

Community of national artistic unity

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Project report

Sudan is currently experiencing the world's largest humanitarian and displacement crisis. This emergency was triggered by a brutal civil war that erupted on April 15, 2023, between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces .

1. Scope of the Crisis

Mass Displacement: Over 14 million people have been forced from their homes—roughly 11.3 million within Sudan and 3.5 million into neighboring countries like Chad, South Sudan, and Egypt. This represents the fastest-growing displacement crisis globally.

Catastrophic Hunger: Nearly 25 million people (half the population) face acute hunger. Famine has been officially confirmed in several areas, including the Zamzam camp in North Darfur and parts of South Kordofan.

Healthcare Collapse: More than 70% of hospitals in conflict-affected areas are non-functional. This has fueled deadly outbreaks of cholera, malaria, and measles.

Loss of Life: Estimates of the death toll vary widely, from official counts of 150,000 to some projections exceeding 400,000 when accounting for starvation and disease.

2. Key Drivers & Atrocities

Power Struggle: The war began as a dispute over the integration of the RSF into the national army and the timeline for a transition to civilian rule.

Systemic Violence: Both sides have been accused of war crimes, but the RSF has been specifically implicated in a genocide against non-Arab ethnic groups (like the Masalit) in the Darfur region.

Weaponized Starvation: Conflict parties have been accused of using starvation as a tactic by blocking aid convoys and destroying local markets.

Gender-Based Violence: There has been a "catastrophic" increase in reports of sexual violence, rape, and abductions used as weapons of war.

3. The "Forgotten War"

Despite the scale of suffering, international aid remains dangerously underfunded. Major donors, including the United States, have made significant cuts to humanitarian funding, forcing organizations like the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and the World Food Programme (WFP) to scale back life-saving services.

Would you like to know more about the specific regions most affected or how to support relief efforts through vetted organizations?

The humanitarian crisis in Sudan, stemming from an April 2023 conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF), is the world's largest, displacing over 12 million people. Half the population faces extreme hunger and famine, while over 75% of health facilities are non-functional, causing severe malnutrition, disease outbreaks, and widespread sexual violence.

Key aspects of the crisis include:

Mass Displacement: Nearly 13 million people, or one in three Sudanese, have been displaced, with 8.6 million within Sudan and 3.8 million fleeing to neighboring countries like Chad and South Sudan.

Hunger and Famine: Roughly 25 million people face acute food insecurity. Famine has been reported in areas like Zamzam camp in North Darfur.

Health System Collapse: With most hospitals closed, disease outbreaks (cholera, measles) are rampant. Over 3.5 million children under five are acutely malnourished.

Violence against Civilians: The war has led to over 150,000 deaths, with reports of ethnic cleansing in Darfur and widespread sexual violence.

Humanitarian Access: Fighting, damaged infrastructure, and attacks on aid workers have crippled aid delivery.

Regional Impact: The influx of refugees into Chad and South Sudan is straining resources in countries already facing their own crises.

The conflict is driven by a power struggle between the military and a paramilitary group, with both sides using gold to finance their operations. Despite the scale, the international response has been limited, leaving millions in urgent need.

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