

# ANGOLA



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# ANGOLA

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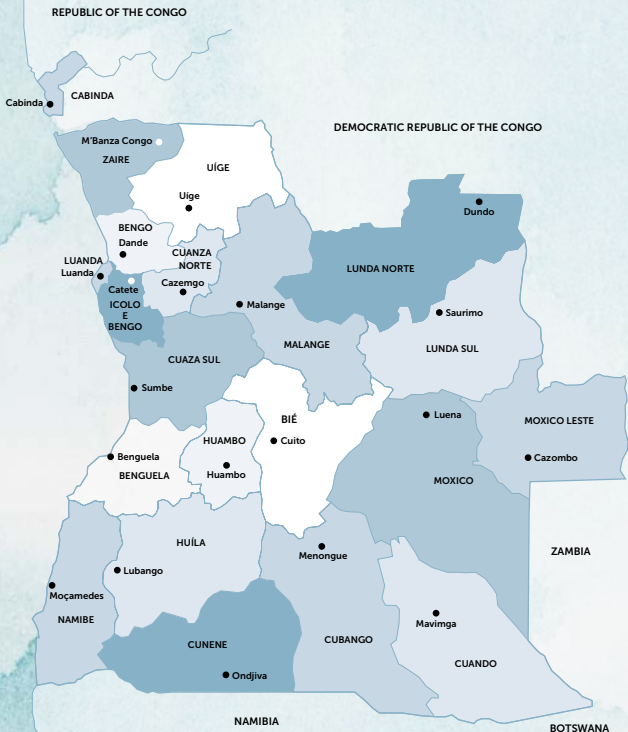
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# MAP OF ANGOLA



ANGOLA





## **WELCOME TO ANGOLA...**

Angola is situated in the western coast of Southern Africa, bordering the Republic of Congo Brazzaville, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Zambia and the Republic of Namibia. It was a Portuguese colony until 11th November 1975, which was when it became a nation after a war of liberation. For decades there has been a climate of peace and development, based on a democratic political system that has seen Angola become one of the most thriving and promising economies of the African continent.

Situated in the inter-tropical and subtropical area of the Southern Hemisphere and overlooking the Atlantic Ocean, Angola has a coastline of about 1,650 km, which is extremely rich in fish, molluscs and shellfish. It has a mild climate, very fertile soils, rich flora and fauna that are both unique and diverse. The abundance of natural resources and minerals from the subsoil has made Angola known worldwide for its oil production (the third largest producer in Africa)



and for its exploitation of diamonds (fifth largest producer in the world). Luanda, formerly known as the “Paris of Africa”, is now a modern and dynamic cosmopolitan capital, boasting more than five million inhabitants, who make it the third largest Portuguese-speaking city in the world.

Administratively speaking, the country is divided into 21 provinces, all different and with independent local authorities, although united under the aegis of national prosperity and pride.



## BENGO

The capital of Bengo is Dande and, administratively, this province is divided into 6 municipalities: Ambriz, Dande, Bula-Atumba, Dembos, Nambuagongo and Pango-Aluquem.

The climate is mainly influenced by proximity to the ocean and the province is self-sufficient in agricultural terms, the main crops being mainly food, such as maize, cassava, banana, sweet potato, grapes and vegetables. In the industrial sector, there is currently coffee and cotton production and some degree of development in the municipality of Bom-Jesus, due to the Coca-Cola plant and a honey factory, as well as in the field of mining, such as asphalt, phosphate and plaster. Given the proximity of the ocean, traditional fishing is important, both socially and economically, especially in the municipality of Dande and Ambriz.

This province celebrates its most emblematic cultural and recreational activities on 24th April with the city of Caxito



festivities and on 26th and 27th July, during the Kianda festivities on the Ibendoa Lagoon. The modern Dr. Agostinho Neto Cultural Centre (in Catete) is an important focus of cultural and national traditions, with a wide range of programmes and activities throughout the year.

When visiting this province, make sure you take the time to visit the special reserve of Mumbondo, the special Kibaxi-Piri nature reserve, which stretches over an area of 200 km<sup>2</sup> located between the rivers Loma and Ocua, the Coutada do Ambriz (3,240 km<sup>2</sup> in the north), the long beaches around the Barra do Dande, particularly that of Pambala, in addition to other tourist attractions.





# BENGUELA

The province of Benguela is situated in the central-coastal region of Angola. Administratively, it has 9 municipalities: Benguela, Lobito, Bocoio, Caimbambo, Cubal, Chongoroi, Ganda, Baía Farta and Balombo.

Benguela is a charming city famous for its Flamboyant trees, wide avenues and beautiful gardens. The province's calling card are its magnificent beaches, with long stretches of white sand and crystalline waters, and which include Caota, Caotinha, Restinga, Baía Azul and Praia Morena.

Water sports, traditional and underwater fishing and kite-surfing are popular activities, in addition to the simple pleasure of relaxing in one of the excellent hotels along the coast. You can also enjoy the great variety of fresh fish

and seafood, as well as buying local handicrafts, such as baskets, sculptures, hats and leather sandals in Benguela square or Ponta da Restinga (Lobito).

From an early stage, Benguela established itself as independent, on both economic and administrative levels, being considered the country's second most important commercial hub. The Benguela railway and Lobito port played a crucial role in this, as they were important structures of local economic development, as well as for the entire region of Central and Southern Angola. Equally important are the two main airports, Catumbela and Lobito, particularly the former, which was designed to cater for large aircraft. Currently, the province invests in the development and modernisation of agriculture, industry and the exploitation of the subsoil, which is rich in natural reserves.

When visiting the province, don't miss the Nossa Senhora do Pópulo church, the Nossa Senhora dos Navegantes chapel, the Nossa Senhora da Graça church, Government House, the National Archaeology Museum (Benguela) and Ethnography Museum (Lobito), Ponta do Sombreiro, Chimalavera National Park and the several reserves of the province. City Day is celebrated on 17th May and the Lobito Carnival is also great fun and popular.





## BIÉ

Bié province is located in the centre of the country. It is divided into 9 municipalities: Kuito (which is also the capital), Kunhinga, Andulo, N'Harea, Chinguar, Tchitembo, Katabola, Kamacupa and Kuemba.

Some of the major rivers and drainage basins have their sources in Bié; the landscape is traversed by several important water courses that define the river basins of Kwanza, Kubango, Luanda, Buemba, Kutato, CuivaKuquema, Ngumbo, Cuchi, Cunhiga, and Kunje Kune. The source of the Kwanza River, the largest and longest of Angola, is found near Mumbue.

In geological terms, the subsoil of the province is rich in metals and minerals, such as iron, gold, diamonds, phosphates, among others. However, agriculture has been the province's main sector of economic development, where

most crops are essentially food, such as maize, cassava, beans, sweet potatoes, rice, horticulture and fruit, Arabica coffee, tubers and many others.

Local handicraft is rich and varied, including leather stools, baskets and clay pots, which can easily be bought in the local markets.

The city gets dressed up for festivities between 15th and 31st August and throughout the year there are several celebrations connected to community rituals, like Evamba (circumcision celebration), Ayele (celebration with traditional dances, drums and masks), the Utchitiwo (birth celebration) and Uvala (wedding celebration).



There are interesting tourist attractions throughout the province: visits to the Christ the King statue, the Wongo and the Mutumbo waterfalls, Munhango Fort, Silva Porto and N'haréa, the Palaeolithic and Queen of Chicombe caves, Luando and Umpulo Natural Reserves, among other interesting and charming places.





# CABINDA

Cabinda is the most northern province and is located in the northwest of the country. Its capital has the same name, Cabinda, and is administratively divided into four municipalities: Belize, Buco-Zau, Cabinda and Caongo.

Cabinda was christened Porto Rico by the Portuguese due to its wealth of natural resources: oil, gold, diamonds, uranium, quartz and phosphates. However, today, it is known worldwide for its large oil platforms and the second largest forest in the world: the Mayombe Forest, with an area of 290,000 hectares, rich in top-quality and commercially valuable exotic woods.



This forest can provide more than 200,000 m<sup>3</sup> of wood per year for national and international consumption.

Given the abundance of these raw materials, local



crafts made of African blackwood, rosewood, sandalwood, ebony and stone are true works of art. There is a lot of raffia, leaves and pineapple fibre weaving here and some of these works of art are considered of great value for their symbolism and are linked to pictography.

Tradition is a constant presence in the province, most notably, the Bakamas. Identified by their masks, this is a mystical and secret group that symbolise a set of rituals, particularly found in Morro do Tchizo, Chinzazi, Susso, Povo-Grande and Ngoio, representing the link between the world of the living, the spirits of the Gods and deceased ancestors. According to local tradition, the Bakamas are a secret organisation that provides protection for the community against evil spirits.



Throughout the province, there are works of rehabilitation and modernisation being undertaken, such as Cabinda General Hospital, road, maritime and air infrastructures, paved roads, the building of schools, a new bridge pier and improvements to the port of Cabinda, modernisation of the international airport, among many other projects.



## CUANDO

With Mavinga as its capital, Cuando province was created in August 2024 via the division of the former Cuando Cubango province. It constitutes the following nine municipalities: Mavinga, Cuito Cuanavale, Dirico, Rivungo, Xipundo, Dima, Luiana, Mucusso and Luengue.

Located in the south-east of Angola, it is one of the largest provinces, geographically speaking, and the furthest from Luanda. Such a profile means that we can find many ancestral customs and traditions intact, not to mention one of the largest protected wildlife reserves, which is a veritable natural treasure. The reserve boasts lush savannah







forests, rivers, vast natural resources, including arable land, minerals, water resources, as well as unrivalled biodiversity that provide a setting of rare beauty. The region's potential for tourism is enormous (safaris, sport fishing and ecotourism).

Agriculture is a key activity for local communities, particularly growing cereals and exporting other crops, such as cotton. An important driver of the local economy, there is plenty of space for developing agriculture and livestock farming. With its excellent subsoil and mineral resources, such as diamonds and copper, this province is ripe for economic and industrial development.

Historical tourism is another area that is perfect for investment, especially around the Cuito Cuanavale region, which was the place of an important battle that symbolised Angola's struggle for freedom.

Due to its great natural and cultural wealth, Cuando province is ideal for sustainable development. By investing in infrastructure, ecotourism and cultural heritage, the province could become a unique and exclusive tourist destination. Employing sustainable agriculture and the responsible use of natural resources, the environment and well-being of local communities will be preserved. In the medium term, this region could become a model of sustainable development, not only for Angola but for the whole of Africa.



# CUBANGO

Cubango province is located in the south-east of Angola and was created after the former Cuando Cubango province was divided up in August 2024. It consists of the following 11 municipalities: Menongue, Cuchi, Calai, Nancova, Cuangar, Savate, Caiundo, Longa, Cutato, Chinguanja and Mavengue. It borders Zambia, Botswana and Namibia.

With Menongue as its capital, Cubango province is rich in natural resources with important rivers, such as the Cuando River and the Cubango River, among many others. There are vast irrigation areas, savannah and forest, huge plains and arid landscapes, which provides a unique setting for sustainable economic activities and ecotourism.



Subsistence agriculture is important to local communities, due to fertile subsoil, as well as rain-fed agriculture, sheep and cattle farming. Although still in its infancy, there is great potential to exploit forest resources.

Culturally speaking, Cubango shares many traditions with the province of Cuando, however, it also has a rich culture of its own. The province is perfect for robust cultural tourism, attracting those interested in Angola's history and local traditions, not to mention the presence of various ethnic groups, each with their own traditions and customs.

Cultural and ecological tourism could be an important driver of development, boosting job creation and income for the local population. This could be done by promoting the Okavango Delta, one of the world's largest inland wetland systems. The delta is well known for its varied biodiversity, which forms a natural habitat for countless species, including some threatened with extinction.

This ecosystem is crucial to Cubango. The local communities depend on its natural resources for fishing, agriculture, the use of plants for food and traditional medicine. Such resources are essential for conserving biodiversity and mitigating climate change by retaining carbon in the wetlands.

At the same time, due to its vast plains and natural resources, Cubango province also offers great potential for agriculture, eventually becoming Angola's agricultural breadbasket. By doing so, it will make a major contribution to the local economy and the country's food security.





# CUANZA NORTE

Located 248 km from the capital Luanda, the province of Cuanza Norte borders the east of the Bengo province, west of Malanje, south of Uige and north of Cuanza Sul. In terms of administration, this province is divided into 10 municipalities: Cazengo (capital of the province), Lucala, Ambaca, Golungo Alto, Quiculungo, Bolongongo, Banga, Samba Caju, Ngonguembo and Cambambe.

With its tropical climate, green fields and forest are predominant in the region. In terms of agriculture, the following are important: corn, peanut, avocado, pineapple, sweet potatoes, beans, papaya, oil palm, sisal and castor bean. When it comes to domestic trade, local cotton and Robusta coffee have proved very successful. This province is also known for its Torch Lily. Throughout the province,





industrial development is divided between the textile industry, beverages, food products, footwear, tobacco and mineral water.

Taking full advantage of Angola's largest river, the Kwanza, the first hydroelectric dam in the country was built in Cambambe, providing electricity for the provinces of North Angola, as well as a fundamental water supply to Luanda. Fishing is an important activity in the south of the province and occurs in four lakes and the rivers Kwanza and Lucala. The fish is normally sold after being dried and is processed using equipment or salt.



The province has a considerable variety of minerals, such as gold, diamonds, iron, manganese, marble, nickel, zinc, aluminium, phosphates and lime. Its industry is located in the Cambambe municipality and is made up of the EKA brewery, textile industry, the beverage industry and other small industries. The Cidade de

N'Dalatando festival occurs on 18th July, however, over the years, various cultural events have been held by the 10 municipalities. If you visit the region, don't miss the Massangano Fort, the nature reserves of Golungo Alto, Caculama, Bolongongo, the horticultural-botanical centre of Kilombo, the Santa Isabel and Sobranceiro springs, the River Muebeje Falls.



# CUANZA SUL

The Cuanza Sul province is located on the coast, in the mid-west region of Angola, and has 12 municipalities: Sumbe (capital), Amboim, Conda, Ebo, Cassongue, Kibala, Libolo, Mussende, Porto Amboim, Quilenda, Uko-Seles, Waku-Kungo. This province was founded in 1769.

This is an agricultural province with great farming and fishing potential (mainly in the Amboim and Sumbe zones), especially in Porto Amboim, which is famous for its shellfish (particularly lobster and prawns), and which has become the economic capital of the region in the last decade, attracting considerable foreign investments. In recent years, there have been efforts to encourage the cotton, sunflower and soybean production.





The province is rich in useful and decorative handicrafts, such as: clay pots, bowls, moringues, sangas (pitchers) and dishes, pestle, mortar, and embroidered cloths, sheets, towel, wicker objects, mats, muzua (traps) for river fishing, animal traps and boats made of banana stems and Bimba boats, among others.

The main food of the population of Kwanza-Sul coast is maize flour funge, cacusso, kipioco (river or lagoon catfish), dried or smoked fish, mussels or river crab calulú, palm oil beans and vegetables.

In summer, the city of Sumbe is transformed and hosts the "FestiSumbe" music festival, which showcases various Angolan and foreign bands and is a hugely successful cultural and recreational event. In the cities of Sumbe and Porto Amboim we can find an environmental education school and the INP (National Petroleum Institute), which trains middle managers for the oil industry at domestic and SADC regional level.

When visiting the province, don't miss the city of Sumbe with its lovely sea front, the medicinal waters of Conda, Waku-Kungo, the Binga Falls, the magnificent Sassa cave, the beaches and the mouths of the River Longa and Keve, which are great reasons to stay several days in the province. Other attractions include the Quicombo Fort, the Quibala Fortress, the Calulo Fortress, Libolo Fortress, all in the Libolo municipality. There are also the cave engravings of Ndalambiri, Quijinge and Quigunba, and the caves of Cela, Sumbe, and Assango and Dumbi.





# CUNENE

Cunene is located in the south of the country. Its capital is Ondjiva and it is divided into six municipalities: Cuanhama, Cuvelai, Namacunde, Ombadja, Cahama, Curoca.





The main economic activity of Cunene is based on animal husbandry, particularly the rearing of cattle and goats. The soils are not suited to intensive agriculture, so agriculture is rain-fed, based primarily on corn, millet, sorghum, wheat, tobacco and sugar cane.

Timber is important to the province's economy, as well as the exploitation of mineral resources, like gold and mica, which are currently being prospected and analysed.



6th January sees the commemoration of King Mandume day and 10th July is the day of the city festivities. Throughout the year, there are specific dates for traditional festivals and rites of passage, such as the celebration of circumcision and puberty.

The focus on eco-tourism and nature tourism is due to excellent scenic beauty and natural resources, which includes the Ruacana Falls, the Monte Negro Falls, the 6,600 km<sup>2</sup> of the Mupa National Park, the Embala Grande, the Mandume Memorial, even the largest baobab tree in Africa, which can be found in the province.



# HUAMBO

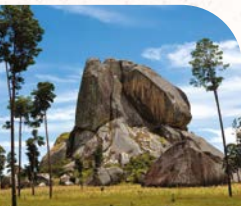
This province is located in the central south region of the country, and boasts Huambo as its capital city. It is made up of 11 municipalities, which are: Londuimbali, Huambo, Bailundo, Cachiungo, Chicala-Cholohanga, Ucuma, Ecunha, Mungo, Tchindjenje, Longonjo e Caála.

Known as one of the bread baskets of Angola, agriculture and livestock account for 76% of the province's economic activity, which plays a crucial role in the stability of the country's industry, with the agri-food industry predominating.

Currently, agriculture and livestock remain the main activity, however, this is a province undergoing major economic and industrial expansion, with a rich subsoil



that is still untapped, particularly in terms of manganese, diamonds, tungsten, iron, gold, silver, copper and radioactive ore. In recent years, major investments in infrastructure, and improving the quality of life of the population in general, has made this province a major attraction. Here, the Benguela railway (CFB) runs from the coast of Lobito to the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, constituting an important channel of communication for goods, services and trade with other parts of the country, while the Nova Lisboa Industrial Institute and Agrarian Institute have contributed much to the region's development.



Angola's highest peak, Mount Moco (2,620 metres), is located in this province and there are innumerable rivers in the areas towards the coast and neighbouring countries.



Typical Huambo dishes are corn meal with vegetables, mushrooms and fresh or dried river fish. Handicraft is varied and uses a wide range of different materials.



Travelling around the region, make sure you don't miss the Kuando Lagoon, the Kavongue nature reserve, Mount Moco, the Municipal Anthropological Museum and the nine landscaped gardens of the city, which rival each other in beauty and harmony, the Zoo, the Chianga Development Centre, the Cuando Lagoons, N'gove, the Wama spa waters, Lepi, the Ilha dos Amores Tourist Complex in Ekunhas, the Kave Stones in Caála and other places of interest.



# HUÍLA

The province of Huíla is located in the southwest of Angola and is divided into 13 municipalities, which are: Quilengues, Lubango, Humpata, Chibia, Gambos, Quipungo, Caluquembe, Caconda, Chicomba, Matala, Jamba, Chipindo and Kuvango.

Lubango, the capital, was founded by Madeirans (Portuguese from the island of Madeira) in the late 19th century. It was also one of the first cities in the interior to have a high school - Liceu Diogo Cão, the Artur Paiva Industrial and Commercial school and the Tchivinguiro Agricultural Institute, former school for farm managers founded in 1939 and the Commercial Institute.

Nowadays, Lubango is a modern and well-organised city that has benefited from having been relatively unaffected by the war. Over the years, it has gained prominence and a reputation as an important economic and educational centre, boasting the first Faculty of Letters and Pedagogy. It has the third largest hotel provision in the country, making tourism an important aspect of regional development.

With its own unique ethnographic heritage, forestry, agriculture and livestock are important areas of local activity, alongside the quarrying of granite (ornamental stone), which is an important sector for the export market.

Industry includes water (Água da Chela), beverages (N'gola and Coca-Cola), cigarettes, dairy products, citrus fruit and other small industries. From 2005 onwards, new opportunities in relation to diamond mining and concessions have arisen.

The traditional handcrafts of the region use raw materials such as stone and wood, with painting also a much-appreciated art. Interesting works of art can be found in markets, shops and hotels in the area.



The month of August sees the commemoration of the Feast of Nossa Senhora do Monte and city of Lubango day on the 15th, with a variety of recreational, cultural and sports activities that can be enjoyed.

The tourist potential of the province is provided by the local landscape, climate, flora, animals, entertainment, places for relaxation, culture and religion, as well as other centres of attraction, such as the countless waterfalls of Huíla, the winding Serra da Leba, the Tundavala Gap, the Alto Bimbe, the Christ the King monument, Nossa Senhora do Monte, Barracões, Bicular National Park, Guelengue and Dongo nature reserves, the Hungueria Falls, Ondima caves and other tourist sites.



# ICOLO E BENGGO

One of the three new provinces created in August 2024, this one is made up of the following seven municipalities: Catete, Quiçama, Calumbo, Cabiri, Cabo Ledo, Bom Jesus and Sequele.

The Icolo e Bengo province, whose capital is Catete, is the result of the break-up of what was the Luanda province. It is a region of great historical, cultural and strategic importance, much due to its proximity to the Angolan capital.

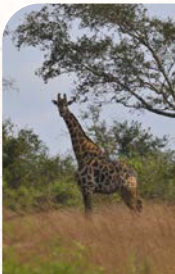
Icolo e Bengo's economy is predominantly agricultural, mostly cultivating manioc, maize, beans and vegetables. Being close to Luanda makes it easier to transport agricultural produce to the urban market, encouraging commercial agriculture. There is also potential for tourism.



Places like Quiçama National Park, an important biodiversity conservation area, can attract tourists interested in ecotourism and safaris, not to mention the wonderful beaches in Cabo Ledo, which offer excellent resources for surfing, kitesurfing, paragliding and other water sports.

The proximity to the capital Luanda, coupled with solid infrastructure, such as roads and harbours, means that investment is easier to attract. Sectors such as agriculture, fishing, industry and services offer opportunities for economic growth. The region's wide cultural diversity, especially in Catete, which is heavily influenced by different ethnic groups, is an additional attraction for cultural tourism.

Boasting a strategic location, as well as tourist and economic potential, Icolo e Bengo is well placed to be one of Angola's key drivers of development, capable of becoming an internationally renowned tourist destination, attracting investment and generating jobs. The mix of lush nature, cultural wealth and modern infrastructure will make Icolo e Bengo both an attractive place to live and invest. In the near future, the province will have everything it needs to consolidate itself as a modern and sustainable urban centre, boosting Angola's economic growth.





# LUANDA

Luanda is the capital of Angola and considered one of the most beautiful and vibrant cities of West African coast. Initially called São Paulo de Loanda, it was founded on 25th January, 1575, by Paulo Dias de Novais.

The province is situated on the northern coastal strip and is made up of 16 municipalities: Ingombotas, Cacuaco, Belas,



Viana, Cazenga, Kilamba Kiaxi, Talatona, Mussulo, Sambizanga, Rangel, Maianga, Samba, Camama, Mulenvos, Kilamba and Hoji ya Henda.

The word Luanda comes from Loanda, the name given to a fishing net by the Axiluandas (men of the sea, from Ilha do Cabo).



The province of Luanda is the most important area of Angola, in terms of the economy. It is



the most industrialised, most densely populated and the one with greatest capacity to attract foreign investment. In recent years, the hospitality and tourism industry have developed enormously, allowing greater demographic mobility. Currently, basic infrastructure for health and roads are undergoing constant renovation, construction and modernisation, not only in the capital but also in all the municipalities.

Luanda has everything major cities have: shopping centres, good hotels, excellent restaurants, fairs and cultural events throughout the year. 25th January sees the commemoration of the city festivities. In February, Carnival is celebrated, which is an important cultural event that mobilises every neighbourhood in the city and takes place on the city's new seafront. In late November, there is the Festival of Kianda, on Ilha do Cabo.

Essential experiences include the Luanda seafront, the view from the S. Miguel Fortress (the Armed Forces Museum), a day spent on Ilha do Cabo or on the paradise landscape of Mussulo Island, playing golf at Morro dos Veados or Campo dos Mangais (Barra do Kwanza), taking a safari in the Quissama National Park, visiting the Museum of Slavery, the fantastic Miradouro da Lua viewpoint, enjoying delicious lobster on the Cabo Lêdo and Sangano beaches and ending the day in the city's many nightclubs.





# LUNDA NORTE

This province is located in the northeast of Angola and borders the Democratic Republic of Congo. It is divided into ten municipalities, which are: Lucapa, Chitato, Cambulo, Cuilo, Caungula, Cuango, Lubalo, Capenda-Camulemba, Lóvua and Xá Muteba.



The capital of Lunda Norte is the city Dundo. This province is famous for its rich subsoil, and in 1907 diamonds were discovered in the river valley of the province, which resulted in the creation of the Companhia de Pesquisas Mineiras de Angola (Angolan Mining Research Company) in 1912 and Diamang in 1917.



The diamond mining industry suffered a major blow during the war period, caused by the



anarchy of large-scale trade and illegal dealers. In recent years, national stability has provided the credibility and routes essential for this industry to thrive once more and form the main source of economic development. The province has an extensive river network and diverse wildlife.

Farming also plays an important role in the local economy, which has an effect on the province's gastronomy, with traditional dishes like Kizaca (chopped and fried cassava leaves), funge and dried meat, dishes based on beans, cassava, maize, giant mushrooms and ginguba (peanut).

The province is also known for its masks, chairs, baskets and other pieces of decorative and practical wooden furniture. The "Lunda-Chokwe" is an extremely rich ethnographic group that developed a type of art in wood, universally known as Chokwe art. This kind of art has travelled beyond the borders of Angola and can be found in renowned international museums and important private collections. They are also famous for their sand drawings. The most spoken national language in Lunda Norte is Chokwe. The local women are well known for their beauty, elegance and elaborate hairstyles made with red clay and vegetable fats.

Make sure you visit the Dundo Museum, which has permanent and temporary exhibitions and a school of sculpture and traditional arts. Another point of interest is the ethnographic museum, the Bala Bala stations of Luaco, the Government Palace and the Post Office building.



## LUNDA SUL

This province is located in the northeast of Angola and borders the Democratic Republic of Congo. It is divided administratively into four municipalities: Saurimo (which is also the capital), Dala, Muconda and Cacolo.

Much like the neighbouring province (Lunda Norte), the main calling card of the Lunda Sul province is the diamond mining industry. This province boasts the Catoca mine, the world's fourth largest in terms of the production of "kimberlites", high quality gems. The first diamond mining took place in the Chipapa River and its tributaries at the beginning of the



first decade of the 20th century. Although the main economic activity is diamond mining, agriculture and fishing are the subsistence economies for the population in general.

The population of this province is made up of the Lunda-Chokwe, Bangalas, Xinge, Minungos, Luvalas, and M'Bundas Balubas ethnic groups. The people have a very rich historical and cultural tradition and the most spoken national language in the province is Chokwe.

The province of Lunda Sul is self-sufficient in relation to electricity production and has two hydroelectric power stations on the River Chicapa, which benefit not only industrial development but also agriculture and the entire population.

Here, the "Lunda-Chokwe" share knowledge and create Chokwe art in the shape of carved wood pieces, sand drawings and baskets. The province's tourist potential is under development, with the Luari region being the most suitable because of the conditions it provides. The hotel network is expanding rapidly, making it easy to find accommodation from among the resorts, hotels and guesthouses throughout the four municipalities. The city festivities are celebrated on 28th March.







# MALANGE

This province is situated in central-northern Angola. Administratively, it is divided into 16 municipalities: Malange, Massango, Marimba, Calandula, Caombo, Cunda Dia Baze, Cacuso, Kiwaba, Nzoji, Quela, Mucari, Cangandala, Kambundi, Katembo, Quirima and Luquembo.



The capital of the province, Malanje, was founded on 13th February, 1932. Boasting a fantastic location, Malanje, via the Luanda-Malanje railway, was seen as the breadbasket and distribution centre for the agricultural production for the whole country. It is a very agricultural province which trades in potato, sweet potato, cassava, rice, tobacco,

as well as various fruit and vegetables. The subsoil is rich in diamonds, phosphate, granite, copper, limestone, uranium and radioactive minerals. It is rich in water resources, boasting many permanently flowing rivers and streams, in addition to countless groundwater reserves, lakes and lagoons.

However, Malanje is internationally known for the Giant Sable Antelope (*Hippotragus niger*), the symbol of Angola and a protected species, which was discovered in 1909. This is a large, black antelope, which is distinguished by its robust semi-circular horns. It is a remarkably beautiful animal, unique in the world, existing only in Angola, particularly in the Luando and Cangandala Nature reserve.

On 4th January, the city celebrates the anniversary of the Baixa de Kassange massacre and on 13th February, the city festivities take place. The batuques, marimba and Kissange are the traditional instruments accompanying local traditional dances. Malanje also boasts various tourist attractions, such as the grand Capanda dam, the imposing Pedras Negras of Pungo Andongo, the stunning Água de Calandula waterfalls, the National Parks of Kangandala, Bembo and Luando, the Musselenge Falls, the Foz do Amor, the Kabatuquila Mountain viewpoint, the Samba-Lucala Forest Reserve, the Quipemba Lagoon, the Rio Zaire and Kwanza River drainage basins, the Furnas do Cacolo, amongst many other places of interest...





# MOXICO

Until August 2024, this was the largest province in Angola, located in the northeast, bordering the Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia. It is administratively divided into 12 municipalities: Luena (province capital), Cangamba, Lumbala Nguimbo, Camanongue, Léua, Lutembo, Lucusse, Cangumbe, Chiúme, Alto Cuito, Ninda and Lutuai.



With a dry tropical climate, agriculture is an important source of income for the population in general, who grow sweet potatoes, corn, giant mushrooms, millet, rice, cassava, sunflower, citrus fruits and vegetables, in particular.



The region's honey is famous for its medicinal properties. It is obtained from the pollen of certain trees, such as mussixi and muvuca. Forestry has great economic potential, especially



eucalyptus and pine plantations, while the landscape is characterised by the famous Chanas do Leste (savannas), which serve as a habitat for animals such as sable antelope, wildebeest, lions, elephants, gazelles and many others.

The local cuisine reflects the abundance of what is grown in the province, with one of the traditional dishes being fresh or dried mushrooms, funge de bombo (cassava paste) and



dried meat dishes served with mushrooms. In the capital, Luena, make sure to visit the Peace Monument and wander around Jardim Lenine, where various types of traditional food compete with stylish modern cuisine to create the best regional dishes.

In the province's various markets, you can buy handicraft such as clay pots, as well as basket work, sculpture and wood.



## MOXICO LESTE

Created in August 2024, this new province came about after the division of the large province of Moxico. Such a move aimed to improve land management and provide better access to public services for communities. It is made up of nine municipalities: Cazombo (capital of the province), Luacano, Cameia, Luau, Nana Candundo, Macondo, Caianda, Lóvua do Zambeze and Lago Dilolo.



Boasting abundant natural resources, such as minerals and fertile land for agriculture, Moxico Leste has great potential for development. Its local communities share the same type of agriculture and knowledge as the province of Moxico. There are various

ethnic groups that make up the population, providing a rich cultural heritage that includes art, religion and traditional celebrations. Such demonstrations of local cultural identity, offer inhabitants of the region the chance to preserve their roots and traditions, passing them on from generation to generation.

In addition to this, Moxico Leste's economic potential is enormous, with various sectors such as mining. The province has considerable mineral reserves, including diamonds, copper and other strategic minerals, which have the power to transform the region's economy, create jobs and income for the government and local communities.

The province's fertile land and abundant water make it an attractive sector in terms of agriculture, with the potential to produce food for the domestic and export markets, thus combating hunger and poverty. Its abundant water resources offer huge potential to generate clean, renewable energy, while contributing to the region's sustainable development. Moxico Leste's natural beauty, rich biodiversity and cultural heritage make it ripe for developing tourism.





# NAMIBE

The province of Namibe is located on the southern coast of the country and has five municipalities: Moçamedes (the capital), Bibala, Camucuio, Virei and Tombua.

The province of Namibe is characterized by a rare natural beauty that is one of the finest in the country, with sea, desert and savannah, which make up a magnificent natural setting with a climate that is considered the best of Angola's coastline. As such, it offers excellent conditions for tourism. The Namib Desert, which stretches for 310,000 Km<sup>2</sup>, covering part of the interior and the coastline, is one of the most popular places for lovers of water sports. The population's main economic activity is fishing, with the fishing district of Namibe being the largest in the country, representing over 65% of all domestic fishing activity.





With around 480 linear kilometres of shoreline, the province boasts varied fish resources and natural potential for crustaceans, including giant crab, mussels and clams. However, in recent years, the agricultural, livestock and industrial sectors have also shown themselves to be important to the local economy. In Namibe, we can find Angola's third largest commercial port (after Luanda and Lobito) and the city of Tombua, which is the largest fishing centre in the province. In terms of flora, one of the highlights is the famous exotic plant "*Welwitschia Mirabilis*," which is a rare and unique species that resembles a giant octopus. It is a symbol of the resistance and survival of plant and animal life and can only be found in the Namib Desert.

In the Virei municipality, we can find cave paintings and engravings located in regions of Tchitundo-Hulu and Tchipopilo, which are candidates for UNESCO World Heritage sites.

Anyone visiting this province should make sure they don't miss the Lagoa do Arco, the Government Palace, the Namibe seafront, the Chapel of Quipola, São Fernando Fortress, the Nossa Senhora de Fátima Church, Santo Adrião Church and the Nossa Senhora do Mundo in Bibala. Other points of interest are the Kapangombe Fortress (Bibala), the Iona National Park (established since 1964), Namibe Special Reserve (1957), as well as the local wildlife, which includes the ostrich, the black rhino, the mountain zebra and the meerkat. Other sights include the Baía dos Tigres, the Kapangumbe Furnas, the Águas and Inamangando lagoons, amongst many other places of interest dotted throughout the province.





# UÍGE



The province of Uíge is located in northern Angola and borders the Democratic Republic of Congo. Administratively, it is divided into the following 16 municipalities: Maquela do Zombo, Quimbele, Damba, Mucaba, Bungo, Bembe, Songo, Milunga, Buengas,

Sanza Pombo, Ambuila, Uíje (the capital), Negage, Puri, Cangola and Quitexe.

Due to its geographical location, much of the commerce and trade in goods and services takes place with neighbouring countries. However, the province of Uíge, given its geo-ecological conditions, is geared towards agriculture, forestry and fish farming. Activities include coffee, cassava, sweet potatoes, beans, pigeon peas, banana and oil palm production, as well as the rearing of cattle, goats and pigs and even poultry.

There is fish farming in the various lagoons and traditional fishing along rivers. In forestry, timber production is based on



rustic essences and the transportation of trunks both inside and outside the province for sawing and processing.

The traditional food of the region includes muambas, catatos, accompanied by corn or cassava funge, and vegetables. The traditional drink in the province is maluvo, made from sap taken from local palm trees.

In local markets you can find a variety of handicraft, such as baskets, decorative wooden furniture, rattan upholstery and painting.

Local fauna includes animals, such as elephants, buffaloes, wild pigs, antelopes, blue monkeys and even several rare species. The most important rivers of this province are the Zadi, Dange, Lúria, Lucala, Luvulu.

The main points of interest are mostly natural and include the N'Zinga N' Bandi Stone, the Kacula Quimanga Stone, the Tunda Stone, the Beu nature reserve and the Congo Ethnographic Museum.



The province possesses a wide range of rare flora and fauna, as well as stones called the Zalala needles, the Alto Cauale Mountain, the Massau and Camulungo Falls, lagoons and rivers in open savannahs, the coffeas in bloom and the lagoon of the same name, the fine highlands and savannas, as well as the ruins of the Bembe fortress, the old monuments of the city of Uige and lovely villages, the cave paintings of Cabala, colonial forts and historical sites.



# ZAIRE

The province is located in northern Angola and has six municipalities: M'banza Kongo (the capital), Cuimba, Noqui, Nzeto, Soyo and Tomboco.

The province was badly affected by the war, which is why much of the infrastructure has not yet fully recovered.

It includes two important centres in Angola: Soyo, home to the major oil companies and Angola LNG (the first liquefied natural gas plant in the country), and M'banza Kongo, capital of the Zaire province, which is now classified as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. This was the centre of the mighty Kingdom of Kongo, which dominated the vast region north and south of the Zaire River and acted as a gateway for the Portuguese in 1482, when Diogo Cão reached the mouth of the River Zaire





(Ponta do Padrão) and established trade relations with the Kingdom. The exploitation of the region's oil began in 1965 and this is the main economic activity in the province, whose resources and means are derived from it.

The population makes a living from fishing and subsistence agriculture. Traditionally, excess agricultural production is exchanged with produce from the coast, especially the fish. The main rivers are the Zaire and M'Bridge.

At Soyo and M'banza Kongo airport, as well as in local markets, you can buy local handicrafts based on artwork in African blackwood, statuettes and baskets. If you visit the ancient capital of the Kingdom of Kongo, M'banza Kongo, do not miss the first Sub-Saharan African Catholic church built in Angola in 1491, the Kulumbibi Church, the Kings of Congo Museum, Yala Nkuw (an ancient tree), the Cathedral, the Government Palace and surrounding gardens, Porto Rico, Porto Pinda and the River M'Bridge falls. In the area of Soyo, visit Ponta do Padrão, Pedra do Feitiço, the Zau Evua caves, the mouth of the River Congo, Pululu Canal, Kimbumba Canal, Praia dos Pobres and other beaches around the city of Soyo.

# USEFUL INFORMATION

## Political System

Multi-Party Democracy

## Type of Government

Republic

## Head of State

João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço

## Official Currency

Kwanza

## Official Language

Portuguese

## International Dialling Code

00 244

## Entry Requirements

Passport with entrance visa  
for all non-resident citizens

## Vaccination Requirements

Yellow fever

## National Day

11th November



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