

Inclusion and Disability in the State Budget

Key Messages

The General State Budget (OGE) for 2026 allocates approximately Kz 17.0 billion for initiatives related to disability, corresponding to only **0.05 percent of the OGE** and approximately **0.01 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**. This level of funding remains **far below actual needs and the legal and strategic commitments** undertaken by Angola.

Disability is not a separate budgetary sector, and **expenditures are scattered across multiple ministries and levels of government**. This fragmentation reduces the traceability of expenditures, hinders integrated planning, and limits the capacity to monitor public policy on inclusion.

In 2026, the **identified allocation is concentrated primarily in the Ministry of Defense (28 percent), Education (27 percent), and Social Action (26 percent)**, followed by Health (18 percent). However, a significant portion remains directed toward social support and specific infrastructure, with a lower relative weight allocated to systemic inclusion interventions (accessibility, full inclusion in schools, community services, and support for autonomy).

There has been **positive progress in reducing the use of "budget reserves" as an indirect financing mechanism**, thereby improving the visibility of expenditures. However, this also affects the temporal

comparability of the data and highlights the need for a more consistent and standardized budgetary classification system for disability.

Data from the annual report on the National Development Plan reveal a **very low level of implementation of key targets**, such as the provision of mobility aids and assistive devices (only about **12.7 percent of the annual target**). This indicates that the challenge is not only one of funding, but also of **implementation capacity and operational efficiency**.

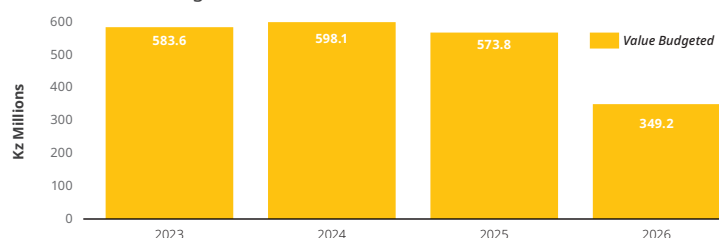
Significant progress has been made in education (enrollment, resource rooms, and teacher training), but these efforts remain **insufficient given the size of the population with**

disabilities of school age and the requirements of full and universal educational inclusion.

Angola has a **comprehensive legal and strategic framework for disability**, but an analysis of the 2026 State Budget confirms a **misalignment between regulatory commitments and actual budget allocations**, which limits the realization of rights.

Although there are Public Benefit Entities doing important work in the area of disability, including Organizations of People with Disabilities (OPD), the participation of representative organizations such as **FAPED continues to lack structured direct funding**, despite their critical role in inclusion and the defense of rights.

Figure 1 Financial Support for Public-Interest Associations Through MASFAMU, 2023–2026



Source: Ministry of Finance; State Budget by Organ, 2023-2026

An analysis of spending in relative terms indicates that **the share of the ASH sector in total public spending remained relatively stable over the period, ranging between 1.9 percent and 2.2 percent of the State Budget**. As a percentage of GDP, spending fluctuated **between 0.4 percent and 0.7 percent, averaging 0.5 percent** over the period. These results suggest that the growth in the sector's spending has largely kept pace with the overall expansion of the budget and the economy, without reflecting a structural change in the budgetary priority assigned to the sector.

Table 1 Budget for Nonprofit Organizations (Public Benefit Entities) Allocated to MASFAMU

Organ	Nonprofit Organizations	Amounts Budgeted (Kz)
Ministry of Social Action, Family, and Women's Empowerment	ASTI – Association for Friendship and Solidarity with the Elderly	38,802,758.11
	ANADV – National Association for Support of the Visually Impaired	38,802,758.11
	ANDA – National Association of Angolan People with Disabilities	38,802,758.11
	Lwini Foundation	38,802,758.11
	FUNDANGA – Angolan Foundation for Social Solidarity and Development	38,802,758.11
	LAASP – Angolan League for Friendship and Solidarity with the Peoples	38,802,758.11
	LARDEF – League for the Support of the Reintegration of People with Disabilities	38,802,758.11
	OPA – Organization of the Pioneers of Agostinho Neto	38,802,758.11
	Pan-African Women's Organization	38,802,758.11
	Total	349,224,822.99

Source: Orçamento Geral do Estado (OGE) 2026

“Disability” is not a budgetary sector or function, and there is no specific body responsible for implementing, in a comprehensive manner, all the actions necessary to realize the rights of children and people with disabilities. Therefore, to assess spending related to inclusion and disability, it is necessary to identify which functions, programs, and actions are included in the General State Budget (OGE) that could improve the inclusion of children and people with disabilities.

In the 2026 General State Budget (OGE), **Kz 17 billion** was allocated for actions related to disability. This allocation represents only **0.05 percent of the OGE** and about **0.01 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**.

Table 2 Distribution of Disability-Related Funding by Government Agency

Government Organ	Budgeted Amount (Kwanzas)	% of Total Allocated for Disability	Type of Expenditure	Nominal Change vs. 2025	Remarks
Total	17,020,242,787.00	100%	total	-56%	In 2026, there is no allocation for budget reserves for special education, as there was in previous years, which has resulted in a significant reduction in the total allocation.
Ministry of National Defense, Former Combatants, and Veterans of the Homeland	4,710,876,332.00	28%	Program to Improve the Well-Being of Former Combatants and Veterans and the FAA Social Security System	-28%	Construction of 2,000 Homes for Former Combatants and War-Injured Persons – Nationwide
Ministry of Education	4,614,069,802.00	27%	Special Education (sub-function)	1%	1) Purchase of Equipment for Special Education (Braille) (27%) 2) National Institute of Special Education (37%) 3) Expansion and Improvement of Special Education (17%) 4) Renovation, Expansion, and Equipping of the Rangel Special Education School (19%)
Ministry of Social Action, Family, and Women's Empowerment	4,399,829,941.00	26%	Integrated Program for Local Development and Poverty Alleviation & Program for Social Protection and Family Empowerment	45%	1) Project for the Reintegration of Former Military Personnel and War-Injured Persons (52%) 2) Assistance to People with Disabilities through Mobility Aids and Assistive Devices (22%) 3) Support Project for Vulnerable Groups—Elderly, People with Disabilities, and Returnees (21%) 4) Awareness-Raising and Promotion of the Rights of Children with Disabilities (5%)
Ministry of Health	3,121,825,709.00	18%	Program for the Expansion and Improvement of the National Health System	74%	Support for People with Disabilities and Albinism
Malanje Provincial Government	74,772,129.00	0,4%	Program for the Expansion and Modernization of the Education System	-91%	Construction of a Special Education School in Malanje
Lunda-Norte Provincial Government	50,455,964.00	0,3%	Program for the Expansion and Modernization of the Education System	3%	Construction of a School for Students with Disabilities
Luanda Provincial Government	48.412.910,00	0,3%	Special Education (function)	n/a	n/a

Source: Ministry of Finance; 2026 Budget by Organ

Recommendations

- 1 Establishment of a budget program for disability and inclusion:** *Create a specific budget program for disability, ensuring the consolidation, traceability, and integrated monitoring of public expenditures in this area.*

2 Progressive increase in public investment in inclusion: *Establish a budgetary trajectory that ensures a gradual and consistent increase in the allocation of resources for disability, in alignment with the National Development Plan (PDN) 2023–2027 and the Plan for Inclusion and Support for People with Disabilities (PLANIAPED).*
- 3 Strengthening the alignment between planning and budgeting:** *Ensure that priority inclusion actions are explicitly codified in the State Budget (OGE), establishing a link between the PDN's objectives, PLANIAPED's targets, and budgetary resources.*

4 Improving budget execution and service delivery: *Strengthen implementation and monitoring mechanisms to ensure that budgetary resources are effectively translated into services, goods, and outcomes for children and people with disabilities, including access to assistive devices and technology.*
- 5 Structured expansion of inclusive education:** *Move from ad hoc interventions to a national inclusive education system, with expanded resources, teacher training, and improved coverage and quality of services.*

6 Strengthening social protection for children with disabilities: *Implement a national program of cash transfers for children with disabilities, in accordance with national legislation (such as Article 18 of the Law on Persons with Disabilities) and commitments to inclusive social protection.*
- 7 Structured funding for organizations of people with disabilities:** *Establish a transparent, predictable, and sustainable mechanism for public funding of organizations of people with disabilities, including national representative organizations.*

8 Integration of data and evidence into decision-making: *Ensure the systematic use of data from the 2023–2024 IIMS and the 2024 Census in the planning, budgeting, and monitoring of policies for the inclusion of children and persons with disabilities.*