



# Angola

Angola, officially the Republic of Angola, is a country in Southern Africa. It is the seventh-largest country in Africa, bordered by Namibia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Zambia, with the Atlantic Ocean to the west. The capital and largest city of Angola is Luanda. Independence was achieved in 1975 as the Marxist-Leninist People's Republic of Angola. Angola is divided into 18 provinces (provincias) and 162 municipalities. The municipalities are further divided into 559 communes (townships). Angola has vast mineral (diamonds, gold, copper) and petroleum reserves.\* The National Waste Agency was established in 2014 based on the Strategic Plan for the Management of Urban Waste, 2012. However, implementation of the strategy is not taking place at local government (municipal) level. Some financial systems for cost recovery of SWM are in place, particularly for collection of industrial (commercial) waste.

Source: \* Wikipedia, Angola, accessed 27 February 2019, <<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angola>>

## Information

Population*	29.78 million (2017)
Population growth (annual %)*	3.3 (2017)
Area (km <sup>2</sup> )*	1,246,700
GDP (current USD)*	122.12 billion (2017)
GDP growth (annual %)*	-0.1 (2017)
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current USD)*	3,570 (2017)
Main industries**	Mining and natural resources (diamonds, oil, gold, copper)
Currency***	USD 1 : AOA 312.6 (Angolan kwanza) (February 2019)

Sources: \* World Bank, Angola, accessed 14 March 2019, <<https://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&country=AGO>>

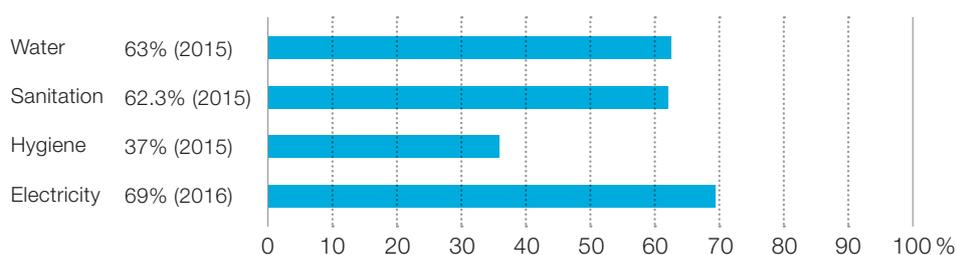
\*\* Wikipedia, Angola, accessed 27 February 2019, <<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angola>> \*\*\* Oanda.com

## Current SWM Situation

Item	Outline
<b>Legal system</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There is a Basic Law of the Environment No. 5/98 of June, published in the Official Journal No. 27, I Series. This law does not have provisions on SWM (i.e. this means there is no basic law on SWM).</li> <li>● Related policies are outlined under: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Presidential Decree No. 196/12, of August 30, approving the Strategic Plan for the Management of Urban Waste, pages 4787 to 4862, published in the Official Journal No. 168 of Series I.</li> <li>» Presidential Decree No. 190/12, of August 24, approving the Regulation on Waste Management, from page 3770 to 3809, published in the Official Journal No. 164 of the I Series.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Policy/Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Strategic Plan for the Management of Urban Waste, 2012. This Plan needs revision because the implementation is not in accordance with the Plan.</li> <li>● There are also other related Strategic Plans: the Strategic Plans on Construction Waste 2014, and the Strategic Plan on Medical Waste 2014.</li> <li>● The National Waste Agency was established based on the Strategic Plan. Provincial level and municipal level planning have not been in line with the Strategic Plan developed at the national level. The existing municipal level plans do not reflect the reality of the municipalities, hence the Plan requires revisions so that the Plan reflects realistic pictures at the municipality level.</li> </ul>
<b>Implementation system</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The National Waste Agency is in charge of SWM at the national level. It also has mandates to provide technical support for implementation of environmental policies in accordance with the principles of waste management at the local level, which has been difficult to fulfil.</li> <li>● 30 staff members are working at the National Waste Agency. There are three board members, and seven department heads, all of whom have been trained in SWM at university level. They are primarily acting in advisory roles to the Ministry as implementation issues have prevented them playing roles vis-à-vis local government.</li> <li>● Ministry of Health, Ministry of Petroleum and Ministry of Industry are also relevant in implementation of SWM policies.</li> <li>● Informal sectors are involved in collection of recyclable materials at disposal site and scrap marketing.</li> <li>● There is a sanitary landfill, but no data is available.</li> </ul>

Item	Outline
<b>Financial system</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There is national budget for SWM and taxation (as part of utility payment) on SWM (approx. 500-1000 kwanza/household/month).</li> <li>● Industrial (commercial establishment) waste collection is charged.</li> </ul>
<b>Donor support</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There is no donor support available on SWM.</li> </ul>
<b>Areas for improvement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In terms of legal/policy issues, implementation of Strategic Plan is not going as planned and revisions are required.</li> <li>● In terms of technical issues, collection and recycling are high priority issues.</li> <li>● In terms of financial issues, development of fee system and applying waste tax system are important.</li> <li>● In terms of social issues, social inclusion of waste pickers is important.</li> </ul>

## Status of Access to Basic Services\* (in urban area)



\*The definition of each basic service is on page 1 of ANNEX.

## Estimated Waste Amount

The future amount of waste generation is estimated based on the projection of urban population at three waste generation rates, i.e. 0.5, 0.75, and 1.0 kg/person/day.

		unit: thousand persons			
Population	Year	2015	2020	2025	2030
	Total		27,859	32,827	38,431
Urban		17,676	21,937	26,848	32,437

		unit: thousand ton/day			
Waste Amount	Generation rate	2015	2020	2025	2030
	0.50 kg/pers/day	8.8	11.0	13.4	16.2
	0.75 kg/pers/day	13.3	16.5	20.1	24.3
	1.00 kg/pers/day	17.7	21.9	26.8	32.4

Waste Amount = (generation rate) x (urban population)

Source for population: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2018). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision, Online Edition.

