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TRANSPORTS

Flying is practically the only fastest way to get around this vast territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

It is possible to travel by train. With 3641 kilometers of railway network are guaranteed communication within the country and connecting with the port of Benguela in Angola and other centers in the east and south.

The road network, which stretches for 157,000 kilometers, is in poor condition, contributing to the decline of agriculture and trade.

Inland waters, especially rivers, satisfy in part the lack of roads and railways; fairways amounted to 13,700 kilometers. The Congo is navigable from its mouth to Matadi (134 km), from where, to get to Kinshasa, it is possible to proceed by rail.

The main ports are Matadi and Boma, on the lower Congo, and Banana, at the mouth.

The village has five international airports and an airline.

ROAD NETWORK

There are present in the country 157,000 kilometers of roads, of which only 2764 Km asphalted.

AIRPORTS

Airport Ndjili

Ndjili International Airport, is located 25 km south east of the capital city of Kinshasa in the DRC.

Buses and taxis can take you to town at reasonable prices.

Ndjili airport along with that of Lubumbashi has a truck and not merely on Fire extinguishers.

Major airlines are **Ethiopian Airlines, Air France, Hewa Bora Airways Brussels Airlines.**

Other information:

Degree of latitude 4 ° 23 '9 "S;

Degree of longitude: 15 ° 26 '40 "E;

Airstrips: 06.24 4700x60m.

Lubumbashi airport

General information:

Degree latitude: 11 ° 35 '28 "S;

Degree longitude: 27 ° 31 '46 "E;

Airstrips: 3238 meters long.

Major airlines are **Ethiopian Airlines, Hewa Bora Airways, South African Airways, Brussels Airlines.**

PORTS

The DRC has thousands of miles of waterways.

Transport by water is the dominant means of transport in about two thirds of the country.

The Congo is navigable from its mouth to Matadi (134 km), from where, to get to Kinshasa, we proceed by rail, from the capital, the river is navigable for another 1,600 km.

The main ports are Matadi and Boma, on the lower Congo, and Banana, at the mouth.

Inland waters, particularly river, satisfy in part the lack of roads and railways, fairways amounted to 13,700 kilometers.

The port of Matadi

They Can be accommodated vessels up to 206 meters Shipyard Services: 1 container terminal of 60,000 square meters.

The containers are brought to the site by trailers.

CURRENCY

Congolese Franc

TIMEZONE

One hour ahead of Greenwich Mean

ELECTRICITY

220V

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Metric System

HEALTH RISKS

Compulsory vaccinations: yellow fever.

Recommended vaccinations: diphtheria and tetanus, hepatitis A virus, hepatitis B virus, typhoid, rabies, polio.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo is not safe to drink tap water, so it is advisable to consume only water in sealed bottles or hot drinks. Alternatively the water can be treated by making it boil for at least 15 minutes in order to ensure the most effective purification.

The risk of malaria is present all year throughout the country.

Other risks: trypanosomiasis, intestinal parasites, plague. The incidence rate of HIV is high.

We suggest always carry a small pharmacy travel and health insurance which provides, in addition to covering medical expenses, including any air ambulance repatriation or transfer to another country.

TOURISM

Striking and characteristic, 'the landscape of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The rainforest covers much of the lowlands of the country and contains a wide variety of species some of them rare and endemic, among them the chimpanzee, the bonobo, the mountain gorilla, the okapi and white rhino.

Five of the country's national parks are included in the UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Characteristic to visit is the market of Kinshasa.

Do not forget the other attractions. Botanical Gardens Kisantu (Lower Congo), the Ruwenzori mountains, other natural waterfalls, extinct or active volcanoes, lakes Kivu, Tanganyika, Munkamba.

CLIMATE

Excluding some areas where altitude is higher than in the rest of the country is warm all year round temperatures, in fact, during the day are around 30 ° C and there may be a bit 'of relief only at night.

The rains are scarce along the coast, and grows as you move away from the sea. From June to September the climate is dry in most parts of the country.

LANGUAGE

Always the official language of the Belgian Congo is French. It is used as an ethnically neutral language as a lingua franca for communication between different ethnic groups in the country.

It is estimated that the languages spoken in the Democratic Republic of the Congo are in total 242.

Of these, only 4 have the status of national languages since the days of the Free State: Kikongo, Lingala, Tshiluba and Swahili.

RELIGION

45% of the population is Catholic, while 35% Protestant and the remaining 20% animist.

VISAS

Italian travelers, like those of most countries, must have a visa for entry, which allows a stay ranging from one to six months, and must be requested before departure.

For the issue it is necessary to submit, among other documents, a passport with a remaining validity of at least six months.