

# **The New Dawn Charter**

## **Preamble**

To satisfy the yearning demands of our people in North Sudan who are looking forwards to see active Sudanese political power united to topple the tyrant National Congress Party regime; that degraded the people of Sudan, committed war crimes and genocide against them, in addition to the displacement of millions of innocent civilians internally and externally, some of whom are refugees in neighboring countries and some others in diasporas scattered around the world. Moreover; the regime of the National Congress Party dismissed the best of the scholars and experts ever produced in Sudan. Such criminal acts were perpetrated by the National Congress Party and destroyed the social fabric and unity in the state. Therefore it was our obligation to be united and stand up committed and determined, and move forwards towards a new dawn and bright future.

The National Consensus Force, the Sudan Revolutionary Front, numerous women's and youth organizations and civil society groups met and in an historical achievement reached a consensus political vision that will shift Sudan from a totalitarian system, towards; democracy, integrity, peace and becoming a country of equal citizenship. The new vision unfetters Sudan from its totalitarian system run by a few parasites and punishers who monopolized power for two decades and more, without the slightest religious conscious or moral wisdom.

The forces mentioned agreed by consensus to topple and change the regime of the National Congress Party and also agreed on a transitional interim period of four years; which will be followed by free and fair elections within which the constitutional conference will be held by national consensus to define how Sudan will be governed by effective participants from the regions of Sudan, Sudanese political parties, activist forces and civil societies.

Sudanese National and Revolutionary Forces determined to continue fierce struggle to achieve the yearning aspiration of the Sudanese people for democracy, justice, peace and the establishment of strategic relationships between the two Sudans; which will lead to regional and international security, peace and stability.

Sudan National and Revolutionary Forces are determined to continue fierce struggle to achieve the ambitions of the Sudanese people to live in a democracy and end the wars. Selflessness and consensus are the ways by which Sudan can be saved from more divisions and economic collapse, impoverishing millions of the people, and the imposition of a single culture or politics, in a country known for its diversity and varieties; such errant conduct disparages the dignity of Sudan and its people.

Guided by the New Dawn Charter, which leads to a democratic federal state in Sudan based on equality between the citizens; assures that the people of Sudan are the source of power, that equal citizenship is the basis for rights and duties and guarantees individual and group freedoms and the state institutions are separated from religion institutions to guarantee that the religion is not exploited in politics.

For these reasons; we signed this document and are bound by the following:

# **PART ONE**

## **Principles and Objectives**

### **1. Identity:**

Sudan is a multi-ethnic, -cultural, -religious and country with many languages; therefore Sudanese identity is composed of collections of its cultural, geographical and inherited civilization which is more than seven thousands years old.

### **2. The governing system:**

Sudan is a diverse federal democratic country based on equality between citizens, and ensures that the people of Sudan are the source of power and considers that citizenship is the basis for rights and duties and guarantees individual and group freedom.

### **3. Religion and the state:**

Manifest in constitution and laws; that the religious institutions must be separated from state institutions.

### **4. International Conventions:**

The state of Sudan must be bound by principles and values of human rights known internationally; particularly conventions that deal with women and minority rights.

### **5. Justice and accountability:**

Assurance on principles of justice and accountability, including general understanding and mechanisms of transitional justice which satisfy Sudan's particular situation; put an end to impunity, through accountability to those who committed serious crimes and violated international humanitarian law and laws of the human rights.

### **6. The transitional constitution:**

Sudan will be established upon a democratic constitution based on building a state of justice and social welfare.

### **7. Power and wealth:**

Equal distribution of power and wealth should be due to the criterion of the number of the population in the region, with affirmative justice in favor of places affected by wars.

### **8. Nationalization of state institutions:**

Confirmation and assurance that the state organized institutions that keep security and implement laws (Military, Police and Security services) are national and neutral.

### **9. Judiciary:**

Ensure the independence and professionalism of the national institutions, that includes the judicial system, civil service, media and the higher education institutions.

### **10. Neighborhood & peaceful coexistence:**

IForeign policy that serves the interests of the Sudanese nation and boosts good neighborly

relationships and coexistence which will heal and resolve inherited hostile political positions that have been created by continuous confrontations with neighbors and the international community.

#### **11. Women's rights:**

Support for women politically, economically and in other fields; in addition to abolishing all laws that restrict women's rights such as the so called public order laws. Thus we will achieve dignity for women and enable them to play their role in the life of the nation as well being equal with men in human dignity and rights.

Issue laws that protect women from being targeted, prevent sexual harassment and create mechanisms for following up in practice to bring laws in to action.

Fight the bad customs and traditions that harm women.

#### **12. Basic rights and freedoms:**

All principles and criteria concerning human rights that are included in international or regional conventions of human rights that are ratified or to be ratified by Sudan will be part of the transitional interim institutions of Sudan. Any bylaw or decree or decision issued against them is erroneous and unconstitutional.

The laws ensure full and fundamental equality between all citizens of Sudan stemming from the principle of equal citizenship, respect for religious beliefs, traditions and customs. There will be no discrimination against citizens because of their religion, race, sex, culture, geographical origin or political ideology. Any law issued against this is unconstitutional.

The state acknowledges and respects the diversity of religious beliefs, and obligates itself to work to achieve social coexistence, peaceful interaction, justice and forgiveness between the believers of different religions and other beliefs and gives equal peaceful preaching opportunities; on the other hand, it forbids hatred and the instigation of religious conflict and discrimination against other people in the country.

The state is obligated to respect dignity of Sudanese woman and reassure the positive roles they play in national political movements. Likewise the state acknowledges all duties and rights of Sudanese woman as stipulated in regional and international conventions and agreements which have been ratified and are to be ratified by the Republic of Sudan.

Media and education programs should be selected and designed to respect and serve the values and principles of our people and regional and international human rights.

The permanent constitution should include economic, cultural and social civil freedoms and other rights as stipulated in regional and international conventions and agreements. Furthermore in the case of conflict the laws and principles of the ratified conventions are to be raised higher than the national laws and legislations which are not in harmony with the rights concerned.

#### **13. Non use of force:**

Non use of military force in the political process; or coup d'état against the legitimate state's elected government.

## **PART TWO**

### **Arrangements and Duties of the Transitional Period:**

#### **ARRANGEMENTS**

##### **The composition of the transitional government:**

The force for change would ratify a constitution to rule the transitional interim period. The state would be governed by a transitional government of national unity populated from out of the Sudanese forces for change who inked this document, that includes the National Consensus Force, Sudan Revolutionary Force, social and civil independent movements, leaders of independent civil societies, youth movements, women and independent national figures.

##### **The transitional period:**

The transitional interim period is 4 years (four years) within which the government will be run by a transitional government of national unity where the participants shall be from all political parties, civil society organizations, women's and youth movements who ratified this document in addition to independent national figures.

##### **The levels of the governing systems in transitional period:**

- The transitional governing system will be composed of four levels:
  - Federal
  - Regional
  - State
  - Local
- The four levels are to be reviewed according to the common interest; that will save the budget of the country for other services and development.

##### **The national capital:**

Khartoum with its existing administrative boundaries is a capital city and is a symbol for our national unity and a place for the federal government.

The federal system within the transitional period is comprised of the 8 regions as follows:

- Khartoum
- Eastern Sudan
- Darfur
- Kordofan
- South Kordofan ( Nuba Mountains)
- Blue Nile
- Northern Sudan
- Central region

##### **Bodies of the transitional government:**

- Legislative council
- Presidency
- Council of ministers
- Judiciary

**First: The transitional legislative council:**

Is the supreme legislative authority in the state, watching the performance of the executive during the transitional period in accordance that represents; all national forces and the provinces of Sudan, women and men; however; the representation of women should not be less than 30% of the membership.

**Second: The transitional Presidency:**

Represents the national sovereignty and the head of state and is composed as follows:

President: Vice-Presidents (including all regional governors and one woman at least)

**Third: transitional Council of Ministers:**

a. The national transitional council of ministers, to be formed from the forces signed on this document, in addition to other forces and independent national figures. But it will be adjusted to consider the experience, professionalism, geographical representation (regional) and representation of women at not less than 30%.

b. The transitional council of ministers is composed of President of the republic as head of the council, his deputies, and federal ministers. The transitional interim government should avoid excess. The transitional interim council of ministers has the highest executive power in the state and would be composed of the groups that signed the document, in addition to other forces and other national figures; with consideration to qualifications, experience and geographical representation.

**Fourth: the judiciary:**

The judiciary is to be formed from the current judicial system; to be independent, with independent judges not tied to any external influences or any pressure from the executive bodies.

**DUTIES****The duties of the transitional interim period:****1. Bring stability and transitional security arrangements.**

- Immediate cease fire and end wars in contentious areas; in South Kordofan , Blue Nile and Darfur, lift the emergency cases, release of political prisoners, prisoners of war or those persecuted and detained for political reasons.
- Immediate arrangements for security and stability; to facilitate the work and duties of the transitional interim government.
- Transitional security arrangement agreements to facilitate the repatriation of the internally displaced people and refugees, then the preparation for the comprehensive security arrangement will follow at the end to form new national military forces.
- National commission for comprehensive security arrangement will be formed to reform national organized forces from the forces of the Sudan Revolutionary Front and the current state forces.
- Formation of comprehensive transitional procedures to restructure and reform national forces that reflect the real nationalization of forces and guarantee its professionalism and neutrality.
- Dissolution of the so called the popular defense forces and all other militias formed by the regime outside of the confines of Sudanese organized forces; and their immediate disarmament. Take proper procedures to bring back the nationalization of the Sudanese armed forces; restructure the military in consonance with the national roles they are supposed to play,

and as a national institution assigned to protect the state and its sovereignty, not an arm of power struggles.

## **2. Laws and legislation and human rights:**

- Termination of all restrictive laws and legislation that are not in accord with international conventions.
- Achievement of justice, prevent impunity and bring all those who committed crimes of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and crimes against the nation and the citizens to a fair trial before national and international courts.
- Confront the culture of racism and supremacy by laws that criminalize discrimination pursuing those who do discriminate through the law.
- Openly deal with the genocide crimes committed by the National Congress Party as central evidence that the party needs a comprehensive and critical look at its purposes and historical roots.

## **3. Special solutions to the war affected areas:**

- It is the responsibility of the transitional interim government to put an end to the bloodshed that is between the marginalized regions; (Darfur, Nuba Mountains, Blue Nile and Eastern Sudan) and the central government in Khartoum through a framework of comprehensive solutions to Sudanese crisis. This step necessitates the courageous assertion that each of those places has its own special problems with its own political, economical and social dimensions.
- Heal the wounds produced by wars declared against these regions- the wounds of the genocide, ethnic cleansing, forced displacement, looting of properties and settlement of new settlers on the lands of the indigenous people.
- Fully obligated to address the root causes of the historical problems and find solutions according to the fair sharing of power and wealth keeping in mind the affirmative action in favor of those regions affected by wars; and admit their historical suffering from economic deprivation, their special social and cultural status as well.
- Resolve the problems of seized lands and organize mechanisms to give them back to the owners.
- Material and moral compensation for the people affected by war.
- Security arrangements that facilitate the repatriation of the internally displaced people and the refugees to their places of origin.
- Social reconciliation.

## **4. Economic and development:**

Execute urgent economic plans to stop economic collapse, implement sustainable development projects and fight corruption and poverty; these steps should be resolved by the following procedures:

- Stop civil wars to reduce state expenditures and lavish spending on security bodies.
- Involve experts from different social sectors to bring forward plans that could help the development of civil services sectors such as health, education, clean water and sanitation, public housing and social welfare in addition to better ways to prioritize to achieve social justice.
- Reduce the scale of the legislative and executive bodies of the state.
- Fight corruption to return to the public stolen properties kept both inside the state and out of the state.
- Follow up economic policies that would serve the public interest of the majority of the citizens, develop natural resources to develop sustainable development; this step must include the revival of the major state economic schemes and projects that have been destroyed by the regime.

- Restructuring of the Al-Jazeera scheme, Sudan's railroads, Sudanese sea ports corporation, Sudan civil aviation and other public sectors which have been destroyed.
- Revision of all contracts that include land, mining, oil etc.
- Redevelopment of the big agricultural projects in Al Jazeera, White Nile, Eastern Sudan, Darfur and Kordofan.
- Revive agriculture, animal production and the mining sectors to raise production.
- Follow sustainable currency policies to keep the value of state currency stable by reducing government expenditures, increasing income, support exports and expand sectors of revenue to stop deficits.
- Work to exempt Sudan from foreign debt by rebuilding relations with donor countries and international financial institutions and benefit from programs that exempt countries from these debts and open the doors of international finance and investments to pump the Sudanese economy.
- Give special attention to clear up the consequences of war in the war-affected regions that have directly affected citizens, including support for segments of displaced people and returning refugees to settle and take advantage of development projects in their places of origin.
- Allocation of affirmative action programs aimed at ethnic groups or individuals discriminated against or victims of crimes committed against them, and survivors and victims of wars to be provided by training or work opportunities, particularly the graduates of universities and high colleges.
- Create strategic economic partnership between Sudan and South Sudan to contribute to the development of the two nations.
- Find out which private voluntary organizations, companies and institutions belong to the members of the ruling party; seize and liquidate them and bring them back to the ownership of the state public sector and their income to go in to the public treasury.
- Restructuring of the current currency system (policies and management) to meet the requirements of economic development.
- Reconsider the current banking system called Islamic and save it from exploitation, to comply with the general understanding and purposes of economics.

#### **Formation of relationship between the farmers and the cattle herders:**

- Implementation of urgent plans to enrich pastures.
- Define and draw lines between the farmers and the nomadic cattle herders and put in place mechanisms to serve the interests of both sides.
- Define the farming areas and support horizontal agricultural expansion.
- Provide water in cattle herding areas.
- Enforce reconciliations between the warring groups and support the civil societies to foster peaceful coexistence.
- Establish well trained police surveillance stations to avoid conflict occurrence and robust intervention in cases of any conflict.

#### **5. The Public services:**

##### **Education:**

Education is considered as a pillar and backbone to resolve present problems and achieve future objectives and goals in Sudan; however, education must be designed to meet the requirements of the cultural, language and religions diversities in Sudan.

Nevertheless the education system in Sudan has been destroyed by the Islamic regime of the National Congress Party to the extent that the education provided in Sudan is incapable of keeping up with global scientific developments. The destruction of the education system was an ideological tool used

to spread illiteracy for the NCP's domination. Therefore the reformation of the education sector in Sudan requires the following steps:

1. Develop curricula that provide students with useful scientific and logical thinking skills.
2. Develop behavior through better curricula that boost good values:
  - a. Teach an individual self-respect; respect his fellow citizens in the state and humanity across the globe.
  - b. Encourage behavior that brings justice and equality and peaceful coexistence.
3. Teach and enhance civic values for students:
  - a. Respect and value time.
  - b. Respect human rights.
  - c. Respect professionalism, specialization and fair competency.
  - d. Shun inherited ethnic and religious fundamentalism and bias.
  - e. Respect the privacy and freedoms of other people and create an environment to enable the individual to contribute according to his or her capability and take what she or he needs.
  - f. Learn skills which would enable her or him to obtain the best that is in modern life to contribute positively for the development of his or her community and serve humanity as well.
4. Democratization of education by offering choice in education languages, curricula and tools.
5. General education is compulsory and free, through providing a proper and equal school environment all over the state.
6. Follow international educational standards in the general education system. Secure higher education by a pay gap system.
7. On a framework of affirmative action the state is responsible for paying the tuition fees for university for all students who come from war affected regions; Darfur, South Kordofan, Nuba Mountains, Blue Nile and Eastern Sudan; until the education gap from these areas is narrowed.
8. Expand circles of technical education to enforce the culture of professionalism.
9. Close gender gaps.
10. Endorse mixed education and put regulations that would serve the objectives and goals of education.
11. Increase the budget enough to facilitate the implementation of education policies.
12. Endorse emergent development strategy for higher education institutions to restructure high schools and universities to produce qualified cadres to serve people of Sudan and the world.
13. Amend the education process in a way that would meet international standards of general education.
14. Prepare the school environment and revert back to the old system of boarding schools in the countryside.
15. Pay attention to teachers and enable them to perform their duties in better ways; that includes selection, training and improvement of their conditions of service.
16. Independence of the universities and scientific research centers.
17. Revival of old high schools boarding school system and national matriculation or admission to boost national interaction.

#### **Health:**

- Give emergency priority to the health sector by increasing the budget for the development and training of human cadres.
- Renovation of the hospitals and develop them.
- Develop small clinics with full equipment with regards to equal distribution of health services between the countryside and town and cities; renew the system of transferring public servants from one place to another when necessary.
- Control the census of the health sector and health management information system to help for future planning.
- Free primary health care.
- Life saving treatments and emergency cases must be free.



- Expand health insurance for the poor and marginalized people.
- Maternity health care and protective health services must be made available.
- Give great importance to preventative health materials and fight contagious diseases through environmental health programs.
- Training and producing health cadres to cover the state.

#### **The environment:**

- Achieve the third millennium goal of the environment with the promise that it serves development goals.
- Execute and evaluate continuous environment policies and reforms and put new strategies for water issues and latest regional and international updates on these regards.
- Enforce policies and regulations to combat drought and desertification through scientific means.

#### **6. Specialized commissions:**

In the transitional interim period there would be specialized commissions as part of state organs or institutions as follows: the National Commission for Human Rights, Security Arrangement Commission, National Commission for Repatriation of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees (to repatriate them to their places of origin and compensate them as groups and individually), Commission of Land, Judicial Commission, Commission of Revenues and Distribution, Commission of Justice and Accountability Commission.....etc these commissions are independent and will be administrated by skilled and experienced Sudanese in leadership and management.

#### **7. The special commissions:**

The transitional interim government would establish special commissions to look after those people affected by civil wars including injured, disabled, war children and old women and men; through polices of supervision of accommodation centers for the purpose of reforms and development and fostering special social insurance.

#### **8. The law, legislation and Human Rights:**

Cancellation of all laws that restrict freedoms and also laws which are not in harmony with international human rights laws, and issue alternative democratic laws that enhance freedom of expression, grouping, organizing, voluntary unions, and freedom of free media. The transitional interim period would endorse new laws that would include legislation that guarantee human rights in accordance with international conventions and standards; plus the ratification of regional and international treaties and agreements that criminalize acts of torture, discrimination and oppression. Moreover, approval of international human rights laws and international laws for human rights; treaties that criminalize committing acts of physical abuse, in addition to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. The Transitional Interim government would endorse all treaties and agreements signed by Sudan that gives rights and freedoms and would be part of Sudanese justice system.

#### **9. Accountability and Transitional Justice:**

- a. Fair trial for those who committed serious crimes in breach of human rights, corruption or looted the public wealth.
- b. Compensation for the victims, morally and materially.
- c. Achieve fair national and international justice by bringing to account those who committed serious crimes like genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes to stop impunity.
- d. Stop the policies of institutions that led serious crimes against human rights, specially crimes of genocide not only through implementation of criminal responsibilities such as positive

cooperation with the International Criminal Court and handing over those wanted criminals to be persecuted; but by confronting and defending and supporting such principles through our political, social, cultural and moral obligations.

- e. Confront the culture of supremacy and racism by approving laws that criminalize those who use racist labels and also those who deny that the genocide committed was committed by the National Congress Party regime.
- f. Establish systems of transitional justice which would guarantee justice for those who survived, help and repatriate and heal them to recover from injuries; establish institutions of confession and apology and ask for forgiveness in accordance with Sudanese culture; similar to the national reconciliation that happened in South Africa and justice in Morocco. However the mechanism of transitional justice should not be use as exemption from punishment.
- g. The crimes of genocide committed by The National Congress Party must be acknowledged as a central reality and the implications of these crimes must be part of the curriculum to be studied in national schools, to be broadcasted through media and to be a public discourse that would express Sudanese identity which is multi ethnic, multi religions and multi cultural country; such grievous crimes must be documented by all means such as Sudan national museums.

#### **10. Technical specialized conferences:**

The technical specialized conference would be conducted to include political forces, civil society groups and experts from inside and outside of Sudan to discuss political issues that have technical backgrounds; the outcome will be programs and recommendations helpful for executing the projects of the transitional interim period. However the issues to be discussed would include education, health, culture, environment, federalism, finance, nationalization and the development of Sudanese armed forces, economic plans and development, transitional justice, development of cultural institutions and other important issues.

#### **11. The independent civil society unions and youth movements:**

- Independent Sudanese civil societies and new youth movements are genuine forces of change to build the future institutions of the transitional interim period.
- The state will support civil society and new youth social movements to develop its work and remove legal and administrative obstruction that restricts their activities to offer services and develop polices, disseminate awareness of human rights which would give skills for them to employ their capabilities whether to participate in power during the transitional interim period or observe and evaluate the period of transitional interim period.
- Dismiss the current union laws and replace them with new democratic laws.

#### **12. Those who are politically dismissed before retirement:**

Those dismissed from their jobs in the civil service before the fixed time due to their political affiliations will be compensated as well as reconsidering those who have been appointed to the civil services on political grounds.

#### **13. Foreign relations:**

- a. Follow balanced foreign policies that serve the higher economic and political interests that can achieve the state national security.
- b. End the current confrontation that exists between Sudan and the international community that has resulted in series of sanctions against the state.
- c. Work to let Sudan be exempted from debt.
- d. Widen the chance of cooperation and foreign investments.
- e. Respect the rules and principles of international law, good neighborhood and non-intervention in the internal issues of others.

- f. Support and enhance the roles of formal institutions such as the United Nations, African Union and Arab League to achieve regional and international peace that boosts the chance of mutual cooperation.
- g. Maintain national sovereignty.

#### **14. Relationship with Republic of South Sudan:**

Sign an agreement between Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan, based on mutual interests and historical social relationships, as a gateway to resolve open issues and problems which would help to create economic and social integration, especially in the field of water, pasture, oil and trade; and a commitment to have flexible borders and address the issues of dual citizenship and ensure freedoms and the establishment of joint mechanisms between the two countries at all levels of cooperation and coordination.

#### **15. The national constitutional conference:**

The national constitutional conference will be convened or set up within the transitional interim period to discuss the following issues:

1. The governing system.
2. The relationship between religion and the state.
3. The issue of the nation and the identity.
4. Power sharing and wealth distribution.
5. The economy.
6. Land issues.
7. The document of basic rights.
8. Unsustainable development.
9. The armed forces and security bodies.
10. The principles and pillars of unity in diversity.
11. The acknowledgment of the principle of voluntary unity between all regions of Sudan.
12. The problems of gender and women rights.
13. Media.
14. Education.
15. Health.
16. Foreign policy.
17. Governing systems building and state administration.

#### **16. Elections:**

The transitional interim government will prepare for free and fair elections at the end of the transitional interim period which will be preceded by the following preparations:

- Conduct a transparent national census to be monitored by international experts which can also be used for future development plans and rights, and also organize free and fair elections.
- Form democratic election laws agreed through the participation of all political parties and civil society groups; free and fair elections at all levels.
- Formation of a neutral committee to monitor the elections.
- Execute free and fair elections at all national levels under regional and international monitoring.

## **PART THREE**

### **The Tools**

The groups which signed this document will work together to topple the regime of the National Congress Party by different means including democratic civil peaceful means; nevertheless a revolutionary armed struggle was unanimously adopted on this document as a guiding political vision and a guide to prevent a slide toward chaos and collapse; with common agreement and the acceptance that every group has the right to retain its own means.

## **PART FOUR**

### **Mechanisms of Coordination**

The groups which signed this document decided to form a Sudan Coordination Transitional Council to coordinate mutual efforts between all the parties who signed this document and they on their parts pass it to the Sudanese people and regional and international communities as an alternative for the ruling National Congress Party.

## **ATTESTATION**

The national and revolutionary forces that have signed this document call upon women and men of Sudan inside and outside of Sudan to be united together for justice, peace, freedom and democracy; to build a Sudan where peace, security and stability prevail, and a Sudan that exists for all.

## Signatures:

### Sudan Revolutionary Front

- Malik Agar Eyre: Chairman of the Sudan Revolutionary Front; Chairman of the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement.
- Abdoul Wahid Mohamed Ahmed Al-Nour: Chairman of the Sudan Liberation Movement.
- Mini Arku Minawi: Chairman of the Sudan Liberation Movement.
- Dr. Jibril Ibrahim Mohamed: Chairman of the Justice and Equality Movement.
- Nasr Eldeen Al-hadi Al-Mahdi: National Umma Party
- Al-Toum Al- Sheikh Haju: Democratic Unionist Party

### National Consensus Forces

- Sedig Yousif Ibrahim Al-Nour
- Salah Mana
- Tarig Mahgoub
- Dr. Abul Hassan Farah
- Hala Mohamed Abdul Haleem
- Mr. Mubarak Al Fadel Al-Mahdi

### Youth Movements

- Girifna
- Change Now

### Women's Groups

- Nagla Saied Ahmed Al- Sheikh: Initiative against oppression for women.

### Civil Society

- Abdul Munim Al-Jack

### National Figures

- Shams Al-Ameen Daw Al-Beet

### Parties and bodies of the National Consensus Force

1. Sudan Communists Party
2. Unionist Party
3. Sudan National Coalition
4. Sudan National Party
5. Arabic Al-Baath Party
6. Sudan Al-Baath Party
7. Al-Baath Communists Original Party
8. Al- Baath Communists Arabic Party
9. Al- Nasiri Unionists Party
10. Sudan Front for Change
11. Coalition of Women Politicians
12. Trade Union Solidarity
13. Preparatory Committee for Dismissed.
14. Executive Committee for Dismissed
15. Sudan Change Movement

Farouk Abu Eissa: Chairman of the National Consensus Force