Luanda

Country	Angola
Population	9,6 millions
World region	Africa

Context

Luanda is one of the 21 provinces that make up Angola. Following the political-administrative restructuring introduced by Law 14/24 (in force January 2025), the province now comprises 23 municipalities. Part of the former Luanda Province was separated to form the new province of Icolo e Bengo. The province manages territory, resources, development, and social services.

Economic profile

World Bank income group: Lower-Middle

Major economic activities

As Angola's economic capital, Luanda concentrates the country's most diversified non-oil activity, anchored in manufacturing and food processing, pharmaceuticals, refining and plastics, wholesale and retail trade, and public administration. Agriculture, livestock, forestry, and fishing play a secondary but locally relevant role.

Own source revenues

Luanda's own source revenues — primarily fees and taxes for services provided by local authorities — are marginal, representing less than 6% of total revenue. The province depends overwhelmingly on central government transfers, which account for the bulk of its financing.

Governance structure

Year of constitution: 1999
Type of metropolitan government: Metropolitan government – single-tier (provincial level)

Legal framework

Luanda is one of Angola's 21 provinces and its economic and administrative capital. Following the political-administrative restructuring introduced by Law n.° 14/24, of 5 September 2024 (in force January 2025), the province now comprises 23 municipalities. Part of the former Luanda Province was separated to form the new province of Icolo e Bengo. Luanda concentrates the bulk of Angola's non-oil economic activity and a significant share of the national population.

Administrative structure

The provincial government is headed by a Governor and three Vice-Governors, each responsible for a specific area: political and social affairs, economic affairs, and technical services and infrastructure. All positions are appointed directly by the central government. The province is further administered through a cabinet of Provincial Directors covering functional areas, and by municipal administrators operating at the local level.

Annual revenue, expenditure and sources

Luanda's financing is highly centralized, receiving the largest provincial transfer share (23.9%), yet its own-source revenue is minimal (less than 6% of total revenue). 87% of its budget is allocated to recurrent expenses, as the national government handles investment. In 2021, national investment prioritized sanitation (> 50%) and roads (> 14%), but faced significant execution challenges, with only 12.4% of the capital expenditure budget successfully spent.

Number and type of administrative units

23 municipalities.

KEY STRATEGIC PLAN

Resilience
Integrated Intervention Plan in Municipalities

Governance
Luanda Metropolitan General Master Plan

Innovation
Monetary Social Transfer Program