

SECRETARY CLINTON'S VISIT TO DAKAR, SENEGAL JULY 31-AUGUST 2, 2012

OFFICIALS:

- **PRESIDENT MACKY SALL**
- **PRIME MINISTER ABDOUL MBAYE**
- **FOREIGN MINISTER ALIOUNE BADARA CISSE**

PRESIDENT MACKY SALL



Macky Sall was born on December 11, 1961 in Fatick, Senegal. He was the longest-serving Prime Minister under President Abdoulaye Wade, holding the position from 2004 – 2007. He was then President of the National Assembly from 2007 - 2008. On March 25, 2012, he was elected the fourth President of the Republic of Senegal.

President Macky Sall is a geological engineer and geophysicist. He was Director General of Senegal's Petroleum Society from December 2000-July 2001; Special Advisor to the President in charge of Energy and Mines, from April 2000-May 2001; Minister of Mines, Energy, and Water from May 2001-August 2003; and Minister of Interior and Local Government August 2003-April 2004.

Macky Sall is married with two sons and a daughter.

PRIME MINISTER ABDOUL MBAYE



Abdoul Mbaye was born in Dakar on April 13, 1953. He is a graduate of the Ecole des Haute Etudes Commerciales in Paris, the Sorbonne, and Cheikh Anta Diop University in Dakar.

Prime Minister Mbaye worked largely in finance, joining the Central Bank of West African States as an economist in 1976; becoming the IMF's Planning Division Director in 1981; named CEO of Banque de l'Habitat du Senegal in 1982; serving as president of the Federation of Associations of Banks and Financial Institutions of the West African Economic and Monetary Union and the Senegalese

Professional Association of Banks and Financial Institutions. He also worked with the IMF to develop regulations for investment funds in west Africa.

Abdoul Mbaye was treasurer of the Senegalese Football Federation and president of the Senegalese Athletics Federation (1995-1999). He was also vice president of National Olympic Committee of Senegal. He is now a member of the Commission Marketing International Olympic Committee (IOC).

FOREIGN MINISTER ALIOUNE BADARA CISSE



Born in St. Louis in 1958, Alioune Badara Cissé has long been known as one of President Sall's closest and most loyal aides. He served as Secretary General in then-Prime Minister Macky Sall's government from 2004 - 2007. When Sall left the ruling PDS party in 2008 to establish his own party, Cissé joined him as the party's national coordinator. In 2009, Cissé was elected deputy mayor of St. Louis under the banner of the *Benno Siggil Senegal* opposition coalition. Alioune Badara Cissé studied law in Minnesota and holds a graduate degree in modern languages. In 1992 he was a Humphrey Fellow, studying economic law.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST:

- **Cheikh Anta Diop University**
- **Renaissance Monument**
- **Gorée Island**
- **IFAN Museum of African Arts**
- **Independence Square**
- **Artisan Village**

University Cheikh Anta Diop



Université Cheikh Anta Diop (UCAD) is Senegal's largest university, one of just two major public universities in Senegal. Cheikh Anta Diop was an historian, anthropologist, physicist, and politician who studied race and colonial issues.

UCAD has over 70,000 students, most in Dakar, but some at branch campuses. UCAD is home to well-known medical, library science, and journalism schools; all of which attract students from across the continent – especially the francophone countries.

In recent years UCAD has faced management challenges, including over-crowded classrooms, increasing politicization of the academic landscape, competition for limited resources, frequent strikes, and poor administration. In reaction to these recurring challenges, Senegalese students increasingly choose private and technical schools to ensure they will get their degree.

At UCAD, students study in the 'LMD' system: a Bachelor's degree (*Licence*) Master's degree (*Matrise*) and PhD (*Doctorat*) – a system closer to the American rather than the French model. The English Department at UCAD has 9,000 students, larger than any other department in all of Senegal.

Gorée Island



Gorée Island, rich in history, is probably the most famous tourist attraction in Senegal. One of the most frequently visited sites is the “Maison des Esclaves” (Slave House), a poignant reminder of Gorée's role as the centre of West African slave trade. Built by the Dutch in 1776, the Slave House has been preserved in its original state. Other points of interest include the Church, the picturesque ruins of Fort Nassau, Saint Michel (the Castle), and the Historical

Museum in the old Fort Estrées. Gorée had the first school and the first printing press in French Africa. It was also one of the "four communes," which were allowed to elect deputies to the French National Assembly in the 19th century.

The Renaissance Monument

The African Renaissance Monument is a 49 meter tall, bronze statue located on top one of the twin hills known as “Collines des Mamelles.” Built overlooking the Atlantic Ocean in the Ouakam suburb, the statue was designed by Senegalese architect Pierre Goudiaby from an idea presented by President Abdoulaye Wade and built by a company from North Korea. The African Renaissance Monument, a representation of a man, a woman and a child emerging from a volcano was inaugurated at a ceremony on April 3, 2010.



IFAN Museum of African Arts



IFAN Museum of African Arts is one of the oldest art museums in West Africa. It was promoted by Léopold Senghor, the country's first President. In December 2007, its official title was changed to the Théodore Monod African Art Museum ("Musée Théodore Monod d'Art africain"), after the French naturalist Théodore André Monod, former director of IFAN. Previously, its official name had been "Le Musée d'Art Africain de l'Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire Cheikh Anta Diop IFAN/CAD."

The museum is part of the Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire (IFAN) institute, founded in 1936 in France. When IFAN was transferred to Cheikh Anta Diop University in 1960, the building at Place Soweto near the National Assembly of Senegal was converted into a museum. Today it is one of the most prestigious centers for the study of African culture and part of the Cheikh Anta Diop University. As the main cultural research center for the study of French West African colonies, it contains important collections from across Francophone Africa.

Independence Square



Independence Square, formerly called “Place Prothée,” is one of the most important sites in Dakar. It is located between the Presidential Palace and Georges Pompidou Avenue. It was built during Pinet Laprade’s mandate as Senegalese Governor from May - July 1863 and from 1865 to 1869.

Important events like the New Year celebration or the national parade are held at the Independence Palace. The square was the scene of historical events like the famous speech of President De

Gaulle which led to Senegal’s Independence thanks to the famous “porteurs de pancartes” holding signs with slogans demanding Independence. During the recent presidential elections, decisive demonstrations in favor of a democratic change in power took place at Independence Square.

Artisan Village



The Dakar Artisan Village is located on the main airport. The Village was inaugurated in 1998 by then Prime Minister Mr. Habib Thiam, and then Minister of Culture, Mr. Abdoulaye Elimane Kane.



The Artisan Village has studios for most forms of visual arts: painting, woodcarving, ceramics, photography, videography, and more. It welcomes artists, curators, architects, students doing research, and the public. It hosts exhibitions year-round in its 300m² hall.

EVENTS:

- **HEALTH CENTER**
- **PRESIDENT MACKY SALL**
- **SPEECH AT UCAD**

HEALTH CENTER

Minister of Health and Social Action



Professor Awa Marie Coll-Seck was named Minister of Health and Social Action by President Sall in April 2012. This is her second appointment to lead Senegal’s health sector, having previously served from 2001 to 2003. During that time, she initiated far-reaching reform of the health sector in Senegal and engaged a wide range of government, civil society and private sector partners in the implementation and expansion of public health programs. She mobilized strong political commitment within the country for health to be appropriately recognized as key to economic and social

development. Her priorities for this term include universal access to health care and working towards achievement of the health Millennium Development Goals, particularly reducing maternal mortality.

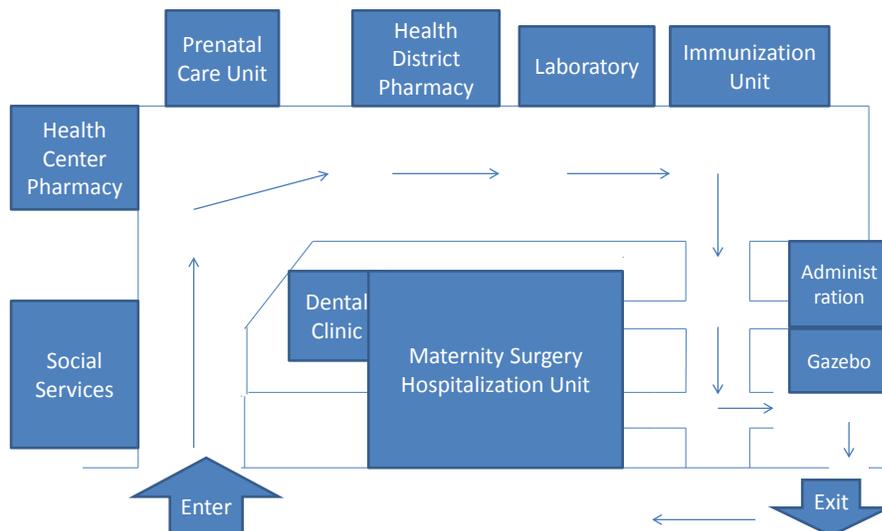
She was previously Executive Director of the Roll Back Malaria (RBM) partnership, from 2004 to 2012. RBM is a global partnership founded in 1998, with the goal of halving the world's malaria burden by 2010. Under her leadership, RBM grew into a strong partnership that supported numerous countries in these efforts and produced dramatic drops in malaria morbidity and mortality.

From 1996 to 2001, Awa Marie Coll-Seck served as a Director at the Joint United Nations Programme for HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), leading the Department of Policy, Strategy and Research to develop "best practice" guidance to assist governments and civil society in mounting their national and community responses to the global AIDS epidemic. Professor Coll-Seck was subsequently named Director of the UNAIDS Department of Country and Regional Support, where she coordinated and mobilized the UN system response to the epidemic while supervising UNAIDS staff serving at four regional offices and at country-level offices throughout the world. She was elected as President of the Assembly of the Ministries of Health of the West African Health Organization (WAHO, 2002-2003) and is currently a member of the prestigious Academy of Sciences and Technologies of Senegal.

After earning a degree in medicine in 1978 from the University of Dakar, she served for nearly twenty years as a specialist in infectious diseases in leading hospitals in Senegal and France. In 1989, she was appointed Professor of Medicine and Infectious Diseases at the University of Dakar and Chief of Service for Infectious Diseases at the University Hospital in Dakar. Awa Marie Coll-Seck is the author of over 150 scientific publications and communications on diverse subjects is a member of over 20 professional societies and organizations. She is fluent in French, English and her native Wolof, with a working knowledge of Spanish. In addition to her distinguished professional and academic career, Awa Marie Coll-Seck is married and the mother of four children.

EVENT DIAGRAM

Philippe Maguilen Senghor Health Center



SPEECH AT UCAD

Former President Sarkozy of France gave a poorly-received speech at UCAD in 2007.

Article Title: Africans still seething over Sarkozy speech

[\(The Unofficial English Translation of Sarkozy's Speech\)](#)



[Reuters](#) - During his first visit to sub-Saharan Africa since winning power, Sarkozy outraged public opinion in Senegal with a speech in late July 2007 laced with allusions to colonialism and the suggestion Africa had failed to embrace progress.

"Maybe he does not realize to what extent we felt insulted," said Boubacar Boris Diop, one of Senegal's most prominent contemporary writers. "Strictly from a political point of view, his speech was a mistake. He will realise that Africans and the negroes from the diaspora will never forgive him."

For many, the speech represented a squandered opportunity. When he won power in May elections, African leaders in the French-speaking Maghreb and West Africa rushed to

congratulate Sarkozy, who pledged to modernise the European power's often opaque relations with its former colonies.

"The tragedy of Africa is that the African has not fully entered into history ... They have never really launched themselves into the future," Sarkozy said in the address at Dakar's main university, leaving many students opened-mouthed. "The African peasant only knew the eternal renewal of time, marked by the endless repetition of the same gestures and the same words," he said. "In this realm of fancy ... there is neither room for human endeavour nor the idea of progress."

Senegalese newspaper Sud Quotidien branded the speech the next day as "an insult", echoing the outraged reaction of many students as they left the auditorium. Alpha Oumar Konare, chairman of the 53-nation African Union Commission, swiftly labelled Sarkozy's speech as "declarations of a bygone era".

The speech has since drawn criticism from politicians and intellectuals across Africa who denounced it as unacceptable and based on long-discredited stereotypes. For many, it was a throwback to France's murky colonial past.

"SMELL OF RACISM"

In France, civil rights association DiverCites has said it will present a court case against Sarkozy in the Bordeaux courts for incitement to discrimination, hate and racial violence. French Secretary of State for Cooperation Jean-Marie Bockel sprang to Sarkozy's defence in a newspaper column on Tuesday, writing in *Le Figaro* that the speech's message was that "the future of Africa belongs firstly to the Africans".

Acknowledging the address had sparked "a debate", Bockel said many young Africans agreed with its thrust. No stranger to controversy, Sarkozy angered many Africans during his tenure as interior minister in former president Jacques Chirac's government when he organised repatriation flights for illegal migrants -- dubbed "Sarkozy charters".

During his presidential campaign, however, Sarkozy said he wished to end the system of "Francafrique" -- the backroom, secretive deals between elite groups which has characterised France's relations with its former African possessions. Dakar-based political analyst Babacar Justin Ndiaye said the speech was unlikely to alter official relations between France and African nations.

"But a speech with the smell of racism about it will strongly diminish his standing in African public opinion," Ndiaye said. Cameroonian scholar Achille Mbembe, professor at South Africa's prestigious Witwatersrand university said the attitudes reflected in Sarkozy's speech were worthy of the 19th century.

"Who gave him the right to talk about Africa and Africans in a manner of a master who has the habit of ill-treating his slave?" Mbembe said in an open letter to Sarkozy. In the maelstrom of criticism, South African President Thabo Mbeki struck a discordant note with a congratulatory letter to the French president for mentioning the "idea of African Renaissance", which Mbeki champions.

The South African leader, a long-term exile under the apartheid regime, even hailed Sarkozy as "a citizen of Africa", raising howls of derision from the local press.