

**DRUM COMMODITIES LIMITED (DCL) – COUNTRY REPORT**

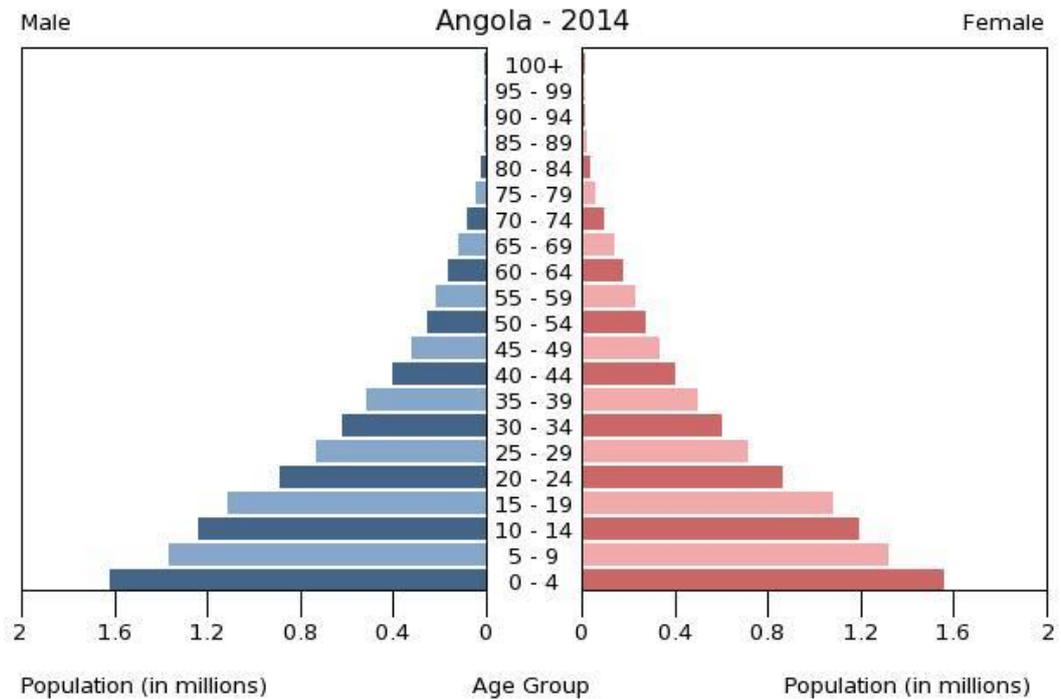
**ANGOLA**

**1. INTRODUCTION**

1.1 The Republic of Angola is a country in South Western Africa bordered by Namibia to the south, the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the north, and Zambia to the east. To the west, it has an Atlantic Ocean coastline of 1,650km and its capital city, Luanda, lies on this coastline in the northwest of the country.



- 1.2 At 1,246,620 km<sup>2</sup> Angola is the world's 23rd largest country, located mostly between latitudes 4° and 18°S, and longitudes 12° and 24°E.
- 1.3 Angola is divided into 18 provinces: Bengo, Beguela, Bié, Cabinda (an exclave, which borders the Republic of the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo), Cuando Cubango, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul, Cunene, Huambo, Huila, Luanda, Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Malanje, Moxico, Namibe, Uíge and Zaire.
- 1.4 The population of Angola is 18,565,269 (July 2013 est.) with 5.068 million estimated to be living in the capital Luanda. Its population growth rate is 2.78% (2013 est.).
- 1.5 The population pyramid below shows the age structure of the country's population, where more than 60% are under the age of 25. According to figures from 2013, average life expectancy in Angola is 55 years.



Angola population pyramid (Ref: CIA World Factbook).

- 1.6 The currency of Angola is the Kwanza (AOA). At the time of this report the exchange rate was as follows; US\$1 = 97.36 AOA and GBP1 = 162.35 AOA.
- 1.7 Angola's international telephone country code is 244, its internet country code is .ao
- 1.8 Portuguese is the official language, although other recognised languages spoken in the country include: Bantu, Kikongo, Chokwe, Umbundu, Kimbundu, Ganguela and Kwanyama.
- 1.9 The climate is semiarid in the south and along the coast to Luanda. The north has a cool, dry season (May to October) and a hot, rainy season (November to April).
- 1.10 Below is an image of the Angolan flag. The red represents liberty, black the African continent, while the symbols in the style of a hammer and sickle characterise workers and peasants.



Angolan flag (Ref: CIA World Factbook).

## 2. HISTORY

- 2.1 The land that now forms Angola and surrounding countries has been inhabited by humans since prehistoric times, with archaeological evidence having been found in Luanda, Congo and Namibe. The first to settle in the region are believed to have been hunter gatherers later replaced by Bantu peoples who migrated from the north.

- 2.2 In 1482, Portuguese sailors landed in what is now northern Angola. They encountered the Kingdom of the Congo, which stretched from modern Gabon in the north to the Kwanza River in the south. Mbanza Congo, the capital, had a population of 50,000 people. South of this was the Kingdom of Ndongo, ruled by the ngola (king), from which modern Angola derives its name.
- 2.3 The Portuguese gradually took control of the coastal strip throughout the 16th century by a series of treaties and wars. The country's capital city, Luanda, was founded by the Portuguese Paulo Dias de Novais in 1576 in order to serve the commercial relationship between the kingdoms of Congo, Angola and Benguela.
- 2.4 Portugal's primary interest in the country was the slave trade. The slaving system began early in the 16th century with the purchase from African chiefs of people to work on sugar plantations in the other Portuguese colonies of São Tomé, Príncipe, and Brazil.
- 2.5 The Dutch occupied Luanda from 1641 to 1648, during which the Ndongo Kingdom supported the Dutch in their attempt to drive away the Portuguese.
- 2.6 In 1648, Brazilian-based Portuguese forces retook Luanda and initiated a process of military conquest of the Congo and Ndongo states that ended with Portuguese victory in 1671, although full Portuguese administrative control of the interior of Angola only occurred at the beginning of the 20th century.



A photograph of Avenida Salvador Correia in central Luanda taken around 1967. (Ref: João M. Loureiro, 2002, Memórias de Luanda, Masimagem – Comunicação Global Lda.)

- 2.7 From the early 1960's, as decolonisation processes took place elsewhere in Africa and native Angolans saw that the colonial economic development of the country had not translated into social development, three main independence movements emerged and fought against the Portuguese in Angola. These were: the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), led by Antonio Agostinho Neto, with a base among Kimbundu and the mixed-race intelligentsia of Luanda, and links to communist parties in Portugal and the Eastern Bloc; the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), led by Holden Roberto, with an ethnic base in the Bakongo region of the north, and links to the United States and the Mobutu regime in Kinshasa; and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), led by Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, with an ethnic and regional base in the Ovimbundu heartland in the centre of the country, and links to the People's Republic of China (P.R.C.) and apartheid South Africa.
- 2.8 After years of fighting, the MPLA declared independence on 11th November 1975, the day the Portuguese abandoned the capital. UNITA and the FNLA formed a rival coalition government based in the interior city of Huambo. Agostinho Neto became the first president of the MPLA government that was recognised by the United Nations in 1976. Upon Neto's death from cancer in 1979, then-Planning Minister José Eduardo dos Santos ascended to the presidency.
- 2.9 Civil war erupted between UNITA, backed by U.S. resources and South African troops, and the MPLA, which gained support from Cuba who sent tens of thousands of soldiers. The fighting continued on and off, with temporary cease fires, an attempt at a democratic presidential election,

lost by UNITA and UN sanctions against the party until its leader Jonas Savimbi died in combat in February 2002.

- 2.10 The civil war created a humanitarian crisis in Angola, internally displacing 4.28 million people. In 2003 the average life expectancy in the country was less than 40 and the United Nations estimated that 80% of Angolans lacked access to basic medical care, 60% lacked access to water, and 30% of Angolan children would die before the age of five.
- 2.11 On 4th April 2002, the Angolan Government and UNITA signed the Luena Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), which formalised the cease-fire and the following year the MPLA held a congress that reaffirmed President dos Santos' leadership of party structures.

### 3. POLITICS

- 3.1 Angola is a multiparty presidential regime with President José Eduardo dos Santos being both chief of state and head of the government, supported by Vice President Manuel Domingos Vicente.



President José Eduardo dos Santos (Ref: [www.governo.gov.ao](http://www.governo.gov.ao))

- 3.2 The President is indirectly elected by National Assembly for a five-year term (eligible for a second consecutive or discontinuous term) under the new 2010 constitution. According to the 2010 constitution, ballots are cast for parties rather than candidates, the leader of the party with the most votes becomes president. Following the results of the 2012 legislative elections José Eduardo dos Santos was elected president, although he has been head of the MPLA and in power since 1979.
- 3.3 The country's cabinet is made up of a Council of Ministers appointed by the President. According to CIA information updated in November 2013, Angola has 34 Ministers, including a Minister for Petroleum, a Minister of Former Combatants and Veterans of War, and Minister of Family and the Promotion of Women.
- 3.4 There are four main opposition parties in Angola. These are:
  - 3.4.1 Broad Convergence for the Salvation of Angola Electoral Coalition or CASA-CE – led by Abel Chivukuvuku.
  - 3.4.2 National Front for the Liberation of Angola or FNLA – led by Lucas Ngonda.
  - 3.4.3 National Union for the Total Independence of Angola or UNITA - the largest opposition party, led by Isaias Samakuva.
  - 3.4.4 Social Renewal Party or PRS – led by Eduardo Kuangana.

#### 4. MAIN INDUSTRY AND ECONOMY

- 4.1 Angola is currently one of the fastest growing economies in the world with its GDP predicted to grow by 6.3% in 2014, up from 5.6% in 2013, according to Lisbon-headquartered investment bank Eaglestone. In the longer term, the bank puts the country's sustainable annual GDP growth rate at 5%-7%.
- 4.2 Angola has a wealth of natural resources. It is estimated that the country has 35 of the 45 most important resources used in industry, including oil, diamonds and natural gas. Angola also has significant reserves of phosphate, iron, manganese, copper and gold.
- 4.3 Oil industry
- 4.3.1 Angola is home to Africa's third largest proven oil reserves according to the BP Statistical Review of World Energy.
- 4.3.2 The country's high growth rate has been driven by high international prices for its oil which was first produced from the Benfica oilfield in the Cuanza basin in 1955.
- 4.3.3 Angola became a member of OPEC (Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries) in 2006 and currently has an assigned production quota of 1.65 million barrels a day (bbl/day).
- 4.3.4 The oil sector is dominated by the International Oil Companies (IOCs) and state owned oil company Sonangol.
- 4.3.5 Although oil dominates the country's GDP, its contribution fell from 56% in 2002 to 46% in 2012, and it is predicted to continue to do so as non-oil sectors such as retail, construction, banking and communications expand.
- 4.4 Mining
- 4.4.1 Mining in Angola began to develop significantly in 1952 when formalised diamond mining companies, including De Beers, established large-scale mining operations, according to the Mining Intelligence Database.
- 4.4.2 Diamond exports contribute around 5% to Angola's GDP. It is the world's fourth largest diamond producing country by value and sixth by volume, being endowed with both kimberlite and alluvial diamond deposits.
- 4.4.3 There are several diamond mines in Angola, with the Catoca Mine, a joint venture involving Endiama (Empresa de Diamantes de Angola) with a consortium of international mining companies including Russia's Alrosa, being one of the world's largest kimberlite mines. It represents more than 50% of the country's total production.

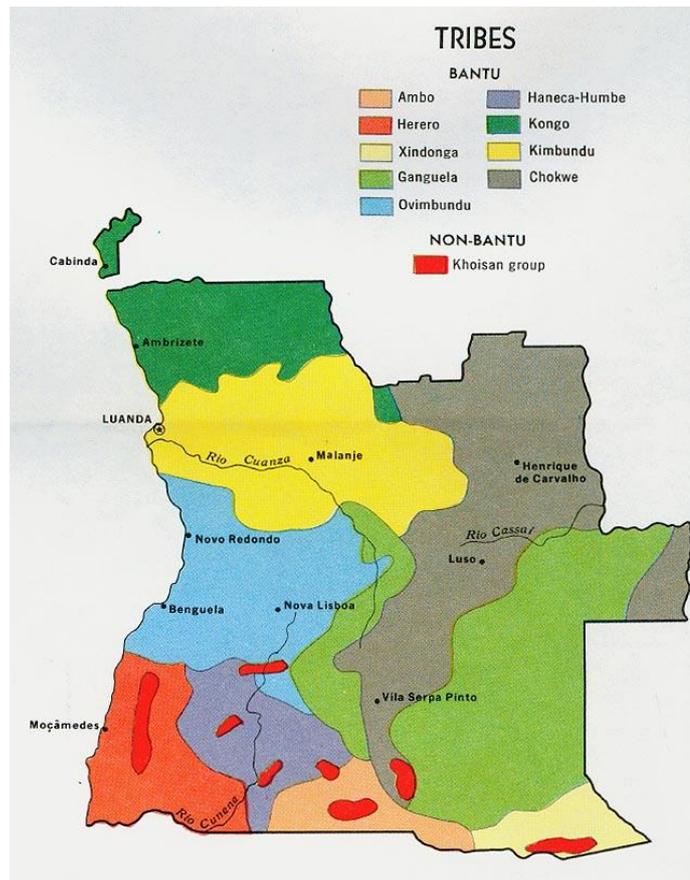


A 32.2 carat Type 2A diamond unearthed at the Lulo Concession mine in Angola in January 2014. (Photo: Lucapa Diamond)

- 4.4.4 Undeveloped mineral resources in the country include: beryllium, clay, copper, gold, gypsum, iron ore, lead, lignite, manganese, mica, nickel, peat, phosphate rock, quartz, silver, tungsten, uranium, vanadium, wolfram and zinc, according to The Mineral Industry of Angola Report 2011.
- 4.4.5 A new mining code was enacted on 23rd September 2011 under law n° 31/11 for non-fuel minerals stating that the government will no longer request a majority equity in mining projects but rather retain a minimum 10% free-carried interest in all mining projects. This code makes a distinction between minerals qualified as ordinary and those deemed strategic such as diamonds, gold and radioactive minerals.
- 4.5 Despite improvements and considerable mineral wealth, Angola faces huge challenges as it remains 179th out of 189 countries for the overall ease of doing business according to the World Bank's 2014 Doing Business survey. The main difficulties identified are opening a business, getting electricity and enforcing contracts, for which Angola was ranked 178th, 170th and 187th, respectively, by the World Bank.
- 4.6 Cost is also a factor for doing business as, according to Mercer, Angola is one of the most expensive countries to operate in, with the capital Luanda having been ranked as the costliest worldwide destination for expatriates in 2013, followed by Moscow.
- 4.7 Subsistence agriculture provides the main livelihood for most of the population, but half of the country's food is still imported. A post-war reconstruction boom and resettlement of displaced people has also led to high rates of growth in construction and agriculture.
- 4.8 Corruption
- 4.8.1 According to Transparency International, Angola continues to face major challenges of weak governance and widespread corruption at all levels of society. It ranks Angola 153rd out of 177 countries in its 2013 corruption perceptions index. The country's score was 23 out of 100, where 0 is highly corrupt and 100 very clean.
- 4.8.2 Corruption prevalent in the country includes bureaucratic, political and grand corruption, embezzlement of public resources, systematic looting of state assets, and a deeply entrenched patronage system that operates outside state channels. It is especially significant in the extractive industries.
- 4.8.3 The government has introduced important reforms in recent years, especially with regard to revenue and budget transparency. It also called for a crackdown on corruption in 2009. Despite this, Angola's overall legal and institutional anti-corruption framework remains highly inadequate.

## 5. CULTURE

- 5.1 There are 3 main ethnic groups in Angola: Ovimbundu 37%, Kimbundu 25% and Bakongo 13%. Minor groups include Mestico (mixed European and native African) 2%, European 1% and other 22%.
- 5.1.1 The map below shows the distribution of native tribes in Angola in 1970.



5.2 With Portugal having ruled over the country for over four centuries, a significant percentage of the population is Roman Catholic (38%), however since its independence in 1975, the country's African cultural heritage has increased and figures from 1998 show 47% of the population practise traditional indigenous religions. A further 15% are Protestant.

## 6. SAFETY AND SECURITY

- 6.1 During Angola's civil war, militant forces laid approximately 15 million landmines by 2002, which remain a hazard to people outside major towns. British registered charity, the HALO Trust started work demining in Angola in 1994 and currently employs over 650 Angolan staff and 5 full-time expatriates in support, spread over five provinces. Very considerable progress has been made although the charity estimates that clearing Angola of landmines will take at least ten more years.
- 6.2 According to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), mines and unexploded ordnance remain a problem on roads, verges and bridges, in buildings and in the countryside. There have been incidents of mines exploding with loss of life, in places previously thought to be safe. Even in 'cleared' areas, visitors should keep to well-established routes and take up-to-date advice from the United Nations or an international Non-Governmental Organisation. During the rainy season, bridges and roads risk being washed away by sudden floods and there is an increased chance of mines becoming displaced and surfacing outside known mine fields.
- 6.3 The FCO advise against all but essential travel to Cabinda province. There are regular violent incidents including rape, murder and kidnappings involving foreigners and Angolans in the province of Cabinda. Groups claiming responsibility for these attacks have declared their intention to continue attacks against foreigners.
- 6.4 All but essential travel to the provinces of Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul is also advised against by the FCO. The Angolan authorities are sensitive to the presence of foreigners in diamond producing areas and visitors may be subject to movement restrictions or detention by the security forces. The presence of diamonds also increases the threat of crime and banditry, particularly on roads leading to and from these areas. Armed hold-ups occur from time to time.

- 6.5 There are occasional shortages of petrol and diesel in Angola. Power and water can be cut off for days without notice. Residents should keep generator fuel stocks and water tanks topped up. Drinking water and other food supplies are not always readily available. Visitors and residents should keep stocks of tinned goods and drinking water.
- 6.6 Angola is a source and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to sex trafficking and forced labour in agriculture, construction, domestic service, and diamond mines.
  - 6.6.1 According to the Trafficking in Persons Report 2013, “Chinese nationals in Angola exploit Angolan children in brick-making factories and rice farming.” It also states that girls as young as 13 are in prostitution in the provinces of Luanda, Benguela and Huila.
  - 6.6.2 Some Angolan boys are taken to Namibia as forced labourers or are forced to be cross-border couriers to avoid import fees. Women and children are also forced into domestic service in South Africa, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia, and European countries, primarily Portugal.
  - 6.6.3 Vietnamese, Brazilian, and Chinese women are trafficked into Angola for prostitution, while Chinese, Southeast Asian, Namibian, and possibly Congolese migrants are subjected to forced labour in Angola's construction industry.
  - 6.6.4 Angola is in the Tier 2 Watch List for people trafficking as it does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but is making significant efforts to do so.

## **7. INFRASTRUCTURE**

- 7.1 Much of the country's infrastructure is still damaged or undeveloped following the 27-year-long civil war, which hinders the movement of people and goods across the country. Since 2005, the government has used billions of dollars in credit lines from China, Brazil, Portugal, Germany, Spain, and the EU to rebuild Angola's public infrastructure.
- 7.2 Road transport
  - 7.2.1 Over the last decade, over 30% of total public investments have been made on improving roads and bridges, amounting to US\$12.7 billion.
  - 7.2.2 According to the World Bank, Angola's roads cover 62,560km, with 11,057km being urban roads and only 17% of these being paved, which compares poorly to other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.
  - 7.2.3 Traffic levels are most concentrated in the capital city and surrounding areas, with the western half of the country benefiting from more reasonable road links, with the eastern side having scarcer and more dilapidated infrastructure.
- 7.3 Rail Transport
  - 7.3.1 Three railway systems spanning a total of 2,722km are run by public companies in Angola. Built during the colonial times, these link the country's sea ports to the interior.
    - 7.3.1.1 Luanda Railways spanning 424km connects Luanda to the inland province of Malange. It focuses on the transportation of container cargo from the capital's port to the dry port of Viana as well as the transport of petrol and gas to Dondo and Malange. The authorities aim to increase passenger suburban trains on this railway.
    - 7.3.1.2 Benguela Railways spanning 1,300km was recently refurbished and is fully operational, connecting Lobito to the eastern border town of Luau and to the rail networks of south-eastern Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia.

- 7.3.1.3 Moçamedes Railways has also been refurbished and is operational, linking Namibe to Kuango Kubango. The line is important for transporting iron ore from Cassinga to be exported via the port.

#### 7.4 Sea Transport

- 7.4.1 Luanda port is one of the fastest growing ports in Africa, handling over 80% of the Angola's imports and is also a major transit port for goods for the DRC, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

- 7.4.1.1 The port comprises 1,150 metres of quays (6 berths), with a further 5 berths on a finger pier. It allows a maximum vessel size of around 30,000 deadweight tons, although due to the depth exceeding 20 metres, there is potential for the port to allow vessels larger than 150,000 deadweight tons as long as dredging is maintained.

- 7.4.1.2 Luanda port suffers from congestion pressure and is known for long delays and poor performance, although this has been improved in recent years following rehabilitation, expansion and upgrading investments.

- 7.4.2 Other significant ports in Angola include; Lobito, Namibe, Cabinda and more recently Port of Soyo, located in the Zaire province.

#### 7.5 Air transport

- 7.5.1 Luanda International Airport (LAD) is the current international airport serving Luanda and the rest of Angola. According to its website, LAD currently offers direct flight links to neighbouring South Africa, Namibia and Mozambique and to regional destinations in Nigeria, Ethiopia and Kenya.

- 7.5.1.1 The Angolan National Airline: TAAG Angola Airline flies to many destinations throughout Africa and Portugal.

- 7.5.1.2 Other international airlines based in Luanda include; Aeroflot, Air France, Air Gabon, Air Namibia, Air Portugal, British Airways, Ethiopian Airlines and South Africa Airways. Domestic routes cover over 40 local airports around Angola.

- 7.5.2 LAD is soon to be replaced by a new international airport located 40km from the city centre in the Bengo province, scheduled for completion in 2015/2016. This new airport, the construction of which is the responsibility of the Hong Kong founded China International Fund and Brazilian construction company Odebrecht, will have a terminal building area of 160,000m<sup>2</sup> and a cargo terminal building area reaching 6,200m<sup>2</sup>. It will have 2 runways and the capacity to accommodate around 13 million passengers a year.



Aerial view of the airport construction site near Luanda, March 2009.

## 7.6 Communications

7.6.1 Angola's telephone system is limited, with a state owned telecom having had a monopoly until as recently as 2005 when Telecom Namibia, through an Angolan company, became the first private licensed operator in Angola's fixed-line telephone network. By 2010, the number of fixed-line providers had expanded to 5. It is estimated there are around two fixed telephone lines per 100 people in Angola.

7.6.2 Angola Telecom established mobile-cellular service in Luanda in 1993 and the network has been extended to larger towns. A privately owned, mobile-cellular service provider began operations in 2001. In 2011 it was estimated there were 50 mobile telephones per 100 people in the country.

## 8. HEALTH

8.1 Among the top 10 causes of death in Angola are; diarrhoeal diseases, HIV/Aids, malaria and tuberculosis.

8.2 Between 1983 and 2007, Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) worked in the country to respond to the conflict-related medical emergencies, responding to regular outbreaks of diseases such as meningitis, measles, cholera, haemorrhagic fever and other health problems including nutritional crises.

8.3 Since the end of the civil war, the country's healthcare system has improved, however access to medicines and medical facilities remains scarce, especially outside of urban areas.

8.4 All travellers to Angola must be vaccinated against yellow fever and should carry a supply of all prescription medication, including anti-malaria medication; enough for their entire stay.

8.5 According to the FCO, there are several competent private clinics run by expatriate organisations in Luanda. Fees are high and are charged in advance. Outside the capital, health care is very limited. Travellers are warned to ensure they have adequate travel health insurance and accessible funds to cover the cost of any medical treatment and repatriation.

8.6 Below is a table with the latest data available for Angola from the Global Health Observatory:

Total population (est. 2012)	20,821,000
Gross national income per capita (PPP international \$, 2012)	5,400
Life expectancy at birth m/f (years, 2011)	50/53
Probability of dying under five (per 1 000 live births, 2012)	164
Probability of dying between 15 and 60 years m/f (per 1 000 population, 2011)	383/331
Total expenditure on health per capita (Intl \$, 2011)	215
Total expenditure on health as % of GDP (2011)	3.5

## 9. SUMMARY

- 9.1 Angola is a large country, full of natural mineral resources, business potential and a young population, however it is still rebuilding itself and facing many challenges following the end of a 27-year civil war in 2002.
- 9.2 The ongoing problem of widespread corruption at all levels of society is also a factor that will put off foreign investors and hinder the country's progress.
- 9.3 The oil industry and diamond mining are the two key industries in the country that contribute most of GDP, although the country has many other resources it can extract and the government is now actively investing some of the wealth generated from these industries into rebuilding infrastructure and services.
- 9.4 Angola's infrastructure is being improved upon, with a new international airport currently under construction that is hoped will rival that of Johannesburg in South Africa. The government are also investing in rail network improvements for cargo and people to travel between the Atlantic ports and inland regions.
- 9.5 With the current President having been in power since 1979, and now serving the first of a possible two consecutive terms under new legislation, it is unclear whether his eventual retirement or removal from office in the coming years will destabilise the country once more as opposition parties may seize the chance to take power.
- 9.6 Angola is not for the faint hearted, but despite the challenges posed by poor infrastructure, crime and the difficulty of doing business, the country's considerable mineral wealth, ongoing peace and government reforms and investment means it is attractive for investors and will likely remain as one of the fastest growing economies in the world.

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