

KENYA

<https://facts.net/world/countries/kenya-facts/>


<https://www.britannica.com/facts/Kenya>

<https://www.state.gov/reports/2020-report-on-international-religious-freedom/kenya/>

| Quick Facts | Fun Facts |
|---|--|
| Also Known As: Jamhuri Ya Kenya • Republic of Kenya | Kenya Is Home to “The Big Five” Animals |
| Capital: Nairobi | Driving: In Kenya they drive on the left-hand side of the road. |
| President: Uhuru Kenyatta | Princess Elizabeth became Queen Elizabeth II in Kenya |
| Currency: Kenyan Shilling (KES) | Kenya is noted for its long distance runners |
| Language: Swahili and English, the latter being inherited from colonial British rule. There are also over 70 distinct ethnic groups | A new constitution promulgated August 27, 2010, provided for the establishment of a 68-seat Senate in 2013. Includes 16 non elective seats reserved for women, 2 reserved for youth, 2 reserved for people with disabilities, and 1 ex officio member. |
| Religion: 85.5% Christians, 11% Muslim | |
| Climate: Tropical coast, arid inland | |
| People: There Are 70 Different Tribes in Kenya | |
| Geography: Kenya Is the 47th Largest Country in the World | |
| Industry: There are 2 Main Industries in Kenya: Coffee and Tourism | |
| History: British Rule in Kenya Ended in 1963 | |
| Population: (2021 est.) 48,952,000 | |
| Flag: The red color represents for the fight for independence; the black represents the people; the green for the landscape and the white for peace and the Maasai shield and spears represent defense |  |


SOMALIA

<https://www.britannica.com/facts/Somalia>
<https://www.everyculture.com/Sa-Th/Somalia.html#ixzz7CzS0Htgu>
<https://www.gettysburgflag.com/flags-banners/somalia-flags>

| Quick Facts | Fun Facts |
|---|---|
| Also Known As: Jamhuuriyadda Dimuqraadiga Soomaaliya • Somali Democratic Republic • Soomaaliya • As-Sūmāl | Symbolism: The most widely recognized symbol is the camel, because it provides transportation, milk, meat, income, and status to a majority of Somalis. |
| Capital: Mogadishu | Driving: In Somalia they drive on the right-hand side of the road. |
| Prime Minister: Incumbent Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed (Acting) since 16 February 2021 | People: The six major Somali clans are Darod, Dir, Hawiye and Issak forming the Samale group, and the Rahaweyn (Digile and Mrifle) |
| Currency: Somali shilling (SOS.) | Population: (2021 est.) 14,354,000 |
| Language: Somali; Arabic Somali did not become a written language until January 1973. Common Somali is the most widely spoken dialect, but Coastal Somali and Central Somali also are spoken. A small percentage of Somalis also speak Italian, and a growing number speak English | Form Of Government- federal republic with two legislative houses (House of the People [275]; Upper House [54]) Proclamation of the “Republic of Somaliland” in May 1991 on territory corresponding to the former British Somaliland (which unified with the former Italian Trust Territory of Somalia to form Somalia in 1960) had not received international recognition as of July 2020. This entity represented about a quarter of Somalia’s territory. The government did not control all of Somalia in September 2020. |
| Religion: Islam | Area - comparative: slightly smaller than the United States state of Texas |
| Climate: principally desert; December to February - northeast monsoon, moderate temperatures in north and very hot in south; May to October - southwest monsoon, torrid in the north and hot in the south, irregular rainfall, hot and humid periods (tangambili) between monsoons Terrain: mostly flat to undulating plateau rising to hills in north | Natural resources: uranium and largely unexploited reserves of iron ore, tin, gypsum, bauxite, copper, salt, natural gas |
| Flag: The white star has five points, one for each of the regions that the Somali people inhabited before the founding of the Republic of Somalia. The light blue field came from the flag of the United Nations, which played a significant role in the nation's transition to independence following decolonization. It is also interpreted as a symbol of the sky that stretches over Somalia and the Indian Ocean that reaches out from its coast and provides a significant portion of the nation's wealth. |  A map of the African continent with the country of Somalia highlighted in red. The map includes labels for the Atlantic Ocean to the west and the Indian Ocean to the east. A watermark 'On The World Map' is visible across the map. |


NEPAL

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Nepal/Government-and-society>
<https://www.montana.edu/everest/facts/flag-of-nepal.html>

| Quick Facts | Fun Facts |
|--|--|
| Capital: Kathmandu | Driving: In Nepal they drive on the left-hand side of the road. |
| President: Bidya Devi Bhandari serving as the second president of Nepal, in office since 28 October 2015. She is the first woman to hold the office in the country | People: Nepal is a young country, with more than three-fifths of the population under 30 years of age |
| Currency: Nepalese rupee | Population: 29,863,187 (2021) |
| Language: Nepali (Gorkhali). According to the 2001 national census, 92 different living languages are spoken in Nepal (a 93rd category was "unspecified"). Based upon the 2011 census, the three major languages spoken in Nepal are Nepali, Maithili and Bhojpuri. | Industry: Agriculture—primarily the cultivation of rice, corn (maize), and wheat—engages most of Nepal's population and accounts for well over half of the country's export earnings |
| Religion: 81% Hindu, but a small percentage follows Buddhism or other religious faiths. | Climate: It ranges from sub-tropical to arctic depending upon the altitude. The Terai region has a hot and humid climate. The mid-land region are pleasant almost all the year round, although winter nights are cool. The northern mountain region, has an alpine climate with a considerably lower temperature in winter as expected. |
| History: Nepal has never been colonized by the British, Japan, or the Mughals. Nepal has always been independent since the very first beginning of unification by King Prithvi Narayan Shah. | Also Known As: Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal |
| Flag: The blue border symbolizes the peace and harmony that has been prevalent in the country since the age of Gautama Buddha, who was born in Nepal. The crimson red is Nepal's national color, and it indicates the brave spirits of the Nepalese people. The two triangles symbolize the Himalaya Mountains and represent the two major religions, Hinduism and Buddhism. The red triangular flag has been a Hindu symbol of victory since the time of Ramayana and Mahabharata. The depiction of celestial bodies represents permanence, the hope that Nepal will last as long as the sun and the moon. The moon symbolizes that the Nepalese are soothing and calm, while the sun symbolizes fierce resolve. The moon also symbolizes the shades and the cool weather of the Himalayas, whereas the sun symbolizes the heat and the high temperature at the lower part of Nepal. Another interpretation: The flag's shape symbolizes a Nepalese pagoda. Putting a mirror at the side of the flag closest to the flagpole will generate an image of a pagoda. |  |

GAMBIA

<https://www.britannica.com/facts/The-Gambia>
<http://justfunfacts.com/interesting-facts-about-the-gambia/>

| Quick Facts | Quick Facts |
|--|---|
| Also Known As: Republic of the Gambia The name “Gambia” is derived from the Mandinka term Kambra/Kambaa, meaning Gambia river. | The Gambia is a wonderful beach holiday destination all year round |
| Capital: Banjul | Driving: In Gambia they drive on the right-hand side of the road. |
| President: Adama Barrow | The Gambia is a very small and narrow country with the border based on the Gambia River. The Gambia River itself is one of Africa’s major rivers. |
| Currency: The Gambian dalasi (GMD) | It is the 159th largest country in the world in terms of land area with 10,689 square kilometers (4,127 square miles). It is the smallest country in mainland Africa. |
| Language: English is the official language There are at least 10 languages spoken in Gambia by the various ethnic groups. | Form Of Government: multiparty republic with one legislative house |
| Religion: Islam is the predominant religion, practiced by 96% of the country’s population. | Cuisine includes: peanuts, rice, fish, meat, onions, tomatoes, cassava, chili peppers and oysters from the River Gambia. |
| Climate: The Gambia experiences a Sahelian climate, characterized by a long, dry season (November to May) and a short, wet season (June to October). | Industry: The Gambia’s economy is dominated by farming, fishing, and especially tourism. |
| History: The Gambia achieved independence on 18 February 1965 | Population: (2021 est.) 2,286,000 |
| Flag: The blue alludes to the Gambia River, which is the nation's key geographical feature and from which the country derives its name. The red evokes the sun – given the Gambia's close proximity to the Equator – as well as the savanna, while the thin white stripes represent "unity and peace". The green epitomizes the forest and the agricultural goods that the Gambian people are heavily dependent on, both for exports and their personal use |  |


CAMEROON

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Cameroon>

<https://www.prc.cm/en/cameroon>

<https://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/sub-saharan-africa-region/britishfrench-cameroon-1948-1961/>

<https://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/cameroon/flag>

| Quick Facts | Quick Facts |
|---|---|
| Also Known As: Kameroon • Kamerun • République du Cameroun • Republic of Cameroon. | Cameroon ranks among the world's largest producers of cocoa beans |
| Capital: Yaoundé | Driving: In Gambia they drive on the left-hand side of the road. |
| Head Of Government: Prime Minister: Joseph Dion Ngute Head Of State: President: Paul Biya | Language: French; English - official languages Cameroon has more than 240 tribes. The number of national languages spoken in the country is more than 240. |
| Currency: The Gambian dalasi (GMD) | History: French Cameroon formally achieved its independence from France on January 1, 1960 |
| Religion: Christianity, Islam and Traditional faiths | Form Of Government: unitary multiparty republic with two legislative houses |
| Climate: Dry and rainy seasons alternate in the country, with the dry season generally going from November to April. | Cuisine: The national dish is N'dole, a spinach and peanut stew that is topped with prawns |
| Population: (2021 est.) 25,501,000 | Industry: Cameroon is endowed with rich natural resources, including oil and gas, mineral ores, and high-value species of timber, and agricultural products, such as coffee, cotton, cocoa, maize, and cassava. |
| Flag: The color red stands for unity, yellow represents the sun and the savannas located in the northern part of Cameroon, and the green is symbolic of the forests located to the south. The flag also features a star in the center, which is called, the Star of Unity. |  A map of the African continent with the borders of all countries outlined in blue. The country of Cameroon is highlighted in a solid red color. The word "CAMEROON" is written in bold, black, uppercase letters directly below the red-colored country. |

Guinea

<https://www.state.gov/reports/2018-report-on-international-religious-freedom/guinea/#:~:text=According%20to%20the%20SRA%2C%20approximately,Sunni%3B%20Sufism%20is%20also%20present.>


<https://www.britannica.com/place/Guinea>

<https://www.climatestotravel.com/climate/guinea>

<https://www.worldatlas.com/flags/guinea>

<https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/8-interesting-facts-about-guinea.html>

<https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/what-languages-are-spoken-in-the-republic-of-guinea.html>


| Quick Facts | Quick Facts |
|--|---|
| Also Known As: République de Guinée (Republic of Guinea) | Industry: Guinea's economy is largely dependent on agriculture and mineral production. It is the world's second largest producer of bauxite, and has rich deposits of diamonds and gold. |
| Capital: Conakry | Driving: In Guinea they drive on the left-hand side of the road. |
| Head Of Government: Prime Minister: Mohamed Béavogui Head Of State: President: Col. Mamady Doumbouya | Language: French - official language (s) More than 40 languages are spoken across the country |
| Currency: Guinean franc | History: Guinea used to be named French Guinea because it was a French colony established in 1891, and was part of French West Africa. Guinea was a French colony for nearly 70 years until it gained independence on October 2, 1958. |
| Religion: 85 percent of the population is Muslim, 8 percent Christian, and 7 percent adheres to indigenous religious beliefs. | Form Of Government: transitional government with one legislative body |
| Climate: the climate is tropical, with a dry season in winter and a rainy season in summer due to the south-west monsoon. | Cuisine: The national dish is N'dole, a spinach and peanut stew that is topped with prawns |
| Population: (2021 est.) 12,931,000 | |
| Flag: The red color represents the people's sacrifice for liberation or struggle for independence or blood of those who died in slavery or war. The yellow stands for the sun, the riches of the earth, and for justice. The green color symbolizes the country's vegetation and unity. |  <p>A map of the African continent with the borders of all countries outlined in black. The country of Guinea is highlighted in a solid red color. The word "GUINEA" is written in bold, black, uppercase letters to the left of the highlighted country.</p> |

Ghana

<https://www.britannica.com/facts/Ghana>

<https://www.state.gov/reports/2020-report-on-international-religious-freedom/ghana/#:~:text=According%20to%20the%202010%20government,or%20has%20no%20religious%20beliefs.https://theconversation.com/how-commodity-exporting-countries-like-ghana-have-been-hit-by-covid-19-155799>

<https://www.activityvillage.co.uk/ghana>

| Quick Facts | Quick Facts |
|--|---|
| Also Known As: Republic of Ghana. | |
| Capital: Accra | Driving: In Ghana they drive on the right-hand side of the road. |
| Head Of State And Government: President: Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo | In addition to being known for its lush forests, diverse animal life, and miles of sandy beaches along a picturesque coast, Ghana is also celebrated for its rich history—its habitation possibly dating from 10,000 BCE—and as a fascinating repository of cultural heritage. |
| Currency: Ghanaian cedi | The colorful national costume is made from handwoven cloth called kente. |
| Language: English is the official language Ghana has more than seventy ethnic groups, each with its own distinct language.. | Form Of Government: unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house |
| Religion: approximately 71 percent of the population is Christian, 18 percent is Muslim, 5 percent adheres to indigenous religious beliefs., | Food: The typical staple foods in the southern part of Ghana include cassava and plantain. In the northern part, the main staple foods include millet and sorghum. Yam, maize and beans are used across Ghana as staple foods. Sweet potatoes, rice and cocoyam are also important in the Ghanaian diet and cuisine. |
| Climate: A subtropical location, moderated by ocean on three sides of the country and the altitude of the interior plateau, account for the warm temperate conditions. | Industry: Ghana generates over 80% of its export revenues from three primary commodities - gold, crude oil and cocoa exports. |
| History: On 6 March 1957, the Gold Coast (now known as Ghana) gained independence from Britain. | Population: (2021 est.) 31,508,000 |
| Flag: The red, yellow and green color's represent the blood spilt by those in the struggle for independence, the mineral wealth of the county and the rich forests respectively. The black star stands for 'the loadstar of African Freedom'. |  <p>A map of the African continent with the borders of all countries outlined in blue. The country of Ghana, located on the west coast of Africa, is highlighted in a solid red color. Below the map, the word "GHANA" is written in bold, black, uppercase letters.</p> |



South Africa

<https://www.britannica.com/facts/South-Africa>

<https://southafrica-info.com/arts-culture/11-languages-south-africa/>

<https://www.state.gov/reports/2018-report-on-international-religious-freedom/south-africa/>


<https://www.gov.za/about-sa/geography-and-climate>

<https://africantravelcanvas.com/experiences/history-and-politics/what-is-freedom-day-and-why-do-we-celebrate-it/>

| Quick Facts | Quick Facts |
|---|---|
| Also Known As: Union of South Africa • Republic of South Africa | <p><u>Did You Know?</u></p> <p>South Africa is the only country that has dismantled its nuclear weapons program voluntarily.</p> <p>The first successful human heart transplant was performed in Cape Town, South Africa.</p> <p>An app developed in South Africa calculates the number of cows to pay for a bride's dowry.</p> <p>South Africa's Bloukrans Bridge hosts the highest natural bungee jump in the world.</p> |
| Capital: Pretoria (executive); Bloemfontein (judicial); Cape Town (legislative) | Driving: Is on the left-hand side of the road. |
| Head Of State And Government: President: Cyril Ramaphosa | Population: (2021 est.) 60,143,000 |
| Currency: South African rand Currency Exchange Rate: 1 USD equals 15.747 South African rand | Industry: Chief exports include corn, diamonds, fruits, gold, metals and minerals, sugar, and wool. Machinery and transportation equipment make up more than one-third of the value of the country's imports. |
| Language: South Africa has 11 official languages and a multilingual population fluent in at least two. IsiZulu and isiXhosa are the largest languages. South Africa has about 34 historically established languages. Thirty are living languages, and four extinct Khoesan languages. | Form Of Government: multiparty republic with two legislative houses. Nelson Mandela was elected president in 1994 after South Africa's first universal elections |
| Religion: 81 percent of the population is Christian. Approximately 15 percent of the population adheres to no particular religion. Muslims constitute 1.7 percent of the population. Hindus, Jews, Buddhists, and adherents of traditional indigenous beliefs together constitute less than 4 percent of the population. | Climate: A subtropical location, moderated by ocean on three sides of the country and the altitude of the interior plateau, account for the warm temperate conditions. |

Uganda

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Uganda>
<https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/what-languages-are-spoken-in-uganda.html>
<https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/uganda/climate-data-historical>
<https://pretoria.mofa.go.ug/data-smenu-5-THE-UGANDA-NATIONAL-FLAG-.html>


| Quick Facts | Quick Facts |
|---|---|
| Also Known As: Republic of Uganda • Jamhuri ya Uganda. | Form Of Government: multiparty republic with one legislative house |
| Capital: Kampala | Driving: In Ghana they drive on the left-hand side of the road. |
| Head Of State And Government: President: Yoweri Museveni, assisted by Prime Minister: Robinah Nabbanja | Industry: Uganda mostly exports agricultural products (80 percent of total exports). The most important exports is coffee (22 percent of total exports) followed by tea, cotton, copper, oil and fish |
| Currency: Ugandan shilling | Population: (2021 est.) 42,886,000 |
| Language: English; Swahili- official language(s) There are forty living native languages | Form Of Government: multiparty republic with one legislative house |
| Religion: one-eighth of the population is Muslim, and four-fifths of the population is Christian. the remainder practice traditional religions. | Food: Main dishes are usually centered on a sauce or stew of groundnuts, beans or meat. The starch traditionally comes from posho (maize meal) or matooke (steamed and mashed green banana) in the South, or millet bread (an ugali-like dish made from millet) in the North and East. |
| Climate: Uganda's climate is largely tropical with two rainy seasons per year, March to May and September to December | History: Uganda was ruled by the British beginning in the late 1800s and it gained independence on Oct. 9, 1962 |
| Flag: Black symbolizes African heritage and the fertile soil of Uganda. Yellow is for the glorious sunny days, so characteristic of Uganda. Red symbolizes the red blood that runs in our veins, forming a common bond to all humankind. The majestic crested crane (Regulorum gibbericeps) is the National Bird of Uganda |  <p>UGANDA</p> |

Burkina Faso

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Burkina-Faso>


<https://www.state.gov/reports/2020-report-on-international-religious-freedom/burkina-faso/#:~:text=According%20to%20the%202006%20census,belongs%20to%20other%20religious%20groups.>

[https://tradingeconomics.com/burkina-faso/exports#:~:text=Main%20exports%20are%20gold%20\(70,%2C%20France%2C%20China%20and%20Turkey.](https://tradingeconomics.com/burkina-faso/exports#:~:text=Main%20exports%20are%20gold%20(70,%2C%20France%2C%20China%20and%20Turkey.)

| Quick Facts | Quick Facts |
|---|--|
| Also Known As: Burkina • République de Haute-Volta • Republic of Upper Volta Burkina Faso, which means "land of honest men", Capital: Ouagadougou | Form Of Government: multiparty republic with one legislative house |
| Head Of Government: Prime Minister: Christophe Joseph Marie Dabiré Head Of State: President: Roch Marc Christian Kaboré | Driving: In they drive on the right -hand side of the road. Industry: Main exports are gold (70 percent of total exports), cotton (13 percent), zinc, phosphate rock and livestock. |
| Currency: West African CFA franc | Population: (2021 est.) 21,488,000 |
| Language: French - official language(s) Burkina Faso comprises 66 different ethnic groups. | Did you know? The people love the horses here. The White Stallion is the country's national symbol. The indigenous people consider the horse to be a best friend, a wife, a colleague, and a car. The people are known as "the cowboys of West Africa" for their love of horse-riding. |
| Religion: 61 percent of the population is Muslim (predominantly Sunni), 19 percent is Roman Catholic, 4 percent belong to various Protestant groups, and 15 percent maintain exclusively indigenous beliefs. | Food: cuisine is based on staple foods of sorghum, millet, rice, fonio, maize, peanuts, potatoes, beans, yams and okra. The most commonly enjoyed meats are goat, lamb, poultry, mutton, beef, and fish. |
| Climate: Burkina Faso is characterized by a dry tropical climate and it experiences a short rainy season and long dry season | History: A former French colony, it gained independence as Upper Volta in 1960. The name Burkina Faso, which also means "Land of Incorruptible People," was adopted in 1984. |
| Flag: The National Flag of Burkina Faso was officially adopted on August 4, 1984. The red color signifies the revolutionary struggles for independence that was necessary for shifting the nation's focus. The green color is a symbol of hope and the richness of agriculture and natural vegetation. The yellow star at the center is a guiding light of revolution leadership programs. It also signifies the country's rich endowment of mineral wealth. |  <p>A map of the African continent with the borders of all countries outlined in blue. Burkina Faso, located in West Africa, is highlighted in a solid red color. The label "BURKINA FASO" is printed in black capital letters directly below the red-colored country.</p> |

Democratic Republic of the Congo

<https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/what-languages-are-spoken-in-the-democratic-republic-of-the-congo.html>
<https://www.state.gov/reports/2020-report-on-international-religious-freedom/democratic-republic-of-the-congo/>
<https://www.harvestplus.org/where-we-work/democratic-republic-congo>
<https://www.intracen.org/country/democratic-republic-of-the-congo/>


| Quick Facts | Quick Facts |
|---|---|
| Also Known As: Congo-Kinshasa • République du Congo • République Démocratique du Congo • DRC • Republic of the Congo Formerly Zaire | Form Of Government: unitary multiparty republic with two legislative houses |
| Capital: Kinshasa | Driving: In they drive on the right -hand side of the road. |
| Head Of Government: Prime Minister: Jean-Michel Sama Lukonde Kyenge Head Of State: President: President: Félix Tshisekedi | Industry: The country is rich of natural resources such as diamonds, copper, gold and oil, which it exports in large quantities |
| Currency: Congolese franc (CDF) | Population: (2021 est.) 105,059,000 |
| Language: French - official language(s) While French is the official language and widely used in education and government, there are four national languages: Kituba (Kikongo), Lingala, Swahili, and Tshiluba. Over 200 ethnic groups, with nearly 250 languages and dialects spoken. | History: Congo achieved independence from Belgium on 30 June 1960 Laurent-Désiré Kabila the 3 rd president reverted the country's name to the Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| Religion: 95.8 percent of the population is Christian, 1.5 percent Muslim, and 1.8 percent report no religious affiliation | Food: Cassava is the most important staple food in the DRC, maize is the second most important, and beans are among the main staple food crops in the country. |
| Climate: The country's tropical climate is characterized by heavy precipitation and high temperatures and humidity. | Flag: The blue of the flag symbolizes peace. Red represents the blood of the country's martyrs, while yellow was included to represent the wealth of the nation. The star that is located in the upper left canton symbolizes the country's bright future. |
| Did you know? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRC is the second largest country in Africa • Since the 1960s, the Congolese have endured over two decades of armed conflict with over 5.4 million people dead due to war-related causes, making it the deadliest conflict since World War II • The oldest national park in Africa is the Congo's Virunga National Park. It is home to rare mountain gorillas, lions, and elephants. • NBA players- Dikembe Mutombo & Serge Ibaka |  |

Côte d'Ivoire

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Cote-d'Ivoire>

<https://www.studycountry.com/guide/CI-religion.htm>

<http://www.foodbycountry.com/Algeria-to-France/C-te-d-Ivoire.html#ixzz7D50bbFSn>

| Quick Facts | Quick Facts |
|---|--|
| Also Known As: Ivory Coast • République de Côte d'Ivoire • Republic of Côte d'Ivoire Ivory Coast takes its name from the intensive ivory trade that took place in the region from the 15th to 17th centuries. | Form Of Government: republic with two legislative houses |
| Capital: Yamoussoukro Abidjan, on the other hand, is Ivory Coast's largest city and the economic capital city | Driving: In they drive on the right -hand side of the road. |
| Head Of Government: Prime Minister: Patrick Achi (acting) Head Of State: President: Alassane Ouattara | Industry: The top exports of Cote d'Ivoire are Cocoa Beans (\$3.84B), Gold (\$1.09B), Rubber (\$1.08B), Refined Petroleum (\$1.02B), and Crude Petroleum (\$941M). |
| Currency: CFA franc (CFAF) | Population: (2021 est.) 27,139,000 |
| Language: French - official language(s) Burkina Faso comprises 66 different ethnic groups. | Did you know? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following independence, the country was widely recognized as the Republic of the Ivory Coast (or Ivory Coast). However, the country officially changed its name to Cote d'Ivoire in 1986. Côte d'Ivoire has produced a number of eminent footballers; Yaya Toure, Salomon Kalou, Didier Drogba |
| Religion: 46.7% Christians, 40.2% Muslim, and another 12.8% adhere to traditional beliefs | Food: The national dish is fufu (FOO-fue), plantains, cassava, or yams pounded into a sticky dough and served with a seasoned meat (often chicken) and vegetable sauce called kedjenou (KED-gen-oo). |
| Climate: generally warm and humid, ranging from equatorial in the southern coasts to tropical in the middle and semiarid in the far north. | History: After being controlled by the French as a colony since the end of the 1880s, Côte d'Ivoire acquired its independence in August 7, 1960. |
| Flag: The symbolism of the color's was said to be dynamic national growth (orange), peace developing out of the purity and unity of all citizens (white), and hope for the future (green). |  <p>IVORY COAST</p> |

Republic of the Congo

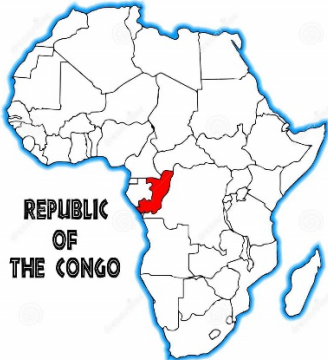
<https://www.britannica.com/place/Republic-of-the-Congo>

<https://www.gettysburgflag.com/flags-banners/republic-of-the-congo-flags>

<https://oec.world/en/profile/country/cog>

<https://www.officeholidays.com/holidays/congo/congo-independence-day>


<https://www.onhisowntrip.com/most-interesting-facts-about-republic-of-congo/>

| Quick Facts | Quick Facts |
|--|--|
| <p>Also Known As: République du Congo. Also commonly referred to as Congo-Brazzaville.</p> <p>This country should not be confused with Democratic Republic of Congo (DR Congo), which is a neighboring country.</p> | <p>Form Of Government: republic with two legislative houses</p> |
| <p>Capital: Brazzaville</p> | <p>Driving: In they drive on the right -hand side of the road.</p> |
| <p>Head Of Government: Prime Minister: Anatole Collinet Makosso</p> <p>Head Of State: President: Denis Sassou-Nguesso</p> | <p>Industry: The top exports of Republic of the Congo are Crude Petroleum (\$6.77B), Refined Copper (\$2.54B), Rough Wood (\$292M), Sawn Wood (\$149M)</p> |
| <p>Currency: CFA franc (CFAF)</p> | <p>Population: (2021 est.) 5,759,000</p> |
| <p>Language: French - official language(s)</p> <p>“Functional” national languages are Lingala and Monokutuba.</p> | <p><u>Did you know?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Congo River is the 9th longest river in the world, but it is the deepest. • Congo is the only place where you can find the Bonobo. This species of chimpanzee is considered to be the closest relative to human beings. • The Nouabale-Ndoki National Park in the country is the last natural habitat on earth where you can't identify any type of mankind's interference and it has remained undisturbed by global changes. This has made the park earn the title of Last Eden on Earth. |
| <p>Religion: three-fourths of the population is Christian</p> | <p>Food: Cassava, fufu, rice, plantain and potatoes are generally the staple foods eaten with other side dishes</p> |
| <p>Climate: equatorial (hot and humid all year round, with no real dry season)</p> | <p>History: On August 15th 1960 the country marked their independence from France</p> |
| <p>Flag: The green section represents both the agricultural output of the country and its forests. The yellow stripe stands for the people of the Congo, their nobility, and their love of friendship. The red section of the flag was not assigned any specific symbolic value when the flag was designed. The three colors are also associated with the Pan-African movement, which allows the Republic of Congo flag to serve as a symbol of the nation's solidarity with the rest of the African continent.</p> |  <p>REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO</p> |

Sudan


<https://www.britannica.com/facts/Sudan>
<https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/what-languages-are-spoken-in-sudan.html>
<https://www.state.gov/reports/2020-report-on-international-religious-freedom/sudan/>
<https://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/sudan/flag>
<https://oec.world/en/profile/country/sdn>
<https://www.onhisowntrip.com/most-interesting-facts-about-sudan/>

[https://www.swedishnomad.com/sudanese-food/#:~:text=What%20is%20the%20main%20staple,porridge\)%20are%20common%20as%20well.](https://www.swedishnomad.com/sudanese-food/#:~:text=What%20is%20the%20main%20staple,porridge)%20are%20common%20as%20well.)

| Quick Facts | Quick Facts |
|---|---|
| Also Known As: Jumhūrīyat As-Sūdān • Republic of the Sudan • As-Sūdān The country's name derives from the Arabic bilad al-sudan, which means "land of the blacks." | Form Of Government: military-led transitional government |
| Capital: Khartoum | Driving: In Sudan, vehicles have the steering wheel on the left side and drivers use the right side of the road. |
| Head Of State And Government: President: Gen. Abdel Fattah al-Burhan | Industry: The top exports of Sudan are Gold (\$1.2B), Crude Petroleum (\$791M), Other Oily Seeds (\$742M), Sheep and Goats (\$448M), and Raw Cotton (\$134M) |
| Currency: Sudanese pound (SDG) | Population: (2021 est.) 43,976,000 |
| Language: Arabic; English - official language(s) The number of languages indigenous to Sudan is estimated at 114 while there are over 500 accents in the country. | Did you know? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sudan was the largest country in Africa until South Sudan formally split from it in 2011. Sudan is home to more pyramids than Egypt. It has world's largest collection of pyramids in one place with over 200 pyramids. It is in Sudan where Nile River is formed. |
| Religion: 91 percent of the population is Muslim, 5.4 percent is Christian, 2.8 percent follow folk religions | Food: Kisra (type of bread) and various stews with dried meat and dried onions are the main staple foods of Sudan. Dried okra and Asseeda (porridge) are common as well. |
| Climate: tropical climate. Summer temperatures often exceed 110 degrees Fahrenheit in the desert zones, and rainfall is negligible. Dust storms frequently occur in desert zone. | History: The modern Republic of Sudan was formed in 1956 and inherited its boundaries from Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, established in 1899. Since its independence in 1956, the history of Sudan has been plagued by internal conflict, ending in the secession of South Sudan on 9 July 2011. |
| Flag: The red stripe is symbolic of the struggle for independence and the sacrifices of the nation's martyrs. White represents light, peace and optimism. The black is symbolic of the nation itself, since "Sudan" in Arabic means black. The green is a symbol of Islam, prosperity and agriculture. |  |


South Sudan

<https://www.britannica.com/facts/South-Sudan>
<https://culturalatlas.sbs.com.au/south-sudanese-culture/south-sudanese-culture-core-concepts>
<https://www.state.gov/reports/2018-report-on-international-religious-freedom/south-sudan/#:~:text=The%20majority%20of%20the%20population,percent%2C%20and%20Muslims%206%20percent.>
<https://www.onhisowntrip.com/most-interesting-facts-about-south-sudan/>
<https://oec.world/en/profile/country/ssd>

| Quick Facts | Quick Facts |
|---|---|
| Also Known As: Southern Sudan. The Republic of South Sudan | Form Of Government: transitional government with two legislative houses In an attempt to end the civil conflict that began in December 2013, a transitional government of national unity was formed on April 28, 2016. |
| Capital: Juba | Driving: In South Sudan, vehicles have the steering wheel on the left side and drivers use the right side of the road. |
| Head Of State And Government: President: Salva Kiir Mayardit | Industry: The top exports of South Sudan are Crude Petroleum (\$1.62B), Gold (\$47.6M), Forage Crops (\$28.8M), Sawn Wood (\$6.73M), and Rough Wood (\$3.01M) |
| Currency: South Sudan pound (SSP) The U.S. dollar along with the currencies of Kenya, Ethiopia, and Uganda circulate in South Sudan when available. | Population: (2021 est.) 13,735,000 |
| Language: English - official language(s) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it is also common for people to communicate in standard Arabic or Juba Arabic in urban areas. - There are more than 100 local languages | <p><u>Did you know?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first child born after the independence of South Sudan was a boy and was given the name 'Independent'. However, the child died one year after his birth. • South Sudan has an abundance of wildlife including giraffes, buffalos, lions, elephants and hartebeest. |
| Religion: Christians make up 60 percent of the population, indigenous religious followers 33 percent, and Muslims 6 percent | Food: the staples are bread, pancakes and porridge made from corn, sorghum, maize and other grains. Look out in particular for kisra, a wide, flat bread made from fermented sorghum flour; gurassa, a thick corn bread; and brown wheat poshto. |
| Climate: tropical climate with wet and dry seasons.. | History: It gained independence from North Sudan on July 9, 2011 after over 50 years of political struggle. |
| Flag: The black recalls the black African ancestry of the South Sudanese and the traditional name of their land. The white is a symbol of peace and goodwill for all. Red stands for the blood and sacrifice of heroes and martyrs through the ages. Green symbolizes agriculture, forests, natural wealth, and prosperity as well as progress. The blue triangle represents the everlasting Nile River system, which flows through the land and provides sustenance. Yellow is a symbol of hope and determination for all the people. |  <p>A map of the African continent with the borders of all countries outlined in black. South Sudan is highlighted in a solid red color, making it stand out from the rest of the map. The label 'SOUTH SUDAN' is printed in black capital letters to the left of the highlighted area.</p> |

Nigeria

<https://www.britannica.com/facts/Nigeria>
<https://www.historians.org/teaching-and-learning/teaching-resources-for-historians/teaching-and-learning-in-the-digital-age/through-the-lens-of-history-biafra-nigeria-the-west-and-the-world/the-republic-of-biafra/location-of-nigerian-ethnic-groups>
<https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/ce/ceng/eng/zngx/whjl/CulturalExchanges/>
<https://www.worldstandards.eu/cars/driving-on-the-left/>
<https://oec.world/en/profile/country/nga>
<https://www.sahistory.org.za/dated-event/nigeria-gained-independence-united-kingdom>

| Quick Facts | Quick Facts |
|---|--|
| Also Known As: Federal Republic of Nigeria | Form Of Government: federal republic with two legislative houses |
| Capital: Abuja | Driving: Nigeria, a former British colony, had been driving on the left with British imported right-hand-drive cars, but when it gained independence, it wanted to throw off its colonial past and shifted to driving on the right in 1972. |
| Head Of State And Government: President: Muhammadu Buhari | Industry: The top exports of Nigeria are Crude Petroleum (\$46B), Petroleum Gas (\$7.78B), Scrap Vessels (\$2.26B), Flexible Metal Tubing (\$2.1B), and Cocoa Beans (\$715M) |
| Currency: Nigerian naira (₦) | Population: (2021 est.) 225,954,000 |
| Language: English - official language(s) Nigeria has about 250-300 ethnic groups as measured by self-identification or the presence of different languages. | <p><u>Did you know?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nigeria's movie production industry, nicknamed "Nollywood", is the second largest in the world by volume. - Nigeria has the highest rate of twin births per year globally. - To gain weight and conform with African standards of beauty, Nigerian girls can consume food all day in "fattening rooms". |
| Religion: 50 percent of Nigerians are Muslim, 40 percent are Christian, and that the remaining 10 percent practice various indigenous religions. | Food: Jollof rice is Nigeria's national dish. Other popular dishes Nkwobi, Efo-Riro, Ogbono Soup Banga Soup, Afang Soup, Eba, Moin moin, Suya Nigerian cuisine is known for being spicy. |
| Climate: tropical climate with variable rainy and dry seasons | History: Nigeria achieved independence from the United Kingdom on October 1, 1960. |
| Flag: Green represents natural wealth, while white represents peace. |  <p>A map of the African continent with the borders of all countries outlined in blue. Nigeria is highlighted in a solid red color, located in West Africa. The word "NIGERIA" is printed in bold black capital letters below the map.</p> |

Sri Lanka

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Sri-Lanka>
<https://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24918&LangID=E>
<https://www.climatestotravel.com/climate/sri-lanka>
<https://www.bergerpaints.com/imaginecolours/colour-culture/the-colourful-flag-of-sri-lanka-explained>
<https://www.indiaodysseytours.com/knows/facts-about-sri-lanka.html>

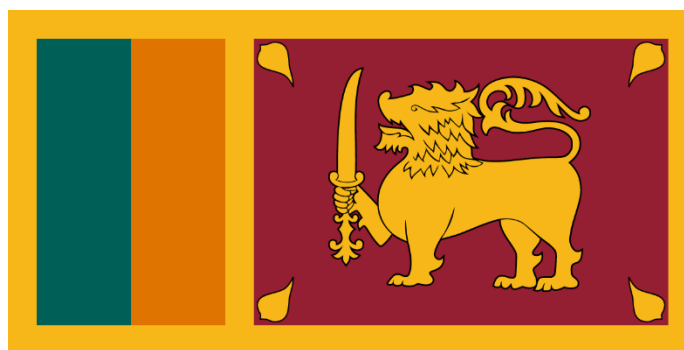
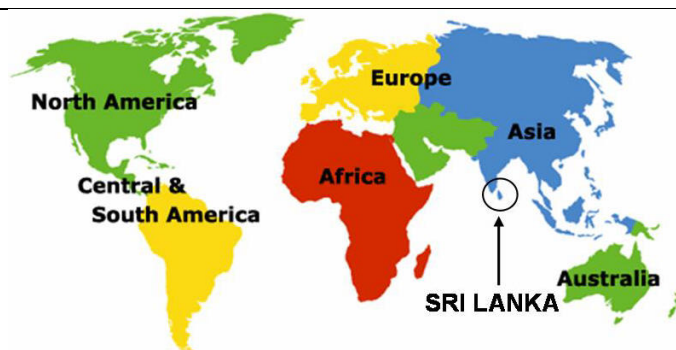
| Quick Facts | Quick Facts |
|---|--|
| Also Known As: formerly known as Ceylon, and officially the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka• Sri Lanka Prajatantrika Samajavadi Janarajaya | Form Of Government: unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house |
| Capital: Colombo (executive and judicial); Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte (Colombo suburb; legislative) | Religion: Buddhism 70.2% ; Hindus 12.6%; Muslims 9.7% and Christians with 7.4%; the Veddas, an indigenous community who practice traditional belief. |
| Head Of State And Government: President: Gotabaya Rajapaksa, assisted by Prime Minister: Mahinda Rajapaksa | Industry: The top exports of Sri Lanka are Tea (\$811M), Other Women's Undergarments (\$711M), Knit Women's Undergarments (\$577M), Non-Knit Women's Suits (\$537M), and Knit Women's Suits (\$512M) |
| Currency: Sri Lankan rupee (LKR) | Climate: tropical, and the weather is hot and humid throughout the year. |
| Language: Sinhala and Tamil are the official languages of Sri Lanka and English as a link language Population: (2021 est.) 22,072,000 Driving: In Sri Lanka they drive on the left | Did you know? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is nicknamed Pearl of the Indian Ocean and teardrop of India - For tea enthusiasts your cuppa may come from Sri Lanka. Also famous for its cinnamon - Did you know that "serendipity", one of Briton's favorite word, is derived from "Serendip", the old name of Sri Lanka called by the Arabs and Persians - It is the first country in the world to have a female prime minister |

Food: Rice and curry are mainly the staple diet where the curry could be made up of a variety of things like meat, seafood, lentils

History: Sri Lanka's Independence Day is celebrated on 4th of February to commemorate its internal political independence from British rule on that day in 1948.

Flag:

| Flag Symbol | Represents |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| The Lion | The Sinhala ethnicity and the strength of the nation |
| The bo leaves | Buddhist virtues of loving-kindness, compassion, sympathetic joy and equanimity |
| The sword of the lion | The sovereignty of the nation |
| The curly hair on the lion's head | Religious observance, wisdom and meditation |
| The eight hairs on lion's tail | The Noble Eightfold Path |
| The beard of the lion | Purity of words |
| The handle of the sword | The elements of water, fire, air and earth |
| The nose of the lion | Intelligence |
| The two front paws of the lion | Purity in handling wealth |
| Orange stripe | The Tamil ethnicity (including the Hill Country Tamils of Indian ancestry) |
| Teal stripe | The Moor ethnicity |
| Saffron border | Buddhism and unity among the people |
| The maroon background | The Sinhala ethnicity |
| The golden yellow border | Other minority communities of Sri Lanka, such as the Malays, the Burghers, the Indigenous Veddas, the Kaffirs and, the Sri Lankan Chinese, who migrated to Sri Lanka during the 17th–19th centuries. |



Japan

<https://www.britannica.com/facts/Japan>



<https://www.climatestravel.com/climate/japan>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_cuisine

<https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/japan#:~:text=After%20signing%20the%20San%20Francisco,the%20United%20Nations%20in%201956.>

<https://web-japan.org/kidsweb/faq/society01.html#:~:text=What%20does%20the%20Japanese%20flag,the%20sea%20to%20the%20East.>

<https://www.japan-guide.com/e/e2022.html>

| Quick Facts | Quick Facts |
|---|---|
| Also Known As: Nippon • Nihon | Form Of Government: constitutional monarchy with a national Diet consisting of two legislative houses |
| Capital: Tokyo | Driving: Cars drive on the left side of the road and have the driver's seat and steering wheel on their right side. |
| Head Government: Prime Minister: Kishida Fumio | Industry: Japan's major export industries includes automobiles, consumer electronics, computers, semiconductors, and iron and steel. Additionally, key industries in Japan's economy are mining, nonferrous metals, petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, bioindustry, shipbuilding, aerospace, textiles, and processed foods. Religion: none |
| Currency: yen (¥) | Population: (2021 est.) 125,497,000 |
| Language: The written Japanese language. People in Japan speak languages from two main language families: the Japonic languages and the Ainu. | Did you know? -In Japan's early modern period, women would blacken their teeth with dye in a process called "ohaguro". -Japan consists of over 6,000 islands. |
|  | Food: The traditional cuisine of Japan (Japanese: washoku) is based on rice with miso soup and other dishes; there is an emphasis on seasonal ingredients. Side dishes often consist of fish, pickled vegetables, and vegetables cooked in broth. Seafood is common, often grilled, but also served raw as sashimi or in sushi. Seafood and vegetables are also deep-fried in a light batter, as tempura. Apart from rice, a staple includes noodles, such as soba and udon. |
| Climate: The climate of Japan is cold in the north (where snow and ice dominate in winter), temperate in the central regions, and almost tropical on the small southern islands. The rains are abundant almost everywhere, and between summer and autumn the country is hit by torrential rains and typhoons. The climate of Japan is influenced by the monsoon circulation: | History: After signing the San Francisco Peace Treaty with the Allied Powers in 1951, Japan once again became an officially independent nation in 1952, and was granted membership in the United Nations in 1956. |
| Flag:  | The Japanese flag is made up of a red circle, symbolizing the sun, against a white background. It is known as the hinomaru in Japanese, meaning "circle of the sun." Because Japan lies at the far West of the Pacific Ocean, the sun rises spectacularly over the sea to the East. |