Workshop Title:

"The current legislations, laws, strategies and policy of Sudan's culture sector"

Date: Wednesday 6th December 2017  
Venue: Al-kheri Hashim Hall  
Khartoum

Executive Summary
The cultural policy and legislation programme on good practices of cultural diversity management in fostering cultural industries is a part of a comprehensive approach to reduce conflict and to ensure human right and to build national identity of Sudan people. Such approach is defined in the national strategy of the country as well as the 2017-2020 strategy of the Federal Ministry of Culture. This strategy is jointly implemented by Sudan national commission for UNESCO and other International Organization.

The main objective of this training workshop is to enhance the implementation of the 2005 UNESCO convention and the revision of the existence policy and laws and update cultural strategies sector in Sudan and to assist the country to comply with the international legal instruments and convention. The workshop consists of two sessions, the theoretical phase and the practical phase. The participant of the workshop is expected to transfer knowledge to the remaining worker in the ministry of Culture and the national council's bodies.

The long term expected result of the training workshop is to provide knowledge and pave the way to review the current cultural legislations and formulation of new one. The training workshop will also assist the culture sector to have a proper implementation of the 2005 UNESCO convention and to prepare the periodic report in a good way without causing any delay. During the training workshop 30 participants attend the training from various culture departments in the ministry of Culture.

Introduction
Sudan’s heritage and cultural and artistic dynamism can provide meaningful in peace building and contributions to global culture; after a long period of internal conflicts characterized by an absence of real recognized cultural policies. Currently the Federal Ministry of Culture is planning to formulate new culture policies and update the exciting one. This step will certainly pave the way to create culture development. In fact Sudan has ratified the 2005 UNESCO Convention since 2008, but it has not yet seriously revised laws relating to cultural work. The 2005 UNESCO convention on the protection and promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions consider a means to provide a framework for the governance of culture as one of its main objectives is to renew culture and artistic creativity.
This workshop aim is to cover one of the main issues related to the UNESCO Convention is formulating and updating national laws, legislation and strategies in the various areas of culture work domains at the national level. The workshop will provide an opportunity to discuss and assess current culture policy situation among several participants representing different government and civil societies in Sudan. The main result is to enable the participants to analysis the various practices in implementing the UNESCO convention from legal and practical viewpoint, and identifies challenges and measures to help achieve the objective of this convention.

Opening session
In the opening remarks, Mr. Abdagadir Hassan Nouredin- the Secretary-General of the Sudanese National Commission for Education, Science and Culture, began his speech by greeting H.E. state minister of Culture and the director of UNESCO office in Khartoum and to the honorable audiences and the participants of the workshop. He mentioned that Sudan has ratified the UNESCO convention of 2005 since 2008, and only recently a number of oriented workshops toward the 2005 convention have been carried out. Therefore we must enter in to the correct implementation of this convention. He raises the attention of the participants to the great value of the 2005 convention and the scope of the work domains in term of cultural industries and creativity.

He state that the Ministry of Culture has distinct cultural staff that must be aware of UNESCO mechanism to benefit from it different sector particularly in Culture. At the end He wishes the participant a successful workshop.

The second speech delivered by, Dr. Pavel Kroupkine- the director of the UNESCO Office in Khartoum. He started by saying Ladies and gentlemen, this morning I am happy today with your presence.

Then he mentioned that this convention aim is to protect the culture expression, creativity and the arts and certainly have a positive economic impact on the society. Sudan is a country of multi cultures, ethnics and languages and is very rich in culture. Unfortunately there is no interest in culture in Sudan and there is no interest in them despite their differences. He refers to the need to review the cultural heritage institution and cultural policy and promote culture value in heritage and cultural expression as well. Then he wishes all success to the workshop today and thank you.
In conclusion, His Excellency Mr. Mustafa Tirab- state minister of Culture- address his speech on behalf of the Federal Minister of Culture, we welcome the Secretary-General of the National Committee, Mr. Abdagadir Hassan Nouredin, and the Director of the UNESCO Office in Khartoum, Dr. Pavel Kroupkine, who revealed a tremendous interest in cultural work in Sudan. He pointed out that the most important achievements done by the Sudan government after independence is the formulation a national dialogue policy, and culture is one of its most important components. He emphasize that in the next year as a new stage of the cultural diversity management in Sudan, there must be a continuous joint work between the Ministry of Culture, the National Committee and UNESCO, then he thanks UNESCO for supporting and implementing many cultural projects in Sudan.

He highlighted the importance to change the concept of war to peace in the mind of women and men which affected Sudan stability for long time. He also mentioned that the ministry of culture is committed to harmonize the national laws and legislation with the international UNESCO convention Texts. At the end, he thanks all the attendees and Dr. Pavel Kroupkine and Mr. Mr. Abdagadir Hassan Nouredin

**General objective:**
To encourages heritage and cultural government's institutions and policy makers to update and introduce new policies of culture within a global context and commitment to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions in Sudan.

**Specific Objectives:**
1. To assess the current Sudanese's cultural situation; the status of culture professional nature of culture sector policies, laws, regulations and strategies and goals for culture development and the implementation of the 2005 UNESCO convention at the national level.
2. To identify the main priorities in the cultural policy area.
3. To identify Strategies that can be used to engage the private sector, government and civil society in collaborative efforts to protect and promote of the Diversity of Cultural expressions.
4. Promising good practices implemented by the federal ministry of culture to promote culture diversity management.

**Expected Results:**
1. Government and civil society actors participate in transparent and informed cultural policy making processes.
2. Actors participate in policy revision and formulation and contributing to informed policy-making.

3. Raising awareness among the various national cultural sectors and the need to develop legal instruments that provide protection of cultural expression in accordance with 2005 UNESCO Convention.

**Participants**

More than 30 participants attend the workshop; they were mainly representing the various departments at the ministry of Culture and its councils.

**Methodology of workshop:**

It's an open discussion carried between different culture professionals working in the ministry of Culture and other related Institution. They will discuss and speak about the current situation of culture sectors and it needs in terms of policy regulation and strategies. The workshop will consist of two sessions, during the first session there will be an introduction to the objective of the workshop and a number of presentations on the current situation of culture policy in Sudan and international model, while the second session is devoted basically to draft an action plan in the area of culture policy of Sudan.

**Workshop Contents**

**Session 1: National & International Laws, policies and cultural legislations in Sudan.**

1. The first presentation title is *"General Introduction about workshop aims, objectives and expected results"* which is presented by Ms. Amal NASIR. She explains for the participants the main aim of this workshop and why it is crucial role of culture policy to ensure the promotion and protection of cultural expression and creativity of Artists. Although there are several cultural laws issued by the ministry of culture and covered the right of artist and creativity but there is still need to formulate new one that protect the other different field in the culture sector.

2. The second presentation title is *"The culture policy and legislation in Sudan based on the implementation of the 2005 UNESCO convention"* presented by Ms. Amal NASIR. In the first part she gave an overview of the current national culture and heritage laws and legislations for example Sudan's transitional constitution of 2005, in which the basic article states that "culture is an instrument of unity." The Constitution also refers to "ethnic and cultural groups". The other source is found in the Republican Constitution No. 21, which defines the duties and appropriations of the Ministry of Culture. In addition to the development of the cultural strategy since the independent until 2017 and how it can meet the objective of the 2005 UNESCO convention. While the second part
she focus in presenting the UNESCO convention 2005 on the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions " and how this convention is mainly encourage state party to introduce policies for culture in accordance with the international legal instruments and conventions and how to protect and promote the diversity of Cultural expression. The presenter mentioned that the Convention focus on forms of cultural definition and this Convention dealing with art and creativity contrary to the Convention of 2003.

3- The third presentation title is" Towards a mechanism for activating the Cultural Policies and protection Measures Under the 2005 "The United Arab Emirates-model" presented by Dr. Ismail Al-Fehail. He pointed out to the experience of the UAE after the ratification of the 2005 UNESCO convention and how they as a federal state Ministry of Culture succeed in Culture Management in each region. The Abu Dhabi Authority for Culture and Heritage (ADACH) was one of the largest culture foundations in the country. The work of the Foundation was stated by carrying out a series of an international consultation and collaboration with UNESCO and International expertise. Their objective was mainly to ensure Protection and Promotion of the Cultural Heritage, cultural expression of all the Emirates. One of the good examples is in created by Abu Dhabi and one of its projects was "poet million."

Then he mentioned that before we talk about the measures and policies to be taken by the state we should and must belief that culture is capable of solving the problems of Sudan. Thus it should be promoted and convinced officials that there is a dual nature in cultural activities. He proposes that the government officials must be bound by the Convention and there should be an independent Ministry of Culture or a Federal Minister responsible for culture.

4. The fourth presentation title is "Cultural performance Indicators" presented by Mr. Mohamed Youseif- Chairperson –council of Author and Neighboring Rights- during his introduction he describe the main causes of the political conflict and its impact on the culture and the people of Sudan. He spoke about the context of the cultural and societal dialogue for peace-building. He also pointed out that culture can unite people, whether in their veins, color or tongues.
After that he spoke about UNESCO definition of culture (1982, Mexico). Then he refers to Sudan Constitution of 2005, (Article 3-13) which encourage creativity and protect artists.

He also reviews other national legislations that confirm the promotion and protection of culture expression. He describes the work methodology to define the role of culture in field of production, activities and society or individual behavior. He mentioned the source of data which he used to be able to identify the cultural performance indicators which include (different culture institutions, administrative structure and the legal instruments) in addition to the cultural statistic when it is available. He also listed 6 main principles or objectives that cultural performance indicator serve. At the end he emphasizes and what does he mean by Performance indicators and how it can be measure

5. The fifth presentation entitled "Cultural Legislation and a Challenge to the Challenges Facing Cultural Diversity, Unity and Sudanese Identity " presented by Dr. Sidik Ahmed. He talked about the concept of culture and pointed out that it has different characteristic as well as a common one. He said that there are those who believe that culture is considered a civilization and civilization is concerned also with the physical and spiritual side of culture. Culture is important for the development of the society lifestyle and its identity. He manages to trace the interest of Sudan government on the role of culture in the legislations and laws issued in Sudan.

Final Recommendation
1. Revision of all the existence current cultural policy and legislations in the field of Culture as well as other related heritage institutions.
2. Collecting information on the cultural policies and legislation and laws in the federal ministry of culture and state ministries in different region in Sudan
3. Establishing a database of cultural heritage laws and national cultural policies, cultural policy planning, national strategies and policy guidelines.
4. Developing training programmes in the area of cultural policy.
5. Recommend to amend or update the cultural laws that have not yet been approved.
6. Formulating new laws or legislation on cultural creative industries.
7. Monitoring policies for practical action and activation them to promote culture dialogue and culture of peace.
8. Establishing a special institution for cultural strategic planning and cooperation with International organization.

Conclusion
This workshop provides good information of the implementation of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions of 2005, focusing on policy field in which Sudan is expected to prepare its periodic reporting soon. This workshop is intended to provide ideas and guidance to staff of the ministry of culture on implementing the convention. It was an opportunity to assesses the legal situation of culture field and finds a practical viewpoint and identify challenges and measures to help achieve the objective of the 2005 convention.

"Intercultural and interfaith dialogue for peace building"
Date: Thursday 7th December 2017
Venue: Al-kheri Hashim Hall - Khartoum

Executive Summary
It worth to mentioned that we are living in a global village and what occurred in one place would definitely effect on the rest of the world. Today the shape of our society is moving towards a multicultural phase which need from us to be prepared and have the ability to cope with the differences in the future. Over the past year, Sudan has witnessed either civil war or internal conflicts in a number of its regions, which tremendously affected the social and cultural dimensions among vibrant societies in Sudan as well as its neighbor countries. Sudan is characterized by its multicultural ethnic groups; in each region it has a different cultural background. They are seems living in peace and harmony, but there might still be slight challenges among the civil societies, such as intolerances, prejudice and misunderstanding and violent extremism. We need to build a true peace, understanding and lasting rapprochement of cultures.

The workshop idea emerge in the light of the outputs of the national strategy of dialogue established by Sudan government, aimed at building a culture of peace and reducing tribal conflicts and recurrent conflicts in Sudan. The workshop wills also response to the main objectives of UNESCO is building peace in the mind of men and women.

The aim of the workshop is raise awareness about the value of intercultural and interfaith dialogue and how to conduct a well constructive dialogue to achieve building peace in every life domains. Actually dialogue is a means of building the openness, understanding and trust needed for the citizen of Sudan to live and cooperate with each other despite their differences.

Introduction
The situation worsened after attempts to establish the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and the Declaration of the Islamic Caliphate alleged in it. The negative repercussions have proved in many ways of the Arab world and the spread of the culture of violence, religious extremism and tribal, regional and sectarian exclusion in many Arab and Muslim societies the need for a culture of dialogue more than ever before. There is no doubt that the crisis in one of its main components lies in the absence of a culture of dialogue in societies, the spread of a culture of oppression and isolation and rejection of the other opinion. Whatever the social structure or the constitutional or political choices of a society, the culture of dialogue, especially in the age of the Internet and the means of modern social communication, has become a necessity of social peace and a basic building block. The culture of dialogue is also indispensable in the era of major transformations in societies, which are transformed from traditional rural or pastoral societies into urban societies that are deeply connected and directly influenced by the intellectual movements and the technical and social developments that are organized by all the countries of the world. Therefore, a culture of dialogue is needed to bridge the gap between thought and action, between the intellectual influences created by globalization, on the one hand, and the work ethic to maintain the cohesion of societies and countries at the local level, especially in this context, where regional, and structural cracks in the body of the regional systems inherited from the Sykes-Picot Agreement.

The culture of dialogue aims, among other things, that the solution for Sudan, as well as for other Arab societies, is not to contain and reject everything that comes from abroad, but how our spiritual, moral and cultural heritage and our social cohesion serve as the antidote that keeps these communities from rupture and collapse.

**Opening session**

The opening remark was delivered by Mr. Abdagadir Hassan Nouredin- the Secretary-General of the Sudanese National Commission for Education, Science and Culture. He mentioned that he is pleased to speak on this unique workshop held in collaboration between the ministry of Culture and Sudan national commission for UNESCO, which comes after the national dialogue organized by the government in 2016, in order to create peace between the different opposite political parties in Sudan. It is also important to understand the importance of dialogue and how it can leads to solidarity of the society and minimize the risk of conflict between people. We do not need to eliminate differences in order to construct a good society, in fact we need to respect and understand the others. This workshop is essential because if we want to prevent conflicts we need to invest in capacity building and strengthening institutional structure. the culture ministry role is to help the governments to address the need of the their citizens and respect their right. Through culture we can open the doors of dialogue and interaction in order to live peacefully and to eliminate terrorism and extremism. Today Islam and Christianity consider the largest religions in the world and without peace and justice between these two religious communities there can be no meaningful peace in our life today.

We must indeed strengthen the value we share and recognize the distinct we hold in common we should believe that we can live together in peace despite our differences. This is why safeguarding culture is far more than a cultural issue today; it is about peace-building. It is important if we consider that Cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue are not a threat but they are an asset. At the end I wish you a successful outcome of this workshop.

**General objective**

is to establish a platform of freedom of expression and exchange of ideas by involving different stakeholders from different domains such as to all learn about and identify dialogue for supporting and expanding active peace building in the country.

**Specific Objectives**

- Providing an overview about the meaning of culture dialogue in the context of globalization, its needs and uses and how professionals working in culture sector can conduct intercultural dialogue to create peace.
- Building a core group for regional intercultural and interfaith dialogue network
- Developing cultural self-awareness
- Learning the art of dialogue in two ways as personal and social process
Developing special programme /activities/projects in intercultural dialogue and culture diversity management for the heritage professionals in the area of culture of peace.

**Expected results**

- Culture of peace building is maintained in Sudan
- Create a courtesy and respect dialogue among the participants with an open-minded and have the desire to learn from each other.
- Reduce tension and sensitive to feelings of frustration or offense.
- Participant have the means to explore / investigate about each other cultural and beliefs
- Participant Skilled is enhancing in self-critical and how to conduct a dialogue

**The participant**

A total of about 30 participants from the ministry of culture departments and councils staff attend the workshop as well as a number of youth NGO'S and representatives of regional.

**Methodology of workshop:**

It's a 1 day's workshop; organized in collaboration with the Federal ministry of Culture. The methodology of the workshop is based on discussing about one principal paper related to the issue of cultural dialogue and interfait dialogue through the Islamic and Christian perspectives. In addition to the political aspect, this will be introduced by a representative of one of the political parties in Sudan known by (Al - Ansar Affairs for Advocacy and Guidance). The workshop will be followed by a fruitful discussion among the participants; hopefully these discussions will end up with a clear action plan in the area of the cultural dialogue.

**Workshop Content**

**Session 1:**

The main paper title is "Intercultural dialogue and community dialogue for peace building" which was presented by Mr. Adam Ahmed Yusuf- Deputy Secretary General of AL-ansar Affairs. In the beginning of his speech he gave an account of a history from the Islamic and Christian perspectives on how to deal with dialogue at that time. He also provided examples of Qur'an texts and the Bible where they refer to the concept dialogue. He referred to the First World War (1914-1918), which led to the first international dialogue between countries to form the League of Nations. He mentioned the Second World War (1939-1945), which led to dialogue to form the United Nations. He stresses the need for all society members to participate despite their differences in a dialogue in order to maintain real community participation particularly in the decision-making. Then he also spoke about cultural dialogue and presented examples from the Sudanese traditional culture in one of the areas situate in White Nile and how they resolve the conflict between the people through a certain traditional cultural system called: "Al-jodiya"

He called for a community-cultural dialogue to establish the foundations of peace in the country and to emphasize the need of all society members in the media sector. Where every single Sudanese person present his intellectual or tribal affiliation and then melt all cultural differences and there is a common culture for all and express them

**Final Recommendations**

1. To assess the current situation in the country from the perspective of the lack of culture of dialogue and control of the culture of violence and fighting.
2. To develop plans, activities or programme devoted to introduce the concept of cultural dialogue and other cultural affairs.
3. To create a common values and ensure respect among community members.
4. To protect and promote the indigenous languages
5. To conduct cultural seminars for the community to discuss the reduction of negative customs and traditions in cities and remote neighborhoods.
6. To exchange common concepts and customs.
7. Promotion campaigns for culture dialogue and interfaith dialogue.
8. To encourage the establishment of cultural centers in the states.
9. To consolidate the culture of dialogue in society through education, information and public education and integrated programs.

**Conclusion**

The culture of dialogue is therefore to deal with the world with a mind and an open mind and to be flexible in dealing with everything that comes from outside. We have become, whether we want or not, part of the world system.

The culture of dialogue has become more urgent at a time when the culture of violence, which has awakened the historical and historical strife between Sunnis and Shiites, and the
regional, ethnic and tribal components of societies, whether through internal interactions or as a result of regional interventions or overlaps, or as part of foreign plans to activate the regional-ethnic bomb in societies.

The culture of dialogue must look at three stages: stopping violence, healing wounds and building the future.

A culture of dialogue must pave the way for a negotiated phase leading to a cessation of violence and fighting as an initial stage.

It must also remove what has been suspended by war and fighting. It must also work to build the future on a new and fairer basis, by preparing new generations that transcend the bitterness of the past and destroy it.