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In the name of God, the Most Gracious, the most Merciful  
**Hizb al-Umma al-Qaumi**  
**The greater Sudan (Sudan is all of our homeland)**  
**The Path of Salvation**  
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### **The Path of Salvation**

**Our dear ones, our people, our brothers--- sons and daughters of Sudan... We present to you our party program. Our program comes from you and aims to rescue our homeland by finding the solutions to our intractable problems, leading to progress, and safeguarding your dignity. Addressing these problems, your problems, will ensure that our homeland and its people reach progress in a climate of security and safety.**

### **Introduction**

The ancient civilization of our people is the oldest human civilization, as new excavations have evidenced. Our homeland has been, throughout history, a meeting place of religions, cultures and ethnic groups. These diverse groups of people were unified by the ethics of humanity such as dignity, solidarity and tolerance. These

ethics have saved the social fabric despite the political turmoil witnessed by our country.

Our country had achieved unique achievements during its long history and has been a leader among civilizations. These include the peaceful coexistence with the historical Islamic conquering state, the peaceful expansion of the Muslim and Arab territories, and the peaceful coexistence between religions, cultures and ethnicities. In the stage of colonialism in Africa and the East, our people participated in a revolution for the revival and liberation in the nineteenth century, the 'Mahdia revolution'.

In our modern history, the awakening of the national movement, which was led by the national parties has achieved two unparalleled political events in Africa and the Arab world which are: the full independent sovereignty and complete democratic governance.

Sudan was at the dawn of independence and it was, thanks to democracy and the promising modern state, a place for the prosperity and great optimism, which continued until after the revolution of October. Three factors are directly responsible for the deterioration of the situations in Sudan: mistaken ideologies, the oppressive dictatorship and the Civil War. The situation has deteriorated to the point that the country is splitting apart and the people suffer poverty, oppression and disease. The country is in an acute face-off with the international community and internal polarization threatens to tear its people into factions.

Al-Umma Party has played many important roles in Sudan's history and has been behind the most important decisions that have formed the modern history of Sudan, starting from the decision of 'Sudan to the Sudanese' to 'the acceptance of the constitutional hierarchy' and through independence. This is in addition to its constant struggle to establish the values of justice, equality, freedom and democracy and reconcile traditions with modernity.

Therefore the party placed first in the elections, as it was the first opponent of all non-democratic regimes that have ruled Sudan. It has played an important role in the demolition of their legitimacy and the mass mobilization against them. The party has always refused to participate in ruling unless elected by the people in free and fair elections with the foundations established by its political office in February 2001.

Our Party forms the center that links the Sudanese along the Nile, in the West, North and South. The party also links the center to the periphery, the rural to the urban, tradition to modernity, those in Sudan to those overseas, women to men, and the young to the old. It can rightly be called the party of greater Sudan.

Our logo, which we will use during the current election, is the crescent and bayonet and our flag has three colors (black, green and red). The logo and flag truly reflect the greater Sudan. The logo adopted by the Party at its establishment is with a uniting vision: the crescent symbolizes the Muslim north and the bayonet symbolizes the south because of its position and its traditional religions. The colors of the flag indicate the different regions of Sudan as they were in the armies of 'Mahdia'; today they also

symbolize the wealth of Sudan, its economy and lives of its people: the black is for oil and mining, the red is for industry and commerce, and the green is for the cultivation and the herding. We will go into the next election with this logo, confident of achieving unity. Our current program aims to achieve the salvation of the greater Sudan, which includes everyone.

### **Values and principles:**

- 1. Respecting the right of citizenship** in which all are equal.
- 2. Calling for the sovereignty of peoples** so they are not subject to the foreign guardianship, meaning: dependency, colonialism, interior guardianship and civilian or military dictatorship and recognizing democratic legitimacy as a basis for the regime.
- 3. Nationalism** and asking for popular views on a limited program agreed upon by all the citizens of the country.
- 4. Indigenization and modernization** in a way that refuses to abandon traditional knowledge and refuses the dispossession inherent in foreign ideologies.
- 5. Integration and balance** and the call to take into account the ten needs of all people: spiritual, moral, cognitive, physical, social, artistic, emotional, environmental, sports and entertainment. These should be satisfied in a balanced manner and should take into account all the programs and policies that aim for the betterment of humanity in this area.
- 6. Justice:** calling for social justice and pursuing justice for vulnerable groups, removing injustices in marginalized areas and calling for justice so that men will not be unfair with women and the adults will not be unfair with children.
- 7. Respecting religions and beliefs.**
- 8. Commitment to the Sudanese national identity** and recognition of multiplicity of cultures, ethnicities, and religions to achieve and safeguard voluntary national unity.
- 9. Commitment to the principles of democracy and good governance** (participation, transparency, accountability, the rule of law and the principles of human rights).
- 10. Commitment to international legitimacy** and working positively within the international system in order to have positive impact upon it for justice and balance.
- 11. Respecting human rights and public freedoms.**
- 12. Paying attention to the environment in order to protect it from pollution and develop its resources.**
- 13. Activating the role of youth and women's empowerment.**
- 14. Peace, which is a national, religious and humanitarian demand.**
- 15. Development** of political policies and updating them to deal with changes.
- 16. Commitment to civil action and renouncing violence.**

### **Political Reform**

- Adopting the presidential democratic system of governance.
- A decentralized federal system of governance which will counter the current administrative ineptitude by creating a number of states based on the previous number of districts. This system will achieve decentralization in the management of the regions in terms of provision of resources.
- **Good governance:** total revamping of the laws and devices to ensuring fundamental freedoms and establish good governance based on democratic presidential republic and the federal system which guarantees participation, accountability, transparency and the rule of law.

- **A just and comprehensive peace:** based on citizenship, human rights, the rule of law, social justice and redistributing power and wealth, peaceful coexistence among cultures and religions, and adjusting the relation between religion and the state to ensure religious freedom that does not affect the rights of others. About the various peace agreements we believe that:

**For the peace agreement(Naivasha 2005)** we are committed to it and with respect to the points of contention in implementing it, our position is :

-**Census:** correcting the census considering the enrollment problems in Darfur, where the enrollment cannot be taken as a basis for population density.

-**Borders:** adopting the borders that are not disputed as defined by the International Committee. However, in the disputed areas including the three regions, new high-level political institutions should be developed to make decisions.

-**Wealth:** we are committed to divide the mineral, water and other wealth fairly. With respect to oil and as recognition of the destruction caused to the south, we are committed to leave the oil of the south to the south while a proportion of it will continue to be paid to the central government for the services of refineries, pipelines and transportation. In order to reduce the development gap in different regions, we are committed to allocate 20% of the profits from the wealth of any region to that region, giving the priority in the recruitment of people of the region in the projects dedicated to their region.

- **The National Capital city:** As long as the country is united, the capital is to be considered as a national territory that does not belong to any region.

- **The brotherhood protocol:** We are working on achieving the voluntary unity with our people in the South in the referendum scheduled for 2011, but if they choose to separate, we will accept their choice but with condition that we will develop a protocol for fraternal neighborhood.

**For Darfur Peace:** We are committed to issue a declaration of principles which requires a cease-fire on behalf of all parties, the protection of civilians, and the protection of humanitarian relief. It provides for the following:

- Allowing the people of Darfur to participate in the presidency once again, returning the territory Hawakeer to its tribal management, and returning the borders of the region as they were in 1989.

- Compensating the displaced persons and refugees individually and collectively, ensuring their right to return to their original villages, and providing security for them.

- The share of the people of the region in terms of wealth and power will be proportional to the size of the population.

On the basis of this declaration, we are committed to hold a Darfuri Forum gathering all the political, civil, feminist, overseas and tribal components of the Darfur. The Elders of Africa initiative will be the mechanism to arrange these actions and will provide a formula for the participation of the stakeholders of current initiatives.

**Darfur and elections:** We recognize that the current elections have many flaws and we asked the Commission to remove them. These flaws are more acute in Darfur for the following reasons:

1. There is no security, as a state of emergency continues.
2. Displaced people and refugees represent large segments of the population, leading to instability.
3. Armed movements will not recognize the election results and will probably resist them. They will demand that peace talks are canceled.
4. The impact of a state of emergency and other authoritarian interventions in Darfur have denied many people the opportunity to register to vote.
5. It is known that the Sudan Liberation Movement, which is participating, has signed a peace agreement, and it is complaining that it is not being applied.

We are committed to reaching peace in Darfur that takes into account all of these complexities and meets the aspirations of the people of Darfur, which are legitimate and will be approved nationally.

**Peace in the East:** The Asmara agreement for peace in the East, which included administrative and financial shares for the Eastern Front, has yet to provide an objective response to the demands from the East. We are committed to the development of the convention in the framework of a comprehensive and just peace.

- **Islamic Origins:** The party is committed to the civil state, freedom of religion, and the recognition of religious and cultural diversity in Sudan and ending the incorrect mindset which has sees a contradiction between Islam and freedom, justice, mind, benefit, and tolerance. What is required is a rooting in Islam that protects the core values of Islam from the things that have been added to them and revives its moderateness, tolerance and its tendency towards justice.

- **Transitional justice as a basis for national reconciliation:** The party is committed to establishing a national mechanism for the truth and reconciliation that investigates all abuses since independence.

- **The establishment of the state of the nation:** reconstructing the civil, regulatory, and economic institutions and social services of the state on a fair and balanced national basis.

**Economic and developmental vision:**

Sudan is a country rich in human and natural resources, but it suffers from four serious deficiencies: economic and service underdevelopment, lack of balance in development, a private sector warped by special interests and inflation during last two decades through due to a wild policy of privatization, and a public sector infested with corruption.

With regard to oil, the use of petroleum has been huge achievement that has helped the country. This source of revenue has increased by 50 billion dollars over the last ten years. But these revenues have caused harm to the country's economy in the following ways:

- A massive expansion in the sovereign, administrative, military, and security expenditures which has increased spending thirty-fold in the last ten years.
- The dependence on oil was accompanied with neglecting the renewable resources in agriculture and industry. This has caused destruction of the countryside. As a result, migration to cities and unemployment have increased as well.
- The flow of oil revenue was accompanied with economic management which marginalized spending on social services: human development canals.
- It was also accompanied by economic empowerment plan that has benefitted only specific category and impoverished the overwhelming majority, with serious corruption and lack of transparency.
- Establishing development and investment projects without consulting the people of the concerned areas, which resulted in violations of their rights and destruction of the environment, whether in oil, dams or otherwise.

**Regarding corruption and levies:** In the last two decades, the policy of ambiguity, nepotism and spending outside the approved budget in law and outside the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance has prevailed and the special levies have increased. There were many funds, Zakat, funds for students and retired people and other funds, operating commercially without control and outside the limits of their competence. Oil money, after its discovery, remained outside of the budget, which has allowed the practices that put Sudan as the third most corrupt country in the world.

In spite of what happened, Sudan is promising and capable of achieving sustainable development as it enjoys huge natural resources, rich human resources, and a huge expatriate national capital.

### *Our economic program*

#### **Objectives:**

**First:** the fair distribution of wealth as the fundamental basis of development as well as allocation of resources to support the reconstruction effort and construction in Darfur, the south, and other sensitive areas a framework of a comprehensive strategy

to reduce the risks of war and conflicts. Poverty and regional and ethnic marginalization are considered among the most important causes of civil war in Africa and other developing countries around the world.

**Second:** reducing and blockading the spreading of poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals related to the indicators of social well-being (drinking water, enrollment ratio in elementary schools, immunization, etc.)

- Education reform and providing free elementary education and basic medical services.
- Commitment to facilitating for providing housing to vulnerable populations.
- Commitment to providing the essential commodities to low-income people and the poor at affordable prices.
- Revitalizing and supporting the labor market, especially in the youth sector, among graduates of universities and institutes of higher education.
- Promoting the development of human resources.

**Third:** diversifying the base of economy by employing oil resources to serve other productive sectors and increasing the competitiveness of goods and services:

- Sustainable and diversified growth across sectors - is oil, metals, agriculture, industry, etc. In addition, creating diverse poles of growth at the regional level including, in addition to the Khartoum urban area, other areas from the other states, for example: the Eastern Region: manufacturing, tourism, agriculture, border trade, and hydropower projects with neighboring countries. The Northern Region: horticulture and agro-processing; Kurdufan: Arabic gum, oilseeds; Darfur: livestock, border trade, and mining; South: forest products, border trade, and hydropower projects with neighboring states; Aljazeera: agriculture and agro-processing; White Nile: agricultural processing; Blue Nile: animal production, hydroelectric power, and the stability of nomads and so on.
- Benefiting from the anticipated positive shifts in international and regional relations of Sudan to work on the lifting of economic sanctions and debt relief so as to attract investments from neighboring countries with abundance of capital as well as regional and global financial institutions.
- Working on strengthening economic and investment relations with the United States and European countries as they are the largest financier of peacekeeping operations and humanitarian support in Sudan and they have the large economic and technological capacities in addition to reinforcing of the foundations of good governance.
- Strengthening the existing economic relations with our brotherly Arab countries, African countries, China and other countries in the Far East and developing them in the framework of transparency and corporate governance in light of the desired democratic transition. These relations must be based on a clear strategic vision that will benefit Sudan and its people.

***The foundations of our economic policies:***

We are committed to the policy of economic liberalization with the removal of distortions and ensuring the poor are cared for. Our policy is based on the following:

- Fighting against poverty and unemployment by: changing the priorities of spending from security to service and human development, reducing the administrative bloat of the state, increasing global investment, good governance, and protecting the vulnerable segments of society.

- Eradicating corruption through commitment to the approved budget and building competence in of the Ministry of Finance, abolishing the levies which have burdened the citizens and formed special accounts for misuse by officials, spending oil money transparently and putting it into the budget, holding state officials accountable for gaining illegal wealth, stopping the discretionary powers of officials in many laws. This will the budgetary monopoly, stem the source of administrative and financial corruption, and increase the funds available to achieve development rather than enriching officials.

- Establishing the rule of law and preserving the sanctity of contract and property to secure the legal basis for the community.

- Following macroeconomic policies that encourage investment and production, regulate the financial and monetary system and commercial transactions, and maintain a high level of economic activity.

- Promoting and developing the material infrastructure in the areas of transportation, communications and energy.

- Correcting the imbalance of regional development.

- Protecting the environment.

- Prospering from the developmental aspects of globalization while protecting ourselves from its drawbacks.

- Creating a positive interaction between development and culture.

- Addressing the problems of dams, reviewing the priorities in building them, and compensating those affected by them on the basis of transparency.

**Economic Conference:** We are committed to establishing an economic national conference to diagnose the economic state of the country and develop a good developmental plan guided by our economic vision that encourages harmonization of equitable development with the diversified sustainable growth. This will allow us to bring the global experience of economic development to bear on the reality of Sudan as a diverse society that is suffering from conflicts and inequality between individuals, regions, and ethnic groups, as well as the poverty that characterizes the lives of the vast majority of its population. The conference it deals with all aspects of economics: the banking sector, the agricultural sector with both plant and animal sides, the irrigation sector, the transport sector, the industrial sector and the oil and

energy sector, encouraging the investment in the private sector, the cooperative sector, and tourism.

### **The public sector and civil service:**

Sudan had a civil service in which was exemplary in performance but incomplete in terms of national representativeness. It suffers from a lack of balance because colonialism had established the modern state institutions in a manner that favored certain regions and marginalized other regions. The current regime in Sudan has started rebuilding the institutions of the state on a new basis of discrimination in favor of its party while marginalizing all others. It has imposed party politics upon state institutions and abandoned the legal and professional regulations in them, and stripped them of their neutrality and independence, causing them to lose professionalism so that they have become a haven for laxity, indifference and corruption.

In recognition of these defects, we are committed to develop an accurate plan to remove discrimination and marginalization and rebuild the state institutions on a national fair and balanced basis. By reforming the civil service, we give it top priority, committed to reconsidering all who have been unlawfully removed from their posts. We will also reform the trade union law from, which has suffered from maneuvering and partisanship.

### **Security forces and their national role:**

**Defense:** No state can be viable unless it has national armed forces, so our decision was to create one national armed force, restructuring it to remove the partisanship that has corrupted it, and integrating resistance movements with it. The regime has not followed this correct approach, instead they followed an approach that keeps the armed resistance forces as they are, which led to the presence of a large number of armed groups in the country. This approach makes peace agreements impossible and makes violence a logical consequence of small disagreements between parties. We reject this approach altogether.

The South has a special circumstance that we are concerned about which is the possibility of secession. If unity is achieved, we are committed to building the armed forces nationally in every sense of the word. As in all areas, we are committed to reforming the armed forces to be unified and structured in a new way that takes into account the national composition and to be politically neutral in way that separates between the party leaders and the leadership of the armed forces and does not allow for the multiplicity of armed groups.

**Police:** Police are currently suffering from the lack of training and the politicization of their powers. We commit ourselves to make the police force disciplined in its civil functions, and create a national entity to assess the level of discipline and training. We are committed to the development of a balance between the police forces at the

national and state levels. We also are committed to the training of the police to carry out their functions in enforcing security in the community.

**Security:** Security is the essence of the state, which compiles and analyzes security situation at home and abroad. But if security forces must perform executive functions, this will destroy its ability to carry out its tasks. Therefore, we are committed to keep the security forces working on their assigned tasks by finding a way for the police and security forces to work together when necessary.

### **Women and gender issues**

Women in Sudan and globally suffer economic, political, cultural and social injustices and one of the most important requirements of justice is seeking to lift the injustice for women and giving them their complete rights.

Women in Sudan in terms of their historical situation are relatively advanced comparing to the brotherly societies, but what has happened in the last two decades inflicted them with grave and abnormal injustices. Discourse that degrades women's position and exclude them from the state and public office, in addition to the unjust legislations, especially the personal status law for Muslims, criminal law and the state public order laws, have greatly oppressed them. This, in addition to the regressive religious jurisprudences, which have spread with the governmental support, have increased violence against women.

If we take into account the deteriorating situation of the Sudanese economy and the decline in the numbers of men due to immigration and war, which has pushed a great proportion of women to the labor market without preparation, training, or support, and in the light of the prevailing state of the 'feminization of poverty', we are aware of what happens to women because of these difficulties. They are faced with challenges and great responsibilities - statistics indicate that more than one-third of families in Sudan are female-headed.

We are committed to all that brings the rights of women as human beings, citizens and believers and we are committed to equitable policy for women through affirmative action and support for poor families. We are committed to the ratification of all international and regional conventions related to the empowerment of women, the removal of all forms of discrimination against them, the reform of the mentioned national legislations in order to achieve justice for women, legislating the criminalization of forms of violence against women (especially circumcision with the distinction between adultery and rape penalties, which are almost equal in the current legislations), and imposing strict penalties on the rape of women and children and sexual harassment. We are committed to dealing seriously with the millennium development program especially with regard to the fight against poverty, empowering women, education, bridging the gap between the two sexes, and health with special consideration to the health of mothers and children. This is a difficult issue for Sudan, which is now among the worst four countries in the world in maternal mortality rate.

## **Social vision and human investment**

Investment in social services means investing in human capital. We adopt the concept of comprehensive social development which includes human development activities, social planning and services with special attention to social security, the elderly, and people with special needs.

**Education:** Our Party has a detailed program conversant with the problems of general, technical, and higher education which are represented in the lack of spending on education. Our education system is shameful and curricula developed with the partisan war mentality leave students unprepared, spreads hatred between religions, promotes the inferiority of women, and neglects technical and higher education. These clumsy policies are not in tune with the realities of the labor market and have resulted in a ‘tumor’ of graduates without required qualifications for jobs. Scientific research has also been neglected or moved away from serving the needs of the community. We are committed to double spending on education so that it will not be less than 20% of the development budget and to reform the educational approach and curricula according to a plan involving all stakeholders. This curriculum will support technical education and link the higher education to the labor market with the expansion of employment opportunities to absorb the unemployed graduates and qualify them to raise their abilities, bridge training gap, and encourage scientific research by supporting it and linking it to the needs of the nation.

**Health:** the health situation in Sudan has witnessed a terrible collapse that included all aspects of contagious and non- contagious diseases. Several factors have caused this collapse, including economic collapse and the application of economic liberalization policies and the subsequent abandonment of the state from its social role as it has removed funding from health services. One of the reasons for collapse is the application of the federal system and limited resources of the Ministry of Health.

Therefore, we are committed to the support of basic services by doubling funding for health (from less than 1% - the current allotment - to 15% of the development budget), healthy water to the countryside, and giving the priority to preventive medicine with seriousness in the fight against infectious diseases such as AIDS and malaria as well as non-infectious diseases. We hope that this will remove the current stigma of the country in relation to the high rate of maternal mortality by improving the qualifications of healthcare professionals and facilities.

### **Cultural diversity is the richness of the nation**

- Sudan is a diverse country linguistically, ethnically, religiously and topographically and therefore it is a multicultural country.
- The country's development, educational and media programs should take into account the cultural diversity of Sudan and seek to express it in a balanced way. It should seek to enable Sudan to develop with the involvement of all ethnic, cultural, regional and religious groups and protect their rights and interests, paying equal

attention to them in education, media, development, language and other policies.  
- Developing laws to fight cultural, racial, and religious domination by creating severe penalties for crimes motivated by race, culture, language, or religion.

### **Media and communication policy**

Sudanese national and private media suffer from significant distortions which need a corrective media revolution. Among the most important distortions are the media monopoly, the legal restrictions imposed by the executive and security branches, the difficult restrictions to access to information, the lack of funding and training of journalists, centralization, the absence of support for national cultures, and poverty. In terms of certain segments of the population, such as children, there is a lack of cultural justice that considers diversity and the neglects large segments of the population in rural and the marginalized urban areas. We are committed to a media policy that seeks to make the national media play its role in complete freedom and responsibility by removing the requirements that media be scrutinized by the executive branch and replacing this with a transparent national body, giving access to information, encouraging investment in the media, eliminating the media monopoly, seeking to develop media professionals by training, by enhancing diversity by giving all parts of Sudan and all cultures the merited spaces in the national media, by supporting the media at the state level, and encouraging specialist media.

Communications suffers also from monopoly, domination and the neglect of some sectors such and in this regard, we are committed to a policy that reconsiders the Telecommunications Act in order to achieve its role in accordance with international standards and develop the unified national information infrastructure. We are also committed to and training supporting the postal service and telephone lines so that these cover the remote areas and dismantling the monopolies thereby reducing the cost for the benefit of the citizens.

### **Civil society**

The civil, national and voluntary society in Sudan was a forerunner in paying attention to the issues of the homeland and the citizens and their well-being since the twenties of the last century. Civil society contributed effectively in establishing the concepts of citizenship and work for development in the Sudan, but in the last two decades, it had suffered the deformities, including legal and security restrictions, monopolization by parasitic organizations that live on its funds, an increase in organizations that reflect the interests of the donor countries, the lack of strategic coordination and planning, and the poor networking within the Sudanese civil society. We are committed to the policy of reviewing the laws governing the civil society sector, with the participation of relevant actors within the civil society, to providing a free and democratic atmosphere for the work of organizations, to respecting their independence and supporting them across the country without discrimination, to working to raise its capacities and developing the culture of 'internal networking,' and to encouraging building bridges of trust, coordination and cooperation between these organizations and the international community.

## **The young people are the hope of the nation**

Young people today face serious challenges which incapacitated them for the performance of their national, social and political roles due to oppression, a educational policy that is disconnected from the labor market, the policy of empowerment that has made 'loyalty' not 'competence' the basis of taking positions, corruption that has destroyed the body of society, and the injustices and wars that have exploited them as mere firewood. So the young people have become victims of poverty, religious mania, wars, conflicts, disintegration of the family and the irresponsible method of Higher Education, which has produced groups of unemployed graduates due to lack of employment opportunities and favoritism in appointing. This has led to the rising of the phenomenon of singlehood in a way that threatens society, especially in urban areas.

Young people are the only ones who can achieve development of our society, but some of them have given up and left as immigrants while others remained living in frustration. We must take them by the hand, promote them and get them involved in the development of the country. Therefore, we are committed to policies that promote young people and try to give them room to participate in national dialogue and work. We are committed to solving the problem of unemployment creatively with the reform of the defective policy of higher education, and stopping the students' violence, supporting projects that facilitate marriages, fighting against poverty, and making sure that everyone understands that they have a stake in improving national education.

## **Nomads, displaced persons and refugees**

In Sudan, there are 15 million 'moving' people, or 48% of the total population of Sudan, including the nomadic pastoralists, displaced persons, and refugees. The majority of the displaced persons are in camps around the cities of Khartoum and Darfur. This is the largest number of displaced people in Africa and one of the largest in the world. The displacement is one of the worst oppressing cases of social violence. There are also a large number of refugees to Sudan from other countries in the region and a number of Sudanese refugees abroad, who left due to economic and political reasons because of the war. We are committed to the policy of preserving the rights of nomads and the stability and development of their livestock. For the displaced people, we are committed to the policy of promoting their constitutional and legal rights and working on the stability of those willing to stay, to provide them with services and property rights, and facilitating the voluntary return of the rest by rehabilitating their communities and accelerating the positive integration of the displaced communities in the capital city, the regions and local communities by giving compensation and reparations for the displaced ones who had been abused. This will be through a comprehensive plan that attracts the financial and humanitarian support from home and abroad. For the refugees, we are committed to the international conventions and protocols that govern the situation of refugees, including protecting and assisting

them, respecting their dignity, preventing them from any political, violent or security activity that is directed against their home countries, and working to accommodate their human capacities so as to respect their dignity and serve the interests and the policy of economic and social development in the country. We also want to work to control and regulate their presence in the country, including preventing the negative impact they may have on the interests and security of the citizens and the environment. We will work to encourage the voluntary return of Sudanese refugees and will do what it takes to rehabilitate the communities to which they will return and ensure peace.

### **Farmers and herders**

Farmers have received considerable hardship due to other so-called 'Islamic' funding policies. The draft law of Aljazeera has caused great injustices and the destruction of the project in a way that put farmers at an increased disadvantage. Other national projects that were promoted in various parts of Sudan have displaced thousands of people. The traditional pastoral sector which, constitutes more than 70% of the population of Sudan and gains about 30% of the total income, does not receive a considerable share from the agricultural development, which most of which goes to irrigation projects. In this regard, we are committed to an agricultural policy based on supporting the herding sector, the repeal the current law of the Aljazeera project and replacing it with the law that involves all concerned parties, and scheduling debt exemptions for insolvent farmers in accordance with regulations, which will ensure the improvement of the performance of other destructive agricultural projects: Al-Suki, Al-Rahad, Habila and others. We are committed to the policy of developing the rain-dependent agricultural sector in both traditional and automated sides through the creation of a body concerning the rain-fed agriculture at the Federal Ministry of Agriculture which should include all the competent authorities. We are also committed to developing agriculture and grazing by benefiting from modern technology and establishing permanent resources for the water to ensure the effectiveness of agriculture and pasture and promoting the stability of the shepherds by linking the production areas to the local and global markets and committing to a smart marketing policy that removes the distortions of foreign trade in order to break the cycle of 'living economy' and in a way that supports producers in this important and broad sector, whose growth is an integral part of any development plan for the country and the citizens. We are committed to the pan-African decisions which impose the allocation of 10% of the state budget to agriculture, food security, and the fight against thirst.

### **Workers and artisans**

Workers in Sudan suffers from - displacement of many of them due to the loss of many industries such as textiles, carpentry and others. They also suffer a loss of trade union rights through current legislation which, has replaced the traditional unions of the different professions and crafts with 'the established association' where workers

suffer injustice. They also suffer from the decline of the status of occupational health and the absence of legislation that ensures occupational safety and the appropriate environment. Workers and artisans suffer as well from the poor training and support provided by the training institutions, which has opened the door for foreign labor which has greatly increased in many areas and displaced many Sudanese workers. We are committed to supporting national industries that have been neglected, re-giving the labor unions their role in preserving the rights of workers, paying close attention to technical education and training in order for the Sudanese workers and artisans to reach the required level, and paying attention to the health of the public environment, the work environment, and worker safety, and developing legislation that will ensure this.

### **The unemployed and retirees**

The policies of the party empowerment and the exclusion of others have contributed to the displacement of thousands of unemployed as the rights of retirees were neglected in a manner that made large numbers of them aggrieved and poor in the absence of justice in the pension system that ignores the rights of veteran retirees. We are committed to develop a plan to give human rights to these disadvantaged parties, including giving unemployed people their positions back or compensating them and scheduling pensions in a way that achieves justice, keeping with the capacities of the state. We are committed to reforming the pension system on a fair basis and reforming the pension fund in order to guarantee the welfare of the retirees rather than treating them as part of a profit-making enterprise.

### **Culture and Arts**

Cultural and artistic productions have an important role in building the country, but they have been always denied in our country and they suffer from problems of retreating to the past without thinking or emulating Western culture, neglecting technical traditional and cultural expertise, and marginalizing some national cultures and their arts. The field of cultural production has continued without a synchronization with the times. Sometimes, when it was directed, there were periods of totalitarianism, and the arts were restrained by single-party dictatorial governments. During this time, artists and intellectuals were tortured and endured hardship. This hindered their natural development and prevented 'cross-fertilization' due to a lack of peace agreements. We are committed to developing a cultural national plan based on a cultural charter which we have proposed, which, both individually and in groups and institutions, will abide by. We will hold a national specialist conference in order to discuss the problems and obstacles of the cultural work in the past and present, in order to ensure its reform. We will work to bring back the creative cadres who were displaced by repellent circumstances that caused them to live in depressing alienation inside and outside their homeland. We will create a good climate for creativity and provide full assistance for it, developing an integrated plan for collecting,

documenting, and saving our cultural heritage. We will review strategies and curricula in colleges that qualify as cultural work in order to be independent from the control of the executive branch. This will global and national knowledge documenting traditional knowledge and working to develop it further, by developing the infrastructure of culture, promoting the creators in different areas, protecting national monuments, and benefiting from global experience and support.

### **Children**

We are committed to developing a strategy towards children which implements the following policies:

- Commitment to international conventions for the rights of children.
- Taking into account the situation of children in armed conflict and preventing their exploitation.
- Ensuring the basic rights of children in health, elementary education, and social care.
- Solving the problems of homeless children through building camps and other plans, and addressing the issues of abandoned children.
- Paying attention to cultural products for children in terms of quality and quantity, and directing children towards the culture of citizenship and coexistence between cultures and spreading national education.
- Developing legislation criminalizing the sexual exploitation or harassment of children, including developing deterrent penalties for them.

### **The environment, security of life and social peace**

The natural environment has deteriorated dramatically in Sudan. We will raise the issue of the natural environment to the level of a national issue in order to develop a comprehensive program to contain the deterioration of environment and achieve the greening of Sudan. Our program will be by the relevant global programs and seek for solidarity among affected countries, as well as to oblige industrialized countries which contaminate the climate to fund the expansion in the use of solar energy in poor countries for all domestic purposes and to finance reforestation projects.

### **Comprehensive sports development**

We work to make sports occupy the position that they deserve in Sudan by promoting a new culture of sports that views the sport not as something vain, but an innate, physical, psychological, and community necessity. We also wish to eliminate “sports illiteracy,” and reform sports media, develop a comprehensive sports’ strategy, and reform training in sports skills for beginners. This is in addition to encouraging investment in the different sports areas to find wider opportunities for funding. We will also encourage women's sports and allow women to participate in sports

organizations and their governing bodies. We will also respect the independence of sports activities and distance them from exploitation and political or partisan recruitment. We will work to involve families, neighborhoods, schools, and academies in the support of the sports' movement in the country, and reforming sports protocols to expand the opportunities of dealing with others in sports. We are committed to holding a national sport conference in the presence of all concerned parties to develop a national and integrated sport project for Sudan after peace and democratic transformation.

### **Foreign Policy**

There are no guidelines for Sudanese diplomacy in light of Al-Inqaz, except for working on consolidating their rule without giving importance to the interests of Sudan and the Sudanese people. So we are committed in the diplomatic field to the following:

- 1 - Taking a clear and well-studied strategy for the foreign policy in the regional field and another one in the international field.
- 2 - Giving the national security objectives - voluntary unity, just peace, and sustainable development – top priority in the formulation of foreign policy.
- 3 - The Sudanese foreign policy reflects the Sudanese diversity in all its aspects so not to be biased in favor of cultural, ethnic or religious group without the others.
- 4 - Integration between official diplomacy, public diplomacy, and the external media sector achieve the best foreign policy performance.
- 5 - Integration between the role of technical diplomacy (technocrat) and political diplomacy (represented by the parties) in an institutional manner that prevents inconsistencies, achieves national interests, and benefits from the expansion of the Sudanese diaspora overseas.
- 6 – Embracing the benign aspects of globalization while building a cultural defense mechanism against its malicious aspects, and reforming culture to better deal with globalization.

**Regional relations:** the relations of Sudan have deteriorated with many of its neighbors so we will work on holding a regional conference to conclude an agreement on security and development cooperation between Sudan and its neighbors. This will be a prelude to a new era of cooperation between Sudan and its neighbors in Egypt, Libya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Uganda and Chad, which with which we have special relations under the umbrella of the African Union.

**International Relations:** We promise to reconcile Sudan with the international community on the basis of equality and justice as a democratic Sudan has credibility that enables it to seek to exemption from foreign debt, to deal effectively with the

United Nations missions in Sudan, to achieve a balance between justice and stability in the International Criminal Court. This will allow Sudan to have a positive impact in the international system and work to repair it from within the existing institutions.

### **The Sudanese Diaspora**

Many conditions in the last century have had led to the increase in the proportion of immigrants to work or study abroad. Political oppression and economic restrictions in the last two decades has led to a jump in this proportion until about one-fifth of all Sudanese are now either immigrants or settlers in other countries. These individuals suffer from many problems: the magnitude of the levies directed at them from the state, the difficulties of settlement in a different, and sometimes even hostile, cultural, the troubles of raising children, and political grievances which have afflicted them and deprived them of their constitutional rights to participate in the legislative and state elections. This Sudanese diaspora has a major role in building the future of Sudan, as many Sudanese abroad have gained knowledge and interpersonal relations which can be invested for the development of Sudan. This presence has also an effect on public opinion in the countries of immigration and global public opinion.

We are committed to the development of a deliberate plan to help Sudanese overseas in their problems and worries, as well as to harness the potential of the Sudanese diaspora in national construction. This requires opening the door of immigration back to Sudan and giving expatriates entitlements so that they can participate voluntarily in the development of the country when they return. We will achieve this by calling for a national conference on the Sudanese immigration "prospects, problems and solutions." We are also committed to giving the Sudanese overseas their full political rights and reforming the electoral laws that are unjust to them.

### **Pledge and commitment:**

**Our dear generous people; now that we have presented to you our program, which we have designed starting from your reality, we promise we will work to order to achieve your hopes and aspirations. We promise you our honesty and consistency, which you have witnessed in us and have known in the leaders of our Party from the dawn of independence to this day. We promise you, the kind and patient people of Sudan. We promise you we will be faithful to the people and do our best to achieve this program through the following commitments:**

- Reclaiming the sovereignty of the people and restoring their dignity.**
- Doing our best to achieve the unity of our land and our people by voluntary participation.**
- Commitment to the basics, the principles and practices of good governance.**
- Making balanced development, security and peace a reality in Sudan, not just words to be said and promises to be given.**

- **Implementing what we have promised you is the way to the salvation of our nation and our people.**