

The Forces of the Sudanese Declaration of Principles

Towards Building a New Nation

Roadmap

A New Path that Sustains Solutions and Revives the Spirit of the Revolution

23 May 2026

Preface: From the Ruins of War, Willpower is Sharpened

In the aftermath of a devastating war that has claimed lives, destroyed homes, scattered families, and shattered dreams, the citizens of Sudan rise once more—not in despair, but in determination; not in resignation, but in a revolutionary spirit against humiliation. The humanitarian crisis that has engulfed the country since April 15, 2023, is not an irreversible fate but rather the bitter outcome of an era characterized by fragile solutions and superficial reconciliations that have failed to confront the root causes of Sudan's profound wounds.

Conflicts originating from the countryside, the peripheries, and the central authority have perpetuated a cycle of violence without imparting wisdom or awareness, culminating in the tragic events of that fateful April. However, this devastation carries with it a rare historical imperative: that this be the final war and that this catastrophic tragedy catalyze a great renaissance. From this perspective, the forces signatory to the Sudanese Declaration of Principles: The Path to Building a New Country, in their efforts to forge a civil front against the war, present this document as a roadmap for a new direction that sustains solutions and revitalizes the spirit of the revolution. It serves as a comprehensive document for halting and concluding the conflict, paving the way for a new country in which freedom, peace, and justice prevail for all Sudanese citizens.

First: The Political Process

1. Our Vision for the Political Process

The political process we envision aims to guide Sudan towards a new path that fosters sustainable solutions and diverts the country from the precarious resolutions previously experienced, which ultimately triggered the war on April 15 at the center of power. This war was the inevitable result of peripheral disputes, partial agreements, and a lack of wisdom and vision capable of addressing the root causes of the crises while establishing a national project focused on justice, democracy, development, and human dignity.

The extensive devastation wrought by the April 15 conflict must be countered with a comprehensive development project embraced by the political process, ensuring that this war is the last through the adoption of an integrated approach. This approach begins with designing the political process as a cohesive package, prioritizing the humanitarian crisis, expanding civic space, and implementing preparatory measures to facilitate the success of the political process. These preparatory measures are intended to mobilize the necessary popular support and participation to guarantee the success of the political process and the realization of its outcomes.

A fundamental aspect of shaping the political process must include a clear and unequivocal commitment from the warring parties and their allies to uphold the results of the political process, as this is a crucial condition for the efficacy of the integrated approach.

The commitment of the warring parties to human rights, accountability for war crimes, and the attainment of transitional justice is essential for the success of the political process across its various tracks. This commitment fosters inclusivity and broad participation, enhancing the roles of women, youth, civil society, and anti-war political forces as a historical bloc contributing to the establishment of a democratic civil society and a state of equal citizenship, thereby ending the state's hijacking by the forces of war and extremism.

The political process must culminate in societal reconciliation grounded in truth and in the construction of a new society and national project that unites rather than divides and preserves rather than destroys. This project is predicated on social justice and equality, the elimination of all forms of marginalization, addressing poverty and rural issues, cultivating a balanced and organic relationship between rural and urban areas, and adopting a new vision for Sudan's development. This vision seeks to achieve citizenship without discrimination as a cornerstone of the new renaissance project and to address the profound social and psychological scars inflicted by the war.

One of the primary catalysts for this conflict was the attempt to eradicate the December Revolution. The war effectively began with the coup of October 25, 2021, executed by the warring parties, whose failure to share power and resources further exacerbated tensions. The Islamist movement and the National Congress Party have played a critical role in inciting and perpetuating the war. Consequently, the political process must hold the warring parties, particularly the Islamists, the National Congress Party, and their affiliates, accountable for the devastation they have caused, as their ongoing hijacking of the state will only lead to renewed conflict.

The appropriate initial step is to reach consensus on the design of the political process before its implementation. This requires recognizing Sudanese men and women, particularly the anti-war forces, as the rightful owners of the political process and the future of Sudan. Such ownership is essential for ensuring a democratic and civilian future that fosters Sudan's renaissance and development, enabling active engagement in regional and international

economic and political partnerships and contributing positively to regional and international peace, countering terrorism, and security within its geopolitical context.

Purpose and Objective of the Political Process

The anti-war civilian front, led by the forces that signed the Sudanese Declaration of Principles, aims to initiate a comprehensive political process that ends the war, addresses the humanitarian crisis as a fundamental aspect of the solution, tackles the root causes of the Sudanese crisis, restores the values of the December Revolution, and adopts a sustainable approach to solutions. This encapsulates the essence of a credible political process characterized by genuine popular participation.

Designing the Political Process

The current political process has not provided the anti-war civil front with adequate opportunities for involvement in its design, despite numerous events and conferences held since the onset of the conflict. These events have seen widespread participation from Sudanese across various regional and international capitals and forums, including Cairo, Addis Ababa, Jeddah, Kampala, New York, Paris, London, and Berlin, as well as numerous meetings with neighboring countries and the regional and international community.

While these efforts are significant, they have not yet resulted in the design of a comprehensive political process that is owned by the Sudanese people. We, the parties adopting this document, assert that the success of the political process requires an integrated design approach that enhances the likelihood of achieving sustainable solutions, protects the process from sabotage, and is based on clear procedures for creating a conducive environment, establishing a declaration of principles, setting foundations for participation, and identifying parties and mechanisms involved.

The Three Integrated Tracks

The tasks of halting and concluding the war are framed within a roadmap consisting of three overlapping and interconnected tracks, each of which is indispensable:

- **The Humanitarian Track — Relief for Humans Above All:** This humanitarian track aims to break the siege by opening safe corridors, delivering aid, protecting civilians, and ensuring the return of all internally displaced Sudanese suffering from hunger and fear. Millions of displaced individuals have become strangers in their own land, and besieged cities require the dignified and safe return of those uprooted from their homes.
- **The Ceasefire Track — A Moment of Silence for Guns and Battles:** Genuine dialogue cannot occur amidst the chaos of conflict. Therefore, a humanitarian ceasefire is essential, running parallel to the initiation of the political process and laying the groundwork for a permanent ceasefire that facilitates a comprehensive, just, and sustainable agreement.
- **The Political Path — Building the New Country:** In this context, the Sudanese people convene around a table of transparent dialogue to address the roots of the crisis and outline the characteristics of a new country: defining its constitution and system of governance, establishing the relationship between religion and the state, ensuring citizenship rights without discrimination, and creating a unified, professional national military and security apparatus into which all militias and various armies are integrated.

Creating the Conducive Environment: Before the Journey Commences

Trust cannot be established in a vacuum, nor can a successful political process be achieved in an environment that is marred by violations. Therefore, we propose a series of urgent steps that must precede any political process. Implementing these steps will enhance the confidence and commitment of the Sudanese Declaration of Principles signatory forces and other parties to positively engage. These conducive measures include:

- (1)** The engagement of the Quintet Mechanism and the Quartet Mechanism countries in serious dialogue with the anti-war forces regarding the design of the political process and a review of the measures taken since the outbreak of war on April 15, 2023.
- (2)** Prioritizing the resolution of the humanitarian crisis, guaranteeing the right to life, protecting civilians, facilitating the voluntary return of IDPs and refugees to their homes, and broadening the civic space.
- (3)** Ensuring that the warring parties and their allies commit to creating a conducive environment for the political process and adhere to its outcomes, as no political process can be credible without this commitment.
- (4)** Releasing detainees and prisoners of war and establishing mechanisms to search for missing persons.
- (5)** Opening safe humanitarian corridors, ensuring the delivery of aid, adhering to international humanitarian law, and lifting sieges on besieged cities and villages.
- (6)** Guaranteeing freedom of movement for civilians throughout Sudan.
- (7)** Implementing an urgent plan to address the needs of the health and education sectors, including issues related to the Sudanese Certificate examinations, civil servants, identification documents, freedom of travel to pilgrimage, currency unification, and a freeze on military movements.
- (8)** Providing regional, international, and UN monitoring of the humanitarian truce.
- (9)** Establishing national mechanisms for the protection of civilians and the distribution of humanitarian aid, with active participation from civilians, those affected, and civil society organizations that have not supported the war.
- (10)** Canceling all arbitrary measures against civil and political forces and ensuring their freedom of activity and movement as part of confidence-building measures.
- (11)** Repealing laws that restrict freedoms and expanding the role of political and civil institutions throughout Sudan.
- (12)** Facilitating coordination and collaboration among all external initiatives aimed at ending the war in Sudan.

Declaration of Principles: Non-Compromised Positions

The roadmap for sustainable solutions and the restoration of the revolutionary spirit is grounded in firm principles that ensure the credibility and success of any political process. These principles include:

- The unity of Sudan, its people and territory, and its complete sovereignty over its land, resources, airspace, and territorial waters.
- Adoption of the Quad Declaration, the Sudanese Declaration of Principles, and the Berlin Declaration as foundational documents that constitute the core of the political process.

- A steadfast commitment from the warring parties and their allies to implement the outcomes of the process; a process lacking commitment is merely empty rhetoric.
- Agreement on the participants in the political process and the establishment of criteria to achieve its primary objective: a civilian democratic transition, while preventing infiltration by forces that support and participate in the conflict.
- A humanitarian ceasefire coinciding with the initiation of the political process, enabling millions of displaced people to return to their homes with dignity.
- Not rewarding those who instigated this war, and prosecuting leaders from the National Congress Party, its Islamic Movement, and their affiliates, for their impunity only perpetuates conflict.
- Establishing a unified, professional national security and military system that reflects Sudan's diversity and protects its citizens, alongside the dissolution of all militias and parallel armies.
- Clearly differentiating between civilian and military forces throughout the political process and its various phases.

Participants in the Political Process

The political process is open to all national civilian forces that authentically represent the Sudanese reality. The leadership of the National Congress Party, its Islamic Movement, and all their affiliates are explicitly excluded. Participation includes three primary groups:

- **The First Group:** Anti-war forces that are not aligned with either of the warring parties.
- **The Second Group:** Forces aligned with the Sudan Armed Forces.
- **The Third Group:** Forces aligned with the Rapid Support Forces.

The participation of the Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces is contingent upon the ceasefire and humanitarian tracks, without involvement in the political process itself, which is purely civilian in nature.

Issues of Political Dialogue: Sudan's Major Questions

The political dialogue fundamentally addresses the existential questions that Sudan has long avoided. These include, but are not limited to:

1. The system of governance and the equitable distribution of power to end centralized control.
2. The relationship between religion and the state and freedom of belief.
3. Identity and equal citizenship.
4. Ending the state's hijacking and dismantling the remnants of the dissolved NCP regime.
5. Establishing a unified, professional national security and military apparatus.
6. Reconstruction of war-torn areas and fostering economic recovery.
7. Management of natural resources and equitable development.
8. Justice, accountability, and the ending of impunity.
9. Addressing the issues of IDPs, refugees, farmers, herders, and land rights.
10. Education, health, and basic services.

11. Promoting the role of women and youth, alongside issues related to labor and unions.
12. Electoral system.
13. Permanent constitution principles and making process.
14. Structures, levels, and duration of the transitional period.
15. Foundations for ending conflicts and establishing a new Sudanese state.

Dialogue Outcomes: What We Build For

Through a clear and agreed-upon decision-making mechanism within the Preparatory Committee, the political process and dialogue will culminate in binding outcomes and clearly defined agreements that will establish the general framework for the forthcoming transitional phase. These include:

- A declaration of principles for ending conflicts and building a new nation.
- A comprehensive and final peace agreement.
- The transitional constitution and mechanisms for drafting the permanent constitution.
- The tasks for establishing the transitional period, its duration, and its programs with specific timelines.
- A mechanism for selecting the transitional civilian authority and ensuring its prompt formation.
- The structures and levels of governance during the transitional phase.

Preparatory Committee: The Bridge to the Political Process and Dialogue

Before the political process and dialogue commence, a preparatory committee will be established, comprising representatives from the three civilian blocs involved. This committee will be responsible for designing the process and establishing its foundations. Its tasks include:

- Agreeing on the details, percentages, and criteria for participation.
- Agreeing on the principles and pillars of the political solution.
- Determining the methodology and methods for managing the dialogue, as well as its venue and timing.
- Organizing the relationship with mediation and international and regional guarantors.
- Overseeing the technical and logistical support for the process.

Guarantees: The Shield of Success

Internal Guarantee — The People as Guardians

The most robust guarantees stem from the Sudanese people themselves: expanding civic space, fostering broad public participation both inside and outside Sudan, and building popular momentum that supports the process and safeguards its outcomes. An engaged public is the true and secure bulwark.

External Guarantee — An Effective International Partnership

External guarantees are crucial, particularly the agreed-upon mediation, though they are not sufficient on their own. These include the Quad, the Troika, and the International Quintet to ensure coordination and integration of

efforts. The support of the international and regional community in implementing the process's outcomes is vital to make deviation from the agreement incur significant costs for all parties involved.

Mechanism for Addressing the Political Process and Negotiation Platform

For the forces of the Sudanese Declaration of Principles and the accompanying documents to be effective and influential, it is imperative that all parties operate as a unified entity rather than as isolated individuals, factions, or organizations:

- Agreement on the formation of a joint coordination mechanism between the forces signatory to the Sudanese Declaration of Principles and other participating forces, tasked with managing consultation and coordination regarding the political process. This will strengthen the unity of vision and positions on major national issues, and contribute to the building of a cohesive political stance that supports prospects for reaching a comprehensive political solution, while fully respecting the political and organizational independence of each party, and without prejudice to their rights of representation, expression, and participation through their recognized institutions.
- Commitment of the political process mechanism to the documents endorsed by the signatory forces of the Sudanese Declaration of Principles, including the Charter, Roadmap, and documents adopted in the December 2025 meeting.
- The mechanism will be responsible for selecting the negotiating delegation and guiding the political process through its various committees.
- The mechanism will prepare and formulate negotiating positions.
- Given the unique status of the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army, it will participate in military tracks related to ending the war, within the framework that oversees the political process of the Civil Front.
- The fragmentation of international and regional platforms has contributed to the failures of previous peace initiatives; thus, unifying these efforts into a single platform is a non-negotiable condition, based on the Quad's roadmap issued in September 2025.

Second: Humanitarian Track

Towards a Comprehensive Humanitarian Response and Establishing a Path to Peace

1. Truth of the Humanitarian Crisis

Sudan is currently facing an unprecedented humanitarian crisis, ranking first globally in terms of the suffering experienced by its population. Health and education services have collapsed, food supply chains have been disrupted, and social support networks have been overwhelmed by successive waves of poverty and displacement due to violence.

The country is no longer a cohesive state with a unified governance structure. Sudan is experiencing severe political fragmentation, with territorial control divided among multiple actors: the Sudan Armed Forces, the Rapid

Support Forces, the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army, and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North. This division has resulted in five distinct humanitarian contexts. Each faction operates independently, including determining humanitarian access, leading to significant variations in priorities and interventions across regions, as well as disparities in the conditions of refugees in host countries.

The scale of the disaster is evident: over 24.6 million people are experiencing acute food insecurity, and famine is rapidly advancing toward El Fasher, Kadugli, and extensive areas of Darfur and Kordofan. The number of displaced persons has surged to around 13 million since the onset of the conflict, comprising approximately 9.5 million IDPs and 3.5 million refugees in neighboring countries, making Sudan the nation with the largest displacement crisis globally.

2. The Concept of a Humanitarian Truce

This refers to a time-bound humanitarian truce designed to cease hostilities by mutual agreement, not only to facilitate the delivery of aid but also to restore essential services necessary for a lasting ceasefire and a comprehensive political process. The truce is predicated on the following security measures:

- A cessation of all hostilities and military maneuvers aimed at territorial acquisition, with forces maintaining their current positions.
- Withdrawal from civilian and service facilities to ensure their complete neutrality.
- Disengagement and establishment of buffer zones between forces in contact areas, based on mutually agreed and updated maps.
- A complete halt to the targeting of civilians, service infrastructure, humanitarian operations, and aid workers.
- A prohibition on targeting agricultural warehouses, incinerating crops, or damaging land.

The framework for the humanitarian truce is informed by several international and humanitarian protocols, notably: the Quad Statement (2025), the Jeddah Declaration (2023), and the principles of international humanitarian law and human rights. It also draws lessons from previous Sudanese experiences, such as Operation Lifeline Sudan, the Nuba Mountains agreement (2002), and the fast-track arrangements (2016), incorporating lessons learned from the unsuccessful truces of April and May 2023, which highlight the critical need for effective monitoring and a deterrent political cost.

3. Objectives of the Truce and Immediate Humanitarian Priorities

The humanitarian truce aims to achieve several targeted objectives related to humanitarian efforts and the protection of civilians:

- Ensuring safe, sustained, and unconditional humanitarian access, including the establishment of corridors and coordination of cross-border assistance.
- Restoring essential services: health facilities, water systems, agricultural production, electricity networks, and educational infrastructure.
- Prioritizing besieged and isolated areas in Darfur and Kordofan, such as El Obeid and Tawila.
- Expanding protection programs for survivors of violence, with particular emphasis on women and children.
- Providing and safeguarding agricultural inputs while supporting supply chains and local markets to prevent famine.

- Directing funding to local organizations, grassroots initiatives, and field medical personnel.
- Integrating educational programs into emergency response plans as a critical tool for safeguarding future generations.

4. Implementation, Coordination, and Monitoring Mechanisms

To ensure the effective implementation of the humanitarian truce and its realization, the parties must establish robust coordination and monitoring structures based on the principles of neutrality, inclusivity, and transparency.

A. High-Level Humanitarian Coordination Committee (HHCC)

A high-level committee will be established, consisting of representatives from the Quad countries, technical representatives from the humanitarian organizations of the conflict parties, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), a coalition of international organizations, and representatives from civil society and grassroots initiatives.

This committee will be responsible for: defining procedural mandates and decision-making processes, overseeing aid monitoring and distribution mechanisms, establishing local humanitarian committees to geographically implement ceasefire agreements, mapping safe corridors while requiring the parties to facilitate permits through a fast-track system, developing protocols for the protection of civilians—particularly women and children—adopting comprehensive reporting mechanisms, and ensuring the representation of women and civil society at all levels of decision-making.

B. Local De-escalation Committees (LDCs)

To enhance stability in contact zones and hotspots, community-led civilian committees will be established under the mandate of the High Committee, consisting of response rooms, local administration, and IDPs committees, with technical support from liaison officers and international observers.

These committees will be responsible for: early warning and immediate monitoring, facilitating local dialogue to resolve conflicts, securing relief corridors at the grassroots level, and supporting the provision of basic services.

C. Hybrid Monitoring Mission (HMM)

To delineate the humanitarian and military tracks, an independent civilian monitoring mission will be established, comprising between 20 and 50 experienced international observers, supported by Sudanese technical experts and liaison officers. Operating under the auspices of the Quartet, this mission will verify reports of ceasefire violations, investigate attacks targeting civilians and humanitarian facilities, and submit independent periodic reports to the Quartet, the African Union Peace and Security Council, and the UN Security Council. The monitoring mission will also serve as an intermediary mechanism to prevent escalation and transform the monitoring process into a foundation for permanent peace negotiations.

5. Sustaining Life in the Absence of an Agreement

If a comprehensive humanitarian truce is unattainable, an alternative approach focused on "sustaining life despite the absence of an agreement" should be adopted. This entails implementing a flexible national program to restore

services and production, funded and supported by direct international aid. It relies on geographically targeted sectoral interventions in health, water, electricity, education, and agriculture through direct partnerships with local actors (civil society organizations, voluntary chambers, and, where feasible, non-politicized technical authorities), utilizing mechanisms for "crossline access" and "cross-border access". These models can also be expanded to areas with unique circumstances or those outside the direct control of warring parties, as demonstrated in international experiences such as Syria, even in the absence of a humanitarian agreement.

However, while essential, this approach carries substantial political risks. It could exacerbate existing geographical and institutional fragmentation if not carefully designed within a comprehensive national framework. Therefore, all interventions should align with a unified national framework, such as a "National Program to Support Basic Services," which would serve as a high-level coordinating platform. This platform would ensure consistent standards, integrated funding, and equitable resource distribution across regions while maintaining the neutrality of humanitarian action.

The success of this scenario depends on the capacity of local actors to coordinate effectively and on the international community's ability to transition from a "wait-for-agreement" approach to systematically assisting in building local resilience, without turning into a permanent substitute for an agreement but rather as a temporary tool to prevent complete collapse and maintain a minimum level of community cohesion.

The vision, objectives, and mechanisms outlined above within the humanitarian track represent only the principal guidelines that were approved by the Second Meeting of the Forces of the Sudanese Declaration of Principles, and therefore do not reflect all components and phases of the humanitarian process. Humanitarian work experts will organize specialized technical meetings with the aim of developing detailed conceptual frameworks and implementation steps for the phases of the comprehensive humanitarian process.

Third: Ceasefires and Security Arrangements

From the Silence of Guns and Drones to Lasting Peace

1. Confidence-Building Measures: The Indispensable Bridge

In ceasefire agreements, confidence-building measures are practical steps undertaken by warring parties to reduce mistrust, prevent unintended escalation, and create conditions conducive to lasting peace. They aim to enhance transparency and communication, reduce hate speech, foster a culture of peace, diminish fear and suspicion, and establish a solid foundation for negotiations.

Practical Steps for Building Confidence:

- Cease hostilities between warring parties, including airstrikes and drone attacks, to protect civilians and reduce violence.
- Permit humanitarian aid agencies to deliver food and emergency supplies, addressing the urgent needs of civilians and building confidence.
- Establish monitoring, observation, and investigation committees to ensure transparency and accountability.
- Separate forces and create buffer zones in areas of tension to prevent incidental direct clashes.
- Exchange prisoners and release detainees as a highly symbolic gesture to build confidence.
- Establish joint committees and liaison offices, conducting regular meetings to address misunderstandings and resolve disputes peacefully.
- **The role of civilians and local communities:** Reporting violations, participating in peace initiatives, establishing shared markets to promote coexistence, and supporting reconciliation efforts.

2. Cessation of Hostilities – Renewable Temporary Ceasefire

A renewable three-month temporary ceasefire, referred to as a cessation of hostilities, will be signed and supported by local, regional, and international monitoring mechanisms, along with active civilian participation, to reduce violence and foster confidence-building. The signatories of this ceasefire include:

- Sudanese Armed Forces and allies.
- Rapid Support Forces and allies.
- Sudan Liberation Movement/Army, led by Abdul Wahid Mohamed Ahmed Al Nur.

3. Mechanisms for the Temporary Ceasefire

To ensure compliance, monitoring and implementation bodies will be established at three integrated levels:

A. The Joint Military Ceasefire Committee (JMCC)

This committee will be formed by the signatory parties to the ceasefire agreement to investigate and monitor violations, agree on sanctions, and hold perpetrators accountable, with national, regional, and international monitoring levels. The joint monitoring structure will include the following components:

- **National:** Representatives from the parties that signed the cessation of hostilities/temporary ceasefire.
- **Regional:** Forces from regional states that have been agreed upon and are not suspected of supporting the warring parties.
- **International:** Personnel from neutral countries with experience in peacekeeping operations.

B. The Ceasefire Political Commission (CPC)

A political body established within the framework of the peace agreement to oversee the political implementation of the ceasefire and resolve disputes between the parties. Its responsibilities include: monitoring the implementation of the cessation of hostilities agreement, addressing political disputes, supporting adherence to

the provisions of the agreement, and coordinating efforts between military committees and regional and international actors.

Role of Civilians in the Ceasefire Process:

- Building peace and reconciliation through the participation of local communities, civil administrations, and grassroots organizations.
- Reporting violations to both international and local monitors.
- Supporting subsequent disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) programs.
- Promoting accountability, protecting human rights, and ensuring transparency in the implementation of the agreement.

4. Arrangements for a Permanent Ceasefire and Conclusion of Hostilities

Following the completion of the political process and defining how a unified national army guided by a new civilian and military doctrine will be established, the critical phase of concluding the war will begin. This phase focuses on developing a strategic security, military, and police sector, away from politics and the economy, under civilian leadership, dedicated solely to protecting citizens and upholding the nation's sovereignty and borders.

These arrangements explicitly exclude extremist Islamist military formations, including the Bara'a, Al Binyan Al Marsous, and Popular Defense Brigades, as well as all other militias associated with the Islamist movement. The permanent ceasefire phase must incorporate a series of arrangements based on a strategy agreed upon in the agreement, covering key areas such as:

- Joint security and military arrangements.
- Plans for restructuring and reshaping the new security and military apparatus for the post-war period.
- Disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR).
- Formation of joint military units and a joint defense council to ensure unified command and control.
- Enacting laws and defining the necessary standards to address the structural and historical deficiencies that have impeded the security and military system.

The frameworks set out within the temporary and permanent ceasefire track represent the principal guidelines at this stage, which the Forces of the Sudanese Declaration of Principles will subject to further technical and comparative development by political and military experts during the subsequent phases of the comprehensive peace process.

Conclusion: The Journey is Long, but Our Resolve is Stronger

This document, the roadmap—a new path that fosters solutions and revitalizes the spirit of the revolution—is not merely a text in a file; it is a declaration of intent, a guide for action, and a covenant with future generations of

Sudan. It asserts unequivocally that war is not our destiny, and peace is not merely a desire but a project built on will, perseverance, and justice.

Three interwoven paths—politics, humanity, and controlled arms—cannot be unraveled individually; they must progress together to achieve our unified objective. Any setback in one path impedes the others, while advancement in one propels the collective forward.

Sudan is more than its conflicts, richer than its devastation, and deeper than its wounds. From the depths of this great pain, a new nation is emerging—a nation characterized by dignity, equal citizenship, and justice; a nation where individuals do not fear for their lives, livelihoods, or identities. This is the Sudan we strive for, endure for, and aim to build anew—a new nation of freedom, peace, and justice.

The Forces of the Sudanese Declaration of Principles

Roadmap: A New Path to Sustainable Solutions and the Restoration of the Revolution's Spirit

23 May 2026