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SECURITY INSIGHTS - SUDAN

Eigenrac Regional Intelligence Reporting and Analysis

MONITOR TRENDS, STAY AHEAD OF EMERGING THREATS

KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN SUDAN

Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) recapture Presidential Palace amid broader Khartoum offensive

On March 21, the SAF announced the recapture of the Presidential Palace in Khartoum, signaling a major symbolic and strategic milestone in its long-running campaign to reclaim the capital from RSF control. This follows earlier SAF gains in Bahri, East Nile, and surrounding districts, which have steadily tightened the noose around RSF positions. Despite this momentum, RSF forces remain embedded in key southern Khartoum neighborhoods and Darfur, indicating the war is far from over.

RSF formalizes political ambitions and deepens regional alliances

IRSF leader Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo (Hemedti) rejected any possibility of retreat from Khartoum in a defiant speech that invoked religious symbolism and cast the SAF as a corrupt, Islamist "terrorist army." The RSF has published a transitional constitution asserting control over Darfur and proposing secular governance — a direct challenge to SAF legitimacy. Meanwhile, RSF has reportedly deepened ties with SPLM-N and forged unprecedented cooperation with the South Sudanese government, reversing past proxy rivalries and suggesting a calculated regional strategy.

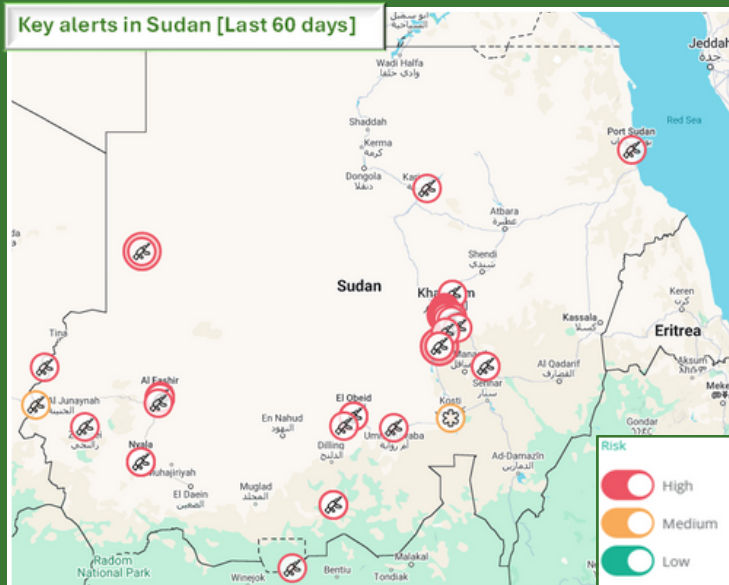
Conflict spillover into South Sudan raises regional stability concerns

Clashes in Renk County, just across the border in South Sudan, involved RSF-aligned forces and the SPLA-IO, reportedly ambushed while attempting to procure arms from SAF. The RSF's cooperation with Juba represents a stark departure from historical rivalries, possibly reflecting SAF's strategy of backing South Sudanese opposition forces. Uganda's suspected involvement in the South Sudanese government's airstrikes on Nasir — following the defeat of SSPDF forces by the White Army — underscores growing regional entanglement. The International Crisis Group and other observers warn of escalating cross-border proxy warfare.

UN Security Council and humanitarian agencies sound alarm on Sudan crisis

Efforts by international organizations and neighboring countries to mediate the conflict have intensified. Despite these initiatives, both the SAF and RSF have officially ruled out settling the civil war through negotiations, with the only option on the table being total war. This impasse underscores the complexity of the conflict and the challenges facing diplomatic interventions.

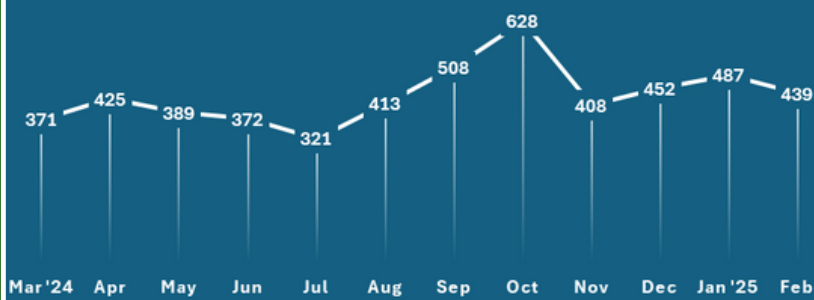
Key alerts in Sudan [Last 60 days]



Risk Categories

- Conflict: **CRITICAL**
- Crime: **High**
- Health & Medical: **CRITICAL**
- Kidnap & Ransom: **CRITICAL**
- Personal Safety: **CRITICAL**
- Natural & Environment: **Medium**
- Political Overview: **CRITICAL**
- Terrorism: **High**
- Unrest: **High**

RECORDED INSTANCES OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE: SUDAN [MAR '24 - FEB '25]



Recorded instances of political violence by category: Sudan [Mar '24 - Feb '25]



ANALYSIS SNIPPET

The conflict in Sudan has entered a critical new phase. The SAF's capture of key districts in Khartoum, culminating in the seizure of the Presidential Palace, reflects growing military momentum. These tactical victories are likely to continue in the near term as the army focuses on isolating and neutralizing RSF holdouts in the capital. However, RSF forces remain entrenched in strategic zones — including southern Khartoum and across Darfur — and appear increasingly prepared for a transition to insurgent warfare. Hemedti's continued defiance and the RSF's push for political legitimacy via a "transitional constitution" point to an effort to reposition itself not just militarily, but ideologically, as an alternative to the military-led government.

Meanwhile, the geopolitical dimension of the war is intensifying. The RSF's deepening relationship with South Sudan's government and its apparent coordination with SPLM-N mark a significant shift in regional dynamics. In contrast, the SAF's suspected support for South Sudanese opposition groups — such as the SPLA-IO — risks turning Sudan's war into a broader proxy conflict. The battle in Renk County and subsequent airstrikes in Nasir — reportedly with Ugandan involvement — illustrate how both Sudanese factions are engaging or influencing regional militias, raising the specter of a wider Horn of Africa destabilization.

Ethnic fault lines continue to harden, especially with renewed Nuer-Dinka tensions and the White Army's reemergence in South Sudan. These developments mirror the ethnic violence that fueled both countries' past civil wars. The absence of meaningful negotiations, coupled with hardened rhetoric on both sides, makes de-escalation unlikely in the short term. There is a realistic possibility that the RSF, once dislodged from Khartoum, will wage a protracted insurgency across Darfur and border regions. The SAF, emboldened by territorial gains, may pursue aggressive consolidation efforts — potentially at the cost of further human rights abuses, as evidenced by reports of mass killings and ethnic targeting in retaken areas.

Unless regional actors — particularly Egypt, Uganda, and the Gulf states — coordinate diplomatic pressure and humanitarian relief, Sudan is almost certain to remain in a state of high-intensity conflict. The war's entanglement with South Sudanese politics, ethnic dynamics, and foreign interests suggests that the longer this conflict persists, the more likely it is to reshape regional power structures — and threaten a broader security collapse in northeast Africa.

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