



very
puzzled

TOGO JIGSAW PUZZLE GUIDE

CONTAINING BIOGRAPHIES OF THE
PEOPLE FEATURED ON THE TOGO
MAP JIGSAW PUZZLE

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Welcome to

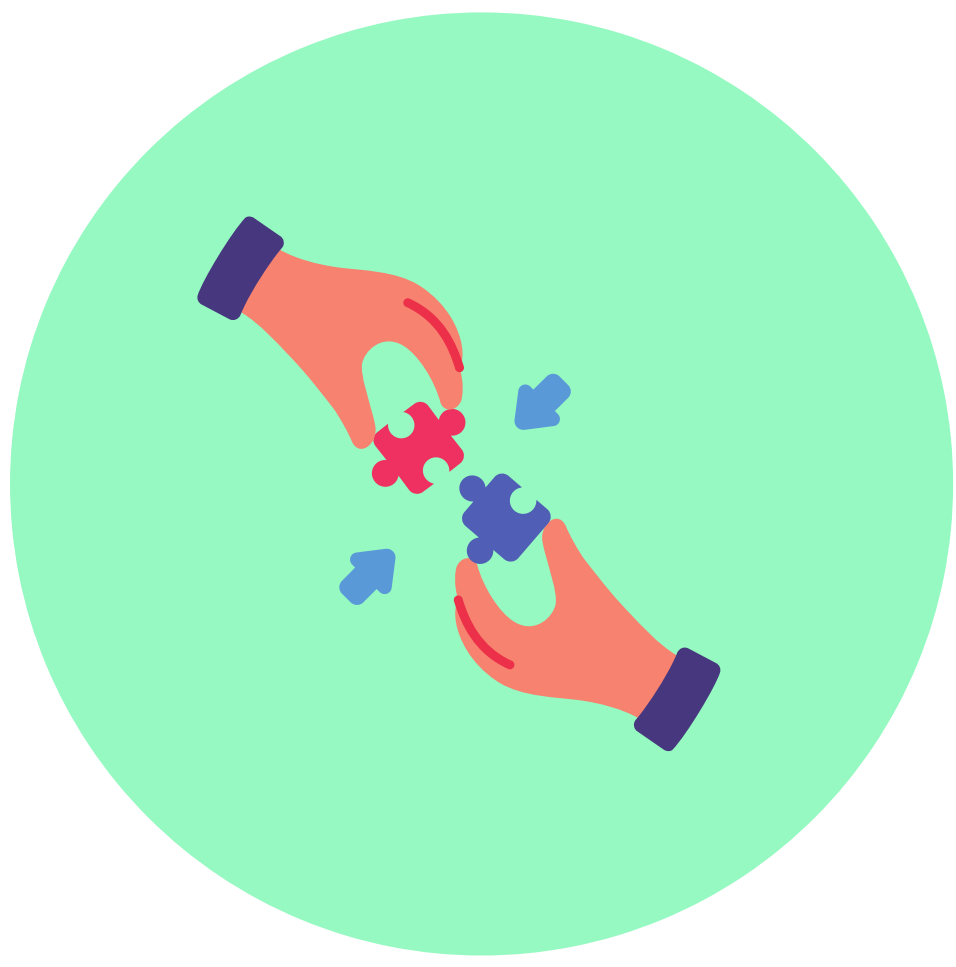
YOUR GUIDE

In the heart of West Africa lies a land of great courage and strength, a nation known as Togo. The people of this land are fierce and resilient, with a proud history of overcoming adversity and rising to greatness. From the shores of the Gulf of Guinea to the rugged mountains of the north, Togo stands tall and proud, a beacon of hope and inspiration to all who seek the path of heroism.

Togo has many notable citizens that include Emmanuel Adebayor, Afia Mala, Sylvanus Olympio, Luna Adzalla, King Mensah as well as many others.

The Very Puzzled Togo map jigsaw puzzle consists of 100 pieces and each area of Togo is represented with a variety of landmarks, monuments and attractions it will provide endless fun and topics of discussion that can be used as fun way to learn for both children and adults.

THE BENEFITS OF JIGSAW PUZZLES



HAND-EYE COORDINATION

Your child will develop a keen relationship between what their eyes see, what their hands do and what their brain relates to this information.



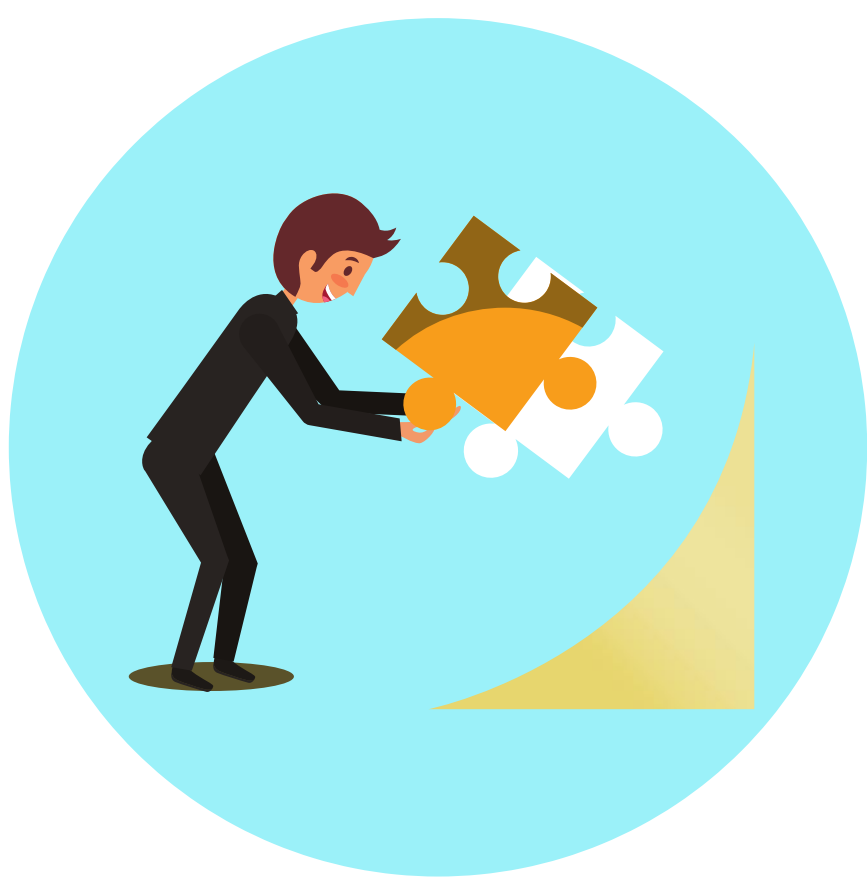
MOTOR SKILLS

Larger puzzle pieces and stacking puzzle games can enhance the large movements of your child to the point where they can then work on their fine motor skills.



UNDERSTANDING THE WORLD

There is no better way for your child to gain an understanding of the world around them than by letting them literally manipulate the world around them.



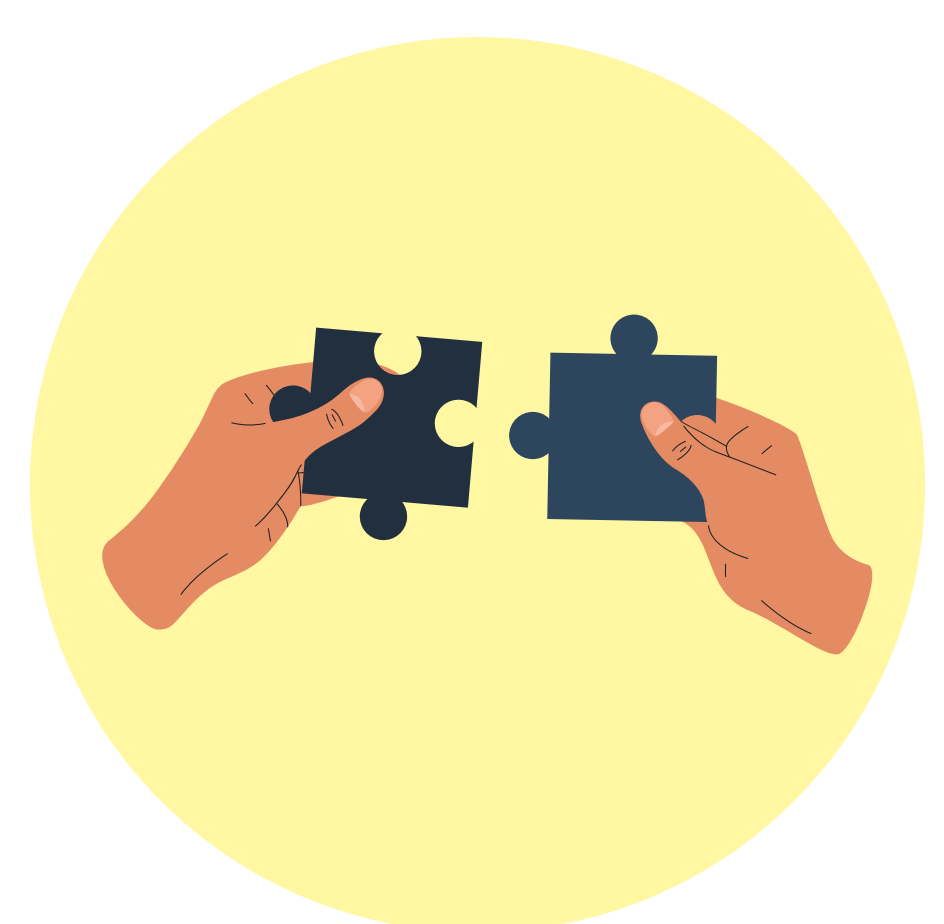
SHAPE RECOGNITION

The first puzzles we use are simple shapes — triangle, squares and circles. From there more complex shapes are used until the abstract jigsaw puzzles are used.



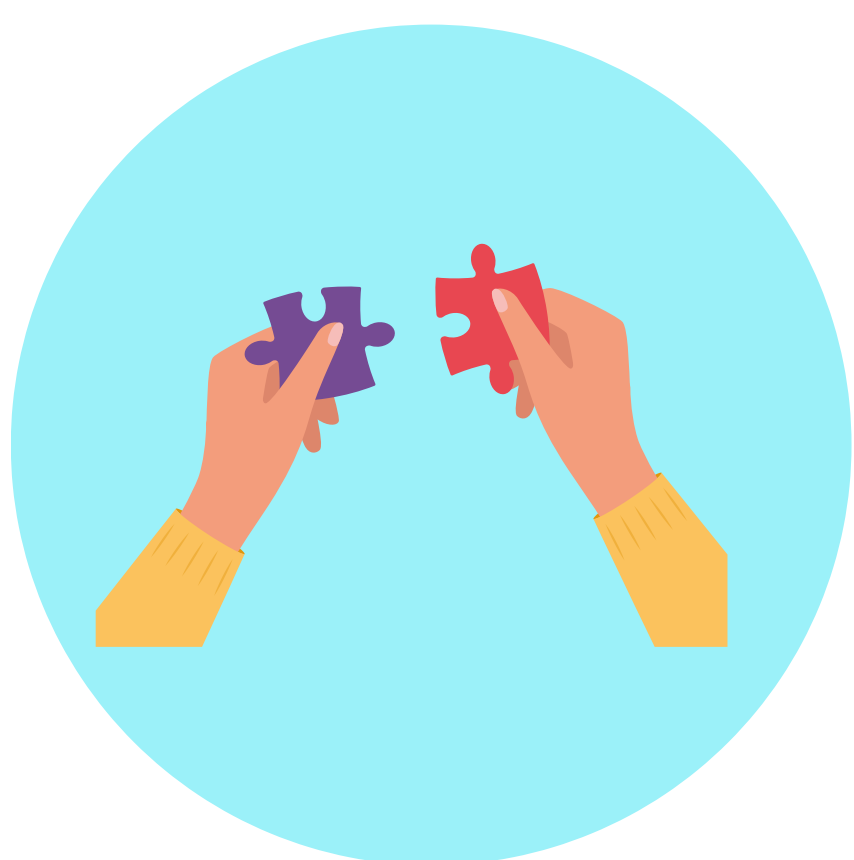
MEMORY

Your child has to remember the shape of pieces that don't fit for when they will fit later on.



PROBLEM SOLVING

Either the puzzle piece fits or it does not. Your child uses critical thinking skills to solve the puzzle and, best of all, you can't cheat a puzzle!



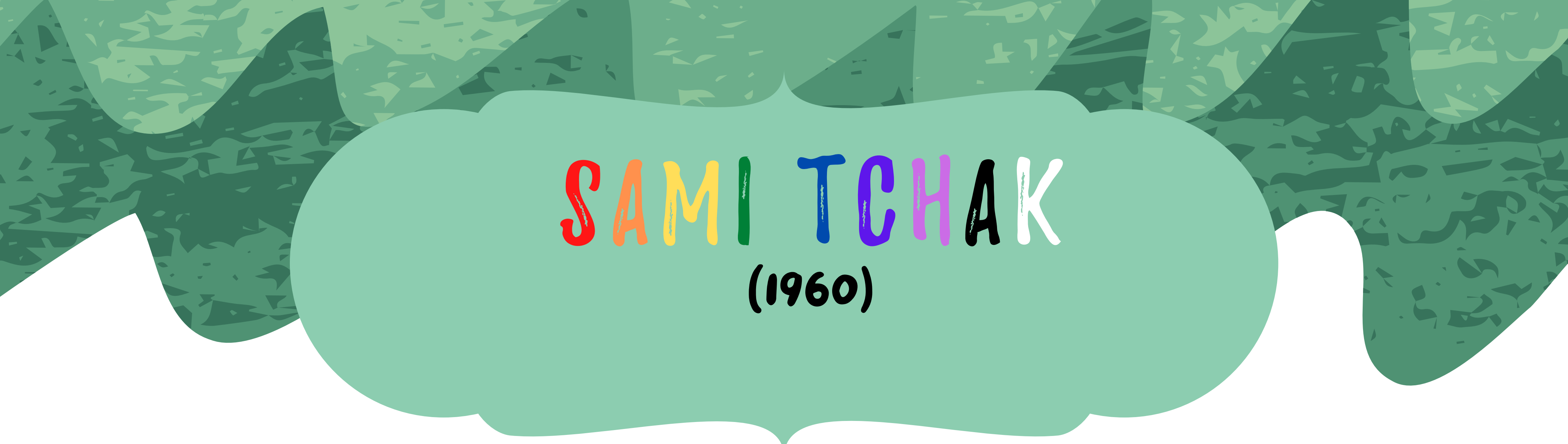
SETTING GOALS

The first goal is to solve the puzzle, the next goal will be a series of strategies your child comes up with to solve the puzzle. Such as putting familiar shapes or colors in one pile for future reference.



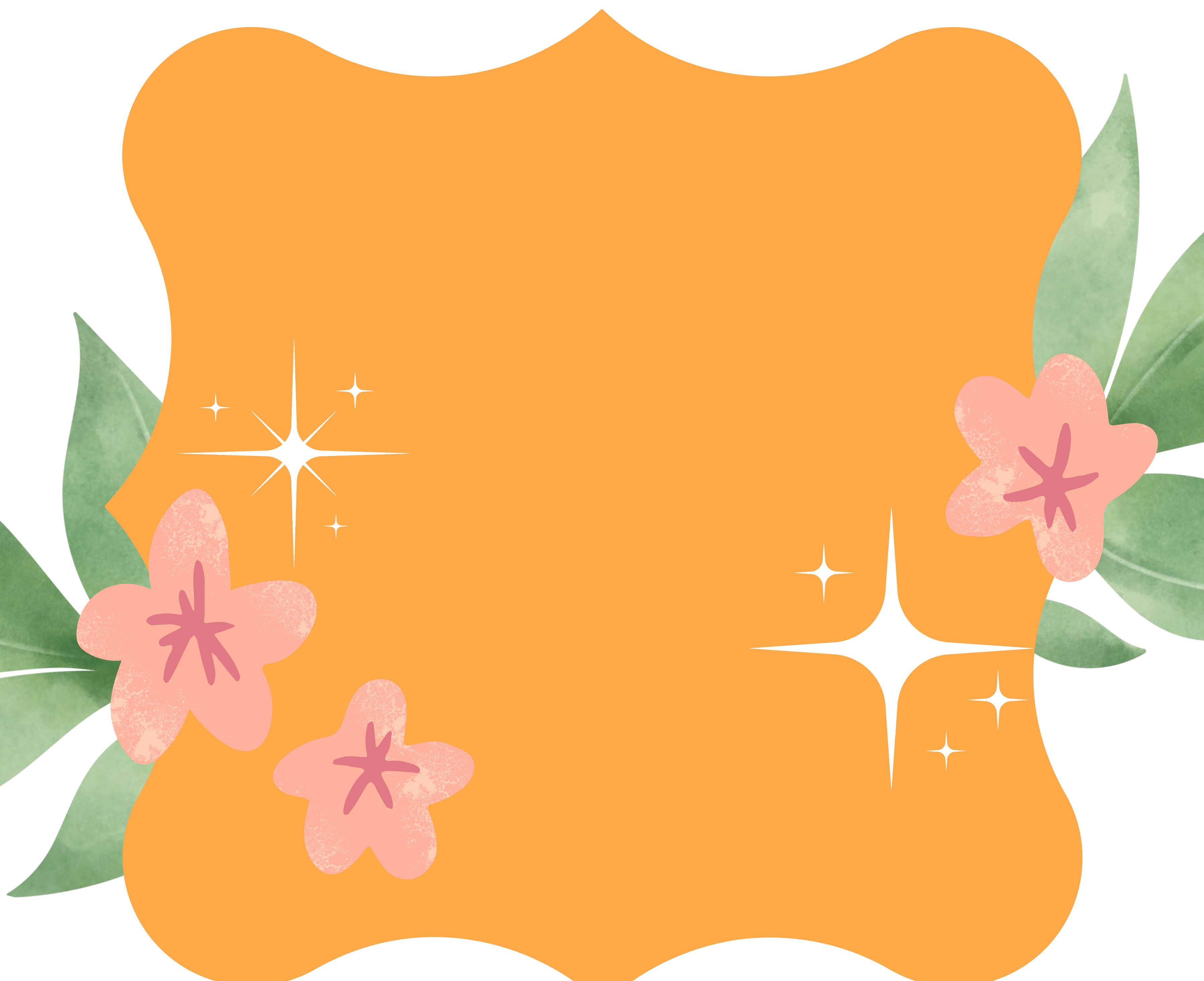
PATIENCE

Puzzles are not like sports, you can't just step up to the plate and swing until you knock it out of the park. You must practice patience and slowly work through the puzzle before you reach the ending.



SAMI TCHAK

(1960)



Sami Tchak is a Togolese writer and journalist. He was born on May 15, 1960, in Sokodé, Togo. He grew up in Togo and later studied journalism in Lomé, Togo, and Paris, France.

Tchak's literary works include novels, essays, and poetry. He has written several novels, including "La fête des masques" (The Feast of Masks), which won the Grand prix littéraire d'Afrique noire in 1996, and "Histoires vraies au pays d'Alphonse" (True Stories in the Land of Alphonse), which was published in 2011.

Tchak is known for his use of both French and Ewe, a language spoken in Togo and Ghana, in his writing. He has also been active in promoting African literature, and has been involved in the organization of literary festivals in Togo and other African countries.

In addition to his writing, Tchak has worked as a journalist for various media outlets, including Radio France International and the BBC. He has also taught creative writing at the University of Lomé in Togo.

EDEM AWUMEY

(11 June 1975)

Edem Awumey is a Togolese-Canadian writer who was born on August 5, 1975, in Lomé, Togo. He grew up in Togo, Benin, and later moved to Quebec, Canada, in 1998.

Awumey has written several novels, including "Port-Mélo", which won the Grand Prix littéraire d'Afrique noire in 2006, and "Les pieds sales" (Dirty Feet), which was published in 2009 and was a finalist for the Governor General's Award for French-language fiction in Canada.

His literary works explore themes such as identity, exile, and migration, and often draw on his experiences of living in both Africa and Canada. Awumey's writing is known for its poetic language and vivid imagery.

In addition to his work as a writer, Awumey has also worked as a journalist and translator. He has translated works from English to French, including novels by Chinua Achebe and Nadine Gordimer.



YASSA

Yassa is a popular dish in West African cuisine. It is a rice dish that is usually made with chicken or fish, and vegetables such as carrots, onions, and tomatoes. The rice is cooked in a broth made from the chicken or fish, along with herbs and spices such as thyme, bay leaves, and black pepper.

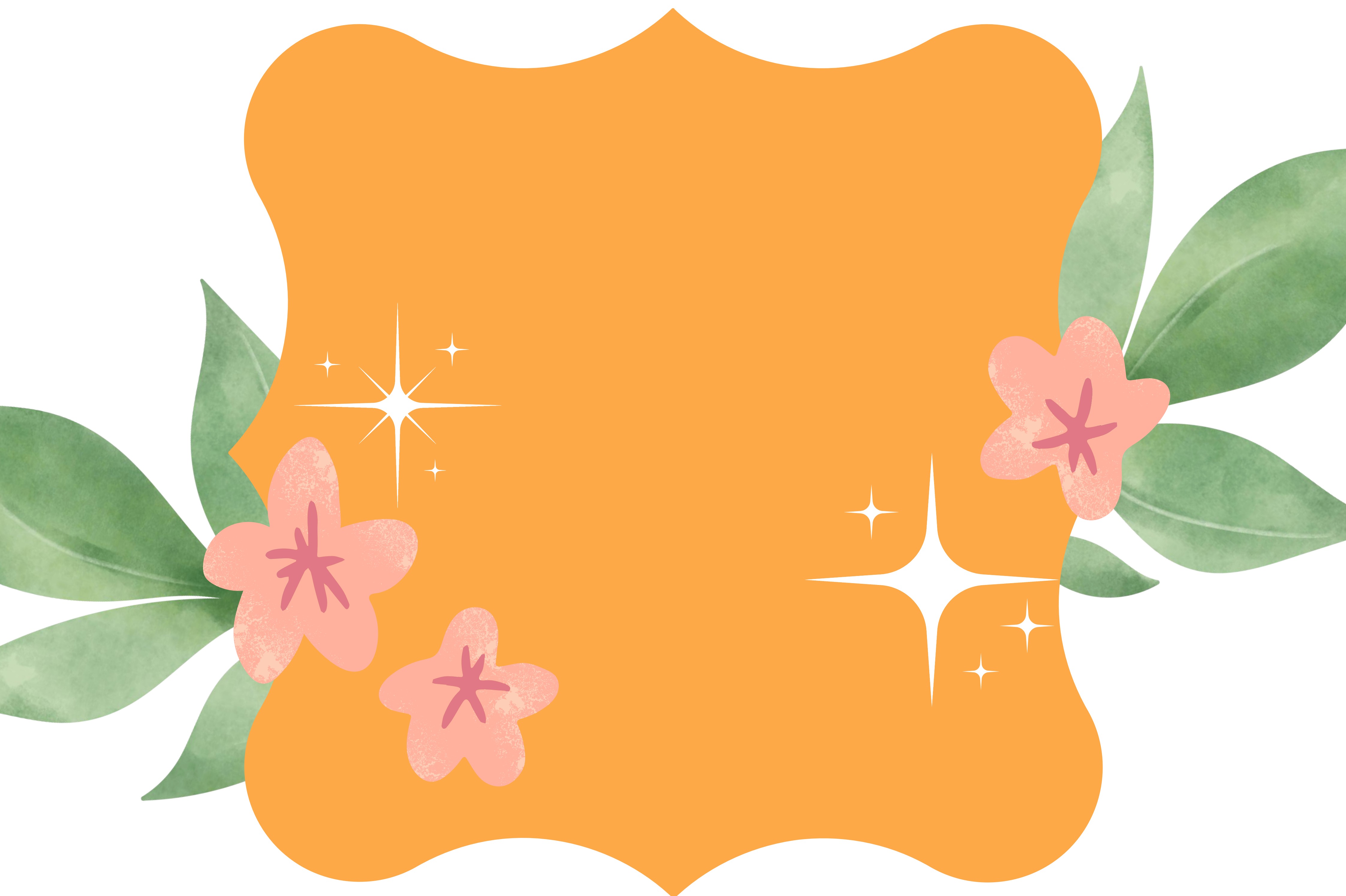
Yassa is traditionally prepared with onions that have been marinated in a mixture of lemon or lime juice and mustard, giving the dish its distinctive tangy flavor. The marinated onions are usually cooked separately from the rice and meat or fish, and are added to the dish towards the end of the cooking process. Yassa is a popular street food in West Africa, and is also commonly served at family gatherings and celebrations. It is often accompanied by a side dish of vegetables or a salad.

In recent years, Yassa has gained popularity in other parts of the world, particularly in Europe and North America, where it is sometimes served in African restaurants or as part of fusion cuisine.



FARIDA NABOUREMA

(19 April 1990)



Farida Nabourema is a Togolese activist and writer, known for her advocacy for democracy, human rights, and good governance in Togo and across Africa. She was born on June 10, 1985, in Lomé, Togo, and grew up in a politically active family. Her father was a prominent opposition figure and was imprisoned several times for his political views.

Nabourema began her activism at a young age and became involved in the pro-democracy movement in Togo in the early 2000s. She has since become an influential voice on issues such as political repression, corruption, and human rights abuses in Togo and other African countries.

Nabourema has been a vocal critic of the ruling regime in Togo, which has been in power for over five decades. She has used social media and other platforms to raise awareness about the government's human rights abuses, and has advocated for democratic reforms and free and fair elections in Togo. In addition to her activism, Nabourema is also a writer and public speaker. She has written articles and essays on African politics and social justice issues, and has spoken at conferences and events around the world.

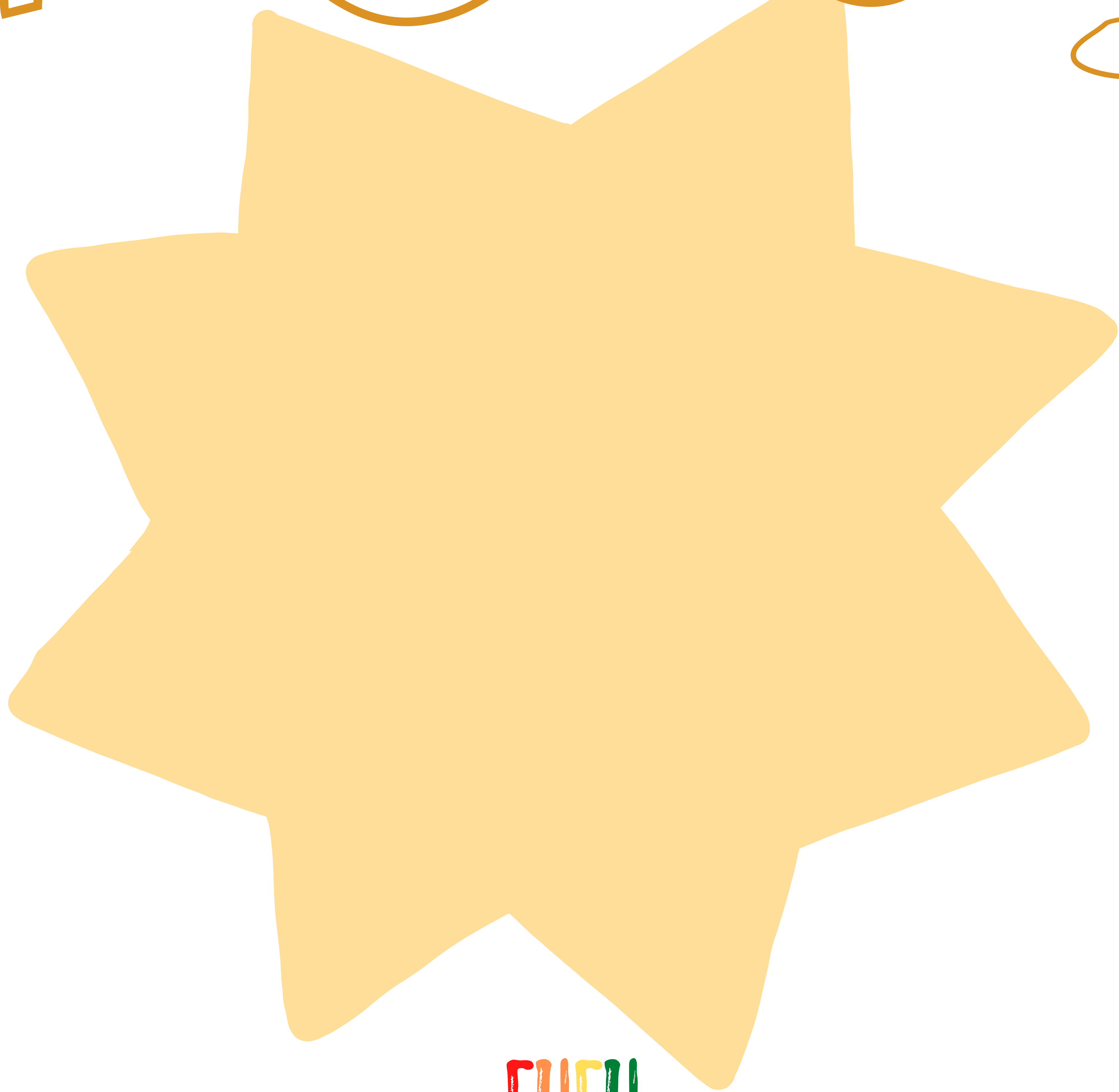
Nabourema currently lives in the United States, where she continues to advocate for democracy and human rights in Africa through her work as a writer and activist.

GAD AMI (1958)

Brendon Martin Batson is an English former footballer who played as a defender for Arsenal, Cambridge United and West Bromwich Albion.

Born in St. George's, Grenada, Batson moved with his family to Trinidad at the age of 6 and then migrated from the West Indies to England when he was nine years old in 1962. He was signed as a schoolboy by Arsenal, and whilst at the club's academy won the FA Youth Cup of 1971 Batson signed as a professional at 17 years old at the club and eventually went on to feature for the Gunners' first team, becoming the first black player to do so. In all, he made 10 appearances for Arsenal before moving to Cambridge United in 1974. He spent four years at Cambridge, captaining the side to the Fourth Division Championship. At Cambridge Batson made a total of 163 appearances and scored six goals altogether.

He played 160 games for the Baggies before his career was cut short in 1982 by a serious knee injury.



FUFU

Fufu is a staple food in West and Central African cuisine. It is a starchy dish made from cassava, yams, or plantains, that is often served with soup, stew, or sauce.

To prepare fufu, the cassava, yams, or plantains are boiled until soft, then mashed into a smooth, dough-like consistency. The dough is then formed into small balls, which are typically eaten by hand and dipped into the accompanying soup or sauce.

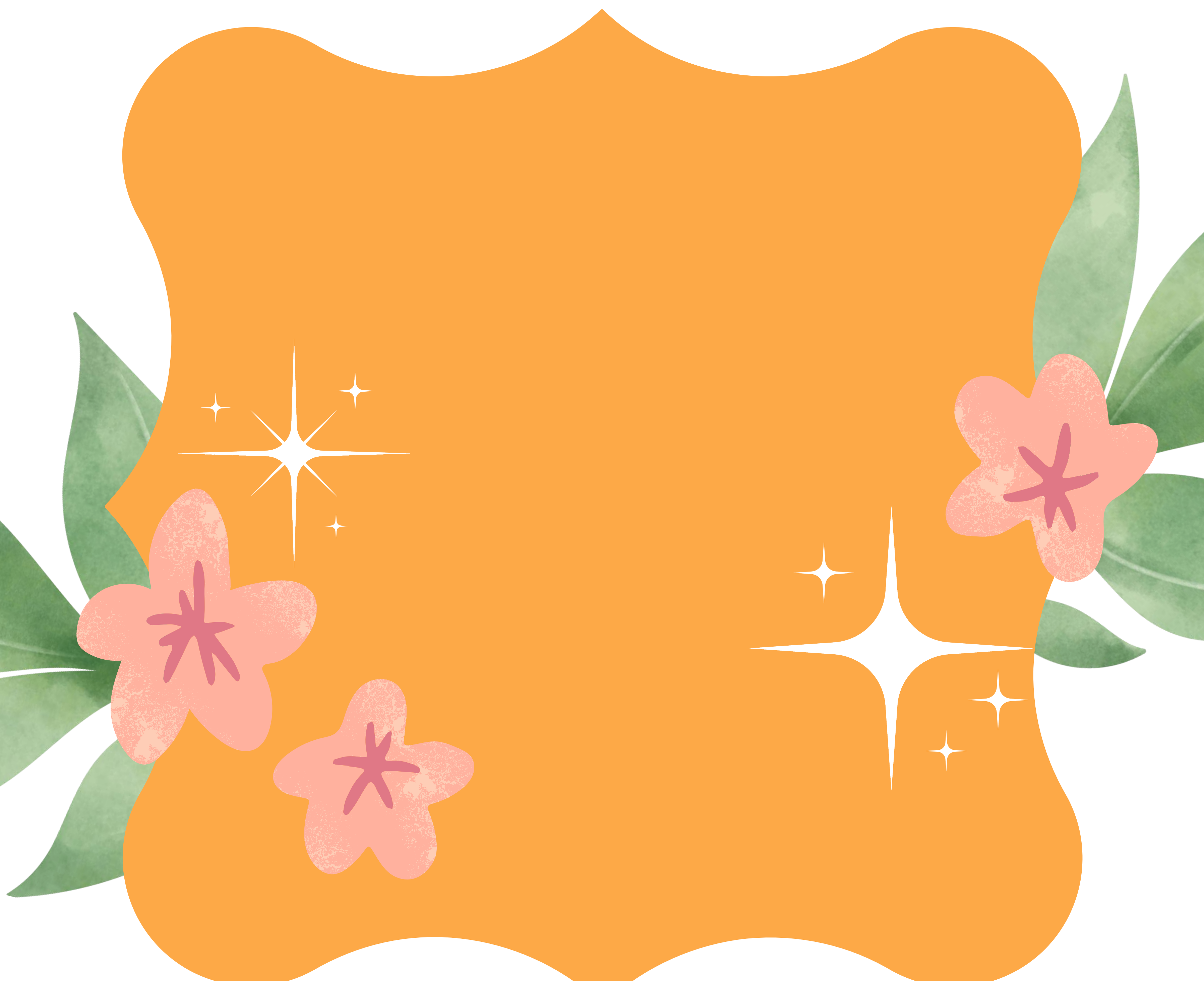
Fufu is traditionally made by pounding the boiled cassava, yams, or plantains with a large mortar and pestle, but modern methods often involve using a food processor or blender. The pounding process requires considerable effort and skill, and is often considered a communal activity that brings people together.

In addition to being a popular staple food, fufu is also a cultural symbol and is often served at special occasions such as weddings and festivals. It is also commonly enjoyed in African restaurants around the world.



BENJAMIN BOUKPETI

(4 August 1981)



Benjamin Boukpeti is a Togolese athlete who was born on August 4, 1981, in Lomé, Togo. He is best known for his accomplishments in the sport of canoe slalom, in which he has represented Togo in multiple international competitions.

Boukpeti began his canoe slalom career in France, where he moved with his family at a young age. He made his international debut for Togo at the 2004 Summer Olympics in Athens, Greece, becoming the first Togolese athlete to compete in canoe slalom at the Olympics. Boukpeti's breakthrough came at the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing, where he won a bronze medal in the men's K1 canoe slalom event. His medal was the first ever won by a Togolese athlete at the Olympic Games.

In addition to his Olympic success, Boukpeti has also won several African championships and has been a medalist in multiple World Cup competitions. He has been praised for his dedication to promoting the sport of canoe slalom in Africa, and for inspiring other African athletes to pursue their dreams of competing at the highest levels of international sports.



EMMANUEL ADEBAYOR

(26 February 1984)



Emmanuel Adebayor is a retired Togolese professional footballer who was born on February 26, 1984, in Lomé, Togo. He is best known for his successful career as a striker in some of Europe's top football leagues, including the English Premier League, Spanish La Liga, and French Ligue 1.

Adebayor began his professional football career in France, playing for Metz and AS Monaco before moving to Arsenal in the English Premier League in 2006. He quickly established himself as one of the top strikers in the league, earning the Premier League's Golden Boot award in the 2007-2008 season. He later played for Manchester City, Tottenham Hotspur, and Crystal Palace in the Premier League, as well as Real Madrid and Sevilla in La Liga.

Adebayor also represented the Togo national football team, making his debut in 2000 and serving as captain for much of his career. He played in two Africa Cup of Nations tournaments and helped lead Togo to its first World Cup appearance in 2006. Off the field, Adebayor has been involved in philanthropic work, including the establishment of the Emmanuel Adebayor Foundation, which focuses on education and healthcare initiatives in Togo and other African countries.



ABLO

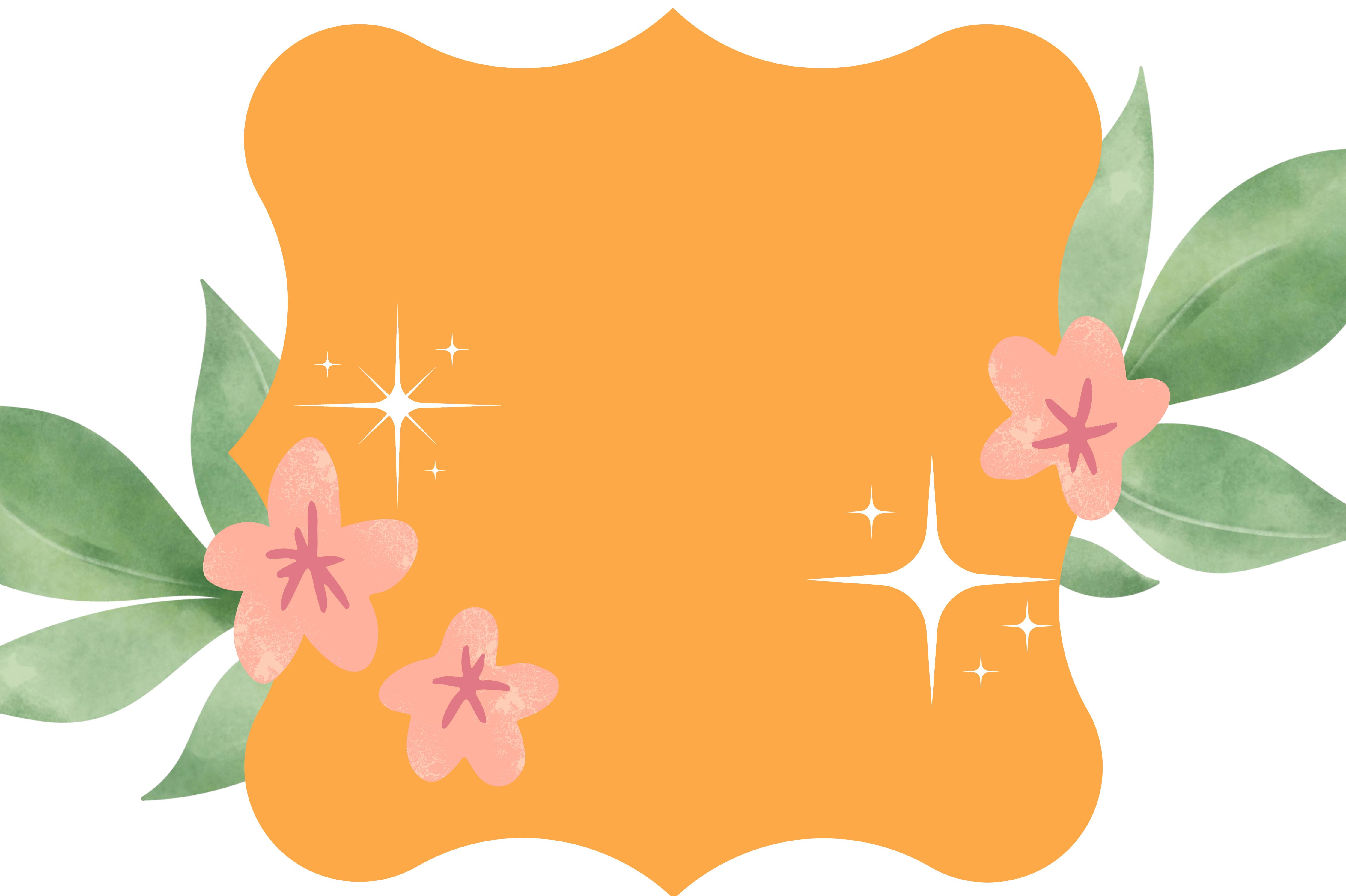
Ablo is a traditional food in West Africa, particularly in Togo, Benin, and Ghana. It is a steamed bread-like dish made from a mixture of cornmeal, cassava, or yam flour, mixed with water and allowed to ferment for several hours.

To make ablo, the batter is poured into small banana or plantain leaves, which are then tied with string and steamed for several minutes until the batter is cooked through. The resulting ablo is soft, fluffy, and slightly sour, with a slightly sweet taste.

Ablo is often served as a breakfast or snack food, and is commonly eaten with peanut butter, honey, or spicy sauce. It is also sometimes served with soup or stew. In addition to being a tasty and nutritious food, ablo is also an important cultural symbol in West Africa, and is often prepared and shared during special occasions such as weddings, funerals, and religious festivals.



**MATHILDE-AMIVI
PETITJEAN**
(19 February 1994)



Andrea St. Bernard is a Grenadian taekwondo competitor.

St. Bernard was born in Grenada but moved to Toronto, Canada, when her parents emigrated during the Grenadian Revolution, and holds dual Canadian and Grenadian citizenship. She studied at Duquesne University in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States, where she played for the Dukes volleyball team. She attended law school at the University of Toronto and after graduating began working for McMillan LLP as a debt financing associate. She is 1.75 metres (5 ft 9 in) tall and is coached by Paul Beard.



ADZO KPOSSI

(25 January 1999)

Adzo Kpossi was a Togolese activist and women's rights advocate. She was born in 1915 in the town of Kpélé-Adéta, which is located in the southern region of Togo. Kpossi was known for her efforts to promote gender equality and women's rights in Togo during the colonial era. She was a member of the Union of Women of French Togoland, an organization that was formed in 1945 to advocate for women's rights and social justice.

In 1952, Kpossi led a delegation of Togolese women to present a petition to the French governor-general of West Africa, requesting the right to vote and to be eligible for election in Togo's colonial government. While their demands were not immediately granted, their advocacy helped pave the way for women's suffrage in Togo in the following decades.

Kpossi also founded the Women's Union of Togo in 1957, which focused on promoting education, health, and economic opportunities for women in Togo. She was also a vocal critic of the government's treatment of women, particularly in the areas of education and employment. Kpossi passed away in 1976, but her legacy as a pioneer of women's rights in Togo continues to inspire activists and advocates for gender equality in the country and beyond.



TOGOLESE DRUM

Sorrel is a sweet, gingery, wine-hued drink, its seasonal popularity is due to the time of year its primary ingredient, the blossoms of the hibiscus plant, were originally harvested and cultivated in the Caribbean. These days, sorrel is available for purchase—as processed or whole dried blossoms, or even steeped and bottled—at all times of the year.

GNASSINGBÉ EYADÉMA

(26 December 1935 – 5 February 2005)

Gnassingbé Eyadéma was a Togolese politician who served as the President of Togo from 1967 until his death in 2005. He was born on December 26, 1935, in the town of Pya, in the northern part of Togo. Eyadéma initially rose to power in Togo through a military coup in 1967, overthrowing the country's first president, Sylvanus Olympio. He then established himself as a strongman ruler, maintaining his grip on power through a combination of military force, political repression, and patronage networks.

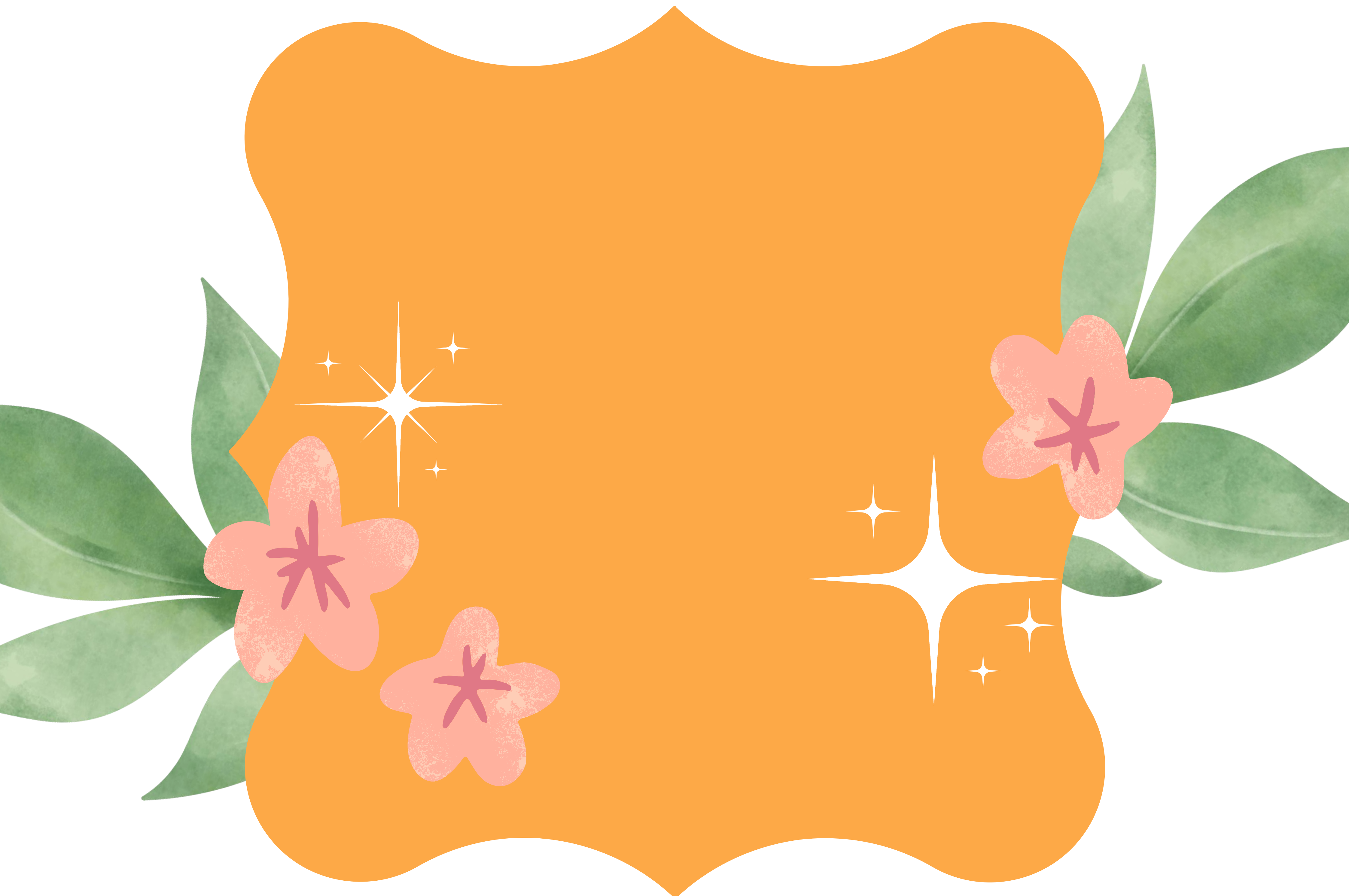
During his long tenure as president, Eyadéma oversaw significant changes in Togo's political and economic landscape. He introduced a one-party state in 1969 and established a system of authoritarian rule that remained in place until the early 1990s. He also pursued policies aimed at modernizing Togo's economy and infrastructure, including the development of a deep-water port in Lomé, the capital city.

Eyadéma remained in power until his death in 2005, making him one of the longest-serving African heads of state in history. Following his death, his son, Faure Gnassingbé, was elected as his successor, continuing the family's hold on power in Togo.



SYLVANUS OLYMPIO

(6 September 1902 – 13 January 1963)



Sylvanus Olympio was a Togolese politician who served as the first President of Togo from 1960 until his assassination in 1963. He was born on September 6, 1902, in the town of Lomé, which is now the capital city of Togo. Olympio was a prominent figure in Togolese politics during the country's struggle for independence from France in the 1950s. He founded the Togolese Party of Progress (PPT) in 1946, which became one of the main political parties advocating for independence from French colonial rule.

Following Togo's independence in 1960, Olympio was elected as the country's first president in a landslide victory. During his short time in office, he worked to establish a democratic system of government and pursued policies aimed at promoting economic development and social welfare in Togo. However, Olympio's presidency was cut short by his assassination in January 1963.

Despite his brief time in office, Sylvanus Olympio is remembered as an important figure in Togolese history and a symbol of the country's struggle for independence and democratic governance.



KOLOGO

The Kologo is a traditional stringed musical instrument that is widely used in the music of the Frafra people of northern Ghana and adjacent areas of Burkina Faso and Togo. It is a type of lute that consists of a long, narrow wooden neck and a calabash or gourd resonator that amplifies the sound of the strings.

The Kologo has two or three strings made of fishing line or bicycle brake cables, which are stretched along the length of the neck and attached to a small wooden bridge. The musician plays the instrument by plucking the strings with their fingers, often using a rhythmic, percussive playing style that emphasizes the instrument's percussive qualities.

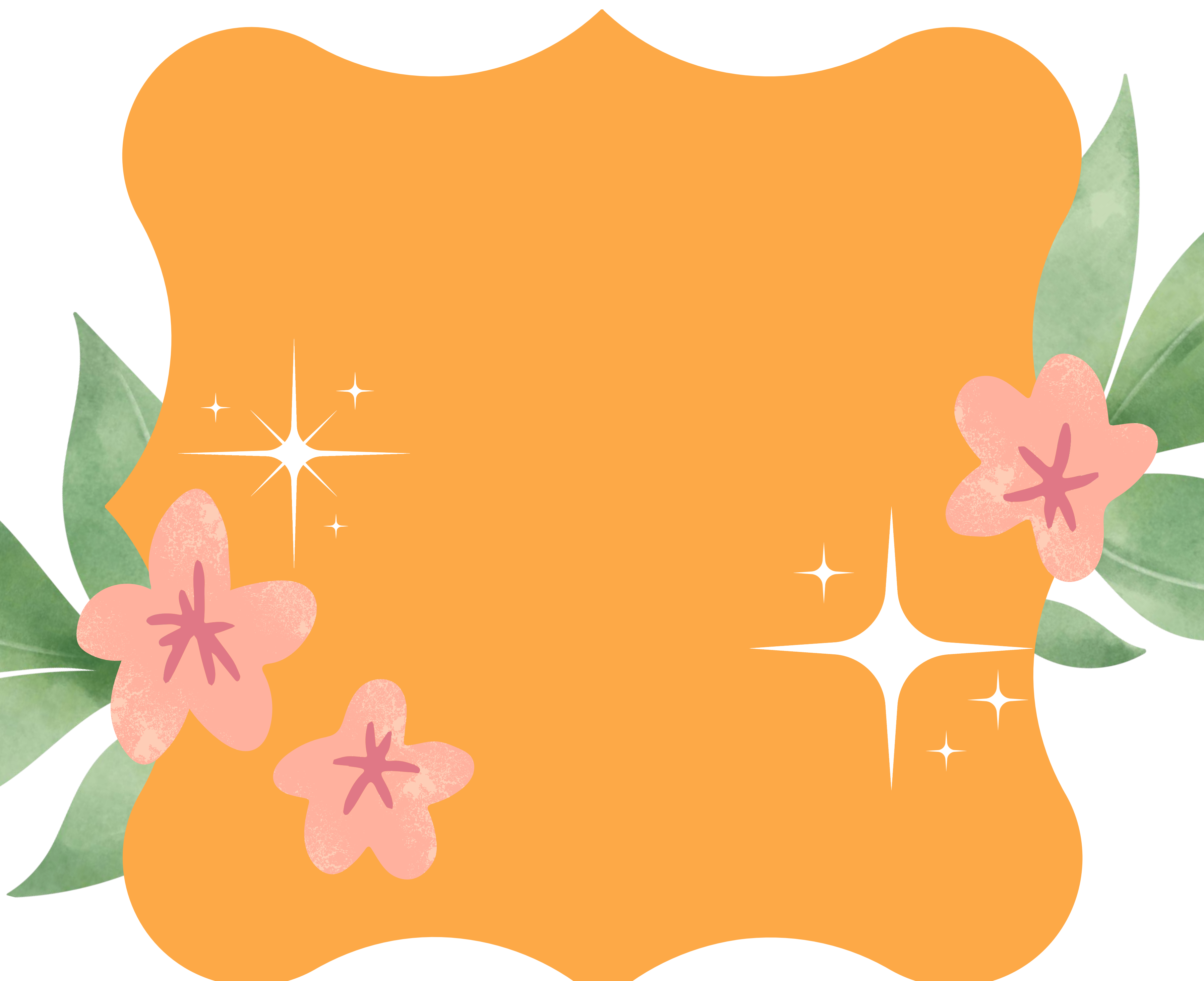
The Kologo is a versatile instrument that is used in a variety of musical contexts, including traditional music, contemporary popular music, and religious ceremonies. It is often played in ensembles with other traditional instruments, such as the xylophone and the donno (a type of drum), and is used to accompany singing, dancing, and storytelling.

In recent years, the Kologo has gained international attention through the work of musicians such as King Ayisoba and Stevo Atambire, who have blended traditional Kologo music with contemporary styles such as hip hop and electronic music. The Kologo's unique sound and playing style have made it a popular instrument in the world music scene and a symbol of the rich cultural heritage of Togo.



VICTOIRE TOMEGAH DOGBÉ

(23 December 1959)



Victoire Tomegah Dogbé is a Togolese politician who was appointed as the Prime Minister of Togo in September 2020, becoming the first woman to hold the position in the country's history. She was born on October 22, 1959, in the town of Aného, located in the southern part of Togo. Dogbé has a long career in public service, having held several high-ranking positions in the Togolese government over the past two decades. Prior to her appointment as Prime Minister, she served as the Minister of Grassroots Development, Crafts, Youth and Youth Employment, and later as the Minister of Primary and Secondary Education.

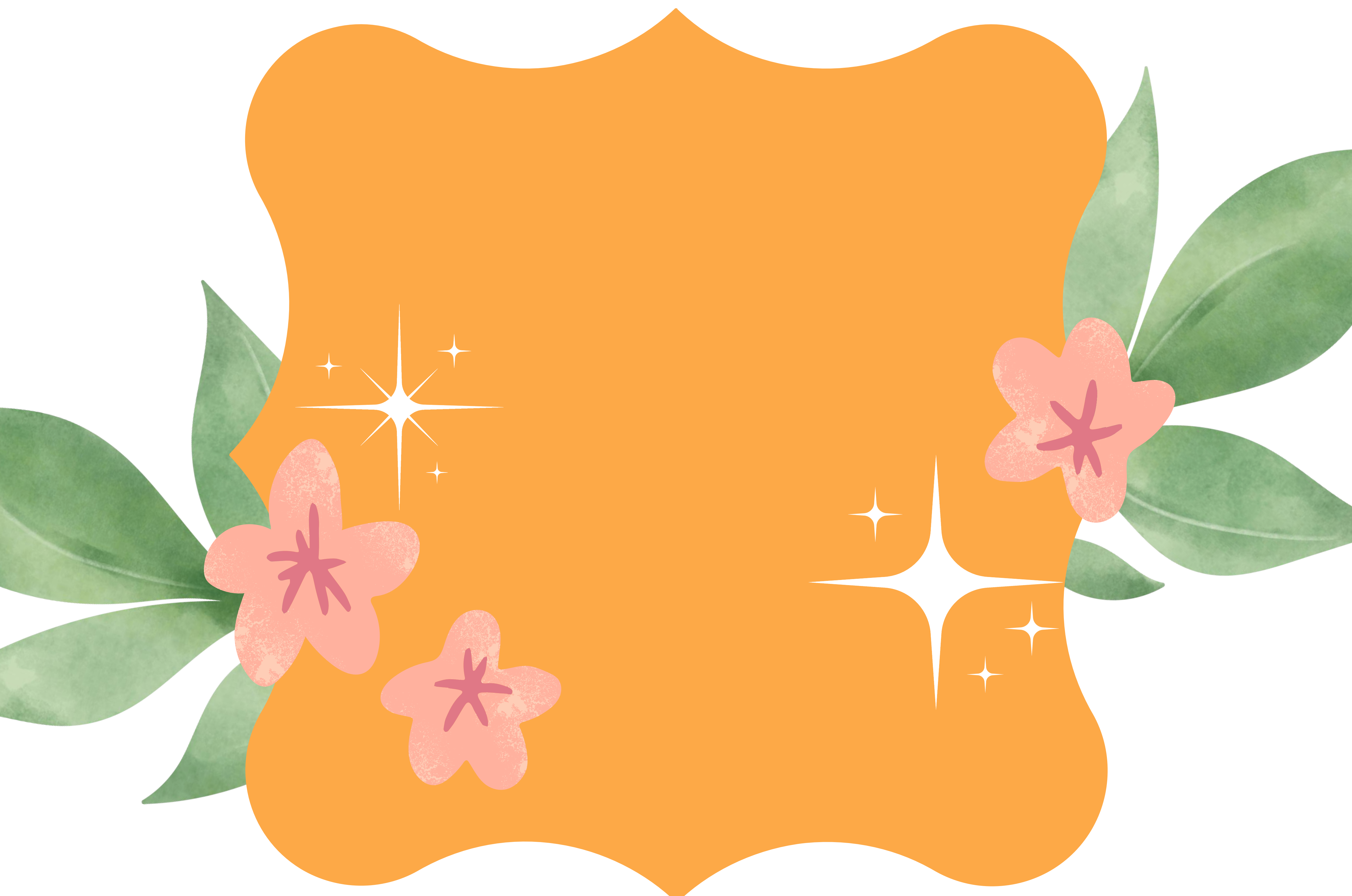
As Prime Minister, Dogbé has been tasked with leading the government's efforts to promote economic growth and development, improve social services, and strengthen the country's democracy. She has emphasized the importance of inclusive and sustainable development, and has called for increased investment in infrastructure, education, and healthcare.

Dogbé's appointment as Prime Minister was seen as a significant step forward for women's representation in Togolese politics and a reflection of the country's commitment to gender equality. She has been praised for her leadership, vision, and dedication to public service, and is widely regarded as a role model for young women in Togo and across Africa.



KING MENSAH

(August 12, 1971)



King Mensah, whose real name is Ayaovi Papavi Mensah, is a prominent Togolese musician who has gained international recognition for his unique style of music that blends traditional West African rhythms with contemporary African and Western sounds. He was born on March 12, 1971, in Lomé, the capital city of Togo.

Mensah began his music career in the early 1990s, playing in local clubs and bars in Lomé. He gained national attention with the release of his debut album "Sika Kokoo" in 1996, which featured a fusion of different musical styles, including highlife, reggae, and traditional Togolese rhythms. Over the years, Mensah has released several critically acclaimed albums, including "Nouvelle Vague" (2004), "Mensah, l'Africain" (2006), and "Love and Respect" (2018). His music is known for its positive messages, uplifting melodies, and infectious rhythms that reflect the diverse cultural heritage of Togo and West Africa.

Mensah has won numerous awards for his music, both in Togo and internationally. He has performed at major music festivals around the world, including the WOMAD Festival in the UK and the Festival de Jazz de Montréal in Canada.



ASKY AIRLINES

ASKY Airlines is a West African airline based in Lomé, Togo. The airline was established in 2008 as a joint venture between the governments of Togo, Burkina Faso, and private investors.

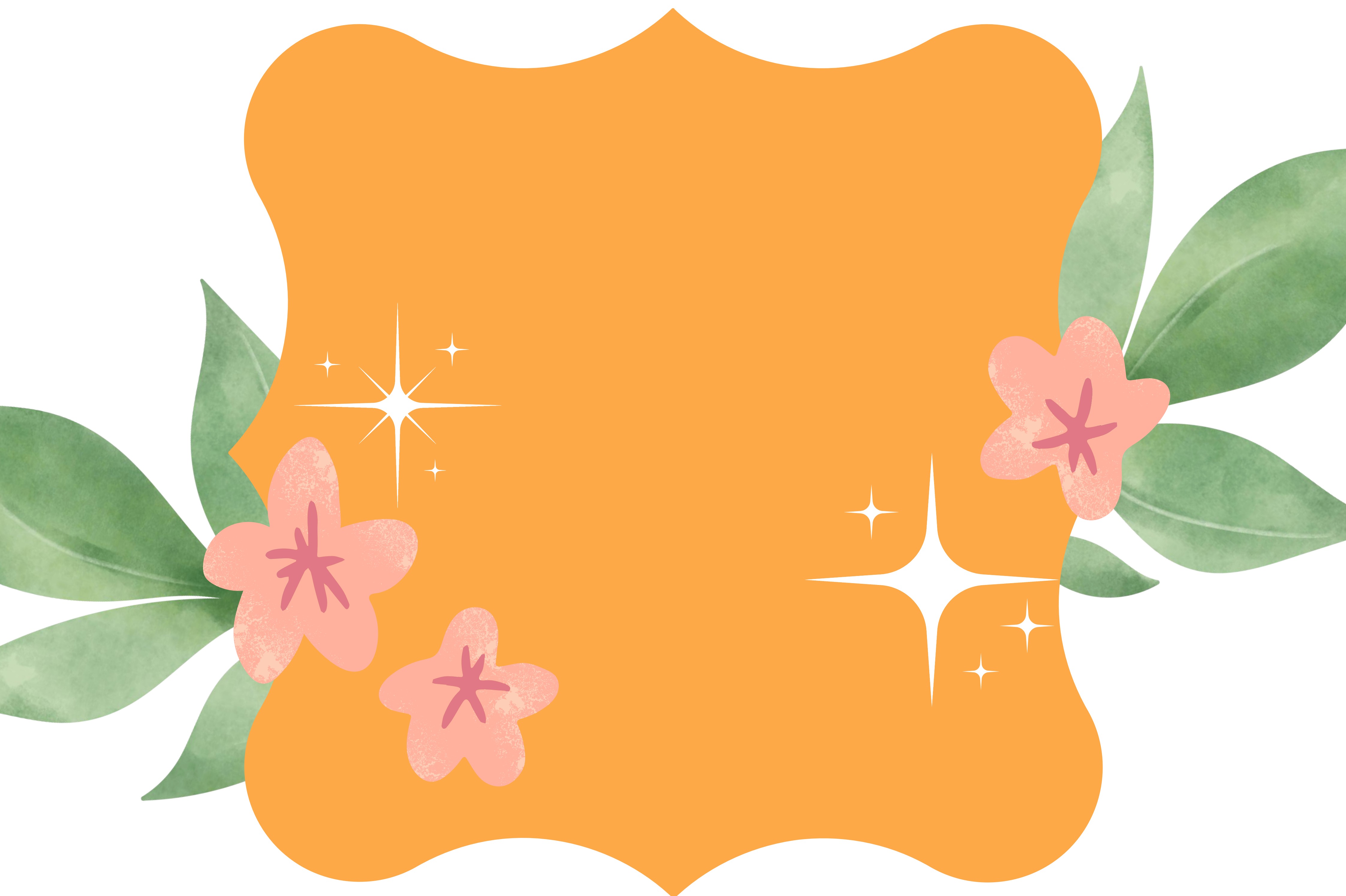
ASKY operates flights to destinations across West and Central Africa, including Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo. The airline also operates flights to international destinations, including Dubai, Johannesburg, and Paris.

ASKY Airlines operates a fleet of modern aircraft, including Airbus A319s and Boeing 737s, and has a reputation for its high standards of safety, reliability, and customer service.

ASKY Airlines has received several awards and recognitions for its services, including the "Best Regional Airline in West Africa" award at the African Airlines Association (AFRAA) Awards in 2017 and 2018. The airline has also been recognized for its commitment to sustainability and corporate social responsibility, including its efforts to reduce its carbon footprint and support local communities in the areas where it operates.

AFIA MALA

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Afia Mala, whose real name is Afia Mala Edjah Nduka, is a Togolese musician and dancer. She was born on August 23, 1969, in Lomé, Togo.

Mala began her music career in the early 1990s, performing in clubs and bars in Togo and other West African countries. She gained national and international recognition with the release of her debut album, "Liberté", in 1995, which featured a mix of traditional Togolese rhythms and contemporary African and Western sounds.

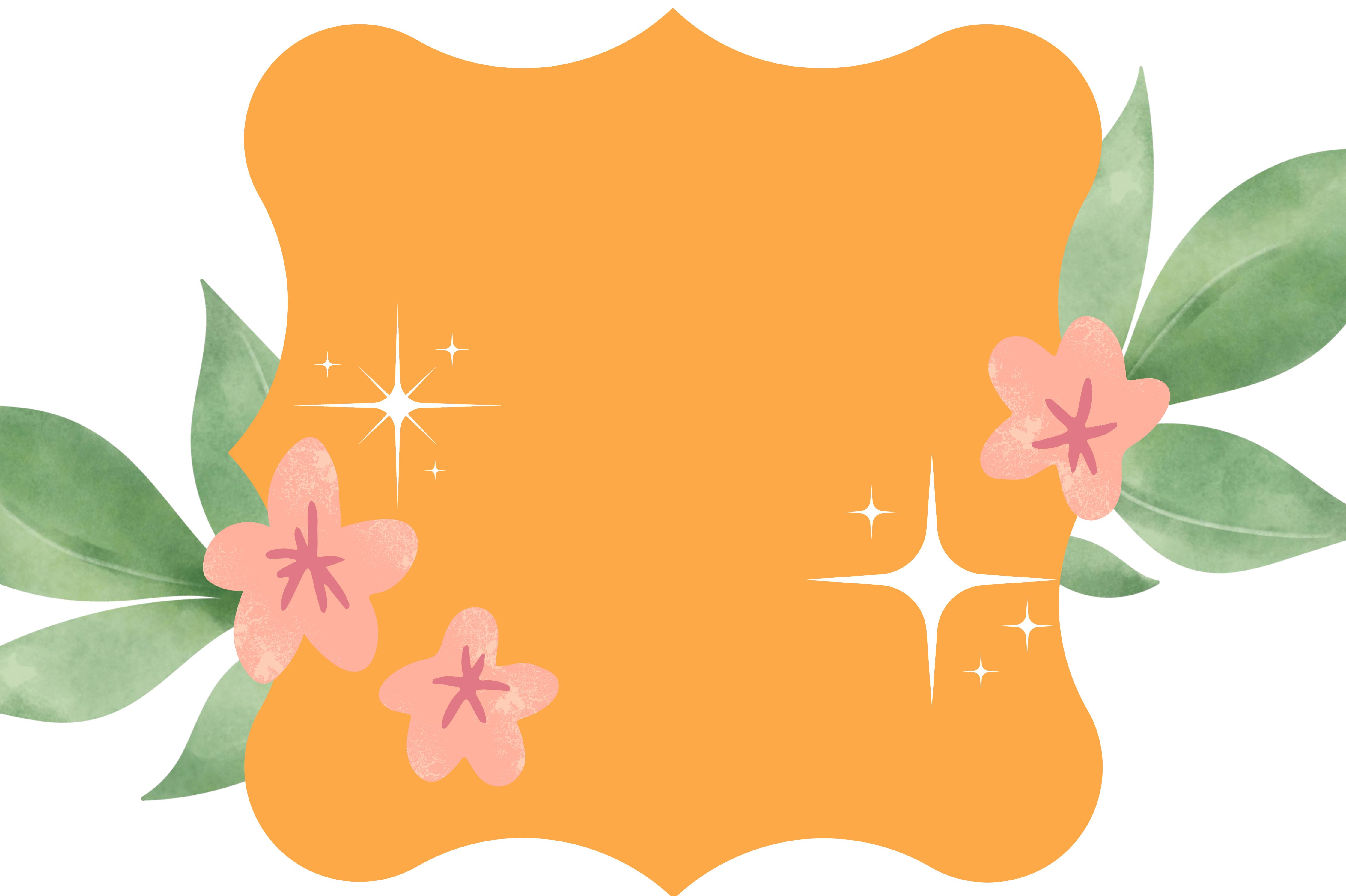
Over the years, Mala has released several critically acclaimed albums, including "Je Vous Presente Afia Mala" (1997), "Kouma" (2000), and "On Est Ensemble" (2014). Her music is known for its positive messages, celebration of African culture, and uplifting rhythms that reflect the diversity of the continent.

In addition to her music career, Mala is also known for her passion for dance, and has incorporated various African dance styles into her performances. She has performed at major music festivals and events around the world, including the WOMAD Festival in the UK and the Festival des Musiques Métisses in France.



SANTRINOS RAPHAEL

(4 March 1996)



Santrinos Raphael is a Togolese singer, songwriter, and performer. He was born on February 22, 1991, in Lomé, Togo. Raphael began his music career in 2009, performing in local clubs and bars in Lomé. He gained national recognition with the release of his debut single, "Coupé Décalé", in 2013, which became a hit in Togo and other West African countries.

Since then, Raphael has released several popular singles, including "Je suis désolé", "Entre Nous", and "C'est le moment", which have earned him a large following in Togo and beyond. His music is known for its fusion of traditional African rhythms, contemporary beats, and catchy melodies.

In addition to his music career, Raphael is also known for his energetic and captivating live performances. He has performed at major music festivals and events in Togo, including the Fête de la Musique, and has toured extensively across West Africa.

Raphael has won several awards for his music, including the "Best Urban Music Artist" award at the Togo Hip Hop Awards in 2015 and 2017. He is considered one of the most talented and promising young artists in Togo and Africa, and a rising star in the African music scene.



ECOBANK

Ecobank is a pan-African banking and financial services institution with its headquarters in Lomé, Togo. The bank was founded in 1985 with the vision of creating a world-class African bank that could support economic development and financial inclusion across the continent.

Ecobank operates in 33 African countries, including Togo, and has a network of over 1,200 branches and offices, serving over 23 million customers. The bank provides a range of banking and financial services, including retail banking, corporate banking, investment banking, wealth management, and mobile banking.

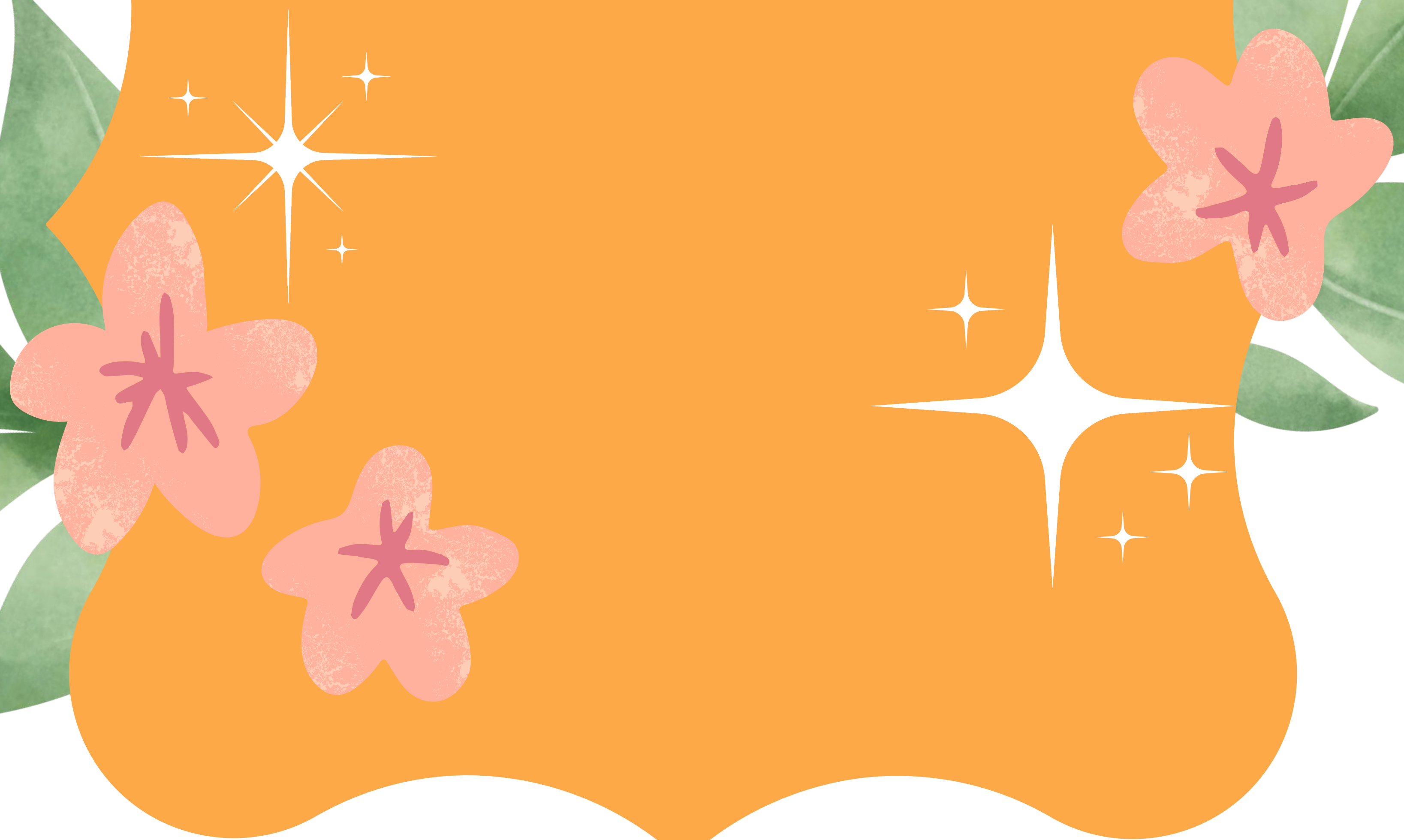
Ecobank has a strong focus on digital innovation and has developed a range of digital products and services to enhance customer experience and financial inclusion across the continent. The bank's mobile banking platform, Ecobank Mobile, has over 11 million users and allows customers to access banking services on their mobile devices, including account management, money transfers, bill payments, and other financial transactions.

Ecobank is committed to sustainability and corporate social responsibility and has established a number of initiatives and partnerships to support social and economic development across the continent.



BELLA BELLOW

(1 January 1945 – 10 December 1973)

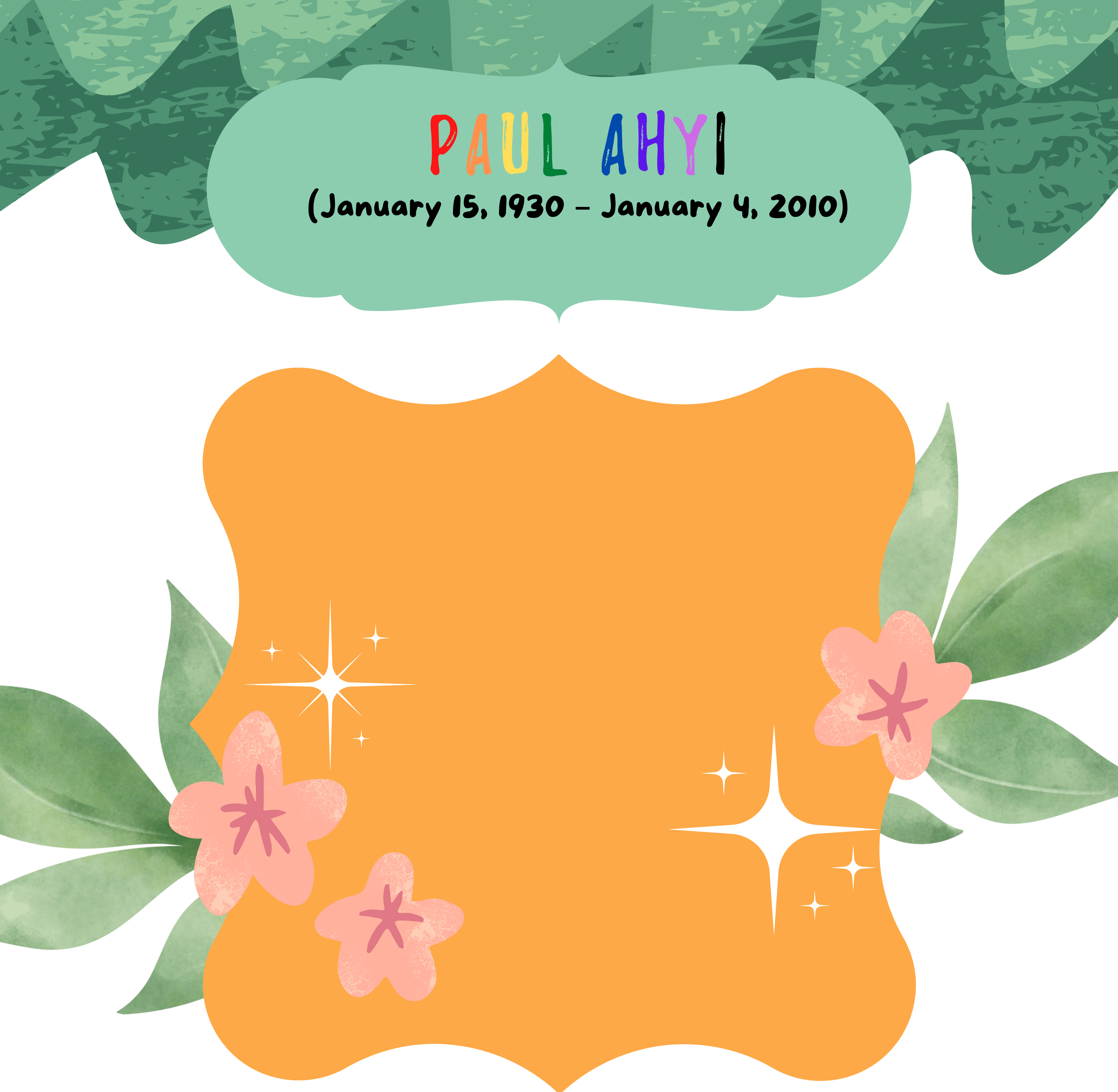


Bella Bellow was a Togolese singer and performer. She was born on January 5, 1945, in Tsévié, Togo and died on January 10, 1973, in a car accident in Mali. Bellow started her music career in the 1960s, performing in local clubs and bars in Lomé, Togo. Her powerful voice and stage presence quickly earned her a reputation as one of the most talented and popular singers in the country.

In 1966, Bellow was discovered by the legendary African music producer, Ibrahim Sylla, who signed her to his label, Syllart Records. She went on to record several hit songs, including "Dasi Ko" and "Lumumba", which became popular across West Africa.

Bellow was known for her soulful and emotive singing style, and her music was a fusion of traditional African rhythms, jazz, and Latin influences. She was also a strong advocate for women's rights and empowerment and used her music to raise awareness about social issues affecting women in Africa.

Despite her short career, Bellow's music continues to inspire and influence musicians across the continent. She is considered one of the greatest African singers of all time and a national icon in Togo.




PAUL AHYI

(January 15, 1930 – January 4, 2010)

Paul Ahyi was a Togolese artist, sculptor, and designer. He was born on May 17, 1930, in Togo and died on May 4, 2010, in Lomé, Togo. Ahyi was a self-taught artist and began his career as a painter in the 1950s. He later transitioned to sculpture and became known for his large-scale public artworks, including the iconic "Monument de l'Indépendance" in Lomé, which was commissioned to commemorate Togo's independence in 1960.

Ahyi's sculptures were often inspired by traditional African art, and he incorporated motifs and symbolism from various West African cultures into his works. He was also known for his use of innovative materials and techniques, such as concrete, brass, and bronze casting. In addition to his sculpture work, Ahyi was also a prolific designer, creating furniture, textiles, and other decorative objects. He was a pioneer of the "Afro-deco" movement, which sought to fuse traditional African design with modern aesthetics.

Ahyi received several awards and honors for his contributions to art and culture in Africa, including the UNESCO Prize for the Promotion of the Arts in 1985 and the National Order of Merit of Togo in 1999. He is considered one of the most important artists of his generation in Africa and a pioneer of modern African art and design.



STATUETTES

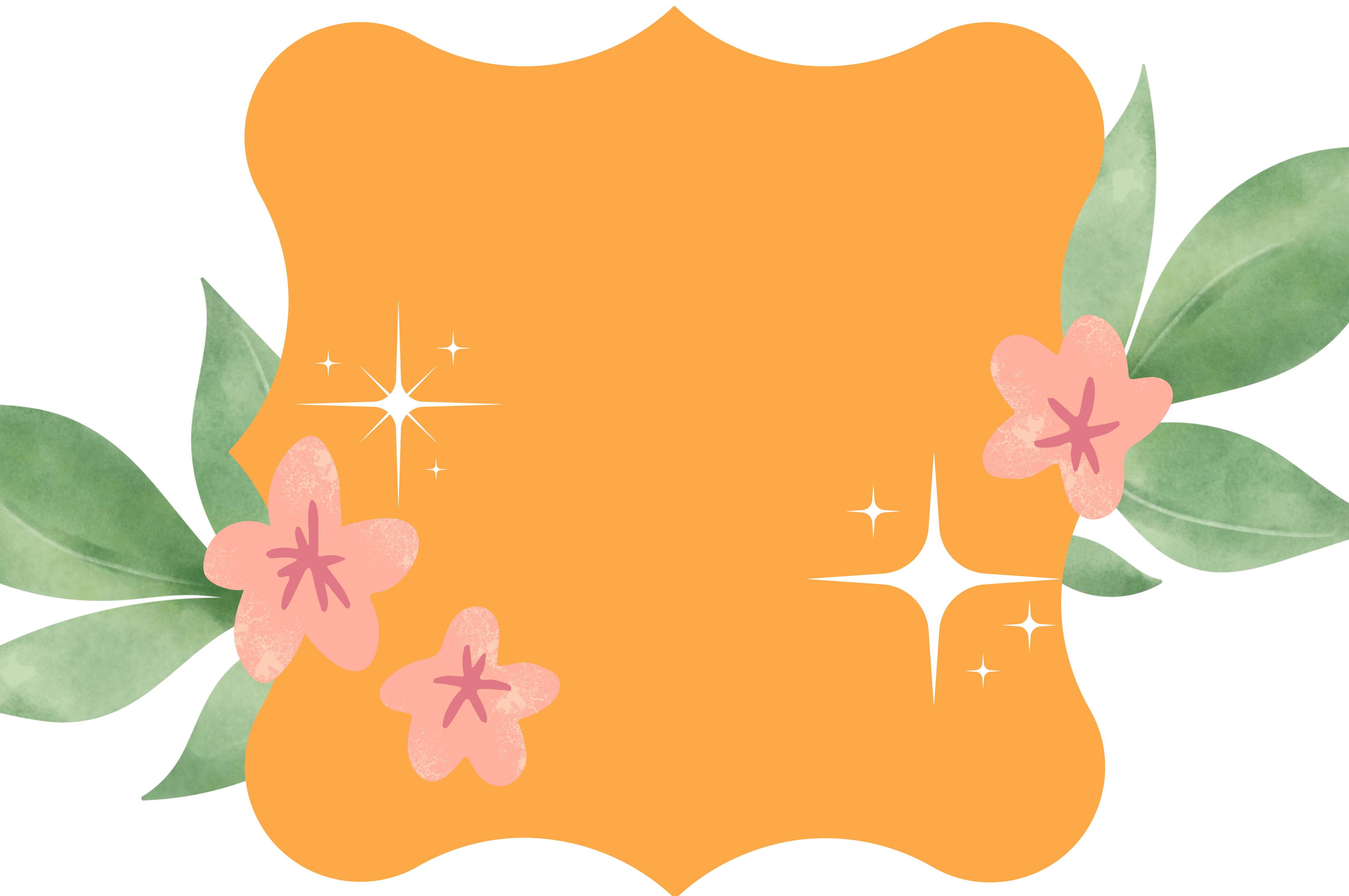
Perched atop Richmond Hill at the center of St. George's, Fort Frederick is a bastion type fort, which offers a 360 view of St. George's. After a walk through its grand arches, you look southward onto the town of St. George's and admire the picturesque view and northward to the rolling mountain ridges covered in lush vegetation and quaint houses. Today, Fort Frederick is an attraction of beautiful vistas and various levels with enchanting perspectives of the capital city of Grenada.

Fort Frederick was started by the French in 1779 after the French had captured the island from the British.

The French had surprised the British (who had been anticipating a naval attack) by attacking from inland. Not wanting to be caught in the same way, the French constructed Fort Frederick with its cannon facing inland, rather than out to sea. Because of this, it earned the nickname "Backwards facing fort".

LUNA ADZALLA

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Louise Helen Norton Little was a Grenadian-born American activist. She was the mother of Malcolm X.

Louise Norton Langdon Little was born in La Digue, Saint Andrew Parish, Grenada to Ella Langdon in either 1894 or 1897. She emigrated from Grenada in 1917 to Montreal, where her uncle Egerton Langdon introduced her to Garveyism.

Through the UNIA in Montreal, she met Earl Little, a craftsman and lay minister from Reynolds, Georgia. The couple married on May 10, 1919. The following year they moved to Philadelphia for a better life than they had in Canada, and then to Omaha, Nebraska in 1921. While in Omaha, she became the secretary and "branch reporter" of the UNIA's local chapter, sending news of local UNIA activities, led by Earl.

Earl and Louise had seven children together: Wilfred (1920-1998), Hilda (1921-2015), Philbert (1923-1993), Malcolm (1925-1965), Reginald (1927-2001), Wesley (1928-2009) and Yvonne (1929-2003).

KAOSSARA SANI

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Rhodan Gordon was a Black British community activist, who migrated to London from Grenada in the 1960s. He came to public attention in 1970 as one of the nine protestors, known as the Mangrove Nine, arrested and tried on charges that included conspiracy to incite a riot, following a protest against repeated police raids of The Mangrove restaurant in Notting Hill, London. They were all acquitted of the most serious charges and the trial became the first judicial acknowledgement of behaviour (the repeated raids) motivated by racial hatred, rather than legitimate crime control, within the Metropolitan Police.



LION

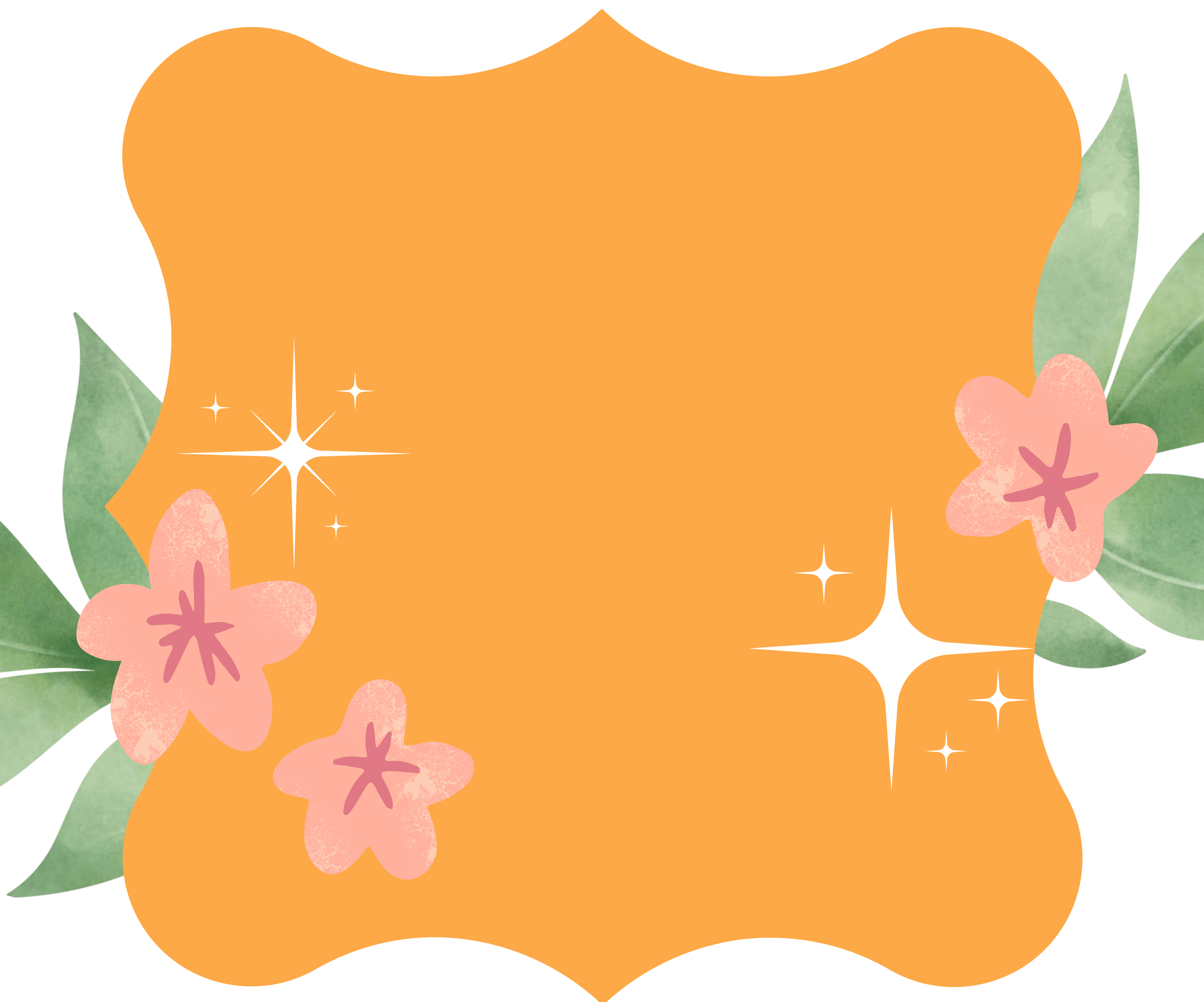
The cocoa bean (technically cocoa seed) or simply cocoa is the dried and fully fermented seed of *Theobroma cacao*, from which cocoa solids (a mixture of nonfat substances) and cocoa butter (the fat) can be extracted. Cocoa beans native to the Amazon rainforest are the basis of chocolate, and Mesoamerican foods including tejate, an indigenous Mexican drink that also includes maize, and pinolillo, a similar Nicaraguan drink made from a cornmeal & cocoa powder.

In 2020, Grenada exported \$1.65M in Cocoa Beans, making it the 45th largest exporter of Cocoa Beans in the world. At the same year, Cocoa Beans was the 4th most exported product in Grenada. The main destination of Cocoa Beans exports from Grenada are: France, Germany, Netherlands, Russia and Australia.



EDEM KODJO

(May 23, 1938 – April 11, 2020)




Edem Kodjo was a Togolese diplomat, politician, writer, and intellectual. He was born on May 23, 1938, in Sokodé, Togo, and died on April 11, 2020, in Paris, France.

Kodjo was a prominent figure in African politics and served as the Prime Minister of Togo from 1994 to 1996. He also held several high-level positions in the African Union, including serving as the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) from 1978 to 1983.

Kodjo was a strong advocate for African unity and played a key role in the establishment of the African Union in 2002. He was also a prolific writer and author of several books, including "Africa Tomorrow", "The African Nation: The Role of the Organization of African Unity", and "The World and Africa".

Kodjo was known for his intellectual depth, diplomatic skills, and unwavering commitment to democracy and good governance in Africa. He was a respected voice in African politics and a leading proponent of pan-Africanism and African integration. His contributions to African politics and diplomacy have earned him a place among the most influential and visionary African leaders of the 20th century.



ADOLÉ ISABELLE
GLITHO-AKUESON
(4 May 1949)

Dame Cécile Ellen Fleurette La Grenade is a Grenadian food scientist who has served as Governor-General of Grenada since 7 May 2013.

La Grenade is a food scientist trained in the United States. She holds a bachelor's degree in chemistry from the University of the West Indies, as well as a master's degree and doctorate in food science from the University of Maryland at College Park.

As governor-general, La Grenade opened the new Grenadian Parliament building in 2018. That same year, following the 15-0 victory of the New National Party in the March general election, she exercised the royal prerogative by appointing members of the defeated National Democratic Congress to the Senate in order to provide a parliamentary opposition to the government. As patron of the Willie Redhead Foundation and the Grenada National Trust, she has been an outspoken supporter of the restoration of Grenada's built heritage, especially the viceregal residence of Government House and York House; the former seat of Parliament.



ROSE

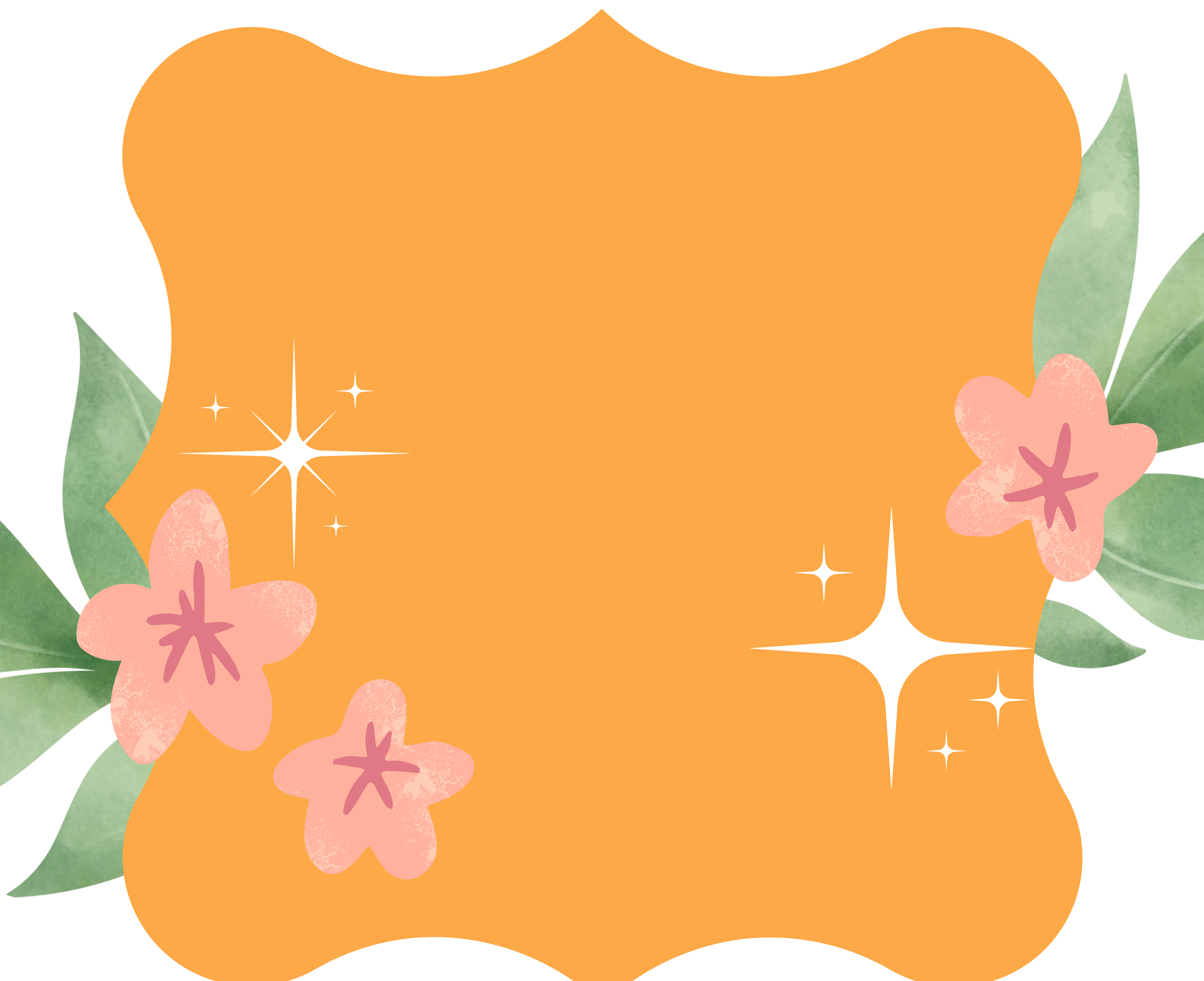
The Grenada National Museum is a museum in St. George's, Grenada. It is housed in a complex of several buildings, the oldest of which may have served as a French barracks from 1704. Parts of it were used by the adjacent prison until the 1850s, when the land was sold and the Home Hotel was built.

It remained a hotel (and briefly, a warehouse in the 1940s) under several owners until closing in the early 1960s. In 1976, the Gairy government donated part of the complex for use as a museum of archaeology and history. Topics on display include Amerindians/Precolonial, the European Invasion, African Slavery, Plantation Economy, the former whaling industry, and colonial-era equipment and artifacts, including several items and a bathtub purportedly used by Josephine Bonaparte.



CLAUDE GRUNITZKY

(February 28, 1971)



Claude Grunitzky is a Togolese-British entrepreneur, cultural curator, and media personality. He was born in Lomé, Togo, in 1969 and grew up in Lomé, London, and New York City.

Grunitzky is the founder of Trace magazine, a pioneering publication that covered music, fashion, and culture from an Afro-urban perspective. He also founded Trace TV, a music and entertainment channel that is now available in more than 160 countries.

In addition to his work in media and entertainment, Grunitzky is a successful entrepreneur and investor. He has founded several companies, including True Africa, a digital media platform that focuses on African news and culture, and the marketing agency, ByUs. He is also an active investor in startups and has served as an advisor and mentor to many young entrepreneurs in Africa and around the world.

Grunitzky is a strong advocate for African entrepreneurship and innovation and has been recognized for his contributions to media and culture in Africa and beyond. He is also a sought-after speaker and commentator on issues related to African culture, identity, and entrepreneurship.



KENTE

Kente is a type of hand-woven fabric that is traditionally produced by the Akan people of Ghana and the Ewe people of Ghana and Togo. It is made from silk or cotton and features intricate patterns and designs, often incorporating bright colors.

Kente is considered to be a symbol of cultural identity and pride for the Akan and Ewe people, and it has become a well-known and widely recognized symbol of African heritage and culture around the world.

Kente is typically worn on special occasions, such as weddings, funerals, and other important ceremonies, and it is often used to create clothing and accessories such as tunics, scarves, and bags.

The traditional method of weaving kente involves using a narrow strip loom and interlacing different colored threads to create complex geometric patterns. Each pattern has a specific meaning or symbolism, such as representing a particular family or clan, expressing a philosophical idea, or commemorating a significant event. The process of weaving kente is a labor-intensive and time-consuming one, and it requires a great deal of skill and expertise.

QUESTIONS

Who is your favourite icon?

What did your favourite icon achieve to put Togo on the global map?

Which icon has had the most impact?

Where in Togo was your favourite icon from?

When was your favourite icon born and when did they achieve their success?

Why do you think your favourite icon's achievements/ work is important or useful to the world today?