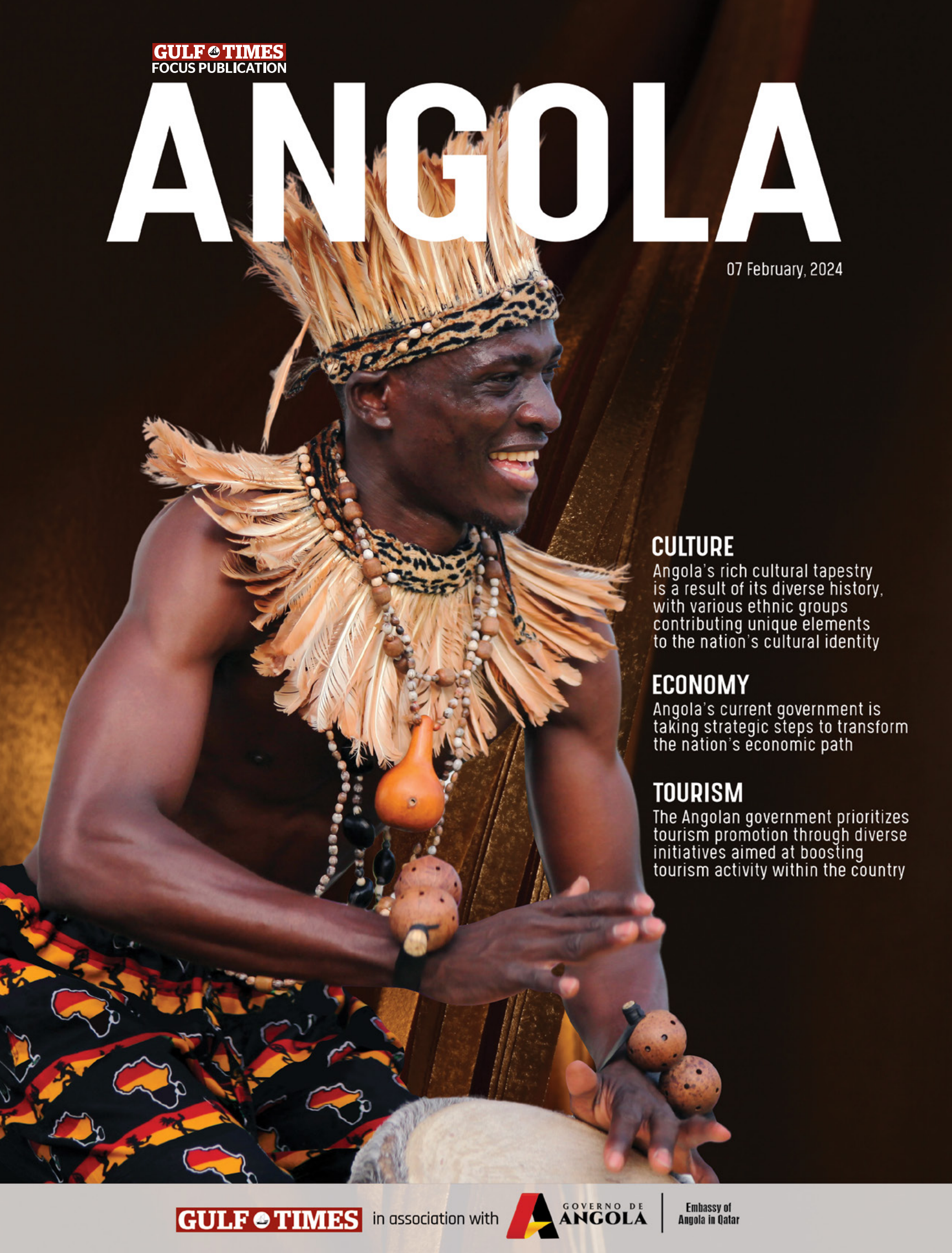


ANGOLA

07 February, 2024



CULTURE

Angola's rich cultural tapestry is a result of its diverse history, with various ethnic groups contributing unique elements to the nation's cultural identity

ECONOMY

Angola's current government is taking strategic steps to transform the nation's economic path

TOURISM

The Angolan government prioritizes tourism promotion through diverse initiatives aimed at boosting tourism activity within the country



DISCOVER ANGOLA THE TREASURE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA



Angola is a true hidden gem in the heart of Southern Africa. With stunning landscapes ranging from pristine beaches to majestic mountains and a rich diversity of wildlife and flora, this country offers a unique experience for nature and adventure enthusiasts. Come and explore the wonders of Angola and discover an untouched world of beauty that will leave you speechless.



Embassy of
Angola in Qatar

Ambassador's Message

I am delighted to convey the warmest greetings and reflections on the enduring friendship between Angola and Qatar.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 2006, our two nations have cultivated a relationship marked by shared values, high-level engagements, and fruitful cooperation across various domains. The official visit of His Excellency João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, President of the Republic of Angola, to Doha in September 2019 marked a significant milestone. During this visit, several cooperation agreements were signed, laying the foundation for a robust bilateral partnership.

Our collaboration extends beyond the energy sector, encompassing promising opportunities in mineralogy, agriculture, infrastructure, and tourism. Angola, with its rich cultural heritage and diverse economic potential, invites Qatari investors and businesses to explore the myriad possibilities for mutual growth.

As the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Angola to the State of Qatar, my primary focus is on facilitating the implementation of signed agreements and fostering an environment conducive to strengthened cooperation. The ongoing negotiations for the establishment of a Bilateral Commission between Angola and Qatar signify our commitment to deepening our ties.

In the political-diplomatic realm, we are proud to have protocols in place for political consultations and visa exemptions for diplomatic passports. In the economic, commercial, and technical spheres, agreements on mutual promotion and protection of investments, along with comprehensive sector-specific accords,

pave the way for sustainable economic development.

Our collaboration in the merchant shipping sector, particularly the Memorandum of Understanding between Qatar Ports Management Company (Mwani) and the Maritime Port Institute of Angola (IMPA), reflects our commitment to efficient port and maritime systems.

In the oil and gas sector, QatarEnergy's investments in the Angolan oil sector signify the potential for further growth, and opportunities such as the tender for managing terminals at strategic ports underscore our shared economic interests.

Cooperation in transportation, symbolized by air links between Doha and Luanda via Qatar Airways, highlights the connectivity between our nations. Furthermore, agreements between Gulf Helicopters and Sonair, an aviation entity under the Angolan oil company, Sonangol, in training and technical support contribute to our collaborative efforts.

As we navigate the path towards enhanced cooperation, cultural exchanges play a pivotal role. Angola's art exhibition commemorating its 48th independence anniversary serves as a testament to our commitment to socio-cultural and political ties. Unfortunately, due to regional challenges, our official reception was cancelled, emphasizing the need for global peace and an end to hostilities.

Angola's recent exemption of 98 countries, including Qatar, from tourist visa requirements aligns with our commitment to fostering tourism. The inauguration of the Dr. Antonio Agostinho Neto International Airport further facilitates direct flights and boosts tourism opportunities, creating a conducive environment for Qatari investment.



Looking ahead, the signing of an agreement between the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Qatar and Angola, coupled with invitations for high-level visits between our leaders, holds great promise for the future. We envision a robust economic partnership that capitalizes on our respective strengths, contributing to the diversification of Angola's economy and the creation of job opportunities.

As we actively participate in the ongoing Horticultural Expo 2023 in Doha, we are eager to showcase Angola's agricultural diversity and invite the international business community to explore the untapped potential of our country.

In conclusion, I extend my sincere gratitude for the steadfast support and commitment from both nations. Through collaborative efforts, we aim to build a future of prosperity, peace, and shared success.

Antonio Coelho Ramos da Cruz

Ambassador of the Republic of Angola to the State of Qatar.



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A country of **CULTURAL DIVERSITY**

Situated in southern Africa, Angola is truly a nation characterized by abundant cultural diversity, forged through a history that encompasses various ethnic groups, each adding distinctive elements to the overall cultural fabric of the country

From the very beginning of its existence, Angola has mirrored other African states in its composition of diverse cultures, origins, habits, and customs spanning from the northern to the southern regions, reaching borders with neighbouring nations such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia, and Namibia.

The population's diversity encompasses not only a plethora of regional languages, estimated at more than 40, but also extends to literature, music, dance, and religion.

Recognizing culture as a fundamental characteristic of a people and their freedom, cultural manifestations and their promotion contribute to understanding a nation's independence, self-determination, and identity.

Despite a prolonged period of war before and after national independence, Angola's cultural heritage endured, evident in its daily life. Shortly after proclaiming independence on November 11, 1975, Angola showcased its cultural prowess to the world through the Festival of National Culture (FENACULT).

Inspired by the poem "Havemos de Voltar" by the Founder of the Nation and first President of independent Angola, António Agostinho Neto, FENACULT emphasizes the return of the people to their traditions.

The inaugural edition occurred in 1989, during a time of war, and the second Festival took place 25 years later. FENACULT, the largest cultural event in independent Angola, covered the entire territory, bringing together foreign guests to showcase the nation and pay homage to its ancestors.

This grand cultural event included diverse expressions like poetry, prose, children's and oral literature, traditional tales, fables, dance, theater, crafts, and visual arts. Serving as a mechanism for exaltation, valorization, and reaffirmation of Angolan cultural identity, FENACULT provided spaces for creators, especially young people, fostering participation, exchange of experiences, sub-festivals, shows, conferences, fairs, exhibitions, workshops, round tables, concerts, and colloquiums.

The prevailing atmosphere of peace enabled creative approaches, including cultural trains transporting artistic and cultural creators across the national territory. Judging by the participants, FENACULT aimed to promote cohesion, unity, and cultural diversity in Angola, along with preserving and disseminating national identity.

The Government plans to derive lessons from this multidisciplinary event to implement cultural policies, emphasizing interaction and coordination with partners at local, national, and international levels. This involves the

The Festival of National Culture (FENACULT) serves as a platform to exhibit Angola's cultural excellence to the global audience

dissemination and appreciation of arts and culture, popular and traditional expressions, and the creation of cultural networks.

Among Angola's numerous cultural achievements, noteworthy events include the Festival of Women's Voices in Cabinda, known as Palco Nacional de Vozes Femininas, and the "Angola Music Awards," honouring the best musicians in 24 categories. This competition, featuring diverse musical styles, reflects the dynamic nature of Angola's cultural landscape.

In the realm of arts, the country hosts book and music fairs, plays, film festivals, exhibitions, crafts, poetry, and other activities.

Integral to Angola's culture is the Carnival, the largest popular festival marked by typical dances from various regions, parades in traditional costumes, and the rhythm of batuque, reco-reco, marimba, and whistle sounds.

The Carnival, held every February, involves people from different societal classes and culminates in the parade of floats and dance groups, followed by ballroom and street parties in towns and outlying areas.

The celebration of January 8th as Culture Day in Angola holds historical significance, emphasizing the government's commitment to preserving and promoting national culture. Through the observance of Culture Day, Angola reaffirms its dedication to fostering cultural awareness, unity, and pride among its citizens. The day becomes a platform for cultural events, activities, and reflections that contribute to the continuous evolution and preservation of the nation's cultural tapestry. It stands as a testament to the enduring importance of cultural identity in shaping the collective spirit of the Angolan people.



The Okavango Project Ignites Tourism Growth in Angola

The Government of Angola is actively fostering tourism in the Okavango region, located in the Cuando Cubango province, recognizing its multifaceted appeal. The government aims to provide business opportunities across various sectors, inviting both national and foreign investors to participate in the initiative.





In pursuit of this goal, the President of the Republic of Angola, João Lourenço, has allocated approximately \$252 million USD for enhancing primary access roads to key tourist areas in the cross-border Okavango region. Additionally, funds will support the construction of border crossing posts in various locations as part of the National Tourism Promotion Plan (PLANATUR), involving legal and institutional measures.

The promotion of tourism is one of the priorities of the Angolan government, which includes a number of initiatives, among which the recent measure to exempt citizens of 98 countries from tourist visas to enter Angola, thereby increasing the dynamism of tourism activity in the country.

This decision also allowed Angola to open up to the world, the exchange of cultures and the integration between people from different regions, which led the country to be among the 10 most attractive tourist destinations, on a list of 24 countries that CNN Travel offers for 2024, placing it in eighth position.

In the article, CNN Travel describes Angola as a Southern African country that is making efforts to enter the tourism scene, having recently introduced an e-tourist visa with fast approval, and states that although the basic tourism infrastructures are not yet completely ready, this is an opportunity to explore a country that is still off the travel radar.

Angola's investment in tourism is part of the National Development Plan 2023-2024, with the aim of intensifying it as part of the process

of economic diversification, to increase its contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and, in this context, the Okavango - Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Project (KAZA) plays a central role.

The demonstration of the Angolan government's commitment to tourism development was showcased through the organization of the first Investors Forum for the Angolan Okavango region, held in Menongue, Cuando Cubango, from January 17 to 22 of this year. This region is recognized as one of the largest recreational destinations in the country. Through this Forum, Angola reiterated its commitment to welcoming investors, tour operators, and business leaders, inviting them to actively participate in the growth of the tourism sector.

The event, organized by the National Agency for Management of the Angolan Okavango Region (ANAGERO), attracted more than 200 participants, including government officials, businessmen, and national and foreign investors, and reaffirmed the Angolan government's commitment to regional economic integration, through the sustainable management of transboundary natural resources and the development of transnational tourism in Southern Africa.

Angola is thus dedicated to engaging all private economic agents, whether national or foreign, in the development of this vital sector of economic activity. This commitment is in line with the principles of free private initiative protected by the constitution. Additionally, there is a focus on promoting a

green economy, ecotourism, and a sustainable environment across various dimensions, including economic, social, cultural, and ecological. Minister of State for Social Affairs, Dalva Ringote, emphasized these objectives during the Investors' Forum for the Angolan Okavango region.

As part of the strategy for the development of tourist areas, the President of the Republic, João Lourenço, as Holder of the Executive Power, approved the PLANATUR for the period 2023-2027, which he foresees, particularly with regard to concerns to Okavango/ Zambesi, a set of actions, focusing on the rehabilitation of national roads, which connect Angola, Namibia and Zambia.

KAZA

The Okavango/Zambezi Project (KAZA) is a transnational tourism development and ecosystem conservation initiative, comprising Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, which share between them a vast wealth of biodiversity, with a particular focus on water resources and wildlife.

Since tourism is a sector that plays an important role in stimulating the global economy, positioning itself among the four fastest growing areas of economic activity and being responsible for the employability of 10 percent cent of the workforce and generating employment opportunities for young people, tourism being not just a means of attracting visitors, but also a chain that brings together nations, cultures and economies.

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Angola, with its stunning landscapes, diverse cultural heritage, history and unique hospitality, has extraordinary tourism potential which, if explored strategically, could become the engine of a new economic era in the country.

ATFC KAZA

The Kavango and Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (ATFC KAZA) covers an area of about 520 thousand square kilometers. Of this number, Angola has the second largest share with 90 thousand square kilometers, Zambia with 97 thousand square kilometers, while the remaining 98 thousand kilometers belong to Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia, the last country having the smallest territorial share.

In Angola, ATFC-KAZA is located in the province of Cuando Cubango and covers the municipalities of Cuito Cuanavale, Dirico, Mavinga and Rivungo, where the Mavinga and Luengue-Luiana national parks are located, which are interconnected with several tourist attractions in other member countries, such as Victoria Falls (Zimbabwe), Okavango Delta (Botswana), Bwabwata Park (Namibia) and Kafue Park (Zambia).

ATFC-KAZA seeks to stimulate transnational cooperation, cooperation among Member States of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), promote alliances in the management of biological and cultural resources and encourage social and economic cooperation.

It is the largest ecotourism destination in the world, connecting 36 nature reserves in five countries and comprising the largest freshwater reserve in the universe, the largest contiguous population of African elephants (more than 200 thousand), more than 600 species of birds, 128 reptiles, 50 of amphibians and several types of invertebrates, as well as several types of animals on the verge of extinction.

Thus, the Angolan government intends to transform ATFC-KAZA, which on the Angolan side covers the provinces of Cuando Cubango, Moxico, Bié, Huambo, Huíla and Cunene, into a showcase of sustainability in Africa and for the world, through tourism, the involvement of national and foreign investments.

10 FASCINATING FACTS ABOUT ANGOLA

Angola boasts a rich history, diverse landscapes, and a vibrant culture. While it may not be as frequently in the spotlight as some other African nations, Angola has a wealth of intriguing aspects that make it a truly captivating destination. Let's delve into 10 interesting facts about Angola.

1 Colonial Legacy: Angola was a Portuguese colony for centuries until gaining independence on November 11, 1975. The lasting Portuguese influence is evident in the country's language, with Portuguese being the official language and widely spoken by the Angolan people.

2 Majestic Kalandula Falls: Angola is home to one of the largest waterfalls in Africa – Kalandula Falls. Located on the Lucala River, this natural wonder cascades over a series of steps, creating a breathtaking spectacle amidst lush greenery. Kalandula Falls is a must-visit for those seeking awe-inspiring landscapes.

3 Diverse Landscapes: From arid deserts in Namibe to lush mountains in Lubango, Angola boasts a wide range of landscapes. The country's diverse geography includes pristine beaches, dense rainforests, and expansive plateaus, offering a unique and varied experience for travelers.

4 Serra da Leba Mountain Range: The Serra da Leba mountain range is known for its jaw-dropping Tundavala Gap, a natural wonder that provides panoramic views of the surrounding landscapes. The road through Tundavala is a scenic route that attracts both nature lovers and adventure seekers.

5 Rich Cultural Heritage: Angola is home to a mosaic of ethnic groups, each with its own unique traditions, languages, and customs. The cultural diversity is celebrated through vibrant music, dance, and festivals, offering visitors a chance to immerse themselves in the richness of Angolan heritage.

6 Economic Hub: Despite periods of conflict, Angola has experienced significant economic growth, largely fueled by its vast natural resources. The country is one of Africa's leading oil producers, and its economy has diversified to include sectors such as agriculture and mining.

7 Wildlife Sanctuary: Kissama National Park, situated near the capital city Luanda, serves as a haven for diverse wildlife. The park is home to elephants, giraffes, zebras, and various antelope species. Safari enthusiasts can explore the park's expansive landscapes and witness the beauty of Angola's natural biodiversity.

8 National Heroes Day: September 17th is celebrated as National Heroes Day in Angola, commemorating those who played significant roles in the fight for independence. The day serves as a reminder of the country's struggle for freedom and the resilience of its people.

9 Epicenter of Afrobeat: Angola has made substantial contributions to the world of music, particularly through the creation of the dance genre known as Kizomba. Kizomba, characterized by its slow and romantic rhythm, has gained international popularity and is an integral part of Angolan cultural identity.

10 Renaissance Monument: Standing proudly in the Bay of Luanda is the "Monumento à Mulher Peixeira," a bronze statue known as the Renaissance Monument. This iconic structure symbolizes the strength and resilience of Angolan women who played a crucial role in the country's development.

Pursuing African Peace: The Diplomatic Vision of Angola's President for Regional Stabilization

Angola's President João Lourenço has been actively prioritizing the promotion of peace and stability on the African continent and globally. Serving as the African Union's advocate for peace and reconciliation in Africa, he has undertaken numerous international trips and participated in meetings, both abroad and within Angola, as part of his diplomatic agenda.

Through his commitment in this area, the President has gained the sympathy and encouragement of partners for the prevention and resolution of conflicts in Africa, drawing on his national experience and leadership, within the framework of the now recognized "Angolan Doctrine of Conflict Resolution".

As acting President of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), João Lourenço led initiatives aimed at stabilizing the political and security situation of Member States still facing the action of armed groups.

These efforts also include a commitment to apply new organizational and operational dynamics to this regional mechanism of the utmost importance in order to guarantee the stability and development of the sub-region.

Under his leadership, Angola has also sought to take better advantage of its status as one of the United States' strategic partners in Sub-Saharan Africa and the importance attributed to it in the prevention and resolution of conflicts on the continent.

Indeed, in 2023, the capital of Angola once again emerged as a significant hub for African and global diplomacy. President João Lourenço played a central role in this dynamic environment, solidifying his position at both regional and international levels. His involvement in crucial matters, such as those pertaining to the Great Lakes Region, the Gulf of Guinea, the SADC, and the African Union, underscored his prominence in shaping important diplomatic discussions.

It is in this perspective that the Angolan Head of State, as acting President of the International Conference for the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) and the Southern African Development

Community (SADC), hosted several summits in Angola and chaired different meetings at international events throughout 2023.

At the beginning of the year, in February, in his capacity as African Union Champion for Peace and Reconciliation, he invited, to a meeting, the President of the Transitional Military Council of the Republic of Chad, General Mahamat Idriss Déby Itno, and the President of the Central African Republic, Faustin-Archange Touadéra, to analyze the peace and security situation in the Central African Republic.

That same month, the peace and security situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo was analyzed in Addis Ababa, during a meeting chaired by João Lourenço, as mediator.

In March, the DRC President Félix Tshilombo made a short working visit to Luanda, with the aim to discuss once again the security situation in the east of his country with President João Lourenço.

The trip to Angola took place a day after the Angolan parliament unanimously approved the sending of a military contingent to the DRC on a peacekeeping mission, to assist in the process of cantoning the M23 rebels.

Just last year, the Angolan capital hosted on the 3rd of June, the 10th Extraordinary Summit of the ICGLR, led by President João Lourenço, as current President of the organization, who, at the end of the work, recognized a reduction in violence against the population of eastern DRC, and highlighted the need to do more to maintain lasting peace in the region.

Once again in Luanda, the Quadripartite Summit on Peace in Eastern DRC took place, with the participation of leaders of four regional bodies in Africa, namely SADC, ICGLR, CAO (Community of East Africa) and the ECCAS (Economic Community of Central Africa).

This Summit demanded the immediate withdrawal of all armed groups from the DRC, in particular the M23, as well as the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) and FDLR, and stated the fact of non-compliance with the Luanda Road Map of November 23, 2022.

João Lourenço also visited the Republic of Congo for political consultations on the situation in Gabon, where a military coup d'état had taken place.

The SADC Heads of State and Government met again in Luanda in November 2023 at an extraordinary Summit to discuss the security situation in the DRC. This meeting was convened following reports of renewed attacks and the occupation of certain parts of the territory by the M23, in flagrant violation of the ceasefire.

Within SADC, Angola contributed to the collective efforts to combat terrorism and bring peace to Cabo Delgado in Mozambique.

At the end of the year, the Angolan Head of State and his ECCAS counterparts expressed their concern about issues related to the political transition in Gabon, in an environment of crisis since the August coup d'état.

In the same spirit, the Government of Angola welcomed the efforts of the Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to restore constitutional normality in Mali, Guinea and Burkina Faso.

Angola hosted the Pan-African Forum for the Culture of Peace and Non-Violence - the Luanda Biennale, a joint initiative with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the African Union (AU).

The event, which takes place every two years in the Angolan capital, aims to promote the prevention of violence and the peaceful resolution of conflicts, by encouraging education, cultural exchanges in Africa and intergenerational dialogue.

Outside the African continent, the Angolan Head of State expressed concern about the conflict in the Middle East, for which he advocates a peaceful solution within the

framework of the United Nations Charter and International Law, and called on belligerents to an immediate and unconditional ceasefire.

Another important moment of João Lourenço's diplomacy is linked to the successful meeting with his North American counterpart, Joe Biden, at the White House, described as one of the greatest successes of presidential diplomacy, implemented by the Angolan statesman since coming to power in 2017.

All these measures carried out by the Head of State confirm that peace, stability and development are the strategic priorities of Angolan foreign policy, based on respect for the sovereignty, equality and territorial integrity of States and mutually beneficial cooperation.

By developing numerous and intense diplomatic actions, many of which have resulted in the signing of agreements and commitments to achieve peace, national reconciliation and stability in some African countries, it is a reason to be proud of the role played by the diplomacy of João Lourenço in the pacification of the cradle of the continent.





SPORTING PROWESS SHINES BRIGHT ON THE GLOBAL STAGE

Recently, Angola has showcased its sports prowess on the global stage, excelling in team sports like football, basketball, and handball, with particular success in handball and basketball at both continental and global levels

Sports in Angola, following independence, thrived due to the massification policy implemented by the Angolan government. This development ran parallel to progress in other societal sectors and showcased the nation's resilience in the face of emerging challenges.

In recent years, Angola has successfully demonstrated its sporting potential to the world, notably excelling in team sports such as football, basketball, and handball, as well as individual disciplines. Undoubtedly, handball and basketball stand out as the sports that have achieved the highest levels of success at the continental and global stages.

However, unquestionably, the sport commonly known as the “King Sport” or what “moves the crowds” in Angola, and perhaps resonates throughout Africa and the world, is football.

World Cup Appearance, CAN Host, Junior African Cup Victory

It is impossible to discuss football, basketball, handball, and other team and individual sports in Angola without considering the country's independence, which occurred on November 11, 1975.

The football traditions of the Angolans have made this sport the main passion of the people. However, in terms of achievements, it is still far from the champion sports of basketball and handball. Throughout the 50 years of national independence, football has showcased talent, exulted national pride and has been present at the highest level.

There are three great moments in the annals of Angolan football history. The first was qualifying for a world championship, in 2006,

in Germany, where the country wrote the golden page of national football under the technical direction of Oliveira Gonçalves.

In this competition, players such as Akwá, Flávio, Cali, Figueiredo, João Ricardo, Gilbrto, André Makanga, Mantorras, Zé Calanga, and others made history, who showed the world a sporting Angola, for being present at the final phase of the World Cup, overtaking one of the biggest teams on the African continent at that time, Nigeria.

Another memorable moment was when the U20 team won Angola's first and only continental trophy in 2001 in Ethiopia, as the main team only has titles in the southern region of Africa.

Angola became the world champion in amputee football in 2018 in Brazil and secured the vice-champion title in 2022 in Turkey.

The nation pulsated with excitement in 2010 as Angola, for the first time, hosted the premier African championship of this sport (CAN). This marked one of the most memorable moments in Angola's peaceful history, showcasing the country's organizational prowess and fraternal spirit to the world. Constructing stadiums and infrastructure from the ground up, Angola's exemplary organization earned acclaim, even from FIFA at the highest level.

Even though Angola did not achieve a better result than the quarter-finals in the competition, the country wrote another page in its history in the years of independence. Football is also an expression of national unity, since it organizes the only competition that takes place from one end of the country to the other almost all year round: the Girabola (first

division of the national championship), which has went through an atypical and financially difficult phase and the end of the consortium created by the State to fight the Covid-19.

Currently, football evolves at two speeds, both at club and national team level, but the presence of Petro de Luanda has been a regular in the group stage of the African League of Champion Clubs, which reached the semi-finals for the second time last season.

Football

Nicknamed the Parancas Negras (Black Sable Antelopes), the Angola national football team is a member of both FIFA and the Confederation of African Football (CAF). Angola reached his highest FIFA ranking of 45th in July 2000. Angola's greatest achievement was qualifying for the 2006 World Cup.



Gelson Dala (left)

Angola was one of the surprise packages of the 2023 Africa Cup of Nations in the Ivory Coast, reaching their first quarterfinal since they exited at that stage in 2010. However, their journey came to a halt in the quarter-finals against a formidable Nigerian side that showcased impressive skill and strategic play.

The journey to the quarter-finals had been a remarkable one for Angola's Palancas Negras. Topping Group D, which included strong teams like Algeria, Burkina Faso, and Mauritania, the Angolans surprised football enthusiasts by eliminating their neighbors Namibia with a convincing 3-0 victory in the round of 16.

The stellar performance, led by players like Gelson Dala (who also plays for Al-Wakrah in the Qatar Stars League) and Mabululu, had instilled confidence among the Angolan people, creating a sense of hope that their team could make history by defeating Nigeria. Unfortunately, that hope was not realized, marking the end of Angola's run in the 34th edition of the Africa Cup of Nations. Despite the disappointment, fans expressed gratitude for the team's efforts and look forward to future tournaments with the anticipation

Basketball, the buzzword of Angolan sport

Among the important facts in Angola, even in times of political instability, basketball was the team sport that rivaled handball and football, or even roller hockey, given the successes achieved in world events, notably the Olympic Games.



The history of Angola's achievements in Africa in this discipline has led experts to investigate and encourage other countries to adopt this model.

The number of participants in continental competitions gradually increased over time, and Angola began its winning journey in Africa five years after its independence, by winning the junior title in Luanda, which it confirmed in Maputo, Mozambique. But the country achieved this fame in 1989. At that time, Egypt was the continental leader, having already won five trophies.

Following the initial senior title secured at the Cidadela Pavilion in Luanda, the national team went on to achieve consecutive triumphs in 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, and 2013. These victories elevated the country to the top of the continental ranking.

The coherence of the project, supported by the government and led by a team under the leadership, at the time, of Victorino Cunha, was reflected in the conquest of the Afrobasket by the women's team, consecutively in 2011 and 2013, while at the club level the finals of continental competitions were replays of national championships, both men's and women's.

This success was possible without the participation of any player in the world's main league, the NBA, but only with athletes playing in the country and with a much lower stature compared to the main opponents, who evolved the "towers" in NBA.

However, in recent years, Angola's dominance in continental basketball, particularly at the national team level, has faced challenges. This can be attributed to a stagnation in the training sphere and the advancement of other countries in the sport.

At club level, Petro de Luanda has regularly participated in the African Basketball Club League (BAL), where it performs well, despite it missed the podium in the 2023 season, losing (65-73) against Stade Malien, from Mali, in the match for third place.

FIBA records also list Angola as the country that "forced" Germany into an unprecedented three overtimes at the 2006 World Cup in Japan. Angola obtained the best result in the African classification, finishing ninth along with Italy.

Jean-Jacques da Conceição was already considered the greatest basketball player of the continental institution (FIBA Africa), and, in August 2023, the former captain of the national team, Ângelo Victoriano, was immortalized on the "Walk of Fame" of FIBA-World.

Individual sports

In individual sports, Angola's name has been mentioned several times in Jiu-Jitsu, a new sport in the country, due to the gold medal won by Luzimere Garcia at the World Cup (Brazilian version) in Abu Dhabi, and the triumph of the men's national team at the African Championship, played in Luanda.



In fact, the President of the Republic, João Lourenço, expressed his pride for the result obtained, congratulating the Angolan athlete.

Bruno Fernando, 24 years old, the only Angolan to have played in the NBA, was the center of attention during the 2023 FIBA



Basketball World Cup, which took place in the Philippines, Indonesia and Japan. The Houston Rockets player was among the top three in rebounds and points at the qualifying window.

Angola wrote its name in the pages of motorsport last year, through **Rui Andrade**, who became World Endurance Champion in the LMP2 category, after the last race of the season called the 8 Hours of Bahrain. In the World Endurance Championship, the Angolan driver achieved six podiums in seven races.

In 2023, the Angolan flag also flew on the boxing podium, as **Demarte Pena** became world champion at the 12th ARES Fighting Championship, held in Paris (France). The 29-year-old Angolan athlete, one of the best MMA fighters in the world, defeated Algerian Elias Boudegzame in a five-round fight.



In adapted sports, Angola won two gold medals, out of a total of seven, at the international meeting in Morocco, the same result was achieved in judo, where, in its debut, the national junior team and cadets won two gold medals, the same number of silver and three bronze medals in African Kenya.

Chess has also left its mark, with international master **Eugénio Campos** finishing sixth in the World Championship of the International Association for the Physically Disabled, in Ashdod, Israel.

The swimming was equally great. Angola won a bronze medal at the African Championship in Tunisia, and was present at the Junior World Championship, in Peru, at the World Championship in Budapest (Hungary) and African Zone IV, in Zambia.

Women's national handball team

The Angola women's national handball team, nicknamed As Pérolas (The Pearls), represents Angola in international handball competitions. Angola participated in six editions of the olympic games since 1996, namely in 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012 and 2016, having ranked 7th in 1996. The team has also taken part in 14 editions of the World Cup since 1990, notably securing a 7th-place finish in 2007 and an 8th-place finish in 2011.



Economic strategy spurs growth in non-oil industries

Angola's economy has long centred on oil and diamonds, sidelining vital sectors like agriculture. However, a transformative shift is underway as the present Angolan government undertakes strategic measures to reshape the nation's economic trajectory

Historical Economic Landscape

For many years, Angola's economy was based solely on oil and diamond exploration, relegating vital sectors such as agriculture to a secondary level. In this context, the current Angolan government has taken a number of measures to reverse the situation, focusing on stimulating the economy and increasing the potential of the non-oil sector, aimed at increasing national production, especially that of essential consumer products, in order to reduce external dependence, stabilize the general price level and help increase the supply of jobs.

For example, for the 2023-2024 agricultural campaign, for the first time, the government

provided a line of credit to private national commercial producers and established a guarantee scheme for the purchase of some widely consumed agricultural products, produced in the country.

Long-Term Strategy 2050

To reverse this situation, the government recently approved the ANGOLA Long-Term Strategy 2050, which is based precisely on a diversified and prosperous economy, focusing on the sectors of agriculture, livestock, fishing, manufacturing, mineral resources and tourism.

The goal is to create a more resilient economy, capable of generating jobs and sustainable income for families, which guarantees food

security, an economy, which puts Angola on the path of innovation and competitiveness and which can make Angolans proud of their ability to transform potential natural wealth and social well-being.

Infrastructure Development

To revive agriculture and diversify the economy, the Government has invested massively to attract foreign investments, both public and private, with a view to accelerate the country's multifaceted development, with repercussions on improving the quality of life of Angolans.

A number of measures are also being implemented to stimulate the dynamism of the

national economy, namely financial support to the business sector to increase national production, simplification and tax relief and to improve the business environment, as well as the construction of factories, hospitals, schools and houses.

The government is also focusing on the commerce sector, as it is one of the sectors with the highest employment potential, employing approximately 2 million people, most of whom work in the informal sector.

Also within the framework of economic, tourism and cultural promotion, Angola is part of the Okavambo-Zambezi (KAZA) project, which is implemented by five countries including Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The Kavango/Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (ATFC-KAZA) aims to stimulate transnational cooperation, cooperation between SADC Member States, promote alliances in the management of biological and cultural resources and encourage social and economic relationships.

To support sustainable economic development, the Angolan government is investing in various infrastructures, including the construction and reconstruction of roads and bridges. In this sense, during the period from 2018 to 2022, 1,945 kilometers of roads were asphalted in the main sections of the National Road Network, 3,985 metres of concrete bridges were built and rehabilitated, 1,200 metres of metal bridges were installed,

and 262 hectares of areas with ravines were stabilized.

The new port of Águas Profundas do Cayo is expected to be completed at the end of the next year. This project aims to facilitate the mobility of goods to and from the province of Cabinda and contribute to reducing the cost of goods and services.

The Government is also involved in the implementation of the integrated development project of Barra do Dande and its respective Free Zone. The entry into operation of the maritime and river terminals of Luanda, Cabinda and Soyo, as well as of the Diesel Multiple Units on the Luanda and Benguela Railways is also a great achievement for the Executive Power.



Energy Sector Advancements

In the energy sector, the country now has an installed capacity of 6.283 megawatts to meet a demand, which currently records a consumption of 2.375 megawatts, this will force the Government to prioritize investments in transport networks and electricity distribution, as well as on home calls.

This increase in the country's energy capacity was the result of the construction of new hydroelectric dams, such as the dams in Capanda and Laúca, which joined those in Cambambe, Biópio, Matala, Calueque, Chiumbe-dala, Mabubas, Lomaum, among others, with others being under construction, with a focus on Caculo Cabaça.

Also noteworthy are the Ndue and Calucuve dams, recently built in Cunene province, which benefit more than 130 thousand people and 200 thousand head of cattle, as part of the reinforcement of the program to combat drought in the south of Angola and support the efforts that have been developed through the Cafu canal.

In addition to these important infrastructures, there is a strong focus on clean energy through the installation of solar photovoltaic energy systems.

Continuing its focus on the energy sector, the Luanda refinery was modernized, quadrupling its refining capacity. The first phase of construction of the Cabinda refinery is almost complete and it is expected to become

operational at the end of 2024 with an initial refining capacity of 30 thousand barrels per day.

The Soyo refinery construction project is in its initial phase, with a refining capacity of 100 thousand barrels per day, and after several years of interruption, the Lobito refinery project has resumed with a refining capacity of 200 thousand barrels per day.

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Luanda

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Regional Integration and Economic Diplomacy

In the area of regional integration, it is worth highlighting the Lobito Corridor concession, the start of which will contribute to the development of the regional economy, also benefiting countries such as the Democratic

Republic of Congo and Zambia, and contributing to the job creation. In this regard, the Lobito port and the Benguela Railway play an important role.

Technological Advancements

In order for Angola to become an increasingly open and economically competitive country, the Government is also investing in telecommunications infrastructure and in information technologies, and in this regard, the reference goes to the Angosat-2 satellite, which is in orbit.

Thanks to the capacity of Angosat-2, it is possible to gradually bring communications

to the most remote areas of the country, as part of the Conecta Angola project. Also in this area, Angola is connected by terrestrial optical fiber to the Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia, facilitating regional integration.

All these efforts on different fronts have gone hand in hand with economic diplomacy, with the aim of making Angola an increasingly attractive territory to attract foreign direct investments and stimulate national exports.

Openness to Global Engagement

Another element to highlight in this long journey concerns the unilateral measure of the Government, taken in the national interest, to increase to 98 the number of countries on all continents, whose citizens are now exempt from tourist visa for Angola.

In this area, the new **Luanda International Airport**, inaugurated in November 2023, will play a leading role, given that of the 15 million passengers it will serve annually, 10 million will be international.

Long Road to Economic Transformation

As the President of the Republic, João Lourenço said in his message to the Nation on the occasion of the Solemn Opening Session of the 2023-2024 Parliamentary Year of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, “the path to economic transformation is long, but it must be done with the vision, conviction and dedication of all the daughters and sons of our country,” emphasizing that food security is the objective if “we realize that we must work more, produce more, because ignoring it will not be enough to bring bread to our table.”

ANGOLA MACROECONOMIC DATA

- ▶ **Population:** 32.8 million
- ▶ **PIB:** US\$ 62.3 mm
- ▶ 1st banana producer in Africa
- ▶ 35 million hectares of arable land, of which only 14% is under cultivation
- ▶ 78% of the population is under 30 years old
- ▶ Angola is the third largest economy in sub-Saharan Africa

▶ 47% increase in cereal production in the period 2012-2016

- ▶ The second largest oil producer in Africa, with more than 1.4 million barrels per day
- ▶ With 1,246,700 km² Angola is the 23rd largest country in the world, more than twice the size of France, with 1,650 km of coastline
- ▶ US\$600mm is the combined GDP of the SADC regional market with 300 million consumers in 16 countries.

New Luanda International Airport set to spark surge in foreign investments

The newly inaugurated Luanda International Airport, named António Agostinho Neto (AIAAN) on November 10, 2023, has the potential to catalyze the expansion of both national and international air transport. It is projected to serve around 415 million people, fostering the growth of tourism and attracting foreign investment to Angola. Additionally, the airport is expected to enhance Angola's global image.

Given its geostrategic location, the infrastructure is considered a "Hub" to serve the African region and the international commercial civil aviation circuit, capable of hosting large aircraft such as the B747 and A380, Airbus-A380, with a capacity to serve 15 million passengers per year, 10 million on international flights, 5 million on domestic flights and a cargo volume of 130 thousand tons per year, with the possibility of increasing this volume to 440 thousand tons.

Located 42 kilometers from the capital of Angola (Luanda), on an area of 75 square kilometers, the airport has three passenger terminals and one cargo terminal, as well as two parallel runways allowing independent mixed operations, in conditions of limited visibility and low ceilings (clouds).

With an estimated cost of 2.8 billion US dollars from public funds, the AIAAN was built to adapt to the new times of civil aviation and designed to meet the flow of flight arrivals and departures, within a narrow time window, typically between 1 and 2 hours, coming from all over the world, where passengers and goods are distributed to their respective destinations, quickly and efficiently, through multiple connections, with comfort and safety.

The airport's functional mobility during boarding and disembarkation, allows it to quickly and efficiently serve the traffic of more

than 15 million passengers (five in the domestic segment and 10 in the international segment) per year. For this purpose, 31 sleeves (aircraft access sleeves) serve the aforementioned terminals. The check-in area includes six islands for 94 counters, 62 for international service and 32 for domestic service.

Still in the context of passenger flow, the Migration and Foreigners Service (MFS), in the international domain, has 36 counters, including 10 for electronic passports, as well as 14 counters to serve the national passenger segment. In this regard, national and international passengers, accompanied by their luggage, benefit from the internal transfer service without leaving the airport.

The infrastructure was designed with special attention to accessibility for people with reduced mobility, and comprehensive measures such as ramps, elevators and

António Agostinho Neto International Airport, the third-largest international airport in Africa, is equipped with modern technology and state-of-the-art equipment. It boasts easy access, a comprehensive hotel network, a well-developed road and rail transport system. An express train is scheduled to operate on a 56-kilometer railway line connecting the airport to the center of Luanda.



airport staff training were implemented to ensure adequate mobility and accessibility for all passengers, making the airport inclusive.

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It has a set of airport infrastructures, with a focus on the presidential building, an integrated control center, which processes all airport information, a crisis room, a regional control center, which monitors the country's traffic, two hotels, including one with 53 rooms and the other with 550 rooms. Outside the enclosure, within a radius of one kilometer, there are two hotel units, each with more than 20 rooms. Passengers will also be able to benefit from accommodation in the Zango 8 thousand hotel network and in the adjacent Kilamba Centrality area.

In terms of restaurants, the new airport has seven "lounges", 10 spaces for restaurants and cafes and an area of 1.825 square metres for a Duty Free Shop.

Regarding the processing of goods, the airport has a customs system, installed in the central warehouse, where passengers can receive or transfer their national or international goods, within less than an hour after disembarkation.

The launch of AIAAN will take place in three phases. Initially, only for cargo, while domestic passenger traffic begins in the first trimester of 2024, with international passenger flights expected in the third trimester of this year. The first commercial cargo flight landed on January 19, coming from Lagos, Nigeria, 39 days after the inauguration of the airport. This was a 737-800 cargo aircraft operated by the Angolan company TAAG, which departed for that country with three thousand kilograms of cargo and returned to Luanda with 10 thousand kilograms.

The phased opening of AIAAN is being implemented for safety reasons, testing, certification, staff training and assessment of actual demand to help minimize risks and ensure a smooth transition to a complete operation.

The new airport will have a significant macroeconomic impact, with a focus on tourism and travel revenue growth, international trade expansion, direct and indirect job creation, infrastructure development and associated investments, increasing or valuing local properties, improving the regional environment and international connectivity, increasing tax revenues for the State, stimulating technological development and other implications that will increasingly improve the country.

The new airport, linked to the Corredor Ferroviário do Lobito (Lobito Rail Corridor), is considered by the Angolan government as an anchor point to stimulate the national and regional economy, and play a role as a showcase of culture, history and identity of Angola, which could arouse the interest of tourists and potential international investors.



Biennale of Luanda 2023: AN IMPORTANT STEP TOWARDS PROMOTING PEACE AND SECURITY

The third edition of the Luanda Biennale - Pan-African Forum for the Culture of Peace, which took place in the Angolan capital from November 22 to 24, 2023, offered an opportunity for the exchange of ideas on the Culture of Peace, Security, African citizenship, Democracy, and the construction of more peaceful societies. The event aimed to transform attitudes and approaches in the political, economic, and social fields to bolster the pillars of Africa's comprehensive growth.

This event, a joint initiative of UNESCO, the African Union and the Government of Angola, also aimed to achieve greater coordination with the continental organization in carrying out activities inherent to peace and stability, as part of the agenda of the Angolan President João Lourenço, in his capacity as Champion of Peace and Reconciliation of the African Union, a title given by the AU for his commitment to prevention and resolution of conflicts on the continent.

During the opening of the Forum, a platform for contemplation and dissemination of ideas and good practices concerning the Culture of Peace, the Head of State of Angola proclaimed that the establishment and reinforcement of a Culture of Peace in Africa should

constitute a fundamental stride toward fostering the conducive atmosphere and conditions essential for African peoples and nations to dedicate themselves, with all their ingenuity, to the endeavors of advancing progress and development.

João Lourenço also defended the creation of a Palestinian state and peaceful coexistence between Israel and Palestine, to end the conflict in the Middle East, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council.

"We are currently facing a dark international panorama, due to the war between Israel and Palestine, which mainly kills defenseless children and women", lamented the Angolan statesman who, regarding the armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine, said it was a serious and unequivocal threat to international security and world peace.

By hosting another edition of the Luanda Biennale, Angola has reinforced its commitment to the prevention, management, and resolution of conflicts, drawing on its experience in building peace and national reconciliation. This contribution has become more apparent in recent years, particularly within the African context.



The country's experience in this area is recognized internationally, especially in efforts related to the pacification of the Great Lakes region and in peacekeeping missions on the continent, under the aegis of the United Nations, the African Union or sub-regional organizations, such as the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Central African Economic Community (CEEAC).

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As Africa continues to face serious security challenges, with ongoing conflicts, the spread of terrorism, unconstitutional changes of government and the risks of humanitarian crisis and human rights violations, the third edition of Biennale of Luanda constituted a step that contributed to the creation of new platforms to understand and strengthen the message on the need to make the world, especially the continent, more peaceful.

For three days, 790 representatives of governments, civil society, religious and traditional leaders, the artistic and scientific community, as well as members of international organizations debated topics related to the encouragement of cultural exchanges, dialogue between generations, the promotion of gender equality, the prevention of violence and conflict resolution, education, science, economics and climate change, aimed at the stability and development of the continent, the strengthening of the Pan-African movement and the maintenance of a Culture of Peace and non-violence on the continent and in the world.

As a result of the debate, a statement was issued containing recommendations on the need to regularly promote dialogue between generations, ensure continuous communication between political leaders and young people, and implement policies that ensure the political participation of young people in decision-making processes to ensure that their proposals are heard and integrated into programs and strategies.

It also recommended the review of educational systems, prioritizing the training of critical and active citizens, the training of young people and entrepreneurs to better understand political processes and play a greater role in society, the creation of scientific research centers and resilience programs to deal with climate change and the expansion of the Culture of Peace through access and effective use of digital technologies.

The integration of women in conflict resolution, in compliance with the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and the UN, as well as increasing the number of

women in prevention and resolution actions conflict and the development of policies and programs that encourage innovative youth-led initiatives, through investments in research, funding and support to turn bold ideas into practical solutions, were also suggested.

The event recognized the strategic importance of carbon market development in Africa, to promote the growth of trust, as mentioned in the Nairobi declaration (Kenya) on climate change and advised compliance with the declaration of ethical principles regarding climate change adopted by UNESCO, as a true guide for African countries.

The third edition of the Luanda Biennale showed that Angola continues to advocate for dialogue initiatives that promote peace and remains committed in this sense, since positive lessons were drawn from the Forum, such as the need for constant dialogue with youth and women, who must be included in decision-making processes and in the formulation of public policies.

The idea of a Culture of Peace is fully integrated into the agenda of the United Nations, especially through the "Declaration and Program of Action on a Culture of Peace" adopted by the General Assembly in 1999 and the celebration of the year 2000 as the "International Year for the Culture of Peace".

The first edition of the Luanda Biennale was held from September 18 to 22, 2019, and the second between November 27 and 30, 2021, in a hybrid format. The Forum showed the need to take concrete steps following the Biennale, with opportunities for the development and implementation of projects on the African continent.

Adventure Tourism in Angola

Exploring the Uncharted Beauty

Angola's potential as an adventure tourism destination is on the rise, offering a blend of natural beauty, wildlife experiences, and cultural immersion. As the country continues to develop its tourism infrastructure, adventurous travellers have the opportunity to explore the uncharted landscapes and create unforgettable memories in this African gem.

Angola is a country rich in natural wonders and cultural diversity. While the nation has faced challenges in the past, it has emerged as an emerging destination for adventure tourism. With its diverse landscapes, pristine wilderness, and vibrant cultural heritage, Angola offers a

unique and thrilling experience for adventure seekers.

Breathtaking Landscapes

Angola boasts an array of landscapes that cater to various adventure enthusiasts. From

the lush rainforests of Cabinda in the north to the arid deserts of Namibe in the south, the country provides a diverse range of terrains. The iconic Tundavala Gap, a massive escarpment near Lubango, offers breathtaking views of the surrounding landscape, making it a perfect spot for hiking and rock climbing.



Wildlife Safaris

For those seeking encounters with Africa's diverse wildlife, Angola is home to numerous national parks and reserves. Quiçama National Park, one of the largest in Africa, is a sanctuary for elephants, giraffes, lions, and various bird species. Adventure tourists can embark on safari tours, guided by experienced rangers, to witness the incredible biodiversity within Angola's protected areas.

River Adventures

The Kwanza River, the longest river in Angola, provides an exciting opportunity for water-based adventures. Kayaking and rafting enthusiasts can navigate through the river's challenging rapids while taking in the scenic beauty of the surrounding landscapes. The riverbanks also offer opportunities for camping and bird watching, creating a well-rounded adventure experience.

Cultural Immersion

Adventure tourism in Angola is not limited to its natural wonders; it also encompasses a rich cultural experience. The city of Luanda, with its historic architecture and vibrant markets, allows visitors to immerse themselves in the local culture. Traditional dance performances, local cuisine, and visits to rural villages provide a deeper understanding of Angola's diverse cultural heritage.

Rock Climbing in Pedras Negras

Pedras Negras, located in the Quiçama National Park, is a haven for rock climbing enthusiasts. The unique granite formations and challenging ascents attract climbers from around the world. The panoramic views from the top reward adventurers with a sense of accomplishment and a stunning perspective of the surrounding wilderness.

Beach and Island Adventures

Angola's coastline along the Atlantic Ocean offers pristine beaches and secluded islands. The coastal town of Benguela is known for its beautiful beaches, where visitors can indulge in water sports such as surfing and kiteboarding. The untouched islands of Mussulo and Ilha do Cabo provide serene escapes for those seeking a tranquil beach experience.

Hiking in Mount Moco

Mount Moco, the highest peak in Angola, is a paradise for hiking enthusiasts. The trail to the summit takes adventurers through lush forests and diverse ecosystems. The challenging ascent is rewarded with panoramic views of the surrounding landscapes, making it a must-visit destination for those seeking a true hiking adventure.



UNLOCKING THE WILDERNESS

Angola's wildlife tourism is an exciting prospect for nature enthusiasts seeking to explore untamed landscapes and witness rare and endangered species

Angola is a country that boasts a diverse and pristine natural environment, making it an emerging destination for wildlife tourism. With its expansive landscapes, lush forests, and unique ecosystems, Angola offers a captivating experience for nature enthusiasts and wildlife lovers. This article explores the

fascinating world of wildlife tourism in Angola, highlighting its diverse flora and fauna, conservation efforts, and the potential for sustainable tourism development.

- **Biodiversity Hotspot:** Angola is home to a wide range of ecosystems, including tropical rainforests,

savannas, wetlands, and coastal regions. Its diverse landscapes create a habitat for a rich array of flora and fauna, some of which are endemic to the region. The country's biodiversity includes numerous species of mammals, birds, reptiles, and plants, making it a biodiversity hotspot in the African continent.





- **Key Wildlife Species:**

- a. **Giant Sable Antelope (*Hippotragus niger variani*):** One of Angola's iconic species, the giant sable antelope, is a critically endangered antelope species with distinctive lyre-shaped horns.

- b. **African Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*):** Angola is also home to a significant population of African elephants, especially in national parks like Bicuar National Park.

- c. **Black Palanca (*Hippotragus niger*):** Another critically endangered species, the black palanca, is a rare and unique antelope species found in Angola.

- **National Parks and Reserves:**

- Angola has made efforts to conserve its natural treasures by establishing national parks and reserves. Notable protected areas include:

- a. **Quiçama National Park:** Known for its diverse ecosystems, Quiçama

- is home to a variety of wildlife, including elephants, giraffes, and numerous bird species.

- b. **Iona National Park:** Situated in the Namib Desert, Iona National Park is known for its unique desert-adapted wildlife, such as oryx and springbok.

- **Conservation Challenges and Efforts:** Despite its rich biodiversity, Angola faces challenges such as habitat loss, poaching, and inadequate conservation infrastructure. Conservation organizations and the Angolan government are working collaboratively to address these issues through initiatives aimed at protecting endangered species, restoring habitats, and implementing sustainable tourism practices.

- **Community Involvement:** Sustainable wildlife tourism involves local communities in conservation efforts. Angola's government is working to engage local communities

- in ecotourism projects, providing them with economic opportunities and incentivizing the protection of natural resources.

- **Tourist Experiences:**

- a. **Birdwatching:** Angola's diverse habitats make it a paradise for birdwatchers, with over 900 bird species recorded.

- b. **Safari Adventures:** Guided safaris in national parks offer a chance to witness iconic African wildlife, including elephants, lions, and antelopes.

- **Challenges and Opportunities for Sustainable Tourism:** While Angola holds immense potential for wildlife tourism, balancing conservation with tourism development remains a challenge. Sustainable tourism practices, community involvement, and responsible wildlife viewing can ensure the long-term viability of Angola's natural treasures.

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