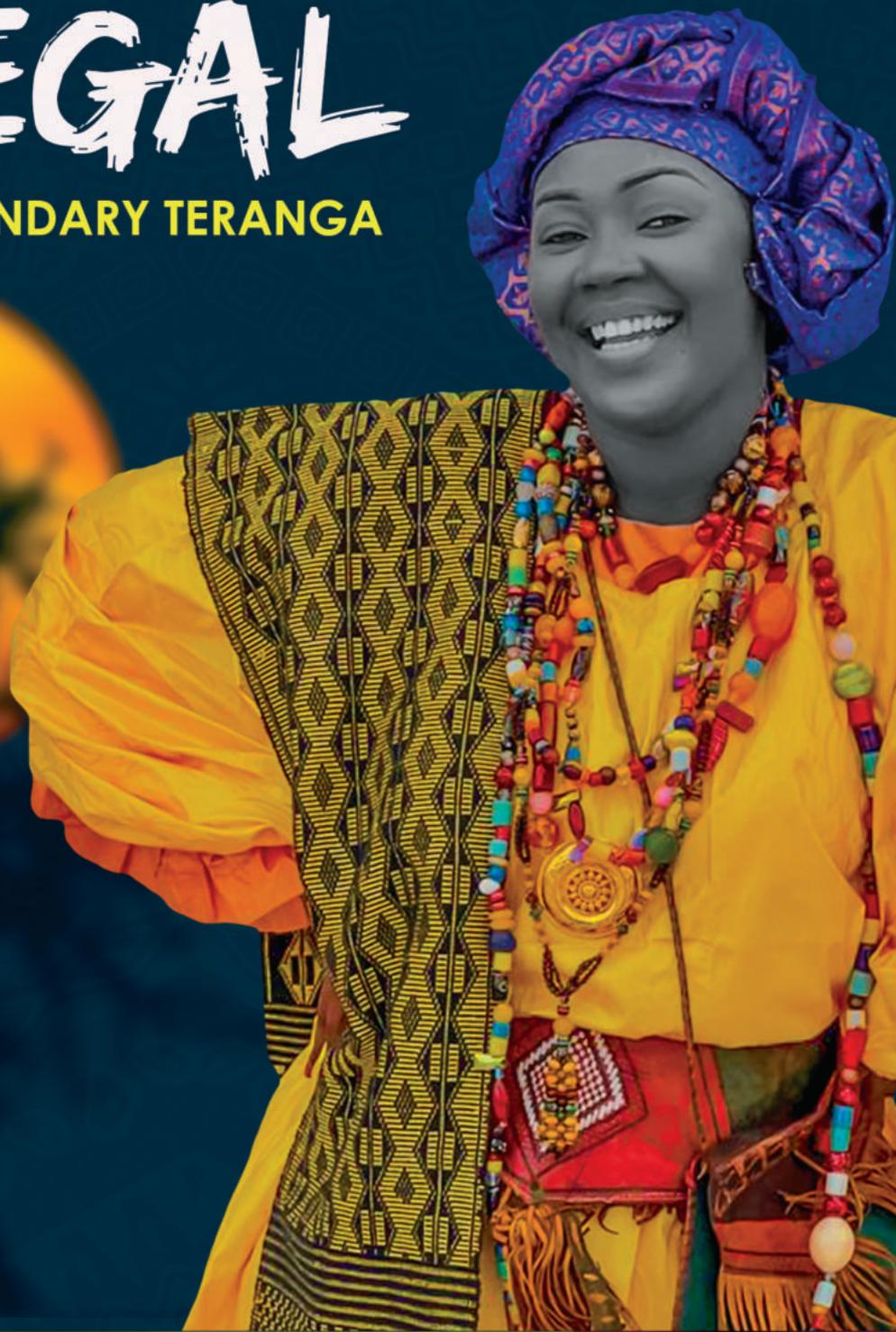


SENEGAL

LAND OF THE LEGENDARY TERANGA





Welcome to Senegal

3



H.E. Mansour Elimane Kane
Ambassador to the United States of America

Senegal - Land of the legendary Teranga

The Republic of Senegal is located on the westernmost point of the African continent. It borders the Atlantic Ocean along over 350 miles of white sand beaches and unlimited sunshine yearly. Senegal is only a mere 7 hours from New York and less than 6 hours from Paris. Senegal is popular for its legendary and world renowned hospitality (teranga) tradition with a particularly rich history, culture, and environment.

What can you do in Senegal? Well, there is something for each one of you. From dawn to dusk, you will have a wide variety of activities and destination choices that will suit your taste and spirit. Nature and animal lovers will take pleasure in the beauty of national parks, the unique and breathtaking fauna and flora. Art lovers will enjoy both contemporary and traditional masterpieces from individual artists or from galleries and museums throughout the modern, vibrant capital city of Dakar. Treat yourself and your family to unique, handcrafted wares in bazaars, relax on a golf course, or indulge yourself with the local and international cuisine in quaint cafes and restaurants all over the country.

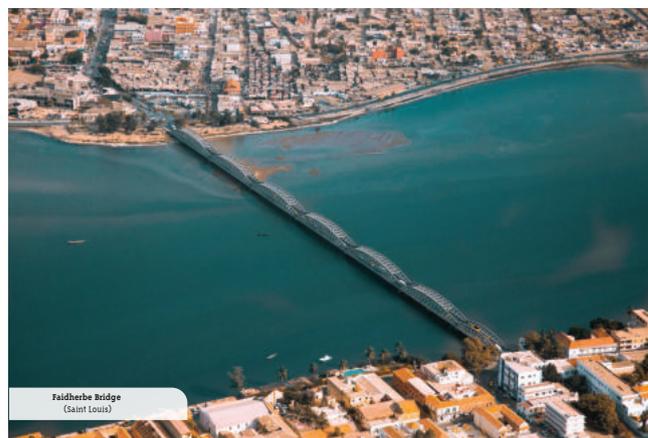


If you are just looking to have fun, festivals take place several times a year; there is lively nightlife spots with a hip, chic crowd at all times. Looking for a more educational and spiritual vacation? Take your family to the historic and internationally classified landmarks such as Goree Island, once the center of the Atlantic slave trade, with its House of Slaves, a gathering and shipping outpost, where many Africans were held in shackles and deprived of their freedom before being shipped to the New World. Are you a sports fan? There is a large variety of activities ranging from biking to water sports, not to forget soccer, hunting, etc. Moreover, the weather permits it all. To get a taste of African paradise, visit Senegal today!



Historical Background

Several European countries competed to take control of this geographically strategic and rich country for trade: The Portuguese, the British, the Dutch; with the French gaining possession in 1840, and making Senegal an overseas territory (colony) of France. Gorée Island became a major center for the Atlantic slave trade through the 1800s, and millions of Africans were shipped to the New World. On April 4th, 1960, Senegal gained its independence and became the democratic Republic of Senegal. Since 1960, four consecutive presidents have been elected. First, the famed poet and writer, Leopold Sedar Senghor, from 1960 to 1980; then Abdou Diouf, followed by Abdoulaye Wade; the current president, Macky Sall, was elected in 2012 and 2019 and is hugely popular the world over because of his democratic stance and his fight to improve conditions with Senegal and its people.



Faidherbe Bridge
(Saint Louis)



Lake Retba (Lac Rose)
(The Pink Lake of Senegal)

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Dakar City
(Capital of Senegal)

Climate & Geography

The Republic of Senegal is a low-lying region located on the westernmost point of continental Africa, bordered by the Atlantic Ocean (west) Mali (east), Mauritania (north), Guinea (south), and Guinea-Bissau. In the center of the country, lies another country, the Republic of Gambia. Senegal is crossed by four rivers, the Senegal River, the Gambia, the Saloum, and the Casamance. Senegal boasts beautiful weather almost all year-round—the average temperature in the city stays below 80 degrees Fahrenheit. Its tropical but comfortable climate, with a short rainy season between June and September, and a cooler season from December through April, allows for ideal outdoor activities. The country is divided into fourteen regions.





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Dindefelo Falls in Kedougou region

Culture

Senegal's population is a melting pot of young, modern, and dynamic people together with the traditional folks all belonging to varied ethnic groups, each with its own distinctive dialect. Some of the ethnic groups include the Toucouleur, the Fulani, the Serer, and the Mandingo, Diola, but the Wolof represents the largest of these ethnic groups. About 50,000 Europeans (mostly French) also reside in Senegal, as well as some Mauritanian, Lebanese, Vietnamese and Cape Verdean communities throughout the cities. Although Wolof is the most widely spoken language in Senegal, French is the official language.

Religion and beliefs play a key role in the daily life of the populations, though the country is known for its religious tolerance. The Toucouleur ethnic group, among the early inhabitants of Senegal, converted to Islam in the eleventh century, even as their religious beliefs retained strong elements of animism. Muslims in Senegal now represent 95% of the population; the remaining 5% consists of Christians and others still practicing animism.





(Bassari and Bedik people)

Its endearing oral literature, as exemplified by its storytelling, poetry and chant, is one of the outstanding aspects of Senegalese culture. This form of artistic expression, combined with the use of traditional musical instruments such as the drum, the flute, the xalam, etc., are used as tools of communication, awareness-raising, education, and entertainment during initiation rites and family ceremonies.





The salt wells in Palmarin
(Sine Saloum Islands)

The Great Outdoors/ Activities

Senegal's many national parks—some of which are named UNESCO World Heritage Sites—are an adventurer and nature lover's dream. From the regal baobab trees to the colorful birds that take to the sky, Senegal is also an ornithologist's paradise. Bird-watchers will catch a glimpse of everything, from flamingoes to egrets, pelicans to ostriches, and the more than one hundred species of birds on the mainland or on one of the islands just off the coast. Niokolo Koba, the biggest national park, has more than eighty

mammal species including, lions, hippopotamus, buffalo, gazelles, many types of monkeys. Eco-tourists can enjoy the pristine mangroves, home to nearly fifty various types of animals, in the National Park of Lower Casamance, and the diverse ecosystem of the Sine Saloum deltas, where mangroves, mud flats, sandy islets, dry forests and lagoons will make for incredible environmental tours. Well-known by European divers for the amazing variety of fish that abound in its waters, Senegal offers exceptional snorkeling, particularly around Goree Island and the Madeleine Islands off Dakar.

Bring your camera to capture the everlasting and joyful memories of your adventure in Senegal, some of your most outstanding souvenirs for sure!



Dunderfelo Falls in Kedougou region
(Bassari and Bedik people)



Park of Dloodj, St Louis



Fathala Wildlife Reserve, Foundiougne



Sine Saloum Islands



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Shopping

Nothing captures the spirit of a country like the authentic handicrafts of its people. The collector and bargain-hunter in you will revel at the exquisitely carved gold, silver, and bronze jewelry, antique beads, and authentic amber necklaces found in markets and antique



shops throughout the country. With baskets, pottery, hand-woven fabrics with incredibly intricate patterns at great buys, you can practice your haggling and come away with a unique shopping experience. Painters depict the daily life of the population with humor and talent, in vivid colors and a naive style. These unique, affordable paintings and wood artifacts make beautiful souvenirs with which to remember your visit. With each region offering its own traditional crafts you will not only be supporting the artisans and their livelihood, but will also enjoy indulging in duty-free shopping in areas like St. Louis, Tambacounda, Ziguinchor and Kaolack, outside of Dakar.





Fanal de Saint-Louis



St. Louis International Jazz Festival



La régâte de Saint-Louis



Lebou Culture



Entertainment

Senegal is a country of celebration, music and festivals that boasts some of the best musical nightlife ever. Senegalese performers include world-renowned musicians such as Youssou N'Dour and Baaba Maal.

Some of the largest cultural events include the following: the World Festival of Negro Arts (FESMAN), the DAK'ART (Biannual festival of the Arts), the National Festival of Arts and Culture (FESNAC), the Saint-Louis Jazz Festival (in May), Goree diapsorta festival, Teranga Movie awards, Music Ebène Festival, Fashion Week, Gorée, the Africa Fête Festival, the Hip Hop Awards, and Africa Live.



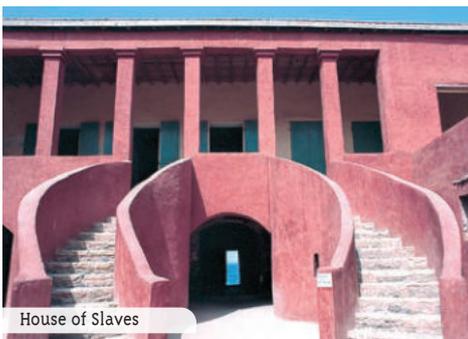
Goree Island

Visiting Senegal

Citizens of most European countries do not need a tourist visa which can be obtained at most of the Senegalese consulates abroad, for a small fee, due to recent changes in Senegal's legislation.

The currency used in Senegal is the Franc CFA. The exchange rate is a fixed rate 1 Euro=655 Francs. Mostly all banks and local currency exchange facilities throughout the country will convert Euros, British pounds, etc. to Francs.

Emergency repatriation and medical care in Senegal are mainly provided by two private medical services. These services operate with mobile equipped and life-support ambulances that can cover the whole territory and, if needed, are assisted in their task by the civilian maritime and air services to reach remote areas. Be sure to visit your primary care physician for the recommended vaccinations beforehand. There are several private clinics well equipped to handle any medical emergency.



House of Slaves



Statue of the Liberation from Slavery





Welcome
to Senegal!

Tourism, a new vision!

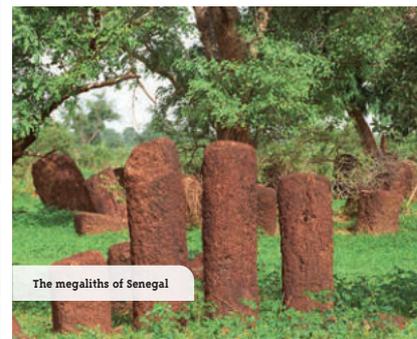


African Renaissance Monument
(Oukam, Dakar)



Senegal is one of the most developed countries in West Africa when it comes to cellular service and Internet access. Rest assured that you would be able to use your cell phone, check your email and browse through your favorite websites, while in Senegal.

You will also find a large number of accommodations for your stay—from luxury resorts to hotels that respond to international standards. If being close to nature is your ideal lodging, there are also campsites in and around the national parks and reserves as well as bungalows in some of the sites.



The megaliths of Senegal

Senegal and the future



Senegalese flavors



Senegal en Español

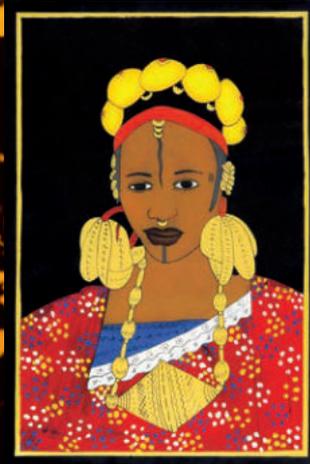
**Tierra del legendaria Teranga
(hospitalidad en wolof,
lengua de Senegal).**



La República de Senegal se encuentra al oeste del continente africano. Limita con el Océano Atlántico a lo largo de más de 350 kilómetros de playas de arena blanca y sol ilimitado. Senegal está sólo a unas 5 horas de Madrid y a menos de 6 horas de París. Senegal es popular por su tradicional hospitalidad renombrada (teranga) y una rica historia, cultura y medio ambiente.

Qué puedes hacer en Senegal? Bien, hay algo para cada cual. Desde el amanecer hasta el anochecer, tendrá una amplia variedad de actividades y opciones que se adapten a su gusto y espíritu. Los amantes de la Naturaleza y los animales podrán disfrutar de la belleza de los parques nacionales, con su ora y fauna únicas y espectaculares. Los amantes del arte podrán disfrutar tanto de artistas tradicionales como contemporáneos o de sus galerías y museos en su moderna y vibrante capital Dakar. Disfrute de los productos artesanales únicos en sus bazares, relájese en un campo de golf, o disfrute de la gastronomía local e internacional en pintorescos cafés y restaurantes de todo el país.

Si usted busca diversión, varios festivales tienen lugar a lo largo del año; hay una animada vida nocturna, lugares con multitud de gente en todo momento. Está buscando unas vacaciones más educativas y espirituales? Lleve a su familia a un histórico y tradicionalmente lugar de interés como la Isla de Goree, que fue el centro del comercio de esclavos en el Atlántico, con su Casa de los Esclavos, donde muchos africanos con grilletes, privados de su libertad fueron reunidos allí antes de ser enviados al Nuevo Mundo. Es usted un fanático de los deportes? Hay una larga variedad de actividades que van desde el ciclismo a deportes náuticos, sin olvidar el fútbol, la caza, .. Por otra parte, el tiempo lo permite todo. Para degustar el sabor del



Senegal en Español



Antecedentes históricos

Varios países europeos compitieron por tomar el control de este país, geográficamente estratégico y rico para el comercio; portugueses, británicos, holandeses, con los franceses, que hicieron en 1840 de Senegal una colonia francesa. La Isla de Goree se convirtió en el mayor centro de comercio de esclavos en el Atlántico en el siglo XIX y millones de africanos fueron llevados al Nuevo Mundo. En Abril de 1960, Senegal consiguió su independendia y se convirtió en la democrática República de Senegal.



Clima y Geografía

La República de Senegal es una región de tierras bajas en el punto más occidental del continente africano, rodeada por el Atlántico, Mali, Mauritania, Guinea y Guinea-Bissau. En el centro del país, se encuentra otro país: la República de Gambia. Cinco ríos atraviesan Senegal: el Río Senegal, el Gambia, el Saloum y el Casamance. Senegal goza de un buen clima casi todo el año, con una temperatura media anual en la ciudad por debajo de 29 C. Su tropical y agradable clima, con una corta temporada de lluvias entre junio y septiembre, y una estación más fría de diciembre a abril, es ideal para la práctica de cualquier actividad al aire libre. El país se divide en cuatro regiones.

Senegal en Español



(Pueblo bassari y bedik)



El Ndawrabin:
(un baile entre los Lebous)



La lucha senegalesa

Cultura

La población de Senegal es un crisol de gente joven, moderna y dinámica, junto con la gente tradicional, todos ellos pertenecientes a diversos grupos étnicos, cada uno con su propio dialecto. Algunos de estos grupos étnicos son el Toucouleur, Fulani, Serer, Mandinga, Diola, pero el Wolof es el más representativo de ellos. Alrededor de 50.000 europeos (franceses mayoritariamente) viven todavía en Senegal. Aunque el Wolof es el idioma más extendido, el idioma oficial es el francés.

La religión y las creencias juegan un papel muy importante en el día a día del pueblo senegalés, aunque el país es conocido por su tolerancia religiosa. Los Toucouleur,

primeros habitantes de Senegal, se convirtieron al Islam en el siglo XI, aun cuando sus creencias religiosas mantienen fuertes elementos de animismo. El 95 % de la población es musulmana, el 5 % restante, cristianos y los que siguen practicando el animismo.

Su entrañable literatura oral, como se ejemplifica en su narración, la poesía y el canto, es uno de los aspectos sobresalientes de la cultura senegalesa. Esta forma de expresión artística, combinada con el uso de instrumentos musicales tradicionales, como el tambor, la auto, el xalam, etc., se usa como herramientas de comunicación, sensibilización, educación y entretenimiento durante las ceremonias y ritos familiares.



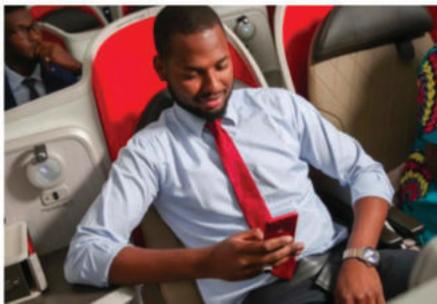
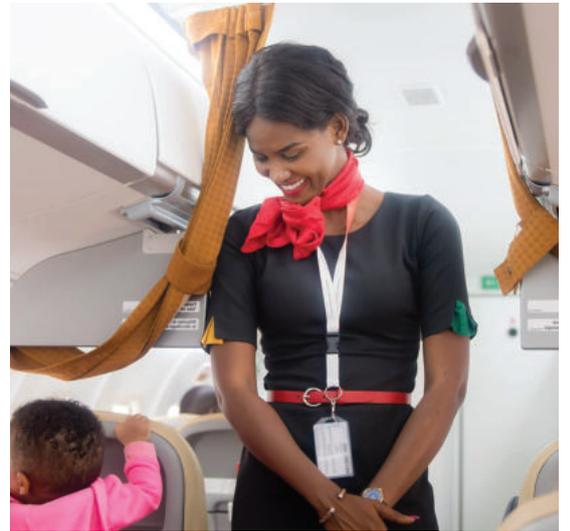
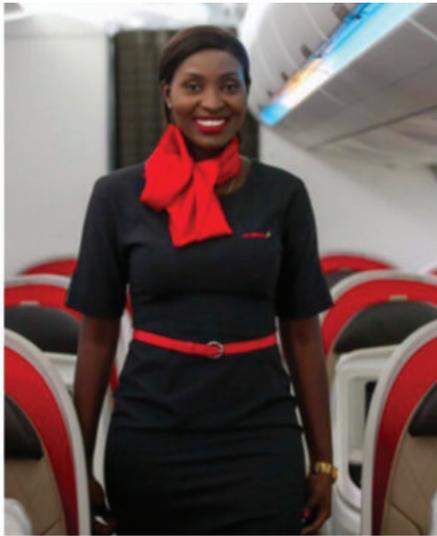
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Présentation de la Direction générale d'Appui aux Sénégalais de l'Extérieur (DGASE)



La Direction Générale d'Appui aux Sénégalais de l'Extérieur DGASE, structure opérationnelle du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et des Sénégalais de l'extérieur (MAESE), dirigée par son Excellence Ambassadeur, Directeur General Amadou François GAYE, travaille à porter assistance et protection aux Sénégalais de l'extérieur dans les pays d'accueil ;

La DGASE regroupe deux directions : la Direction de l'Assistance de la protection des SE (DAPSE) et la Direction de l'Appui à l'investissement et aux Projets (DAIP).

- La DAIP a pour missions d'appuyer, de conseiller, d'informer et d'orienter les Sénégalais de l'Extérieur, de promouvoir leurs projets d'investissement, d'assurer le Suivi-Evaluation des projets financés par le FAISE et de faciliter l'accès aux logements pour les Sénégalais de l'extérieur.

- La DAPSE a pour missions l'amélioration de l'Assistance, de l'Accueil, de l'Information, de l'Orientation et de la protection des Sénégalais de l'Extérieur dans leurs pays d'accueil : assistance des sénégalais situation de détresse, rapatriement humanitaire et accompagnement des rapatriements de dépourvues mortelles, valorisation socioculturelle à travers différentes initiatives ;

Les Bureaux d'Accueil, d'Orientation et de Suivi (BAOS) des Sénégalais de l'extérieur, dispositif au sein de la DAPSE, travaille à l'amélioration de l'Accueil, l'Information et du suivi des actions de nos compatriotes, de leurs familles. Leur délocalisation dans les 14 Régions du Sénégal et à l'aéroport AIBD vise particulièrement, à assurer la proximité du MAESE avec les migrants et leurs familles ainsi que les populations potentiellement migrantes dans l'optique d'une meilleure gestion des dynamiques du phénomène migratoire.

Ils ont pour mission d'accompagner la réintégration socioéconomique des migrants de retour, d'informer sur les opportunités de formation, investissements et d'emplois, et sur les conditions d'une migration sûre, ordonnée et régulière, de sensibiliser les potentiels migrants et leurs familles sur les dangers de la migration irrégulière, d'orienter les porteurs de projets vers les filières porteuses de la localité et les créneaux de financement, accompagner, renforcer les capacités et suivre les porteurs de projets, promouvoir la région comme destination attractive pour l'investissement et la réinstallation.

PRESENTATION DU PROJET GOUVERNANCE MIGRATION ET DEVELOPPEMENT

Le Projet Gouvernance Migration et Développement « GMD » a pour objectif le renforcement de la gouvernance inclusive de la migration au Sénégal en vue d'améliorer la synergie Migration et Développement à travers des initiatives soutenant le renforcement des capacités institutionnelles des structures en charge de la migration à tous les niveaux.

Le Projet est mis en œuvre conjointement par la Direction générale d'Appui aux Sénégalais de l'Extérieur (DGASE) et l'Agence Espagnole de Coopération Internationale pour le Développement (AECID). Il se propose de contribuer à la promotion de la migration régulière, à travers le renforcement des capacités d'intervention humaines, techniques et matériels, des services d'appui/conseil des migrants, en particulier.

GMD intervient sur toute l'étendue du Territoire Sénégalais à travers 14 BAOS installés dans les 14 Agences Régionales de Développement (ARD), 32 Points Focaux installés dans 45 Espaces Sénégal Services et 3 Points Focaux en service à l'Aéroport International Blaise DIAGNE AIBD.

Les Bureaux d'Accueil d'Orientation et de suivi (BAOS) sont les dispositifs de la DGASE au niveau territorial.

Leur cible est constituée des migrants de retour, des potentiels candidats à la migration, des sénégalais résidants à l'étranger, des communautés d'origine des migrants, des organisations de la société civile, des collectivités territoriales et autres acteurs territoriaux.

Les missions des BAOS sont, entre autres : Accompagner la réintégration socioéconomique des migrants de retour • Informer sur les conditions d'une migration sûre, ordonnée et régulière. • Informer et sensibiliser les potentiels migrants et leurs familles sur les dangers de la migration irrégulière. • Orienter les porteurs de projets vers les filières porteuses de la localité et les créneaux de financement. • Accompagner, renforcer les capacités

et suivre les porteurs de projets. • Promouvoir la région comme destination attractive pour l'investissement et la réinstallation.

Dans le cadre du déroulement des activités du projet, il est prévu pour l'année 2022 des opportunités de subventions dans les secteurs de la pisciculture, l'aviculture, l'embouche bovine, le maraîchage, l'artisanat, la restauration ainsi que les activités en lien avec la migration et Développement (Études / Recherche Migration, Développement & recherche action, Actions de Sensibilisation, Formation & renforcement de compétences, Projets Communautaires, etc.)





Quick Facts

Senegal Population October 2021: 17,295,583

Dakar Population: Dakar 3,229,800

Major industries: the main industries include mining, food processing, cement, artificial fertilizers, chemicals, textiles, tourism, oil and natural gas, refineries of imported oil and more. Exports include minerals, fish, agricultural products, chemicals, cotton, fabrics, groundnuts and calcium phosphate.

Local currency: CFA Franc - US \$1 = 650 Francs approx. - Euro 1 = 656 Francs

Main languages: French, English, Wolof, Pular, Diola, Serer, Mandingo, Bambara.

Religion: Islam and Christianity



Contact

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