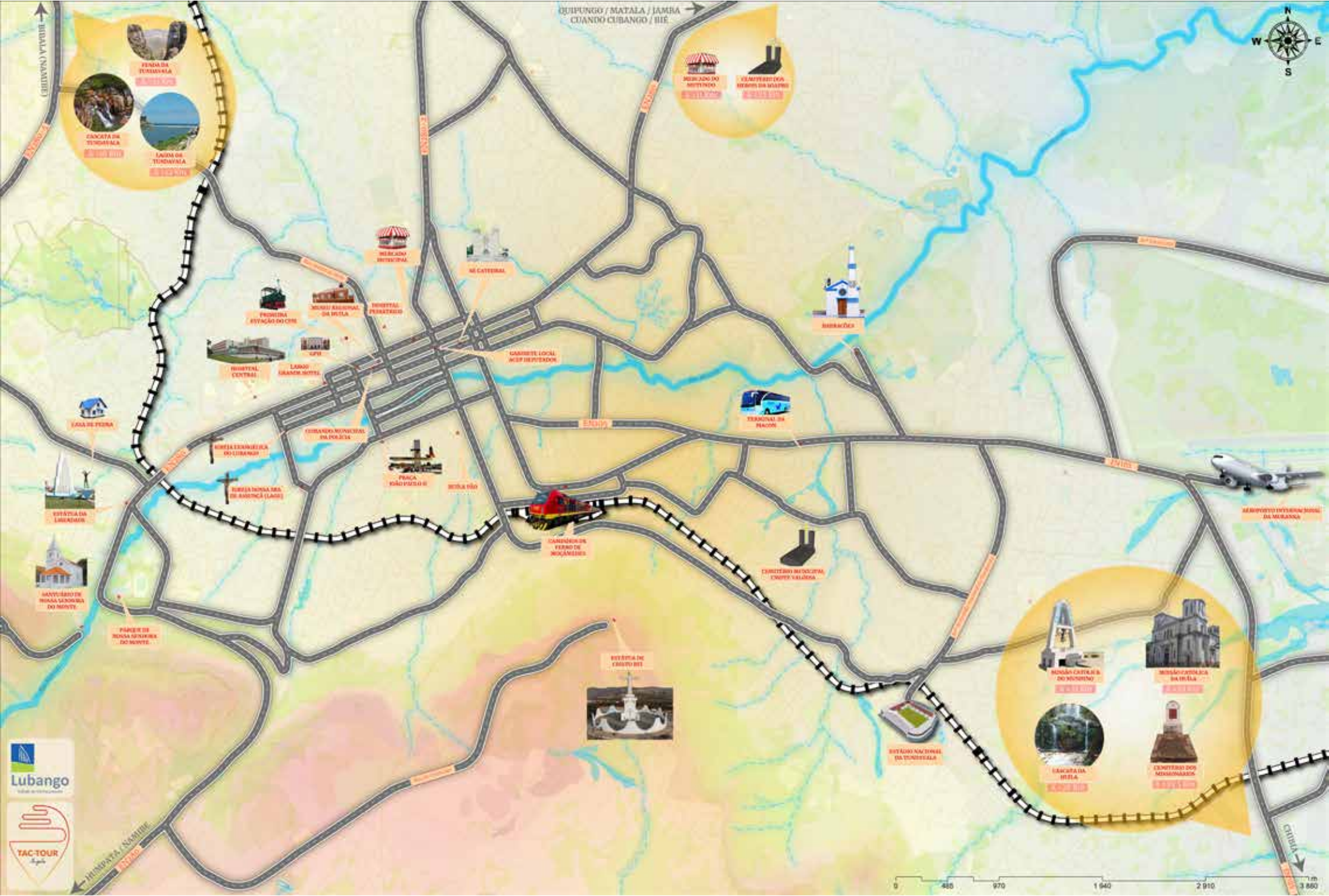




LUBANGO: A JOURNEY TO THE HEART OF ANGOLA

BOX 1: DETAILED ITINERARY  
DAY 1: ARRIVAL AND BREATHTAKING LANDSCAPES

Airport transfer to Pululukwa Hotel/Casper Resort  
Bungalows with African design and modern comfort  
Cultural experience with the Huila/Mumulla people  
Traditional Bantu people famous for preserving their ancestral culture  
Visit to Lubango's historic center  
Lunch near the Tundavala Waterfall  
Exploration of the Tundavala Gap (1200m high)  
One of Angola's 7 Wonders where the Central Plateau ends abruptly

DAY 2: NATURE AND PANORAMIC VIEWS

Agritourism experience with lunch at a farm  
Serra da Leba viewpoint  
Huila Waterfall  
Sunset at Cristo Rei with panoramic city view  
Return to Pululukwa Lodge

DAY 3: FAREWELL

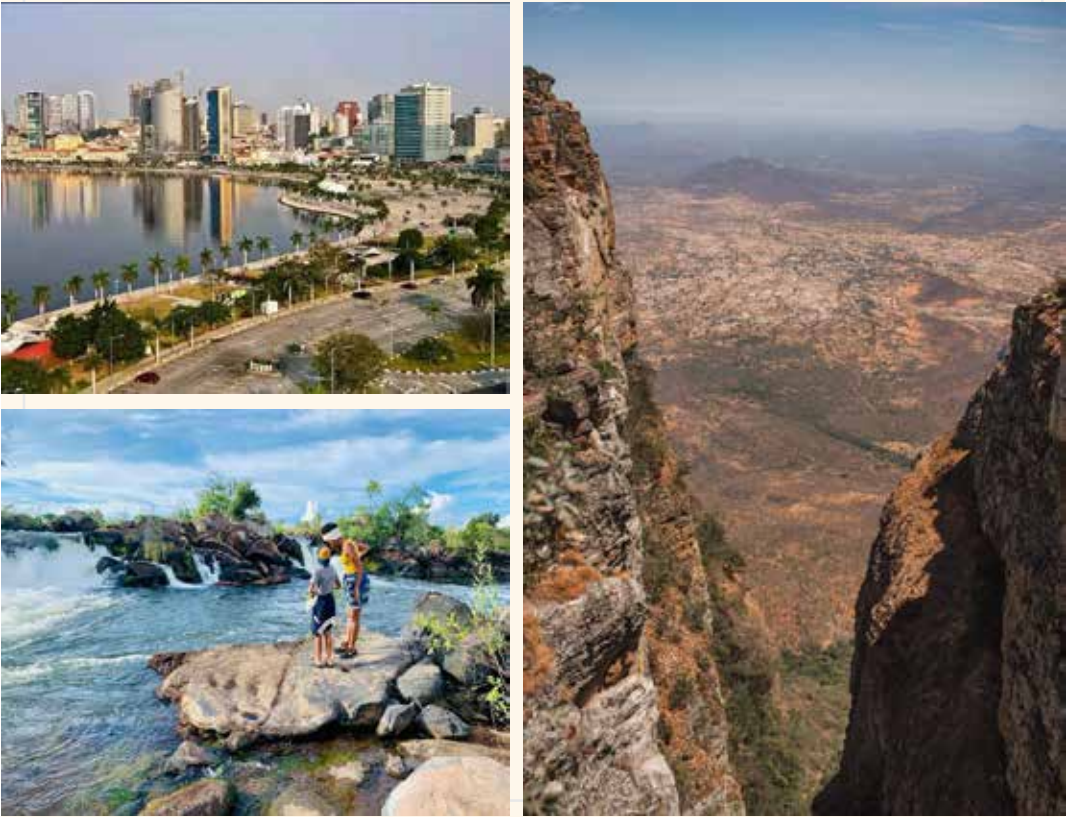
Check-out and airport transfer

BOX 2: ABOUT THE REGION AND CULTURE  
MUILA/MWELA PEOPLE

Semi-nomadic ethnic group from the Huila region  
Part of the Nyaneka-Khumbi ethnic group established since the 17th century  
Resistant to colonization, preserving their unique traditions  
Known for elaborate hairstyles and body adornments  
Culturally independent, keeping their traditions alive

TUNDAVALA RIFT (TUNDAVALA GAP)

Unique geological formation where the plateau (2200m) drops abruptly to 1000m  
Geological Heritage with important scientific and tourist value  
Spectacular view extending for dozens of kilometers to the Atlantic  
Deep cultural significance for local communities  
Traditionally interpreted as a place associated with female fertility  
Recognized as "the place where the end of the world is found"



LUANDA AND ITS ENCHANTMENTS

THE HISTORY IN THE STREETS AND SQUARES OF THE ANGOLAN CAPITAL  
ORIGINS OF THE NAME

The toponym "Luanda" has several etymological meanings:

"To beat/strike" when someone invaded the kingdom's financial reserve  
"Tribute/tax" that was necessary to pay for access to the islands  
"Fishing net," referring to the artisanal instrument used for fishing  
"Muxiluanda" (island man) and "Axiluanda" (island men) are anthroponyms that gave rise to the name

EMBLEMATIC HISTORICAL PLACE

17th of September Street

The oldest in Luanda (1589), previously called Diogo Cão Street. Starting from São Miguel Fortress, it passes by the former Governors Palace (now Presidential Palace), Jesus Church, Ministry of Justice and other historical landmarks.

Baleizão Square

Known for the Baleizão ice cream parlor and its fine wines. Today officially called "Angola-Cuba Friendship Square," it houses the Continental hotel (60 years old), Fortaleza Shopping Mall, and stones representing Angola's 18 provinces.

Atlético Square

Connected to the Battle of Ambwila. It still maintains the colonial plaque "Luis Lopes de Sequeira, Winner of the Battle of Ambwila."

Queen Njinga Mbandi Street

One of the longest in downtown Luanda, concentrating multiple services: banks, pharmacies, restaurants, hotels, churches, and commerce. The first pharmacy in Luanda is located on this street.

Pelourinho Square

Reflects the suffering of enslaved ancestors. The term "pelourinho" refers to the post where slaves were chained and flogged.

4th of February Avenue/Waterfront

Formerly Paulo Dias de Novais Avenue, serves as a boundary between the Atlantic Ocean Bay and the mainland. Here is the Church of Nossa Senhora da Nazaré (1664) and the National Bank of Angola building (1958), considered the country's most emblematic building.



ARCHITECTURAL AND CULTURAL LANDMARKS

Iron Palace

A work attributed to Gustav Eiffel, acquired in the late 1890s by the Angola Diamond Company. Considered the second most emblematic building in the country, after the National Bank of Angola.

National Museum of Anthropology  
Former home of a slave owner.

Church of Nossa Senhora da Nazaré

Built at the request of Governor André Vidal de Negreiros in 1664, after surviving a shipwreck. The tiles on the altar walls display drawings symbolizing the 1664 shipwreck and the Battle of Ambwila. The head of King Vita-a-Nkanga of Kongo, who died on October 29, 1665, was buried here.

Dona Ana Joaquina dos Santos Palace

Belonged to a 19th-century slave owner. Today houses the Provincial Court of Luanda. According to some sources, Ana Joaquina opened a tunnel from her palace to the sea for boarding slaves.

Luanda, with its squares and streets full of history, offers a fascinating journey through the centuries, from the colonial era to Angolan independence, reflecting the political, cultural, and social transformations of the country.





Cabo Ledo and Surfers Beach offer the perfect balance between adventure, relaxation, and contact with nature, representing unmissable destinations for those wishing to experience the best of Angolan tourism.

# PORTFOLIO OF TOURIST ITINERARIES

