marked DRR budget represents 2.83% of the total national budget,²² amounting to an annual investment of \$1,132.5 million. The DRR marked budget at the PG level amounted to \$445.1 million, representing 11.07% of the entire PG budget. The DRR marked budget at the national level amounted to \$677.5 million, representing 1.89% of the national-level budget. A much higher proportion of DRR expenditures in provincial budgets is consistent with the decentralization of responsibilities and financial resources. DRR efforts at the local level are most likely to be concentrated on extensive risks, while at the national level efforts are more concentrated on intensive risks.

Figure 4: Three-year average marked DRR budget

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2017–2019 budgets, published by the Ministry of Finance, Angola.

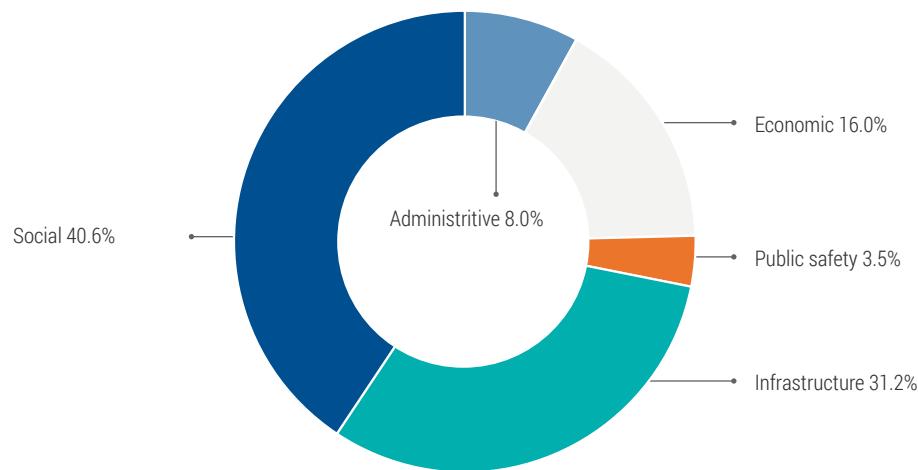
Note: Percentages indicate the share of the respective DRR marked budget (principal or significant) in the corresponding budget total (total, PGs and national).

22 Total national budget is inclusive of both domestic and donor funds.

National DRR budget by sectors – principal and significant

Considering the aggregate sectors described in Table 4, Figure 4 shows that the social sector comprises the largest share of the total principal marked DRR budget with 40.6%, followed by the infrastructure sector with 31.2% and the economic sector with 16.6%. The remaining sectors comprise significantly lower shares of the total, with the public safety sector having the lowest at 3.5%.

Figure 5: National-level principal marked DRR budget by sector.



Source: Authors' calculations based on 2017–2019 budgets, published by the Ministry of Finance, Angola.

Table 4 presents the principal marked DRR budget by sector and across the period of analysis. A decreasing trend is observed over time in the administrative and public safety sectors, while the contrary is observed in the infrastructure and economic sectors, which nearly tripled their principal marked DRR budget from 2017 to 2019. The year 2018 has the highest total budget set aside for principal marked DRR programmes, with the highest allocation being that of the social sector with \$65.6 million.

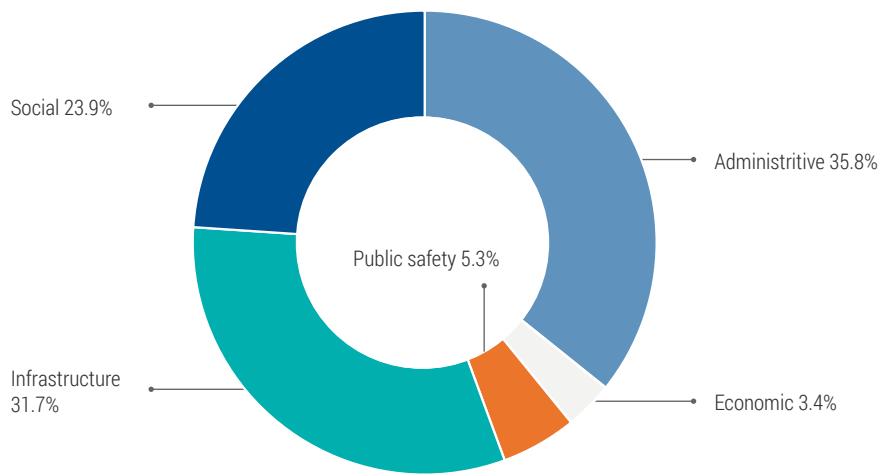
Table 4: National-level principal marked DRR budget across sectors

Sectors, values in \$ millions	2017	2018	2019	Three-year total	Three-year average	%
Administrative	29.9	–	0.2	30.1	10.0	8.0%
Economic	15.4	11.1	35.5	62.0	20.7	16.6%
Public safety	7.1	4.4	1.7	13.2	4.4	3.5%
Infrastructure	14.8	58.7	43.4	116.9	39.0	31.2%
Social	47.8	65.6	38.8	152.2	50.7	40.6%
Total principal marked DRR national-level budget	115.0	139.9	119.5	374.4	124.8	100%
Total national-level budget	39,780.8	35,231.4	32,930.5	107,942.7	35,980.9	
Total budget	44,763.3	8,909.9	36,609.6	120,282.8	40,094.3	
Share of national-level principal DRR marked budget of total national-level budget						0.35%
Share of national-level principal DRR marked budget of total budget.						31%

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2017–2019 budgets, published by the Ministry of Finance, Angola.

Overall, national-level principal marked DRR budget accounted for a 0.35% share of the national-level budget, and 0.31% of the total budget, averaging out at \$124.8 million per year.

Figure 6 depicts the significant marked DRR budget across the different sectors. The administrative sector comprised 35.8% of the total, followed by the infrastructure sector with 31.7% and the social sector with 23.9%. The other sectors held significantly lower shares, with the economic sector having the lowest share at 3.4%.

Figure 6: National-level significant marked DRR budget by sector

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2017–2019 budgets, published by the Ministry of Finance, Angola.

Table 5 presents the significant marked DRR budget by sectors and across time. While an increasing trend is observed in the administrative and public safety sectors, the opposite is observed in the social sector. The other sectors have relatively stable expenditure in significant marked DRR objectives. Overall, 2019 showed the highest significant marked DRR budget allocation with \$635.1 million, with more than half of this deriving from the administrative sector.

Table 5: National-level significant marked DRR budget across sectors

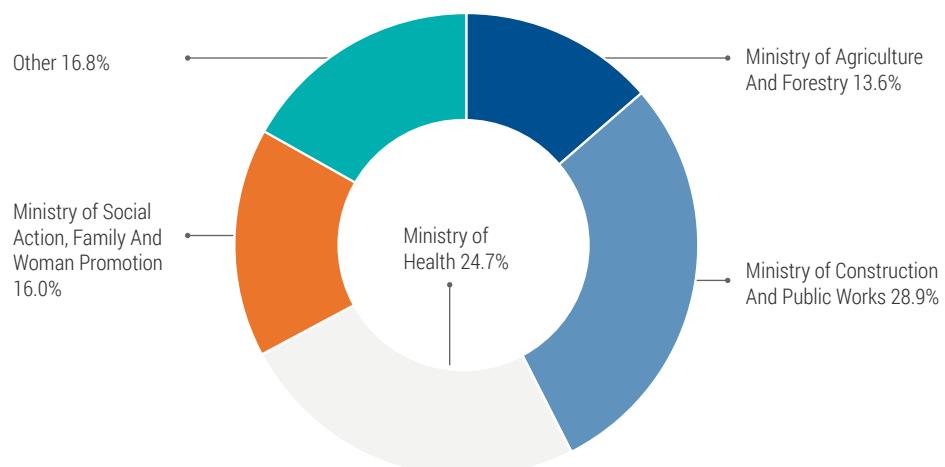
Sectors, values in \$ millions	2017	2018	2019	Three-year total	Three-year average	%
Administrative	117.8	140.2	333.9	591.9	197.3	35.8%
Economic	15.6	18.3	22.0	55.8	18.6	3.4%
Public safety	15.4	33.4	38.4	87.2	29.1	5.3%
Infrastructure	185.6	194.5	144.1	524.2	174.7	31.7%
Social	172.6	127.0	96.7	396.3	132.1	23.9%
Total significant DRR national-level budget	507.0	513.4	635.1	1,655.5	551.8	100.0%
Total national-level budget	39,780.8	35,231.4	2,930.5	07,942.7	35,980.9	
Total budget	44,763.3	38,909.9	36,609.6	120,282.8	40,094.3	
Share of national-level significant DRR marked budget of total national-level budget						1.5%
Share of national-level significant DRR marked budget of total budget						1.4%

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2017–2019 budgets, published by the Ministry of Finance, Angola.

The estimated marked budget under the significant DRR objective averaged \$967.6 million per year, which represents 2.4% of the average national budget over the period.

National DRR budget by ministries – principal and significant

Figure 7 shows the principal marked DRR budget for those ministries holding the largest shares. Just four national-level MDAs account for 83.2% of the total, with the remaining MDAs comprising 16.8%. The Ministry of Construction and Public Works has the largest share with 28.9%, followed by the Ministry of Health with 24.7%.

Figure 7: National-level principal marked DRR budget by main Institutions

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2017–2019 budgets, published by the Ministry of Finance, Angola.

Table 6 presents the principal marked DRR budget across sectors, ministries and time. The Ministry of Construction and Public Works and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry show significant increases over the years. The main ministries for each sector are: the Presidency of the Republic for the administrative sector; the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the economic sector; the Ministry of Interior for the public safety sector (representing the whole sector); the Ministry of Construction and Public Works for the infrastructure sector; and the Ministry of Health for the social sector.

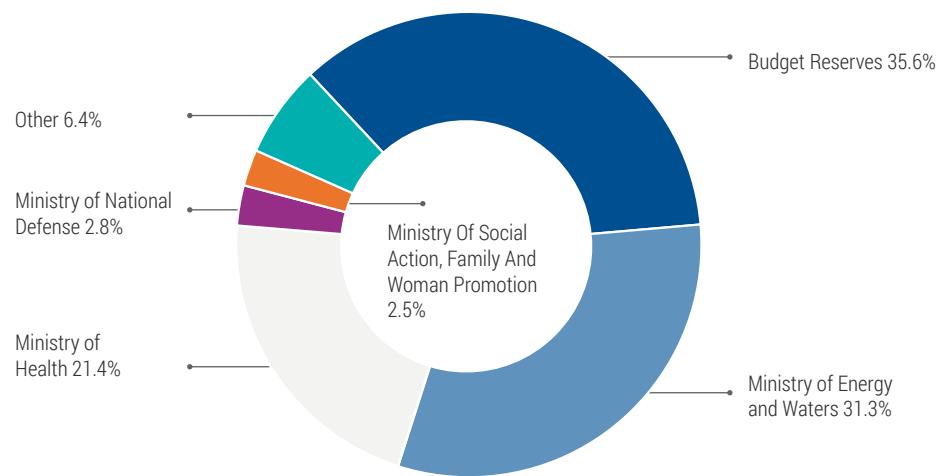
Table 6: National-level principal marked DRR budget across ministries

Sectors and ministries, values in \$ millions	2017	2018	2019	Three-year total	Three-year average	%
Administrative	29.92	–	0.17	30.09	10.03	8.0%
Presidency of The Republic	29.92	–	–	29.92	9.97	8.0%
Office of The Vice President of The Republic	–	–	0.17	0.17	0.06	0.0%
Economic	15.41	11.11	5.46	61.97	20.66	16.6%
Ministry of Economy and Planning	2.96	–	–	2.96	0.99	0.8%
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	7.87	10.14	33.02	51.02	17.01	13.6%
Ministry of Hospitality and Tourism	0.18	–	–	0.18	0.06	0.0%
Ministry of Commerce	–	–	1.38	1.38	0.46	0.4%
Ministry of Mineral Resources and Petroleum	1.52	0.30	0.21	2.0	0.68	0.5%
Ministry of the Environment	2.88	.67	0.85	4.41	1.47	1.2%
Public safety	7.11	4.43	1.70	13.24	4.41	3.5%
Ministry of Interior	7.11	4.43	1.70	13.24	4.41	3.5%
Infrastructure	14.78	58.67	43.42	116.87	38.96	31.2%
Ministry of Construction and Public Works	12.80	58.27	37.08	108.15	36.05	28.9%
Ministry of Energy and Waters	1.17	0.18	0.63	1.98	.66	0.5%
Ministry of Transportation	0.61	0.17	5.67	6.44	2.15	1.7%
Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology	0.21	0.05	0.04	0.30	0.10	0.1%
Social	47.76	65.65	38.76	152.17	50.72	40.6%
Ministry of Health	29.14	28.16	35.04	92.34	30.78	24.7%
Ministry of Education	–	–	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.0%
Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation	0.02	–	–	0.02	0.01	0.0%
Ministry of Social Action, Family and Woman Promotion	18.60	37.49	3.69	59.77	19.92	16.0%
Total principal marked DRR national-level budget	115.0	139.9	119.5	374.4	124.8	100.0%
Total national-level budget	39,780.8	35,231.4	32,930.5	107,942.7	35,980.9	
Total budget	44,763.3	38,909.9	36,609.6	120,282.8	40,094.3	
Share of national-level principal DRR marked budget of total national-level budget						0.35%
Share of national-level principal DRR marked budget of total budget						0.31%

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2017–2019 budgets, published by the Ministry of Finance, Angola.

Figure 8 shows the share of the ministries with the highest DRR budgets marked as significant. The Budget Reserves hold the highest share, accounting for 35.6%, followed by the Ministry of Energy and Waters with 31.3% and the Ministry of Health with 21.4%. All other MDAs at the national level had relatively small shares, together accounting for 6.4% of the total.

Figure 8: National-level significant marked DRR budget by main ministries



Source: Authors' calculations based on 2017–2019 budgets, published by the Ministry of Finance, Angola.

Table 7 presents the significant marked DRR budget across sectors, ministries and time. Although the overall marked budget is increasing over time, this is mainly driven by the Budget Reserves, with most other MDAs showing a decreasing trend. The main ministries for each sector are: the Budget Reserves for the administrative sector; the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Petroleum for the economic sector; the Ministry of National Defence for the public safety sector; the Ministry of Energy and Water for the infrastructure sector; and the Ministry of Health for the social sector.

Table 7: National-level significant marked DRR budget across ministries

Sectors and ministries, values in \$ millions	2017	2018	2019	Three-year total	Three-year average	%
Administrative	117.8	140.2	333.9	591.9	197.3	35.8%
Presidency of The Republic	–	–	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.0%
Ministry of Regional Administration and State Reform	1.5	0.4	0.6	2.5	0.8	0.2%
Budget Reserves	116.3	139.8	332.7	588.8	196.3	35.6%
Economic	15.6	18.3	22.0	55.8	18.6	3.4%
Ministry of Economy and Planning	1.3	–	0.4	1.7	0.6	0.1%
Ministry of Agriculture And Forestry	3.9	1.6	7.7	13.2	4.4	0.8%
Ministry of Fisheries and Sea	–	–	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0%
Ministry of Tourism	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0%
Ministry of Mineral Resources and Petroleum	-	11.6	11.0	22.6	7.5	1.4%
Ministry of the Environment	10.3	5.1	2.5	17.9	6.0	1.1%
Public safety	15.4	33.4	38.4	87.2	29.1	5.3%
Ministry of National Defence	4.7	31.9	9.7	46.2	15.4	2.8%
Ministry of Interior	0.8	1.5	19.6	21.9	7.3	1.3%
State Intelligence and Security Services	–	–	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Security House of the President of the Republic	9.9	–	9.1	19.0	6.3	1.1%
Infrastructure	185.6	194.5	144.1	524.2	174.7	31.7%
Ministry of Construction and Public Works	0.2	-	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0%
Ministry of Regional Planning and Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0%
Ministry of Energy and Waters	181.7	193.6	143.0	518.3	172.8	31.3%
Ministry of Transportation	3.7	0.8	0.8	5.3	1.8	0.3%
Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0%
Social	172.6	127.0	96.7	396.3	132.1	23.9%
Ministry of Health	153.5	115.5	84.9	354.0	118.0	21.4%
Ministry of Education	0.1	–	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0%
Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation	0.1	–	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0%
Ministry of Social Action, Family and Woman Promotion	18.9	11.4	11.5	41.8	13.9	2.5%
Total marked DRR national budget	507.0	513.4	635.1	1,655.5	551.8	100.0%
Total national-level budget	39,780.8	35,231.4	32,930.5	107,942.7	35,980.9	
Total budget	44,763.3	38,909.9	36,609.6	120,282.8	40,094.3	
Share of national-level significant DRR marked budget of total national-level budget						1.5%
Share of national-level significant DRR marked budget of total budget						1.4%

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2017–2019 budgets, published by the Ministry of Finance, Angola.

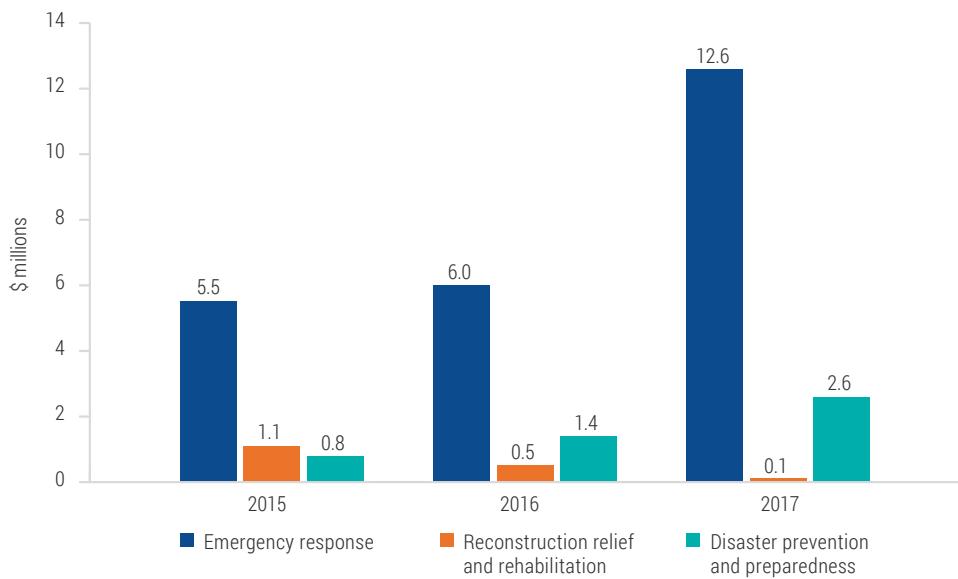
National DRR budget across the DRM cycle

As mentioned earlier, in addition to categorizing the budget in principal or significant expenditures in DRR, each line was also classified into four distinct categories, namely prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response and relief, and reconstruction and recovery. Operation of recovery and reconstruction are usually not planned for in the budget. Often, the most important actors in delivering response, recovery and reconstruction are the humanitarian actors financed through official development assistance (ODA) (Box 1).

Box 1: Official development assistance by DRM categories

The RSBR showed that most of the marked DRR budget has been allocated to pre-disaster activities, while post-disaster activities has received relatively low budget allocations during the period of analysis. These results seem to be compensated for to some extent by external humanitarian actors, which dedicate more resources to immediate emergency response after disasters occur. Indeed, as Figure 6 shows, over the years 2015–2017 an aggregate 78.7% of humanitarian ODA was allocated to emergency response, while a further 5.6% was designated for reconstruction and rehabilitation; both of these fall into the post-disaster activities category in the DRM cycle.

Figure 9: Allocation of humanitarian ODA, 2015–2017



Source: Authors' calculations, based on ODA data, published by OECD.²³

23 <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/humanitarian-assistance.htm>

Principal DRR budget across the DRM cycle

Table 8 shows the principal marked DRR budget through the four key DRM categories. Prevention and mitigation accounted for 68.8%, followed by preparedness with 16.1% and response and relief with 14.3%. The reconstruction and recovery category had a small share of only 0.9%. Note that while expenditures on prevention and mitigation activities have increased over time, in almost all other cases expenditures have declined.

Table 8: National-level principal marked DRR budget across DRM categories

Risk categories, values in \$ millions	2017	2018	2019	Three-year total	Three-year average	%
Prevention and mitigation	61.8	102.3	93.4	57.4	85.8	68.8%
Preparedness	34.1	16.0	10.1	60.2	0.1	16.1%
Response and relief	15.9	21.4	16.0	53.4	17.8	14.3%
Reconstruction and recovery	3.2	0.1	–	3.3	1.1	0.9%
Total principal marked DRR national-level budget	115.0	139.9	119.5	374.4	124.8	100.0%

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2017–2019 budgets, published by the Ministry of Finance, Angola.

Aggregating the principal DRR expenditures according to the part of the disaster cycle that they target, Table 9 shows that 84.9% of the total principal marked DRR budget was allocated to pre-disaster risk reduction activities.

Table 9: National-level principal DRM categories in the disaster cycle

Pre-disaster investments		Post-disaster investments	
Prevention and mitigation	Preparedness	Response and relief	Reconstruction and recovery
68.8%	16.1%	14.3%	0.9%
84.9%		15.1%	

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2017–2019 budgets, published by the Ministry of Finance, Angola.

Principal DRR budget across the DRM cycle and ministries

Table 10 shows the principal marked DRR budget according to the four key DRM categories and across ministries. The main ministries contributing to the large share of the prevention and mitigation category are the Ministry of Construction and Public Works (22.6%), the Ministry of Health (22.1%), the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Woman Promotion (12%) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (10.4%). The preparedness category shows the Presidency of the Republic contributing 8% of the total, followed by the Ministry of Health with 2.4%, while a variety of other ministries registered significantly lower shares. The response and relief category is shared mainly between the Ministry of Construction and Public Works (4.9%), the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Woman Promotion (3.9%) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (3.3%). Contributing to the reconstruction and recovery category are the Ministry of Economy (0.8%) and the Ministry of the Environment (0.1%).

Table 10: National-level principal marked DRR budget across DRM categories and ministries

Risk categories, values in \$ millions	2017	2018	2019	Three-year total	Three-year average	%
Prevention and mitigation	61.80	102.27	93.35	257.42	85.81	68.9%
Office of The Vice President of The Republic	–	–	0.17	0.17	0.06	0.0%
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	4.51	4.76	29.72	38.99	13.00	10.4%
Ministry of Commerce	–	–	1.38	1.38	0.46	0.4%
Ministry of Hospitality and Tourism	0.18	–	–	0.18	0.06	0.0%
Ministry of Construction and Public Works	12.79	43.45	28.35	84.58	28.19	22.6%
Ministry of Energy and Waters	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.55	0.18	0.1%
Ministry of Transportation	–	–	0.32	0.32	0.11	0.1%
Ministry of the Environment	2.61	0.53	0.85	3.99	1.33	1.1%
Ministry of Health	29.08	20.98	32.37	82.43	27.48	22.1%
Ministry of Social Action, Family and Woman Promotion	12.47	32.36	–	44.82	14.94	12.0%
Preparedness	34.09	16.04	10.12	60.25	20.08	16.1%
Presidency of The Republic	29.92	–	–	29.92	9.97	8.0%
Ministry of Interior	0.47	0.28	–	0.75	0.25	0.2%
Ministry of Economy and Planning	0.08	–	–	0.08	0.03	0.0%
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	0.33	4.13	0.73	5.20	1.73	1.4%
Ministry of Mineral Resources and Petroleum	1.52	0.30	0.21	2.03	0.68	0.5%
Ministry of Construction and Public Works	0.01	4.78	0.44	5.23	1.74	1.4%
Ministry of Energy and Waters	0.85	–	0.27	1.13	0.38	0.3%
Ministry of Transportation	0.61	0.17	5.35	6.12	2.04	1.6%
Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology	0.21	0.05	0.04	0.30	0.10	0.1%
Ministry of Health	0.06	6.33	2.67	9.07	3.02	2.4%
Ministry of Education	–	–	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.0%
Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation	0.02	–	–	0.02	0.01	0.0%
Ministry of Social Action, Family and Woman Promotion	–	–	0.37	0.37	0.12	0.1%
Response and relief	15.94	20.56	16.05	52.55	17.52	14.1%
Ministry of Interior	6.64	4.14	1.70	12.49	4.16	3.3%
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	3.03	1.24	2.56	6.83	2.28	1.8%
Ministry of Construction and Public Works	–	10.04	8.29	18.34	6.11	4.9%
Ministry of Energy and Waters	0.13	–	0.18	0.31	0.10	0.1%

Risk categories, values in \$ millions	2017	2018	2019	Three-year total	Three-year average	%
Ministry of Social Action, Family and Woman Promotion	6.13	5.13	3.32	14.58	4.86	3.9%
Reconstruction and recovery	3.15	0.13	–	3.29	1.10	0.9%
Ministry of Economy and Planning	2.88	–	–	2.88	0.96	0.8%
Ministry of the Environment	0.28	0.13	–	0.41	0.14	0.1%
Total principal marked DRR national budget	114.98	139.01	119.52	373.51	124.50	100.0%

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2017–2019 budgets, published by the Ministry of Finance, Angola.

Significant DRR budget across the DRM cycle

Table 11 shows the significant marked DRR budget across the four key categories. Prevention and mitigation comprise the majority with 55.9%, while preparedness accounts for the remaining 44%. No other relevant activities were found for the other categories in the significant marked DRR budget. In terms of evolution over time, the amounts under prevention and mitigation appear to increase, while preparedness activities remain fairly stable.

Table 11: National-level significant marked DRR budget across DRM categories

Risk categories, values in \$ millions	2017	2018	2019	Three-year total	Three-year average	%
Prevention and mitigation	265.7	282.0	379.7	927.5	309.2	55.9%
Preparedness	243.5	231.3	255.4	730.2	243.4	44.0%
Response and relief	0.3	–	–	0.3	0.1	0.0%
Reconstruction and recovery	–	–	–	–	–	0.0%
Total significant marked DRR national-level budget	509.5	513.4	635.1	1,658.0	552.7	100.0%

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2017–2019 budgets, published by the Ministry of Finance, Angola.

Table 12 corroborates the previous results in relationship to the DRM cycle, with pre-disaster activities comprising the whole of the significant marked DRR budget.

Table 12: National-level significant DRM categories in the disaster cycle

Pre-disaster investments		Post-disaster investments	
Prevention and mitigation	Preparedness	Response and relief	Reconstruction and recovery
55.9%	44.0%	0.0%	0.0%
100.0%		0.0%	

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2017–2019 budgets, published by the Ministry of Finance, Angola.

Significant DRR budget across the DRM cycle and ministries

Looking at DRM categories by ministry, Table 13 shows the following key results:

- Prevention and mitigation (55.9%): although various ministries contribute, making this category the largest, the Ministry of Energy and Waters contributes the most with 31.3%, followed by Budget Reserves with 15.9%.
- Preparedness (44%): two MDAs contribute the most to this category, the Ministry of Health and Budget Reserves, with 19% and 19.7% respectively.
- The response and relief and the reconstruction and recovery categories had no significant marked DRR budget, except for a small amount spent in 2017 by the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women Promotion.

Table 13: Significant marked DRR budget across DRM categories by MDAs

DRM categories and ministries, values in \$ millions	2017	2018	2019	Three-year total	Three-year average	%
Prevention and mitigation	265.73	282.04	379.74	927.51	309.17	55.9%
Ministry of Economy and Planning	1.31	–	0.36	1.67	0.56	0.1%
Ministry of Regional Administration and State Reform	1.24	–	–	1.24	0.41	0.1%
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	3.25	1.61	7.69	12.55	4.18	0.8%
Ministry of Fisheries and Sea	–	–	0.25	0.25	0.08	0.0%
Ministry of Mineral Resources and Petroleum	2.53	11.57	11.03	25.13	8.38	1.5%
Ministry of Hospitality and Tourism	0.06	0.00	0.11	0.18	0.06	0.0%
Ministry of Construction and Public Works	0.01	–	0.30	0.31	0.10	0.0%
Ministry of Regional Planning and Housing	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.08	0.03	0.0%
Ministry of Energy and Waters	181.67	193.62	142.97	518.26	172.75	31.3%
Ministry of Transportation	3.74	0.80	0.77	5.31	1.77	0.3%
Ministry of the Environment	10.28	5.09	2.52	17.90	5.97	1.1%
Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.12	0.04	0.0%
Ministry of Health	13.67	17.81	8.24	39.72	13.24	2.4%
Ministry of Education	0.10	–	0.15	0.25	0.08	0.0%
Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation	0.10	–	0.14	0.25	0.08	0.0%
Ministry of Social Action, Family and Woman Promotion	18.52	11.31	11.48	41.31	13.77	2.5%
Budget Reserves	29.07	40.17	193.67	262.92	87.64	15.9%
Preparedness	243.47	231.33	255.39	730.19	243.40	44.0%
Presidency of The Republic	–	–	0.63	0.63	0.21	0.0%
Ministry of National Defence	4.71	31.85	9.69	46.25	15.42	2.8%
Ministry of Interior	0.77	1.53	19.62	21.92	7.31	1.3%
Ministry of Economy and Planning	0.01	–	–	0.01	0.00	0.0%

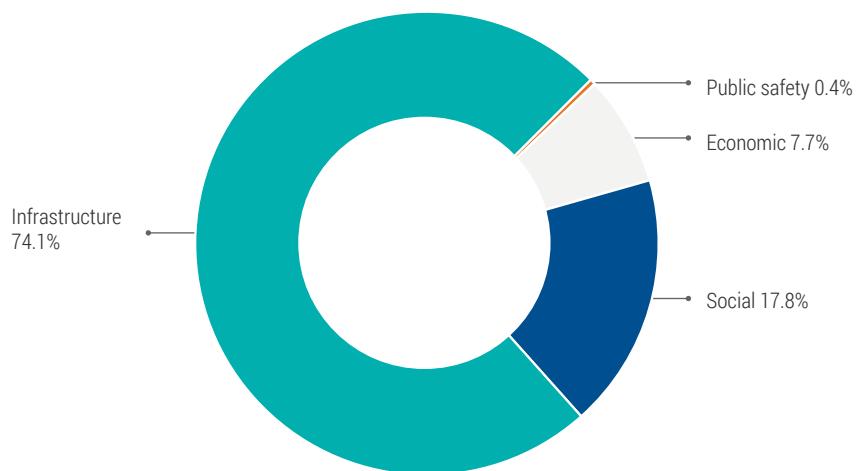
DRM categories and ministries, values in \$ millions	2017	2018	2019	Three-year total	Three-year average	%
Ministry of Regional Administration and State Reform	0.23	0.44	0.60	1.27	0.42	0.1%
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	0.64	-	-	0.64	0.21	0.0%
Ministry of Construction and Public Works	0.15	-	0.01	0.15	0.05	0.0%
Ministry of Health	139.81	97.74	76.70	314.26	104.75	19.0%
Ministry of Social Action, Family and Woman Promotion	0.05	0.14	-	0.19	0.06	0.0%
State Intelligence and Security Services	-	-	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.0%
Security House of the President of the Republic	9.89	-	9.09	18.97	6.32	1.1%
Budget Reserves	87.22	99.63	139.02	325.88	108.63	19.7%
Response and relief	0.33	-	-	0.33	0.11	0.0%
Ministry of Social Action, Family and Woman Promotion	0.33	-	-	0.33	0.11	0.0%
Reconstruction and recovery	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Total significant marked DRR national budget	509.53	513.37	635.14	1,658.04	552.68	100%

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2017–2019 budgets, published by the Ministry of Finance, Angola.

Principal DRR budget by sectors

Turning to the provincial governments, and considering the aggregate sectors described in Table 14, Error: Reference source not found¹⁰ shows that infrastructure comprises the largest share of the total provincial-level principal marked DRR budget with 74.1%, followed by the social sector with 17.8% and the economic sector with 7.7%. The public safety sector accounts for only 0.4% of total expenditures and there are no principal marked expenditures for the administrative sector.

Figure 10: PG-level principal marked DRR budget by sector



Source: Authors' calculations based on 2017–2019 budgets, published by the Ministry of Finance, Angola.

Table 14 presents the provincial-level principal marked DRR budget by sector and across the period of analysis. The expenditures for 2019 are significantly lower than for 2017 for the economic sector, while the contrary is observed in the infrastructure and social sectors. 2019 has the highest total budget set aside for principal marked DRR programmes, with the highest allocation being to infrastructure, with \$40.7 million. 2018 saw a marked fall in significant DRR expenditures, which totalled less than 50% of their 2017 value.

Table 14: PG-level principal marked DRR budget across sectors

Sectors, values in \$ millions	2017	2018	2019	Three-year total	Three-year average	%
Administrative	–	–	–	–	–	0.0%
Publicsafety	–	0.5	–	0.5	0.2	0.4%
Economic	4.4	2.2	2.5	9.1	3.0	7.7%
Social	8.0	3.6	9.4	21.0	7.0	17.8%
Infrastructure	31.3	15.4	40.7	87.4	29.1	74.1%
Total principal marked DRR PG-level budget	43.7	21.7	52.6	118.0	39.3	100.00%
Total PG-level budget	4,982.5	3,678.5	3,679.1	12,340.1	4,113.4	
Total budget	44,763.3	38,909.9	36,609.6	120,282.8	40,094.3	
Share of PG-level principal DRR marked budget of total PG-level budget						0.96%
Share of PG-level principal DRR marked budget of total budget						0.10%

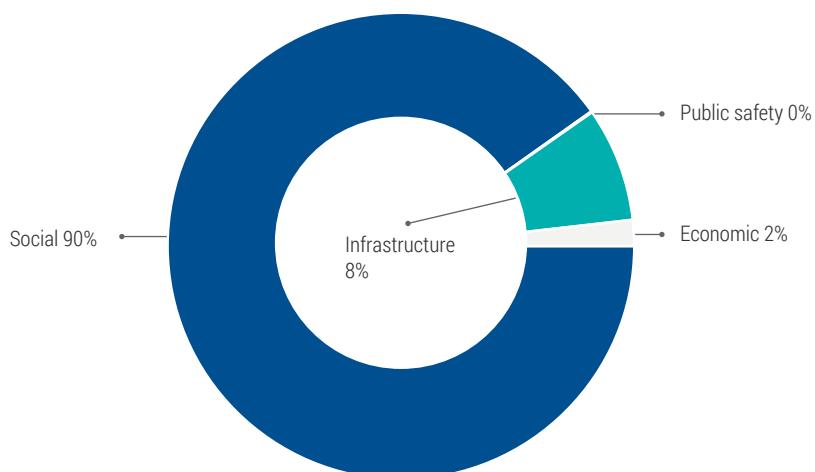
Source: Authors, based on national budgets 2017–2019, published by the Ministry of Finance, Angola.

Overall, the annual average principal marked DRR budget at the PG level amounts to \$39.3 million, which represents 0.96% of the average total PG budget and 0.1% of the total government budget.

Significant DRR budget by sectors

Figure 11 depicts the PG-level significant marked DRR budget across the different sectors. The social sector comprised 90.1% of the total, followed by the infrastructure sector with 7.9%. The economic sector comprised only 1.8% of the total significant marked expenditures, public safety 0.1% and again there were no marked expenditures for the administrative sector.

Figure 11: PG-level significant marked DRR budget by sector



Source: Authors, based on national budgets 2017–2019, published by the Ministry of Finance, Angola.

Table 15 presents the significant marked DRR budget by sector and across time. While an increasing trend is observed in the social sector, the opposite is observed in the other three sectors with a positive principal marked amount.

Table 15: Significant marked DRR budget across sectors

Sectors, values in \$ millions	2017	2018	2019	Three-year total	Three-year average	%
Administrative	–	–	–	–	–	0.0%
Public safety	1.0	0.3	0.4	1.7	0.6	0.1%
Economic	14.0	6.2	2.4	22.6	7.5	1.8%
Social	396.1	303.3	424.8	1,124.2	374.7	90.1%
Infrastructure	32.8	39.2	26.9	98.8	32.9	7.9%
Total significant marked DRR PG-level budget	443.9	349.0	454.5	1,247.3	415.8	100.00%
Total PG-level budget	4,982.5	3,678.5	3,679.1	12,340.1	4,113.4	
Total budget	44,763.3	38,909.9	36,609.6	120,282.8	40,094.3	
Share of PG-level significant DRR marked budget of total PG-level budget						10.11%
Share of PG-level significant DRR marked budget of total budget						1.04%

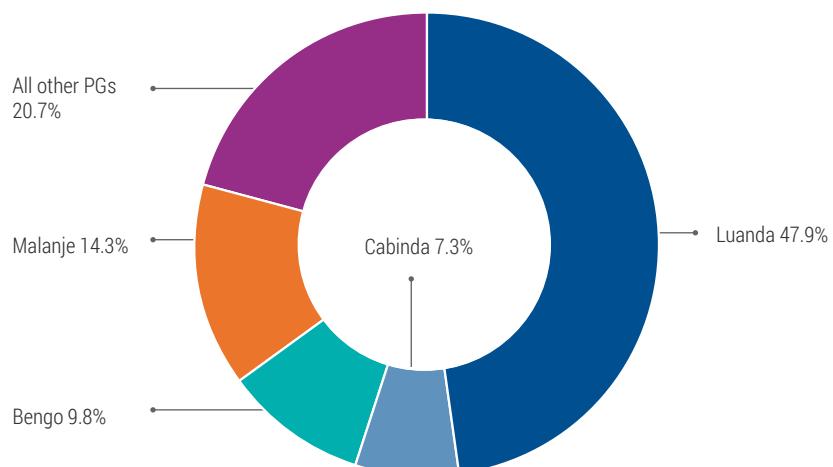
Source: Authors' calculations based on 2017–2019 budgets, published by the Ministry of Finance, Angola.

The estimated PG-level significant marked budget averaged \$415.8 million per year, which represents 10.11% of the average PG budget during the period, and 1.04% of the total government budget.

DRR marked budget by provincial governments

Figure 12 shows the principal marked DRR budget for those provincial governments holding the largest share. Just four PGs accounted for 79.3% of the total. The PG of Luanda had the largest share with 47.9%, followed by Malanje with 14.3%.

Figure 12: Principal marked DRR budget by main PGs



Source: Authors' calculations based on 2017–2019 budgets, published by the Ministry of Finance, Angola.

Table 16 presents the principal marked DRR budget across sectors, PGs and time. The PG of Luanda usually accounts for the largest share, though this was not the case for 2018, when its average share substantially decreased.

Table 16: Principal marked DRR budget across PGs

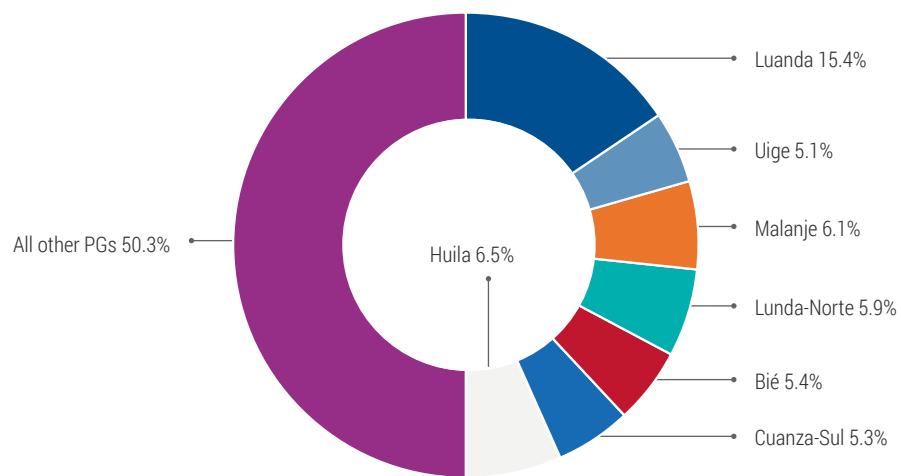
Provincial governments, values in \$ millions	2017	2018	2019	Three-year total	Three-year average	%
Economic	4.4	2.24	2.49	9.11	3.04	7.7%
Luanda	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.6	0.5	1.4%
Malanje	1.0	0.5	0.3	1.8	0.6	1.5%
Cunene	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.6	0.5	1.3%
Cuando-Cubango	0.8	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.4	1.1%
All other PGs	1.0	0.8	1.0	2.9	1.0	2.4%
Public safety	–	0.48	–	0.48	0.16	0.4%
Luanda	–	0.5	–	0.5	0.2	0.4%
All other PGs	–	–	–	–	–	0.0%
Infrastructure	31.30	15.36	40.69	87.35	29.12	74.1%
Luanda	20.3	3.8	21.6	45.7	15.2	38.8%
Cabinda	4.2	2.6	1.8	8.6	2.9	7.3%
Bengo	4.2	0.8	5.8	10.8	3.6	9.2%
Malanje	1.5	6.3	6.4	14.2	4.7	12.0%
All other PGs	1.2	1.8	5.1	8.0	2.7	6.8%
Social	8.03	3.60	9.39	21.02	7.01	17.8%
Luanda	3.7	1.3	3.7	8.7	2.9	7.4%
Zaire	0.1	0.6	1.0	1.7	0.6	1.4%
Uige	0.9	0.5	1.5	2.8	0.9	2.4%
Huambo	1.2	0.3	0.6	2.1	0.7	1.8%
Cunene	0.5	0.4	1.3	2.3	0.8	1.9%
All other PGs	1.7	0.4	1.3	3.5	1.2	2.9%
Total principal marked DRR budget	43.7	21.7	52.6	118.0	39.3	100.0%
Total PG-level budget	4,982.5	3,678.5	3,679.1	12,340.1	4,113.4	
Total budget	44,763.3	38,909.9	36,609.6	120,282.8	40,094.3	
Share of PG-level principal DRR marked budget of total PG-level budget						0.96%
Share of PG-level principal DRR marked budget of total budget						0.10%

Source: Authors, based on national budgets, published by the 2017 to 2019.

Significant marked DRR budget

Figure 13 shows the share of the PGs with the highest DRR budgets marked as significant. The largest share is again found to be that of Luanda, with 15.4%. Six other PGs – Uige, Malange, Lunda-Norte, Cuanza-Sul, Bié and Huila – each account for between 5% and 6.5% of the PG-level significant marked DRR budget. The rest of the PGs each account for a significantly lower share, though this adds up to 50.3% of the total.

Figure 13: Significant marked DRR budget by main PGs



Source: Authors, based on national budgets 2017–2019, published by the Ministry of Finance, Angola.

Table 17 presents the significant marked DRR budget over time for the different sectors. Though the amounts vary, Luanda is the PG with the most significant marked DRR expenditures in the social sector for every year, with an average \$60.1 million per annum (14.4% of the total). Perhaps surprisingly, Luanda's significant marked DRR expenditures in other sectors are not significantly higher than those of several other PGs. Given the huge proportion of principal marked expenditures dedicated to the social sector at the provincial level (90.1%), there is not much of relevance to note about PGs' expenditures in other sectors.

Table 17: Significant marked DRR budget across ministries

Provincial governments, values in \$ millions	2017	2018	2019	Three-year total	Three-year average	%
Economic	14.0	6.21	2.41	22.60	7.53	1.8%
Luanda	1.8	0.9	0.7	3.4	1.1	0.3%
Lunda-Norte	3.3	0.7	0.4	4.4	1.5	0.4%
Huila	2.1	1.1	0.8	4.0	1.3	0.3%
All other PGs	6.8	3.6	0.5	10.9	3.6	0.9%
Public safety	1.0	0.26	0.39	1.65	0.55	0.1%
Uige	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.1%
Bengo	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0%
All other PGs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Infrastructure	32.8	39.17	26.88	98.82	32.94	7.9%
Luanda	5.3	1.8	1.3	8.4	2.8	0.67%
Uige	1.7	2.0	2.0	5.7	1.9	0.46%
Bengo	1.5	9.1	2.3	12.9	4.3	1.04%
Benguela	5.6	2.4	2.5	10.5	3.5	0.84%
Huila	2.4	3.6	5.4	11.4	3.8	0.91%
Cuando-Cubango	3.0	1.6	2.1	6.7	2.2	0.53%
All other PGs	13.4	18.6	11.3	43.2	14.4	3.47%
Social	396.1	303.34	424.77	1,124.23	374.74	90.1%
Luanda	62.4	48.5	69.2	180.2	60.1	14.4%
Malanje	22.8	17.1	30.9	70.8	23.6	5.7%
Lunda-Norte	23.8	15.8	26.0	65.7	21.9	5.3%
Benguela	37.6	30.5	43.0	111.1	37.0	8.9%
Huambo	35.1	29.2	37.4	101.7	33.9	8.2%
Bié	24.7	18.0	19.5	62.2	20.7	5.0%
Huila	24.2	18.5	23.5	66.2	22.1	5.3%
All other PGs	165.4	125.8	175.2	466.4	155.5	37.4%
Total significant marked DRR budget	443.9	349.0	454.5	1,247.3	415.8	100.0%
Total PG-level budget	4,982.5	3,678.5	3,679.1	12,340.1	4,113.4	
Total budget	44,763.3	38,909.9	36,609.6	120,282.8	40,094.3	
Share of PG-level significant DRR marked budget of total PG-level budget						10.11%
Share of PG-level significant DRR marked budget of total budget						1.04%

Source: Authors, based on national budgets 2017–2019, Ministry of Finance, Angola.

4.4. DRR marked budget across the DRM cycle

Aggregate principal objective by DRM categories

Table 18 shows the principal marked DRR budget in the four key DRM categories at the PG level. The prevention and mitigation category accounts for the highest principal marked DRR expenditures with a three-year average of \$34.6 million, representing 87.9% of the total. As at the national level, preparedness had the second largest share with 6.2%, followed by response and relief with 5.8%. Lastly, the reconstruction and recovery category attracted only a negligible amount in 2017 (\$0.1 million) and nothing in the past two years. Note that while expenditures in prevention and mitigation activities have increased over time, expenditures in the other categories have all decreased over the period of study.

Table 18: Principal marked DRR budget across DRM categories

Risk categories, values in \$ millions	2017	2018	2019	Three-year total	Three-year average	%
Prevention and mitigation	36.7	18.3	48.7	103.7	34.6	87.9%
Preparedness	3.7	2.2	1.4	7.3	2.4	6.2%
Response and relief	3.2	1.2	2.4	6.8	2.3	5.8%
Reconstruction and recovery	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1%
Total principal marked DRR PG-level budget	43.7	21.7	52.6	118.0	39.3	100.0%

Source: Authors, based on national budgets 2017–2019, published by the Ministry of Finance, Angola.

Aggregating the principal DRR expenditures according to the part of the disaster cycle that they target, Table 19 shows that 94.1% of the total PG-level principal marked DRR budget was allocated to pre-disaster activities.

Table 19: Principal DRM categories in the disaster cycle

Pre-disaster investments		Post-disaster investments	
Prevention and mitigation	Preparedness	Response and relief	Reconstruction and recovery
87.9%	6.2%	5.8%	0.1%
94.1%		5.9%	

Source: Authors, based on national budgets 2017–2019, published by the Ministry of Finance, Angola.

Principal objective by DRM categories across PGs

Table 20 shows the principal marked DRR budget for the four key DRM categories across the PGs. With an average of \$34.56 million over the period of study, the PG of Luanda contributed nearly half (49.2%) of all expenditures in the prevention and mitigation category (which accounts for 88% of the total). The PGs of Bengo and Malanje also had a relatively high level of expenditure in this category, with an average of \$3.69 million and \$5.31 million respectively, while expenditures by all other PGs added up to only \$8.56 million. In the other categories, principal marked expenditures were too small to further disaggregate the figures.

Table 20: Principal marked DRR budget across DRM categories by PGs

DRM categories and relevant PGs, values in \$ millions	2017	2018	2019	Three-year total	Three-year average	%
Prevention and mitigation	36.71	18.25	48.73	103.69	34.56	88.0%
Luanda	21.60	4.81	24.62	51.03	17.01	43.3%
Bengo	4.23	0.81	6.02	11.06	3.69	9.4%
Malanje	2.48	6.75	6.69	15.92	5.31	13.5%
All other PGs	8.41	5.88	11.40	25.69	8.56	21.8%
Preparedness	3.68	2.22	1.44	7.34	2.45	6.2%
Luanda	1.82	0.48	–	2.30	0.77	2.0%
Cabinda	1.15	1.35	0.83	3.33	1.11	2.8%
Huambo	0.61	0.29	0.59	1.49	0.50	1.3%
All other PGs	0.10	0.10	0.02	0.22	0.07	0.2%
Response and relief	3.25	1.19	2.40	6.83	2.28	5.8%
Luanda	1.27	0.71	1.18	3.16	1.05	2.7%
Malanje	0.64	–	0.31	0.95	0.32	0.8%
All other PGs	1.34	0.48	0.91	2.72	0.91	2.3%
Reconstruction and recovery	–	–	–	–	–	0.0%
Huambo	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.1%
All other PGs	–	–	–	–	–	0.0%
Total principal marked DRR PG-level budget	43.64	21.66	52.57	117.87	39.29	100.0%

Source: Authors, based on national budgets 2017–2019, published by the Ministry of Finance, Angola.

Aggregate significant objective by DRM categories

Table 21 shows the significant marked DRR budget across the four key categories at the PG level. The largest share of 87.5% was found for preparedness, the remaining 12.4% in prevention and mitigation. No other relevant activities were found for the rest of categories in the significant marked DRR budget.

Table 21: Significant marked DRR budget across DRM categories

Risk Categories, values in \$ millions	2017	2018	2019	Three-year total	Three-year average	%
Prevention and mitigation	68.7	51.8	34.7	155.2	51.7	12.4%
Preparedness	375.2	297.2	419.8	1,092.1	364.0	87.6%
Response and relief	–	–	–	–	–	0.0%
Reconstruction and recovery	–	–	–	–	–	0.0%
Total significant marked DRR PG-level budget	443.9	349.0	454.5	1,247.3	415.8	100.0%

Source: Authors, based on national budgets 2017–2019, published by the Ministry of Finance, Angola.

Table 22 corroborates the previous results in relationship to the DRM cycle, with pre-disaster activities accounting for the whole of the significant marked DRR budget.

Table 22: Significant DRM categories in the disaster cycle

Pre-disaster investments		Post-disaster investments		
Prevention and mitigation	Preparedness	Response and relief	Reconstruction and recovery	
12.4%	87.6%	0.0%	0.0%	
100.0%		0.0%		

Source: Authors, based on national budgets 2017–2019, published by the Ministry of Finance, Angola.

Significant objective by DRM categories across PGs

Table 23 shows the significant marked DRR budget for the four key DRM categories at the PG level. Contrary to previous results, the PG of Luanda accounted for a relatively small share of the significant marked DRR budget, with 15.4% of the total, an amount comparable to that of other PGs. The other PGs made up the bulk of the total, with 73.8% of principal marked expenditures in preparedness and 10.8% in prevention and mitigation. The other DRM categories had no significant marked DRR PG budget.

Table 23: Significant marked DRR budget across DRM categories by main PGs

DRM categories and relevant PGs, values in \$ millions	2017	2018	2019	Three-year total	Three-year average	%
Prevention and mitigation	68.7	51.8	34.7	155.2	51.7	12.4%
Luanda	13.6	3.8	2.3	19.7	6.6	1.6%
Bengo	2.2	9.4	2.4	14.0	4.7	1.1%
Lunda-Norte	5.7	2.0	2.5	10.1	3.4	0.8%
Benguela	5.8	2.6	2.1	10.5	3.5	0.8%
Huambo	5.9	3.0	1.9	10.8	3.6	0.9%
Huila	4.7	4.8	6.3	15.7	5.2	1.3%
All other PGs	48.2	33.8	23.7	105.8	35.3	8.5%
Preparedness	375.2	297.2	419.8	1,092.1	364.0	87.6%
Luanda	55.9	47.4	69.0	172.2	57.4	13.8%
Malanje	21.1	16.1	30.0	67.2	22.4	5.4%
Lunda-Norte	22.3	15.7	25.4	63.5	21.2	5.1%
Benguela	37.8	30.6	43.3	111.7	37.2	9.0%
Huambo	31.7	28.4	36.5	96.6	32.2	7.7%
Huila	24.0	18.4	23.5	65.8	21.9	5.3%
All other PGs	182.4	140.6	192.1	515.0	171.7	41.3%
Response and relief	–	–	–	–	–	0.0%
Reconstruction and recovery	–	–	–	–	–	0.0%
Total significant marked DRR national budget	443.9	349.0	454.5	1,247.3	415.8	100.0%

Source: Authors, based on national budgets 2017–2019, published by the Ministry of Finance, Angola.

5. Conclusions and recommendations

UNDRR has partnered with the EU, the African Union (AU) and the ACP to deliver a programme to build the capacity of African countries in risk-sensitive investment planning and to increase public investment in DRR. The intention is to assist countries to align their strategies with the targets outlined in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.

This report contributes to this deliverable with an RSBR of Angola's national budgets using the OECD DAC DRR marker and Rio marker system to determine marked DRR budgets contributing to the DRM cycle.

The following conclusions can be drawn on the state of public expenditure and investment planning for DRR in Angola:

- Disaster risk management is not explicitly documented in the programmes of the national budget. As such, mainstreaming of DRM and DRR in the national budget is limited. However, it was possible to identify many budget allocations to DRR activities within various MDAs and PGs. Applying the OECD DAC DRR policy marker, 2,421 programmes were identified as having implicit or explicit DRR objectives within 22 MDAs and 18 PGs in national budgets between the years 2017 and 2019.
- Between 2017 and 2019, a total of \$3,397.6 million (on average \$1,133.5 million per annum) was marked as DRR budget. This represented 2.82% of the total national budget.
- Marked budget that directly targeted DRR – principal marked DRR budget – amounted to \$164.1 million on average and comprised 14.5% of total marked DRR budget. This is equivalent to just 0.41% of the total national budget.
- At the national level, principal marked DRR budget amounted to \$124.8 million on average, while at the provincial level it amounted to \$39.3 million. These volumes represent 0.35% and 0.96% of the national and provincial budgets, respectively.
- The budget for programmes that indirectly target DRR – significant marked DRR budget – averaged \$968.4 million and comprised 85.5% of the total marked DRR budget. This is equivalent to just 2.42% of the total national budget.
- At the national level, significant marked DRR budget amounted to \$552.7 million on average, while at the provincial level it amounted to \$414.8 million. These volumes represent 1.54% and 10.11% of the national and provincial budgets, respectively.
- While the principal marked DRR budget at the national level was mainly concentrated in the social, provincial and infrastructure sectors, the significant marked DRR budget showed a higher concentration in the administrative sector through the Budget Reserves, followed by the infrastructure and social sectors.
- The principal marked DRR budget at the national level was distributed between several MDAs, notably the Ministry of Construction and Public Works (28.9%), the Ministry of Health (24.7%), the Ministry of Social Action (16.0%) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (13.6%), with other MDAs accounting for 16.8% of the total. At the provincial level, the PG of Luanda accounted for 47.9%, followed by Malanje, Bengo and Cabinda provinces. The remaining PGs accounted for 20.7% of the PG-level principal marked DRR budget.

- The national-level significant marked DRR budget was concentrated among fewer institutions, namely the Budget Reserves (35.6%), the Ministry of Energy and Waters (31.3%) and the Ministry of Health (21.4%). The contribution of all other MDAs amounted to 11.7%. At the provincial level, it was much more equitably distributed across PGs, with Luanda accounting for the largest share with 15.4%. Six other PGs each accounted for between 5% and 6.5% of the total, with the remaining PGs accounting for 50.3%.
- Analysing the disaster risk categories of the DRM cycle, we found that a large majority of principal marked DRR resources were allocated to prevention and mitigation activities: 68.8% at the national level and 87.9% at the PG level.
- Significant DRR resources in the disaster risk categories of the DRM cycle were allocated mainly to prevention and mitigation at the national level, with 55.9% of the total, and to preparedness activities at the PG level, with 87.6% of the total. The remaining amounts were allocated to other pre-disaster categories.
- This indicates that pre-disaster activities have been prioritized both in terms of principal (87.1%) and significant (100%) marked DRR budgets. This is true at both the national and provincial levels.
- Post-disaster management activities seem to be partly compensated for by ODA funds. During the three-year period from 2017 to 2019, Angola received additional funds for emergency response and reconstruction, relief and rehabilitation, averaging \$8.6 million per year.

Recommendations

With these conclusions, this report contributes to the body of knowledge on DRR in Angola and, it is hoped, will aid in ongoing mainstreaming of DRR in the budget planning process. Going forward, the following policy recommendations could be adopted:

- The classification and coding of DRR and DRM programmes and activities could be introduced to budget planning. This would involve continuous capacity building at technical and institutional levels and would allow more efficient tracking and planning of DRR activities.
- The CNCP should be given the lead on the governance of risks in Angola, including coordinating budget allocations to the different ministries that have principal or significant DRR budgets.
- Angola already invests a substantially higher proportion of its budgets in DRR activities at the local level than at the national level, so institutionalizing DRM entities at the regional level could greatly benefit the planning and use of funds.
- Additional investments in DRR at both national and local levels should be planned given the threat of climate change; to date, a yearly average of less than 3% of the total national budget has been allocated to DRR activities.

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Table A1: UNDRR's RSBR: an overview

Country	Coverage of RSBR analysis			Source of budget	Disaggregation level		DRR agency portfolio	Climate change adaptation (CCA)	DRR marked sectors*		
	Period	# of MDAs (ministries, departments, agencies)	# of DRR marked MDAs		Budget resources considered in the analysis [^]	Are programme objectives stated in the budget?			Was the national DRR agency budget marked?	How was climate change marked in budgets?	Larger share of Agriculture marked DRR budget lies under...
Angola	2017–2019	66	40	Domestic/foreign	No	No	Yes*	Principal	Principal	Significant	Significant
Botswana	2014/15–2018/19	25	9	Domestic	Yes	Yes	No	NA	Significant	Significant	Significant
Cameroon	2019	54	13	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Principal	Significant	Principal	Significant
Côte d'Ivoire	2016–2018	38	29	Domestic/foreign	Yes	No	No	Principal	Significant	Significant	Significant
Equatorial Guinea	2016–2018	21	5	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	Significant	Significant	Significant
Eswatini (The Kingdom of)	2014/15–2018/19	35	12	Domestic	Yes	Yes	No	Principal	Principal	Significant	Significant
Gabon	2014–2017	21	9	Domestic	Yes	No	Yes	Significant	Significant	Significant	Significant
Gambia (The)	2014–2017	19	5	Domestic	Yes	No	Yes	NA	Significant	Significant	Significant
Ghana	2016–2018	29	8	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Principal	Significant	Significant	Principal
Guinea-Bissau	2015–2018	23	7	Domestic/foreign	No	No	No	Principal	Significant	Significant	None
Kenya	2013/14–2016/17	23	10	Domestic	Yes	Yes	No	Principal	Principal	Significant	Principal
Namibia	2014/15–2018/19	35	8	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	Significant	Significant	Significant
Rwanda	2016/17–2018/19	56	42	Domestic	Yes	No	Yes	Significant	Significant	Significant	Significant
São Tomé and Príncipe	2014–2017	11	7	Domestic	Yes	No	No	NA	Significant	Significant	Significant
Tanzania (United Republic of)	2016/17–2018/19	93	48	Domestic	Yes	No	No	Principal	Significant	Significant	Significant
Zambia	2015–2017	27	21	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Principal	Significant	Significant	Significant

Source: UNDRR (2019).

*These sectors were chosen due to their direct linkage to natural hazards; NA – No programmes for CCA were found in the RSBR analysis; [^] - All budgets analysed were planned budgets.

Annex 1: Risk-sensitive budget review methodology

UNDRR's application of the OECD DAC DRR policy marker: an overview

Performing the RSBR for each country involved several steps, the first one being to access programme-based budgets.²⁴ For most countries (13 out of 16), the budget information was readily available online (generally through the Ministry of Finance web portal).²⁵ Budget information from Cameroon and Côte d'Ivoire was shared by some participants during national DRR workshops organized by UNDRR in Yaoundé and Abidjan, respectively, both in 2018. In the case of Guinea-Bissau, consultants managed to gain access through their connection with the Ministry of Finance. For a more detailed methodological note on UNDRR's application of the RSBR, please consult the companion document, "A methodological guidance note on risk-sensitive budget reviews".

Once the budget data was secured, the OECD policy marker methodology was applied to identify DRR components from the budgets. This involved reviewing the most recent national budgets available (see Table A1) in several steps:

Step 1: Review of overall performance of each ministry/institution in its respective programmes.

Step 2: Review of targets and policy outcomes expected to be delivered for DRR elements. This then guided the authors in reviewing budget allocations under each programme and subprogramme.

Step 3: Analysing subprogramme activities that had DRR elements and categorizing them according to the four key DRM categories – risk prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response and relief, and reconstruction and recovery.

Step 4: The same subprogramme activities were further categorized according to DRR policy objectives – principal, significant and not targeted – and were weighted using the OECD DAC Rio marker weighting guidelines (principal = 100%, significant = 40% and non-DRR = 0%).

The policy marker relies on – and the quality of results therefore depends on – the availability of documentation in relation to policy objectives and spending activities. In general, the more disaggregated and documented the budget at the activity level, the more accurate the marking. In reality, the level of disaggregation varies from one country to another.²⁶

Although programme objectives were stated in 14 country budgets out of 16, Table A1 shows that only half of the countries disaggregated activities. In most cases (13 out of 16), financial documents available captured exclusively domestic budget resources; Angola,²⁷ Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea-Bissau were the exceptions (both domestic and foreign resources were presented in the budgets).

²⁴ When budget data was not available (i.e. for Cameroon and Guinea-Bissau), public investment plans were used instead. Due to data availability, the analysis is based on 'planned' rather than 'executed' expenditures.

²⁵ Budget information for Gabon and São Tomé and Príncipe was retrieved from www.mays-mouissi.com and www.cabri-sbo.org, respectively.

²⁶ An interesting aspect of disaggregation is whether local government authorities have their own budgets, in addition to national budgets. In 13 cases out of 16, countries have only national budgets (the exceptions are Angola, Rwanda and Tanzania (United Republic of)).

²⁷ For example, the publicly available budgets for Angola do not separate domestic and external resources, making it impossible to take the origin of resources into account into the analysis.

The main challenge experienced during the RSBR was that programmes and activities are often neither classified/coded for DRR nor sufficiently described. This makes it difficult to identify the full range of activities that may be related to DRR in the budget. For some countries, such as Angola, budget expenditures are simply not coded; this requires the titles of expenditures to be linked across different years to perform the RSBR.

Considering these challenges and the 13 countries with national budgets only, the RSBR overview shows that, on average, a country has 27 national ministries, departments and agencies, of which 11 have DRR expenditures (either principal or significant).

In addition, 9 out of 16 countries have a specific budget allocated to the administration in charge of DRR. This specific budget always represents a small fraction of total DRR expenditures, given the cross-cutting nature of DRM/DRR activities.

As climate change is an important underlying disaster risk driver, it is important to understand whether governments are taking climate change adaptation (CCA) measures. Table A1 shows the countries with expenditures related to CCA, marked either as principal (eight countries) or significant DRR measures (two countries). It is worth noting that 6 countries out of the 16 have not planned for CCA expenditures.

Annex 2: Additional tables

Table A2: Ministries, departments and agencies and provincial governments in Angola's budget²⁸

1	National Assembly
2	Presidency of the Republic
3	Constitutional Court
4	Supreme Court
5	Audit Office
6	Supreme Military Court
7	Office of The Vice President of the Republic
8	Superior Council of the Judiciary
9	Superior Council of the Public Ministry
10	Ministry of National Defence
11	Ministry of Interior
12	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
13	Ministry of Economy and Planning
14	Finance Ministry
15	Ministry of Planning and Regional Development
16	Ministry of Territory Administration and State Reform
17	Ministry of Admin. Employees and Social Security
18	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights
19	Ministry of Former Homeland Combatants and Veterans
20	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
21	Ministry of Fisheries and Sea
22	Ministry of Industry
23	Ministry of Mineral Resources and Petroleum
24	Ministry of Commerce
25	Ministry of Hospitality and Tourism
26	Ministry of Construction and Public Works
27	Ministry of Territory Planning and Housing
28	Ministry of Energy and Waters
29	Ministry of Transportation
30	Ministry of the Environment
31	Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology
32	Ministry of Social Communication

28 The list is valid for 2018 and 2019. Some of the agencies are different in the 2017 budget.

33	Ministry of Health
34	Ministry of Education
35	Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation
36	Ministry of Culture
37	Ministry of Social Action, Family and Woman Promotion
38	Ministry of Youth and Sports
39	Secretariat of The Council of Ministers
40	National Electoral Commission
41	Attorney General of The Republic
42	State Intelligence and Security Services
43	Military Intelligence and Security Services
44	External Intelligence Services
45	General Inspection of State Administration
46	Provincial Government of Luanda
47	Provincial Government of Cabinda
48	Provincial Government of Zaire
49	Provincial Government of Uige
50	Provincial Government of Bengo
51	Provincial Government of Cuanza-Norte
52	Provincial Government of Malanje
53	Provincial Government of Lunda-Norte
54	Provincial Government of Lunda-Sul
55	Provincial Government of Moxico
56	Provincial Government of Cuanza-Sul
57	Provincial Government of Benguela
58	Provincial Government of Huambo
59	Provincial Government of Bié
60	Provincial Government of Namibe
61	Provincial Government of Cunene
62	Provincial Government of Cuando-Cubango
63	Provincial Government of Cuando-Cubango
64	Office for Special Works
65	Security of the President of the Republic
66	General Charges of the State
67	Budget Reserves

Table A3: Marked institutions and sectors with principal DRR projects, by year

Institutions	Sector	Number of projects		
		2017	2018	2019
Presidency of The Republic	Administrative	2	0	0
Office of The Vice President of The Republic	Administrative	0	0	1
Ministry of Interior	Public safety	3	3	1
Ministry of Economy and Planning	Economic	3	0	0
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Economic	5	8	21
Ministry of Mineral Resources and Petroleum	Economic	1	1	1
Ministry of Hospitality and Tourism	Economic	2	0	–
Ministry of Commerce	Economic	0	0	1
Ministry of Construction and Public Works	Infrastructure	16	20	29
Ministry of Energy and Waters	Infrastructure	5	1	5
Ministry of Transportation	Infrastructure	1	1	3
Ministry of the Environment	Economic	8	7	16
Ministry of Telecoms and Information Technology	Infrastructure	2	1	1
Ministry of Health	Social	9	10	7
Ministry of Education	Social	0	0	1
Ministry of Higher Edu., Science, Tech. & Innovation	Social	1	0	0
Ministry of Social Action, Family & Woman Promotion	Social	7	7	2
Provincial Government of Luanda	PG	19	11	21
Provincial Government of Cabinda	PG	6	5	4
Provincial Government of Zaire	PG	1	2	2
Provincial Government of Uige	PG	2	2	3
Provincial Government of Bengo	PG	3	2	5
Provincial Government of Malanje	PG	4	4	5
Provincial Government of Lunda-Norte	PG	1	1	1
Provincial Government of Lunda-Sul	PG	5	5	9
Provincial Government of Moxico	PG	1	1	3
Provincial Government of Cuanza-Sul	PG	0	0	1
Provincial Government of Benguela	PG	1	1	2
Provincial Government of Huambo	PG	10	7	8
Provincial Government of Bié	PG	6	6	9
Provincial Government of Namibe	PG	1	1	1
Provincial Government of Cunene	PG	6	5	6
Provincial Government of Cuando-Cubango	PG	3	3	5

Source: Authors, based on 2017–2019 national budgets, published by the Ministry of Finance, Angola.

Table A4: Marked institutions and sectors with significant DRR projects, by year

Institutions	Sector	Number of projects		
		2017	2018	2019
Presidency of The Republic	Administrative	0	0	1
Ministry of National Defence	Public safety	2	12	18
Ministry of Interior	Public safety	8	2	5
Ministry of Economy and Planning	Economic	4	0	2
Ministry of Regional Administration and State Reform	Administrative	43	8	2
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Economic	21	4	7
Ministry of Fisheries and Sea	Economic	0	0	2
Ministry of Mineral Resources and Petroleum	Economic	7	4	4
Ministry of Tourism	Economic	2	1	2
Ministry of Construction and Public Works	Infrastructure	2	0	6
Ministry of Regional Planning and Housing	Infrastructure	3	4	4
Ministry of Energy and Waters	Infrastructure	140	117	152
Ministry of Transportation	Infrastructure	1	1	2
Ministry of Environment	Economic	23	24	33
Ministry of Telecoms and Information Technology	Infrastructure	1	1	1
Ministry of Health	Social	49	36	52
Ministry of Education	Social	2	0	2
Ministry of Higher Edu., Science, Tech. & Innovation	Social	2	0	1
Ministry of Social Action, Family & Woman Promotion	Social	12	13	32
State Intelligence and Security Services	Public safety	0	0	1
Provincial Government of Luanda	PG	60	61	54
Provincial Government of Cabinda	PG	23	25	18
Provincial Government of Zaire	PG	22	25	15
Provincial Government of Uíge	PG	32	32	16
Provincial Government of Bengo	PG	17	16	13
Provincial Government of Cuanza-Norte	PG	20	18	9
Provincial Government of Malanje	PG	28	28	12
Provincial Government of Lunda-Norte	PG	45	32	31
Provincial Government of Lunda-Sul	PG	23	23	23
Provincial Government of Moxico	PG	21	19	13
Provincial Government of Cuanza-Sul	PG	22	24	12
Provincial Government of Benguela	PG	23	26	15
Provincial Government of Huambo	PG	31	31	20
Provincial Government of Bié	PG	29	32	20
Provincial Government of Namibe	PG	21	19	17
Provincial Government of Huila	PG	24	29	14

Institutions	Sector	Number of projects		
		2017	2018	2019
Provincial Government of Cunene	PG	24	23	17
Provincial Government of Cuando-Cubango	PG	25	31	15
Security House of the President of the Republic	Public safety	5	0	4
Budget Reserves	Administrative	2	2	2



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