Charter for African Cultural RENAISSANCE
Foreword
by the Minister of Arts and Culture

After South Africa achieved its democratic dispensation, the Organisation of African Unity regrouped and changed its focus, becoming the African Union. It was deemed that the yoke of imperialism and colonialism had been lifted off the continent and the work at hand was to unite and build closer relations among the countries of the continent. Africa by and large has struggled against imperialism and colonialism for many years and this is the common experience that has joined together many countries, not only on the continent but also former colonies that suffered the same fate throughout the world.

The end of the Cold War and the demise of apartheid in South Africa have offered Africans another opportunity to engage in effective state reconstruction. Many African leaders realised the importance of institutions for economic growth and development. This is why many African countries are members of the Commonwealth, the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Rim of Countries.

There is greater realisation at the African Union level, that a people-driven institutional reform program is required on the continent. Our Constitution speaks to freedom of expression and creativity which is a major important pillar of our democracy. It allows for people to engage in national discourse.

Arts and culture are vital for any community and remains an important part of African identity which contributes to African development. The African Union has long worked through the Charter of the African Cultural Renaissance, which was guided and inspired by several important Declarations, Conventions and other documents. It is highly honed and inclusive. It seeks to promote freedom of expression and cultural democracy and also to combat and eliminate all forms of alienation, exclusion and cultural oppression throughout Africa, asserting the dignity of the African people.

I believe that in abiding by this Charter for African Cultural Renaissance not only will we become closer as a nation but that it will bring us closer as the African continent. It would certainly facilitate our working relations with each other and indeed the world.

The Department of Arts and Culture has been entrusted to fast-track the ratification of the Charter for African Cultural Renaissance, further promote the AU as an organisation and popularise the AU symbols such as the Flag, Anthem and Logo. Amongst other activities planned for the ratification of the Charter are consultative workshops with various stakeholders in the sector, which should endorse this initiative and commit to its implementation.

I wish you success in your deliberations towards the ratification of the Charter.

MR PAUL MASHATILE, MP
MINISTER
This Charter for African Cultural Renaissance was developed by the AU Ministers of Culture in December 2005 and endorsed by the ordinary session of the Africa Union Assembly that was held in Khartoum, Sudan on the 24th of January 2006. It was inspired by the Cultural Charter for Africa which was adopted by heads of State and Government of the African Union in the 13th ordinary session of the Assembly held in Port Louis, Mauritius, in July 1976.

The Charter for African Cultural Renaissance is a tool developed to empower member states to promote Pan–Africanism, cultural renewal and identity as well as strengthening their national policies and other cultural instruments which will in turn contribute to the achievement of the continents’ socio-economic and cultural integration, to building sustainable peace, and to the fight against poverty.

Its objectives and principle revolve around African cultural diversity, identity and renaissance. It also deals with the use of African languages; the use of the mass media, the role of states in cultural development, the protection of African artistic goods and services, intra and inter-African cultural cooperation, and African Diaspora as key elements of African Cultural Renaissance.

It is also crafted to address issues of culture, scientific, social and economic renewal. It further allows Member States to set standards to which they will be able to assess their policies’ consistence with the goals of African Agenda, that emphasise amongst other, the need to prioritise Pan-Africanism. The key elements are cultural identity, integration, shared values and creative tools for socio-economic transformation and human development.

From the total of fifty-three (53) Member States of the Union, only three – Mali, Nigeria and Senegal have to date ratified the Charter. The AU would like all member states in Africa to ratify the Charter by 2012. This would include translating the Charter into local national languages so that it is circulated and understood widely in each of the countries.

Many African countries have recently celebrated 50 years of independence. South Africa will be celebrating 100 years of the oldest liberation movement in Africa, the African National Congress. Arts, culture and heritage encouraged us to embrace a greater humanity and indeed the values of Ubuntu, which teach us that: I am because of you.

It is against this background that the Department is embarking on a series of activities to promote the ratification of this document. The activities will include a national consultative workshop, promotion and popularisation of African Union Symbols, and the final one being the signing and ratification of the Charter.

Since the African Union has sought Member States to ratify the Charter for African Cultural Renaissance, in South Africa this task has been mandated to the Department of Arts and Culture. As this document promotes Pan-Africanism, we are delighted to take on this responsibility. The outcome of our discussions in the Department lead to the plan of hosting consultative workshops while continuing promoting and popularising the Charter nationally.

Since the advent of our new dispensation, in 1994, our country has gone through enormous transformational changes both internally and in our relations with countries internationally, especially those in Africa. Many African countries assisted South Africa unstintingly in its struggle for freedom. The Organisation for African Unity (OAU), the precursor to the African Union, a body that represented most African countries, ensured that the liberation struggle for South Africa featured prominently at all international organisation’s agendas, and that the liberation movements of the country were adequately resourced and funded.

The OAU played a prominent role in all spheres during the struggle. Arts and culture, is used to popularise various aspects of the struggle, through theatre, music, visual arts, literature and poems, and talks and essays. Culture has been an act of liberation and yet in itself it also liberates us and is part of the practice of freedom. The AU has chosen not only to liberate the entire continent but also to provide deep dignity and graciousness in the way the Africans interact with each other and internationally.

Through the consultation workshops, we hope to ensure critical support for the Charter. Our main objective is to popularise and promote the effective implementation of the Charter at all levels of society through various activities by all who attend to ensure that all cultural stakeholders and the public at large own this Charter.

I wish all participants successful discussions during the consultations.

DR JOE PHAAHLA MP
DEPUTY MINISTER

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MR SIBUSISO XABA
DIRECTOR GENERAL
In 2005 the Cultural Charter for Africa was revised within the context of rapid global changes and finding solutions to new challenges and expectations relating to African Renaissance. It further recognised the context in which the original Charter was adopted, which was the role of culture in political emancipation, economic and social development as well as its contribution to understanding between human beings and peace amongst States.


The ratification of the Charter is a confirmation that the African Union and individual African states recognise cultural diversity as a factor for the mutual enrichment of peoples and nations and that this diversity contributes to building Pan-Africanism. The objectives and principles of the Charter calls for all African states to agree to promote and foster a mutual understanding among nations and resist any form of cultural exclusion and oppression in Africa, and to defend minorities, their cultures, their rights and their fundamental freedoms. This includes the creation of an enabling environment that will enhance the creation, protection, production and distribution of cultural works within the continent and rest of the world.

Furthermore, the Charter makes provision for the following:

Cultural Diversity, Identity and Renaissance
- Asserting the dignity of African people and the African Diaspora.
- Reconstructing and teaching the history of Africa and the African Diaspora.

Cultural Development
- Developing and managing cultural policies through in-depth renewal of national and regional approaches, as well as innovations and intellectual engagement;
- Providing education, resources, improved specialist training, cultural research centres and exchange programmes to all African people and to organise festivals, seminars, conferences, training and cultural refresher courses throughout Africa.
- Recognising cultural expression by the youth and elders in accordance with African culture and values and providing equal cultural opportunities for men and women alike.
- Strengthening the role of science and technology in cultural advancement.
- Encouraging the use of information and communication media for cultural development and ensuring that these technologies are used to promote African culture.

Role of States in Cultural Development
- Building capacities to coordinate, monitor, evaluate and harmonise best practices and policies concerning programmes and networks, and facilitating an in-depth renewal of national and regional approaches in terms of cultural policy.
- Promoting positive awareness about Africa.
- Sanctioning, implementing and enforcing Charters, Conventions, Laws, Regulations and other legislative instruments for the preservation, protection, restoration and promotion of artistic creation, and expression of cultural heritage, and taking appropriate measures to protect and enhance intellectual and physical cultural property.
- Providing fiscal, material, legislative and administrative support as well as tax exemption for cultural initiatives in all strata of society.
- Taking the necessary measures to ensure that archives and other historical records are returned to African governments and safeguard these archives and historical records.
- Strengthen the role of culture in promoting peace and good governance.
- Inter-cultural and inter-generational dialogue to promote social cohesion.

Use of African Languages and Mass Media
- Developing African languages to ensure cultural advancement and acceleration of economic and social development by implementation of appropriate national language policies and introduction of African languages into the education curriculum.

Intra and Inter-African Cultural Cooperation and the African Diaspora
- Strengthen ties with the Africa Diaspora worldwide in the areas of culture, education, science and technology, finance and economics.
- Establish inter-African cultural cooperations to contribute to mutual understanding between Africa and the rest of the world, most importantly African Diaspora.
PREAMBLE

We, Heads of State and Government of the African Union meeting in the Sixth Ordinary Session in Khartoum, the Republic of The Sudan, from 23rd to 24th January 2006;

Inspired by the Cultural Charter for Africa adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the Organisation of African Unity meeting in its Thirteenth Ordinary Session, in Port Louis, Mauritius, from 2 to 5 July, 1976;

GUIDED BY

The Constitutive Act of the African Union;

The Universal Declaration of Principles of International Cultural Co-operation adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its Fourteenth Session in 1966;

The Pan-African Cultural Manifesto of Algiers (1969), and by the Inter-Governmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Africa organized by UNESCO in Accra, in 1975, in cooperation with the Organisation of African Unity;

The African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights (1981);


The Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972);

The UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001);

The Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003);

The Convention on the Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions, (2005);

The Decision of OAU Summit on the establishment of the African Academy of Languages;


AFFIRMING

That any human community is necessarily governed by rules and principles based on culture and that culture should be regarded as the set of distinctive linguistic, spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of the society or a social group, and that it encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs;

That all cultures emanate from the societies, communities, groups and individuals and that any African cultural policy should of necessity enable peoples to evolve for increased responsibility in its development;

AWARE OF THE FACT

That any people have the inalienable right to organise their cultural life in full harmony with their political, economic, social, philosophical and spiritual ideas;

CONVINCED

That all the cultures of the world are equally entitled to respect just as all individuals are equal as regards free access to culture;

RECALLING

That despite cultural domination which during the slave trade and the colonial era led to the depersonalisation of part of the African peoples, falsified their history, systematically disparaged and combated African values, and tried to replace progressively and officially, their languages by that of the colonise, the African peoples were able to find in African culture, the necessary strength for resistance and the liberation of the Continent;

CONVINCED

That the unity of Africa is founded first and foremost on its history;

That the affirmation of cultural identity denotes a concern common to all peoples of Africa;

That African cultural diversity and unity are a factor of equilibrium, strength in African economic development, conflict resolution and reducing inequality and injustice to promote national integration;

That it is imperative to edify educational systems which embody the African and universal values, so as to ensure the rooting of youth in African culture, their exposure to the values of other civilisations, and mobilise the social forces in the context of a sustainable, endogenous participatory development;

That it is imperative to respect just as all individuals are equal as regards free access to culture;

CONVINCED

That despite cultural domination which during the slave trade and the colonial era led to the depersonalisation of part of the African peoples, falsified their history, systematically disparaged and combated African values, and tried to replace progressively and officially, their languages by that of the colonise, the African peoples were able to find in African culture, the necessary strength for resistance and the liberation of the Continent;

CONVINCED

That the unity of Africa is founded first and foremost on its history;

That the affirmation of cultural identity denotes a concern common to all peoples of Africa;

That African cultural diversity and unity are a factor of equilibrium, strength in African economic development, conflict resolution and reducing inequality and injustice to promote national integration;

That the globalisation process facilitated by rapid developments in information and communication technologies constitutes a challenge for cultural identities and cultural diversity and requires universal mobilisation to promote dialogue between civilisations;

AGREE

To establish the present Charter for African Cultural Renaissance.
Article 1
Replacement of the 1976 Cultural Charter for Africa

The Cultural Charter for Africa adopted in 1976 by the Heads of States and Governments of the Organisation of African Unity is hereby replaced by the present Charter.

Article 2
Relationship between Parties to the Revised Charter and Parties Bound by the 1976 Cultural Charter for Africa

(a) Between parties which are bound by this Charter, only this Charter shall apply.

(b) The relationships between Parties to the original Cultural Charter for Africa of 1976 and Parties to this Revised Charter shall be governed by the provisions of original Cultural Charter for Africa.

PART I
OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 3
The objectives of this Charter are as follows:

(a) To assert the dignity of African men and women as well as the popular foundations of their culture;

(b) To promote freedom of expression and cultural democracy, which is inseparable from social and political democracy;

(c) To promote an enabling environment for African peoples to maintain and reinforce the sense and will for progress and development;

(d) To preserve and promote the African cultural heritage through preservation, restoration and rehabilitation;

(e) To combat and eliminate all forms of alienation, exclusion and cultural oppression everywhere in Africa;

(f) To encourage cultural co-operation among Member States with a view to the strengthening of African unity, through the use of African languages and the promotion of inter-cultural dialogue;

(g) To integrate cultural objectives in development strategies;

(h) To encourage international cultural co-operation for a better understanding among peoples within and outside Africa;

(i) To promote in each country the popularization of science and technology including traditional knowledge systems as a condition for better understanding and preservation of cultural and natural heritage;

(j) To strengthen the role of culture in promoting peace and good governance;

(k) To develop all the dynamic values of the African cultural heritage that promote human rights, social cohesion and human development;

(l) To provide African peoples with the resources to enable them to cope with globalisation.

Article 4
In order to fulfill the objectives set out in Article 1, the African States solemnly subscribe to the following principles:

(a) access of all citizens to education and to culture;

(b) respect for the freedom to create and the liberation of the creative genius of the people;

(c) respect for national and regional identities in the area of culture as well as the cultural rights of minorities;

(d) strengthening the role of science and technology, including endogenous systems of knowledge, in the life of the African peoples by incorporating the use of African languages;

(e) exchange and dissemination of cultural experiences between African countries.
PART II
AFRICAN CULTURAL DIVERSITY, IDENTITY AND RENAISSANCE

Article 5
1. African States recognise that cultural diversity is a factor for mutual enrichment of peoples and nations. Consequently, they commit themselves to defend minorities, their cultures, their rights and their fundamental freedoms.

2. Cultural diversity contributes to the expression of national and regional identities, and more widely, to building Pan-Africanism.

Article 6
At national level, the promotion of identities consists of fostering mutual understanding and coordinating inter-cultural and inter-generational dialogue. At global level, the promotion of African identities exemplifies African dignity and freedoms. It presents African values and the contribution of Africa and the African Diaspora to the building of universal civilization.

Article 7
1. African States commit themselves to work for African Renaissance. They agree on the need for reconstruction of the historical memory and conscience of Africa and the African Diaspora.

2. They consider that the general History published by UNESCO constitutes a valid base for teaching the History of Africa and recommend its dissemination, including in African languages, as well as the publication of its abridged and simplified versions for wider audiences.

PART III
CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER I
Basic Principles of a Cultural Policy

Article 8
The experience of previous decades recommends that an in-depth renewal of national and regional approaches in terms of cultural policy be carried out. As the production of peoples, grassroots communities, artists and intellectuals, culture is a factor of social progress and a driving force for innovation.

Article 9
States have the essential task of creating an enabling environment for cultural innovation and development. To this end, they shall guarantee freedom of expression for all citizens and cultural stakeholders.

Article 10
1. States will ensure the introduction of African cultural values and the universal principles of human rights in education, as well as in information and communication programmes.

2. States commit themselves to:
   - protect and promote the freedom of artists, intellectuals and men and women of culture;
   - protect and develop tangible and intangible cultural heritage;
   - financially and materially support cultural initiatives in all strata of society;
   - facilitate access to education and culture for all segments of the population.

CHAPTER II
Cultural Stakeholders

Article 11
1. States recognise that a significant number of non-institutional actors are instrumental in cultural development: designers, private developers, associations, local governments, the private sector, etc.

2. States commit themselves to support cultural development through incentive measures in fiscal, legislative and administrative plans. Such measures shall target inventors associations, the civil society and the private sector.

Article 12
1. States shall build the capacity of the cultural sector and stakeholders through the organization of festivals, seminars, conferences, training and refresher courses at national, sub-regional, continental and Pan-African level.

2. States shall guarantee equal access of women and men to cultural expression, decision-making, art and cultural professions.

Article 13
1. The youth represent the majority of the African population. The key resources for contemporary creation reside in the youth.

2. States commit themselves to recognise cultural expressions by the youth, according them their true value and responding to their aspirations, in accordance with African culture and values.

Article 14
Elders and traditional leaders are cultural stakeholders in their own right. Their role and importance deserve official recognition in order for them to be integrated in modern mechanisms of conflict resolution and the inter-cultural dialogue system.

Article 15
Training is a fundamental component of cultural, economic and social development. Consequently, African States should create an enabling environment to enhance the access and participation of all in culture, including marginalised and underprivileged communities.

Article 16
To achieve the objective spelt out in the previous article, African States should define training policies for artists that guarantee the freedom of artists, creators and other cultural stakeholders.

Article 17
Professional training for creative artists should be improved, renewed and adapted to modern methods, without breaking links with traditional sources of culture. To this end, specialist training should be provided in national, sub-regional and regional training institutions which should be established by Africans.
PART IV
USE OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES

Article 18
African States recognise the need to develop African languages in order to ensure their cultural advancement, and acceleration of their economic and social development. To this end, they should endeavour to formulate and implement appropriate national language policies.

Article 19
African States should prepare and implement reforms for the introduction of African languages into the education curriculum. To this end, each State should extend the use of African languages taking into consideration the requirements of social cohesion and technological progress, as well as regional and African integration.

PART V
USE OF MASS MEDIA

Article 20
African States recognise the links between cultural, information and communication policies, therefore they should encourage the use of the information and communication media for their cultural development and promotion.

Article 21
African States should:

a) ensure that new information and communication technologies are used to promote African culture;

b) promote the establishment of publishing and distribution houses for books, textbooks, children’s books and audio-visual works, particularly in African languages;

c) more specifically, create an enabling environment that will enhance the creation, protection, production and distribution of cultural works.

PART VI
THE ROLE OF STATES IN CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER III
Assistance to Artistic Creation and Expression

Article 22
States should create an enabling environment that fosters creativity in all its diversity, mainly through:

a) Putting in place an appropriate institutional framework with a view to facilitating creativity and artistic expression;

b) Providing financial, technical and other forms of assistance to stimulate artistic creation and expression, preferably by the establishment of national funds for the promotion of arts and culture;

c) Providing fiscal assistance and incentives measures, particularly tax exemption for African cultural goods and services;

d) Subscribing to and ratifying charters, conventions and other legislative instruments for the preservation and promotion of artistic creation and expression, namely, the International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005), which is an important instrument on the protection of local languages, arts and culture against the effects of standardisation arising from cultural globalisation, particularly in developing countries;

e) Taking appropriate measures for the protection of intellectual property rights related to the expression of cultural diversity;

f) Harmonising national policies and legislation with international charters, conventions and other legislative instruments.

CHAPTER IV
The Protection of African Artistic Goods and Services

Article 23
African States should prepare an inter-African convention on copyright in order to guarantee the protection of African works. They should also intensify their efforts to modify existing international conventions to meet African interests.

Article 24
African States should enact national and inter-African laws and regulations guaranteeing the protection of copyright and set up national authors’ associations and copyright offices and encourage the establishment of authors’ associations responsible for protecting the material and moral interests of those who produce cultural goods and services.

CHAPTER V
The Protection of African Cultural Heritage

Article 25
Article 26
African States should take steps to put an end to the pillage and illicit traffic of African cultural property and ensure that such cultural property is returned to their countries of origin.

Article 27
African States should take the necessary measures to ensure that archives and other historical records which have been illicitly removed from Africa are returned to African Governments in order that they may have complete archives concerning the history of their country.

Article 28
The concerned African States shall commit themselves to provide appropriate physical and environmental conditions to safeguard and protect returned archives and historical records.

Article 29
African States should ratify the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage;

PART VII
INTRA AND INTER-AFRICAN CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

Article 30
African States acknowledge that it is vital to establish inter-African cultural co-operation as a contribution to the mutual understanding of the cultures of other States for the enrichment of African cultures, and between Africa and the rest of the world, particularly with the African Diaspora.

Article 31
To achieve the aims set out in the previous Article, African States agree:

- To build capacities, particularly for the specialised institutions of the AU Commission to enable it to coordinate, monitor, evaluate and harmonize best practices and policies concerning programmes and networks;
- To organise cultural events such as festivals, symposia, sporting events and arts exhibitions;
- To establish cultural research centres and encourage cultural exchange programmes;
- To commit themselves to ensure that African cultural values are deployed to maximum effect in order to promote and reinforce a sense of identity among Africans.

PART VIII
AFRICA AND THE AFRICAN DIASPORA

Article 32
African States should strengthen their ties with the African Diaspora worldwide in the areas of culture, education, science and technology, finance and economy. They should support the members of the African Diaspora to better interact with local, regional and national authorities in their countries of residence, capable of seeking solutions to the problems facing their communities. They should also assist them to participate further in the development of Africa.

Article 33
The African Union should take the necessary measures to establish institutions or “Africa Houses” in countries where there is a significant African Diaspora, and elsewhere with a view:

a) To promote positive awareness about Africa;

b) To promote African positions and perspectives;

c) To support the African Diaspora in its efforts to forge relations with their communities, their regional and national governments in Africa and in the rest of the world.

PART IX
FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 34
Signature and Ratification

(a) This Charter shall be open for signature to all Member States of the African Union and shall be ratified by the signatory States in accordance with their respective constitutional processes;

(b) The original instrument, done if possible in African languages and in Arabic, English, French and Portuguese, all texts being equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Commission of the African Union which shall transmit copies thereof to all AU Member States;

(c) Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Commission of the African Union which shall notify all signatories of such deposit.

Article 35
Entry into Force

This Charter shall come into force immediately upon receipt by the Commission of the African Union of the instruments of ratification and adhesion from two-thirds of the total membership of the African Union.

Article 36
Registration of the Charter

This Charter shall, after due ratification, be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations through the Commission of the African Union in conformity with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.
Article 37
Interpretation of the Charter

Any question which may arise concerning the interpretation of this Charter shall be resolved by decision of the Assembly of the African Union.

Article 38
Adhesion and Accession

(a) Any AU Member State may at any time notify the Commission of the African Union of its intention to adhere or accede to this Charter.

(b) The Commission of the African Union shall, on receipt of such notification, communicate a copy of it to all the Member States. Adhesion and accession shall take effect fourteen days after communication of the applicant’s notice to all Member States by the Commission of African Union.

(d) Amendments or revisions shall be adopted by the Assembly by a Consensus, failing which, by a two-thirds majority.

(e) Amendments or revisions shall enter into force for each State Party, which has accepted them, thirty (30) days after the Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union has received notice of acceptance.

ADOPTED BY THE SIXTH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY, HELD IN KHARTOUM, SUDAN,

24 JANUARY 2006

AU Anthem

Let us all unite and celebrate together
The victories won for our liberation
Let us dedicate ourselves to rise together
To defend our liberty and unity
O Sons and Daughters of Africa
Flesh of the Sun and Flesh of the Sky
Let us make Africa the Tree of Life
Let us all unite and sing together
To uphold the bonds that frame our destiny
Let us dedicate ourselves to fight together
For lasting peace and justice on earth

O Sons and Daughters of Africa
Flesh of the Sun and Flesh of the Sky
Let us make Africa the Tree of Life
Let us all unite and toil together
To give the best we have to Africa
The cradle of mankind and fount of culture
Our pride and hope at break of dawn.
O Sons and Daughters of Africa
Flesh of the Sun and Flesh of the Sky
Let us make Africa the Tree of Life

The South African National Anthem

Nkosi sikele' iAfrika
Maluphakanyiswa' uphondo lwayo
Yizwa imithandazo yethu
Nkosi sikelela, thina lusapho lwayo

Morena boloka Setjhaba sa heso
Oofise dintwa le matshwenyeho
O seboloke, O seboloke
Setjhaba sa heso, Setjhaba sa South Afrika, South Afrika

Uit die blou van onse hemel,
Uit die diepte van ons see.
Oor ons ewige gebregtes,
Waar die kranse antwoord gee,

Sounds the call to come together
And united we shall stand
Let us live and strive for freedom
In South Africa our Land
Enquiries can be directed to DAC 012 441 3617/3068