

# DISCOVER EQUATORIAL GUINEA



A PRISTINE LAND WITH VERDANT NATURE AND A DISTINCT AFRO-HISPANIC CULTURE FOUND NOWHERE ELSE IN AFRICA.





# EQUATORIAL GUINEA

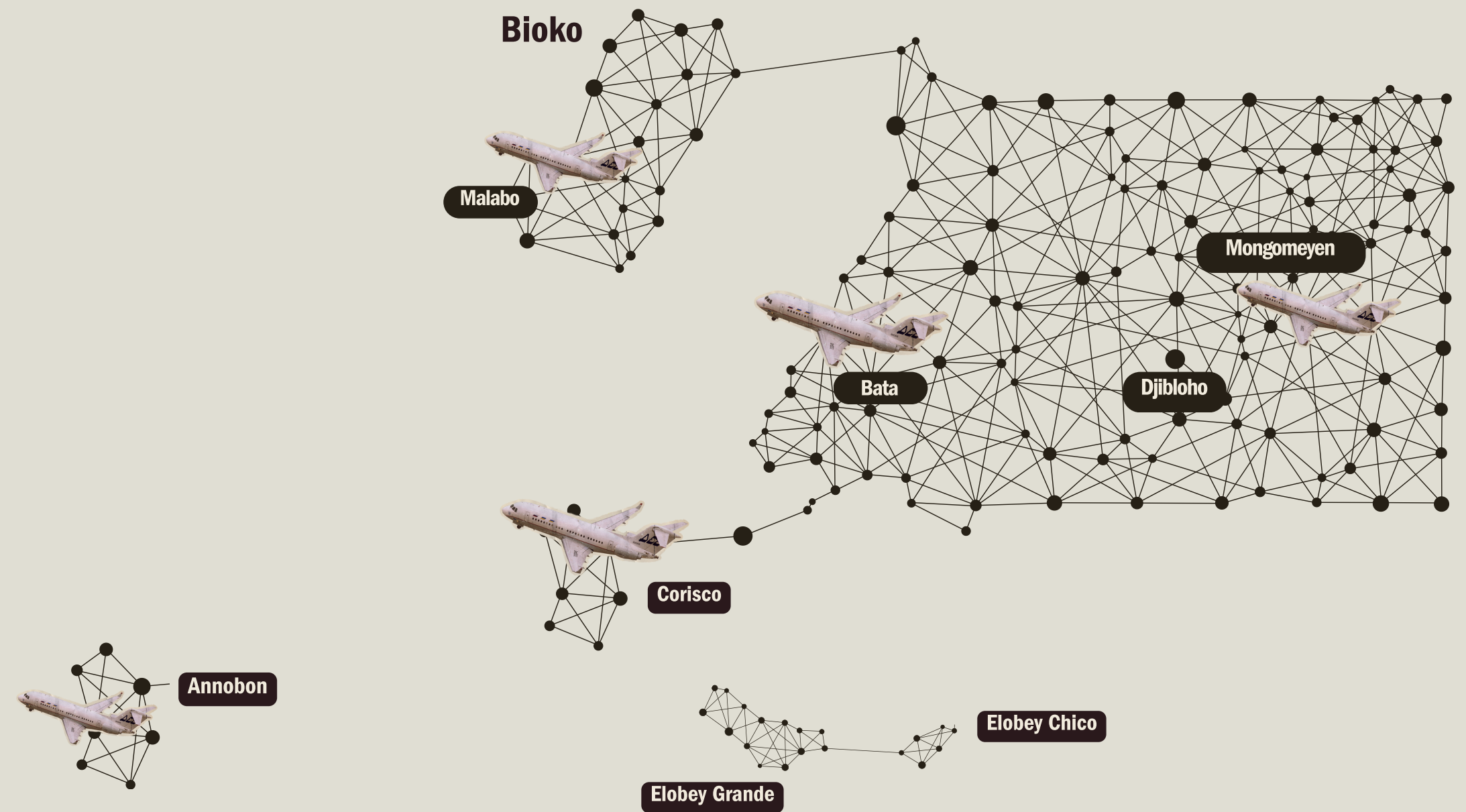




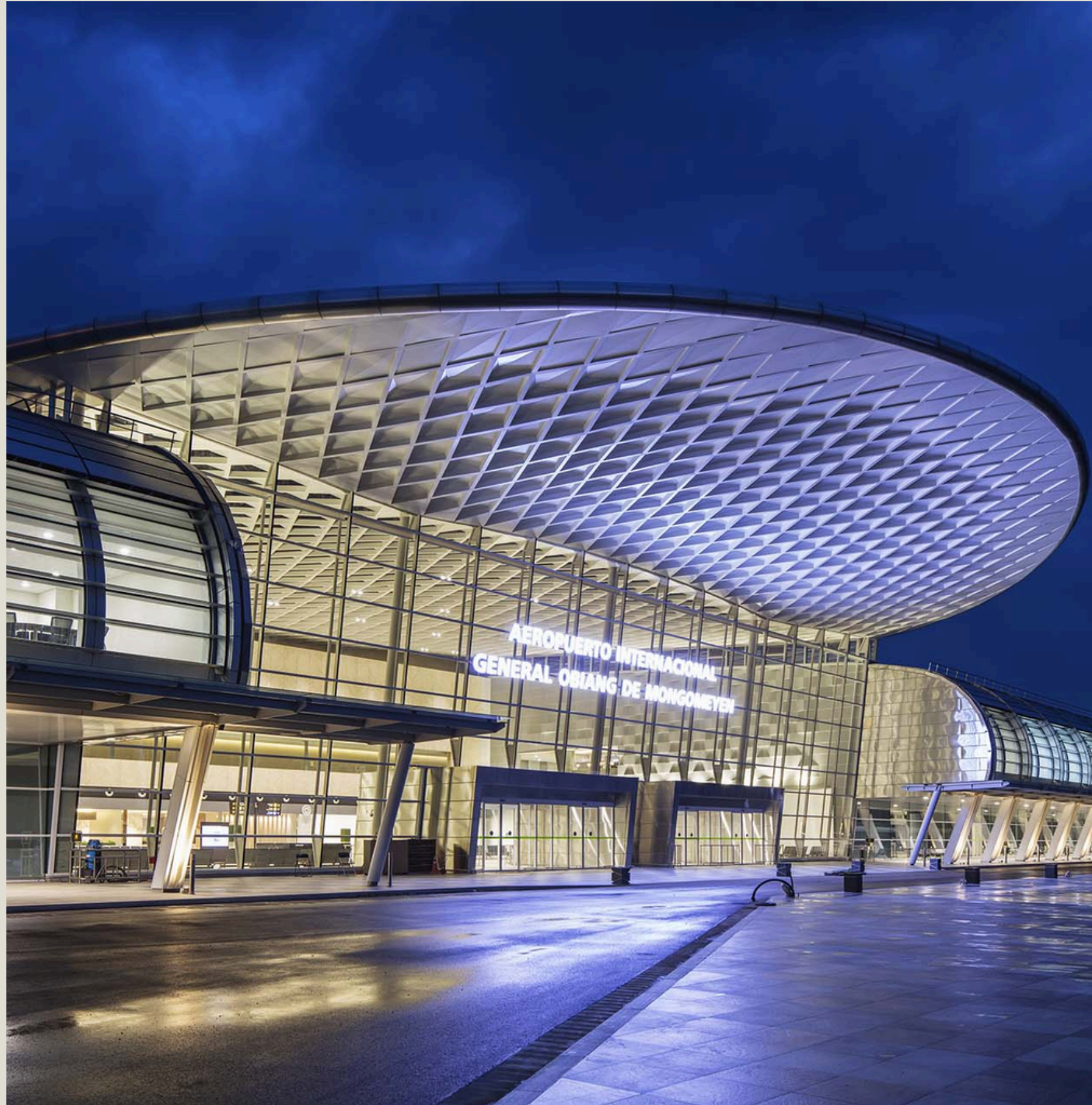
# EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinea, located on the west coast of Central Africa, encompasses a land area of approximately 28,000 square kilometers. The country comprises a mainland region known as Río Muni and several islands, the largest of which is Bioko, where the capital city, Malabo, is situated. Renowned for its rich cultural and linguistic diversity, Equatorial Guinea is home to languages such as Spanish, French, Portuguese and various indigenous dialects. Additionally, the country possesses substantial natural resources, particularly oil, which has significantly shaped its economic landscape. The interplay of African and hispanic influences is evident in its music, dance, and festivals, contributing to a vibrant cultural identity.

Given its compact size, it is feasible to explore both the mainland and its islands within a week, although a more comprehensive itinerary can extend to 12 to 14 days.







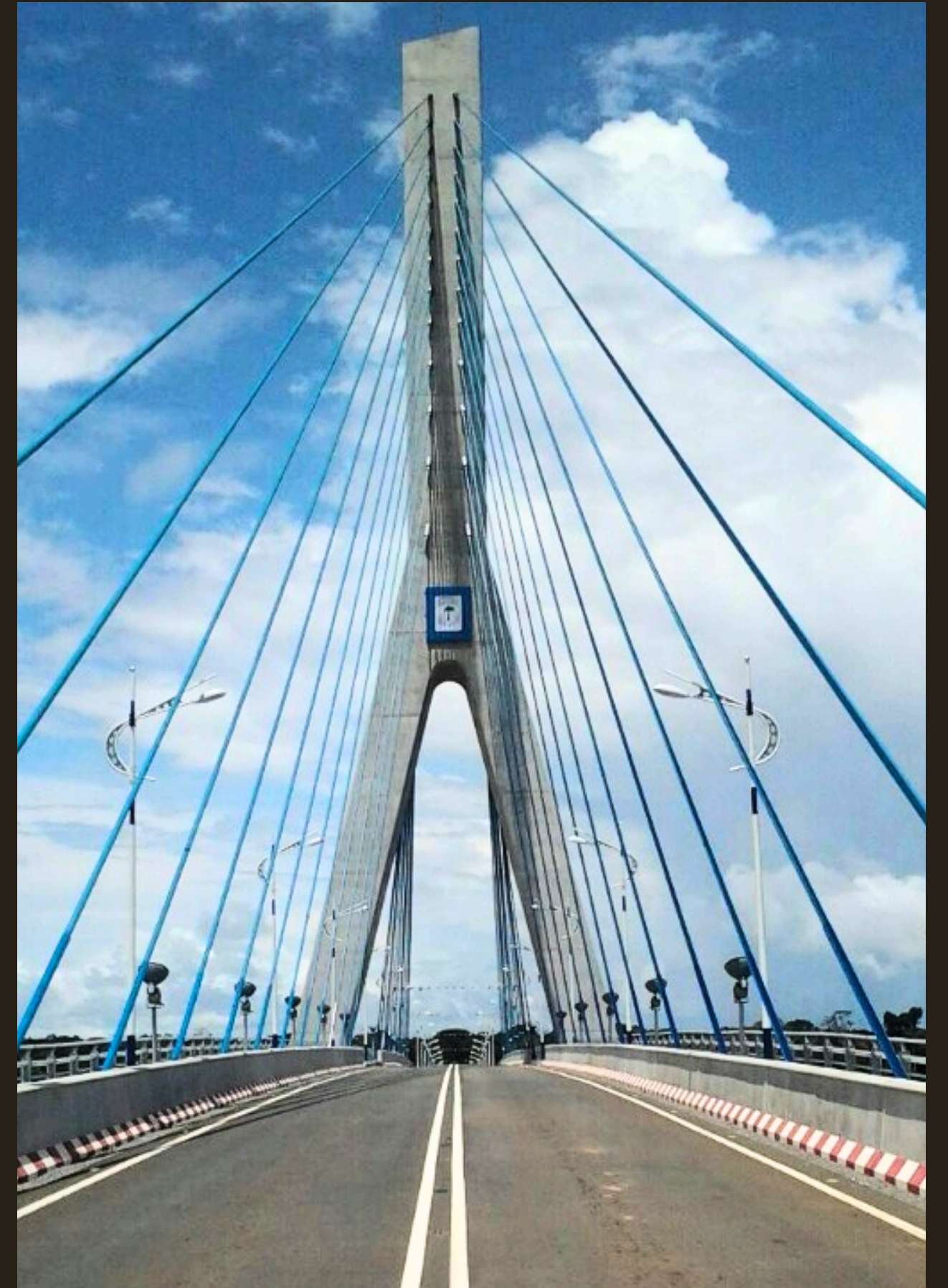
# AIR TRANSPORT

- Lufthansa
- Air France
- Ethiopian Airlines
- Air Morocco
- Punta Europa
- Asky Airlines - Regional
- Cronos Airlines - Regional
- Afrijet - Regional
- Ceiba Intercontinental - National airline



# LAND TRANSPORTATION

*In recent years, the land transportation system in Equatorial Guinea has undergone significant improvements, allowing for improved connectivity nationwide. Roads connecting the country's main cities have been built and renovated, thus facilitating the mobility of people.*





# BIOKO ISLAND

Bioko Island is an ideal destination for travelers seeking a harmonious blend of nature, culture, history, and adventure. It offers unique experiences that showcase Equatorial Guinea's rich Afro-Hispanic heritage alongside the island's natural beauty, making it a paradise waiting to be explored.

What makes Bioko Island appealing to tourists?

- **Stunning Landscapes:** Bioko features lush tropical vegetation, captivating waterfalls, serene lakes, and pristine beaches. The island is dominated by the majestic Basile Peak, one of Central Africa's highest mountains, which provides breathtaking panoramic views.
- **Biodiversity:** Home to a diverse array of exotic flora and fauna, Bioko offers opportunities for birdwatching, jungle treks, and encounters with endemic species in its lush jungles.
- **Afro-Hispanic Culture:** The fusion of African and Hispanic traditions is evident in everyday life, cuisine, colonial architecture, music, and local festivals, providing visitors with a distinctive cultural experience.
- **Tropical Climate:** With a warm, tropical climate throughout the year, Bioko is an ideal escape for those seeking relaxation in a natural paradise.





# BIOKO: RECOMMENDED PLACES

The Sipopo Golf Course



The Cathedral of Santa Isabel, commonly referred to as Malabo Cathedral, serves as the principal Catholic church in Equatorial Guinea and stands as a prominent symbol of Malabo. Situated on Avenida de la Independencia, it functions as the seat of the Archdiocese of Malabo. Construction commenced in 1897 under the design of Claretian Father Luis Segarra Llairadó, and the cathedral was inaugurated in 1916. Its neo-Gothic architecture is characterized by two 40-meter towers, alongside an interior adorned with ceramic vaults, stained-glass windows, and intricate ornamental details imported from Barcelona.



The Batete Church, constructed entirely of wood in 1887, stands as the oldest known architectural work in Equatorial Guinea.





**Pico Basile** is the highest point of one of the three shield volcanoes that make up Bioko Island. From its summit, on clear days, Mount Cameroon can be seen to the northeast. The mountain is located in Basile Peak National Park, a protected area covering approximately 300 km<sup>2</sup> and home to a rich biodiversity.



**Bonkó** is a traditional dance originating from Equatorial Guinea, particularly associated with the Bioko region and the Fernandina (Creole) community. This vibrant cultural expression seamlessly blends African and European influences. It is distinguished by its dynamic choreography, the incorporation of symbolic masks, and the performance of five distinct drum rhythms.



# LA FINCA SAMPKA

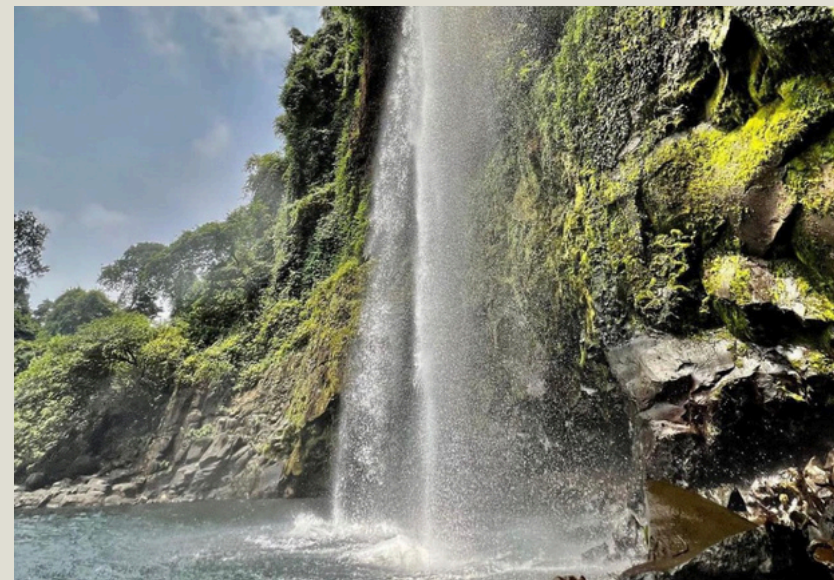
It is a historic plantation located on Bioko Island. Founded in the early 20th century (1906), it has a deep legacy in the production of cacao and other crops, making it a symbol of colonial agriculture in the region. Its name comes from Samuel Parker, a Liberian who settled in the area, and it has evolved over time to become an agricultural benchmark in the country. The farm was one of the key cacao plantations during the Spanish colonial era, and its history is intertwined with that of many Guineans who worked on the plantations under difficult conditions. This plantation is linked to the film "Palmeras en la Nieve" (2015), which was inspired by the novel by Luz Gabás.





# THE UREKA WATERFALLS

The Ureka Waterfalls stand as one of Equatorial Guinea's most remarkable natural attractions, situated in the southern region of Bioko Island, within the village of San Antonio de Ureca. This locale is recognized as the wettest area in Africa, receiving over 10,000 millimeters of rainfall annually, which supports lush vegetation and rich biodiversity. The waterfalls are nestled within an unspoiled tropical rainforest, encircled by volcanic mountains and black sand beaches. The striking contrast between the verdant foliage and the crystal-clear waters produces breathtaking landscapes. From November to March, Ureka's beaches, such as Moaba and Moraka, serve as nesting grounds for diverse sea turtle species, including the leatherback, hawksbill, olive ridley, and green turtles. This natural phenomenon draws the attention of ecotourists and conservation biologists alike.





# RIABA - HACIENDA MARCOS

Hacienda Marcos Obiang Nguema Nsue is situated in the picturesque district of Riaba, within the province of Bioko Sur, Equatorial Guinea. This multifunctional complex integrates productive, cultural, and tourism-related activities, featuring facilities such as the Elat Moyong cabins, which reflect the traditional architecture of various cultures in Equatorial Guinea.



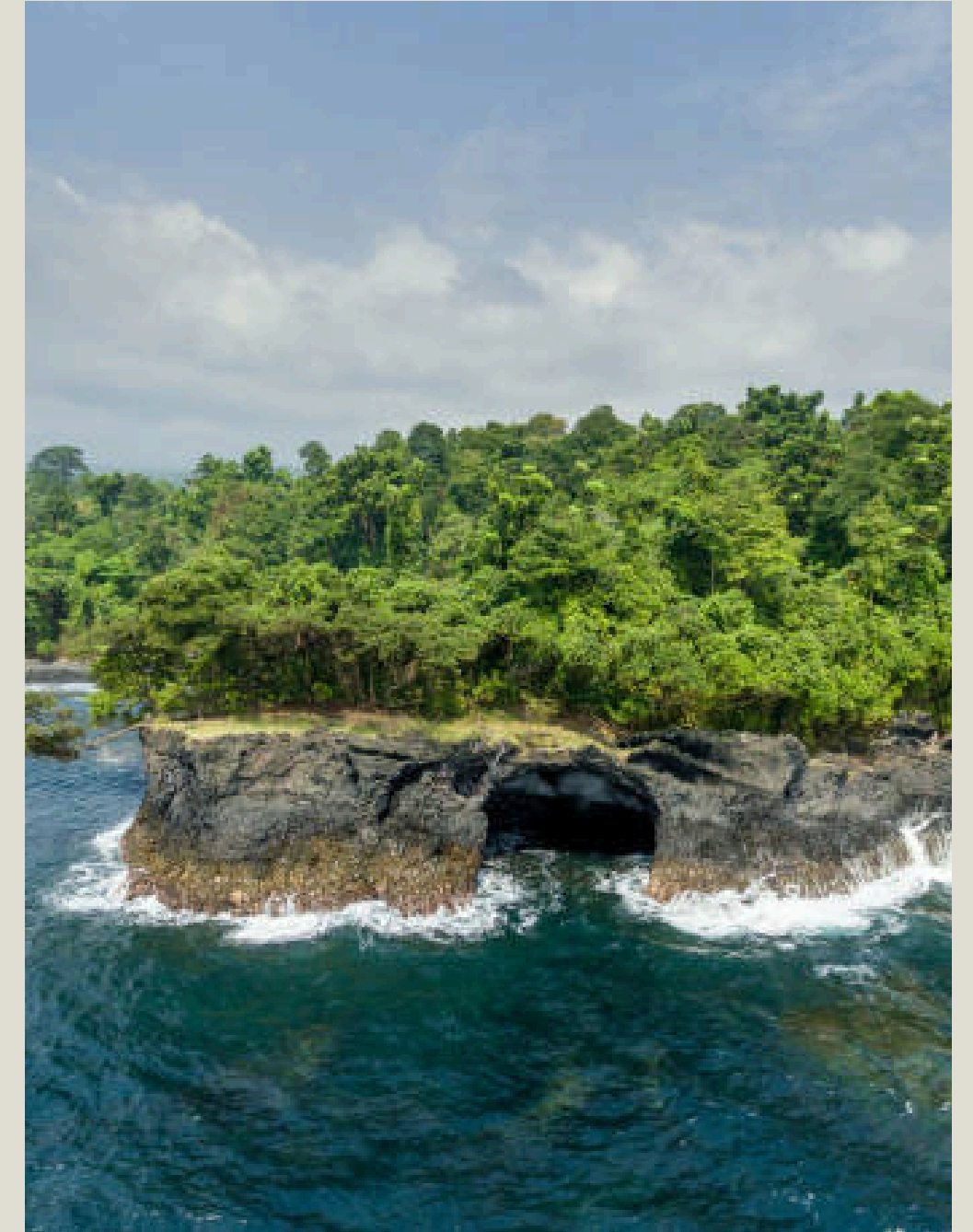




**Vegas de Basile:** Cigar Farm in Bioko, is a cigar-producing estate located on Bioko Island, inside an old colonial house. At this charming location, you have the opportunity to explore the estate, immerse yourself in its rich history, and learn how to make your own cigars with the guidance of a specialized educator.



**Lake Baío de Moka**, also known as Lake Moka or Lake Biaó, is an impressive volcanic crater lagoon located in the south of Bioko Island, Equatorial Guinea. It lies approximately 1,500 meters above sea level, within the Caldera de Luba Scientific Reserve, one of the most important protected areas in the country.



**Whale watching in the waters near Batete**, on Bioko Island, Equatorial Guinea, is a unique natural experience that attracts marine wildlife lovers during the month of September.



# BIOKO: RECOMMENDED HOTELS



LUXURY BOUTIQUE HOTEL COLINAS

🏠 25 ROOMS  
📍 MALABO



ANDA CHINA 1 & 2

🏠 182 ROOMS  
📍 MALABO



EL RETIRO RIABA

🏠 39 ROOMS  
📍 RIABA



HOTEL MOKA

🏠 30 MOKA  
📍 ROOMS



# CORISCO ISLAND

Corisco Island, off the coast of Equatorial Guinea, is a fascinating destination for its history, biodiversity, and natural beauty. Originally inhabited by the Benga people, Corisco was colonized by the Portuguese in the 15th century. Throughout history, the island was an important commercial center, particularly for the slave trade. In 1843, it became part of the Spanish administration, and since Equatorial Guinea's independence in 1968, it has remained an integral part of the country.

## **Corisco Island is a prominent tourist attraction with:**

- Pristine beaches and landscapes ideal for relaxing and practicing water sports.
- Ecotourism: hiking in rainforests and reef diving.
- Rich history: key point in the slave trade with colonial remnants.
- Tranquility: less touristy, ideal for disconnecting.
- Local culture: interaction with communities and traditions of the Benga people.
- Sustainable tourism: initiatives to preserve the environment.
- Accessibility: international airport that facilitates access.
- Corisco offers an authentic and unique experience in an unspoiled natural setting.





# CORISCO GUIDE



Island Tour - Its surface area is approximately 15 km<sup>2</sup>, and its highest point reaches 35 meters above sea level. The estimated time to travel around the island by car using the available routes could be around 2 hours.



The bungalows are the best accommodation option on Corisco Island, as the hotel is currently under construction.



White Sand Beach on Corisco Island is one of Equatorial Guinea's most remarkable natural gems. Located in the southeast of the island, this beach is characterized by its fine white sand and crystal-clear waters, surrounded by lush tropical vegetation.



The Mekuyo, also known as Okuyi, is a traditional dance of the Ndowe (also known as Benga) ethnic group in Equatorial Guinea. This cultural manifestation has its roots in the Mpongwé and M'Bweko tribes of Gabon, and was introduced to Equatorial Guinea by the Benga tribe in the 19th century.



# CORISCO GUIDE



The tomb of King Santiago Uganda Ndelo Ngola is located on the island of Corisco, Equatorial Guinea. Santiago Uganda was the last monarch of the Benga kingdom, a territory that existed between 1843 and 1960 under Spanish administration. This kingdom was composed of various tribes of the Ndowé ethnic group, headquartered in Corisco, and was officially recognized by Spain in 1843.

## Other activities

- Therapeutic fishing
- Dive
- Trekking
- Make natural coconut oil with the locals



The Ruined Church of Corisco stands as a significant historical relic on the island of Corisco, Equatorial Guinea. Constructed by Spanish missionaries in the late 19th century during the colonial period, this church was integral to Catholic missionary efforts on the island. Despite succumbing to the ravages of time and neglect, it endures as a prominent symbol of the Spanish colonial legacy in the region.



# ANNOBON ISLAND

Annobón Island is a small volcanic island in the Gulf of Guinea, part of Equatorial Guinea, known for its natural beauty and tranquil atmosphere. It covers an area of 17 km<sup>2</sup> and is mountainous, with a highest point of 598 meters. It is surrounded by cliffs and golden sandy beaches. It has a warm and humid equatorial climate, with frequent rainfall that favors biodiversity. This island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1471 and colonized until the 19th century, with cultural influences from Portugal and Spain.

## **Main tourist attractions:**

- Nature and biodiversity: Stunning landscapes and unique wildlife, ideal for ecotourism.
- Quiet beaches: Beaches like San Antonio are perfect for relaxing and practicing water sports.
- Local culture: Portuguese and Spanish influences, with native traditions and cuisine.
- Hiking: Routes that allow you to explore the mountainous landscape and enjoy spectacular views.
- Isolation: A less touristy destination, ideal for those seeking tranquility and authenticity.
- Diving: Waters rich in marine life, perfect for exploring reefs and underwater fauna.





# ANNOBÓN GUIDE



**The Annobón Hotel** is the main hotel on Annobón Island, Equatorial Guinea. Located in a natural volcanic setting and surrounded by lush vegetation, it offers panoramic views of the Atlantic Ocean. The hotel has 55 rooms, including some spacious suites.

## Main beaches of Annobón:

- Playa del Palmar (Basuai): Golden sand and calm waters, ideal for water sports.
- Playa del Amor: Secluded and quiet, perfect for a private and romantic atmosphere.
- Ábôbô Beach: Historic and relaxing
- Anganchi Beach: Little visited on the east coast, accessible via nature trails, ideal for those seeking peace.



**The village of San Antonio de Palé** is home to approximately half of the island's population, with around 2,500 residents. The Portuguese Creole known as Fá d'Ambô is spoken by the majority of the population, although Spanish is the country's official language.





# ANNOBON GUIDE



**Lake Mazafín** is a natural gem located on the island of Annobón, the most remote in Equatorial Guinea. This lake occupies an extinct volcanic crater and is distinguished by its serene beauty and unspoiled environment.



**Hiking and ecotourism:** To explore the island in its entirety, trekking is one of the best options. There are trails that take you to points of interest such as Mazafín Lake and Fogo Peak, offering panoramic views of the volcanic landscape and local biodiversity.



**Canoe fishing** is a longstanding tradition on Annobón Island and serves as a vital component of the local population's livelihood. These artisanal vessels, meticulously crafted from wooden logs, enable fishermen to navigate the coastal waters and harvest a diverse array of marine species, with the octopus being the most emblematic catch of the island.



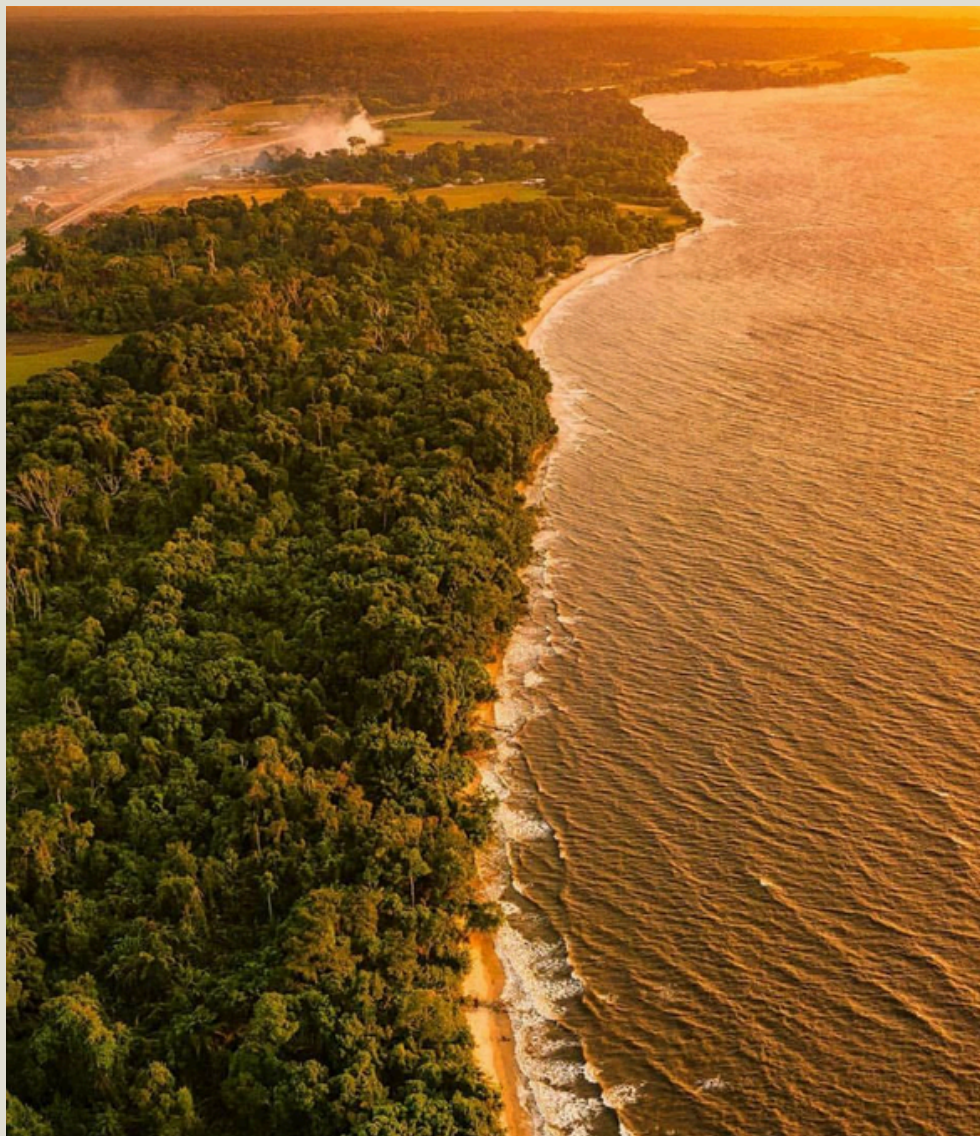
# CONTINENTAL REGION - RIO MUNI

The continental region of Equatorial Guinea, commonly referred to as Río Muni, is situated on the African mainland, separated from the islands of Bioko—home to the capital, Malabo—Corisco, and Annobón by the Gulf of Guinea. This region comprises most of the nation's landmass and is characterized by its dense tropical rainforests, expansive coastal plains, significant rivers, and moderate mountain ranges. It shares borders with Cameroon to the north and Gabon to the east and south. Covering approximately 26,000 square kilometers, the continental region constitutes the majority of Equatorial Guinea's territory. Notable rivers, including the Río Muni, which forms a natural boundary with Gabon, and the Mbini River, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean, traverse this area. The climate is predominantly equatorial, featuring high temperatures and humidity throughout the year, with a pronounced rainy season from March to October and a drier period from November to February.





# CONTINENTAL REGION: RECOMMENDED PLACES



## Muni River Estuary

The Muni River Estuary, situated in the continental region of Equatorial Guinea, is a crucial ecosystem encompassing approximately 460 km<sup>2</sup> and exhibiting remarkable biodiversity. This estuary represents the confluence of several rivers, including the Muni and the Mbini, as they flow into the Atlantic Ocean. The region is characterized by a humid tropical climate that supports a diverse array of fauna, including manatees, the golden sloth monkey, crocodiles, and various species of migratory birds. Its vegetation predominantly consists of mangroves and tropical forests.

Recognized for its ecological significance, the estuary has been designated as a Ramsar site since 2003. Beyond its conservation value, this area serves as an ecotourism destination, providing opportunities for activities such as birdwatching and canoeing. Local communities also rely on the estuary for artisanal fishing and agricultural practices, highlighting its importance to both the environment and the livelihoods of residents.



## Bata Cathedral

Bata Cathedral, situated in the city of Bata, Equatorial Guinea, serves as a significant religious and architectural landmark. Inaugurated in 1954, it exemplifies the Neocolonial Gothic style. The cathedral has undergone several restorations, including a substantial renovation in 2005. As the seat of the Diocese of Bata, it is renowned for its impressive main altar and altarpiece. This cathedral not only functions as a vital place of worship in the region but also stands as a prominent tourist attraction, recognized on the country's national heritage list.



# CONTINENTAL REGION: RECOMMENDED PLACES



**Río Campo**, situated in the Litoral province of Equatorial Guinea, is an intriguing tourist destination celebrated for its rich biodiversity and stunning natural landscapes. The Río Campo Nature Reserve, encompassing 335 km<sup>2</sup>, features diverse ecosystems, including mangroves and rainforests, and is home to iconic species such as elephants, hippopotamuses, gorillas, chimpanzees, and the Goliath frog.

While primarily a wildlife preserve, the area is also a haven for ecotourism enthusiasts, offering activities such as hiking along nature trails and visiting breathtaking waterfalls. Additionally, the Río Campo, which serves as the border between Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon, provides opportunities for water-based activities, including boat rides and marine wildlife observation.

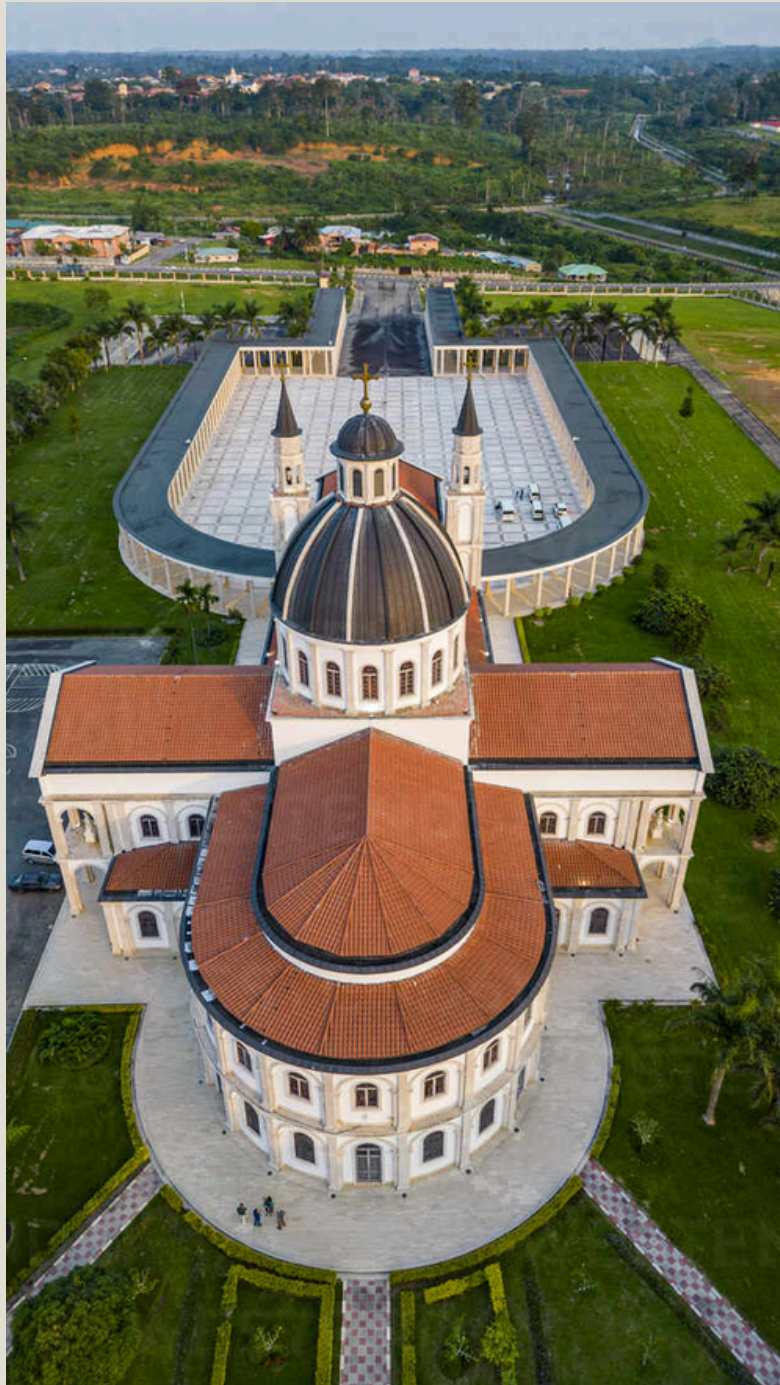
Local communities, particularly the Pygmy ethnic groups of Equatorial Guinea, are another significant attraction, as they maintain their cultural traditions and customs, enabling tourists to engage with their authentic way of life.



**Monte Alen** is a national park in Equatorial Guinea, known for its biodiversity and mountainous landscapes. It spans the Litoral province and is home to a wide variety of species, including gorillas and elephants. The park offers ecotourism opportunities, such as hiking and wildlife watching, making it ideal for nature lovers.



# CONTINENTAL REGION: RECOMMENDED PLACES



The Basilica of the Immaculate Conception of Mongomo, commonly referred to as the Basilica of Mongomo, is a prominent Roman Catholic church situated in the town of Mongomo, within the Wele-Nzas Province of Equatorial Guinea. This remarkable structure is the largest religious edifice in Central Africa and ranks as the second-largest Catholic church on the continent, following the Basilica of Our Lady of Peace in Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast.



The Ndong Mba, a traditional dance of the Fang ethnic group in Equatorial Guinea, particularly in Río Muni, holds significant cultural importance. Performed during mourning ceremonies, this dance symbolizes the dialogue between the living and the spirit of the deceased. Dancers, adorned in traditional attire, execute movements that convey respect and farewell, all while accompanied by drums and indigenous instruments that foster a solemn atmosphere. This dance not only reflects the spiritual worldview of the Fang but also serves as a vital means of communication with the afterlife.



# CONTINENTAL REGION: RECOMMENDED PLACES



The continental region boasts two outstanding championship golf courses: the Mongomo Golf Course and the Grand Hotel Djibloho Golf Course. Both are 18-hole golf courses, offering luxurious facilities surrounded by equatorial nature, ideal for professional golfers and tourists seeking unique experiences.



The chimpanzees Ope, Sam, and Rihanna at the Grand Hotel Djibloho are a must visit. They are known for their intelligence and mischief, bringing joy to visitors. The hotel offers guided tours and educational talks about their life and habitat, and is committed to their conservation by creating an environment that simulates their natural habitat. This highlights the importance of protecting local wildlife.



# CONTINENTAL REGION: RECOMMENDED HOTELS



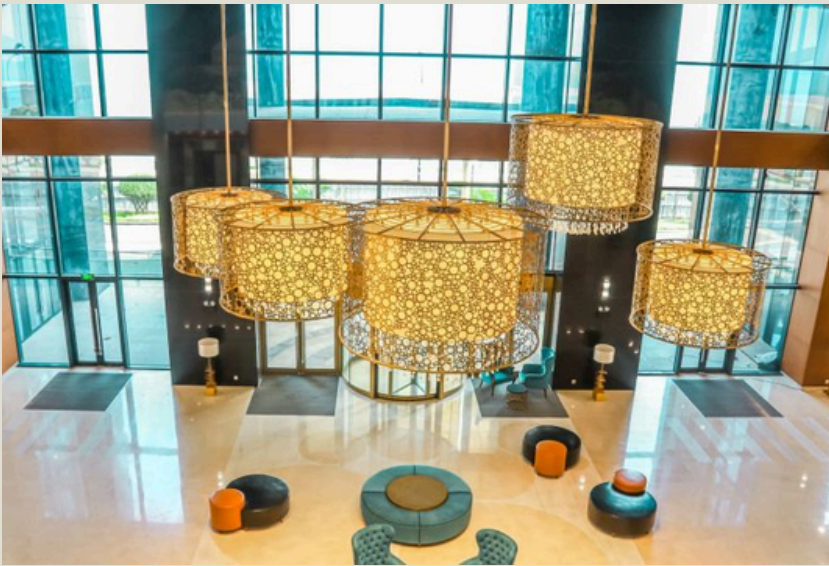
**GRAND HOTEL DJIBLOHO**  
🏠 452 ROOMS AND 50 VILLAS  
📍 DJIBLOHO



**OCEAN RESORT KOGO**  
🏠 54 ROOMS  
📍 KOGO



**HOTEL PANAFRICA**  
🏠 61 ROOMS  
📍 BATA

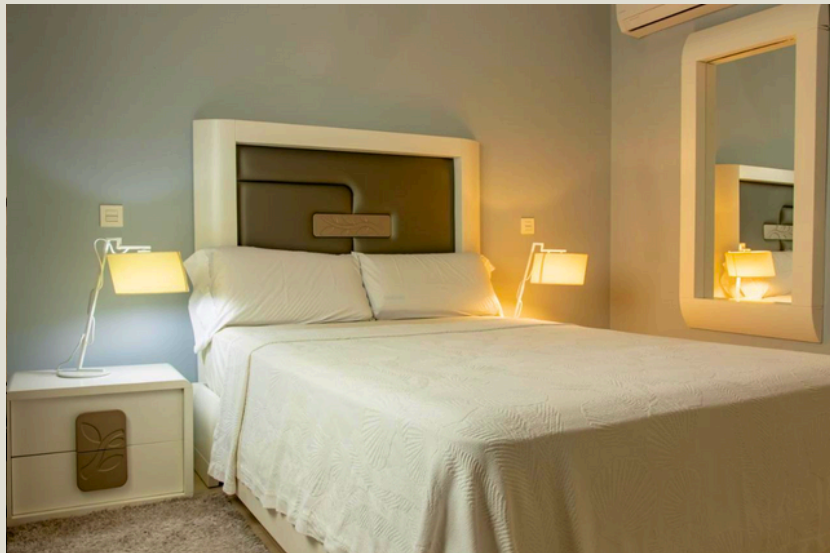


**GRAND HOTEL BATA**  
🏠 240 ROOMS  
📍 BATA

*\*Ready to be innagurated*



# CONTINENTAL REGION: RECOMMENDED HOTELS



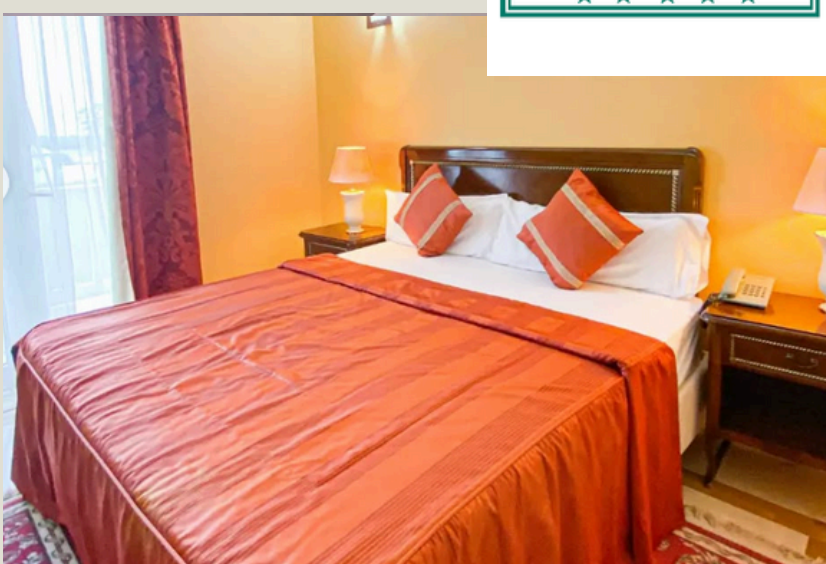
THE SPA RESORT BATA

- 🛏 19 ROOMS
- 📍 BATA



HOTEL BASILICA

- 🛏 69 ROOMS
- 📍 MONGOMO



HOTEL MONGOMO

- 🛏 61 ROOMS
- 📍 MONGOMO



HOTEL AKUAKAM

- 🛏 30 ROOMS
- 📍 MONGOMO