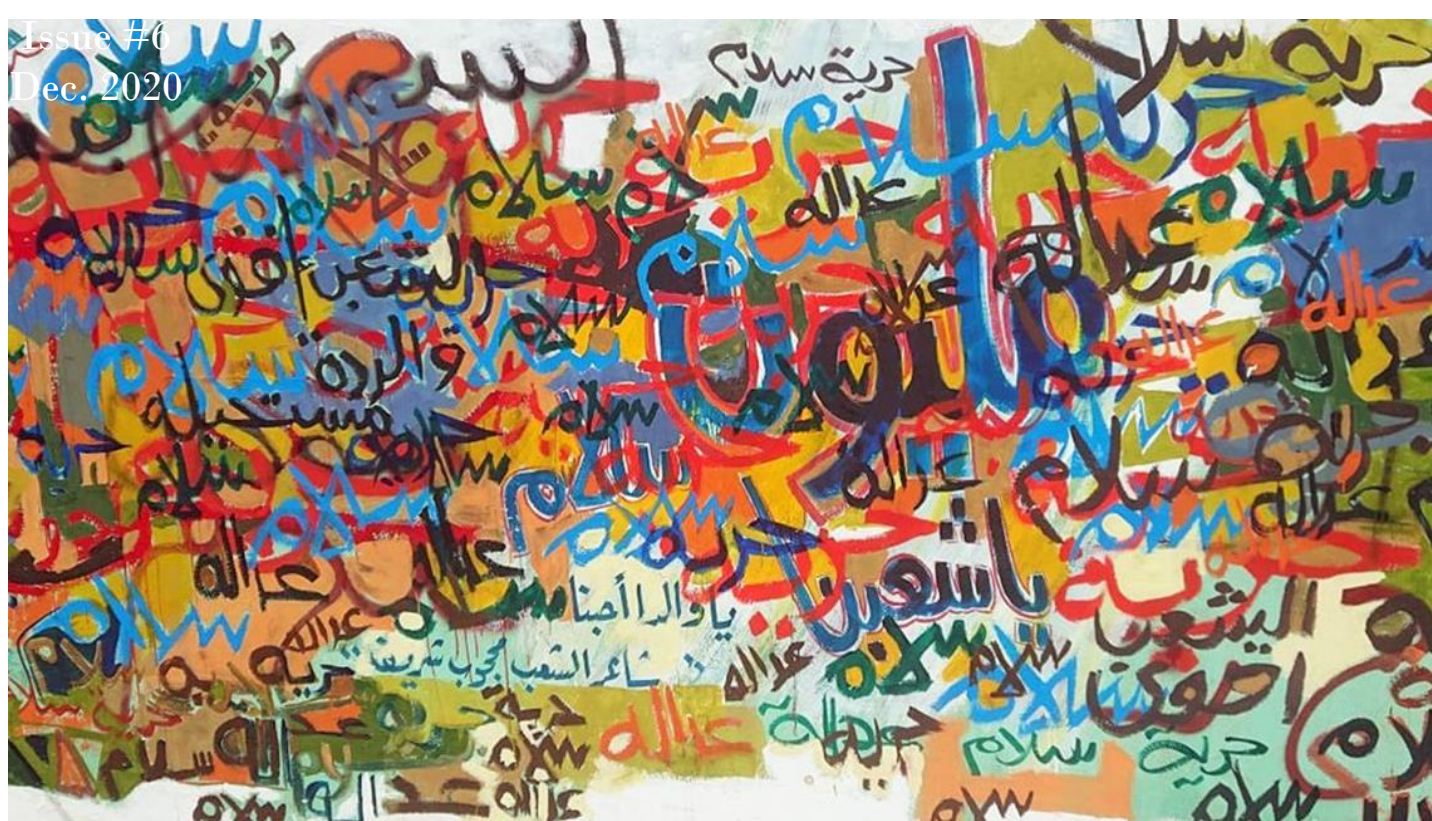


Issue #6
Dec. 2020

anaSudani

Happy New Year!

Wishing you a blessed
2021 ...



COMMEMORATING THE REVOLUTION





COMMEMORATING THE REVOLUTION



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Who's Behind our Network?



Founder

*Randa Abdullahi M. Ahmad
(Bachelor of Arts (Hon) Management,
Birkbeck College, University of London)*



Co-founder

*Mohamed Fakhri
(Bachelor of Science (Hon) Information
Technology, Alzaiem Alazhari University)*



Inner Circle

*Muhammad Sid-Ahmad Ismail
(Phd English Literature, University of
Toronto)*



Inner Circle

*Musab Abdalhadi
(Bachelor of Science (Hon) Mechanical
Engineering, Sudan University of Science
& Technology)*



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Network for the development of a new Sudan

ABOUT US

We pride ourselves in being a multi-disciplinary, inclusive and diverse community. We are cross-cultural and cross-geographical with our main hub in London, United Kingdom. However, we have a steadily growing community with members from multiple locations around the globe (Sudan, USA, Canada, Europe, Middle East, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand), who are fully engaged and ready to contribute towards the advancement of a new Sudan.

OUR PURPOSE

Our network was born in late 2019, after the Sudanese revolution, from our realisation that at this crucial and critical phase of our pursuit towards a new Sudan, we need to pull together a vast human resources capability with varying skill sets and professional competencies, to drive the building of our country, including re-energising our economy and rehabilitating and reconstructing our social fabric.

OUR GOAL

***Rebuilding our Economy and
Reconstructing Our Social
Fabric to Align Sudan as a
Global Competitor in Offshore
Services and Production***

Our basic belief is that people build nations, whilst nations nurture people. We also have the conviction that Sudan's professional arsenal and rural development are golden keys to the propulsion of our economic growth.

This necessitates the nurturing of 'strong leadership' whilst placing it as a key priority square at the heart of our rehabilitation and rebuilding efforts.

With leadership and capacity building as our core focus, we aim to unlock our human resource potential, based within Sudan and abroad, by applying our **4 corner stones;**

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Network for the development of a new Sudan

01 CONNECT people, organisations and governments, globally;

02 SUPPORT our member community to have the best possible chance at successfully, efficiently and effectively participating in the social and economic development of a new Sudan;

03 SET STANDARDS by lobbying government for the implementation of robust governance policies and anti-corruption systems;

04 CREATE strong and inspiring leadership, better services, academic research, a unified Sudanese identity, robust economy.

OUR OBJECTIVES

CONNECTING

Bridging geographic barriers by connecting professionals, entrepreneurs and innovators, who wish to participate in the social and economic development of a new Sudan.

DIALOGUE & KNOWLEDGE SHARING

Facilitate discussions and knowledge sharing from field experts, who will be key drivers of change.

REPATRIATION

Facilitating opportunities for Sudanese expatriates to return to Sudan and participate in the labour market and business environment.

COLLABORATING

Facilitating opportunities for individuals and organisations to form successful synergies that contribute to re-energising Sudan's economy and re-building the country's social fabric, through the implementation of developmental programmes in all facets of society, culture and the economy.

LEADERSHIP

Facilitate discussions and knowledge sharing from field experts, who will be key drivers of change.

EVENTS

Host events that focus on creating professional networking and learning opportunities to facilitate business and philanthropic activities.



Our Colours



انا سودان
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Green
our abundant,
fertile
& arable lands



انا سودان
anaSudan

Yellow
our sun-drenched
lands & mineral
resources



انا سودان
anaSudan

Blue
our plentiful water
resources

“ ايا ليت الشباب يعود ”

(شئو هي الاسباب البتخلي شباب السودان
يهاجر و شئو هي الحلول البتخليهم يرجعوا؟)

Saturday 28 November 2020

1pm (London) ; 3pm (Khartoum) ;
5pm (Abu Dhabi)

Zoom

WORKSHOP SUMMARY

Introduction

anaSudan held a workshop on Saturday 28 November 2020, the purpose of which to answer the following questions:

- What are the reasons that force Sudanese youth to migrate abroad?
- What are the possible solutions that can encourage their return to Sudan?
- What are the solutions that can be provided inside Sudan to prevent them from migrating abroad?

The intended outputs from this workshop are as follows:

1. Open Letter: providing a summary of key findings along with proposals;
2. Circulation: outputs will be circulated digitally; Availability to local public and private sector institutions: the output document will be available to the public (global

Possible solutions to prevent mass migration abroad and/or encourage repatriation of migrants back to our beloved Sudan:

- Feeling of security and safety in all parts of Sudan, within all States, and work to stop internal migration from the states (regions) to Khartoum in search of services such as education and health care, as well as the need to leave one's home and village to escape violence and marginalisation;
- According to World Health Organisation reports, it is necessary to have one hundred and sixty doctors for every one hundred thousand person, but in Sudan this calculation differs. Hospitals must be provided all required equipment and facilities to enable medical staff to perform their duties effectively and efficiently. Health and medical services are crucial in particular in rural areas of Sudan. The lack of health services in these areas contributes greatly to internal migration between States.

Cont'd... Workshop Summary

- More than 26% of young people and undergraduates are unemployed; job creation will assist in reducing migration of promising youth abroad;
- Universities need to do more to understand the actual needs of the labour market, in order to produce fresh graduates with relevant and transferrable skills (working to understand the relationship between the current labour market and keeping pace with market needs). There may be a correlation between this relationship and the gradual reduction of unemployment rates of young graduates;
- Returning to industrial vocational education (industrial and technical institutes – craftsmanship and apprenticeships). These learning environments tend to create a fertile working environment that can contribute to turning any citizen from a '*consumer*' to a '*producer*', along with creating ample job opportunities in manufacturing;
- Economic stability will provide a strong moral drive, opening up new opportunities for projects inside Sudan and encourage Sudanese abroad to return and start working in the private sector, whilst setting up own businesses;
- Creating a link between private sector institutions and public sector institutions to exchange scientific expertise, workflow processes, and human resource capabilities;
- The support needed to provide a successful academic and technical learning environment will help build a unique generation leading Sudan towards a new renaissance restoring Sudan's regional and global status. Transforming the education system from the current, which is purely academic, to a more hybrid system of learning, starts with an implementable aspect that meets actual market needs, with vast developmental needs that encourages venture capital investments;
- Resetting the criteria for learning abroad via scholarships, especially in the medical and education fields, and setting conditions in isolation of any favouritism and/or political incentives. Sudan will benefit greatly from foreign knowledge transfer and experiences that scholarship opportunities abroad provide, however there needs to be the reestablishment of processes to reabsorb returnees;

Cont'd... Workshop Summary

- Putting the right person in the right job role within the various departments to enable competencies in management. Adequate management develops suitable alternative solutions;
- Finally, one of the suggested solutions from the discussion during our workshop is *‘learning how to dream’* about setting goals and thus plans - although these plans are dependent on basic government support and the availability of services, they have been recognised as a potential success factor in deterring unnecessary migration.

Read full Summary Paper:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EHEFWr_yxKLsB6_wdjYCQJOeTcS95QP2/view?usp=sharing

Watch our live discussion videos:

Workshop Intro:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=alDKuwDNxR8>

Breakout Clinic Summary 1:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dtAa7HTBWZY&t=123s>

Breakout Clinic Summary 2:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hx93MHDkDB8&t=5s>



Waste Management (Part 1)

The Waste Epidemic In Khartoum

There is an ever growing epidemic in our capital city Khartoum; ***it is poor waste management and environmental pollution***. One of the first sights that is observed when arriving in Khartoum, is the sheer amount of rubbish that is piled up around the city, in residential and business areas, on main roads, next to commercial eateries, and it does not seem to discriminate! And what's more disturbing is how de-sensitised we have become as residents of the city, perhaps no longer fully comprehending or almost submitted ourselves to the potential lethal physiological, mental, emotional, social and economic impact of our waste epidemic.

Who's responsible for this epidemic?

Or perhaps the question may be better framed as who's fault is it; the local municipalities or the citizens? The simple answer is, ***it is everyone's fault***.

Lessons learnt from the United Nations Global Waste Management Outlook, 2015

Some general principles for selecting the next appropriate steps in developing a waste management system

General Advice:

- Need strong leadership and courage. Political commitment makes a huge difference.
- Solutions need to be adapted to local conditions – no 'one size fits all'.
- Formulate explicit and clear goals; plan how to achieve them. Formulate goals carefully – the goals express the very purpose of the system, and thus determine its elements and the way they interact.
- It usually works more easily if social consensus exists among stakeholders about waste issues and waste management principles and goals.

Source: United Nations Environment Programme, 2015

Cont'd.. Waste Management (Part 1)

- Start from where you are – understand your baseline – build on what already exists – build gradually and work towards each ultimate goal as a series of steps.
- Reconfirm the waste prevention principle, and confirm the role of all waste generators, including the public.
- Need long-term thinking and good strategic planning. Investment requires ‘regulatory certainty’ – decisions should not be subject to change after each election.
- The reasons for relative success are often primarily social, cultural and political, rather than technical or even economic. Invest in information, dialogue, education, communication, collaboration.

Proactive policies and sound institutions

- Experience has shown that effective waste management systems combine multiple types of policy instruments – direct regulation, economic and social instruments – in a coherent and balanced mix.
- Introduce framework legislation, to allow for regulations to be implemented in stages, with progressively more stringent standards, to allow the actors in the system to develop expertise and raise necessary financial resources.
- Effective enforcement, by a strong, independent and well-resourced regulator, with sufficient authority to enforce the regulations in a consistent and effective manner, is critical to create a ‘level playing field’ for proper waste management. There need to be penalties in place for non-compliance.

- The policy and institutional system needs to evolve within, and for, the local situation and get rooted, supported and ‘owned’ under the local circumstances. This is a long-haul learning process, which takes time, effort and commitment, and it requires developing resources, expertise and capacities.
- The passing of stable legislation that allows businesses and local governments to plan their operations and investment ahead will increase the effectiveness of the system. While being stable, such legislation also needs to be flexible enough to accommodate future changes.
- Take charge of technology selection as a matter of governance, not as a matter of technical management. Technological solutions need to support the goals and match the local situation, needs and capacities. Take time to learn about the function and purpose of various technologies, rather than just their features, and study their track record, performance and real costs. As a rule of thumb: If a solution looks too good to be true, it probably is.

Responsibilities and partnerships

- Open up as government, go broader than traditional waste management, work with other ministries, with producers and importers and with civic society, to PREVENT waste at the design stage and through a product’s lifecycle, and to move toward a circular economy.

Cont'd.. Waste Management (Part 1)

- Build citizen and stakeholder engagement into policy-making processes. Communicate, facilitate involvement, engage with the actors in the system. Spend time on consulting all affected stakeholders, private or public. Make sure that those who are key to the success of the system are on board. Ensure that all parties know what is required of them – facilitate required changes in behaviour.
- Establish mutually beneficial partnerships to deliver effective and sustainable waste management services. The type of partnership should be selected and tailor-made to suit local conditions, including both public and private sectors as appropriate. Ensure the inclusion of the community and informal sectors within an integrated waste and resource management system in the city.
- Future waste management transcends both party political lines and health and environment issues – develop a collegiate approach across political parties and with other relevant sectors and ministries.

Affordable And Cost-effective Waste Management

- Work on and communicate about the economic dimension of waste problems, strategies and actions (policy).
- Affordability is a significant constraint on municipal solid waste management services in lower income countries. Short-term solutions must be financially sustainable. Tailor ambitions to what is affordable.
- Understand your costs and revenues. More transparency, more consistent accounting procedures and better benchmarking allow tighter financial management with better control over technical inefficiencies and fraud.

- Aim to gradually increase cost recovery. Begin by making a direct charge where there is a clear demand for the service and a tangible benefit to the service user (e.g. primary waste collection). Ensure support is available to those who cannot afford to pay.
- Ensure disposal is priced – implement the ‘polluter pays principle’ and provide an incentive to reduce, reuse and recycle (the 3Rs)
- There is no ‘right’ or ‘wrong’ financing model – each local situation requires a tailor-made solution. Select a model which is transparent and fits with the local custom and tradition, and select a service that fits customer needs.
- Consider extended producer responsibility (EPR) as a means to transfer at least some of the costs of managing end-of-life products in municipal solid waste from the municipality to the producers and other stakeholders in the supply chain who put the products on the market.
- Consider potential investment opportunities from private players in markets for secondary products and energy and the potential financial benefits of co-management of specific municipal waste streams with other material or waste streams.

Source: United Nations Environment Programme, 2015

Cont'd.. Waste Management (Part 1)

Enable – Make It Easy To ‘Do The Right Thing’ Engage – Get People Involved

- Ensure that a regular and reliable municipal solid waste management collection service is available to all citizens irrespective of income level
- Phase out existing uncontrolled dumps, upgrade to or replace with controlled disposal facilities
- Work to build on existing repair workshops and reuse systems, as part of a concerted approach to waste prevention
- Work to increase the coverage of ‘itinerant waste buyers’ who collect source-separated materials for recycling
- Ensure whenever possible that national policy and strategy is fully supportive of the local initiatives

Engage – Get People Involved

- Raise awareness of waste generators (households, businesses, institutions, industry) regarding the health and environmental impacts and high costs to society and to business resulting from uncontrolled dumping and burning
- Educate and inform people so that they know what is the ‘correct’ thing to do
- Work with CBOs, NGOs, MSEs and the informal sector to provide primary collection services in low-income areas
- Work with informal repair and reuse shops and recyclers to Integrate them into the solid waste management system – to improve working practices, increase reuse and recycling rates and divert waste from (expensive) collection and disposal by the city

Encourage – Give The Right Signals Exemplify – Lead By Example

- ‘Carrot’ (Provide a meaningful incentive or reward): For example, facilitate clean up campaigns, so that neighbourhoods are clean, watercourses are clear and flood risks are reduced. This then provides an incentive to communities to maintain this
- Institute affordable charges for primary collection of municipal solid waste; assist those who cannot pay.
- ‘Stick’ (Ensure that there is a clear penalty for undesirable behaviour): Implement and enforce legislation against uncontrolled dumping and burning
- Ensure that the regulatory agency is adequately resourced to enforce the legislation to stamp out both casual evasion and organized waste crime
- Communicate achievements and success stories to all stakeholders, to encourage and keep up engagement

Exemplify – Lead By Example

- Implement pilot and demonstration projects to show that the intended goal can be achieved
- Work with larger (public sector) waste generators to demonstrate that they themselves are already using, and paying for, controlled disposal
- Work with larger (private sector) waste generators to ensure that they too are using, and paying for, controlled disposal

Source of advice and recommendations: United Nations Environment Programme, 2015

Read full report:
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1And9MWJuiZhQd-3UOwCep7kQjZzUkCum/view>



Italian Askaris defeating Mahdist troops in Tucruf; Source: Wikipedia

Al Mahdiah

***Written by Musab Abdalhadi
(Khartoum, Sudan)***

The Mahdist Revolution is a prolific religious movement that took place in Sudan during the Turkish-Egyptian imperialist era, and it succeeded in liberating Khartoum, the capital of the country, and the killing of the British General Charles Gordon, Governor General of Sudan in 1885.

The name 'Al Mahdia' was associated with Muhammad al-Mahdi bin Abdullah bin Fahl, born on August 8 1843, on the island of Labb in the city of Dongola in northern Sudan, on the island of Ashraf, for a family of Danaglah belonging to the dynasty of Hassan bin Ali, a grandson of the Prophet Muhammad (salla Allah alaih wa sallam). So it is not surprising that Muhammad al-Mahdi became the founder of the first religious movement in Sudan.

His grandfather, Sheikh Hajj Sharif bin Ali, was known as an honourable man in Labab, the place where he was buried along with his whole family. He worked as a craftsman for boats, and his mother, Mrs. Zainab Bint Nasr Muhammad Al Shaqlawi, was originally from the Al Kunooz tribe in the Shaqlawa region in northern Sudan. He had three brothers; Muhammad (1834-1882) who died during the liberation of the city of Al Abyad; Hamed (1839-1881) died in the Battle of Qadeer during the early years of Al Mahdia; Abdallah, the younger brother (1855-1882), died in the battle of Tahrir al-Abyad with his brother Muhammad and his nephew Ahmed bin Muhammad. The Mahdi had one sister, Nur al-Sham (1850-1880), the wife of Sheikh Muhammad al-Ari al-Ja'ali, and she died before the Mahdist revolution.

The family of the Mahdi moved from Dongola to Karary, where his father died shortly after their arrival and was buried in a valley known as the '**Valley of our Master**', attributed to their father Abdullah.



Depiction of the Battle of Omdurman (1898); Source: Wikipedia

Al Mahdiah

THE IDEA

Muhammad al-Mahdi commenced his education in Kalwatt Sheikh Al-Suwailihi, memorising the Qur'an at an early age. Then he belonged to the Samaniyya Sufi approach and received his education at the hands of many senior Sufi sheikhs.

It was known about him that he did not eat at a table of food that was prepared at the Kalawi due to its preparation by farmers and other working folk burdened with paying taxes, despite the approach used in collecting taxes by force and power was being rejected by Sufi teachings. Here, the mystical spirit that he was raised and grew up with was manifested.

The idea of the Mahdist revolution was to re-instil the 'correct' following and application of Islam, pushing away foreign influences, along with injustices and aggression imposed on Sudanese citizens by the imperialist rule.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MAHDIST STATE:

During this period, Sudan underwent difficult and strenuous challenges, with daily life being a struggle.

Sudan during this time was formed from a group of dispersed tribes, and whilst Sufi Islam was a prominent feature of the people of Sudan, the British-Egyptian government burdened people with taxes and what was seen as 'distortions' that were introduced into the Muslim religion. Muhammad wanted to restore the lustre of Islam; he even saw in his dreams that he was the awaited Mahdi, so he began ordering jihad and following Sunnah Al Mustafa.

He wrote to tribal leaders asking for their pledge of allegiance, and when he wrote to Hakimdar in Khartoum asking for a pledge of allegiance, the government decided to fight him in the so-called Aba Island incident, but the Mahdi and his soldiers killed most of the soldiers, making it the first defeat for the imperialist government.

Al Mahdiah

The government sent another force in the same year, but the Mahdi and his followers defeated them again. The Mahdi's strength increased and his call spread throughout the country. He became the owner of an organised movement that had its supporters in Sudan. In the same period, the Arab revolution began in Egypt, preoccupying Al Khidewi Tawfiq, which gave the British the opportunity to enter and occupy Egypt in 1882.

Britain installed General Gordon as ruler over Sudan, and after his arrival in Khartoum, and after several battles between him and the Mahdi fighters, the supporters of the Mahdi killed him at his palace.

With the killing of the General Gordon, Khartoum became free and the Mahdi government took control as the first free organised Sudanese government.

The Mahdi government established a new house of money and currency, prepared an army and established borders.

Muhammad Ahmad, the self-proclaimed Mahdi; Source: Wikipedia



The maximum extent of the Mahdist state, shown within the pre-2011 borders of the Sudan; Source: Wikipedia



This banner is a declaration of faith and allegiance into Allah, and was carried into battle by the Sudanese Mahdist Army. The colour of the banner identifies the fighting unit. From Omdurman, 1898. The Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum, Glasgow, UK. Given by Miss Victoria MacBean, 1929; Source: Wikipedia



Salam.. Get in touch, we'd love to hear from you..