

anaSudani



On 19 December 1955, the Sudanese parliament unilaterally and unanimously declared Sudan's independence. On 1 January 1956, Sudan's independence was recognised by the British and Egyptian governments.

*Anglo-Egyptian rule: 1899–1956
Prehistory: before c. 25th cent. BC*



Image Source: Twitter

Sudan Profile ~ Timeline

(Part 1)

A chronology of key events:

Source: www.bbc.co.uk

1881 - Revolt against the Ottoman-Egyptian administration.

1899-1955 - Sudan passes into joint British-Egyptian rule.

1956 - Sudan becomes independent.

1958 - General Ibrahim Abboud leads military coup against the civilian government elected earlier in the year

1962 - Civil war begins in the south, led by the Anya Nya movement.



Image Source: www.britishbattles.com



Five Pounds issuing under President Jaafar Nimeiri

1964 - The "October Revolution" overthrows Abboud and an Islamist-led government is established

1969 - Jaafar Numeiri leads military coup.

1971 - Sudanese Communist Party leaders executed after short-lived coup against Mr Numeiri.

1972 - Under the Addis Ababa peace agreement between the government and the Anya Nya, the south becomes a self-governing region.

1978 - Oil discovered in Bentiu in southern Sudan.

1983 - Civil war breaks out again in the south involving government forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), led by John Garang.

Islamic law imposed

1983 - President Numeiri declares the introduction of Sharia Islamic law.

1985 - After widespread popular unrest Mr Numeiri is deposed by a Transitional Military Council.

1986 - Coalition government formed after elections, with Sadiq al-Mahdi as prime minister.



Sadig Al-Mahdi,

Image source:
www.bloombergquint.com

1964 Sudanese General Strike

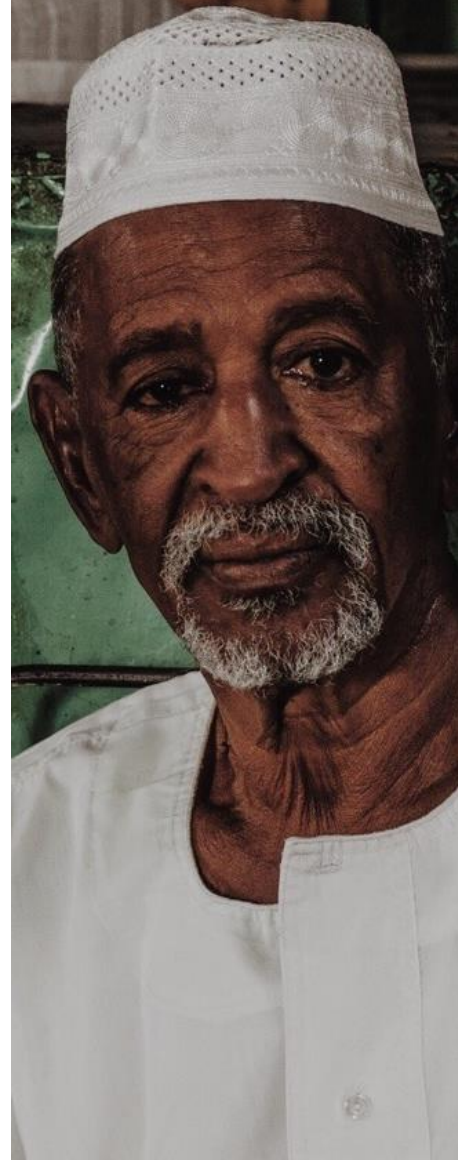
Image source:
www.dabangasudan.org

Text Source:
www.bbc.co.uk





ABUSHAKEEMA
info@abushakeema.com

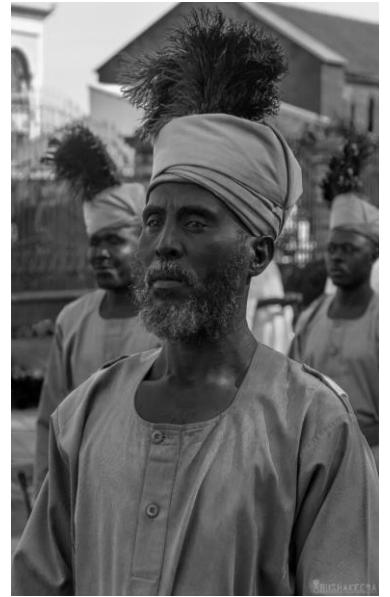


portraitat.tumblr.com



1000 Portraits From Sudan

1000 Portraits from Sudan

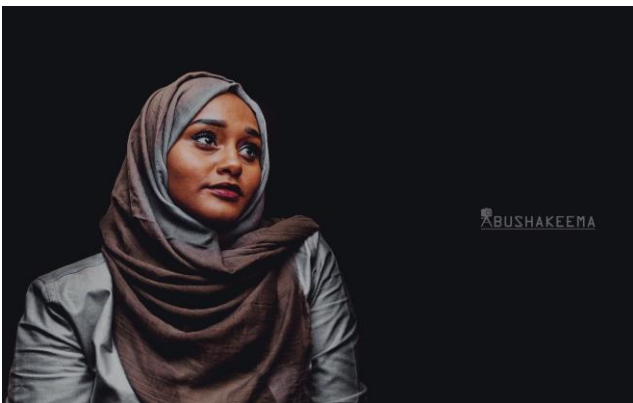
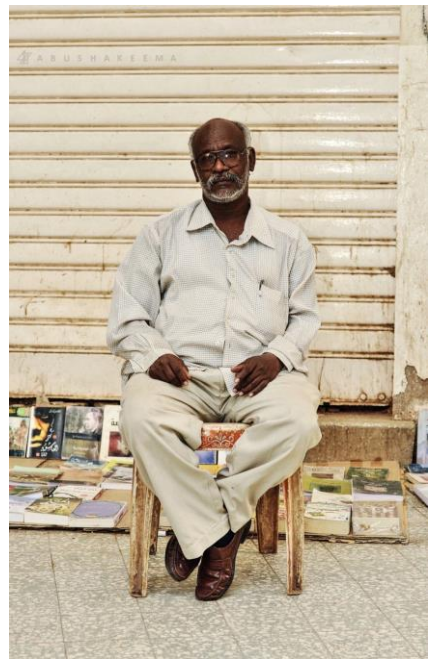


"a project created to portray 1000 different faces from Sudan in an artistic attempt to tell the tale of a nation that's made of various ethnics and backgrounds"

1000 PORTRAITS FROM SUDAN



1000 Portraits from Sudan





Reaching for the Stars...

Professor Widad Ibrahim Elmahboub

Professor Widad Ibrahim Elmahboub is a great scientist and astrophysicist. She has proved herself as a distinguished and competent scholar and scientist in her field. Having finished her college studies in applied mathematics and astrophysics in Sudan and Egypt, she was received a master's degree in Engineering Physics by Wisconsin-Madison University, followed by a doctorate degree in astrophysical engineering.

Prof Elmahboub started her scientific career as a professor of astrophysics and remote sensing systems at Hampton University.

Then she moved on to the research and analysis of planetary components at NASA with the main focus on enhancing the accuracy of satellite-based remote sensing imaging and data. Prof. Elmahboub has introduced a highly accurate computer-simulated mathematical model followed by the implementation of the algorithm and atmospheric correction method which enabled scientists and astrophysicists to obtain much more accurate and refined satellite images of Mars surface. Additionally, Prof Elmahboub has authored, co-authored and edited many articles in scientific journals and periodicals on remote sensing imaging technology, spectroscopy and simulated mathematical modelling.



Two Sudanese pioneers are determined to stop the desert from swallowing up their country [Lucy Provan/Al Jazeera]

Archives..

Seeds of Inspiration: Sudan's First Flying Robot Farmer

Two Sudanese inventors use a drone to take on desertification and their rivals in a TV competition for entrepreneurs.

Hatem and Mohammed are obsessed with drones and robots.

Determined to stop the desert from swallowing up their country, the two Sudanese inventors decide to take part in a television competition for inventors to raise awareness and investment in their dream – Sudan's first and only agricultural drone company.

Although isolated by international sanctions and frustrated by a failing economy, the pair succeed in building Sudan's first flying robot farmer.

Their drone can plant trees, increase harvests and reduce crop damage. And they are bound by their shared belief that Africa can change its destiny with technology.

FILMMAKER'S VIEW

By Lucy Provan

When I read an article about the Mashrouy TV competition in Sudan where startups compete for funding, I was curious about what life was like for entrepreneurs living under sanctions in a country that had been engaged in civil war for decades.

After obtaining a list of contestants, I embarked on a series of crackly phone calls, discussing the merits of gold purifying machines, digital portable dental units, palm furniture, and something called 'yoghurt free yoghurt production'.



Elfadil Hasab Allah is one of many Shamalia residents who have had to evacuate their homes due to desertification [Lucy Provan/Al Jazeera]

Archives.. Cont'd...

Seeds of Inspiration: Sudan's First Flying Robot Farmer

In our first phone call Mohammed, an inventor, told me he believed robotics would solve the world's problems. He and his close friend Hatem had taught themselves how to build drones online and had been working with a small team of others for five years.

Desertification is making swaths of Sudan harder and harder to live in. A great green wall of trees is being built across the length of Africa to try and combat this.

Mohammed and Hatem wanted to contribute by planting trees with drones. They wanted to stop the geography and heritage of parts of Sudan from being eroded into obscurity and use their drones to document and prove what was happening.

Living under sanctions – intended to punish the Sudanese government for supporting al-Qaeda and for the genocide in Darfur – meant that getting the right parts into the country was a long, painstaking process for Mohammed and Hatem.

All their time and money was going into this ambitious project, while all across northern Africa the desert was spreading, erasing everything in its wake.

In the UK, where I am from, global issues like climate change and automation can feel distant and removed, but Mohammed and Hatem are living on the front line, and Africa has become a testing ground for the commercial drone industry.

The continent is warming up 1.5 times faster than the global average, according to the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). I knew the view from their doorstep on these global issues was a valuable one.



Tractors can be hired to remove sand from homes, but the expense means many in Shamalia have to try and deal with the sand themselves [Screengrab/Al Jazeera]

Archives.. Cont'd..

“Standing on sand dunes, I was shocked to hear that below my feet were entire villages” - Lucy Provan, Filmmaker

After getting funding and vital support from One World Media, an organisation that supports stories about the developing world, I flew to the Sudanese capital, Khartoum.

Despite a stagnating economy and few job opportunities, Mohammed and Hatem were creating a different future for themselves in their lab.

The internet had added another dimension to their identity, broadening their horizons and offering fresh perspectives on their everyday problems. They were dedicated to preserving their local heritage, yet evangelistic about an international push for automation.

I travelled with Mohammed and Hatem to see the problem they were trying to solve first hand.

We went to Shamalia in the arid Northern State, six hours north of Khartoum. The small farming villages of one-storey houses here had always been protected by large green palm groves, but now these trees were dying or being cut down to fuel industry.

The desert was rolling, unimpeded, into communities. Unprecedented sandstorms created chaos: A teacher told me how the sand had poured in through school windows as she taught. A father told me of how the sand would blanket his children as they slept.

People described the desert as a “devil” that crawled and clawed its way into their homes to drown them. Standing on sand dunes, I was shocked to hear that below my feet were entire villages.

This film is about the forces that are pushing the world’s population ever closer together. Technology means we are more accessible and aware of one another than ever before, while climate change is destroying habitable land and forcing us to live closer together.

The film tells the stories of some of those most affected by these changes. It would not have been possible without the enormous generosity of the people I met in Sudan; Mohammed, Hatem, their colleague Mohammed Abdullah, Robin Davies and the employees of the British Council Sudan, Dimah Gasim, and so many more. I hope this film reflects their experience and attests to their resilience and tenacity.



Cont'd..

Lessons Learnt from Around the Globe: Diversity and inclusion in the workplace

Standards, such as the BSI and ISO human resource management suite and Investors in People (IiP), provide principled based frameworks and guidelines to help organisations recognise the actual and potential value of their people and ensure their people policies and working practices are bias free. See more on HR and standards.

Even though people have many things in common, they are also different in a variety of ways. The concept of ‘intersectionality’ - that we all have multiple, overlapping identities that impact on our experience - takes into account this principle.

Differences include visible and non-visible factors, for instance, personal characteristics such as background, culture, personality, work-style, accent, and language.

It's important to recognise that a ‘one-size-fits all’ approach to managing people does not achieve fairness and equality of opportunity for everyone.

People have different personal needs, values and beliefs. Good people management practice needs to be consistently fair but also flexible and inclusive to support both individual and business needs.

In the UK, age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion and belief, sex and sexual orientation, are ‘protected characteristics’ covered by discrimination law to give people protection against being treated unfairly.

Discrimination can:

- 1. Impact an individual's wellbeing, performance at work and intention to stay.**
- 2. Adversely affect employment opportunities.**
- 3. Result in failure to recognise skills-based abilities, potential and experience.**
- 4. Result in significant legal costs, compensation and settlements paid to avoid defending expensive discrimination claims.**



How to Be an Effective Leader

(A Step-By-Step Guide to Upgrade Your Leadership Skills)

Article by Leon Ho
Founder & CEO of Lifehack

Is leadership in born?

Strong and capable leaders are rarely (if ever) born. Be sceptical of claims to the contrary.

Psychology research suggests that people become leaders through the process of teaching, learning and observation.

If you put your preconceptions aside, you'll clearly see that leadership skills aren't inborn, but have to be learned by training, perception, practice and experience over time. And when we say over time – we really mean over a lifetime, as successful people never stop learning.

Article Source: www.lifehack.org
Image Source: www.slack.com

It's true. Great leaders constantly seek out development opportunities that will help them learn new skills. If your goal is to become a leader – you should do the same.

How important is leadership?

There are great and inspiring leaders everywhere. Anywhere you see a team that works well together, a team that consistently works at their best no matter the pressure, a team of people that are confident and determined; you are seeing a team with a great leader.

What is the definition of a great leader?

A great leader can unite a group of people, each with their own goals and interests, and make them work together in synchronicity for a common goal.

Cont'd... What is the definition of a great leader?

A great leader is able to inspire confidence and resilience.

A great leader is open to the good ideas of others. They are good listeners and are open to learn from their team. Ultimately, a great leader turns a group of people into a dependable, reliable, creative, motivated and effective unit.

But how does someone become a great leader?

First, learn about the basic traits as listed in the next part. And when you have mastered these traits, you'll have to move on to the advanced level of skills to become an effective leader.

Advanced skills to become an effective leader

The most effective leadership is not a single entity, or a single set of values or rules a person must have in order to lead people. There are multiple leadership styles each with their own benefits and rules. If you have learned the basic qualities of leadership, upgrade your leadership skills by identifying your leadership style and master it.

Find out the leadership style that best fits you in this flowchart.

Article Source: www.lifehack.org





Bash min shafikum..
Get in touch, we'd love
to hear from you..