

SENEGAL & THE GAMBIA ROOTS TOUR

MARCH 30 - APRIL 9, 2023

THE JOURNEY OF A LIFETIME TOUR BOOK



Afr♀ca for the Afr♀cans
Tours & Investments

www.africafortheafricans.org



TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS — COPYRIGHT	2-3
FLAG OF SENEGAL AND THE GAMBIA	4
VISION & MISSION STATEMENT	5
PRESS RELEASE & PREVIOUS TOUR GROUP PICS	6-7
HERO DEDICATION TO OUR ANCESTORS	8
INSPIRED BY MARCUS GARVEY	9-11
ABOUT SENEGAL AND THE GAMBIA	12-13
SPECIAL REMINDERS — CONTACT LIST	14-15
MEET THE TEAM: TOUR LEADER & ORGANIZER	16-19
MEET THE TEAM: TOUR GUIDE & TOUR ASSISTANT	20-21
ENGLISH to WOLOF LANGUAGE TRANSLATION	22-25
DO'S & DON'TS	26-27
TOUR OVERVIEW	28-29
TOUR ITINERARY	30-32
HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS	33-35
SENEGAL TOUR SITES	36-43
GAMBIA TOUR SITES	44-51
BLACK STAR PAN-AFRICAN COMMUNITY IN GHANA	52-53
FLYERS: BOMANI TECHNOLOGY SERVICE - AFRICA TOURS	54-55
BLANK PAGES FOR TOUR NOTES	56-59
BACK OF BOOK	60

**Senegal & the Gambia Roots Tour
March 30 - April 9, 2023
The Journey of a Lifetime Tour Book**

**Designed & Produced by
Bomani Tyehimba for
Bomani Technology
Service–Support–Consultation
www.bomaniitservices.com**

**This Journey to the motherland is inspired by
the vision of Marcus Garvey to reconnect the
African Diaspora to the African Continent**

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MISSION STATEMENT:
**Reconnecting Africans in the Diaspora to our motherland
for Repatriation and Pan-Africanism**

Our name, "Africa for the Africans," was taken from words spoken by the honorable *Marcus Mosiah Garvey* over 90 years ago who taught us that African people all over the Diaspora are one people and that the continent of Africa belongs to us.

Our mission is to reconnect our people with the Motherland, Africa. Our main tool to accomplish this is through tours. This has proven to be the most effective way to dispel the myths and negative propoganda that keeps Africa divided. Once you go, you know!

We see Africa as the only viable option for the future survival of African people. This position is supported by the world's dependency on the natural resources in Africa (which are currently being controlled by non-Africans), the treatment of Africans outside of Africa, and lastly by the call that Mother Africa has made to all her displaced children in the Diaspora to come home; hence the investment portion of the company is designed to bring about a self sufficient Africa by linking the skills and resources of Africans in the Diaspora with projects, investment opportunities and like-minded brothers and sisters on the continent.

In order for Africans to thrive and survive the war being waged against us globally, we must build a home base of power in Africa. We are at a very critical stage of our existence; it is Repatriation and Pan-Africanism or perish.

Press Release

Africa for the Africans is a black-owned, Atlanta based, international business enterprise, specializing in Africa tours and investment services. The African slave trade completely divided our people globally and as a result we have been disconnected from our authentic roots and culture. Since 2006, *Africa for the Africans Tours & Investments* has been dedicated to empowering Africa as a home base for people of African ancestry around the world.

***Africa for the Africans Tours & Investments* revitalizes Africans throughout the Diaspora with a renewed cultural, economic and historical connection with our motherland — the African continent — and a mission to foster lasting relationships with our African family: a vision inspired by the Honorable Marcus Garvey, who coined the phrase “Africa for the Africans” to encourage a black nation and ownership of land outside of America. Africa for the Africans’ vision has guided hundreds of people yearning to be exposed to opportunities in Africa. Our tours are intended to enlighten, stimulate and create nothing less than life changing experiences through investment forums, social network gatherings and repatriation services for all of our travelers.**

From humbling historical landmarks to the bustling market-places, we nurture and guide our groups through a colorful and emotional journey. Tour patrons are exposed to the many investments, land/home ownership opportunities that exist in Africa, as well as opportunities to experience “the gift of giving” by delivering valuable school supplies, toys and clothing to children’s orphanages and schools during the tour. Our familial vibe and energy transforms our tours into something much more than a vacation package.

Africa for the Africans is a fully engaged cultural movement. Sankofa and come experience Africa’s culture, night life, shopping, networking, business, investment opportunities and more on our upcoming tours to Tanzania Senegal, The Gambia, Ghana, and more African heritage expeditions.

Previous Tours



Senegal & the Gambia Tour April 2021



Ghana Repatriation and Investment Tour Dec 2022



**AKOBEN
“WAR HORN”
SYMBOL OF VIGILANCE**



HERO DEDICATION



To the youth in pursuit of
truth and clarity
To those committed to family
To those in search of their
African identity
To those engaged in
Re-Africanization
To the warrior builders
To the mothers and foremothers
To the fathers and forefathers
To those committed to
righteous thought and
righteous action
To those committed to the
vision of a sovereign nation and
African world community
To the teachers and facilitators in
African-centered
independent institutions



Prophet & Pan-African Visionary Marcus Garvey 1887-1940



Born Marcus Mosiah Garvey, Jr. August 17, 1887 in Saint Ann's Bay, Jamaica and died June 10, 1940 at age 52 in London, England, UK. He was a Jamaican political leader, publisher, journalist, entrepreneur, and orator who was a staunch proponent of Black Nationalism and the Pan-Africanism movement, to which end he founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League (UNIA-ACL). He founded the Black Star Line, which promoted the return of the African diaspora to their ancestral lands. Garvey's father had a large library, and it was from his father that Marcus gained his love for reading. He attended elementary schools in St. Ann's Bay during his youth. While attending those schools, Garvey first began to experience racism. In 1907, he took

part in an unsuccessful printer's strike and the experience kindled in him a passion for political activism. In 1910, Garvey left Jamaica and began traveling throughout the Central America.

Over time, Marcus Garvey became influenced by many civil rights activist of his time. He ultimately combined the nationalist ideas of other Pan-African like Booker T. Washington. This was accomplished with the political possibilities and urban style of men and women living outside of plantation and colonial societies. After years of working in the Caribbean, Garvey left Jamaica to live in London from 1912 to 1914, where he attended Birkbeck College, taking classes in law and philosophy. He also worked for the African Times and Orient Review, published by Dusé Mohamed Ali, who was a considerable influence on the young man. Garvey sometimes spoke at Hyde Park's Speakers' Corner.

In 1914, Garvey returned to Jamaica, where he organized the UNIA. "I should name the organization the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities (Imperial) League. Such a name I thought would embrace the purpose of all black humanity." Thus to the world a name was born, a movement created, and a man became known.

On May 9, 1916, he held his first public lecture in New York City at St Mark's Church in-the-Bowery and undertook a 38-state speaking tour. The next year in May 1917, Garvey and thirteen others formed the first UNIA –ACL division outside Jamaica. They began advancing ideas to promote social, political, and economic freedom for black people.

The Legacy of Marcus Garvey 1887-1940

Garvey worked to develop a program to improve the conditions of ethnic Africans "at home and abroad," under UNIA auspices. On August 17, 1918, he began publishing the *Negro World* newspaper in New York, which was widely distributed. He used *The Negro World* as a platform for his views to encourage growth of the UNIA. By June 1919, the membership of the organization had grown to over two million. By August 1920, the UNIA claimed over four million members. That month, the International Convention of the UNIA was held. With delegates from all over the world attending, 25,000 people filled Madison Square Garden on August 1, 1920 to hear Garvey speak. Over the next couple of years, Garvey's movement was able to attract an enormous number of followers. Reasons for this included the cultural revolution of the Harlem Renaissance, the large number of West Indians who immigrated to New York, and the appeal of the slogan "One Aim, One God, One Destiny."

Garvey also established the business, *The Negro Factories Corporation*. He planned to develop the businesses to manufacture every marketable commodity in every big U.S. industrial center, as well as in Central America, the West Indies, and Africa. Related endeavors included a grocery chain, restaurant, publishing house, and other businesses.

Convinced that black people should have a permanent homeland in Africa, Garvey sought to develop Liberia. It had been founded by the American Colonization Society in the 19th century as a colony for free blacks from the United States. Garvey launched the Liberia program in 1920, intended to build colleges, industrial plants, and railroads as part of an industrial base from which to operate. He abandoned the program in the mid-1920s after much opposition from European powers with interests in Liberia.

The UNIA held an international convention in 1921 at New York's Madison Square Garden. Also represented at the convention were organizations such as the Universal Black Cross Nurses, the Black Eagle Flying Corps, and the Universal African Legion. Garvey attracted more than 50,000 people to the event and in his cause. The UNIA had 65,000 to 75,000 members paying dues to his support and funding. The national level of support in Jamaica helped Garvey to become one of the most influential leaders of the 20th century on the island.

In 1922, he married Amy Jacques Garvey, who was working as his Secretary General. They had two sons together: Marcus Mosiah Garvey, III (born 17 September 1930) and Julius Winston (born 1933). Amy Jacques Garvey played an important role in his career, and would become a lead worker in Garvey's movement.

Marcus Garvey and three other UNIA officials were charged with mail fraud involving the Black Star Line. In January 1922, after thousands of brochures had been mailed to supporters, Garvey was arrested on mail fraud.



The Legacy of Marcus Garvey 1887-1940

While on bail, he continued to maintain his innocence, travel, speak and organize the UNIA. On June 23, 1923, Garvey was convicted and sentenced to prison for five years. After numerous attempts at appeal were unsuccessful, he was taken into custody and began serving his sentence at the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary on February 8, 1925. Two days later, he penned his well known "First Message to the Negroes of the World from Atlanta Prison", wherein he made his famous proclamation: "Look for me in the whirlwind or the storm, look for me all around you, for, with God's grace, I shall come and bring with me countless millions of black slaves who have died in America and the West Indies and the millions in Africa to aid you in the fight for Liberty, Freedom and Life.

Upon his release in November 1927, Garvey was deported via New Orleans to Jamaica, where a large crowd met him at Orrett's Wharf in Kingston. Though the popularity of the UNIA diminished greatly following Garvey's expulsion, he nevertheless remained committed to his political ideals.

In 1928, Garvey traveled to Geneva to present the Petition of the Negro Race. This petition outlined the worldwide abuse of Africans to the League of Nations. In September 1929, he founded the People's Political Party (PPP), Jamaica's first modern political party, which focused on workers' rights, education, and aid to the poor.

Garvey continued his political activism and the work of UNIA in Jamaica, and then moved to London in 1935. But he did not command the same influence he had earlier. Garvey died in London on June 10, 1940, at the age of 52, having suffering several strokes. In 1964, his body was returned to Jamaica where he was declared the country's first national hero and re-interred him at a shrine in the National Heroes Park.

Garvey's memory is maintained in several locations in Africa. Nairobi, Kenya and Enugu, Nigeria have streets bearing his name, while the township of Khayelitsha, Cape Town, South Africa, put his name on an entire neighborhood. Yenagoa, Bayelsa State, Nigeria has a library named for him. A bust of Garvey was created and is on display at a park in the central region in Ghana, along with one of Martin Luther King.

A few of Marcus Garvey famous quotes.

"If you have no confidence in self, you are twice defeated in the race of life."

"With confidence, you have won even before you have started."

"Action, self reliance, the vision of self and the future have been the only means by which the oppressed have seen and realize the light of their own freedom"

"A people without the knowledge of their past history, origin and culture is like a tree without roots."

"Liberate the minds of men and ultimately you will liberate the bodies of men."

Kwame Nkrumah named the national shipping line of Ghana the Black Star Line in honor of Marcus Garvey and the UNIA. Nkrumah also named the national soccer team the Black Stars as well. The black star at the center of Ghana's flag is also inspired by the Garvey.

ABOUT SENEGAL

Senegal is located in western Africa at the westernmost point of the continent and served by multiple air and maritime travel routes, Senegal is known as the “Gateway to Africa.” The country lies at an ecological boundary where semiarid grassland, oceanfront, and tropical rainforest converge; this diverse environment has endowed Senegal with a wide variety of plant and animal life. It is from this rich natural heritage that the country’s national symbols were chosen: the baobab tree and the lion.

The region today known as Senegal was long a part of the ancient Ghana and Djolof kingdoms and an important node on trans-Saharan caravan routes. It was also an early point of European contact and was contested by England, France, Portugal, and the Netherlands before ultimately coming under French control in the late 19th century. It remained a colony of France until 1960, when, under the leadership of the writer and statesman Léopold Senghor, it gained its independence—first as part of the short-lived Mali Federation and then as a wholly sovereign state.

The Wolof ethnic group is comprised of about two-fifths of the total population, and their language is the most widely used in the republic. Under the traditional Wolof social structure, similar to those of other groups in the region, people were divided into the categories of freeborn (including nobles, clerics, and peasants), caste (including artisans, griots, and blacksmiths), and slaves. The Serer, numbering slightly more than one-seventh of the population, are closely related to the Wolof. The Tukulor make up more than one-fourth of the population. The Tukulor are often hard to distinguish from the Wolof and the Fulani, for they have often intermarried with both. The Diola and the Malinke constitute a small portion of the population. Other small groups consist of such peoples as the Soninke, rulers of the ancient state of Ghana; the Mauri, who live primarily in the north of the country; the Lebu of Cape Verde, who are fishermen and often wealthy landowners; and the Basari, an ancient people who are found in the rocky highlands of Fouta Djallon.

The most important city in Senegal is its capital, Dakar. This lively and attractive metropolis, located on Cape Verde Peninsula along the Atlantic shore, is a popular tourist destination. Although the government announced plans to eventually move the capital inland, Dakar will remain one of Africa’s most important harbors and a major economic and cultural center for West Africa as a whole.

Senegal is bounded to the north and northeast by the Senegal River, which separates it from Mauritania; to the east by Mali; to the south by Guinea and Guinea-Bissau; and to the west by the Atlantic Ocean. The Cape Verde (Cap Vert) Peninsula is the westernmost point of the African continent. The Gambia consists of a narrow strip of territory that extends from the coast eastward into Senegal along the Gambia River and isolates the southern Senegalese area of Casamance.

Tourism, one of the country’s primary sources of foreign exchange, has made Senegal one of the most visited countries in West Africa. Gorée Island, site of a former slave warehouse, is a popular attraction, as are Senegal’s national parks, beaches etc. Dakar is an important international conference center.

ABOUT THE GAMBIA

The Gambia is located in western Africa situated on the Atlantic coast and surrounded by the neighboring country of Senegal. It occupies a long narrow strip of land that surrounds the Gambia River. The land is flat and is dominated by the river, which is navigable throughout the length of the country.

The peculiar shape and size of the country are the result of territorial compromises made during the 19th century by Great Britain, which controlled the lower Gambia River, and France, which ruled the neighboring colony of Senegal. Periodic talks in the 20th century to unite The Gambia and Senegal led to the short-lived Senegambia confederation (1982–89).

The Gambia is Africa's smallest none-island country. It is also one of Africa's most densely populated countries. A few towns are located upriver, but most Gambians live in rural villages. The major ethnic groups are similar to those in Senegal and consist of the majority Malinke then Wolof, Fulani (Fulbe), Diola (Jola), and Soninke peoples. The Gambian economy is heavily dependent on peanut (groundnut) production and export.

The country is known for the beaches along its small Atlantic coastline and for being home to Jufureh (Juffure), the reputed ancestral village of Kunta Kinteh, the main character in Alex Haley's well-known novel *Roots*.

The capital, Banjul (called Bathurst until 1973), is situated where the Gambia River flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

The Gambia is a strip of land 15 to 30 miles (25 to 50 km) wide on either side of the Gambia River and extends almost 300 miles (480 km) into the interior; except for a short coastline along the Atlantic Ocean; it is entirely surrounded by Senegal.

The Gambia River is the country's dominant feature. It flows across a plateau of Miocene-Pliocene sandstone consisting of compacted sediment composed predominantly of quartz grains formed from about 23.7 to 1.6 million years ago. In the east, narrow valleys are separated by broad interfluves or flattish hills. In the west, lower and smaller sand hills alternate with depressions filled in with sand to form a flat plain.

The river basin was a focal point for migrating groups of people escaping the turmoil of western Sudanic wars dating from the 12th century. The Diola (Jola) are the people longest resident in the country; they are now located mostly in western Gambia. The largest group is the Malinke, comprising about one-third of the population. The Wolof, who are the dominant group in Senegal, also predominate in Banjul. The Fulani settled the extreme upriver areas, and their kingdom, Fuladu, became a major power in the late 19th century.

The Soninke, an admixture of Malinke and Fulani, are also concentrated in the upriver areas.

The Gambia has unique quality features for tourism from the national parks to the beaches to rich roots and culture around the country. The Gambia is a popular and affordable, year-round destination attracting tourists in search of sun, sand, sea, nature and varied cultural experiences and of which this unique country has plenty of.

Special Reminders

- People are very friendly! However, be wary of people who just want to make quick money off you and make promises they cannot keep. You should know as much as possible about the people you are planning to do business with.
- Please focus on enjoying yourself and accomplishing your mission. Do not get distracted by others or get caught up in complaining. This is an experience that will have its ups and downs; it's a part of your introduction to Africa. We recommend you go with the flow and enjoy your time in paradise around the wonderful itinerary that we have put together on this Journey of a Lifetime.
- When you visit do not come with a romanticized notion about Africa or you will be disappointed and unnecessarily frustrated. Come with open eyes and an open mind, knowing that Senegal & the Gambia are a developing nation. There is much to do and we can be a positive and contributory part of it. Keep in mind that Africa is not America or Europe, nor do we want it to be. We are Mother Africa's children returning home and we want to be part of Mother Africa's growth and development.
- You can give additional tips to anyone who gives you great services or whoever you choose. The tips collected for hospitality services that will be provided in Africa is basic tips for all Africa staff including drivers, Guides at all sites, Hotel staff, and Entertainment. All other services that may be provided on this tour are a tip, depending on the situation, based on the services you get.
- During long trips, use rest room at hotels and, rest room stops. Limit liquid drinking on the bus. In case of emergency, notify the tour guide, so he can tell the driver to stop the bus ASAP.
- No outburst or distraction in group setting. If you need to talk about something let a staff member know.
- Please do not interrupt others from enjoying their journey.
- The last 2 days are light on the itinerary. Use the itinerary as a detailed reminder of the schedule including check out time, baggage arrangements, meals and airport departure.
- Participate in group pictures when we give the call, organize as best as possible, to make sure we have good group pictures of our journey.
- This is a very cultural and spiritual journey; please keep all negative energy away. Focus on the blessings of being on a beautiful journey in Africa.

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MEET THE TEAM

Bomani Tyehimba

Director of Africa for the Africans Tour Leader & Organizer



Although Bomani's birth name is O'Neal Brown, out of respect for his ancestors and being conscious of his African roots and culture, he took on an African name Bomani Tyehimba, given to him by his Community in Atlanta. He was born Oct. 31, 1977 in Kingston, Jamaica and at the age of 11, he moved to Brooklyn, NY in 1988 with his family. He graduated Brooklyn's Transit Tech High School in June 1995, majoring in Electronic Installation and Practice.

Bomani worked as an Aircraft Technician in the US Navy & Reserve for over five years. He continued his Aviation expertise as a FAA Certified Airframe & Power Plant Aircraft Technician, and FCC GROL

Electronic Technician. He has used these professional certifications and skills to work with Delta Airlines & Delta Connections in Atlanta, totaling more than seven years combined. His additional certifications include: CompTia A+, Network+ and Security+ IT Technician.

Bomani is a former senior at Embry Riddle Aeronautical University in Atlanta, GA. He is incomplete on his Bachelors of Science degree in Aeronautics with a minor in Business Administration and Aviation Safety. Bomani is also working on an independent study project which includes all of the aspects of Sustainable Living, enabling him to utilize these models in Ghana, throughout Africa, the Caribbean and the world.

Since March 2004, he has organized tours and made video documentation of these expeditions that cover Senegal, Egypt, South Africa, Kenya, England, the Gambia, Ghana, Togo, Benin Ethiopia and Brazil. In April 2004, he toured various cities in Egypt lead by Dr. Ronoko Rashidi and and also produced a documentary of that experience. Now Bomani is expanding operations to do tours in Tanzania. This is his 10th African Country visiting and first time to Tanzania.

Bomani is the Director of Africa for the Africans, a Tour and Investment Corporation, which he established in October 2006. Its mission is to reconnect Africans in the Diaspora to the motherland for Repatriation and Pan-Africanism. The tours enable participants to experience the real Africa with a mix of roots, culture, paradise, night life, shopping, networking, business, investment opportunities and more.

MEET THE TEAM

Future plans include: expansion into an international corporation in Ghana, **specializing in Africa Tours, Investments, Real Estate, Information Technology & Business Services, and Sustainable Living.**

This means more opportunities to do business in Africa will be offered enabling everyone to collectively contribute to building a strong black nation. Visit our website for upcoming Tours to Egypt, Liberia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Senegal, Gambia, Ghana, South Africa and more of Africa. See You in the motherland!

www.africaforthefricans.org

Bomani is also the Director and an IT Technician for Bomani's IT Service and Consultation, founded in February 2005, specializing in Professional Technology & Business Solutions. This includes: Business Startup & Development, Affordable Technical Service on Laptops, Desktops, Printers & Wireless Networks, PC Clean-up, Repairs, Upgrades, Custom Built PCs, Networking, Tech Support, Troubleshooting, Website Development, Training, Video Production, Graphics Design, Data Backup, Data Recovery, Remote Access, Home Theater Setup and more.

www.bomaniitservices.com

Throughout his journey of conscious connection with his roots and Culture, he felt it was his destiny to dedicate his life to the building and development of a strong black nation. He believes we must make a connection with our motherland, Africa, as a functional part of our lives; and that we must empower Africa as the home base for the black nation to guide and protect our global black interest. Africa for the Africans has built a network of brothers and sisters in Africa and the Diaspora so that we can all work together progressively and strive to create a self-sufficient and united Pan-African nation.



MEET THE TEAM

Bomani Dakari Tyehimba Brown **Tour Assistant**



Bomani Dakari Tyehimba Brown was born June 8, 2010 in Atlanta, Georgia. He is the only child of his father Bomani Tyehimba. Since birth he has been introduced into a unique world of International business in Africa and advanced Information Technology. Bomani Dakari has experience traveling to Africa at an early age. He got his first passport at 6 months old. He travelled for the first time when he was two years old accompanying his parents on the October 2012 Ghana Tour. He went back to Ghana twice in 2013 when he was 3 years old. In 2014 he went to Jamaica in February and May to meet

his father's family in Kingston. He went to Turks and Caicos on his summer vacation in 2014. Some of his last Journeys to Africa were Ghana Dec 2022, Tanzania Nov 2022, Ghana May 2022, Senegal & The Gambia April 2021, Ghana Dec 2021, Tanzania Nov 2021, Ghana Dec 2019, South Africa Nov 2019, Ghana May 2019. He is now 12 years old in the 6th grade. This will be his 14th trip to Ghana. He just got his 3rd passport in 2021. He is always ready to be a staff member on the Africa Tours. Bomani Dakari loves using his gaming laptop and desktop to become more proficient in information System Technology. He does his Architectural designs in video games like Roblox, Minecraft and the SIMs 4. With these skills he is looking to become an Architect, Actor and Animator. He also enjoys reading, skateboarding, swimming and riding his bike with his friends.



MEET THE TEAM



Ousman Baldeh **Tour Assistant**

My name is Ousman Baldeh, a Gambian National. I was born 16 April 1977 in a village called Kerewan Samba Sira in the Central River Region. In the same village I attended primary school then Armitage High School, which is a boarding school.

From 1996 to 1998 I trained under the Forestry Department. During this period, I was trained in activities such as: Seeding production, Agroforestry, Forest inventory, General Forest protection Activities, and Other Forestry Related Activities.

On 03 January 1999, I joined the Gambia Army, after my successful training, I was posted to the first infantry battalion where I spent four months then I was transferred to the Gambia Navy. In October I started with The Gambia Navy. After my basic training in all sections in the Navy I became interested in Marine Engineering, which became my career field. I attended different local courses on Marine Engineering and then I was made an instructor on Engineering.

From 2006 to 2007 I was sent to Darfur, Sudan for peace keeping under the umbrella of the African Union. On 05 January to 31 July, I was again sent to Darfur, Sudan for peace keeping, this time under the umbrella of the African Union - United Nations.

After serving in the Gambia Navy for eighteen years, I decided to leave voluntarily. On 03 January 2017, I went back to my village looking after my youngest child while all my parents were gone. During my stay in the village, I received a call from a friend named Aresto Sambou who lived in Senegal working on tourist operations. He asked me to work with him, where I worked from that time up to now. During this period, I met my blood brother, Bomani Tyehimba of Africa for the Africans Tours. I am a hundred percent delighted of meeting the Pan African who I am always ready to render my service for him at all time and conditions, hence his mission is for our mother land.

MEET THE TEAM

TOUR GUIDE: ABDOU RAHMANE GUEYE



I'm Abdou Rahmane Gueye. Born on August 16th 1956 in Dakar and raised in the same location. When I graduated from high school the system sent me to the lawyer college of the university of Dakar. After two degrees I preferred to improve my English and attended the British Institute. After tests they admitted me to the fifth grade two semesters later I finished the curriculum. My love of this country and its various cultures and sharing my knowledge oriented me to tourism. I was trained to do guiding by the best tour guides in the tour business of Sénégal by that time. Since then I worked for different companies. Later on I got my own business: Boubakar Travel Bureau. I got connected and worked with "I and I Concept", "Hope for Africa"...

MEET THE TEAM

TOUR ASSISTANT: OUSMANE GUEYE



Ousmane Gueye born on September 9th 1971. Diploma in Sacré cœur Dakar Sénégal west Africa for almost twenty one years working as a guide assistant, involved in Pan-Africanist subjects. Option goal achievement a better understanding of our ethnical and African culture, I do socializing and assist our community on language translation for a perfect viewing during holidays that they can have a memorable experience on that period of time. Integrate the black diaspora inside the community is my care, that experience in lifetime would be very joyful in your hearts and thoughts.

ENGLISH to WOLOF LANGUAGE TRANSLATION

Wolof /'wɔʊlof/[3] is a language of Senegal, the Gambia, Mauritania, and the native language of the Wolof people. Like the neighboring languages Serer and Fula, it belongs to the Senegambian branch of the Niger–Congo language family. Unlike most other languages of the Niger-Congo family, Wolof is not a tonal language. Contrary to popular belief, Wolof did not originate as the language of the Lebu people because the Lebu people are Wolof and speak a Wolof regional dialect. It is the most widely spoken language in Senegal, spoken natively by the Wolof people (40% of the population) but also by most other Senegalese as a second language.

Wolof dialects vary geographically and between rural and urban areas. "Dakar-Wolof", for instance, is an urban mixture of Wolof, French, and Arabic. "Wolof" is the standard spelling and may refer to the Wolof people or to Wolof culture. Variants include the older French Ouolof and the principally Gambian Wollof, Jolof, jollof, etc., which now typically refers either to the Jolof Empire or to jollof rice, a common West African rice dish. Now-archaic forms include Volof and Olof.

The English language is believed to have adopted some Wolof words, such as banana, via Spanish or Portuguese, and nyam in several Caribbean English Creoles meaning "to eat" (compare Seychellois Creole nyanmnyam, also meaning "to eat").

Wolof is spoken by more than 10 million people and about 40 percent (approximately 5 million people) of Senegal's population speak Wolof as their native language. Increased mobility, and especially the growth of the capital Dakar, created the need for a common language: today, an additional 40 percent of the population speak Wolof as a second or acquired language. In the whole region from Dakar to Saint-Louis, and also west and southwest of Kaolack, Wolof is spoken by the vast majority of people. Typically when various ethnic groups in Senegal come together in cities and towns, they speak Wolof. It is therefore spoken in almost every regional and departmental capital in Senegal. Nevertheless, the official language of Senegal is French.

In The Gambia, although about 20–25 percent of the population speak Wolof as a first language, it has a disproportionate influence because of its prevalence in Banjul, the Gambian capital, where 75 percent of the population use it as a first language. Furthermore, in Serrekunda, The Gambia's largest town, although only a tiny minority are ethnic Wolofs, approximately 70 percent of the population speaks or understands Wolof. In Mauritania, about seven percent of the population (approximately 185,000 people) speak Wolof. Most live near or along the Senegal River that Mauritania shares with Senegal.

Small talk

Hello

Good afternoon

How are you?

How old are you?

What do you do for a living?

What are your hobbies?

I am fine

I am sick

My name is...

This is my friend / father /
mother / son / daughter

What is this / that?

I am pleased to meet you

I am _ years old

See you later

Goodbye

Good night

Where is the restroom?

I understand / I do not un-
derstand

Translation

Salaamaalikum

Ngoonu jàmm

Na nga def?

Ñaata at nga am?

Looy liggéey?

Lu la gën a yittéel?

Maa ngi sant

Damaa wopp

Maa ngi tudd...

Kii mooy sama xarit / bay / yaay / doom ju
góor / doom ju jigéen

Lii / lee lan la?

Bég naa ci xame gi

Am naa _ years at

Ba ci kanam

Ba beneen

Nu fanaan jàmm

Ana wanag wi?

Nànd naa/ Nàndu ma

See more English to Wolof translations on page 24 and 25

ENGLISH to WOLOF LANGUAGE TRANSLATION

- Do you speak English? Ndax dégg nga angale?
- Do you speak Wolof? Deg nga Wolof?
- Do you understand? Dégg nga?
- Excuse me Baal ma!
- Good afternoon Ngoonu jàmm
- Good evening Naka ngon si
- Good morning Jaam nga fanane
- Good night Nu fanaan jàmm
- Goodbye Ba beneen
- Have a good trip Yônu jàam
- Have a nice day Yendu ak jàam
- Have a nice meal Naci jàam bari
- Hello Salaamaalikum
- How are you? Jaam nga am? (Have you peace?)
- How do you say ... in Wolof? Naka lanuy waxee lii ci wolof?
- How much is this? Ñaata lay jar?
- How old are you? Ñaata at nga am?
- I am _ years old Am naa _ years at
- I am fine Maa ngi sant
- I am pleased to meet you Bég naa ci xame gi
- I am sick Damaa wopp
- I don't know Xamu mako
- I don't understand Dégguma
- I understand / I do not understand Nànd naa/ Nàndu ma
- I'm from ... Maa ngi joge ...
- Long time no see Gej na la giis
- May I have _? Ndax mën naa am _?

- My name is ... Maa ngi tudd ...
- No Déédéet
- Please La neexee
- please (asking for something) Baal ma (wax ci mbir)
- please (offering something) Baal ma (maye mbir)
- Please say that again Ndax mën nga ko waxaat su la neexee?
- Please speak more slowly Ndax mën nga wax ndànk su la neexee?
- Please write it down Ndax mën nga ko bind su la neexee?
- Pleased to meet you Am nàa mbekte ci guiss la
- Reply to 'How are you?' Jaam rek, Yow nag? (Peace only, and you?)
- See you later Ba ci kanam
- Sorry Baal ma
- Thank you Jai-rruh-jef
- Wait Négal
- Welcome Merhbe
- What are your hobbies? Lu la gën a yittéel?
- What do you do for a living? Looy liggéey?
- What is this / that? Lii / lee lan la?
- What's your name? Naka-nga sant?
- Where are you from? Fan nga joge?
- Where is the restroom? Ana wanag wi?
- Where's the toilet / bathroom? Ana wanaag wi?
- Yes Waaw
- you're welcome Noo ko bokk



GYNAME
“EXCEPT FOR GOD”
SUPREMACY OF GOD

Do's

- ◆ **Come with open eyes and an open mind, knowing that Senegal & the Gambia are developing nations. There is much to do and we can be a positive and contributory part of it. Keep in mind that Africa is not America or Europe, nor do we want it to be.**
- ◆ **Do drink plenty of bottled H₂O.**
- ◆ **Do wear light weight clothing.**
- ◆ **Use adapters for your electrical appliances.**
- ◆ **Protect your passport.**
- ◆ **Do secure your money in multiple locations within your luggage.**
- ◆ **Only eat at sites outlined by the Tour Leader. (The food in Africa is superb. Be sure to be open minded, it is considered rude for you to make a face. If something does not agree with your taste buds, simply push it to the side.) The fresh fruits and vegetables taste significantly different and food portions are much smaller from those in America.**
- ◆ **Do take advantage of the breakfast that will be prepared each morning.**
- ◆ **Do maintain an open mind.**
- ◆ **Secure your money properly and be aware of pickpockets in crowded places.**
- ◆ **Do greet others before requesting any service.**
- ◆ **Do remember that it takes longer to move a group than an individual, so be patient.**



ADINKRAHENE
“CHIEF OF THE ADINKRA
SYMBOL”
SYMBOL OF GREATNESS,
CHARISMA AND LEADERSHIP

Don'ts

- ◆ **Do not come with a romanticized notion about Senegal & the Gambia or you will be disappointed and unnecessarily frustrated.**
- ◆ **Don't expect to find things the same as in the U.S/ Diaspora.**
- ◆ **Never drink unbolted water nor use ice cubes.**
- ◆ **Never take pictures of the airport, police nor military personnel.**
- ◆ **Never take pictures of anyone unless you ask permission, and please be prepared to tip.**
- ◆ **Never cross your legs in a house of worship or in front of a Chief , or a person of higher status or rank—this is considered very offensive.**
- ◆ **Do not let other travelers get on your nerves. (Just take a deep breath and relax, YOU'RE IN AFRICA!)**
- ◆ **Do not judge the people of Senegal & the Gambia.**
- ◆ **Never use the American circular finger and thumb “OK” sign as this is considered obscene.**
- ◆ **Never ask a anyone “Are you crazy or mad?” It is a big insult —almost unforgivable.**
- ◆ **Never wave with your left hand (this is considered offensive).**

TOUR OVERVIEW

AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS **PRESENTS** **SENEGAL & THE GAMBIA** **ROOTS & CULTURE TOUR** **March 30 - April 9, 2023**

Package 1: \$4,200 for Accommodations and Flights from USA (Your State) on Delta Airlines to Ndiass, Senegal.

Package 2: \$2,700 for Accommodations Only (You are responsible for your own flights)

Additional: \$500 for Single supplement (for those who want a room alone).

Tour Includes

- Ø Transportation & Tours throughout Senegal & the Gambia**
- Ø Daily Continental Breakfast & Gourmet Dinner**
- Ø 3 & 4 Star Hotel Accommodations - Double Occupancy**
- Ø Entrance and Access to all Sites & Activities**
- Ø Daily Exercise and Meditation Sessions**
- Ø Certified English Speaking Tour Guides**
- Ø Business & Investment Conference/ Networking**
- Ø Round trip by bus from Senegal to The Gambia**

Not Included

- Ø \$100 Group Tips, No Lunch and Any Camera/ Camcorder Fees at Sites**
- Ø Visa for the Gambia \$200 for 5 years**

SENEGAL 5 DAYS

Tour Goree Island and the African
Holocaust Dungeon Museum
Dakar City Full City Tour of the roots & Culture
Business Dialog and Networking
HLM Market, Kermel Market
The Grand Mosque,
Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar
National assembly, the palace of the president
Independence Square
The Roman Catholic Cathedral
African Renaissance monument for a walking tour
Black Civilization Museum walking w/ tour guide.
Lake Retba (Pink Lake) Tour on 4x4 vehicles
Fulani Village near Pink Lake
Thies Basket Market and manufactory
of decorative arts, tapestry factory
Various museums and African markets
Beaches and tropical view of the country side
Great night life and Social Entertainment
Tropical food, traditional dancing and drumming

Hotel Le Littoral Des Almadies in Dakar

www.booking.com/hotel/sn/le-littoral-des-almadies-ex-azur.en-gb.html

THE GAMBIA 4 DAYS

City tour of Banjul including various markets
Arch 22 commemorative arch on the road into Banjul
Kachikally sacred crocodile pool
Walk to Golden Beach at Cape Point
Vist Bakau Tourist Market shop for wood carvings,
Gambian bangles, beads and textiles
Visit the Gambian National Museum
Presidential sites and fashion boutiques.
Tour and Shopping at Serrekunda Market
Tour James Island and learn about the slave trade
Tour to Juffureh home of Kunta Kenteh (Alex Haley's Roots)
Museum of Slavery in the village of Albreda

SeneGambia Beach Hotel in Koli

www.senegambiabeach.com

TOUR ITINERARY 1-3

AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS PRESENTS SENEGAL & THE GAMBIA ROOTS & CULTURE TOUR MARCH 30 - APRIL 9, 2023

Welcome to the journey of a lifetime everyone. Join us for a real cultural experience on an incredible 2 country tour in Senegal and the Gambia, West Africa. Don't miss out on this opportunity to reconnect with our people, land, enjoy paradise in the tropics and networking with the group. Learn about the roots, culture, repatriation, investment opportunities and more. Africa is the future; see you in the motherland.

DAY 1 THURSDAY MARCH 30 DEPART ATLANTA to NDIASS/ DAKAR, SENEGAL via NEW YORK CITY

Meet and greet 2:00 PM at departure gate at Domestic Terminal at Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta Airport in Georgia. Flight departs at 3:55 PM on Delta Airlines flight # DL 1362 to JFK Airport in New York City and arrive at 6:15 PM. Group meet and greet at 8:00 PM. Flight depart at 9:55 PM on DL 216 to Ndiass/Dakar Senegal. Arrive the next day Friday March 31 at 9:30 AM.

DAY 2 FRIDAY MARCH 31 WELCOME to NDIASS/ DAKAR, SENEGAL

Arrive at Blaise Diagne International Airport in Ndiass, Senegal at 9:30 AM. Our Senegal staff will escort us from baggage claim or Airport exit to bus after 10:30 AM for a 1 hour drive to Dakar. Check in and orientation at Hotel Le Littoral Des Almadies in Dakar. Afternoon lunch in Almadies. Walking tour of the African Renaissance Monument. Visit inside the monument for museum presentation and elevator ride to the top of the male statue head. Evening welcome dinner out in Almadies and overnight in Dakar at Hotel Le Littoral Des Almadies.

www.booking.com/hotel/sn/le-littoral-des-almadies-ex-azur.en-gb.html

DAY 3 SATURDAY APRIL 1 SENEGAL – GOREE ISLAND HOLOCAUST DUNGEONS and MUSEUM

Morning exercise and breakfast. Leave hotel at 9:00 AM for Goree Island by ferry for a 20 minute ride to visit the original slave island where Africans were held in dungeons and shipped off to the Americas by the hands of the European traders. Tour the House of slaves and other historic parts of Goree Island. Prayer and libation ceremony. Visit slave museum and library. Return to Dakar for dinner, night life options and overnight at Hotel Le Littoral Des Almadies in Dakar.

www.booking.com/hotel/sn/le-littoral-des-almadies-ex-azur.en-gb.html

TOUR ITINERARY 2-3

DAY 4 SUNDAY APRIL 2 SENEGAL – LAKE RETBA (LAC ROSE MEANING PINK LAKE) – SHOPPING

Morning exercise and breakfast. Leave hotel at 9:00 AM for Travel to Lake Retba (Pink Lake). Board 4x4 vehicles for Pink Lake tour. Known for its pink waters caused by salt eating algae, the salt is harvested & sold by locals. Color of Pink Lake is due to microorganisms that fond of warm water and before sunrise they dive in the bottom of the lake and the water won't be pink. No one ever drowns in the lake because the water keeps you afloat! Visit Fulani Village near Pink Lake and learn about Fulani Culture. Afternoon shopping after lunch around the Pink Lake Area. Return to Dakar for Dinner, night life options and overnight in Dakar at Hotel Le Littoral Des Almadies. www.booking.com/hotel/sn/le-littoral-des-almadies-ex-azur.en-gb.html

DAY 5 MONDAY APRIL 3 DAKAR FULL CITY TOUR – BUSINESS NETWORKING

Morning exercise and breakfast. Leave hotel at 9:00 AM for Dakar city tour, visit the HLM market, Kermel market, the Grand Mosque, Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar, National assembly, the palace of the president with its colorful guard and the independence square. The Roman Catholic Cathedral. Black Civilization Museum tour. Dinner and business networking at hotel. Night life options and overnight in Dakar at Hotel Le Littoral Des Almadies. www.booking.com/hotel/sn/le-littoral-des-almadies-ex-azur.en-gb.html

DAY 6 TUESDAY APRIL 4 SENEGAL to THE GAMBIA

Morning exercise and breakfast. Early hotel check out. Depart for 5 hour bus ride to the Gambia. Transfer to ferry from Barra to Banjul. Transfer on bus from Banjul to hotel in Kololi. Welcome Dinner, night life option and overnight in Kololi at SeneGambia Beach Hotel. www.senegambiabeach.com

DAY 7 WEDNESDAY APRIL 5 THE GAMBIA – BANJUL CITY TOUR

Morning exercise and breakfast. Leave hotel at 9:00 AM for a full day City tour of Banjul including various markets. Drive through Arch 22 commemorative arch on the road into Banjul. Kachikally sacred crocodile pool. Walk to Golden Beach at Cape Point. Vist Bakau Tourist Market. Examine and shop for wood carvings, Gambian bangles, beads and textiles. Visit the Gambian museum, Presidential sites and fashion boutiques. Continue on to an elementary school to meet teachers and pupils, followed by an excursion to the Seredunda Market. Dinner, night life options and overnight in Kololi at SeneGambia Beach Hotel. www.senegambiabeach.com

TOUR ITINERARY 3-3

DAY 8 THURSDAY APRIL 6 THE GAMBIA – JUFFUREH ANCESTRAL HOME OF KUNTA KINTEH - VILLAGE OF ALBRED A - KUNTAH KINTEH ISLAND AKA JAMES ISLAND

Morning exercise and breakfast. Leave hotel at 8:00 AM to Denton Bridge Harbour on cruise boat for an all day transport to visit various sites. Start with tour of Kunta Kinteh Island aka James Island. See the Museum of Slavery in the village of Albreda. Tour Juffureh the ancestral home of Kunta Kinteh ancestor of Alex Haley. Meet the Kinteh family and visit with the village chief. Dinner, night life options and overnight in Kololi at SeneGambia Beach Hotel.

www.senegambiabeach.com

DAY 9 FRIDAY APRIL 7 THE GAMBIA - NETWORKING WITH AFRICAN DIASPORAN REPAT

Free day for final shopping, leisure and more. Networking Dinner with African Diaspora Repats. Night life options and overnight in Kololi at SeneGambia Beach Hotel. www.senegambiabeach.com

DAY 10 SATURDAY APRIL 8 - DEPART The GAMBIA to SOMONE, SENEGAL

Wake up call, morning exercise and breakfast. Move all bags to the designated departure area by 10 AM. Check out of rooms by 10:30 AM at hotel. Depart at 11 AM for a 5 hour drive to Senegal for farewell dinner at 7 PM in Senegal. Overnight in Somone, Senegal at Africa 6 Resort. www.africa-6.com

DAY 11 SUNDAY APRIL 9 SENEGAL to NEW YORK CITY to ATLANTA, GEORGIA, USA

Check out of Africa 6 Resort at 7:30 AM for 30 mins drive to Blaise Diagne International Airport in Ndiass, Senegal for check in at 11:30 AM on Delta Airlines flight # DL 217 flight to JFK New York. Arrive at 4.05 PM at JFK New York City Airport. After a 3 Hour layover we will then depart at 7:00 PM to Atlanta on Delta Airlines flight # DL 1192 and arrive in Atlanta at 9:48 PM. End of tour.

(Note this itinerary may change slightly for logistic and operational efficiency)

For questions and additional info visit our website

**www.africaforthafricans.org and Contact Tour Organizer:
Bomani Tyehimba at (404) 931-9429 or afta2010@msn.com**

HOTEL LE LITTORAL DES ALMADIES



Guests will also appreciate proximity to Mosque of the Divinity, which is about a 10-minute ride away. Guests can get to Dakar city center, which is 3.8 miles away. The hotel is set a 17-minute stroll away from Les Almadies. Garage de Ngor bus station, allowing a good connection throughout the city, is a 10-minute walk of Hotel Le Littoral Des Almadies.

Hotel Le Littoral Des Almadies Dakar, located within 2.4 miles away from African Renaissance Monument, offers guests complimentary private parking, a picnic area and a wellness center. The 3-star hotel is a short walk from Cabane du Surfeur.



SENEGAMBIA BEACH HOTEL in KOLOLI



Situated in Sere Kunda NDing, 2,300 feet from Senegambia Beach, Senegambia Beach Hotel features accommodation with an outdoor swimming pool, free private parking, a garden and a restaurant. This 4-star hotel offers a 24-hour front desk, an ATM and free WiFi. The accommodation offers evening entertainment and a concierge service.

At the hotel rooms come with air conditioning, a wardrobe, a flat-screen TV, a private bathroom, bed linen, towels and a balcony with a garden view. Every room has a safety deposit box and certain rooms are equipped with pool views. The rooms will provide guests with a fridge.

A buffet, continental or Full English/Irish breakfast is available each morning at the property.

Senegambia Beach Hotel offers a children's playground. You can play table tennis and darts at the 4-star hotel.

Popular points of interest near the accommodation include Bijilo Beach, Kololi Beach and Bijolo Forest Reserve. The nearest airport is Banjul International Airport, 9.3 miles from Senegambia Beach Hotel.

SENEGAMBIA BEACH HOTEL in KOLOLI



WELCOME TO SENEGAL



Blaise Diagne International Airport IATA: DSS, ICAO: GOBD) is an international airport near the town of Diass in Thiès Region, Senegal, 43 kilometres (27 mi) east of downtown Dakar. It serves as the main airport for Dakar, replacing Léopold Sédar Senghor International Airport, which had become too small. It is named after Blaise Diagne, the first black African elected to France's parliament in 1914. Regular flights are operated from it to destinations across many parts of Africa, as well as to Europe, Macaronesia, the Middle East, and the USA.



GOREE ISLAND - SENEGAL TOUR SITE



Gorée is a small island 900 metres (3,000 ft) in length and 350 metres (1,150 ft) in width sheltered by the Cap-Vert Peninsula. Now part of the city of Dakar, it was a minor port and site of European settlement along the coast. Being almost devoid of drinking water, the island was not settled before the arrival of Europeans. The Portuguese were the first to establish a presence on Gorée c. 1450, where they built a small stone chapel and used land as a cemetery. Gorée is known as the location of the House of Slaves. (French: Maison des esclaves), built by an Afro-French Métis family about 1780 –1784. The House of Slaves is one of the oldest houses on the island. It is now used as a tourist destination to show the horrors of the slave trade throughout the Atlantic world. After the decline of the slave trade from Senegal in the 1770s and 1780s, the town became an important port for the shipment of peanuts, peanut oil, gum arabic, ivory, and other products of the "legitimate" trade. It was probably in relation to this trade that the so-called Maison des Esclaves was built. As discussed by historian Ana Lucia Araujo, the building started gaining reputation as a slave depot mainly because of the work of its curator Boubacar Joseph Ndiaye, who was able to move the audiences who visited the house with his performance. Many public personalities visit the House of Slaves, which plays the role of a site of memory of slavery. In June 2013, President of the United States Barack Obama visited the House of Slaves. The island of Gorée was one of the first places in Africa to be settled by Europeans, as the Portuguese settled on the island in 1444. It was captured by the United Netherlands in 1588, then the Portuguese again, and again the Dutch. They named it after the Dutch island of Goeree, before the British took it over under Robert Holmes in 1664.

AFRICAN RENAISSANCE MONUMENT - SENEGAL TOUR SITE



The African Renaissance Monument (French: Monument de la Renaissance Africaine) is a 52 m (171 ft) tall copper statue located on top of one of the twin hills known as Collines des Mamelles, outside Dakar, Senegal. Built overlooking the Atlantic Ocean in the Ouakam suburb, the statue was designed by the Senegalese architect Pierre Goudiaby after an idea presented by president

Abdoulaye Wade and built by Mansudae Overseas Projects, a company from North Korea. Site preparation on top of the 100-meter high hill began in 2006, and construction of the bronze statue began 2008. Originally scheduled for completion in December 2009, delays stretched into early 2010, and the formal dedication occurred on 4 April 2010, Senegal's "National Day", commemorating the 50th anniversary of the country's independence from France. It is the tallest statue in Africa. The project attracted significant criticism due to its expense and perceived lack of cultural authenticity.

DEDICATED IN 2010 THE MASSIVE AFRICAN Renaissance Monument is a towering piece of brutal Stalinist machismo that is intended to celebrate the achievements of the African people but will likely be better remembered for the corruption and unpopular alliances that led to its construction. The monument, which sits atop a hill depicts a man, woman, and child as the trinity of the black African family. The statue would not be quite so alarming if it were not for its sheer size, topping out at over 160 feet of bronze nationalism or a little more than half the height of the Statue of Liberty. This makes it the tallest statue in Africa.

SHOPPING MARKETS - SENEGAL TOUR SITES



Senegal's most unique shopping items and best bargains are found behind the stalls of the country's colorful outdoor markets. The vast majority of Senegalese communities have their own vibrant markets, from its biggest cities to its tiniest of villages. Most handmade Senegalese crafts are made from wood, copper, or batik. Underglass and sand painting are Senegal's most unique visual art forms.

Visitors can get fittings by tailors for their own unique Senegalese outfits at the smaller and less chaotic HLM market, which specializes in fabric. Bartering is the norm at Dakar's evening Soumbédioune fish market and nearby artisanal village where visitors can buy handmade glass jewelry, pottery, and wooden crafts. Older masks are worth more than new ones, so some of the masks sold near Dakar's port are left under the sun for long time periods to make them look older. Dakar's national art gallery and Gorée Island are the best places in Senegal's capital to buy original artwork and even meet the artists themselves.

Produce and clothing are sold along General de Gaulle Avenue, but many of the city's most unique items are sold in the boutiques, tailors, and fabric shops on smaller side streets.

Shopping outside of its two major cities is found at the Soumbe-dionne craft village, where visitors can watch the artisans carve, sew, and make their products before buying them, and the Tambacounda street market, whose specialty items are handpicked tropical fruit and scarves with meticulously created Senegalese designs.

PINK LAKE of RETBA - SENEGAL TOUR SITE



Lake Retba (or Lac Rose as it is known by locals) is separated only by some narrow dunes from the Atlantic Ocean and, as expected its salt content is very high. Its salinity content compares to that of the Dead Sea and during the dry season it exceeds it.

Its distinct pink color is caused by the *Dunaliella salina* bacteria, which is attracted by the lake's salt content. The bacteria produces a red pigment in order to absorb the sunlight, thus giving the lake its unique color. Its color is especially visible during the dry season (which lasts from November to June) and less during the rainy season (July-October).

Not many living organisms are able to survive in Lake Retba because of its high salt content, so it serves mainly as a tourist point and for salt production.

In fact, if you decide to visit the lake, you will constantly see salt collectors working at the lake and the shores of Lake Retba with piles of collected salt. This salt is extracted by locals from the bottom of the lake using their hands, then placed into baskets it is transported to the shore where it is used mainly to preserve fish.

The lake is only 3 square kilometers big (about 1,1 square miles) and there is no major town developed along its shores. When visiting the lake, you will be amazed by the contrast of the mountains of salt packed up next to the lake's shore, the pink color of the lake's water and the gold sand dunes on the other side of the Lac Rose.

SAND DUNES 4X4 DRIVE AROUND PINK LAKE SENEGAL TOUR SITE



Explore the sand dunes around the Pink Lake of Retba in 4x4 jeeps.
Enjoy sightseeing of the area on this fun and exciting adventure.



NIGHT LIFE & ENTERTAINMENT in SENEGAL



Dakar boasts some of the best, liveliest and most varied nightlife in West Africa. Bars provide cool and refreshing drinks, while nightclubs keep the crowds dancing till morning. The selection of musical and cultural events is staggering, with concerts, movies and performances always available throughout the city. This makes Dakar one of the best places to witness energetic and colorful live music at several nightclubs and music dotted around. It is Senegal's premier hub for night entertainment.



SENEGAL TO THE GAMBIA



From Dakar, Senegal to Bakau, The Gambia
5 hr 46 min (320 km) via N1 and N5 Fastest route

Get on N1 from Voie de degagement N and Route de l'Aeroport: 13 min (8.0 km)

Take A1, N1 and N5 to Banyar in Barra, The Gambia: 4 hr 29 min (294 km)

Turn left onto Banyar :2 min (280 m)

Take the ferry to Banjul: 32 min (4.9 km)

Take Kankujereh Rd to Banjul-Serrekunda Hwy/S Bank Rd: 7 min (3.8 km)

Turn left onto Banjul-Serrekunda Hwy/S Bank Rd: 6 min (6.1 km)

Continue on Old Cape Rd to your destination in Bakau: 5 min (2.8 km)
Bakau, The Gambia

These directions are for planning purposes only. You may find that construction projects, traffic, weather, or other events may cause conditions to differ from the map results, and you should plan your route accordingly. You must obey all signs or notices regarding your route.

CITY TOUR - ARCH 22 - GAMBIA TOUR SITE



Arch 22 is a commemorative arch on the road into Banjul in the Gambia. It was built in 1996 to mark the military coup d'état of July 22, 1994, through which Yahya Jammeh and his Armed Forces Provisional Ruling Council overthrew the democratically elected Gambian government. The arch stands on the Banjul-Serrekunda Highway, near the traffic island at the intersection with Box Bar Road, Independence Drive, and Marina Parade. A statue of the "unknown soldier" can be seen near the base of the arch: the soldier has a rifle strapped to his back and carries a baby in one hand while signaling victory (making a V-sign) with the other.

Arch 22 is depicted on the back of the 100-dalasis banknote. The arch was designed by Senegalese architect Pierre Goudiaby, who also designed the Yundum International Airport at Banjul and the African Renaissance Monument in Dakar, Senegal. At 35 metres, the arch is one of the tallest structures in the Gambia. The building stands on eight columns and has three floors. Access to the upper floors can be made through several elevators and spiral cases. The first floor is at an intermediate level in the columns. The gallery on the second floor provides an impressive panorama of the city, with the view extending down to the sea port of Banjul and the mangrove forests of Tanbi Wetland Complex. On the top floor is a small textile museum.

NATIONAL MUSEUM - GAMBIA TOUR SITE



The Gambia National Museum opened in 1985, fifteen years after the Friends of the National Museum Association was established in 1970. The 1974 Monuments and Relics Act followed, which set into motion the plans for the National Museum. The museum's primary goal is the collection and preservation of artifacts documenting the material culture of the Gambia, as well as to educate both visitors to the country and residents who may not be familiar with Gambian history.

The museum houses three floors of exhibits. The ground floor displays the political and cultural history of the nation's capital, Banjul. On the basement level, you can learn about the musical heritage of the Gambia and see what instruments are popular throughout the country. On the second floor, you can learn about the archaeological history of West Africa and the Gambia. The floor also details the nation's colonial and post- Independence political and economic history. The museum has got a sound educational value. Gambian School children form the largest group of visitors and the museum education program of art classes, quiz, history video shows etc. has become supplementary to civics and social studies classes. The museum is also the most important tourist attraction in the Greater Banjul Area. It is playing its role in tourism promotion. The museum embodies the countries' cultural and historical identity, with its photo archives detailing over 70 years of Gambian history.

KACHIKALLY MUSEUM and CROCODILE POOL - GAMBIA TOUR SITE



The Kachikally Crocodile Pool is located in the heart of Bakau, Gambia, about 10 miles (16 km) from the capital Banjul. It is one of three sacred crocodile pools used as sites for fertility rituals. The others are Folonko in Kombo South and Berending on the north bank.

Kachikally is a privately owned crocodile pool belonging to the Bojang family of Bakau, one of the founding families and major land owners of the city. Kachikally is also the name of the central district of Bakau town; other districts are Sanchaba and New Town, Mile 7, Farrokono.

The exact number of crocodiles is not known but it is estimated that there are about 80. It was long claimed that all the animals are Nile crocodiles (*Crocodylus niloticus*), but research suggests they are a different species, namely the West African crocodile (*Crocodylus suchus*). There have been reports of the presence of albino crocodiles. Crocodiles are allowed to roam freely, and can be approached and touched by visitors. Crocodiles found in the wild are sometimes taken to and reared at the holy pools.



The market of Serrekunda is the biggest one in the Gambia, it is open all days of the week. It shows the Gambian people in full colors, with women wearing colorful cloths, carry baskets on their heads and children on their backs. I will guide you over the market and show you places that are very difficult to find in the myriad of streets and alleys.

Serrekunda is the biggest town in Gambia. Although Banjul is the capital, Banjul cannot expand because of the location. As Serrekunda is so big, it has around 400.000 inhabitants, it has an important regional function, and the size of the market reflects that. It is very safe to visit the market, but because it is so big, crowded and consists of a myriad of small alleys, you will see more of the market if you have a tour guide. Serrekunda is very different from European towns. The streets are mostly sand roads with big potholes, and very crowded. Cows are walking through the streets and traffic can be very congested. You will hardly find any traffic lights or road signs and all seems to be unorganized. You will not see any Highrise buildings, most houses have corrugated iron roofs. Still, the typical African atmosphere has definitely its charms. You will see women carrying their children on the back, in colorful cloths, or with luggage on their heads. The people are friendly and smiling. If you want to see everyday life in a large African town, this is where you should start your holidays in Gambia.

JUFFUREH / ALBRED A — GAMBIA TOUR SITE



The small Gambian village of Juffure (aka spelt Juffureh) became famous in the 1970s following the television release of the bestselling book, "Roots", written by the African-American author Alex Haley, a descendant of Kunta Kinte. The series told the story of Kunta Kinte's capture in Juffure by slave traders and his subsequent enslavement in America round 200 years ago

Both Juffure Village (Latitude: 13.339°, longitude. -16.37°, altitude 25 metres) and Albreda (aka Albadarr) are 30km upstream in the Upper Niumi District, Western Region (see map) of the Gambia River and lie just 500 metres apart on the river bank (both have now physically merged).

Juffure has a population estimate of 5,800 They are Serer & Mandinka tribal villages which have since the mid-seventies been the main tourist destination for Roots Heritage Tours. Both are located in the Niumi District of the north bank of the river. Very close to both villages is James Island (which is the colonial period ruins of a slavery station) and the 'Portuguese chapel' of San Domingo which later came to be known as Sandi Munko Joyo. Nearby there are also the old ruins of Maurel Freres and the CFAO trading post. The village can easily be reached from Banjul and continues to draw in the tourists though now to a lesser extent.

ALBRED A MUSEUM of SLAVE TRADE GAMBIA TOUR SITE



Albreda is a historic settlement in the Gambia on the north bank of the Gambia River, variously described as a 'trading post' or a 'slave fort'. It is located near Jufureh in the North Bank Division and an arch stands on the beach connecting the two places.

The Museum of Slavery in the village of Albreda first opened in 1996. It is housed in the Maurel Frères building which was built by the British colonial government in the 1840s. Only a short distance from Juffure, the home of Kunta Kinte - the main character of Alex Haley's 'Roots' - the museum is dedicated to interpreting the history of transatlantic slavery in the area. It is a hub for students and researchers.

The museum's displays use a collection of artefacts to examine the process of enslavement, with particular focus on capture and the Middle Passage. These artefacts include chain neck collars, foot cuffs, yokes and manillas. The museum also has a display about 'Roots'.

Guided tours are regularly welcomed to the museum. Visitors are also frequently taken to visit the nearby 'factory' ruins which was once used as a slave station by French and British colonial administrations.

KUNTA KINTEH ISLAND aka JAMES ISLAND GAMBIA TOUR SITE



Kunta Kinteh Island, formerly called James Island and St Andrew's Island, is an island in the Gambia River, 30 km (19 mi) from the river mouth and near Juffreh in the country of the Gambia. Fort James is located on the island. It is less than 3.2 km (2 miles) from Albreda on the river's northern bank. In 2013 the island was renamed Kunta Kinteh in a decree set out by Yahya Jammeh, the former president of The Gambia.

The island is a true Gambian landmark and a unique and essential place in which to learn about the slave trade. Not only does this historical site serve as a pilgrimage for most Africans and the diaspora, trips here also support the local community. However, due to coastal erosion and rising sea levels, the island is becoming increasingly smaller in size. Tropical storms are also contributing to the destruction of the island's already fragile infrastructure. UNESCO and the Gambian government are making efforts to ensure that what remains of the island is protected, as the loss of this hugely significant historical reminder will be one suffered by generations to come.

The island is only a few kilometers away from the old colonial trading post of Albreda where boat trips are organized daily for visitors to explore this historical island. There are two tours you can join if you want to visit the island. The first tour includes a trip to the villages Juffreh, the birthplace of Kunta Kinteh, to the village of Albreda, and to The Gambian Slave Museum. This tour starts with a ferry from Banjul to Barra. The second option is to take a cruise dubbed the 'Roots cruise' directly to the Kunta Kinteh Island. The boats are operated by locals and leave from Denton Bridge.

GAMBIA RIVER



Gambia River is a river in western Africa, 700 miles (1,120 km) long, rising in the Republic of Guinea and flowing westward through The Gambia into the Atlantic Ocean. Its major tributaries are the Sandougou and the Sofianiama. The Gambia is one of the finest waterways in Africa and the only western African river that is easily accessible to oceangoing shipping. It constitutes a unifying factor for the independent state of The Gambia, which consists of a narrow strip of land along both banks of the river. The political separation between The Gambia and Senegal has, however, long hindered the development of the resources of the river and its basin, though in 1978 the two countries established the Gambia River Development Organization (joined in 1980 by Guinea).

The vegetation of the river and of its creeks provides a favorable habitat for insects, animals, and birds. The swamps provide a breeding place for mosquitoes and tsetse flies. The river abounds in fish and river creatures, including the hippopotamus and the crocodile. Among the 400 bird species that have been recorded are the kingfisher, the cuckoo, the swallow, the heron, the sunbird, the hawk, and the grass warbler.

The Gambia is one of the most navigable of African rivers; its chief value, therefore, has been its transportation function. As the main artery of the state of The Gambia, it is the principal means of transporting passengers, freight, and mail in the territory. North-south river crossings are provided by ferries such as those plying between Barra and Banjul, Banni and Kerewan, Farafenni and Yelitenda, and Kau-ur and Jessadi.

Black Star Repatriation & Pan-African Community

The Black Star Repatriation & Pan-African Community in Ghana consists of two phases. Phase 1 includes 15 acres, Phase 2 consists of 50 acres for the future community in Gyaahadze, the Central Region of Ghana. At the foundation of this vision, is a group of committed, African Diasporans with strong Pan-African energy who wish to build a practical example of our reconnection to the land of our ancestors. Our community vision is one that searches for the redemption of our stolen African ancestors. From those who lost their lives and those who survived the African Holocaust during the Trans-Atlantic European Slave Trade. This community will serve as a place where African Diasporans can live in an African environment, or vacation retreat for a period of time. Our mission is to provide our community with advanced strategies to satisfy today's demand in the areas of living, doing business, and investing in Africa. We are Africans who possess a wide range of skills and training, who are coming together to create a new kind of living experience on the land of our ancestors.

We see Africa as the only viable option for the future survival of African people. This position is supported by the world's dependency on the natural resources in Africa (which are currently being controlled by non-Africans), the treatment of Africans outside of Africa, and lastly by the call that Mother Africa has made to all her displaced children in the Diaspora to come home. The investment portion of this community is designed to bring about a self-sufficient Africa. Our method is to connect the skills and resources of Africans in the Diaspora with projects, investment opportunities and like-minded brothers and sisters on the African continent. This Community offers you the ability to custom build, buy, rent or lease homes in Ghana. You can visit or stay for some time in our community before you commit yourself to this important investment decision. Planning is vital to ensure you know what you are committing to.

We offer a full rites of passage for those who wish to integrate into Ghanaian society, including languages, culture and customs workshops. You will learn the history of West Africa and see the affects that the enslavement of Africans had on the Ghana we see today and the attempts being made to repair the damage. Our African ancestors who were victims of the European genocide, called commonly the Transatlantic European slave trade, demand justice for their suffering during the African holocaust. In search of redemption we have found paradise in the small country town of Gyaahadze. This is our opportunity to come together with like-minded Africans in the Diaspora who want to do something special. This community project is not to dictate or restrict anyone. We are here as a family to build the detail guidelines that is voted on by us as a community. We want everyone to feel free and feel that they are equally a part of the community like everyone else. Ultimately we must maintain order and be able to communicate with each other to discuss all things to operate in an organized manner. We are working on expanding our community with an additional 50 acres for residential and community development opportunities in phase 2 to total 65 acres. We are currently accepting reservations based on completing required documents along with Administration/ land deposit payment. For full details visit our website and click on the ink for Black Star Pan-African Community from the main menu.

www.africafortheafricans.org, e-mail us at afta2010@msn.com



The site map above is an overview of our projected layout for our future community for Phase 1. The community will be built in 2 phases or more based on future demands. Phase 1 entails 60 plots on 15 acres. The residential & commercial plots on both phases are 80 ft x 100 ft lots for a total of 8,000 square feet per plot. We plan to use 10 remaining plots for a park, community center, business center, and security post.

Phase 2 will include 240 plots on 60 acres for residential and business projects. This will include 20 plots for farming, 120 plots for residential, 24 plots for Apartments/Condos, 30 plots for onsite commercial investment, 4 plots for a community store, 32 plots for Farming, 4 plots for a Medical Center, 4 plots for an Educational/Training Building, 4 plots for a Maintenance Facility, 8 plots for community center and business & technology center. .

Black Star Repatriation & Pan-African Community, in Central Region is located in the town Gyaahadze. It gives you access to a nice clean beach two miles from the property. It is two miles away from the city of Winneba, and about three miles away from the Accra/ Winneba Road which takes you to Cape Coast to the left or Accra to the right. The community land is in the middle of Cape Coast and Accra. The land is 1.5 to 2 hours away from either city based on traffic.

Google Maps:
GPS Land Location for our
Black Star Pan-African
Community in Gyaahadze,
Central Region of Ghana.
5°23'50.2"N 0°35'15.8"W
<https://maps.app.goo.gl/XWFjFhDiShZ22Q5P7>



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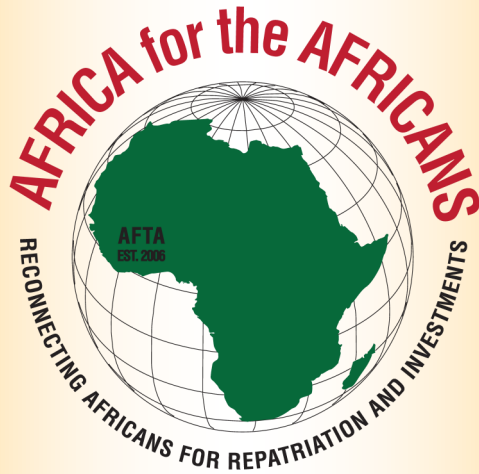
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CELEBRATING 17 YEARS 2006 - 2023



THIS BOOK BELONGS TO:

SENEGAL & THE GAMBIA ROOTS TOUR
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