

Answer to Question

The Situation in Sudan and the American Objectives

(Translated)

Question:

"The battles between the Sudanese army and the Rapid Support Forces militia have recently reached their peak in North Kordofan State in south-central Sudan..." (Al-Araby Al-Jadeed, 28/7/2026). The fighting continues after more than three years, especially after the Rapid Support Forces seized control of El Fasher on 26/10/2025, and the army withdrew from it. The American proposal presented by US Envoy Massad Boulos on 20/6/2026, for a three-month truce, did not alleviate the escalation of these battles. So, where are things heading in Sudan? What does America aim to achieve with its proposed solution? And is it possible to achieve it soon? May Allah reward you with the good.

Answer:

To clarify the answers to the questions above, we will review the following:

1- The Rapid Support Forces signed the Sudanese Constitutional Charter on 22/2/2025, in the Kenyan capital, Nairobi. Subsequently, the Sudanese Founding Alliance (Tasees) was officially established. This alliance (coalition) announced on Saturday, 26/7/2025, the formation of a parallel government to the official authorities in the country. "The alliance's spokesperson, Alaa El-Din Naqd, announced from Nyala, the capital of South Darfur State, in a statement via the X platform, that the alliance's leadership body held a meeting and decided to form a presidential council consisting of 15 members, headed by the commander of the Rapid Support Forces, Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo (Hemedti), with the head of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North, Abdel Aziz al-Hilu, as his deputy, and Mohamed Hassan al-Taishi as prime minister." (Al-Jazirah, 27/7/2025)

2- On 26/11/2025, the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) announced their control of El Fasher, the capital of North Darfur State in western Sudan, which they had been besieging since May 2024. The city holds strategic importance due to its location on the borders with Libya, Chad, and the western cities of the Darfur region. Also, it is the administrative and political capital. Its capture carries symbolic weight, not to mention its historical significance as the capital of the Darfur Sultanate (1604-1874), further enhancing its symbolic value in the narrative of the parallel "Sudanese Founding Alliance" (Tasees) government. (The RSF announced on Sunday that they had seized control of El Fasher, which had been under siege for over a year. This development means that the RSF has consolidated its control over all five Darfur states, and the country has effectively been divided into two parts: an eastern region under the control of the Sudanese army, and a western region under the control of the RSF." (Al Jazeera, 28/10/2025). El Fasher was the only one of the five Darfur states that the RSF had not yet captured.

3- Thus, following the Rapid Support Forces' takeover of Darfur, America's long-planned scheme to separate Darfur from Sudan was realized. The Sudanese army contributed to this outcome by announcing its withdrawal from the city under the pretext of preventing systematic destruction and the killing of civilians, while it is well known that it handed the city over to the RSF on the instructions or at the behest of America to implement this plan. We clarified this clearly in our "Answer to a Question" issued on 3/11/2025, which stated:

[Further evidence of America's gathering of its two agents' delegations in Washington is this: (A diplomatic official confirmed yesterday, Thursday, that the Quartet (the United States, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and Egypt) would meet today in Washington with representatives of the Sudanese army and the Rapid Support Forces to push both sides toward a three-month humanitarian truce. He said the goal was "to exert unified pressure to solidify the ceasefire and allow humanitarian aid to reach civilians," Al-Arabiya, 24/10/2025]. This means that the timing of the RSF storming of El Fasher and the Sudanese army's evacuation of it, coinciding with the

Washington meeting, leaves no doubt that the decision to hand over the strategic city to the RSF was made in Washington and that the two Sudanese parties immediately began implementing it on the ground, i.e., two days later, with the outcome achieved on the third day.]. **End Quote.**

4- Following the Rapid Support Forces' takeover of El Fasher on 26/10/2025, the parallel government's Presidential Council announced on 1/6/2026, decisions concerning a unified national army, security, defense, and intelligence services, aimed at organizing the management of national security and defense files during the transitional period (Sky News Arabia, 1/6/2026). All of this demonstrates that the US had been planning for a long time to hand over El Fasher to the RSF. It appears they were simply waiting for the suitable time and circumstances. It is clear from all of this that the US is pursuing a carefully orchestrated strategy to divide Sudan by building a state on the ground, step by step, through the Nairobi Charter, the declaration of the parallel government, ministerial appointments, and decisions regarding the army and intelligence services. First, the constitutional structure of the entity to be established in the west was paved with the Nairobi Charter, then it announced to the world the political institutionalization of this entity through the formation of the parallel government headed by Hemedti and the appointment of Al-Taishi as Prime Minister, followed by decisions of the ministries and the banking system. All that remained was to move the parallel government, whose capital is Nyala, to El-Fasher, which has symbolic importance and still constitutes the administrative and political capital of the state.

5- Then, on 20/6/2026, a new American proposal emerged through the US President's Special Envoy for Arab and African Affairs, Massad Boulos, calling for acceptance of the status quo. His updated paper to the Sudanese government proposed a comprehensive and immediate 90-day nationwide humanitarian truce to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid to those in need, protect civilians, and repair infrastructure, facilities, and public services. The paper also proposed "the establishment of a UN mechanism, with the participation of the African Union and the League of Arab States, to support limited military withdrawals that would facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid, protect civilians, create conditions for the return of displaced persons, and establish a coordination committee to oversee the implementation of the agreement, along with mechanisms for monitoring and resolving any disputes that might arise during the truce." The paper also called "for using the truce period to negotiate a permanent ceasefire and initiate a civilian-led transition process." It calls for "negotiating a permanent ceasefire and related security arrangements, including steps for troop withdrawals and redeployments where necessary, prioritizing North Darfur and North Kordofan states in the first phase, in accordance with the UN mechanism, alongside implementing disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programs, assembling forces in camps, and other related measures." The document also stipulates "maintaining a unified national army accountable to an independent, elected civilian government, and deploying international observers based on the UN mechanism."

6- The truce included in the American proposal, under the pretext of delivering humanitarian aid, when conducted with separatist rebel group like the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), it recognizes their entity and accepts what they do. Similarly, when the document speaks of "security arrangements, including steps for withdrawal and redeployment of forces," it confirms the continued presence of the RSF and avoids any mention of dismantling or ending their existence. In fact, it implicitly calls for their continued presence when it calls for their redeployment. This equates the national army with those seeking to dismantle it, such as the RSF. The document also calls for "limited military withdrawals" under the pretext of "facilitating the delivery of humanitarian aid, protecting civilians, and creating conditions for the return of displaced persons," which confirms the preservation of these forces without their dissolution. In this paper, it affirms the legitimacy of the existence and dominance of the Rapid Support Forces when it calls for "a comprehensive and immediate nationwide humanitarian truce for 90 days" and when it calls for "using the truce period to negotiate a permanent ceasefire and to begin a transition process led by a civilian authority." It does not refer to the RSF as separatist and rebel forces, but rather acknowledges their separatist government to divide Sudan.

It should be noted that the latest American proposal is not a new initiative but rather a revival of the proposal previously advanced by the Quartet—comprising the United States,

Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and the United Arab Emirates—on 12 September 2025. The proposal calls for a three-month humanitarian truce as a pathway toward a permanent ceasefire.

7-The Sudanese response to the latest US proposal, issued on 20/6/2026, was delivered on 25/7/2026. Details of the response were published later. Al Jazeera network on 10/7/2026, citing official Sudanese sources reported the response of the government to the latest American proposal. These sources said that the response: “reaffirmed the government's commitment to ending the war through negotiations and establishing a 90-day humanitarian truce, contingent upon the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) withdrawing from all cities they have controlled since 11/5/2023” which is the date of the signing of the Jeddah Declaration by the two parties under US-Saudi sponsorship. The response also included: “guarantees for Sudan's unity and territorial integrity, the preservation of the Sudanese Armed Forces as a unified national army, the integration of all military formations within it, an end to foreign interference in Sudanese affairs, and a halt to the provision of weapons and mercenaries to the RSF.” The second part of the Sudanese government's response included; the withdrawal of the Rapid Support Forces from cities and their regrouping in designated locations in three phases: the first phase, to be implemented within 30 days; includes withdrawal from the Blue Nile region, North Kordofan state, and North, Central West Darfur. The second phase will begin 30 days after the completion of the first.

This involves the RSF withdrawing from cities in West Kordofan and South Darfur states. The third phase, to begin 30 days after the second, it includes withdrawal from East and South Kordofan states. The assembly point was designated as Kauda, the stronghold of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) led by Abdelaziz al-Hilu, which is allied with the RSF. The third part of the response: “included details of the political process through a comprehensive Sudanese-Sudanese dialogue leading to a civilian transitional government that would remain in power until free and fair elections were held.” The Sudanese government's demand for the RSF to withdraw from the cities it seized and then redeploy to specific locations effectively acknowledges its existence and prevents its dismantling and elimination. It should be noted that the RSF will not easily comply with the government's demands for withdrawal or negotiations; otherwise, it would not have rebelled, committed atrocities, perpetrated the crimes it committed, and caused the displacement of millions. The only way to resolve the matter is to decisively eliminate the RSF through military force.

8- Upon examining this plan, announced by Massad Boulos, Trump's senior advisor on Arab and African affairs, on June 20th in Cairo, it becomes clear that these ceasefire plans, and those preceding them, actually serve the US plan to separate Darfur from Sudan. In other words, the plans presented by the US so far aim at two things: first, to portray the RSF as a parallel political entity with an administrative structure and a political program, capable of participating in the negotiations' table; and second, is the United State aims to completely block the Sudanese army's recapture of El Fasher and consolidate Hemedti's control over it through these ceasefire agreements. Therefore, it is essential to view the ceasefire proposals put forward by the US, whether through Massad Boulos personally or through the Quartet, from this perspective: i.e., the gradual preparation for completing the separation of Darfur and linking the issue of negotiations to other conflict zones. Just as the US took its time in separating South Sudan, it is doing the same here! As for the humanitarian crisis in Sudan mentioned in the proposal, it is of no concern to the US or Trump!

9- To consolidate its control over Darfur, the Rapid Support Forces escalated their attacks beyond Darfur, specifically in the three Kordofan states that separate eastern Sudan, including the capital Khartoum, from the five Darfur states now under RSF control. There, warplanes launched airstrikes against RSF positions in several cities and villages to force them to abandon their offensive on El Obeid, the capital of North Kordofan state. It appears that the RSF's attacks in Kordofan and its attempt to seize El Obeid are aimed at removing the conflict from areas under its control in the Darfur and divert attention away from them causing people to forget about them. The RSF is fighting in other areas, not its primary objective. A similar situation occurred in Blue Nile State on the Ethiopian border, where the Sudanese army announced on 10/7/2026 on its X platform its control over the areas of Deim Saad and Yara in Blue Nile State, in the southeast of the country, after foiling an attack launched by the RSF and the Sudan People's Liberation

Movement-North (SPLM-N). This followed its recapture of the strategic city of Kurmuk in Blue Nile State. Thus, it appears that fighting will continue in other areas to solidify the RSF control over all of Darfur, and that Darfur is not subject to negotiation for its return to the government, but rather negotiations will focus on the other areas where fighting is taking place! For this reason, the city of El Obeid has been witnessing violent attacks for weeks. The United Nations warned last May of escalating attacks in the Kordofan region, which claimed the lives of at least 880 civilians between January and April 2026. The Deputy Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, Nazhat Shameem Khan, warned during a briefing to the UN Security Council on 16/7/2026, that: The most serious international crimes may be about to occur in El Obeid, the capital of North Kordofan State in southern Sudan. "It is for this Council and all States, to act now, to prevent further atrocities, to take responsibility and ensure that those likely to suffer yet again from what is unfolding are given protection," she said..." (Anadolu Agency, 16/7/2026). While the duty is to preserve the unity of Sudan and defend every part of it. However, focusing on the Kordofan states while neglecting the Darfur states and failing to demand that the army liberate them from the separatist RSF is tantamount to accepting the separation of Darfur and remaining silent about it, while focusing on other states! Therefore, the fighting is escalating in those areas: "Battles between the Sudanese army and the RSF militia have recently reached their peak in North Kordofan State in south-central Sudan..." (Al-Araby Al-Jadeed, 28/7/2026). Thus, battles continue here and there outside the Darfur states, and the army continues fighting in those areas until the time comes to sign an agreement, at which point negotiations will focus on the withdrawal of these forces from areas outside Darfur, and Darfur will remain separated!

10- In conclusion, we reiterate to you, our people in Sudan, our appeal which we have made to you more than once, sincerely and devotedly to Allah (swt) and His Messenger (saw), asking Allah that this appeal may be well heard and answered, and Allah is the Guardian of the righteous:

O our People in the Sudan of the great Islam... The Sudan of Dongola Mosque, the first mosque built by the first Muslims in Sudan... The Sudan of the great Islamic conquest during the era of Caliph Othman, may Allah be pleased with him, where he ordered the governor of Egypt to bring the light of Islam to Sudan, so he sent the soldiers of Islam led by Abdullah Ibn Abi Al-Sarh, and the conquest took place in the year 31 AH. Thus Islam spread rapidly, with Allah's favour, until it filled all of Sudan: from its north to its south and from its east to its west... Then it continued during the era of the Muslim caliphs... **O our people in Sudan, the fighting (Mujahid) Sudan against the British since the year 1896 until the middle of World War I, in 1916, when the strong, pious hero, Ali bin Dinar, the governor of Darfur, was martyred, that scholar and Mujahid who was credited with repairing the meeqat of Medinah and the people of Ash-Sham, Dhul-Hulaifa, and constructing wells of water for the pilgrims, which are called after him to this day, Abyar Ali.**

O People of Sudan: we call on you to remedy the matter before regret becomes of no use. and stop this fighting between the conflicting parties, and give support to Hizb ut Tahrir to establish the Khilafah Rashidah (Rightly Guided Caliphate), in it is the honour for Islam and the Muslims and the humiliation of the kufr and the kuffar (disbelief and disbelievers); and gaining of Allah's pleasure is greater. **“إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَذِكْرَ لِمَنْ كَانَ لَهُ قَلْبٌ أَوْ أَلْقَى السَّمْعَ وَهُوَ شَهِيدٌ”** **“Indeed in that is a reminder for whoever has a heart or who listens while he is present [in mind]”** [Qaf: 37]

Thus, Sudan returns strong and powerful through Islam, with the banner of Al U'qab flying high, the banner of "There is no god but Allah, Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah: **﴿وَيَوْمَئِذٍ يُفْرَحُ﴾** **“And on that day the believers will rejoice * at the victory willed by Allah. He gives victory to whoever He wills. For He is the Almighty, Most Merciful”** [Ar-Rum: 4-5]

15 Safar 1448 AH

29/7/2026 CE