Abstract

due to many reasons, including transportation developments, a desire for economic prosperity, to find or engage in paid work, to a better standard of living..., and so many other motivations force people to leave their countries; hoping to find their dreamlands.Although, people are mentally and emotionally depended on their homeland anymore., they need to choose a place to settle and resume their lifestyle. where to live and move to a new place to live in.

this phenomenon brings about dramatic changes to newcomers' life comparing to before, and if local people and the city are not ready to adopt these changes, an irreparable consequence then may happen which would have harmful effects on both local peoples culture and the immigrant's culture. In other words, local heritage and even the physical shape of the city will be in great danger and it would cost a lot to repair it. Therefore, It is more rational to be prudent and foresee the problems before it is late.

This project uses Art as a tool to bring people together and a common language between different nationalities and cultures in order to introduce an approach to people to become familiar with the world's cultural heritage and help them not to forget their roots and the origins. It is a public essential sense for human being and human soul, to improve the talents and creativity.To achieve this goal we need to know our cultural heritage and introduce them to the new generation, therefore, protecting heritage and applying new social functions for all people with different ages or different nationalities is considered in this proposal.

Migration

Migration is a continuous process that has been the subject of political debate worldwide. Migration has shown an unbroken upward trend, be it of people who have left their homelands voluntarily for economic or other reasons, or of those who have been forced to leave their homes (refugees, displaced persons, etc.). Managing human mobility is one of the greatest challenges for destination countries worldwide, in developed and developing countries. This is further exacerbated in cities where migrants typically seek a better quality of life. The causes and routes of migration flows for different types of migration are difficult to distinguish, posing difficulties for governments. With refugees protected by the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and voluntary migrants admitted into destination labour markets through the sovereign decision of host countries, governments need to plan for different types of migrants accordingly

Integration and social cohesion

One of the most crucial and challenging tasks for cities is to improve the overall conditions of migrants from their initial welcoming, familiarize them from the beginning of their stay with the city's culture, and provide support in cases where they want to reintegrate into their cities or countries of origin. Clearly defined policies and frameworks need to pay particular attention to migrants' distinctive needs, promote their equal access to public services and speed up reforms. Further, multilateral social security agreements can be advocated to ensure the portability of migrants' social security from their place of origin to ease the burden of destination cities where migrants receive social security benefits. City governments, local businesses, community and civil society organizations need to cooperate on joint initiatives on immigrant integration

Intercultural

The word intercultural means; existing between relating to or involving one or more cultures. The definition of intercultural is something that occurs between people of different cultures including different religious groups or people of different national origins.

Europe of the twenty-first century is facing a double challenge, in terms of both a growing complexity of societies and of a standardization of lifestyles and cultures.The UNESCO Universal Declaration onCultural Diversity (2001) recognises cultural diversity as a 'common heritage of mankind' and considers its preservation as a concrete and ethical imperative,inseparable from respect for human dignity. This Declaration was reinforced in 2005 by the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, which also talks of 'the goal of fostering interculturality in order to develop cultural interaction in the spirit of building bridges between peoples'.

In Europe, the European Commission's decision to make 2008 the Year of Intercultural Dialogue established the political and normative importance of recognizing cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue. This importance was reaffirmed in 2010 with the decision of the Ministers of Culture of the

Member States to make intercultural dialogue a priority of the work plan for culture for the period 2011-2013.

The Council of Europe, through its White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue 'Living together as equals in dignity' (2008), emphasised the political actions needed for intercultural dialogue to advance. The democratic governance of cultural diversity should be adapted in many aspects, democratic citizenship and participation should be strengthened, intercultural skills should be taught and learned, spaces for intercultural dialogue should be created, and intercultural dialogue should be taken to the international level.

Finally, the Council of Europe's Faro Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (2007) encourages reflection on the role of citizens in the process of defining, creating and managing a cultural environment in which communities operate and evolve. This institutional framework invites us to consider the link between cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue. Intercultural dialogue cannot exist without the recognition of cultural diversity, while cultural diversity can exist without giving rise to intercultural dialogue.

Cultural diversity implies the existence of common characteristics of a group of people, such as language, religion, lifestyle, artistic expressions, relations between men and women, young and old, etc. But cultural diversity is also present in the characteristics of each individual in modern society, as explained by the Indian philosopher Amartya Sen: it is a mix that everyone experiences in his life through meetings, travel or migration, reading, projects and examinations. 'Every culture is a mixture', said the French philosopher Jean-Luc Nancy. All cultures are hybrid, mixed, infused. This cultural diversity is a source of wealth and renewal in a society.

Yet it is often seen as a source of problems for states that are based on the domination by one nation, and consider the expressions of national minorities or ethnic communities as illegitimate or threatening to their unity. Similarly, multinational states which are facing new cultural expressions related to migration also frequently consider cultural diversity as a threat.