

# Angola

## Medical Summary

The health risk information presented here is summarized from Shoreland Travax<sup>®</sup>, a decision-support tool used by health care providers to perform a detailed health risk analysis based on specific locations, individual travel styles, and traveler risk behaviors. Travax provides practitioners current, independently researched malaria risk and prevention recommendations in a map-based format that goes beyond the annual WHO and US CDC statements included here. Not included here are current reports from Travax of disease outbreaks or environmental events that may pose elevated risks to travelers' health and safety. The Providers section of this site offers a directory of health care providers who utilize Shoreland Travax for travel health counseling. Learn more about the detailed reports and maps available from these practitioners (includes links to samples).

## General Information

Angola is a developing nation classified as lower middle income. Located in southern Africa along the Atlantic Ocean (north of Namibia and south of Democratic Republic of Congo), the climate is extremely diverse with classifications that range from humid equatorial (long dry season) in the north to dry (arid) in the south.

## Vaccinations

### Yellow Fever

- *Requirement:* A vaccination certificate is required for all travelers aged  $\geq 9$  months.
- *Official Status:* listed by WHO as a country where YF transmission risk is present.

### Other Vaccines

Depending on your itinerary, your personal risk factors, and the length of your visit, your health care provider may offer you vaccination against hepatitis A, hepatitis B, influenza, measles, mumps, rubella, rabies, or typhoid fever. Routine immunizations, such as those that prevent tetanus/diphtheria or "childhood" diseases, should be reviewed and updated as needed.

## Malaria

The following is current information as reported by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the US Centers for Disease Control (CDC):

### WHO—*International Travel and Health* (current online update, Country List)

(2018) Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the entire country.

- Recommended prevention: **C** – Risk of *P. falciparum* malaria, in combination with reported chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine resistance. Mosquito bite prevention plus atovaquone–proguanil or doxycycline or mefloquine chemoprophylaxis (select according to reported side effects and contraindications) <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Alternatively, for travel to rural areas with low risk of malaria infection, mosquito bite prevention can be combined with stand-by emergency treatment (SBET).

*WHO Country List footnote:* When available, the date of the most recent update or confirmation is indicated in parentheses in the country list. If no date is indicated, the most recent update or confirmation was provided before 2013.

### CDC—*Health Information for International Travel* (current online edition)

Areas with malaria: All.

- Drug resistance<sup>3</sup>: Chloroquine.
- Malaria species: *P. falciparum* 90%, *P. ovale* 5%, *P. vivax* 5%.
- Recommended chemoprophylaxis: Atovaquone-proguanil, doxycycline, mefloquine, or tafenoquine.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Refers to *P. falciparum* malaria unless otherwise noted.

<sup>4</sup> Primaquine and tafenoquine can cause hemolytic anemia in people with G6PD deficiency. Patients must be screened for G6PD deficiency before starting primaquine or tafenoquine. See *Tafenoquine Approved for Malaria Prophylaxis and Treatment* for more information.

## Other Concerns

### Travelers' Diarrhea

High risk exists throughout the country, including in deluxe accommodations. Food and beverage precautions may reduce the likelihood of illness.

Travelers should carry loperamide for self-treatment of diarrhea and, if risk is moderate to high, an antibiotic to add if diarrhea is severe. Consult a knowledgeable health care provider regarding which antibiotic is appropriate for you and most effective for your destination.

### Insect- and Arthropod-Borne Diseases

African trypanosomiasis, chikungunya, dengue, loiasis, onchocerciasis, Zika may pose a risk. Personal protective measures are important.

### Other Disease and Health Risks

Additional concerns include anthrax disease, helminths, hepatitis C, Marburg virus disease, marine hazards, schistosomiasis, sexually transmitted infections, snakebites, tuberculosis.

## Consular Advice

*The material below includes information from the US Department of State (DOS), the UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCO), Global Affairs Canada (GAC), and Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), as well as from additional open-source material. Standard safety precautions that apply to all international travel can be found in the Library article Safety and Security.*

### Consular Travel Advice

Due to ongoing violence and civil unrest, Australia (DFAT) advises reconsidering travel (or avoiding nonessential travel) to Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, and Cabinda provinces. UK (FCO) and Canada (GAC) have more limited warnings. US (DOS) has no current warning.

### Terrorism Risk

No intrinsic risk of attack by terrorist groups exists, but unforeseen attacks are possible.

### Crime

High risk of violent crime (armed robbery, sexual assault, carjacking, assault, and murder) and high risk of petty crime exist throughout the country, especially in Luanda and areas popular with foreigners.

Kidnappings by criminal groups occur in Luanda and Cabinda Province. Targets may include foreigners (especially Westerners).

Scams involving the use of distraction techniques to commit robbery have been reported.

### Civil Unrest

Protests and demonstrations occur throughout the country, especially in Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul, and have the potential to turn violent without warning. Bystanders are at risk of harm from violence or from the response by authorities. Disruption to transportation, free movement, or the ability to carry out daily activities may occur.

### Unsafe Areas

A dangerous security environment exists in Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul provinces. Armed groups may be present in Cabinda Province.

### Water Safety

Rent water sports equipment from reputable operators. Scuba dive only with personnel certified by PADI or NAUI, and use equipment only from PADI- or NAUI-certified dive operators.

### Transportation Safety

Significant risk of traffic-related injury or death exists. The road traffic death rate is more than 24 per 100,000 population, the highest risk category. Carefully assess the safety of transportation options before any road travel.

Speed laws are poorly enforced.

Drunk driving laws are poorly enforced.

Structural standards for vehicles may not meet international standards.

### Natural Disasters

The rainy season is from November through April. Floods, mudslides, and landslides may occur.

### Consular Information

Selected Embassies or Consulates in Angola

- United States: [+244] 222-64-1000; [ao.usembassy.gov](http://ao.usembassy.gov)
- Canada: [+244] 222-448-371/7; [travel.gc.ca/assistance/embassies-consulates/angola](http://travel.gc.ca/assistance/embassies-consulates/angola)
- United Kingdom: [+244] 222-330-275; [www.gov.uk/world/organisations/british-embassy-luanda](http://www.gov.uk/world/organisations/british-embassy-luanda)
- Australia: [+244] 923-214-101

Angola's Embassies or Consulates in Selected Countries

- In the U.S.: [www.angola.org](http://www.angola.org)
- In Canada: [www.embangola-can.org](http://www.embangola-can.org)
- In the U.K.: [www.angola.org.uk](http://www.angola.org.uk)
- In Australia: Angola does not have an embassy or consulate in Australia.

### Visa/HIV Testing

HIV testing may be required to obtain a work or residence visa.

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