across the continent voice frustration with their governments. Many young people see their countries' leadership as corrupt and lacking credibility. It's clear that Africa is in need of strong institutions, not strong men. It is also in need of a robust civil society. How can young people make meaningful contributions to their societies? Africa's youth population

is large, energetic, and determined. This energy must be harnessed for good—to promote a 'new type' of African citizen and build strong democracies.

An emerging generation of activists is using hip hop to speak out about issues affecting their countries. Hip hop has taken on a new importance around the world as youth utilize the musical genre as a vehicle to address their grievances on a local, national, and even international scale. We see this when young Africans use hip hop to



describe the oppressive conditions they experience and to speak out about the injustice of their governments. The *Y'en a Marre* movement in Senegal illustrates that hip hop can be used as a central tool for organizing and creating peaceful, political change. As such, hip hop can also be used to build connections among various youth groups across Africa working toward democratic change.

Y'en A Marre: Youth Engagement in Senegal



Thiat
Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellow
National Endowment for Democracy
January 30, 2014

The views expressed in this presentation represent the opinions and analysis of the speaker and do not necessarily reflect those of the National Endowment for Democracy or its staff.

Presentation Overview

- I. Brief History of Keur Gui Crew
- II. Social and Political Context in Senegal
- III. Y'en a Marre Movement
- IV. NTS: "New Type of Senegalese"
- V. Beyond Senegal's Borders
- VI. Next Steps

Y'en A Marre Timeline

- March 5, 2011: Y'en A Marre issues a complaint against the government
- March 19, 2011: Public demonstration
- April 5, 2011: Sharpen Your Weapon ("Daas Fanaanal"):
 The Voter Card as a Weapon
- June 10, 2011: Don't Touch my Constitution
- June 22, 2011: Leading Rappers Arrested
- June 23, 2011: Anti-Wade protests intensify
- June 23, 2011: Wade backs off constitutional change
- December 21, 2011: Do Not Push! ("Faux! Pas Forcé")
- March 1, 2012: Finishing the Enemy Off ("Doggali")
- March 22, 2012: Victory by Macky Sall

Senegal



I. Brief History of Keur Gui Crew



RAPPEURS DU KEUR GUI

«Le rap de Dakar n'est pas positif»

Le gangstah rap, style révolutionnaire à travers des lyrics pointus et engagés, est bien la spécificité du groupe Keur Gui de Kaolack. Créé en 1998, le crew, venu fraîchement de l'underground, est constitué de deux jeunes Mcs. Kilifeu et Thiat. Avec trois albums, dont un censuré par le Bsda, le groupe n'a iamais tergiversé sur les maux dont souffrent nos sociétés actuelles.

«L'arme qu'utilisent Américains pour s'entretuer, nous en faisons une métaphore en représentant cette arme comme un instrument verbal pour tuer ce système qui nous b...». Tels furent les propos de Thiat interpellé sur la question de savoir ce qu'est le gangstah rap. Keur Gui a fait son apparition sur la scène hip hop en 1998, à Kaolack, Le contexte culturel au début était déplorable et bigarré, à cause de la corruption. Cette situation dans laquelle le crew faisait ses pas nécessitait un suicide individuel pour la bonne Thiat, «il n'v avait pas d'infrastructure culturelle ni de logistique. Les promoteurs et les studios d'enregistrement étaient presque inexistants. Il a fallu que Killifeu se tape un boulot à la Sonacos pour garder un peu de sous. Et moi je gardais l'argent de ma scolarité».

Dès cet instant, l'engagement naissait dans le crew. Le premier souhait était d'opérer une rupture entre le rap soul et le rap raga. Car il fallait que la population fût consciente de la manière dont le système les trompait. Avoir l'œil sur les dérives d'une société causées

par un régime despotique. Une manière d'apporter plus d'authenticité dans la musique. Il n'était plus question, selon eux, de se figer sur les «yamma nekh», «yaay sama sadia baane». Mais de faire de la musique une affaire sérieuse, une affaire d'homme qui ne se limite pas à de la plaisanterie.

Dans cette optique, le groupe avait préparé un opus intitulé Match bi qui, malheureusement, fut censuré par le Bureau sénégalais du droit d'auteur (Bsda) suite à des pressions politiques sur le morceau intitulé Première mi-temps qui parmarche du groupe. Car, selon lait essentiellement des «mains sales utilisées par le régime Ps». Et pour le groupe, «nous ne pouvions pas regarder avec nos mains rachitiques le Sénégal aller à la dérive. C'est une plaie et un ganglion. Certains essaient de soigner le ganglion, nous, au contraire, c'est la plaie qui nous intéresse. C'est elle que l'on soigne, c'est tout. Autrement, c'est la jambe que I'on ampute».

Cet album censuré leur vaudra deux convocations à la police pour justifier leurs propos à l'encontre du gouvernement du président Diouf. Interpellé sur les raisons de cette censure, le groupe dénonce les Sénégalais comme quoi «ils ne veulent pas entendre

Le deuxième album Ken Bugul paru en juin 2002, a fait le bilan de l'alternance. Le groupe n'a pas hésité à mettre le couteau sous la gorge des policiers corrompus par le système et de dévoiler le mystère des jeunes filles perverties par la conscience occidentale.

Deux ans plus tard, le groupe sort un autre album intitulé Live Raam, paru sur le marché du hip hop en mai 2004. Dans cet opus, on retrouve les tendances religieuses que connaît le Sénégal ainsi que l'incompréhension des principes de l'islam et surtout une analyse sur le bilan politique des opposants qu'ils considèrent comme étant de beaux parleurs.

Autre mission pour le Keur Gui, c'est d'essayer de décentraliser le rap. «La scène hip hop ne se limite pas seulement à Dakar. Et puis, faites les régions pour voir combien il y a de rappeurs positifs et engagés», nous confie Killifeu. Pour lui, le rap dakarois n'est pas du vrai rap, car «ce n'est que de la tricherie. Là où il faut dire la vérité, ils préfèrent parler de sexe et d'argent. Ils oublient que nos sociétés souffrent. Et que le bas peuple n'a point de bouche. En tout cas, nous Keur Gui, nous disons que certains rappeurs de Dakar sont des hypocrites».

Tels sont les différents aspects qui constitueront le contenu de lev opus prévu pour avril 2006.

Babacar DIO

II. Social Context in Senegal: Creating Y'en a Marre

- Power outages
- Unemployment
- Rising cost of food and fuel
- Education
- Healthcare



III. Y'en A Marre ("We're Fed Up")





Y'en a Marre Drafts a Complaint

One Thousand Complaints against the Senegalese Government

("Les Mille Plaintes Contre le Gouvernement du Senegal")

Y'en A Marre Demonstration



NTS ("New Type of Senegalese")

Improve behavior and responsibility by encouraging citizens to:

- Take an active role in solving societal problems
- Understand the power of their votes
- Respect public property

Sharpen Your Weapon ("Daas Fanaanal"): The Voter Card as a Weapon

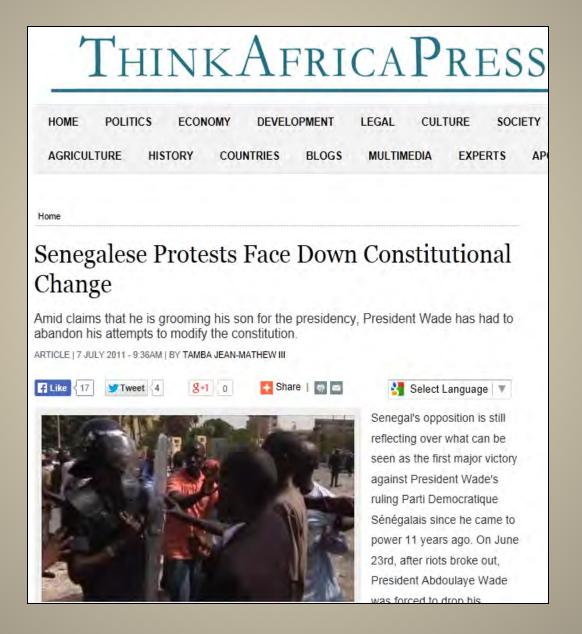








The Political Context



Don't Touch My Constitution



Tensions Rise in Senegal: Leading Rappers Arrested











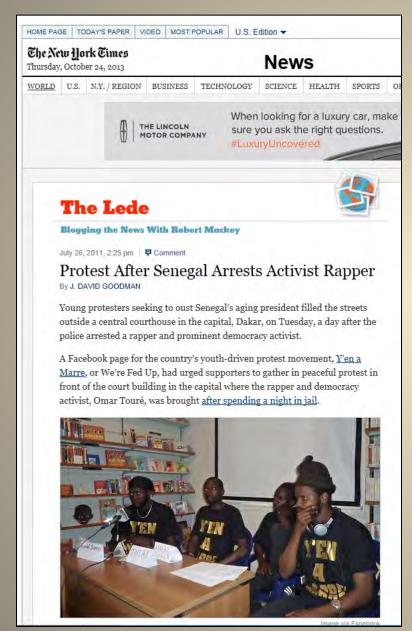
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A picture made available on 08 February 2012 of thousands of Senegalese anti-government protesters walking through the streets of the capital Dakar during an opposition coalition rally, Senegal 07 February. (EPA)

Senegal police fire tear gas to disperse protest

Cat-and-mouse battles continued between rock-throwing youths, some wearing bandanas against the teargas, and security forces on Dakar's back streets, Reuters witnesses said.





Wade Backs off Constitutional Change





"This proves once again that the mobilization of the people is a formidable source of democracy"

—Former Prime Minister Moustapha Niasse

Delivering the Message



Delivering the Message



Bringing the Message to the People



Bringing the Message to the People



The Political Context



Do Not Push! ("Faux! Pas Forcé")



"I swear you were a role model until you turned our constitution into your toy!"

– Y'en A Marre Protestors to President Wade

Do Not Push! ("Faux! Pas Forcé")



President Wade is Allowed to Run for a 3rd Term

The Telegraph

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Protests sweep Senegal over president election ruling

Two people including a 60-year-old woman died as protests again swept Senegal on Monday following a legal ruling that allowed the president to run for a third term.



Abdoulaye Wade took power after elections in 2000 and was re-elected in 2007, but argued that new laws introduced in 2001 limiting presidents to two terms did not apply to his first stretch in office Photo: FABRICE COFFRINI/AFP/Getty Images

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Senegal's president can run for third term, court rules

Abdoulaye Wade, 85, cleared to stand again but opposition claims constitution has been violated and urges people to 'show resistance'

Agencies in Dakar theguardian.com, Monday 30 January 2012 05.40 EST



Abdoulaye Wade, pictured in 2006, has been cleared to run for a third term for the Senegalese presidency. Photograph: Hasan Sarbakhshian/AP

Finishing the Enemy Off ("Doggali"):

Through education and non-violent protest



Finishing the Enemy Off ("Doggali"):

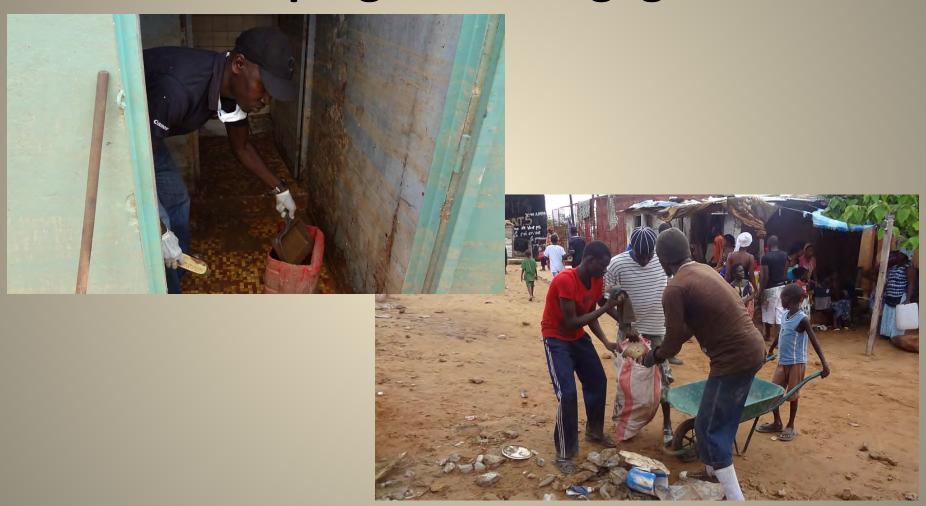


Victory: Peaceful Elections and Securing Democracy





IV. NTS ("New Type of Senegalese"): Keeping Youth Engaged





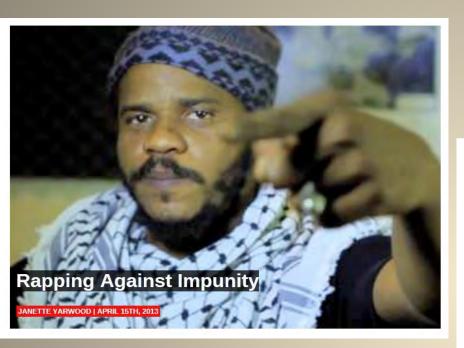








Y'en a Marre Rappers Continue to Engage the Public





Amnesty International Report on Senegal:

Senegal's rapper-activists recently collaborated on a new single in support of Amnesty International's campaign against impunity in the country. The human rights advocacy organization launched the campaign to draw attention to the fact that there has been no justice for those who died during the 12-year regime of former President Abdoulaye Wade especially during the period just before the 2012 presidential elections. The campaign puts public pressure on President Macky Sall and calls for follow-though on criminal investigations in order to get justice for victims of violence and torture.

"100 Coupables: Impunité! Nous Avons besoin de Justice" (100 Guilty: Impunity! We Need Justice) is the brainchild of rapper/producer Simon of 99 Records. The single featuring Simon (Bisbiclan), Drygun (Yatfu), Beydi (Bideew bu Bess), Djiby (Dabrains), Thiat (Keur gui), Keyti and Books (Sen Kumpë) aims to bring the issue of impunity to the public's attention. When Simon called the collective of rappers were more than willing to head into the studio in support of human rights. In fact, several of the rappers were either arrested themselves or victims of police brutality because of their work with the now famous Yen a Marre movement—a social movement founded by rappers and journalists that gained mass popularity after president Wade attempted a power grab by changing the constitution and running for a third term in office. The song is a call for justice, respect for human rights and memorializing of the many victims of violence with rapping in Wolof set to a Hip-Hop beat.

If the social media response is any indication, Amnesty International was wise in its decision to collaborate with the rappers because the music video has been shared widely on multiple social networking outlets while official Amnesty International reports remain the reading of a select audience. Once again, Senegalese rappers continue to impress with their ability to take the message directly to the people.

V. Beyond Senegal's Borders (Gambia): Against Impunity



Observing Democracy ("Dox Ak Sa Gox")



Observing Democracy ("Dox Ak Sa Gox")

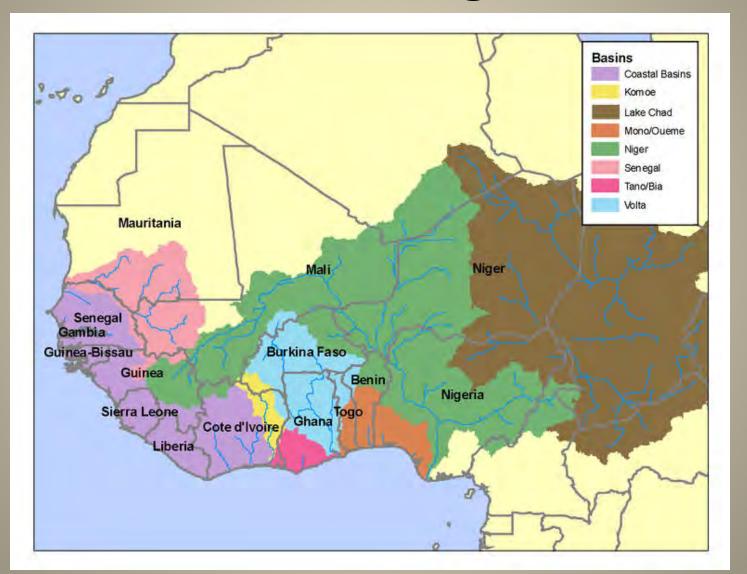


VI. Next Steps

All of these activities lead to the next step in my activism:

 Working with youth across Africa to improve conditions in their countries

ECOWAS Region

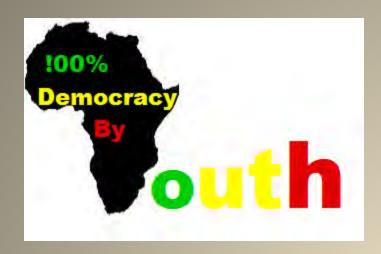




Grassroots democracy

Goals:

- Civic education
- Population gains awareness of social, political, and economic issues
- Population is then able to participate in development and change



- Target: Grassroots population
- Where: Begin in the ECOWAS zone
- Who: Youth, artists, journalists, women's group leaders, and others



How: through art

- 1. Rap music compilation album in local languages
- 2. Tour by all participating artists throughout their various countries (including to universities)
- 3. Radio Station "Voice of the Youth" in the ECOWAS zone
- 4. Website information tool and networking platform



Activities and Timeline:

- 1. Early 2015
- 2. Develop a "social contract"
- 3. Outreach
- 4. Recording
- 5. Tour (marketing, conference planning, and actual tour)
 - *Long term Goals: Radio Station and Website



Needs:

- Refine concept
- Develop "social contract"
- Create Organization
- Develop Budget
- Seek Funding