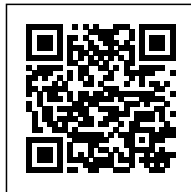


# GUINEA-BISSAU

*Posted on December 28, 2020 by Naeem Noor*



Guinea-Bissau is a country in [Africa](#). The official name of Guinea-Bissau is the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. It shares borders with [Senegal](#). The people of Guinea-Bissau are called Bissau-Guineans. The country is in Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Guinea and Senegal.

Etymology discusses where a term is considered to have originated from and how its meaning has changed over time. Etymology has been a factor in the naming of countries all across the world, and Guinea-Bissau has also been influenced. The etymology of Guinea-Bissau can be defined as; The Portuguese name of República da Guiné-Bissau was adopted officially upon independence in 1973.

An ethnicity is a group or sub-group of people who are connected based on common characteristics which may include religion, origin, language, traditions, or culture. The ethnic groups in Guinea-Bissau include Fula, Balanta, Mandinka, Papel, Manjaca, and Beafada.

Air Bissau is the national airline of Guinea-Bissau. The national colors of the country are red, yellow, green, and black. The emoji flag of the country is ????????, and the ISO code is GNB.

Guinea-Bissau is known for being one of the top five cashew producers in the world. The national dish of Guinea-Bissau is Poulet Yassa. Cana de Cajeu, in addition to being a traditional beverage, is one of the country's national drinks. The national instrument of Guinea-Bissau is Calabash.

The country has the time zone UTC (GMT) followed by dd/mm/yyyy as the standard date format.

Guinea-Bissau is divided into 8 regions, and 1 autonomous sector. The capital of the country is Bissau, which is also the largest city in Guinea-Bissau.

The literacy rate in Guinea-Bissau is 45.6%.

The country's total area is 36,125 km<sup>2</sup> (13,948 sq mi), and the total population is 1,968,001. The country's average elevation is 70 m (230 ft), whereas the country's terrain can be defined as; Mostly low coastal plain rising to savanna in the east. The country's usual climate is tropical; generally hot and humid; monsoonal-type rainy season (June to November) with southwesterly winds; dry season (December to May) with northeasterly harmattan winds.

The area of land next to a sea is called the coast, and a coastline is defined as the line where land and sea meet. Guinea-Bissau has 350 km of coastline.

The West African CFA franc serves as the national unit of currency, and the Central Bank of West African States is recognized as the country's central bank. The domain for Guinea-Bissau is .gw and the country code is +245.

Museums are known to educate and connect visitors with the nation's history, culture, civilization, art, and architecture. The National Ethnographic Museum serves the same purpose and is considered one of the most significant tourist attractions. The National Ethnographic Museum is home to a large collection of artifacts. It has been designated as the national museum of the

country.

The national dress of Guinea-Bissau is the Bleenj, and 24 September is designated as National Day. In Guinea-Bissau, the majority of the population practices Predominantly Christianity, and Islam as their religion.

Nature is a blessing from God and we must protect it because it provides us with the oxygen and food to survive. It also helps to keep our environment beautiful and clean. To emphasize the significance of nature, Guinea-Bissau has selected a few forces of nature as national symbols. Guinea-Bissau's national bird is the Black Crowned Crane. The national flower is Vernonia Djalonensis, and the highest peak is Guinea-Bissau High Point.

Mythical creatures can be found in the literature and mythologies of many different nations. They represent imaginative representations of various creatures, humans, or hybrids. They are known for their specific features, supernatural abilities, and distinctive appearance. The mythical creature of Guinea-Bissau is Anansi.

Sports have always played an important role in developing the social and cultural structure of Guinea-Bissau and other countries. When it comes to designating a sport as the official symbol, Football is considered the country's national sport.

Amílcar Cabral is the founder of Guinea-Bissau. The country's national anthem was written by Amílcar Cabral, and composed by Xiao He.

The country's national hero is Amílcar Lopes Cabral.

Numerous organizations are working on a global level to improve the current state of affairs and to collaborate in order to establish and maintain constructive partnerships. Guinea-Bissau is a member of the [African Union \(AU\)](#), [Organisation internationale de la Francophonie \(OIF\)](#), [Organisation of Islamic Cooperation \(OIC\)](#), and [United Nations \(UN\)](#). Guinea-Bissau collaborates with them to organize, analyze, and address various events and situations.

"Unidade, Luta, Progresso - "Unity, Struggle, Progress" is the official motto of the country.

Nuno Gomes Nabiam is the current Prime minister of Guinea-Bissau, and Umaro Sissoco Embaló is the President.

Guinea-Bissau has declared Portuguese as the country's official language.

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**- Learn about [Guinea-Bissau flag color codes](#) and their meanings -**

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**- Further information regarding the symbols and knowledge of Guinea-Bissau can be found in the table of contents -**

**There are no comments yet.**