Sub-national composite risk - darker = higher. Source: GeoBit.

Angola dataset (CSV) - events, per-region risk, cyber & sources

1 Day - $5

1 Week - $15

1 Month - $39 - best value

function gbBuyCsv(s,dt,range){var
u='/api/data-checkout?country='+encodeURIComponent(s);if(dt)u+='&date='+encodeURIComponent(dt);if(range)u+='&range=
gtag==='function')gtag('event','begin_checkout',{currency:'USD',item_id:'dataset-csv',source:'country-brief',country:s,range:ran
r.json();}).then(function(d){if(d&&d.url){location.href=d.url;}else{alert((d&&d.error)||'Dataset
download is not available yet.');}}).catch(function(){alert('Could not start checkout.');});}

Threat Trajectory

Threat Breakdown

Each category 0-100, scored from live conflict, insurgency, crime, protest & Cloudflare Radar cyber feeds. See the full threat matrix

Cyber & Internet Disruption

Layer-7 DDoS attack intensity (0-100, normalized) & internet outages over the last 28 days - Source: Cloudflare Radar.

Situation Summary

Angola remains a moderate-risk environment (global rank #45, composite score 47) characterized by chronic violent crime, localized civil unrest, and infrastructure vulnerabilities rather than acute national crisis. No significant new security incidents have been confirmed by multi-source verification in the past 24-48 hours. The country's threat landscape is shaped primarily by structural conditions-persistent crime in urban centers, periodic demonstrations, and health emergencies-rather than by active conflict or destabilizing state-level events. Near-term trajectory remains stable absent new triggering events.

Key Developments

No dated, location-specific security or travel-risk incidents meeting professional verification standards have been recorded in Angola during the 24-48-hour window preceding this brief (as of 16 July 2026). Open-source monitoring, social-media indexing, and multi-language web research have returned zero significant new physical security, civil unrest, crime, or infrastructure events in that timeframe. Background ministerial and regional diplomatic statements were noted on 14-15 July but do not constitute acute country-level security developments. An ongoing cholera epidemiological situation persists (timeline and current extent require separate health-sector briefing). Security teams should maintain standard baseline monitoring; no emergency escalation is indicated by current signals.

Highest-Risk Areas

Moxico Province (risk score 63) and Luanda Province (risk score 53) drive the country's composite threat profile and warrant primary focus. Moxico's elevated score likely reflects ongoing organized crime, trafficking, and remoteness that complicates state authority and emergency response; Luanda concentrates Angola's violent crime and demonstration risk due to population density, economic disparities, and political flashpoints. All other tracked provinces score 33 (mid-baseline risk) or below, indicating that risk is geographically concentrated rather than national. Corporate presence or supply chains in these two provinces should receive enhanced monitoring and contingency planning.

How GeoBit Would Assist

Security teams operating in Angola should deploy AOI (Area-of-Interest) Monitoring & Early Warning on Moxico and Luanda to detect emerging unrest, crime clusters, or infrastructure disruptions with persistent alerting. Intel Sweep and multi-language OSINT fusion (including X/Twitter, Telegram, and local-language sources) provide continuous horizon-scanning for ministerial policy shifts, demonstrations, or organized-crime signals that may affect duty of care. Routing & Network Analysis supports contingency planning by identifying alternative supply and personnel routes should primary corridors face temporary closure due to unrest or crime.

7-Day Outlook

No acute security triggers are visible on the immediate horizon. Chronic baseline risks-violent crime in urban centers, sporadic civil demonstrations, and ongoing health emergencies-will persist. Security teams should maintain standard protocols and use the current period of stability to refresh contingency plans, route alternatives, and personnel briefings specific to Moxico and Luanda Provinces.

Highest-Risk Areas - Ranked

#State / RegionRisk1Moxico Province632Luanda Province533Lunda Norte Province334Lunda Sul Province335Cabinda Province336Zaire Province337Bengo Province338Uige Province339Cuanza Norte Province3310Cuanza Sul Province3311Malanje Province3312Bie Province33

Sources

- geobit.ai
- geobit.ai
- smartraveller.gov.au
- luanda.diplo.de
- ned.org
- reuters.com
- hawkra.io
- criticalthreats.org
- plurilock.com

Previous Daily Briefs

A new Angola brief is written every day - each with its own risk map and downloadable CSV. Here's the last week; use the calendar to go further back.

- July 15, 2026 CSV - $5

- July 14, 2026 CSV - $5
- July 13, 2026 CSV - $5
- July 12, 2026 CSV - $5
- July 11, 2026 CSV - $5
- July 10, 2026 CSV - $5
- July 9, 2026 CSV - $5 Browse every day by calendar Highlighted days have a brief. Tap a day for that day’s map & analysis, or "csv" for that day’s dataset ($5).

June
2026SMTWTFS12csv345678910csv1112131415161718csv19csv20csv21csv22csv23csv24csv25csv26csv27csv28csv29csv3
2026SMTWTFS1csv2csv3csv4csv5csv6csv7csv8csv9csv10csv11csv12csv13csv14csv15csv16csv171819202122232425262

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Atlas - our AI intelligence desk - emails them this snapshot personally. Nothing else, no list.

(function(){
var c=document.getElementById(’shCopy’);
if(c)c.addEventListener(’click’,function(){
(navigator.clipboard?navigator.clipboard.writeText(c.getAttribute(’data-url’)):Promise.reject()).then(function(){c.textContent=’Co
’;setTimeout(function(){c.textContent=’Copy link’;},1600);}).catch(function(){});
});
var b=document.getElementById(’shColBtn’);
if(b)b.addEventListener(’click’,function(){
var em=document.getElementById(’shColEmail’),m=document.getElementById(’shColMsg’);
var email=(em.value||’’).trim();
if(!/^[^@\s]+@[^@\s]+\.[^@\s]+$/.test(email)){m.style.color=’#c9584d’;m.textContent=’Enter a valid email.’;return;}
b.disabled=true;m.style.color=’#9aa48b’;m.textContent=’Passing to Atlas...’;
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angola"})})
.then(function(r){return r.json();}).then(function(d){
b.disabled=false;
if(d&&d.ok){m.style.color='#8a9a5b';m.textContent=' Sent - Atlas will email them this snapshot shortly.';em.value='';
if(typeof gtag==='function')gtag('event','generate_lead',{method:'share-atlas',source:"brief-share"});}
else{m.style.color='#c9584d';m.textContent=(d&&d.error)||'Something went wrong.';}
}).catch(function(){b.disabled=false;m.style.color='#c9584d';m.textContent='Network error - try again.';});
});
})();

Automated by GeoBit AI from publicly reported events and open-source research. Context only; not a risk advisory. Recognized by Deloitte - NVIDIA Inception - Geospatial World Forum.

REPORTED EVENTS (MOST-CITED)

No high-confidence events in the current window.