

Addis Ababa Declaration Between

The Coordination of Democratic Civil Forces (TAQADDUM) and the Rapid Support Forces

January 2, 2024

Believing that the war of April 15th is the last link in a series of failed attempts to cut off the path of the glorious December revolution, and that it is a reflection and culmination of the ongoing failure to crystallize a sufficient consensus around a national renaissance project that transfers Sudanese from political and social fragmentation to unity, and from economic and security deterioration to development and stability;

And sensing the high human cost of war, its woes and torments, and the horrific violations committed against civilians in terms of killing, looting, plundering, assaulting, and destroying the infrastructure that our people have suffered from, and deepening social and regional divisions, which are very harmful to our country and threaten the survival of the homeland, its cohesion, and hinder the ability of its people to address the root causes of wars and conflicts in Sudan;

And realizing that communication and political dialogue between all civil forces, truly believing in democratic transformation, and the leaders of the warring military forces, is inevitable to stop the war and address its destructive effects, achieve peace, and return to the path of democratic transformation;

Therefore, we in the Coordination of Democratic Civil Forces (TAQADDUM) and the Rapid Support Forces, have determined to end this war and make it the last of the wars in Sudan, and to complete and deepen the path of the glorious December revolution, by achieving what the people of Sudan deserve from civil democratic rule, equal citizenship, justice in the distribution of power and wealth, economic prosperity, solid peace, and sustainable solutions to Sudan's crises; and we agreed on the following:

First: Issues of cessation of hostilities, delivery of humanitarian aid, and protection of civilians:

1- The Rapid Support Forces express their full readiness for an immediate, unconditional cessation of hostilities through direct negotiation with the armed forces, and Progress works to reach with the armed forces to commit to the same measures, with the aim of reaching an agreement on a binding cessation of hostilities for both parties under national, regional, and international supervision that is realized on the ground from the commitment to cease hostilities and protect civilians.

2- The Rapid Support Forces agreed, at the request of (TAQADDUM) and as a goodwill gesture, to release 451 prisoners of war and detainees through the International Committee of the Red Cross.

- 3- The Rapid Support Forces pledge in their controlled areas to open safe passages for the arrival of humanitarian aid and provide the necessary guarantees to facilitate the work of humanitarian organizations and protect relief workers.
- 4- Preparing the atmosphere for the return of citizens to their homes in the areas affected by the war (Khartoum, Darfur, Kordofan, Al Jazeera), by providing security through the deployment of police forces in civilian areas, and operating service and productive facilities.
- 5- Forming civil administrations by agreement of the people of the areas affected by the war, to ensure the return of life to normal and provide the basic needs of civilians.
- 6- Forming a national committee to protect civilians from national figures supporting the cessation of war, the committee undertakes the task of monitoring the procedures for the return of civilians to their homes and ensuring the operation of service and productive civil facilities, and works to mobilize internal and external resources to provide humanitarian needs for civilians.
- 7- Full cooperation with the investigation committee formed by the Human Rights Council to ensure the disclosure of the truth, justice for the victims, and accountability for the violators.
- 8- Forming an independent national committee with credibility to monitor all violations throughout Sudan and identify those responsible for committing them, thus ensuring their accountability.
- 9- Forming a credible committee to reveal the truth about who ignited the war.

Second: Issues of ending the war and establishing the Sudanese state: After extensive discussion, both parties agreed that the cessation and end of the war and the building of sustainable peace must be based on the following foundations:

- 1- The unity of Sudan, its people, its land, and its sovereignty over its land and resources.
- 2- Equal citizenship is the basis of constitutional rights and duties, and the unity of Sudan is based on the recognition and respect for Sudanese diversity and plurality.
- 3- The rule in Sudan should be federal, civil, and democratic, in which the people choose who governs them through free and fair elections and in suitable political, security, and constitutional conditions.
- 4- The security sector is one of the important sectors in the modern state, therefore, comprehensive programs must be implemented to rebuild and establish the security sector in accordance with internationally agreed standards, these programs should start by dealing positively with the currently existing institutions and these processes should lead to the formation of a single professional and national army that represents all Sudanese according to the population census standard, and is subject to civil authority and realizes its duties and tasks according to the constitution, to put a decisive end to the phenomenon of multiplicity of

armies (the armed forces, the rapid support, the armed movements, the militias) are outside the framework of the one national professional army, with the guarantee of the exit of the security system (the armed forces and the rapid support, the police and the intelligence apparatus) from political and economic activity and their acceptance of the principles mentioned above, and their pledge to support the processes of civil democratic transition and work on the sustainability and stability of the democratic system and provide the guarantees required for the establishment of a government to complete the tasks of transition and constitutional and political establishment and administrative and financial and economic reform, and remove the effects and rebuild what the war destroyed.

5- Dismantling the empowerment of the June 30th system in the civil and military state institutions.

6- Launching a comprehensive process of transitional justice, revealing crimes, compensating victims, compensating for harm, and holding violators accountable to ensure impunity, and designing a campaign to combat hate speech and achieve national recovery.

7- The state should be unbiased, standing at an equal distance from religions, identities, and cultures, recognizing diversity and plurality, and expressing all its components fairly.

8- Rebuilding the institutions of the civil state to ensure competence, professionalism, nationality, and justice in the distribution of opportunities among all the people of Sudan according to the population census standard, adopting the principle of positive discrimination, with the importance of political reform to ensure the democracy of civil institutions, especially political ones.

And according to the above, the two parties agreed on the following:

1- The project of the roadmap and the declaration of principles form a good basis for the political process that ends the war and establishes the Sudanese state.

2- Forming a joint committee to reach a cessation and end of the war and build sustainable peace and follow up on the implementation of what was agreed upon in this declaration.

3- The civil leadership of the political process with a commitment to broad participation that excludes only the National Conference / Islamic Movement and their fronts, and the necessity of representing civilians in the upcoming Djibouti meeting, which is arranged by IGAD between the leaders of the rapid support and the armed forces in all arrangements to end the war.

4- The understandings contained in this declaration will be presented by the Coordination of Democratic Civil Forces (TAQADDUM) to the leadership of the armed forces to be the basis for reaching a peaceful solution that ends the war.

Third: The mechanisms:

1- The National Committee for the Protection of Civilians undertakes the tasks of following up the return of citizens to their homes and securing the operation of markets, hospitals, and service facilities, determining the routes of humanitarian aid, and ensuring their arrival.

2- The Joint Committee to reach a cessation and end of the war and build sustainable peace and follow up on the implementation of what was agreed upon in this declaration.

3- The National International Committee to investigate who ignited the war.

4- The Independent National Committee to monitor all violations throughout Sudan and identify those responsible for committing them, thus ensuring their accountability.

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