

Answer to Question

Acceleration of Hostilities in Sudan

(Translated)

Question:

Al Arabiya Net published on its website on 4/2/2025: "The army and its supporting forces entered the southeastern parts of Khartoum State during the past hours, coming from Al-Jazeera State.." and the Youm7 website published on 2/2/2025: "The correspondent of Cairo News Channel reported in a breaking news that the Sudanese army is reclaiming a number of villages east of the Nile in Khartoum State." Before that, on 1/11/2025, the Rapid Support Forces were defeated by the Sudanese army in the Al-Jazeera State axis and its capital, Wad Madani, "and the commander of the Rapid Support Forces, Hemeti, admitted in an audio recording attributed to him that his forces were defeated in Al-Jazeera State..." (Al-Jazeera 1/13/2025). Then the direction of all the battles in the three capital cities (Khartoum, Bahri and Omdurman) turned in favor of the Sudanese army, so it took control of several important sites in these cities and lifted the siege on the General Command. So what is behind this unusual acceleration in the battles? Are all these local actions resulting from the sudden emergence of a force on one side, the Sudanese army, or do these battles have international dimensions in the conflict over Sudan?

Answer:

In order to clarify the answer to the above questions, we will review the following matters:

First: The acceleration of military operations in Sudan:

1- Yes, it is true that the acceleration of hostilities in Sudan is striking. After the outbreak of war between the two parties in power in Sudan since April 2023, the battles were taking place in a closed circle in terms of control over the land, as each party continued to hold the positions it controlled, and the progress of one party towards the other during the past months was slight. "And throughout the year of the war that broke out on April 15, the army did not achieve any notable progress except for the restoration of the headquarters of the National Radio and Television and other areas in Omdurman, in March 2024, and maintained a defensive tactic to preserve the rest of the military headquarters." (Al-Rakoba Sudanese website, 1/25/2025).

2- But the field situation has been changing since September 2024, when the Sudanese army began to gather its ranks, roll up its sleeves, and break what it called "strategic patience" and "long breath". It began to open fronts against the Rapid Support Forces, so it took control of the Halfaya Bridge and the White Nile and opened the road towards the center of the capital and Khartoum Bahri. Then, the field events took a more rapid turn less than a month ago, when the army took control of the city of Wad Madani on 11/1/2025, a year after losing control of it to the Rapid Support Forces. It is the capital of Al-Jazeera State, which is located in the middle of Sudan. This was considered a decisive battle in the conflict between the two parties, in terms of this city being the second largest city in Sudan, and in terms of its location in the states of Sudan and the ability of the party that controls it to supply its forces in other states, especially the capital area. This army control of Wad Madani was a great shock to the Rapid Support Forces and confused their movements. With its loss, the Rapid Support Forces' ability to supply its forces in the Khartoum area weakens, and from another angle, the Rapid Support Forces lost the starting point that it was using to attack other parts of Al-Jazeera, Sennar, White Nile and eastern Sudan, and thus its dreams and hopes were dwarfed. (The head of the Transitional Sovereignty Council and Commander of the Army, Lieutenant General Abdel Fattah Al-Burhan, hinted during his visit to the city of Wad Madani after its liberation, to arrangements underway to launch a sweeping military attack against the remaining Rapid Support Forces inside the capital, Khartoum, and the outskirts of other cities. (Independent Arabia, 20/01/2025).

Second: After controlling Wad Madani, the army began to attack strongly inside the capital area:

1- The Sudanese army announced that it had regained control of the Khartoum Oil Refinery, located north of Khartoum Bahri, after battles that lasted for more than a year with the Rapid Support Forces. (BBC, 25/01/2025)

2- The Al Arabiya correspondent reported today, Friday, that the Sudanese army had lifted the siege that the Rapid Support Forces had imposed on the General Command of the Army in Khartoum for a year and a half. Local Sudanese reports also stated that the army forces had also lifted the siege on the Signal Corps camp, after battles in central Khartoum Bahri. (Al Arabiya, 24/01/2025)

3- The army achieved its largest military breakthrough in the capital, Khartoum, after it and allied forces were able to lift the siege on two of its headquarters, the first being its command headquarters in central Khartoum and the second being the Signal Corps headquarters, and linking the two headquarters with its military command headquarters in the Wadi Saydna military area, north of Omdurman. It also regained control of the Jelei Refinery and the surrounding residential and military areas. (Al-Rakoba Sudanese website, 25/01/2025)

4- Al Arabiya Net published on its website on 2/4/2025: "The army and its supporting forces entered the southeastern parts of Khartoum State during the past hours, coming from Al-Jazeera State."

5- Al-Youm Al-Sabea website published on 2/2/2025: "The correspondent of Cairo News Channel reported in breaking news that the Sudanese army is reclaiming a number of villages east of the Nile in Khartoum State."

Third: Thus, the Sudanese army opened wide battles in order to expel the Rapid Support Forces from the three capital cities, and return them to the control of the army, which is a symbol of the state in Sudan, while Burhan refused to negotiate with the rebels. By contemplating these actions, we find the following:

1- The Sudanese army ends the policy of "strategic patience" and "long breath", and it does so without a major imbalance in the military balance between the two parties, meaning that it rose to resolve the issue and was able to do so since the outbreak of the war in April 2023, but it did not do so, and this does not happen without reasons!

2- It is true that the Rapid Support Forces are suffering losses in the capital after losing the city of Wad Madani, but its forces are withdrawing from the battlefronts and heading towards Darfur, which controls four of its five capitals, meaning that it does not bring support for itself in the capital area from the areas where its power is concentrated (Darfur), but rather withdraws to those areas. In fact, the battles have raged again in Darfur, where the RSF have the upper hand, as if it is abandoning its areas of control in favor of dominating the Darfur theater. It also appears that the army, instead of pushing it to surrender, is opening corridors for the RSF towards Darfur!

3- What indicates all of this is what Independent Arabia reported on 1/20/2025, that the Rapid Support Forces are using the Manshiya and Soba bridges in eastern Nile to withdraw to areas under their control in Jebel Awliya, where the road is almost the only one open to them to western Sudan, reaching Darfur, and that the withdrawal includes security personnel, their families, and those who cooperate with them. It said: "The accumulation of losses on the Rapid Support Forces in central Sudan is pushing large groups of them to withdraw every day towards Darfur through limited and known corridors, which the army has kept open as part of its interim arrangements," and it stated that the RSF are carrying out a concentrated recruitment operation in Darfur: "Therefore, it has continued to intensify the recruitment of young people from the Arab tribes loyal to it by pressuring the clan leaders there, ... and the Rapid Support Forces revealed on Telegram that several tribes in Kass and Wad al-Fursan in southern Darfur have announced their complete allegiance to the Rapid Support Forces and have pushed 50,000 fighters into its ranks."

Fourth: Thus, Darfur is being prepared as a theatre for the coming war, where the upper hand is held by the Rapid Support Forces, which consider it its popular incubator:

1- A statement by the official spokesman for the RSF said that yesterday, Saturday, it was able to impose its full control over the areas of Al-Halaf - Drishqi - and Mao in North Darfur State. (Independent Arabia, 20/01/2025.)

2 -Also violent clashes broke out in Al-Fasher, the capital of North Darfur, between the Rapid Support Forces and the Sudanese Joint Forces, including the army, armed resistance groups, the police and local defense units. (France 24, 25/01/2025).

3- Also: As for the Western axis, and following its warnings and giving the army and joint forces a period of 48 hours to leave the city of Al-Fasher, the capital of Darfur region, the RSF launched a multi-pronged attack on the city. The confrontations with the army and joint forces continued for more than six hours after dawn on January 24. (Independent Arabia, 25/01/2024)

4- All of this shows that the accelerating field events in Sudan are moving in one direction, which is the army regaining control over most areas in Sudan and leaving the western region, Darfur in particular, to the RSF. If this direction is completed, the country will head towards actual division. The RSF which controls large areas in Darfur (except for El Fasher), were able to supply their forces in Al-Jazeera and the capital area, but they withdrew from those areas towards Darfur despite all the fuss coming from them. This indicates an international party that is arranging field movements as if it were moving chess pieces on a chessboard that it controls in Sudan!

Fifth: It is clear that these rapid field transformations coincide with new and successive positions issued by Washington:

1- On January 7, days before handing over power to the new administration, the outgoing Biden administration accused the Rapid Support Forces of committing "genocide in the Darfur region" in western Sudan. Based on that accusation, it imposed financial sanctions on the RSF leaders and seven companies believed to be funded by the United Arab Emirates. But only a few days later, on the 16th of the same month, the same US administration imposed sanctions on the Sudanese army commander and de facto ruler of the country, General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, accusing him of "destabilizing and obstructing the democratic transition in Sudan," and accordingly froze any assets Burhan owned in the United States. (BBC, 26/01/2025).

2- Thus, it is completely clear that the transformations on the Sudanese stage are a direct reaction and reflection of transformations in America. When America opened the Sudan file and this appeared by imposing sanctions on both parties, the parties of the war in Sudan began to reorganize themselves according to a new control map. America is conducting unannounced reviews of its policies, and the stage of handing over the Biden administration to a new administration was what necessitated these reviews. It seems that the new American President Trump is taking a new direction for his administration to find solutions to the burning issues that achieve America's interests and raise his status. He sees that he has the Abraham Accords for normalization with the Jewish entity, and he wants to expand them and wants to include Sudan in them. Before his inauguration, he contributed to achieving the Gaza deal, and he wants to appear as a peacemaker from a position of strength. This new view in Washington includes Sudan and the war there as well. President Trump wants to push Sudan to participate in the Abraham Accords for normalization with the Jewish entity. The former American diplomat and researcher in African affairs, David Shinn, expected that the new administration of President Donald Trump will witness a greater push for efforts, "especially since the new Secretary of State Marco Rubio is very interested in the Sudanese file," explaining that the first Trump administration was interested in Sudan and the efforts succeeded at that time in normalizing relations between Sudan and Israel within the framework of the Abraham Accords. (Al-Hurra, 25/01/2025).

3- All of this is also confirmed by what Sudanese Foreign Minister Ali Youssef said: (The minister revealed the existence of a vision and a program to review US policy in Sudan, which will begin after the new administration assumes its duties and powers, adding, "There is time to deal with the new US administration." (Al-Sharq Newspaper, 23/01/2025). Akhbar Al-Sudan Newspaper reported on 1/25/2025: US Secretary of State Marco Rubio met with his Egyptian counterpart Badr Abdel-Ati within the framework of strengthening strategic relations between the United States and Egypt. The two ministers discussed developments in the situation in Sudan, where they stressed the need to pressure the conflicting parties to end hostilities and expand the scope of humanitarian aid.

Sixth: Accordingly, it is most likely that the field developments in Sudan are arranged and managed by Trump and that they aim to achieve the following:

1- Accelerating the American plan to prepare the atmosphere by dividing the country between America's agents on the basis of Darfur under the control of the Rapid Support Forces and the rule of Hemeti, while the army led by Burhan controls central and eastern Sudan, so two entities appear in Sudan, and this matter was imposed by virtue of Hemeti's control over Darfur. We have previously mentioned this plan in response to a question dated 19/12/2023, where we explained at that time "that America is preparing the atmosphere for division... when America's interests require it. Even if America's interests require another separation after South Sudan, it will do this separation in Darfur... and it seems that the time for this separation has not come yet... but preparing the atmosphere for it is what is currently happening." **This is what we said previously, and it seems that America's interest is close to accelerating the separation of Darfur as it did in South Sudan... and this is very dangerous if Trump succeeds in implementing it... so the Ummah must stand in his face and not be silent as it was silent when South Sudan was separated!**

Pushing Sudan and preparing it to ride the Trump train to normalize relations with the Jewish entity, we previously answered on 19/03/2023, about normalization with Sudan, and it was stated that normalization is [(religiously forbidden because it is a recognition of a usurper of Palestine, one of the most precious lands for Muslims, who attacks its people day and night, demolishes their homes, kills their children, and confiscates their property. However, the Sudanese Sovereignty Council announced that its president, Abdel Fattah Al-Burhan, met with Cohen in Khartoum and discussed enhancing prospects for joint cooperation, especially in the security and military fields), and the Sudanese Foreign Ministry stated that the two parties “agreed to move forward towards normalizing relations between the two parties.” (Sudanese News Agency 2/2/2023)], and it seems that US President Trump is feeding the line to implement this without making it in stages as his predecessor Biden did.

Seventh: All of this makes the picture of the events in Sudan clearer and how Washington is the one driving them, so that the people of Sudan and Muslims in general realize that this war, in which tens of thousands were killed and more than 12 million Sudanese were forced to flee, and in which the agricultural system collapsed in a country that was considered the "food basket of the world", and important economic sectors collapsed, all of this was due to the absurd war between the agents. Burhan, Hemedti, and those close to them are waging this war to serve America's interests and stabilize its influence in Sudan, and to push the forces affiliated with the Europeans back, and this is what happened. Both parties did not care about the sanctity of the blood of Muslims, and their followers should have stopped their criminal path, but the mobilization of each party against the other and the tyranny of blood has blinded the eyes of both parties, so they did not see the severity of Islam's prohibition of shedding the blood of Muslims with their own hands: It was stated in the noble hadith narrated by Al-Bukhari on the authority of Al-Ahnaf bin Qais, he said: I heard the Messenger of Allah (saw), say: **«إِذَا التَقَى الْمُسْلِمَانِ بِسَيفَيْهِمَا قَتَلَ أَحَدُهُمَا الْقَاتِلُ فَمَا بَالُ الْمَقْتُولِ؟ قَالَ: إِنَّهُ كَانَ حَرِيصًا عَلَى قَتْلِ صَاحِبِهِ»** **'If two Muslims meet each other with their swords then (both) the killer and the killed one are in the (Hell) Fire.'** I said, **'O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! It is alright for the killer, but what about the killed one?'** He said, **'The killed one was eager to kill his opponent.'** So, what if this fighting is in the interest of America and its agents? It is then more serious and bitter.

Finally, the pioneer Hizb ut Tahrir, whose people do not lie, calls upon you, the people of Sudan:

You are the ones who responded to the Khalifah Uthman, may Allah be pleased with him, and you carried the Islam to which he called you in the year 31 AH, and you became its people for hundreds of year. And you are the descendants of Ali bin Dinar, who established Abyar Ali at the Miqat to serve the Hajj pilgrims, then he was martyred in the fight against the kuffar (disbelievers), and he received one of the two good things.

We call upon you to stand against this criminal trilogy, which is: dividing the country by separating Darfur after separating the south... normalization with the Jewish entity that occupied the Blessed Land and spread corruption in it... then this raging sinful war between Muslims.

So thwart this trilogy, and be sure that the country has one army that directs its guns against the kuffar colonizers, for in that is the great victory. **«يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اسْتَجِيبُوا لِلَّهِ وَلِلرَّسُولِ إِذَا دَعَاكُمْ لِمَا يُحْيِيكُمْ»** **'O believers! Respond to Allah and His Messenger when he calls you to that which gives you life.'** [Al-Anfal 8:24]. Will you respond?

7 Shaban 1446 AH

6 February 2025 CE